

Reinforcement Learning

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Supervised Learning
simulates **passive** learning
from a teacher.

Reinforcement Learning (RL)
simulates **active** learning from
experience.

In **RL**, the agent interacts with the world and periodically receives **reward** or **punishment**.



Source: <https://nixustechnologies.com/reinforcement-learning-in-machine-learning/>

Designer of an **RL** learning agent must provide a reward function.



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RL works very good in **simulated** environments (games) as there is abundance of **opportunities** to gain experience.



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Preliminaries

A Transition Model

It is a model that describes the result of taking a certain action in a certain state. Usually, the result is reaching another state.

$T(s, a, s')$ denotes the transition when agent in state s , executes action a , and reaches state s' .

A Reward Function

$R(s, a, s')$ denotes the reward the agent receives when it reaches state s' from state s by executing action a .

A Solution Policy

π denotes a solution policy that specifies, for each state s , what is the best action to take.

$\pi(s)$ denotes the action recommended by the policy π for state s .

A Utility (Value) Function

U denotes the performance of the agent measured as the sum of all rewards earned from current state onwards until reaching the goal state.

Reinforcement Learning Methods

RL Methods



RL Methods

```
graph TD; A[RL Methods] --- B[Model-based]; A --- C[ ];
```

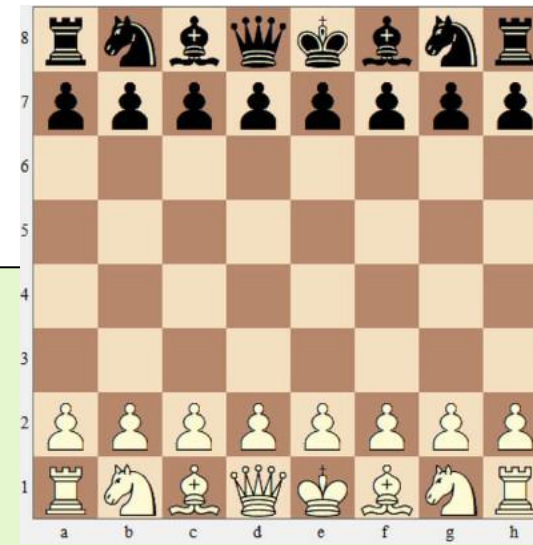
Model-based

- Knows Transition Model
- Estimates Utility Function

RL Methods

Model-based

- Knows Transition Model
- Estimates Utility Function



Chess-Playing Agent:

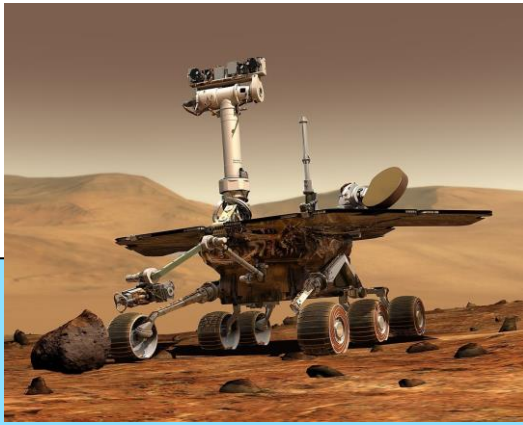
- Knows result of each action at each state (Transition Model)
- Estimate utility of each state (sum over future expected reward)

RL Methods

```
graph TD; A[RL Methods] --- B[Model-free]; A --- C[Model-based];
```

Model-free

- Unknown Transition Model
- Estimates either Policy or Utility Function



RL Methods

Rover Explorer Agent

- Being in a certain state, agent does not know what next state a certain action would take it to.
- Estimates either policy (best action to take for each state), or utility (future reward of being in a current state).

Model-free

- Unknown Transition Model
- Estimates either Policy or Utility Function

RL Methods

```
graph TD; A[RL Methods] --> B[Model-based]; A --> C[Model-free]; B --> D["• Knows Transition Model<br>• Estimates Utility Function"]; C --> E["• Unknown Transition Model<br>• Estimates either Policy or Utility Function"]
```

Model-based

- Knows Transition Model
- Estimates Utility Function

Model-free

- Unknown Transition Model
- Estimates either Policy or Utility Function

RL Applications

Gaming Applications: Chess Playing Agent



Exploration Tasks: Robo-Vac exploring a room for the first time



Minimizing Energy Costs



Personalized Recommendations



**RL Agents can make use of
domain knowledge to speed up
the learning process.**

Exploration Tasks: Robo-Vac

Detect room boundaries first.



Minimizing Energy Costs

Season?
Location?



Personalized Recommendations

Exclude certain
categories?

