





- 1. 阅读 Sutton 书第三章
- 2. 安装 gym, 阅读gym中的代码, 写出gym中至少三款游戏的状态、动作、回报、状态转移概率如何设置。



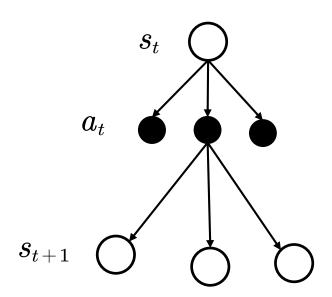




1. 随机策略和状态转移概率什么区别?

策略的定义: $\pi(a|s)$

状态转移概率的定义: $P(s_{t+1}|s_t,a_t)$



第三讲: 从动态规划到强化学习

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数学规划:单阶段决策

数学规划: 求一个数学函数的极值。

目标函数和约束条件均为线性函数,称为线性规划,否则称为非线性规划。

例 1.2.1 生产计划问题

设某工厂用 4 种资源生产 3 种产品,每单位第 j 种产品需要第 i 种资源的数量为 a_{ij} ,可获利润为 c_{ij} ,第 i 种资源总消耗量不能超过 b_{ij} ,由于市场限制,第 j 种产品的产量不超过 d_{ij} ,试问如何安排生产才能使总利润最大?

max
$$\sum_{j=1}^{3} c_j x_j$$
s. t.
$$\sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij} x_j \leqslant b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 4,$$

$$x_j \leqslant d_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$x_j \geqslant 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3,$$

陈宝林, 最优化: 理论与算法 (第二版),清华大学出版社,2005





动态规划: 多阶段决策

最短路径问题: 从 q 到 r 的最短路径

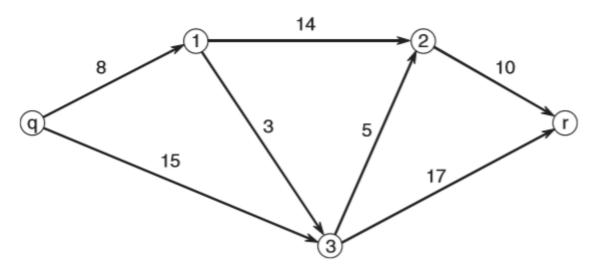


Table 1.1 Path cost from each node to node r after each node has been visited

Iteration		(Cost from Node		
	q	1	2	3	r
	100	100	100	100	0
1	100	100	10	15	0
2	30	18	10	15	0
3	26	18	10	15	0
4	26	18	10	15	0

$$\mathbf{J}^*[x(j), j] = \min_{\substack{u(j) \in U \\ x(j+1) \in X}} \left\{ L(x(j), u(j), j) + J^*[x(j+1), j+1] \right\}$$

值函数的更新公式为:

$$\upsilon_{i} \leftarrow \min \left\{ \upsilon_{i}, \min_{j \in I^{+}} \{c_{ij} + \upsilon_{j}\} \right\}$$

Warren B. Powell, Approximate Dynamic Programming: Solving the Curses of Dimensionality





动态规划的本质

动态规划的本质是:将多阶段决策问题通过贝尔曼方程转化为多个单阶段的决策问题

离散贝尔曼方程:

$$J^{*}[x(j), j] = \min_{\substack{u(j) \in U \ x(j+1), \dots, u(N-1) \} \in U}} \min_{\substack{u(j) \in U \ x(j+1) \in X}} \{L[x(j), u(j), j] + \sum_{k=j+1}^{N-1} L[x[k], u[k], k]\}$$

$$= \min_{\substack{u(j) \in U \ x(j+1) \in X}} \{L(x(j), u(j), j) + J^{*}[x(j+1), j+1]\}$$

$$= \min_{\substack{u(j) \in U \ x(j+1) \in X}} \{L(x(j), u(j), j) + J^{*}[f[x(j), u(j), j], j+1]\}$$

求出值函数后,通过贪婪策略重构出最优策略





最优控制中的动态规划

动态规划的本质是:将多阶段决策问题通过贝尔曼方程转化为多个单阶段的决策问题

连续贝尔曼方程:
$$J^*[x(t),t] = \min_{u[t,t+\Delta t]} \left\{ \min_{u[t+\Delta t,t_f]} \left[\int_t^{t+\Delta t} L(x(\tau),u(\tau),\tau) \right] d\tau + \int_{t+\Delta t}^{t_f} L(x(\tau),u(\tau),\tau) d\tau + \varphi[x(t_f),t_f] \right\}$$
$$= \min_{u(\tau) \in U \atop t \leq \tau \leq t+dt} \left\{ \int_t^{t+dt} L[x(\tau),u(\tau),\tau] d\tau + J^*[x(t)+dx(t),t+dt] \right\} \tag{1}$$

