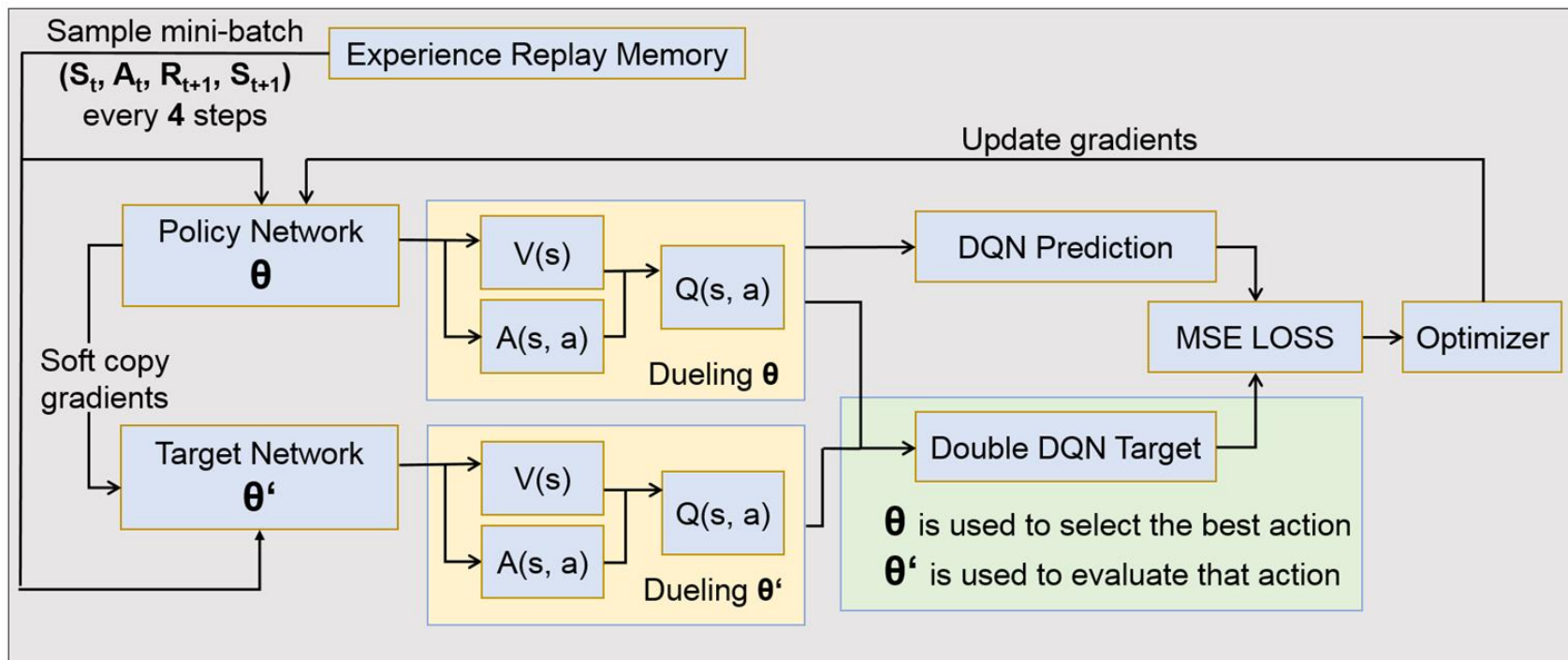


Choice of Implemented Algorithm

- Choice: DQN^[1] (discrete action space)
 - Popular algorithm, can solve Atari games
 - Lots of possible improvements^{[3][4][5]}
 - Agents with discretized actions can solve given problem



$$\text{DQN Target: } Y_t^{\text{DoubleQ}} \equiv R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, \operatorname{argmax} Q(S_{t+1}, a; \theta_t); \theta'_t)$$

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of DQN Algorithm^[1] with Double Q Learning^[3] and Dueling Networks^[4]

Performance Analysis

Experiment	K steps	Episodes	Evaluation (1000 ep)	Train score (last 100 ep)	Success metric	Converged / Total
Baseline	688.07±161.59	2851.13±714.40	303.42±177.98	191.71±126.34	Eval ≥ 400 (every 20K steps)	10/15
Best (eval @5K)	189.02±28.41	879.73±80.56	414.96±18.02	59.81±45.44	Eval ≥ 400 (every 5K steps)	15/15
Best (eval @20K)	197.41±35.29	893.93±110.19	414.85±12.16	81.16±57.91	Eval ≥ 400 (every 20K steps)	15/15
Best (train score)	512.08±162.60	1521.27±210.33	420.25±3.10	400.42±0.75	Score of last 100 episodes ≥ 400	14/15
Best (shaped reward)	256.03±54.99	1027.00±163.02	409.688±40.87	13.23K±71.80K	Eval ≥ 400 (every 5K steps)	15/15

Table 1: Quantitative Analysis of 5 selected experiments

- Careful HP optimization improved the results
- Different success metric have their advantages
- High variance, repeated experiments needed
- Highly time efficient
 - ~5min GPU runtime for experiment *Best (eval @5K)*

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