

Multi-Agent Systems Introduction to Reinforcement Learning

Part 3B: Model-free Methods: DYNA-Q

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December 12, 2023



Reading

• Sutton & Barto: chapters 5 & 6



Outline

Integrating Planning and Learning

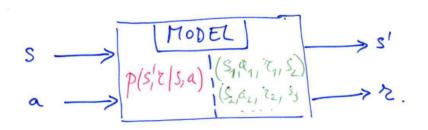


Model: tells agent what will happen next ...

• Model-based: planning

• Model-free: learning

Distributional vs. Sample-based Model





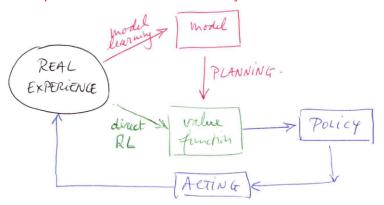
Model-based learning

- Until now: Model = fully specified MDP!
- More generally: anything that helps the agent to plan:
- More accurate models are more effective (myths vs. science):
 - Folklore and weather saying:

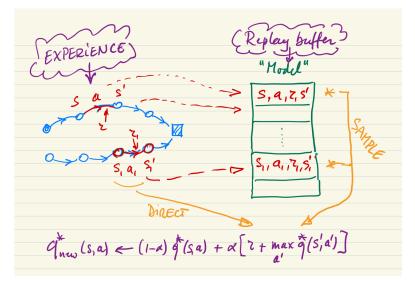
 A wet and windy May fills the barn with corn and hay.
 - Meteorological models running on supercomputer



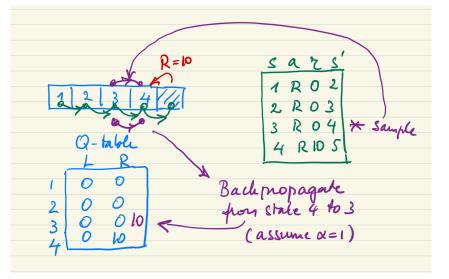
Real experience can be used in two ways:









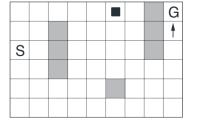




DYNA-Q: Maze example

Greedy policy midway through 2nd episode:

WITHOUT PLANNING (n=0)



WITH PLANNING (n=50)



More info: Sutton and Barto, sections 8.2-8.3



DYNA-Q: Algorithm

Initialize Q(s, a) and Model(s, a) for all $s \in S$ and $a \in A(s)$ Do forever:

- (a) $S \leftarrow \text{current (nonterminal) state}$
- (b) $A \leftarrow \varepsilon$ -greedy(S, Q)
- (c) Execute action A; observe resultant reward, R, and state, S'
- (d) $Q(S, A) \leftarrow Q(S, A) + \alpha [R + \gamma \max_{a} Q(S', a) Q(S, A)]$
- (e) $Model(S, A) \leftarrow R, S'$ (assuming deterministic environment)
- (f) Repeat n times:

 $S \leftarrow \text{random previously observed state}$

 $A \leftarrow$ random action previously taken in S

 $R, S' \leftarrow Model(S, A)$

 $Q(S, A) \leftarrow Q(S, A) + \alpha [R + \gamma \max_{a} Q(S', a) - Q(S, A)]$





Prioritized Sweeping

- Uniform sampling from experience database: Wasteful!;
- Idea: work "backwards" from "goal state"
- More generally: backward focusing: work backwards from any state the value of which has changed!
- ...but prioritize: Most significant changes first!