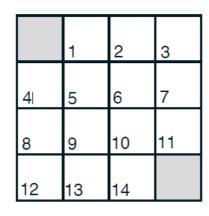
# 强化学习基础篇(二十二)DP小型网格问题

该问题基于《Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction》在第四章的例4.1。

# 1、问题描述

考虑下面的这个4\*4的网格图





$$R_t = -1$$
 on all transitions

非终止状态集合  $S=1,\ 2,\dots,14$ 。每个状态有四种可能的动作,A=up,down,left,right。每个动作会导致状态转移,但当动作会导致智能体移出网格时,状态保持不变。比如, $p(6,-1\mid5,right)=1$ , $p(7,-1\mid7,right)=1$ 和对于任意  $r\in R$ ,都有 $p(10,r\mid5,right)=0$ 。这是一个无折扣的分幕式任务。在到达终止状态之前,所有动作的收益均为-1。终止状态在图中以阴影显示(尽管图中显示了两个格子,但实际仅有一个终止状态)。对于所有的状态 s,s'以及动作 a,期望的收益函数均为r(s,a,s')=-1。假设智能体采取等概率随机策略(所有动作等可能执行),我们需要计算在迭代策略评估中价值函数序列的收敛情况。

# 2、实现过程

## 2.1、环境定义

首先导入库函数以及定义环境信息:

```
import matplotlib
2
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import numpy as np
    from matplotlib.table import Table
5
6
  # 定义网格世界大小
7
   WORLD_SIZE = 4
8
   # 把动作定义为对x, y坐标的增减改变
9
10
   # left, up, right, down
    ACTIONS = [np.array([0, -1]), \# 向上
11
              np.array([-1, 0]), # 向左
12
13
               np.array([0, 1]), # 向下
14
               np.array([1, 0])] # 向右
15
   # 该问题中每个动作选择的概率为0.25
16
   ACTION_PROB = 0.25
    # 定义画图会用到的动作
17
   ACTIONS_FIGS=['\leftarrow', '\uparrow', '\rightarrow', '\downarrow']
18
```

#### 2.2、定义动作执行过程

```
1
    def step(state, action):
 2
        # 当到达terminal时,下一步状态不变,奖励为0
 3
       if is_terminal(state):
 4
           return state, 0
 5
        # 计算下一个状态
 6
        next_state = (np.array(state) + action).tolist()
7
       x, y = next\_state
8
        # 当运动未知超出格子世界则在原位置不变
9
       if x < 0 or x >= WORLD_SIZE or y < 0 or y >= WORLD_SIZE:
10
           next_state = state
11
12
       reward = -1
13
       return next_state, reward
```

#### 2.3、辅助函数

以下辅助函数主要用于画图

```
def draw_image(image):
1
        fig, ax = plt.subplots()
 2
 3
        ax.set_axis_off()
4
        tb = Table(ax, bbox=[0, 0, 1, 1])
 5
        nrows, ncols = image.shape
 6
 7
        width, height = 1.0 / ncols, 1.0 / nrows
 8
9
        # Add cells
10
        for (i, j), val in np.ndenumerate(image):
            tb.add_cell(i, j, width, height, text=val,
11
12
                         loc='center', facecolor='white')
13
14
            # Row and column labels...
        for i in range(len(image)):
15
            tb.add_cell(i, -1, width, height, text=i+1, loc='right',
16
17
                         edgecolor='none', facecolor='none')
18
            tb.add_cell(-1, i, width, height/2, text=i+1, loc='center',
19
                         edgecolor='none', facecolor='none')
20
        ax.add_table(tb)
```

以下辅助函数用户策略描述:

```
def draw_policy(optimal_values):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax.set_axis_off()
 4
        tb = Table(ax, bbox=[0, 0, 1, 1])
 5
 6
        nrows, ncols = optimal_values.shape
 7
        width, height = 1.0 / ncols, 1.0 / nrows
 8
9
        # Add cells
10
        for (i, j), val in np.ndenumerate(optimal_values):
11
            next_vals=[]
12
            for action in ACTIONS:
13
                next_state, _ = step([i, j], action)
                next_vals.append(optimal_values[next_state[0],next_state[1]])
14
15
16
            best_actions=np.where(next_vals == np.max(next_vals))[0]
17
            val=''
            for ba in best_actions:
18
19
                val+=ACTIONS_FIGS[ba]
            # add state labels
21
22
            if [i, j] == [0,0]:
                val = "terminal"
23
24
            if [i, j] == [WORLD_SIZE - 1,WORLD_SIZE - 1]:
25
                val = "terminal"
26
27
            tb.add_cell(i, j, width, height, text=val,
                     loc='center', facecolor='white')
28
29
        # Row and column labels...
30
31
        for i in range(len(optimal_values)):
32
            tb.add_cell(i, -1, width, height, text=i+1, loc='right',
33
                         edgecolor='none', facecolor='none')
34
            tb.add_cell(-1, i, width, height/2, text=i+1, loc='center',
                        edgecolor='none', facecolor='none')
35
36
37
        ax.add_table(tb)
```

