CS 181 Machine Learning Practical 4 Report, Team *la Dernière Dame M*

(Jeremiah) Zhe Liu¹, (Vivian) Wenwan Yang², and Jing Wen¹

¹Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health ²Department of Computational Science and Engineering, SEAS

May 6, 2015

1 Problem Description

Set in a *Flappy Bird*-type game *Swingy Monkey*, our current learning goal is to estimate an optimal policy $\pi: \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{A}$ such that the expectation of reward function $f: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{R}$ is maximized, i.e. we aim to identify a π^* such that

$$\pi^* = \arg\max_{\pi} E\Big(f(s, \pi(s))|s\Big)$$

State Space Action Space Empirical Goal: Score Reward

2 Method

- 2.1 Rationale on Model Choice
- 2.1.1 State Reduction and Discretization
- 2.1.2 Exploration/Exploitation Parameters

Learning rate ϵ -greedy

- 3 Result
- 3.1 State Exploration
- 3.2 Convergence Behavior
- 4 Discussion & Possible Directions

Reference

- 1. Ricci F, Rokach L, Shapira B et al. (2010) Recommender Systems Handbook. Springer.
- 2. Koren Y, Bell R, Volinsky C. (2009) **Matrix factorization techniques for recommender systems**. *IEEE Computer* Aug 2009, 42-49.
- 3. Srebro N, Jaakkola T.(2003) **Weighted low-rank approximations**. *Proceedings of the Twentieth International Conference* 720727.
- 4. R Salakhutdinov, A Mnih. (2008) **Probabilistic Matrix Factorization**. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* Vol. 20
- 5. Koren, Y. (2008) Factorization Meets the Neighborhood: a Multifaceted Collaborative Filtering Model, Proc. 14th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining.