# RL Tutorial

FIT2017

#### MDP

- 1. S 表示状态集 (states);
- 2. A 表示动作集 (Action);
- 3. P^{s'}\_{s,a} 表示状态 s 下采取动作 a 之后转移 到 s' 状态的概率;
- 4. R\_{s,a} 表示状态 s 下采取动作 a 获得的奖励;
- 5. γ 是衰减因子。

# Reinforcement Learning

- 学习一个策略,输入当前的状态s,输出采取动作 a的概率π(s,a)
- 只选择当前奖励最大的动作显然不(一定)是最 优的:

$$E_{\pi}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{k} R_{k}\right] = E_{\pi}\left[R_{0} + \gamma R_{1} + \dots\right]$$

# 两种套路

- 1.学习价值函数,根据价值函数导出策略
- 2.直接学习策略
- DQN属于前者

# Reinforcement Learning

• 价值: 按照当前策略获得的递减奖励期望

$$v(s) = E_{\pi} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_k \right]$$

• 拓展到状态一动作对上:

$$q(s,a) = R_{s,a} + E_{\pi}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_k\right]$$

#### Define a partial ordering over policies

$$\pi \geq \pi'$$
 if  $v_{\pi}(s) \geq v_{\pi'}(s), \forall s$ 

#### **Theorem**

#### For any Markov Decision Process

- There exists an optimal policy π<sub>\*</sub> that is better than or equal to all other policies, π<sub>\*</sub> ≥ π, ∀π
- All optimal policies achieve the optimal value function,
   v<sub>π\*</sub>(s) = v\*(s)
- All optimal policies achieve the optimal action-value function,
   q<sub>π\*</sub>(s, a) = q\*(s, a)

### 最优策略存在性

# 贝尔曼等式

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(s, a) q(s, a) \\
&= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(s, a) (R_{s,a} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T_{s,a}^{s'} v(s')) \\
&= q(s, a) \\
&= R_{s,a} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T_{s,a}^{s'} v(s') \\
&= R_{s,a} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T_{s,a}^{s'} \sum_{a' \in A} \pi(s', a') q(s', a')
\end{aligned}$$

# Q-Learning

- 根据当前的价值探索,每一步更新状态价值
- "梯度下降"

$$q(s,a) = q(s,a) + \alpha \{r + \max_{a'} \{ \gamma q(s',a') \} - q(s,a) \}$$

使用€-贪婪策略

$$\pi_{\epsilon-greedy}(s,a) = \begin{cases} 1 - \epsilon + \frac{\epsilon}{|A|} & a = argmax_a q(s,a) \\ \frac{\epsilon}{|A|} & a \neq argmax_a q(s,a) \end{cases}$$

初始化 $Q(s,a), \forall s \in S, a \in A(s)$ ,任意的数值,并且 $Q(terminal - state, \cdot) = 0$  重复(对每一节episode):

初始化 状态S

重复(对episode中的每一步):

使用某一个policy比如( $\epsilon-greedy$ )根据状态S选取一个动作执行

执行完动作后,观察reward和新的状态S'

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha(R_{t+1} + \lambda \max_a Q(S_{t+1}, a) - Q(S_t, A_t))$$
$$S \leftarrow S'$$

循环直到S终止

# Q-Learning

# 其他策略学习方法

- 蒙卡, SARSA
- Q-Learning保证收敛到最优策略的状态-动作价值

# 价值函数近似

- 刚才的式子只是数学上的
- 实际应用中,我们用NN学习一个函数f(s, a)来拟合Q(s, a)
- 更简单的,我们可以让NN做到:输入状态s,输出所有动作对应的Q值,称为Q网络

# DQN Algorithm

https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.5602

- 训练样本? Q-Learning探索产生
- Q-Learning中Q值的更新:

target就是 
$$r + max_{a'} \{ \gamma q(s', a') \}$$

• 每次将计算出的target作为label, 当前状态(并不一定只是 一帧画面)作为input喂进网络

$$L(w) = \mathbb{E}[(\underbrace{r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a', w)}_{Target} - Q(s, a, w))^2]$$

# Experience Replay

- NN作为有监督学习模型,要求数据满足独立同分布,但Q-Learning算法得到的样本前后是有关系的
- 将系统探索环境得到的数据储存起来,然后随机 采样样本喂给NN

# TensorFlow Basic Usage

- Install: <a href="https://www.tensorflow.org/install/">https://www.tensorflow.org/install/</a>
- Example: MNIST

# PyTorch Basic Usage

- Install: <a href="http://pytorch.org/">http://pytorch.org/</a>
- Example: MNIST again
- torchvision: vision related datasets and models

# Implement DQN

- Data source?
- OpenAl gym: <a href="https://gym.openai.com/">https://gym.openai.com/</a>
  - provide games and APIs
- pygame module
  - write games and APIs yourself
- From other games...
  - https://arxiv.org/pdf/1608.02192v1.pdf
  - that's cool:)

# OpenAl gym

- Make environment
  - env = gym.make('CartPole-v0')
- (Re)start game
  - state = env.reset()
- Act, get reward and the next state
  - balabala = env.step(action)
- Render scene
  - env.render()

### DQN with TensorFlow

# DQN with PyTorch

#### Train on the server

- Don't forget: CUDA\_VISIBLE\_DEVICE
- Render?
  - X-Server:
    - Send event to X-Client
    - X-Client do computation and request back
    - X-Server show the results
    - Slow...

#### Train on the server

- What if a local X-Server?
- Virtual X-Server: xvfb
- Already installed on our server
- Usage:
  - xvfb-run -a -s "-screen 0 1400x900x24 +extension RANDR" -- python dqn.py

### Next time

- 基于策略的Policy gradient:
  - Actor-critic
  - •
- Advanced Q-Networks
  - Double Q Nets <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.06461">https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.06461</a>
  - Dueling Nets <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06581">https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06581</a>
  - •
- Robotics?

# Thanks!

Q&A?

#### References

- http://www.algorithmdog.com/series/rl-series
- https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/intelligentunit
- http://pytorch.org/
- https://www.tensorflow.org/