将 $J^*[x(t)+dx(t),t+dt]$ 进行泰勒展开有:

$$J^*[x(t) + dx(t), t + dt] = J^*[x(t), t] + \frac{\partial J^*[x(t), t]}{\partial x^T(t)} dx(t) + \frac{\partial J^*[x(t), t]}{\partial t} dt + \varepsilon [dx(t), dt]$$
(2)

将(2) 带入(1), 并令 $dt \rightarrow 0$ Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman方程

胡寿松等, 最优控制理论与系统, 科学出版社, 2005

$$-\frac{\partial J^{*}[x(t),t]}{\partial t} = \min_{u(t) \in U} \{L[x(t),u(t),t] + \frac{\partial J^{*}[x(t),t]}{\partial x^{T}(t)} f[x(t),u(t),t]\} \xrightarrow{\text{add}} \min_{u(t) \in U} \{L[x(t),u(t),t] + \frac{\partial J^{*}[x(t),t]}{\partial x^{T}(t)} f[x(t),u(t),t]\}$$
Nankai University





微分动态规划方法

动态规划:

$$V(X,t) = \min_{u \in \Omega} \left\{ \phi[X(t_f), t_f] + \int_{t_0}^{t_f} L(x(t), u(t), t) \right\}$$

$$= \min_{u \in \Omega} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + dt} L(x(\tau), u(\tau), \tau) d\tau + V(X + \Delta X, t + dt) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(\delta x, \delta u) = V(x + \delta x) - V(x)$$

$$x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k)$$

$$V_k = \min_{u} \left[l(x_k, u_k) + V_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) \right]$$
令: $Q(\delta x, \delta u) = V(x + \delta x) - V(x)$
将L和V在标称轨线 (x_k, u_k) 展开

$$Q(\delta x, \delta u) = V(x + \delta x) - V(x)$$

$$= l(x_k + \delta x_k, u_k + \delta u_k) + V_{k+1}(x_{k+1} + \delta x_{k+1}) - (l(x_k, u_k) + V_{k+1}(x_{k+1}))$$

$$\approx \delta x_{k}^{T} l_{x_{k}} + \delta u_{k}^{T} l_{u_{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\delta x_{k}^{T} l_{xx_{k}} \delta x_{k}^{T} + 2 \delta x_{k}^{T} l_{xu_{k}} \delta u_{k} + \delta u_{k}^{T} l_{uu_{k}} \delta u_{k} \right) + \frac{\delta x_{k+1}^{T} V_{x_{k+1}}}{2} V_{xx_{k+1}} \frac{1}{2} V_{xx_{k+1}} \frac{\delta x_{k+1}}{2} V_{xx_{k+1}} \frac{\delta x_{k+1}$$

$$\delta x_{k+1} = \delta f(x_k, u_k) = f_{x_k} \delta x_k + f_{u_k} \delta u_k + \frac{1}{2} \left(\delta x_k^T f_{xx_k} \delta x_k + 2 \delta x_k^T f_{xu_k} \delta u_k + \delta u_k^T f_{uu_k} \delta u_k \right)$$





微分动态规划方法

微分动态规划:

$$Q(\delta x, \delta u) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \delta x \\ \delta u \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & Q_{x}^{T} & Q_{u}^{T} \\ Q_{x} & Q_{xx} & Q_{xu} \\ Q_{u} & Q_{ux} & Q_{uu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \delta x \\ \delta u \end{bmatrix} \qquad Q_{ux} = l_{ux_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} \mathbf{V}_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}} + \mathbf{V}_{x_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}x_{k}} \\ Q_{uu} = l_{uu_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} \mathbf{V}_{xx_{k+1}} f_{u_{k}} + \mathbf{V}_{x_{k+1}} f_{uu_{k}} \\ Q_{ux} = l_{ux_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} \mathbf{V}_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}} + \mathbf{V}_{x_{k+1}} f_{ux_{k}}$$

$$Q_{x} = l_{x_{k}} + f_{x_{k}}^{T} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{x}_{k+1}}$$

$$Q_u = l_{u_k} + f_{u_k}^T \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{x}_{k+1}}$$

$$Q_{xx} = l_{xx_k} + f_{x_k}^T \mathbf{V}_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_k} + \mathbf{V}_{x_{k+1}} f_{x_k x_k}$$

