Technical report

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note:

- 本文档使用 Typora 撰写,其他markdown解释器可能存在编译错误。
- 本项目以上传github,并将于19号00:00开放,RL-A3C-Riverraid-v0。

Layer Design

在本实验中,使用了四种网络结构:

```
Conv2d、Linear、LSTM、elu
```

Conv2d

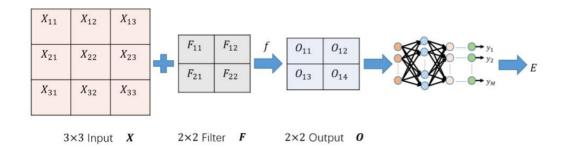
• forward 原理 & 实现

直接将输入图像与卷积核进行二维卷积

利用conv2d来实现卷积运算:

• backward 原理

用一个<u>简单的例子</u>说明其原理(暂不考虑stride,下文补充):



首先求 E 对权重 F 的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial F_{11}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{O}}^{\top} \frac{\partial \mathbf{O}}{\partial F_{11}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_{11}} X_{11} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_{12}} X_{12} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_{21}} X_{21} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_{22}} X_{22}$$

以此类推,可以看出,E对权重F的梯度也可以通过卷积运算求出

| Ī | X ₁₁ | X ₁₂ | X ₁₃ | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | ∂E | ∂E | | ∂E | ∂E |
| | X_{21} | X_{22} | X ₂₃ | | $\frac{\partial E}{\partial O_{11}}$ | $\overline{\partial O_{12}}$ | | $\overline{\partial F_{11}}$ | $\overline{\partial F_{12}}$ |
| | | | | | ∂E | ∂E | | ∂E | ∂E |
| Ī | X ₃₁ | X ₃₂ | X ₃₃ | | $\overline{\partial O_{21}}$ | $\overline{\partial O_{22}}$ | | $\overline{\partial F_{21}}$ | $\overline{\partial F_{22}}$ |
| | | | | e. | | | • | | |

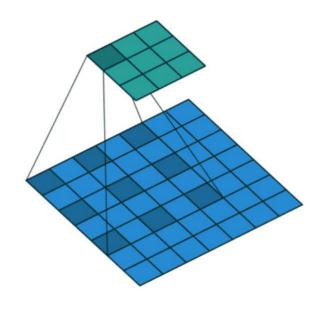
同理, 考虑 E 对输入 X 的梯度:

$$rac{\partial E}{\partial X_{11}} = rac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{O}}^{ op} rac{\partial \mathbf{O}}{\partial X_{11}} = rac{\partial E}{\partial O_{11}} F_{11} + rac{\partial E}{\partial O_{12}} 0 + rac{\partial E}{\partial O_{21}} 0 + rac{\partial E}{\partial O_{22}} 0$$

以此类推,我们发现可以将卷积核(权重F)旋转180°,并与 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{O}}$ (补0)进行卷积从而得到结果

| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | ∂E | дE | дE |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ī | 0 | ∂E | ∂E | 0 | + | F_{22} F_{21} | $\overline{\partial X_{11}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{12}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{13}}$ |
| | | $\overline{\partial O_{11}}$ | ∂O_{12} | | | 22 21 | ∂E | ∂E | ∂E |
| Ī | 0 | ∂E | ∂E | 0 | | F_{12} F_{11} | $\overline{\partial X_{21}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{22}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{23}}$ |
| | | ∂O_{21} | ∂022 | | | | ∂E | ∂E | ∂E |
| Ī | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | $\overline{\partial X_{31}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{32}}$ | $\overline{\partial X_{33}}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | |

而当stride > 1 **时**,需要将原本的卷积操作换为<u>空洞卷积</u>,dilation 的值即为 stride(将卷积核设为为 1×1 即可证明)



• backward 实现

记O为卷积结果,W为权重(卷积核),X为输入,b为偏置

权重的梯度: 通过F.conv2d来实现卷积运算(设置空洞dilation)

输入的梯度:通过反卷积函数conv transpose2d实现(反卷积的理解参考<u>这里</u>,原理上文已描述过)

conv_for_back = F.conv_transpose2d(top_grad_t,
self.weight,torch.zeros(self.in_channels), self.stride, self.padding,
(self.input[i].shape[2]-top_grad.shape[2])%2, self.groups,self.dilation)

