



上海大学未来技术学院 | 上海大学人工智能研究院  
SCHOOL OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGY, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY

# 人工智能导论

## ——第2课：强化学习

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未来技术学院（人工智能研究院）

2024秋季学期





# 提纲

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一、从AlphaGo讲起

二、强化学习经典算法

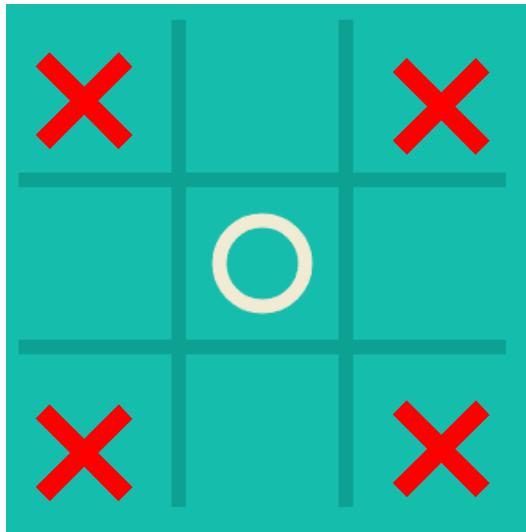


## 本课要点

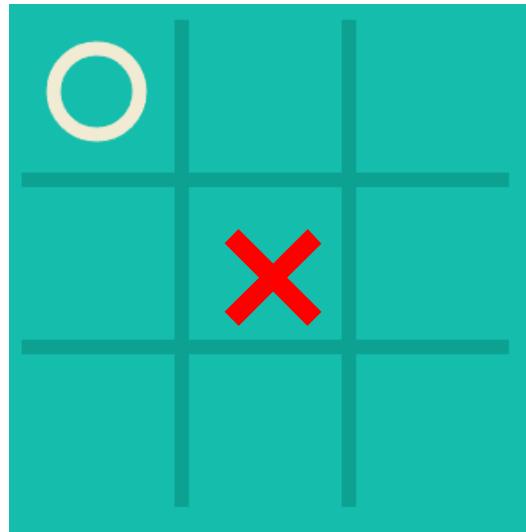
- 1. MiniMax Tree Search**
- 2. Monte Carlo Tree Search**
- 3. AlphaGo**



