< 13. Policy-based Reinforcement Learning Methods>

## \* policy - based methods

- · Value function it 상반데이, state et action을 napping sti parameterized policy를 식건적으로 학습
- · policy를 득활하여 method 가 act 함.

### \* Learning a parameterized policy

- · policy 2471 43401 54414, some scalar performance measure 21 7127 71423 叫州地台 站台
  - . D: policy's parameter vector
  - · polity:  $T_{\theta}(als)$ , performance measure:  $J(\theta) = V^{T_{\theta}}(s)$
  - · J(6)를 최대학과 방향을 학  $\theta_{\pi}' = \theta_{\pi} + \alpha \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta_{\pi})$

gradient ascent

- · J(0)를 최대화한 To(a(s)의 0 발경이 목정
  - · In episodic environment,  $J(\theta) = V_N^{T(\theta)}(S_0)$
  - In continuing environment,  $J(\theta) = \frac{\sum_{S \in S} \mathcal{M}^{T(\theta)}(S) \cdot \mathcal{V}^{T(\theta)}(S)}{\int_{S} \int_{S} \int_{$

· most common policy parameterization way; Soft-max preferences

$$\pi_{\theta}(als) = \frac{e^{h(s,b,\theta)}}{\sum_{b} e^{h(s,b,\theta)}}$$

h (s, b. b): parameterized numerical preferences for each state-action pair and can be parameterized artitrarily.

# \* Policy Gradient Theorem

· policy # 封 Don Cfiel performance measure 의 gradient는 The(als), ATO(s),

QTO(s,a) 主 至祖弘

$$\cdot J(\theta) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu^{\pi_{\theta}}(s) \cdot \nu^{\pi_{\theta}}(s) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu^{\pi_{\theta}}(s) \cdot \sum_{a \in A} \pi_{\theta}(a|s) \left( \beta^{\pi_{\theta}}(s,a) \right)$$

POJO) OF SES MTG(S). SEA QTG(S,a) POTO(a(S)

$$= \sum_{S \in S} \mu^{\pi_{\Theta}(S)} \cdot \sum_{\alpha \in A} \pi_{\Theta}(\alpha(S)) \cdot Q^{\pi_{\Theta}(S,\alpha)} \cdot \frac{V_{\Theta} \pi_{\Theta}(\alpha(S))}{\pi_{\Theta}(\alpha(S))}$$

# \* 강점과 경점

- · 광절
  - · Better onvergence properties
  - · Effective in high-dimensional or continuous action space
  - · Can learn stochastic (randomized) policies
- · 단절
  - · Easy to converge to a local rather than global optimum
  - · Evaluating a policy is typically Thefficient and high variance.

## \* Monte-Carlo Policy Gradient: REINFORCE

- ·  $P_{\theta} J(\theta) \propto E_{\pi_{\theta}} [Q^{\pi_{\theta}}(S_{t},A_{t}) P_{\theta} ln \pi_{\theta}(A_{t}|S_{t})] = E_{\pi_{\theta}} [G_{t} P_{\theta} ln \pi_{\theta}(A_{t}|S_{t})].$ (by Policy Gradient Theorem)
- 6t: total (discount) rewards) or (costs) from the decision epoch t to the end of episode based on sample trajectory and  $Q^{To}$  (Se, At) =  $E_{To}[Gt|St, At]$

gradient ascent: 
$$\theta_{\pi} = \theta_{\pi} + \alpha \cdot G_{t} \cdot V_{0} \cdot \ln \pi_{0}(At|S_{t})$$

### \* Algorithm step

- ① 초기학: policy 메개병수 8를 회사
- ② given policy Tool Holly, sample episode trajectory S, A, r, S, A2, ..., ST My
- 3 epoch t=1,.., To1 434
  - 3-1: total remard GE+ \sum\_{k=t}^T s^{k-t} r\_k = 2%.
  - 3-2: policy MiHHA O← O+ d. G+ Po. In To (a+15+) TololE.
- ① 또 다른 sample episode trajectory 가 있다면, ①으로 돌아가서 긴행.

