Learning rate = 0.1

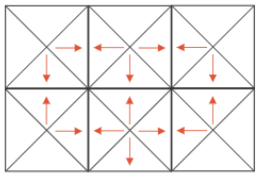
Epsilon = 1 (this decays each timestep i.e. reduces slowly towards the value 0)

Discount Factor = 0.99

Environment

S (*)	1	0
0	-10	10

Initialise Q-Table (Q-Values) && 4 unique actions (up, right, down, left)



	UP	RIGHT	DOWN	LEFT
S	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
-10	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

For now, **our Q-table is useless**; we need **to train our Q-function using the Q-Learning algorithm**

Training Timestep 1:

Choose an action using the Epsilon Greedy Strategy (Epsilon = 1, it will be decayed with time i.e. reduced) Because epsilon is big (= 1.0), We can take a random action.

	*	0
0	-10	10

Moving to the right gets a reward of 1

We then need to update our q-value for this State - Action pair i.e. moving to the right while at the starting state.

	UP	RIGHT	DOWN	LEFT
S	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

To make this update, we use the Q-learning formula

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma max_a Q(S_{t+1}, a) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

New Q-value estimation | Former Q-value estimation | Learning Rate | Immediate Reward | Discounted Estimate optimal Q-value of next state | Former Q-value estimation

TD Target

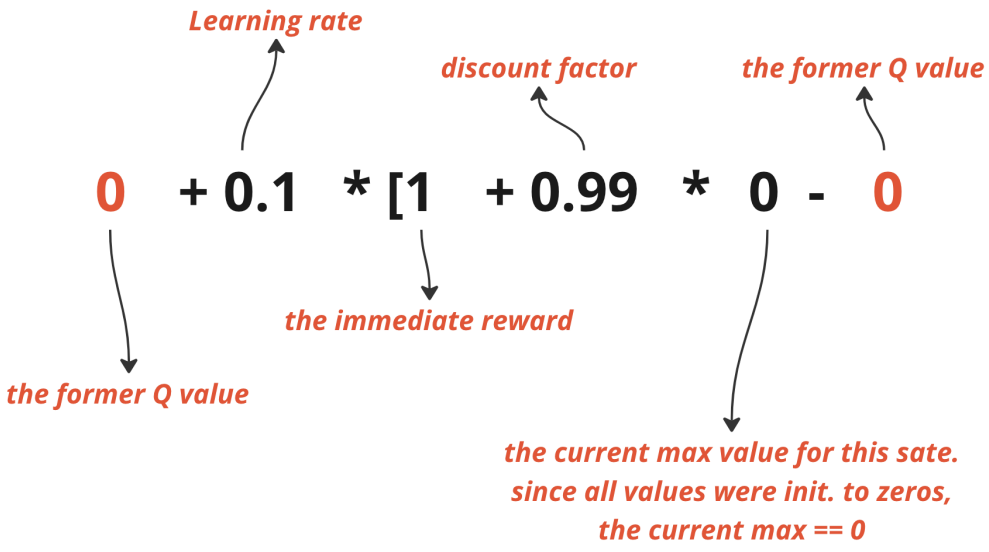
TD Error

Therefore:

- Q(S, Right) is given by: **0 + 0.1 * [1 + 0.99 * 0 - 0] = 0.1**

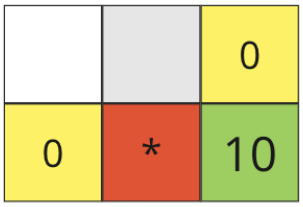
	UP	RIGHT	DOWN	LEFT
S	0	0.1	0	0

Eq. from above



Training Timestep 2:

We first decay the epsilon slightly i.e. from 1 to 0.99
Because epsilon is still high (= .99), We can take another random action. e.g moving **down**



Moving to the down gets a reward of -10

We then need to update our q-value for this State - Action pair i.e. moving to the right while at the starting state.

	UP	RIGHT	DOWN	LEFT
S	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**
1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Therefore:

- Q(1, Down) is given by: **0 + 0.1 * [-10 + 0.99 * 0 - 0] = -1**

	UP	RIGHT	DOWN	LEFT
S	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**
1	**0**	**0**	**-1**	**0**