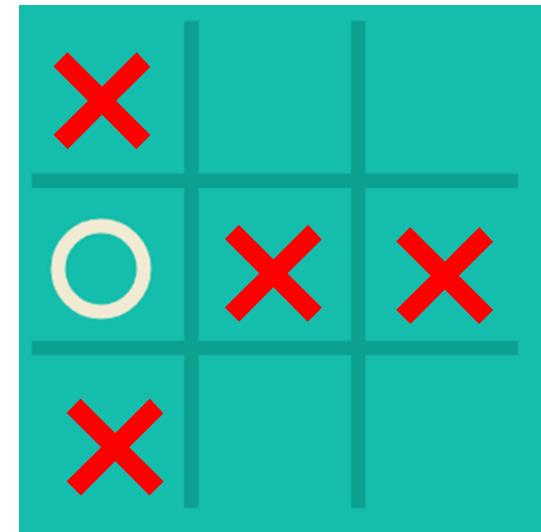
# MiniMax Tree Search



下中必下角



下角必下中

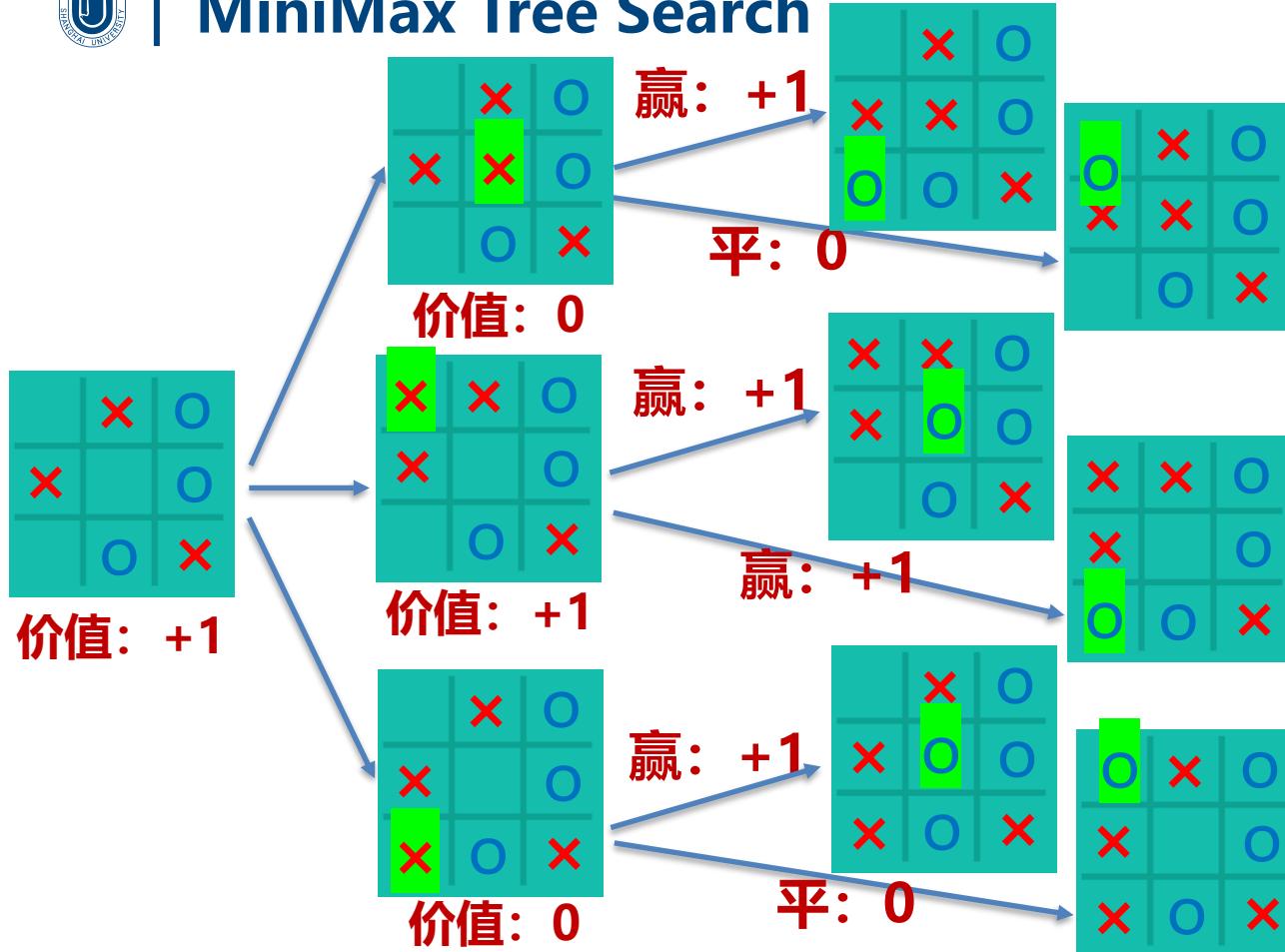


下边占旁边

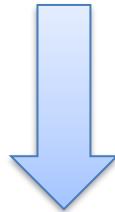
位置的价值高



# MiniMax Tree Search



MiniMax Tree Search



Deep Blue, 1997





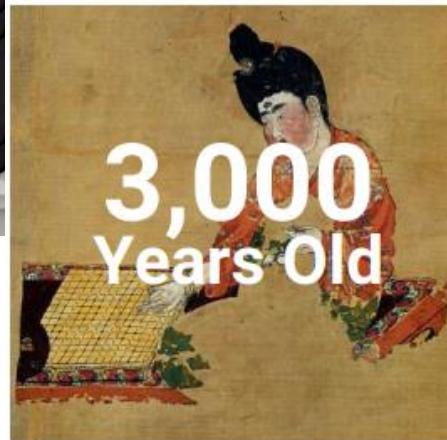
# 围棋

碁 <sup>go</sup> ご



## 围棋规则

- 提子
- 围地多的一方获得胜利