*偏置的梯度:*直接求和即可。

$$rac{\partial Loss}{\partial b} = \sum rac{\partial Loss}{O_{ij}}$$

Linear

• forward 原理 & 实现

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} W^\top + b$$

利用F.linear函数即可

• backward 原理 & 实现

权重的梯度:

$$rac{\partial Loss}{\partial W} = rac{\partial Loss}{\partial \mathbf{y}}^{ op} \mathbf{x}$$

偏置的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial \mathbf{b}} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial \mathbf{y}}$$

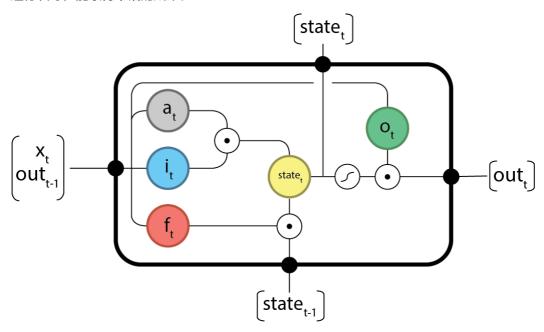
输入的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{W}$$

以上梯度只需通过torch. matmul, torch. add函数即可求出。

LSTM

在使用深度学习处理时序问题时,RNN时最常使用的模型之一。RNN能够有效的将之前的时间片信息用于计算当前时间片的输入。其中Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)是一种常见且有效的神经网络。由于Riverraid-v0 虽然 action 是离散的,但是其状态在时间尺度上有非常强的相关性,所以考虑使用LSTM进行训练,能取得不错的成果。



假设对 \mathbf{t} 轮,对LSTM输入为 \mathbf{x}_t , \mathbf{h}_{t-1} 、 \mathbf{c}_{t-1} ,下面我们考虑Forward和Backward

Forward

LSTM内部由四个门构成,涉及到五个运算,分别是向量元素乘、向量和、tanh、 σ 以及四个门电路

对 $tanh(\mathbf{x})=rac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}}=rac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}=rac{1-e^{-2x}}{1+e^{-2x}}$,对tanh计算同样存在上溢或者下溢的问题。因此对正数,我们倾向于使用 $rac{1-e^{-2x}}{1+e^{-2x}}$ 计算;对于负数,我们倾向于使用 $rac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}}$ 以提高计算精度

```
#伪代码
if x > 0:
    tanh = (1 - exp(-2 * x)) / (1 + exp(-2 * x))
else:
    tanh = (exp(2 * x) - 1) / (exp(2 * x) + 1)

#实际代码
def tanh(value):
    value = value.double()
    e_p = torch.exp(value.mul(2))
    e_n = torch.exp(value.mul(-2))
    tanh_n = (e_p - 1) / (e_p + 1)
    tanh_p = (1 - e_n) / (1 + e_n)
    return torch.where(value > 0, tanh_p, tanh_n).float()
```

对 $\sigma(x)=rac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ 同样也存在这个问题,因而我们要区分正负数,进行单独计算,以提高精度

```
def sigmoid(value):
    value = value.double()
    sigmoid_value_p = torch.exp(-value).add(1).pow(-1)
    exp_value = torch.exp(value)
    sigmoid_value_n = exp_value.div(exp_value.add(1))
    return torch.where(value > 0, sigmoid_value_p,
sigmoid_value_n).float()
```

完成上诉设计,即可完成LSTM Forward设计,四个门:

Input activation:

$$a_t = \tanh(W_a \cdot x_t + U_a \cdot out_{t-1} + b_a)$$

Input gate:

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot x_t + U_i \cdot out_{t-1} + b_i)$$

Forget gate:

$$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot x_t + U_f \cdot out_{t-1} + b_f)$$

Output gate:

$$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot x_t + U_o \cdot out_{t-1} + b_o)$$

因此对当前LSTM最终输出为:

Input activation:

$$a_t = \tanh(W_a \cdot x_t + U_a \cdot out_{t-1} + b_a)$$

Input gate:

