程序报告

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一、问题重述

本次实验希望分别通过搜索算法,Q-learning 和 Deep Q-learning 算法分别来完成机器人走迷宫的机器人智能体。在 Q-learning 中,我们通过维护一张 Q 值,用通过贝尔曼方程对其进行不停的迭代尝试直至收敛,然后根据 Q 值表获取智能体在每个状态下的最优策略。但 Q 值表在状态和动作空间都是有限且低维的时候适用,当状态-动作空间高维且连续时,维护一张无限庞大的 Q 值表是不现实的。因此。DQN 提出将 Q-Table 的更新问题变成一个函数拟合问题,相近的状态将得到相近的动作输出,即使用神经网络对动作-状态的 Q 值进行建模估计。在任一位置可执行动作包括:向上走 'u'、向右走 'r'、向 走 'd'、向左走 'l'。执行不同的动作后,有撞墙,走到出口,其余情况等 3 种情况,且每种情况会对应不同的 reward。通过对 reward 函数的方程对 objective function 进行更新,使其收敛到最优解。

二、设计思想

对于迷宫这一对象最基础的算法是搜索算法,包括深度优先和广度优先搜索等算法。但对于过大的迷宫来说每次走迷宫都需要遍历迷宫的所有分支,运行时间较长。Q-learning 是较为经典的强化学习方法,但 Q-learning 是对于有限状态的一个优化过程,仅能应付规模较小的迷宫。对于大规模的迷宫构造出所有状态的 Table 的代价过大,因此采用 Deep Q-learning 的算法,通过函数来近似状态函数,从而减小存储数据的开销。DQN 的实现我采用了 torch 的架构来搭建了一个两层的简易神经网络,先对数据集进行训练将 Q 值收敛,再根据收敛所得的 q 值来进行动作选择,做出走迷宫的最终决策。

三、代码内容

```
class Robot(QRobot):
```

valid action = ['u', 'r', 'd', 'l']

" QLearning parameters"

epsilon0 = 0.5 # 初始贪心算法探索概率

gamma = 0.91 # 公式中的 γ

EveryUpdate = 1 # the interval of target model's updating

"""some parameters of neural network"""

target model = None

eval model = None

batch size = 32

```
learning rate = 1e-2
TAU = 1e-3
step = 1 # 记录训练的步数
"""setting the device to train network"""
device = torch.device("cuda:0") if torch.cuda.is_available() else torch.device("cpu")
def init (self, maze):
    ,,,,,,
    初始化 Robot 类
    :param maze:迷宫对象
    super(Robot, self). init (maze)
    maze.set reward(reward={
         "hit_wall": 10.,
         "destination": -50.,
         "default": 1.,
    })
    self.maze = maze
    self.maze_size = maze.maze_size
    """build network"""
    self.target\_model = None
    self.eval model = None
    self. build network()
    """create the memory to store data"""
    max size = max(self.maze size ** 2 * 3, 1e4)
    self.memory = ReplayDataSet(max size=max size)
def build network(self):
    seed = 0
    random.seed(seed)
    """build target model"""
    self.target_model = QNetwork(state_size=2, action_size=4, seed=seed).to(self.device)
    """build eval model"""
    self.eval model = QNetwork(state size=2, action size=4, seed=seed).to(self.device)
    """build the optimizer"""
    self.optimizer = optim.Adam(self.eval model.parameters(), lr=self.learning rate)
def target replace op(self):
```

```
*****
               Soft update the target model parameters.
               \theta target = \tau * \theta local + (1 - \tau)* \theta target
          ,,,,,,
                       target param,
                                         eval param
                                                                zip(self.target model.parameters(),
               for
                                                          in
self.eval model.parameters()):
                   target param.data.copy (self.TAU * eval param.data + (1.0 - self.TAU) *
target param.data)
          """ replace the whole parameters"""
          self.target model.load state dict(self.eval model.state dict())
     def choose action(self, state):
          state = np.array(state)
          state = torch.from numpy(state).float().to(self.device)
          if random.random() < self.epsilon:</pre>
               action = random.choice(self.valid action)
          else:
               self.eval_model.eval()
               with torch.no grad():
                    q next = self.eval model(state).cpu().data.numpy() # use target model
choose action
               self.eval model.train()
               action = self.valid action[np.argmin(q next).item()]
          return action
     def learn(self, batch: int = 16):
          if len(self.memory) < batch:
               print("the memory data is not enough")
               return
          state, action index, reward, next state, is terminal = self.memory.random sample(batch)
          """ convert the data to tensor type"""
          state = torch.from_numpy(state).float().to(self.device)
          action index = torch.from numpy(action index).long().to(self.device)
          reward = torch.from numpy(reward).float().to(self.device)
          next state = torch.from numpy(next state).float().to(self.device)
          is terminal = torch.from numpy(is terminal).int().to(self.device)
          self.eval model.train()
          self.target model.eval()
```

```
"""Get max predicted Q values (for next states) from target model"""
         Q targets next = self.target model(next state).detach().min(1)[0].unsqueeze(1)
         """Compute Q targets for current states"""
         Q targets = reward + self.gamma * Q targets next * (torch.ones like(is terminal) -
is terminal)
         """Get expected Q values from local model"""
         self.optimizer.zero grad()
         Q expected = self.eval model(state).gather(dim=1, index=action index)
         """Compute loss"""
         loss = F.mse loss(Q expected, Q targets)
         loss item = loss.item()
         """ Minimize the loss"""
         loss.backward()
         self.optimizer.step()
         """copy the weights of eval model to the target model"""
         self.target replace op()
         return loss item
    def train update(self):
         state = self.sense state()
         action = self. choose action(state)
         reward = self.maze.move robot(action)
         next state = self.sense state()
         is terminal = 1 if next state == self.maze.destination or next state == state else 0
         self.memory.add(state, self.valid action.index(action), reward, next state, is terminal)
         """--间隔一段时间更新 target network 权重--"""
         if self.step % self.EveryUpdate == 0:
              self. learn(batch=32)
         """---update the step and epsilon---"""
         self.step += 1
         self.epsilon = max(0.01, self.epsilon * 0.9)
         return action, reward
    def test update(self):
         state = np.array(self.sense state(), dtype=np.int16)
```

四、实验结果



五、总结

实验过程中我发现 DQN 的神经网络的参数调整是十分不容易的,虽然所能调整的参数不多,但要综合探索和选择目前最优解的 trade-off 来更新数据。agent 把对环境的感知,放入经验回放中,作为神经网络的样本集合。如果经验回放集合尺寸太小了,必然要选择丢弃部分经验,如果选择丢弃的经验是很重要的,就会给训练带来不稳定。因此,经验回放集合越大越好。同时因为时间原因我构建的神经网络结构较为简易,这也导致了对于大部分参数网络的实践效果并不突出,使得参数的调整更加困难。