Hands-On Reinforcement Learning With Python——Temporal Difference Learning

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本文代码下载: https://github.com/kailugaji/Hands-on-Reinforcement-Learning/tree/main/01%20Temporal%20Difference%20Learning

\$\epsilon \$-贪心策略:

$$\pi^{\epsilon}(s) = \begin{cases} \pi(s), & \text{按概率} 1 - \epsilon, \\ \text{随机选择} \mathcal{A} 中的动作, & \text{按概率} \epsilon. \end{cases}$$
 (14.31)

- 1. SARSA
- 1.1 算法流程

算法 14.3 SARSA:一种同策略的时序差分学习算法

输入: 状态空间 \mathcal{S} , 动作空间 \mathcal{A} , 折扣率 γ , 学习率 α

1 $\forall s, \forall a,$ 随机初始化 Q(s,a); 根据 Q 函数构建策略 π ;

2 repeat

```
初始化起始状态 s; 选择动作 a = \pi^{\epsilon}(s);
                                                               // \pi^{\epsilon}(s) 参见公式(14.31)
        repeat
            执行动作 a, 得到即时奖励 r 和新状态 s';
            在状态 s' ,选择动作 a' = \pi^{\epsilon}(s');
 6
            Q(s,a) \leftarrow Q(s,a) + \alpha (r + \gamma Q(s',a') - Q(s,a));
                                                                           // 更新Q函数
 7
            \pi(s) = \arg\max_{a \in |\mathcal{A}|} Q(s, a);
                                                                             // 更新策略
            s \leftarrow s', a \leftarrow a';
 9
        until s 为终止状态;
10
11 until ∀s, a, Q(s, a) 收敛;
```

1.2 Python程序

输出: 策略 $\pi(s)$

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# Solving the Taxi Problem using SARSA
# From: https://github.com/AndyYue1893/Hands-On-Reinforcement-Learning-With-Python
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/ - 凯鲁嘎吉 - 博客园
出和车调度
这里有 4 个地点,分别用 4 个字母表示,任务是要从一个地点接上乘客,送到另外 3 个中的一个放下乘客,越快越好。
颜色:蓝色:乘客,红色:乘客的目的地,黄色:空出租车,绿色:出租车满座,其中":"栅栏可以穿越,"|"栅栏不能穿越
Reward: 成功运送一个客人获得 20 分奖励
    每走一步损失1分(希望尽快送到目的地)
    没有把客人放到指定的位置, 损失 10 分
Action: 0: 向南移动, 1: 向北移动, 2: 向东移动, 3: 向西移动, 4: 乘客上车, 5: 乘客下车
State: 500维, (出租车行、出租车列、乘客位置、目的地)
import random
import gym
from time import sleep
env = gym.make('Taxi-v3')#创建出租车游戏环境
env.render()#用于渲染出当前的智能体以及环境的状态
#将Q表初始化为一个字典,它存储指定在状态s中执行动作a的值的状态-动作对。
Q = \{\}
for s in range(env.observation_space.n):
 for a in range(env.action_space.n):
   Q[(s,a)] = 0.0
# epsilon贪心策略函数
def epsilon_greedy(state, epsilon):
  if random.uniform(0,1) < epsilon:
   return env.action_space.sample() # 随机,用epsilon概率探索新动作
  else:
   return max(list(range(env.action_space.n)), key = lambda x: Q[(state,x)]) # 用1-epsilon的概率选择Q表最佳动作
```

```
#初始化变量
alpha = 0.4 # TD学习率
gamma = 0.999 # 折扣率
epsilon = 0.017 # 贪心策略中epsilon的值
num episodes = 1000 # 玩几局游戏
# 执行SARSA
for episode in range(num_episodes): # 玩几局游戏
  steps, r = 0,0 # 每局走多少步, 总体奖励
  state = env.reset() # 用于重置环境
  # select the action using epsilon-greedy policy
  action = epsilon greedy(state, epsilon)
  while True:
    steps += 1 # 每局走多少步
    env.render() # 用于渲染出当前的智能体以及环境的状态
    # then we perform the action and move to the next state, and receive the reward
    nextstate, reward, done, _ = env.step(action)
    # again, we select the next action using epsilon greedy policy
    nextaction = epsilon_greedy(nextstate, epsilon)
    # we calculate the Q value of previous state using our update rule
    Q[(state, action)] += alpha * (reward + gamma * Q[(nextstate, nextaction)] - Q[(state, action)])
    \# Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + alpha (r + gamma Q(s', a') - Q(s, a))
    # finally we update our state and action with next action and next state
    action = nextaction # a <- a'
    state = nextstate # s <- s
    # store the rewards
    r += reward # reward: 即时奖励, r: total reward
    # we will break the loop, if we are at the terminal state of the episode
    if done:
       break
  print(f"Episode: {episode + 1}") # 玩几局游戏
  print(f"Epochs: {steps}") # 每局走多少步
```