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot x_t + U_i \cdot out_{t-1} + b_i)$$

Forget gate:

$$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot x_t + U_f \cdot out_{t-1} + b_f)$$

Output gate:

$$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot x_t + U_o \cdot out_{t-1} + b_o)$$

```
def forward(input, hidden):
    hx, cx = hidden
    gates = F.linear(input, w_ih, b_ih) + F.linear(hx, w_hh, b_hh)
    ingate, forgetgate, cellgate, outgate = gates.chunk(4, 1)
    ingate = F.sigmoid(ingate)
    forgetgate = F.sigmoid(forgetgate)
    cellgate = F.tanh(cellgate)
    outgate = F.sigmoid(outgate)
    cy = (forgetgate * cx) + (ingate * cellgate)
    hy = outgate * F.tanh(cy)
    return hy, cy
```

Backward

对LSTM backward相对而言就要非常复杂了,首先我们先对 σ 和tanh两个函数完成其对应的求导

$$\frac{\partial \sigma(x)}{\partial x} = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial tanh(x)}{\partial x} = 1 - tanh^2(x)$$

根据LSTM前向传播计算LSTM的方向传播:

$$\delta out_{t} = \Delta_{t} + \Delta out_{t}$$

$$\delta state_{t} = \delta out_{t} \odot o_{t} \odot (1 - \tanh^{2}(state_{t})) + \delta state_{t+1} \odot f_{t+1}$$

$$\delta a_{t} = \delta state_{t} \odot i_{t} \odot (1 - a_{t}^{2})$$

$$\delta i_{t} = \delta state_{t} \odot a_{t} \odot i_{t} \odot (1 - i_{t})$$

$$\delta f_{t} = \delta state_{t} \odot state_{t-1} \odot f_{t} \odot (1 - f_{t})$$

$$\delta o_{t} = \delta out_{t} \odot \tanh(state_{t}) \odot o_{t} \odot (1 - o_{t})$$

$$\delta x_{t} = W^{T} \cdot \delta gates_{t}$$

$$\Delta out_{t-1} = U^{T} \cdot \delta gates_{t}$$

最终我们更新的权重为:

$$\delta W = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \delta gates_{t} \otimes x_{t}$$
$$\delta U = \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \delta gates_{t+1} \otimes out_{t}$$
$$\delta b = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \delta gates_{t+1}$$

实现部分非常长,这里仅放实现代码的链接 LSTM backward

elu

激活函数elu非常简单

• Forward:

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x, & ext{if } x > 0; \ lpha(\exp{(x)} - 1) & ext{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

• Backward:

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x > 0; \\ \alpha \exp(x) & \text{if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

在本实验,使用 $\alpha = 1$.

Algothrim -- A3C

intro & theory

A3C,即 Asynchronous advantage actor-critic,异步优势动作评价算法。在具体了解A3C前,我们要先了解一下Actor-Critic 框架和A2C 算法。

DQN vs A3C

较为复杂的游戏中,DQN一次只能探索很少的空间,从而更新Q值的速度很慢,需要很长时间的训练才能达到不错的表现。

相比之下,A3C算法将policy-base和value-based相结合,一方面避免了蒙特卡洛算法(policy-based)方差较大的问题,另一方面在训练效果和速度上也优于DQN(value-based)。

Actor-Critic

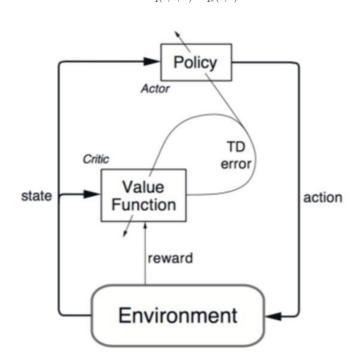
Actor-Critic 包括两部分: Actor 负责生成动作(Action)并和环境交互。而Critic负责评估Actor的表现,并指导Actor下一阶段的动作。