# 围棋

## 围棋复杂度

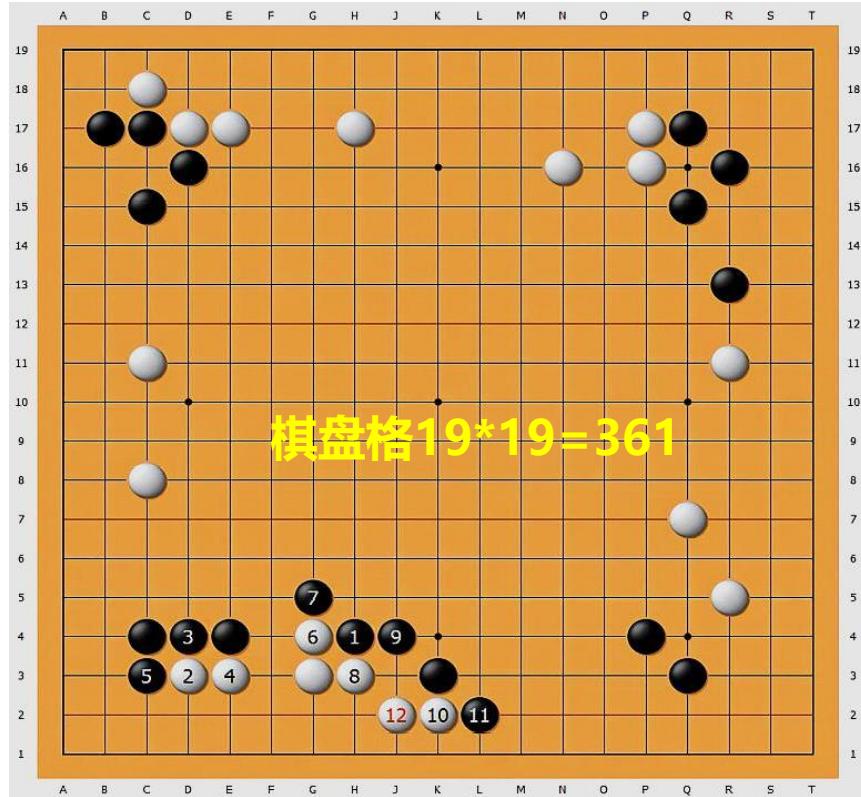
围棋游戏树大小:  $361! \approx 10^{768}$

围棋游戏树复杂度:  $10^{360}$

井字棋复杂度:  $10^5$

国际象棋复杂度:  $10^{123}$

宇宙原子总数:  $10^{80}$





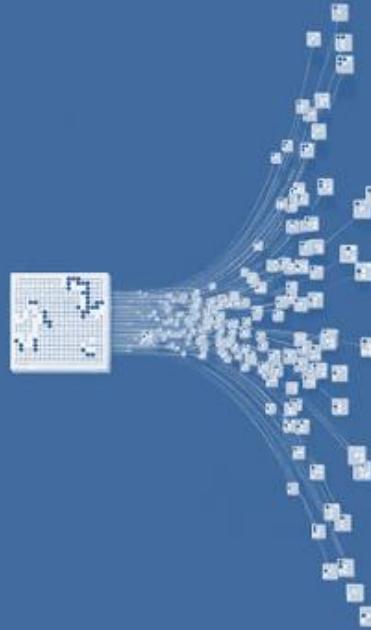
# Monte Carlo Tree Search



## Monte Carlo Tree Search

II

MiniMax Tree Search  
+ Monte Carlo Rollout



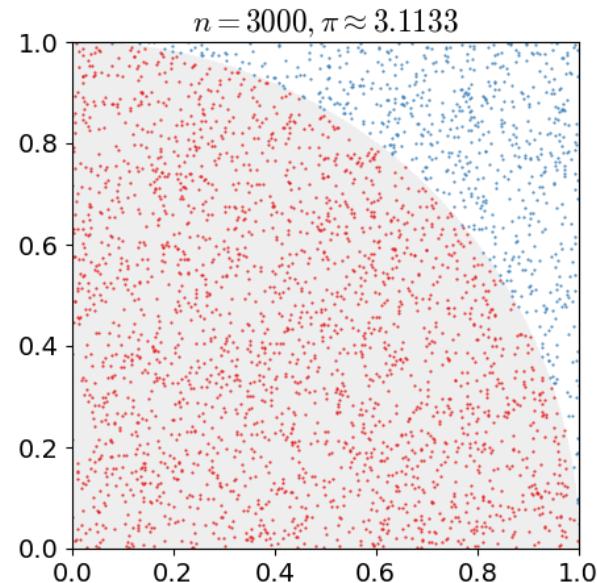
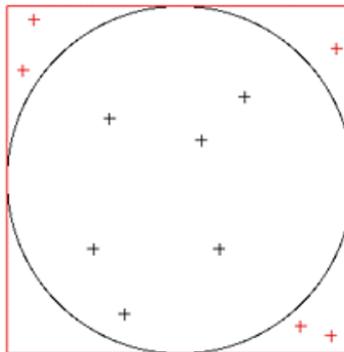