$$Q_{uu} = l_{uu_k} + f_{u_k}^T V_{xx_{k+1}} f_{u_k} + V_{x_{k+1}} f_{uu}$$

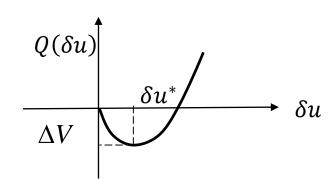
$$Q_{ux} = l_{ux_k} + f_{u_k}^T V_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_k} + V_{x_{k+1}} f_{ux_k}$$

$$Q(\delta x, \delta u) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta u^T Q_{uu} \delta u + \left(\delta u^T Q_{ux} \delta x + \delta x^T Q_{xu} \delta u \right) + Q_u^T \delta u + \delta u^T Q_u + \delta x^T Q_{xx} \delta x + \delta x^T Q_x + Q_x^T \delta x \right]$$

$$\delta u^* = \arg\min_{\delta u} Q(\delta x, \delta u) = -Q_{uu}^{-1} (Q_u + Q_{ux} \delta x)$$
$$\Delta V = -\frac{1}{2} Q_u Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_u$$

$$V_{x} = Q_{x} - Q_{u}Q_{uu}^{-1}Q_{ux}$$

$$V_{xx} = Q_{xx} - Q_{xu}Q_{uu}^{-1}Q_{ux}$$









微分动态规划:

- 1. 前向迭代: 给定初始控制序列 \bar{u}_k 正向迭代计算标称轨迹 $\bar{x}_{k+1} = f(\bar{x}_k, \bar{u}_k), l_{x_k}, f_{u_k}, l_{xu_k}, l_{uu_k}$
- 2. 反向迭代: 由代价函数边界条件 V_{x_N} , V_{xx_N} 反向 迭代计算(1), (2), (3) 得到 k_k , K_k 序列
- 3. 正向迭代新的控制序列:

$$k_k, K_k$$

Yuval Tassa, et.al. Synthesis and Stabilization of Complex Behaviors through Online Trajectory Optimization, 2012

$$Q_{x} = l_{x_{k}} + f_{x_{k}}^{T} V_{x_{k+1}}$$

$$Q_{u} = l_{u_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} V_{x_{k+1}}$$

$$Q_{xx} = l_{xx_{k}} + f_{x_{k}}^{T} V_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}} + V_{x_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}x_{k}}$$

$$Q_{uu} = l_{uu_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} V_{xx_{k+1}} f_{u_{k}} + V_{x_{k+1}} f_{uu_{k}}$$

$$Q_{ux} = l_{ux_{k}} + f_{u_{k}}^{T} V_{xx_{k+1}} f_{x_{k}} + V_{x_{k+1}} f_{ux_{k}}$$

$$\delta u^{*} = \arg \min_{\delta u} Q(\delta x, \delta u) = k + K \delta x$$

$$k = -Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_{u}, K = -Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_{ux}$$
(2)

$$\Delta V = -\frac{1}{2} Q_{u} Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_{u}$$

$$V_{x_{k}} = Q_{x} - Q_{u} Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_{ux}$$

$$V_{xx_{k}} = Q_{xx} - Q_{xu} Q_{uu}^{-1} Q_{ux}$$
(3)





从动态规划到强化学习

控制领域集中于连续高维问题

最优控制:模型已知,立即回报解析地给出,状态空间小。

近似动态规划:利用机器学习方法学习值函数,解决维数灾难

计算机领域:集中于离散大规模问题

以马尔科夫决策过程为基础, 强化学习 无模型,回报函数不解,状态空间无穷

动态规划:策略评估(估计值函数),策略改进

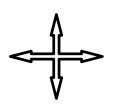
所有强化学习算法都可以看成是动态规划算法,只是用更少的计算,并且没有假设完美模型





值函数(续)

MDP



动作

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	

状态空间: S={1,2..14}

动作空间:{东,南,西,北}

回报函数: -1, 直到终止状态

均匀随机策略:

 $\pi(\bar{x}|\cdot)=0.25$, $\pi(\bar{p}|\cdot)=0.25$, $\pi(\bar{p}|\cdot)=0.25$, $\pi(\bar{p}|\cdot)=0.25$

当智能体采用策略 π 时,累积回报服从一个概率分布,累积回报在状态s处的期望值定义为值函数:

$$v_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi}[G_t|S_t = s] = E_{\pi}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_{t+k+1}|S_t = s\right]$$

状态-行为值函数:

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = E_{\pi} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{k} R_{t+k+1} | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right]$$