Actor(policy based):即策略 $\pi(a|s)$,我们用神经网络进行近似(s = state, a = action)

$$\pi_{ heta}(s,a)pprox\pi(a|s)$$

Critic (value based) : 即价值函数 $v_{\pi}(s)$ 和 $q_{\pi}(s,a)$,同样用神经网络近似

$$v(s,w)pprox v_\pi(s) \ q(s,a,w)pprox q_\pi(s,a)$$



接下来考虑如何对参数进行更新,来优化策略

假设需要优化的目标是当前策略下, 初始状态reward的期望:

$$\rho(\pi) = E(\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \gamma^{t-1} r_t \mid s_0, \pi)$$

我们有如下结论(证明见此论文),其中 $Q^{\pi}(s,a)$ 可以取不同的价值函数:

$$rac{\partial
ho}{\partial heta} = \sum_s d^\pi(s) \sum_a rac{\partial \pi_ heta(s,a)}{\partial heta} Q^\pi(s,a)$$

再由等式
$$rac{\partial \pi_{ heta}(s,a)}{\partial heta} = \pi_{ heta}(s,a)
abla_{ heta} \log \pi_{ heta}(s,a)$$
 可得

$$rac{\partial
ho}{\partial heta} = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{ heta}}[
abla_{ heta} \log \pi_{ heta}(s,a)Q^{\pi}(s,a)]$$

因此,策略的参数更新公式为

$$\theta = \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(s, a) Q^{\pi}(s, a)$$

A2C (Advantage Actor Critic)

在上述框架中,采用优势函数 $A_\pi(s,a)=Q_\pi(s,a)-V_\pi(s)$ 作为 Critic的价值函数,就得到A2C 算法。从而策略的更新公式变为

$$\theta = \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(s, a) A_{\pi}(s, a)$$

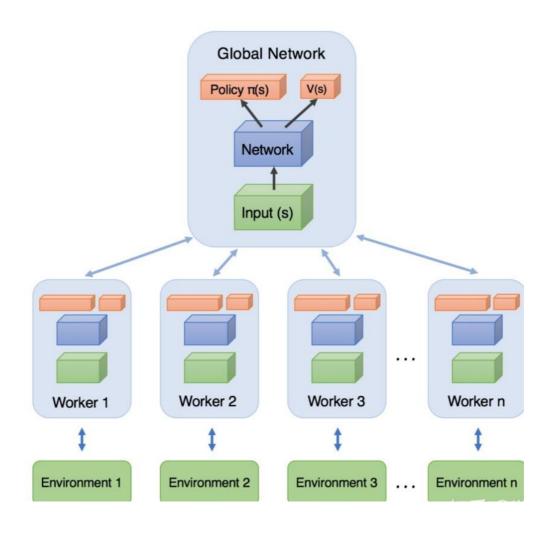
A2C vs AC:

当优势函数大于0, 说明此该动作优于平均动作, 反之则不如平均动作。这样可以更好的处理动作价值函数全正或者全负的情况。

相较于累计回报, 优势函数的方差会更小。

• A3C的改进和具体算法

在传统的A2C上,A3C采用了异步的方式,从而打破数据间的相关性,解决了AC算法难以收敛的问题:



