## An Introduction to Reinforcement Learning

by John Sigmon

Supervised Learning

A classification or regression problem where we have labeled data we can use to learn the model.

Supervised Learning	A classification or regression problem where we have labeled data we can use to learn the model.
Unsupervised Learning	A problem where there are no labels and the goal is to find hidden structure in the data.

Supervised Learning	A classification or regression problem where we have labeled data we can use to learn the model.

A problem where there are no labels and the goal is to find hidden

Unsupervised Learning

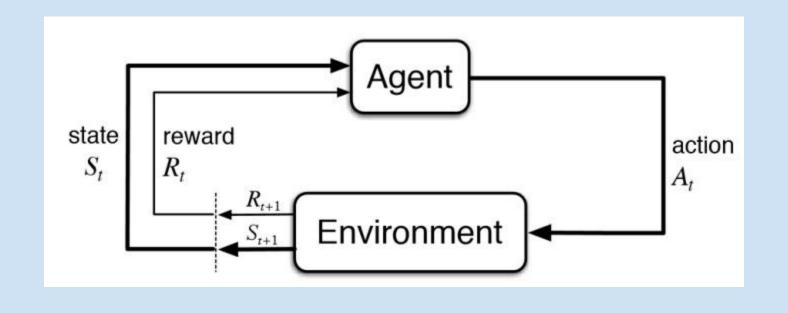
A problem where there are no labels and the goal is to find hidden structure in the data.

Unsupervised Learning structure in the data.

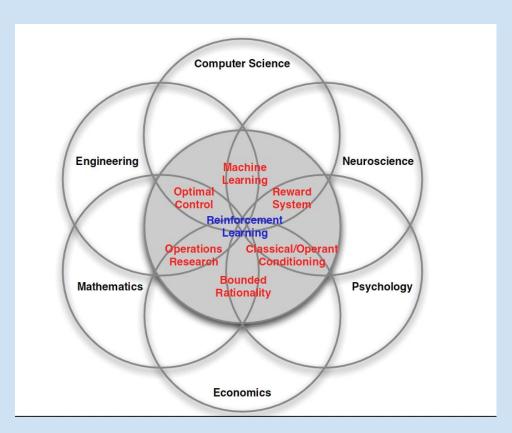
Reinforcement A time dependent problem where the model must learn based on rewards.

Learning

Typically means solving any problem that fits into this diagram



How people (in RL) see the field



## Self driving cars

- State is recorded camera data and other sensor input
- Actions are acceleration, deceleration, turning, and others
- Rewards could be obeying traffic laws

Playing video games

- State is the pixels on the computer screen
- Actions are defined by the game (e.g. moving up and down in Pong)
- Rewards could be the game score

Grasping objects in robotics

- State is recorded camera data
- Actions are movement of the robot (usually a robotic arm in object grasping)
- Rewards could be positive for successful grasping, and penalty for no success

## Simulated robot soccer

- State is the set of robot joint angles along with location of ball and other players
- Actions are defined by robot joint angles directly to form complex movement
- Rewards are defined differently for different skills, e.g. kick distance when learning a long kick

## Chatbots (work in progress)

- State is the state of the conversation encoded somehow
- Actions are chatbot responses to human input
- Rewards could be given when correct information is provided to the human (depends on what type of chatbot)

### First, difference in notation

RL Terminology	RL Notation	Control Terminology	Control Notation
Action	a	Control Signal	u
State	s (or o)	State / Environment	X
Reward	r	Cost / Payoff	J or c

The Markov Decision Process:

 $< S, A, P_a, R_a, \gamma >$ 

The Markov Decision Process:

$$<$$
  $S,$   $A,$   $P_a,$   $R_a,$   $\gamma >$  State Set of all possible states (usually infinite)  $S=$ 

$$\frac{1}{C}$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$$

# The Markov Decision Process:

$$$$

Set of all possible actions (usually infinite)