#### \* Some Implications

- · Be In Tto (Aelse) 는 Aeal St 24방문 학원 장나시키는 바탕임
- · 이 로 인해 의 direction 과르노 policy 대개변수 양과 홍 보상이 비교기 & action probability 에 반비과
- · This update र गय सेट अर्थ यहंभर अवेखर policy प्रामीर्धिका देयाहरी रेटा.

#### \* Revised policy algorithm

- · action value of arbitrary baseline b(s) VIZ alian ormet 201 allies ats.
  - · BJ(0) & I MES SES MES (SO) L(S) BTG(AIS)
  - · b(s) 는 state 이 라는 이라는 할수가 될수 있는.
  - · The above equation remains valid because the subtracted quantity is zero:

$$\sum_{\alpha \in A} b(s) \cdot P_{\alpha} T_{\alpha}(\alpha | s) = b(s) \sum_{\alpha \in A} T_{\alpha} T_{\alpha}(\alpha | s) = b(s) \cdot P_{\alpha} I = 0.$$

- · update policy for the policy parameter is revised as:
  - · On/ = On + d. (Gt-b(St)) B ln To (At | St)
  - · 이렇게 하여 update의 기억값은 그대로 두면서 분산을 국민 수 있다.

- · policy 와 Value function 두 개를 확합하는 것은 actor-critic method 라고 할
  - . actor: learned policy, critic: learned value function
- · Actor- (ritic 2 2749) 모델로 구성될
  - · actor model: 정책 Tool 대해 0를 업데이트
  - · Critic model: value function ( Vw (s) or @w (s,a)) 결정하는 데개병수 W를 입데이트.

### of One-Step Actor-Critic method Cepisodic environment)

の シットン 対外 関与 も, State value function 関与 W, initial State S シットト (n=12)

② t=1,...,T の1 知的何

@-1: For State Soil EHAM, For policy Thou zhot take action a.

@-2: remard r 2+ State S' 관찰

②-3: temporal difference A+r+ f·Vw, tri(s1) - Vw, t(s) 를 관찰

②-4: 24 55 0← 0+ 0 1 1 1 1 (als) galol =

图-5: 가리络 烟车 W← W+ d N Vw, t(s) = 图G101트

2-6: 5 ← 5'

の nくNので、nentiz でののEL step 日主、

\* Actor-Critic with Eligibility Traces method Cepisodic environment) ① 271卦: trace-decay rates  $\lambda^0$ ,  $\lambda^w \in [0,1]$ . 对约 组织  $\theta$ , 가성함수 변수 w 271卦. n=1@ 201 NEHS 2012+. 20 ←0, 2 W←0 3 epoch t=1,..., T 01 543447 3-1: 2021 State Soil HOHAI, given policy To oil ext take action a ③-2: 蝎r과 다음 state 5/章 관천 ③-3: temporal difference △←r+ &·Vw,t+1(5') - Vw,t(5) 관封 ③-4: 정책 병원 다음과 같이 되어야트:  $z^{\theta} \leftarrow \lambda^{\theta} z^{\theta} + R \ln \pi_{\theta} (als) (군에 축적사원)$  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha^{\theta} \Delta z^{\theta}$ ③-5: 가늬할수 변수를 다음과 같이 집에이트. 2" + 2" =" + Pu Vu, + (s)  $W \leftarrow W + \alpha \cdot \Delta 2^{W}$ 3-6:5←51 ④ n<N이라면, n←nt12 B데이트하고 Step②. \* Actor-Critic with Eligibility Traces method (continuing environments) ① 主门针: trace - deay rates  $1^{6}$ ,  $1^{w} \in [0,1]$  , 정책 병의 0, 가취함 병의 w 소기와 ② 到 公明 5 到料. 20 ←0, 2~ ←0, 下=0 3 epoch t= 1, ..., a o1 = H3H41 3-1: Given State s, policy Tool Hallen, take an action a. ③-2: reward ret next state s' 관찰 ③-3: temporal difference A ← r-F+S. 1/w(s1) - 1/w(s) 迅社 3-4: average reward per stage  $F \leftarrow F + A^F \cdot \Delta$  galole ③-5: 智祖 변与 日 日间中医:  $2^{\theta} \leftarrow \beta^{\theta} + \gamma^{\theta} +$ 3-7:5←51