## 2.4、使用迭代策略评估算法估算状态值函数

使用迭代策略评估算法估算状态值函数,遵循的算法如下:

```
Iterative Policy Evaluation, for estimating V \approx v_{\pi}

Input \pi, the policy to be evaluated Algorithm parameter: a small threshold \theta > 0 determining accuracy of estimation Initialize V(s), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, arbitrarily except that V(terminal) = 0

Loop:
\Delta \leftarrow 0
Loop for each s \in \mathbb{S}:
v \leftarrow V(s)
V(s) \leftarrow \sum_a \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \left[r + \gamma V(s')\right]
\Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta,|v - V(s)|)
until \Delta < \theta
```

在基于同步动态规划的值迭代算法中,存储了两个值函数的备份,分别是 $v_{new}(s)$ 和 $v_{old}(s)$ 。

$$v_{new}(s) = \max_{a}(r + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p(s'|s,a) v_{old}(s'))$$

即在计算过程中,通过赋值的方式使旧的状态值作为下一次计算新的状态值。

而In-place动态规划(In-Place Dynamic Programming,IPDP)则是去掉旧的状态值 $v_{old}(s)$ ,只保留最新的状态值 $v_{new}(s)$ ,在更新的过程中可以减少存储空间的浪费。

$$v(s) = \max_a(r + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p(s'|s,a) v(s'))$$

直接原地更新下一个状态值v(s),而不像同步迭代那样需要额外存储新的状态值 $v_{new}(s)$ 。在这种情况下,按何种次序更新状态值有时候会更具有意义。

```
def compute_state_value(in_place=True, discount=1.0):
1
2
        # 初始化状态值函数为0
3
        new_state_values = np.zeros((WORLD_SIZE, WORLD_SIZE))
        # 在中间几个迭代进行可视化绘图
        draw_iteration=[0,1,2,3,10]
6
        iteration = 0
        while True:
7
8
            if iteration in draw_iteration:
                draw_image(np.round(new_state_values, decimals=2))
9
10
            # 判断是否使用In-Place动态规划(In-place dynamic programming)
            if in_place:
11
12
                state_values = new_state_values
13
            else:
14
                state_values = new_state_values.copy()
15
            old_state_values = state_values.copy()
16
            # 遍历所有状态
17
            for i in range(WORLD_SIZE):
18
19
                for j in range(WORLD_SIZE):
20
                    value = 0
                    # 遍历所有动作,按DP算法更新
21
22
                    for action in ACTIONS:
23
                        (next_i, next_j), reward = step([i, j], action)
24
                        value += ACTION_PROB * (reward + discount *
    state_values[next_i, next_j])
25
                    new_state_values[i, j] = value
26
27
            # 误差小于门限则停止更新
            max_delta_value = abs(old_state_values - new_state_values).max()
28
29
            if max_delta_value < 1e-4:
                draw_image(np.round(new_state_values, decimals=2))
30
31
                break
32
            iteration += 1
33
34
        return new_state_values, iteration
```

## 3、实验结果

运行如下代码测试在使用In-place动态规划(In-Place Dynamic Programming, IPDP)的结果:

```
1 _, asycn_iteration = compute_state_value(in_place=True)
```

#### 结果整理后如下:

K=0

K=1

K=2

## 1 | In-place: 113 iterations

	1	2	3	4			1	2		3	3	4		
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		terminal	<b>←</b> †→↓		+↑-	*1	<b>←</b> ↑→↓		
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2		<b>+</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> †→↓		+↑-	÷1	←t→i		
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3		<b>+</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> †→↓		+↑-	÷1	←t→i		
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4		+†→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓		+↑-	÷1	terminal		$\leftarrow$
·														`
	1	2	3	4			1		2			3		4
1	0.0	-1.0	-1.25	-1.31		1	termina		+			+		+
2	-1.0	-1.5	-1.69	-1.75		2	Ť		<b>←</b> 1	1		t		Ť
3	-1.25	-1.69	-1.84	-1.9		3	Ť		+			<b>←</b> †		ı
4	-1.31	-1.75	-1.9	0.0		4	Ť		+			<b>→</b>	t	erminal
					_									