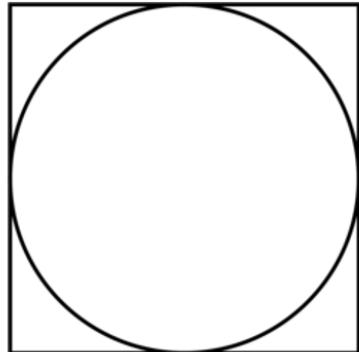


# Monte Carlo Tree Search

□ 蒙特卡洛方法 (Monte-Carlo methods) 是一类广泛的计算方法。生活中处处都是MC方法。

- 依赖于重复随机抽样来获得数值结果

□ 例如，计算圆的面积

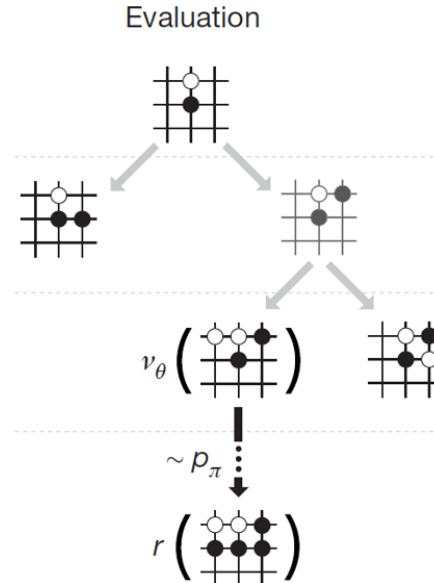
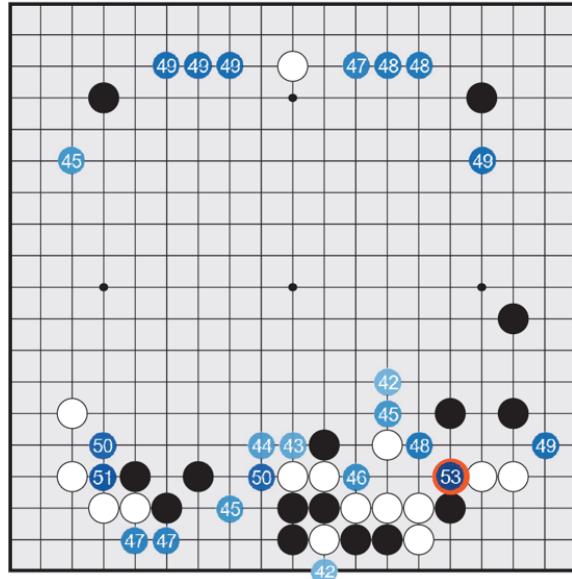


$$\text{Circle Surface} = \text{Square Surface} \times \frac{\#\text{points in circle}}{\#\text{points in total}}$$