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$$

 $A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_m\}$ 

Action

State

Action

**Dynamics** 

The Markov Decision Process

and action

1 110	Maikuv	Decision	T	10003

$$\langle S, A, P_a, R_a, \gamma \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D} \rangle$$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_m\}$$
 $Pr(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t)$ 

$$Pr(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$$

$$|s_{t+1}|s_t$$

 $S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$ 

State

Action

Reward

**Dynamics** 

# The Markov Decision Process:

 $\langle S, A, P_a, R_a, \gamma \rangle$ 

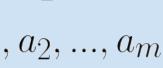
$$A = \{$$

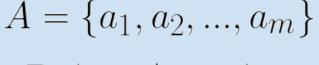


$$a_1, a_2, ...$$

 $r(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}): S \times A \times S \to \mathbb{R}$ 

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$$
  
 $A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_m\}$ 





$$(a_1, a_2, ..., a_m)$$

$$s_{t+1}|s_t,a_t)$$

$$Pr(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$$

State

Action

Reward

**Factor** 

**Dynamics** 

# The Markov Decision Process:

Set of all possible states (usually infinite)

Probability of a state given previous state and action

Reward for transitioning to a state, given a previous state, action pair **Discounting** Discounting factor for future rewards

Set of all possible actions (usually infinite)

 $< S, A, P_a, R_a, \gamma >$ 

 $r(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}): S \times A \times S \to \mathbb{R}$ 

 $A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_m\}$  $Pr(s_{t+1}|s_t,a_t)$ 

 $S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_n\}$ 

 $\gamma \in [0,1]$ 

Policy:

A function from the state space to the action space.

$$\pi(s): S \to A$$

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A function from the state space to the action space.

$$\pi(s):S\to A$$

Optimal Policy:

The policy that maximizes the sum of all future rewards.

$$\pi^* = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\pi} \mathbb{E}[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \cdot r_t(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}) \mid \pi]$$

# Finding an Optimal Policy

Value Iteration

Policy Iteration

**Dynamic Programming** 

Policy Gradients

Temporal Difference Learning

Q Learning

Sarsa Learning

Monte Carlo Methods

#### How to Get Started

## OpenAI

Founded December 2015 Released OpenAI Gym April 2016 https://gym.openai.com/

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#### Gym

Gym is a toolkit for developing and comparing reinforcement learning algorithms. It supports teaching agents everything from walking to playing games like Pong or Pinball.

View documentation > View on GitHub >



RandomAgent on LunarLander-v2

```
import gym
    env = gym.make('CartPole-v0')
    env.reset()
13
```

```
import gym
    env = gym.make('CartPole-v0')
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    for _ in range(20):
        observation = env.reset()
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            env.render()
            print(observation)
            action = env.action space.sample()
            observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
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import gym
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        for t in range(100):
            env.render()
            print(observation)
            action = env.action space.sample()
            observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
            if done:
                print("Episode finished after {} timesteps".format(t+1))
                break
13
```

#### Current Research

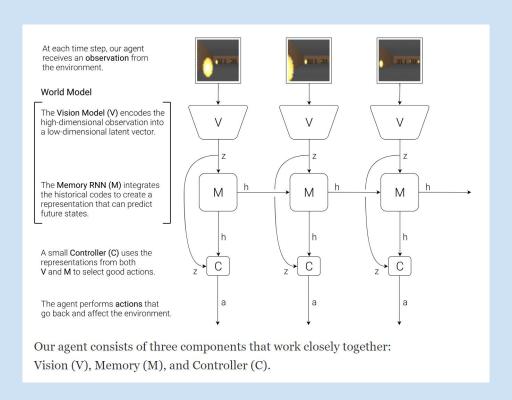
World Models by David Ha, Jurgen Schmidhuber

https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.10122 and https://worldmodels.github.io/

#### Current Research

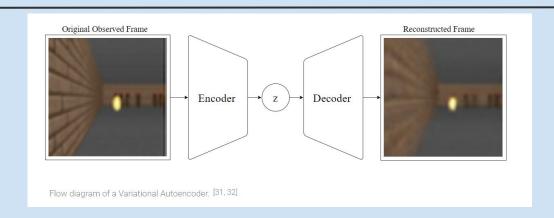
#### World Models by David Ha, Jurgen Schmidhuber

