· -> reinforcement learning

- o -> this is a machine learning technique
- o -> we let the model (agent) decide what the clusters / categories are
- -> the model makes mistakes and learns from them
- -> there are many different types
 - -> this is Q learning
- -> this is an introduction

· -> terminology

- -> environment <- what we are trying to solve, it's the landscape we are exploring
 - and the landscape is made of data

-> agent <- what explores the environment

- -> something exploring an environment
- -> e.g training Als to play games

○ -> the state

- -> where you are in the environment
- -> the agent is in a specific state
 - · the state of the agent

-> the action

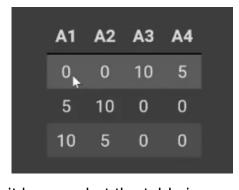
- -> actions are e.g moving to the left or the right in an environment
- -> or taking no action at all
- -> something like jumping
- -> you can be in the same state after performing an action

○ -> reward

- -> this is what the agent is trying to maximise
- -> you need to give the agent a reward when it performs the action correctly
 - · e.g it's like a loss function in recurrence neural networks
 - -> it's an optimisation problem where you're trying to maximise the reward
 - -> you can give it negative rewards to stop it from doing something
- -> having the agent take navigate the environment, going through the states and determining which actions maximise the rewards in each specific state

· -> Q-learning

- -> a method to do re-enforcement learning
- o -> creating a matrix each row containing each state and action which could be taken



- -> A's are the actions
- -> the rows are the different states
- -> the values are the different rewards to expect if that action was taken while in that state
- -> there are optimal actions to take, depending on the state
- -> what the predicted reward is for an action which is taken

- o -> it learns what the table is
- -> the key components of reinforcement learning are environment, agent, state, action, and reward