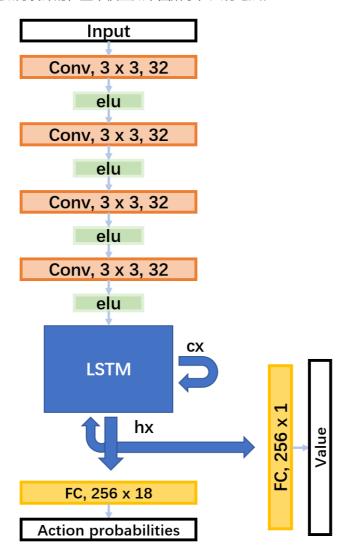
下面是A3C的伪代码

Algorithm S3 Asynchronous advantage actor-critic - pseudocode for each actor-learner thread.

```
// Assume global shared parameter vectors \theta and \theta_v and global shared counter T=0
// Assume thread-specific parameter vectors \theta' and \theta'_v
Initialize thread step counter t \leftarrow 1
repeat
     Reset gradients: d\theta \leftarrow 0 and d\theta_v \leftarrow 0.
     Synchronize thread-specific parameters \theta'=\theta and \theta'_v=\theta_v
     t_{start} = t
     Get state s_t
     repeat
          Perform a_t according to policy \pi(a_t|s_t;\theta')
          Receive reward r_t and new state s_{t+1}
          t \leftarrow t + 1
          T \leftarrow T + 1
     until terminal s_t or t - t_{start} == t_{max}
    R = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ V(s_t, \theta_v') \end{array} \right.
                                      for terminal s_t
                                      for non-terminal s_t// Bootstrap from last state
    for i \in \{t-1, \ldots, t_{start}\} do R \leftarrow r_i + \gamma R
          Accumulate gradients wrt \theta': d\theta \leftarrow d\theta + \nabla_{\theta'} \log \pi(a_i|s_i;\theta')(R - V(s_i;\theta'_v))
          Accumulate gradients wrt \theta'_v: d\theta_v \leftarrow d\theta_v + \partial (R - V(s_i; \theta'_v))^2 / \partial \theta'_v
     Perform asynchronous update of \theta using d\theta and of \theta_v using d\theta_v.
until T > T_{max}
```

Model Design

本小结将解释模型是如何设计的,整个模型如下图所示,共有七层。



由于输入的state,实际上是图像信息,因而我们使用四层卷积层,来提取图片的信息,并使用elu作为激活函数。

```
x = F.elu(self.conv1.forward(inputs))
x = F.elu(self.conv2.forward(x))
x = F.elu(self.conv3.forward(x))
x = F.elu(self.conv4.forward(x))
```

考虑到,输入的state变化在时间尺度上有非常高的关联性,我们采用 LSTM 来提取时间尺度上的变化特征,使得网络能更好的提取state的特征。

```
x = x.view(-1, 32 * 3 * 3)
hx, cx = self.lstm.forward(x, (hx, cx))
```

最后是采用两个全连接层,其中一个输出 action advantage value , 另外一个输出 state value 。

```
#state value
self.critic_linear.forward(x)
#advantage value
self.actor_linear.forward(x)
```

在前向传播过程中,我们要保存一些中间结果,这里就不展示这部分结构了。

整个模型forward过程为:

```
def forward(self, inputs):
    inputs, (hx, cx) = inputs
    x = F.elu(self.conv1.forward(inputs))
    x = F.elu(self.conv2.forward(x))
    x = F.elu(self.conv3.forward(x))
    x = F.elu(self.conv4.forward(x))
    x = F.elu(self.conv4.forward(x))
    # x.shape = 1, 32, 3, 3
    x = x.view(-1, 32 * 3 * 3)
    # x.shape = 1, 288
    hx, cx = self.lstm.forward(x, (hx, cx))
    x = hx
    return self.critic_linear.forward(x),
self.actor_linear.forward(x), (hx, cx)
```

由于我们已经完成各层反向传播的计算,所以对模型的反向传播直接为各层的组装:

```
def backward(self, top_grad_value, top_grad_logit):
    grad_inputs = []

    grad_critic_linear = self.critic_linear.backward(top_grad_value)
    grad_actor_liner = self.actor_linear.backward(top_grad_logit)

    top_grad_h = []

    for i in range(len(grad_critic_linear)):
        top_grad_h.append(grad_critic_linear[i] +
    grad_actor_liner[i])

    top_grad_c = [0] * len(grad_critic_linear)
```

```
top_grad_conv4, _, _ = self.lstm.backward(top_grad_h,
top_grad_c)

top_grad_conv4 = [element.view(-1, 32, 3, 3) for element in
top_grad_conv4]

top_grad_conv4 = grad_elu(top_grad_conv4, self.y4)
top_grad_conv3 = self.conv4.backward(top_grad_conv4)

top_grad_conv3 = grad_elu(top_grad_conv3, self.y3)
top_grad_conv2 = self.conv3.backward(top_grad_conv3)

top_grad_conv2 = grad_elu(top_grad_conv2, self.y2)
top_grad_conv1 = self.conv2.backward(top_grad_conv2)

top_grad_conv1 = grad_elu(top_grad_conv1, self.y1)
grad_inputs = self.conv1.backward(top_grad_conv1)

return grad_inputs
```