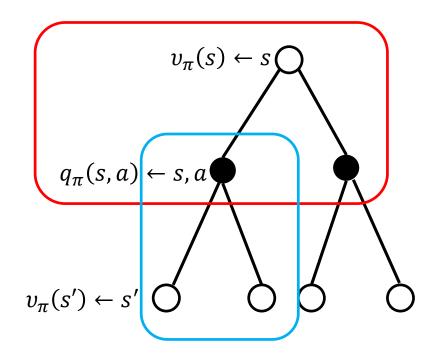
0.0	-14	-20	-22
-14	-18	-20	-20
-20	-20	-18	-14
-22	-20	-14	0.0





策略评估(policy evaluation)

给定策略π构造值函数:



$$v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \, q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a \, v_{\pi}(s')$$

$$\int_{s' \in S} v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_{\pi}(s') \right)$$

模型已知,方程组中只有值函数是未知数,方程组是线性方程组。未知数的数目等于状态的数目。



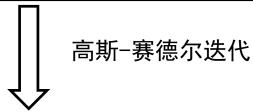
采用数值迭代算法





策略评估(policy evaluation)

$$v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_{\pi}(s') \right)$$



$$v_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_k(s') \right)$$

策略评估算法

[1] 输入:需要评估的策略 π 状态转移概率 P_{ss}^a ,回报函数 R_s^a ,折扣因子 γ

[2] 初始化值函数: V(s) = 0

一次状态扫描

[3] Repeat k=0,1,...

[4] \int for every s do

$$v_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_k(s') \right)$$

[6] \ end for

[7] Until
$$v_{k+1} = v_k$$

[8] 输出: *v(s)*





高斯-赛德尔迭代

线性方程组的数值求解算法:

$$AX = b$$

高斯-赛德尔方法:

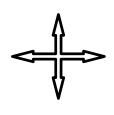
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left(-a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} + b_1 \right) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} \left(-a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} + b_2 \right) \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \left(-a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + b_n \right) \end{cases}$$





策略评估(policy evaluation)

MDP



动作

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	

状态空间: S={1,2..14}

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策略评估算法

输入:需要评估的策略 π 状态转移概率 P_{ss}^a , 回报函

数 R_s^a , 折扣因子 γ

初始化值函数: V(s) = 0

一次状态扫描

Repeat k=0,1,...

for every s do
$$v_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_k(s') \right)$$
end for

Until $v_{k+1} = v_k$

输出: v(s)





策略评估(policy evaluation)

-1.0

-1.0

-1.0

0.0

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

0.0 | -1.0 | -1.0

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2 0	-2.0	-1 7	0.0

$$K = \infty$$

算法2: 策略评估算法

输入:需要评估的策略 π 状态转移概率 P_{ss}^a , 回报函

初始化值函数: V(s) = 0

Repeat k=0,1,...

一次状态扫描

for every s do
$$v_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a|s) \left(R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_k(s') \right)$$
end for

Until $v_{k+1} = v_k$

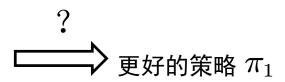
输出: v(s)



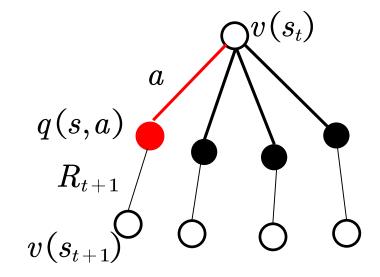


策略改进(policy improvement)

0.0	-14	-20	-22
-14	-18	-20	-20
-20	-20	-18	-14
-22	-20	-14	0.0



 π_0 均匀策略:



$$q_{\pi}(s,a) = \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) | s_t = s, a_t = a
ight]$$

策略改善理论:

如果:
$$q_{\pi}(s,\pi'(s)) \geqslant v_{\pi}(s)$$

那么: π' 不比 π 差,甚至比之还要好



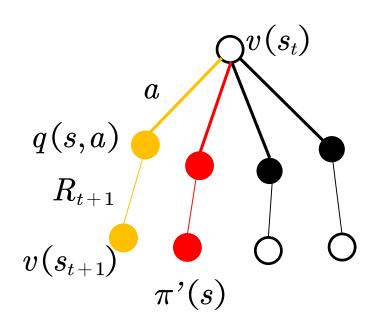


策略改进证明(policy improvement)

$$\begin{split} v_{\pi}(s) &\leqslant q_{\pi}(s, \pi'(s)) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) \middle| s_{t} = s, \ a_{t} = \pi'(s)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &\leqslant \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma q_{\pi}(s_{t+1}, \pi'(s_{t+1})) \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+2} + \gamma v_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) \middle| s_{t+1}, a_{t+1} = \pi'(s_{t+1})\right] \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} v_{\pi}(s_{t+2}) \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &\leqslant \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + \gamma^{3} v_{\pi}(s_{t+2}) \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &\vdots \\ &\leqslant \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + \gamma^{3} R_{t+4} + \cdots \middle| s_{t} = s\right] \\ &= v_{\pi'}(s) \end{split}$$

最直观的一个改进策略是什么?