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#### World Models

# Vision Model A variational autoencoder



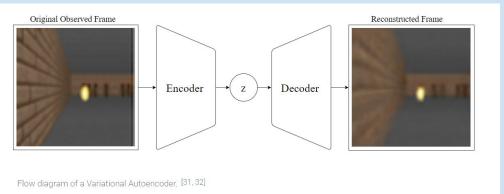
#### World Models

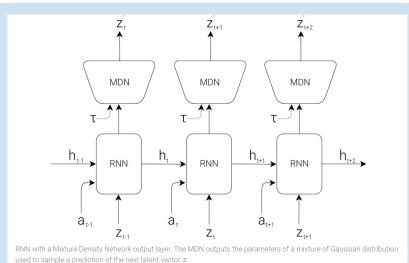
#### **Vision Model**

A variational autoencoder

#### **Memory Model**

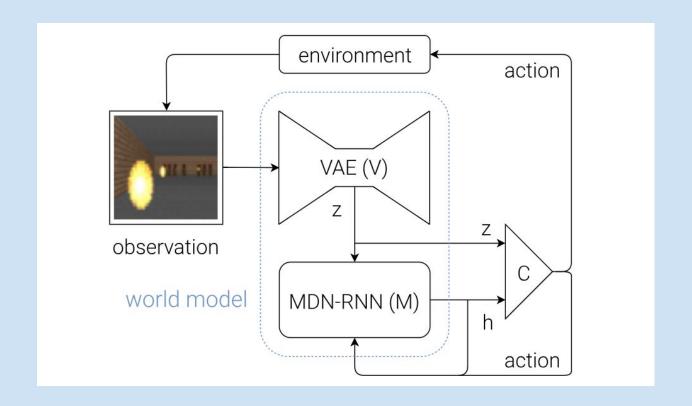
RNN feeding into a Mixture Density Network





https://worldmodels.github.io/

#### World Models



#### Current Research

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Deep Neuroevolution by Uber AI Labs

https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.06567 and https://eng.uber.com/deep-neuroevolution/

Learning Dexterous In-Hand Manipulation by Open AI

https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.00177 and https://blog.openai.com/learning-dexterity/

One Shot Imitation Learning by Open AI

https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.07326 and https://blog.openai.com/robots-that-learn/

Reinforcement Learning with Deep Energy Based Policies

https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.08165

#### **Educational Resources**

Reinforcement Learning by Richard Sutton, Andrew Barto available online: <a href="http://incompleteideas.net/book/bookdraft2017nov5.pdf">http://incompleteideas.net/book/bookdraft2017nov5.pdf</a>

Richard Sutton's home page <a href="http://incompleteideas.net">http://incompleteideas.net</a>

Peter Stone's course on Reinforcement Learning <a href="http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~pstone/Courses/394Rfall16/resources/index.html">http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~pstone/Courses/394Rfall16/resources/index.html</a>

Levin, Schulman, and Finn's course on Deep Reinforcement Learning <a href="http://rll.berkeley.edu/deeprlcoursesp17/">http://rll.berkeley.edu/deeprlcoursesp17/</a>

David Silver's course on Reinforcement Learning <a href="http://www0.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/d.silver/web/Teaching.html">http://www0.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/d.silver/web/Teaching.html</a>

#### Some Other RL Environments

VizDoom for playing the 1993 video game Doom <a href="http://vizdoom.cs.put.edu.pl/">http://vizdoom.cs.put.edu.pl/</a>

TorchCraft a library to connect Torch and RTS games like StarCraft <a href="https://github.com/TorchCraft/TorchCraft">https://github.com/TorchCraft/TorchCraft</a>

DeepMind Lab a 3d environment based on Quake III https://github.com/deepmind/lab

Dopamine a Google RL framework

https://ai.googleblog.com/2018/08/introducing-new-framework-for-flexible.html https://github.com/google/dopamine

## Thank You



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