Inputs Normalization

由于输入的是图像信息,具有高度信息冗余,所以我们需要对图像进行一定操作,提高信息密度减少计算量,并规约化,核心操作为

1. crop & resize

首先先裁掉边框信息,然后分两次resize,以提高保留的信息密度

```
frame = frame[34:34 + 160, :160]
frame = cv2.resize(frame, (80, 80))
frame = cv2.resize(frame, (42, 42))
```

2. channel merge

同时由于图像是RGB图像,我们并不需要颜色信息,因而可以对channel进行合并,减小计算量

```
frame = frame.mean(2, keepdims=True)
```

3. normalize

我们需要将输入数据调整为正态分布,但是由于并不清楚,总体方差和平均值是多少,因而我们采用采样估计的策略。

```
frame *= (1.0 / 255.0)

class NormalizedEnv(gym.ObservationWrapper):
    def __init__(self, env=None):
        super(NormalizedEnv, self).__init__(env)
        self.state_mean = 0
        self.state_std = 0
        self.alpha = 0.9999
        self.num_steps = 0

def observation(self, observation):
        self.num_steps += 1
```

Reward design

根据<u>Welcome to Deep Reinforcement Learning Part 1: DQN</u>采用Clipping rewards 设计可以提高模型性能,由于Riverraid-v0 中reward全为非负,因而我们可以clip reward为 0 和 1。

```
reward = max(min(reward, 1), -1)
```

Loss Compute

 $reward_i$ 为单步的reward; v_i 为Critic得到的预估价值; $logprob_i$ 为选择的action的概率的对数(经过softmax和log处理)

$$Loss = L_{value} + L_{policy}$$

首先获得一个episode(n步)中每个state的预期Reward:

$$R_k = \sum_{i=k}^n \gamma^{i-k} reward_i$$

然后得到 L_{value} :

$$L_{value} = lpha_{value} rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (R_i - v_i)^2$$

接着计算单步优势函数:

$$\Delta_i = reward_i + \gamma v_{i+1} - v_i$$

和每个state的优势函数:

$$gae_k = \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda \gamma)^{k-i} \Delta_i$$

最后得到 L_{policy} (对应上文提到的参数更新公式):

$$L_{policy} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} gae_i * logprob_i$$

考虑到平衡action,避免过于集中,我们引入第i步policy的熵 $Entropy_i$,最终得到

$$L_{policy} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} gae_i * logprob_i - lpha_{entropy} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Entropy_i$$

$$Loss = L_{value} + L_{policy} = lpha_{value} rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (R_i - v_i)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} gae_i * logprob_i - lpha_{entropy} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Entropy_i$$

Loss backward

以单步为例,最后求和即可

记value 为Critic估计的value值, logit为Actor估计得到的policy

我们只需求得 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \text{value}}$ 和 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \text{logit}}$

事实上,这只涉及最基础的求导,具体的公式的推导可以参考这里P41

首先我们有

$$p_i = rac{e^{logit_i}}{\sum_k e^{logit_k}} \ logprob = log(p_i)$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial logprob}{\partial logit_j} = \begin{cases} 1 - p_i & i = j \\ -p_j & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Entropy同理

Update Gradient

我们使用 Adam 优化器进行梯度更新:

算法伪代码:

Algorithm 1: Adam, our proposed algorithm for stochastic optimization. See section 2 for details, and for a slightly more efficient (but less clear) order of computation. g_t^2 indicates the elementwise square $g_t \odot g_t$. Good default settings for the tested machine learning problems are $\alpha = 0.001$, $\beta_1 = 0.9$, $\beta_2 = 0.999$ and $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$. All operations on vectors are element-wise. With β_1^t and β_2^t we denote β_1 and β_2 to the power t.

```
Require: \alpha: Stepsize
Require: \beta_1, \beta_2 \in [0, 1): Exponential decay rates for the moment estimates
Require: f(\theta): Stochastic objective function with parameters \theta
Require: \theta_0: Initial parameter vector
m_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 1st moment vector)
v_0 \leftarrow 0 (Initialize 2nd moment vector)
t \leftarrow 0 (Initialize timestep)
while \theta_t not converged do
t \leftarrow t + 1
g_t \leftarrow \nabla_\theta f_t(\theta_{t-1}) (Get gradients w.r.t. stochastic objective at timestep t)
m_t \leftarrow \beta_1 \cdot m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \cdot g_t (Update biased first moment estimate)
v_t \leftarrow \beta_2 \cdot v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) \cdot g_t^2 (Update biased second raw moment estimate)
\widehat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t/(1 - \beta_1^t) (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)
\widehat{v}_t \leftarrow v_t/(1 - \beta_2^t) (Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate)
\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \widehat{m}_t/(\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon) (Update parameters)
end while
```