贪婪策略!







策略改进(policy improvement)

计算策略值的目的是为了<mark>帮助找到更好的策略</mark>,在每个状态 采用贪婪策略。 $\pi_{l+1}(s) \in \operatorname{argmax} q^{\pi_l}(s, a)$ __

 π_0 均匀策略:



 π_1 贪婪**策略:**

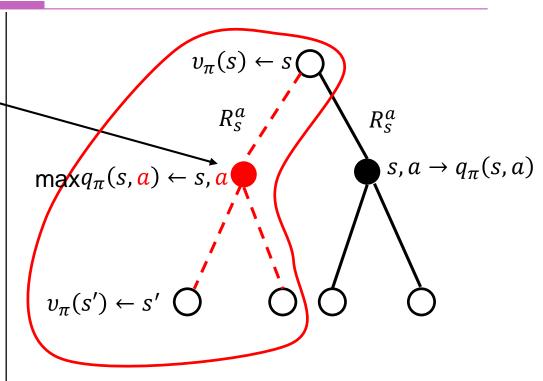
K=10

0.0	-6.1	-8.4	-9.0
-6.1	-7.7	-8.4	-8.4
-8.4	-8.4	-7.7	-6.1
-9.0	-8.4	-6.1	0.0

0.0	1	←	+
1	1	¬	ţ
1	t,	₽+	Ţ
t,	†	→	0.0

 $K = \infty$

0.0	-14	-20	-22
-14	-18	-20	-20
-20	-20	-18	-14
-22	-20	-14	0.0

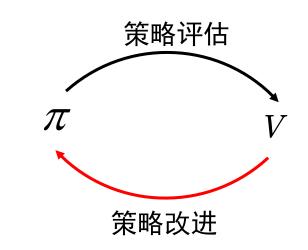


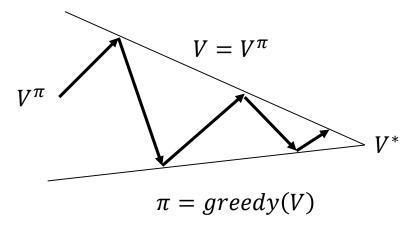
$$q_{\pi}(s,a) = R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_{\pi}(s')$$





策略迭代(policy iteration)





算法1: 策略迭代算法

[1] 输入:状态转移概率 P_{ss}^a ,回报函数 R_s^a ,折扣因子

初始化值函数: V(s) = 0 初始化策略 π_0

[2] Repeat l=0,1,...

[3] find V^{π_l}

Policy evaluation

[4] $\pi_{l+1}(s) \in \underset{a}{\operatorname{arg max}} q^{\pi_l}(s, a)$ Policy improvement

[5] Until $\pi_{l+1} = \pi_l$

[6] 输出: $\pi^* = \pi_l$



值函数迭代



策略改进一定要等到值函数收敛吗?

π₀ 均匀策略: ◆◆◆



 π_1 贪婪**策略:**

K=10

			•
0.0	-6.1	-8.4	-9.0
-6.1	-7.7	-8.4	-8.4
-8.4	-8.4	-7.7	-6.1
-9.0	-8.4	-6.1	0.0

0.0	+	+	+
1	†	1	1
1	t,	t,	Ţ
t	-	→	0.0

 $K=\infty$

0.0	-14	-20	-22
-14	-18	-20	-20
-20	-20	-18	-14
-22	-20	-14	0.0

0.0	—	+	+
1	1	Ţ	1
1	t,	†	1
t,	-	1	0.0

当K=1时便进行策略改进,得到值函数迭代算法

$$v^*(s) = \max_{a} R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_*(s')$$

[1]输入:状态转移概率 P_{ss}^{a} ,回报函数 R_{s}^{a} ,折扣因子 γ 初始化值函数:v(s) = 0 初始化策略 π_0

- Repeat 1=0,1,...
- for every s do

[4]
$$v_{l+1}(s) = \max_{a} R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_l(s')$$

Until $v_{l+1} = v_l$ [5]

[6] 输出:
$$\pi(s) = \underset{a}{\operatorname{argmax}} R_s^a + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} P_{ss'}^a v_l(s')$$







1.阅读《Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction》第四章

- 2. 利用策略迭代和值迭代解决鸳鸯找朋友的问题
- 3. 利用策略迭代和值迭代解决gym中离散的问题
- 4. 注册华为云并实名认证

