

InferNet For Delayed Reinforcement Tasks: Addressing the Temporal Credit Assignment Problem

论文试图解决什么问题?

CAP:

Solving the temporal CAP is especially important for delayed reinforcement tasks [2], in which a reward rt obtained at time t, can be affected by all previous actions, a0, a1, ..., at–1, at and thus we need to assign credit or blame to each of those actions individually.

这是否是一个新的问题?

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这篇文章要验证一个什么科学假设?

None

有哪些相关研究?如何**归类?谁是这一课题在领域内值得关注的研究** 员?

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论文中提到的解决方案之关键是什么?

使用一个神经网络预测中间奖励,从而进行奖励分配。

一系要点:

1. 网络输入:时间步的状态与相应动作

2. 输出:奖励值

3. 对网络作了约束:延迟奖励等于各步的奖励之和:

$$R_{del} = f(s_0, a_0|\theta) + f(s_1, a_1|\theta) + \dots + f(s_{T-1}, a_{T-1}|\theta)$$

所以Loss为

$$Loss(\theta) = (R_{del} - \sum_{t=1}^{T} f(s_t, a_t | \theta))^2$$

并最小化这个Loss

4. 算法流程:

Algorithm 1 InferNet Online

```
1: Initialize InferNet buffer D \leftarrow ()
 2: // Pretrain InferNet
 3: for episode \leftarrow 1 to K do
 4: Play an episode randomly and collect the data 5: Delayed reward R_{del}=r_0+r_1+..+r_{T-1}
 6: D \leftarrow D \cup (s_0, a_0, ..., s_{T-1}, a_{T-1}, R_{del})
7: Sample mini-batch of episodes B \sim D
8: Train InferNet on B:
        Train InferNet on B : L(\theta) = (R - \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} f(s_t, a_t) | \theta))^2
 9: end for
10: for episode \leftarrow 1 to M do

 Set episode data sequence tmp ← ()

        while not end of episode do
12:
13:
            Get state s from env
14:
            Select action a \sim \pi
            s', r \sim env(s, a)
15:
            tmp \leftarrow tmp \cup (s, a, r, s')
16:
17:
            Train RL agent
18:
            Sample batch of episodes B \sim D
            Train InferNet on B: L(\theta) = (R - \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} f(s_t, a_t) | \theta))^2
19:
20:
        end while
        Use InferNet to infer rewards for the steps in tmp
21:
        Replace rewards in tmp with InferNet rewards
        D \leftarrow D \cup tmp
24:
        Store data in tmp to train the RL agent later on
25: end for
```

论文中的实验是如何设计的?

作者衡量了这On-policy和Off-policy强化学习任务中算法的表现。

用于定量评估的数据集是什么?代码有没有开源?

None

论文中的实验及结果有没有很好地支持需要验证的科学假设?

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这篇论文到底有什么贡献?

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下一步呢?有什么工作可以继续深入?

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