实现过程参考torch.optim.adam,实现部分为my_optim.py

return θ_t (Resulting parameters)

Others

整个目录结构如下:

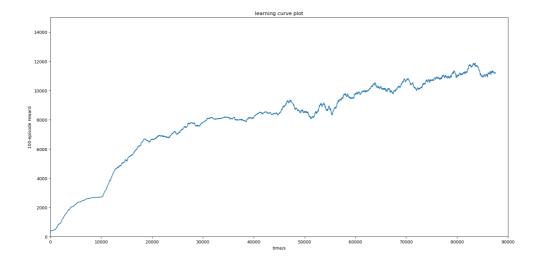
```
├─ A3C
                        #A3C实现代码
 ├— envs.py
                        #处理输入数据
   ├— layers.py
                        #每层网络设计
   ├─ my_main.py
  ├─ my_model.py
                        #模型设计
 ├─ my_optim.py
                        #optimizer实现
  ├── my_test.py
                        #测试进程
  └─ my_train.py
                       #训练进程
 — РВ17111656.ру
                       #对外测试接口
├─ figures
├-- log
                        #训练日志存放
├── model
                        #model存放
├─ report.md
├─ requirement.txt
├─ rl_configs.py
└─ todo.txt
```

超参数设计 (参考pytorch-a3c):

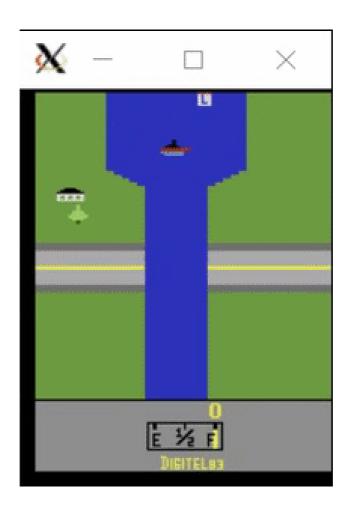
```
class config(object):
       def __init__(self):
          self.lr = 0.0001
                                               #学习率
           self.gamma = 0.99
                                               #A3C 计算loss所用参数
           self.gae_lambda = 1.00
           self.entropy_coef = 0.01
           self.value_loss_coef = 0.5
           self.max_grad_norm = 50
                                               #用于clip gradient, 以防梯度爆
           self.seed = 1
           self.num_processes = 23
                                               #训练使用进程
           self.num_steps = 20
                                               #每num_steps个acitons, 训练进
程对中心模型进行一次参数更新
           self.max_step_length = 1000000
                                               #最大训练步长
           self.env_name = 'Riverraid-v0'
                                               #训练任务
           self.model_path = './model/'
                                               #模型存储位置
           self.test_interval = 20
                                               #测试进程每隔20秒,测试一次当前中
心模型性能
```

Result

A3C具有优秀的训练速度和性能,训练二十四小时即可完成收敛,平均100-episode reward为 10000+。



单局演示:



Reference

pytorch-a3c

torch.optim.adam

Welcome to Deep Reinforcement Learning Part 1: DQN

百度百科: 卷积神经网络

pytorch官方文档: nn.functional

机器学习课件/Lec10.pdf

空洞卷积理解

怎样通俗易懂地解释反卷积?

Policy Gradient Methods for Reinforcement Learning with Function Approximation

AC、A2C、A3C算法

Actor-Critic

深度强化学习算法 A3C

机器学习课件/Lec09.pdf

Intuitive RL: Intro to Advantage-Actor-Critic (A2C)