```
print(f"State: {state}")
print(f"Action: {action}")
print(f"Reward: {reward}")
print("Total Reward: ", r)
# sleep(0.01) # 为了让显示变慢,否则画面会非常快
env.close()
```

1.3 结果

Episode: 1000

Epochs: 10

State: 0

Action: 0

Reward: 20

Total Reward: 11

2. Q-Learning

2.1 算法流程

算法 14.4 Q学习:一种异策略的时序差分学习算法

输入: 状态空间 S, 动作空间 A, 折扣率 γ , 学习率 α

1 $\forall s, \forall a,$ 随机初始化 Q(s,a); 根据 Q 函数构建策略 π ;

2 repeat

9 until s 为终止状态;

 $s \leftarrow s'$;

10 **until** ∀s, a, Q(s, a) 收敛;

输出: 策略 $\pi(s) = \arg \max_{a \in |\mathcal{A}|} Q(s, a)$

2.2 Python程序

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```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# Solving the Taxi Problem using Q Learning
# From: https://github.com/AndyYue1893/Hands-On-Reinforcement-Learning-With-Python
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/ - 凯鲁嘎吉 - 博客园
出和车调度
这里有 4 个地点,分别用 4 个字母表示,任务是要从一个地点接上乘客,送到另外 3 个中的一个放下乘客,越快越好。
颜色:蓝色:乘客,红色:乘客的目的地,黄色:空出租车,绿色:出租车满座,其中":"栅栏可以穿越,"|"栅栏不能穿越
Reward: 成功运送一个客人获得 20 分奖励
    每走一步损失1分(希望尽快送到目的地)
    没有把客人放到指定的位置, 损失 10 分
Action: 0: 向南移动, 1: 向北移动, 2: 向东移动, 3: 向西移动, 4: 乘客上车, 5: 乘客下车
State: 500维, (出租车行、出租车列、乘客位置、目的地)
import random
import gym
from time import sleep
env = gym.make('Taxi-v3')#创建出租车游戏环境
env.render()#用于渲染出当前的智能体以及环境的状态
#将Q表初始化为一个字典,它存储指定在状态s中执行动作a的值的状态-动作对。
q = \{\}
for s in range(env.observation_space.n):
 for a in range(env.action_space.n):
   q[(s,a)] = 0.0
# 定义一个名为update_q_table的函数,根据q学习更新规则更新q值
def update_q_table(prev_state, action, reward, nextstate, alpha, gamma):
  qa = max([q[(nextstate, a)] for a in range(env.action_space.n)]) # 取一个状态-动作对的最大值,并将其存储在一个名为qa的变量中
 \# \max Q(s', a')
  q[(prev_state, action)] += alpha * (reward + gamma * qa - q[(prev_state, action)]) # 用更新规则更新前一个状态的Q值
 \# Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + alpha (r + gamma max Q(s', a') - Q(s, a))
```

```
# epsilon含心策略函数
def epsilon_greedy_policy(state, epsilon):
  if random.uniform(0,1) < epsilon:
    return env.action_space.sample() # 随机,用epsilon概率探索新动作
  else:
    return max(list(range(env.action_space.n)), key = lambda x: q[(state,x)]) # 用1-epsilon的概率选择Q表最佳动作
#初始化变量
alpha = 0.4 # TD学习率
gamma = 0.999 # 折扣率
epsilon = 0.017 # 贪心策略中epsilon的值
num episodes = 1000 # 玩几局游戏
# 执行Q-Learning
for episode in range(num_episodes): # 玩几局游戏
  steps, r = 0,0 # 每局走多少步, 总体奖励
  prev_state = env.reset() # 用于重置环境
  while True:
    steps += 1 # 每局走多少步
    env.render()#用于渲染出当前的智能体以及环境的状态
    # In each state, we select the action by epsilon-greedy policy
    action = epsilon_greedy_policy(prev_state, epsilon)
    # then we perform the action and move to the next state, and receive the reward
    nextstate, reward, done, _ = env.step(action)
    # Next we update the Q value using our update_q_table function
    # which updates the Q value by Q learning update rule
    update_q_table(prev_state, action, reward, nextstate, alpha, gamma)
    # Finally we update the previous state as next state
    prev_state = nextstate # s <- s'
    # Store all the rewards obtained
    r += reward # reward: 即时奖励, r: total reward
    # we will break the loop, if we are at the terminal state of the episode
```

```
if done:
    break

print(f"Episode: {episode + 1}") # 玩几局游戏

print(f"Epochs: {steps}") # 每局走多少步

print(f"State: {prev_state}")

print(f"Action: {action}")

print(f"Reward: {reward}")

print("Total Reward: ", r)

# sleep(0.01) # 为了让显示变慢,否则画面会非常快

env.close()
```

2.3 结果

| R: | : :G| |Y| : |B: +----+ (North)

Episode: 1000

Epochs: 10

State: 0

Action: 5

Reward: 20

Total Reward: 11

3. 参考文献

[1] https://github.com/sudharsan13296/Hands-On-Reinforcement-Learning-With-Python

[2] 邱锡鹏,神经网络与深度学习,机械工业出版社,https://nndl.github.io/, 2020.