	1	2	3	4
1	0.0	-1.94	-2.55	-2.73
2	-1.94	-2.81	-3.24	-3.4
3	-2.55	-3.24	-3.57	-3.22
4	-2.73	-3.4	-3.22	0.0

	1	2	3	4
1	terminal	1	+	+
2	†	<b>←</b> ↑	†	Ť
3	†	+	→↓	1
4	†	+	<b>→</b>	terminal

		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	
	1	0.0	-2.82	-3.83	4.18	1	t	erminal	+	-	-	
	2	-2.82	4.03	4.71	4.88	2		t	←t	Ť	Ť	
	3	-3.83	4.71	4.96	4.26	3		t	+	→↓	ī	
и э	4	4.18	-4.88	-4.26	0.0	4		1	+	<b>→</b>	terminal	2.1
K=3	L					_						$\forall$
		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	
		1 0.0	0.0 -7.83		2 -12.	23	1	termina	· -	+	+	
		2 -7.83	-10.42	-11.7	7 -11.	86	2	1	+1	+	1	
		3 -11.12	-11.77	-11.0	5 -8.8	1	3	†	1	→1	1	٦
V 10		4 -12.2	-11.86	-8.83	L 0.	)	4	†	-	<b>→</b>	terminal	$\neg$
K=10												
		1	. 2	3	4			1	2	3	4	
		1 0	0 -14.	0 -20.	0 -22	.0	1	terminal	+	-	+1	
		2 -14	.0 -18.	0 -20.	0 -20	.0	2	†	<b>←</b> ↑	++	1	]
		3 -20	.0 -20.	0 -18.	0 -14	.0	3	t	t→	→1	1	
V 112		4 -22	.0 -20.	0 -14.	0 0.	0	4	t→	-	→	terminal	
K=113												$\dashv \leftarrow$

运行如下代码测试在不使用In-place动态规划(In-Place Dynamic Programming, IPDP)的结果:

1 | values, sync\_iteration = compute\_state\_value(in\_place=False)

#### 结果整理后如下:

1 | Synchronous: 172 iterations

		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	_
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	terminal	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	<del>←</del> ↑→↓	←↑→↓	
	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	←↑→↓	←↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	
K=0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	←↑→↓	←↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓	terminal	
N-U										·	
		1	2	3	4	_	1	2	3	4	
	1	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0		1 termina	al ←	←↑→↓	. ←t→1	,
	2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0		2 1	←↑→↓	←↑→↓	-t→1	
	3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0		3 ←↑→↓	-↑→↓	<b>←</b> ↑→↓		
<b>&lt;=1</b>	4	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0		4 ←↑→↓	-↑→↓	<b>→</b>	termina	al
<b>/=1</b>	'				'	_		'	'	'	
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
	1	0.0	-1.75	-2.0	-2.0	1	terminal	+	+	←↑→↓	
	2	-1.75	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	2	†	<b>←</b> ↑	<b>←</b> ↑ <b>←</b> ↑→↓		
	3	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.75	3	t	<del>←</del> ↑→↓	<b>→</b> ↓	1	
K=2	4	-2.0	-2.0	-1.75	0.0	4	←↑→↓	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>	terminal	Į.
<b>\-</b> Z			'	'		·			'		

		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	3	4		
	1	0.0	-2.44	-2.94	-3.0	1	te	rminal	+	+		+1		
	2	-2.44	-2.88	-3.0	-2.94	2		t	<b>←</b> ↑	<b>+</b>	1	1		
	3	-2.94	-3.0	-2.88	-2.44	3		t	↑→	→.	1	1		
K=3	4	-3.0	-2.94	-2.44	0.0	4		↑→	<b>→</b>	7	,	terminal	<u></u>	
K=3						'		<b>'</b>					· ←	
		1	2	3	4		_	1	2		3	4		
	1	0.0	-6.14	-8.35	-8.97		1	terminal	←	+		+1		
	2	-6.14	-7.74	-8.43	-8.35		2	Ť	+↑		←↓	1		
	3	-8.35	-8.43	-7.74	-6.14		3	Ť	↑→		<b>→</b> ↓	1		
V 40	4	-8.97	-8.35	-6.14	0.0		4	↑→	<b>→</b>		<b>→</b>	termina		
K=10							_						——	
		1	2	3	4			1	2		3		4	
	1	0.0	-14.0	-20.0	-22.0		1	termina	al ←		+		+1	
	:	2 -14.0	-18.0	-20.0	-20.0	$\dashv$	2	t	+	t	+1		1	
	:	3 -20.0	-20.0	-18.0	-14.0	$\dashv$	3	t	1-	,	→↓		1	
		4 -22.0	-20.0	-14.0	0.0		4	t→	-	,	<b>→</b>	ter	minal	
K=172														$\leftarrow$