# Monte Carlo Tree Search

Monte Carlo Rollout: 通过随机抽样估计当前状态下的胜率

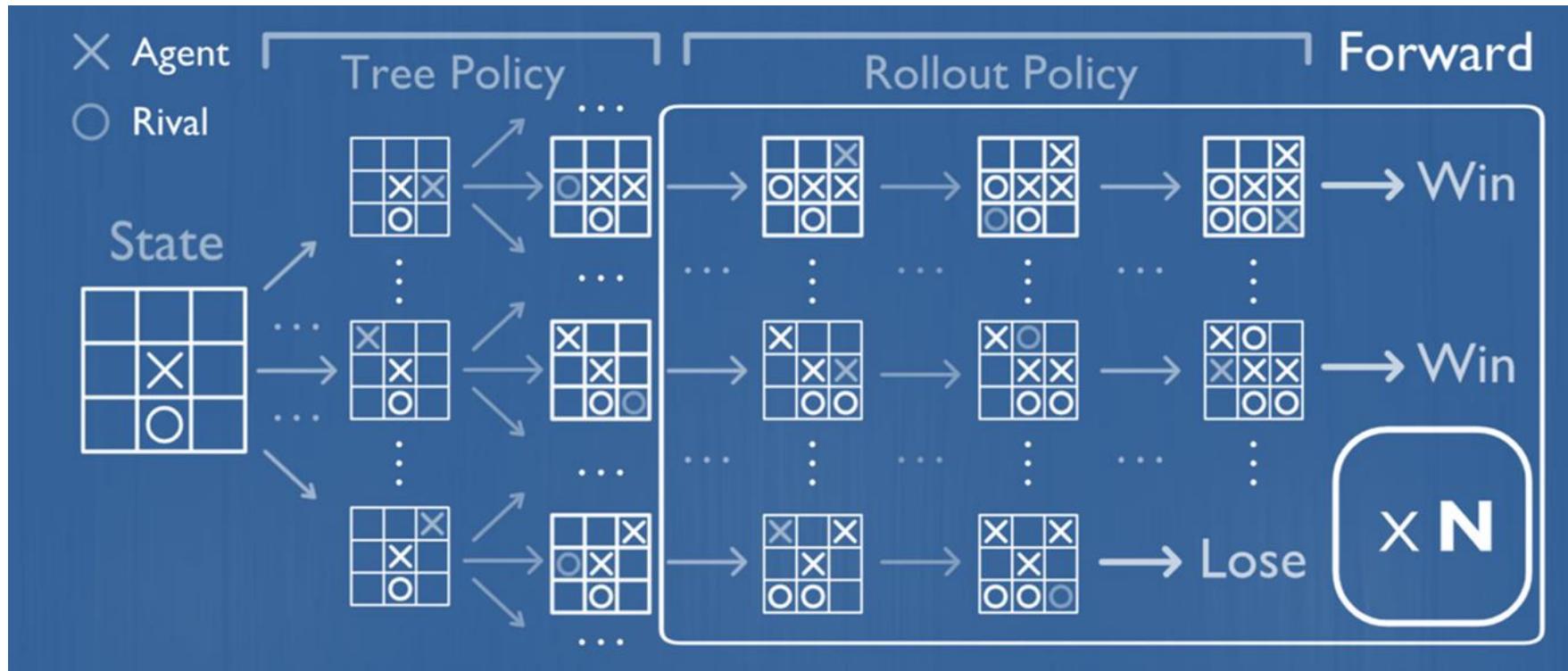


$$\text{Win Rate}(s) = \frac{\#\text{win simulation cases started from } s}{\#\text{simulation cases started from } s \text{ in total}}$$



# Monte Carlo Tree Search

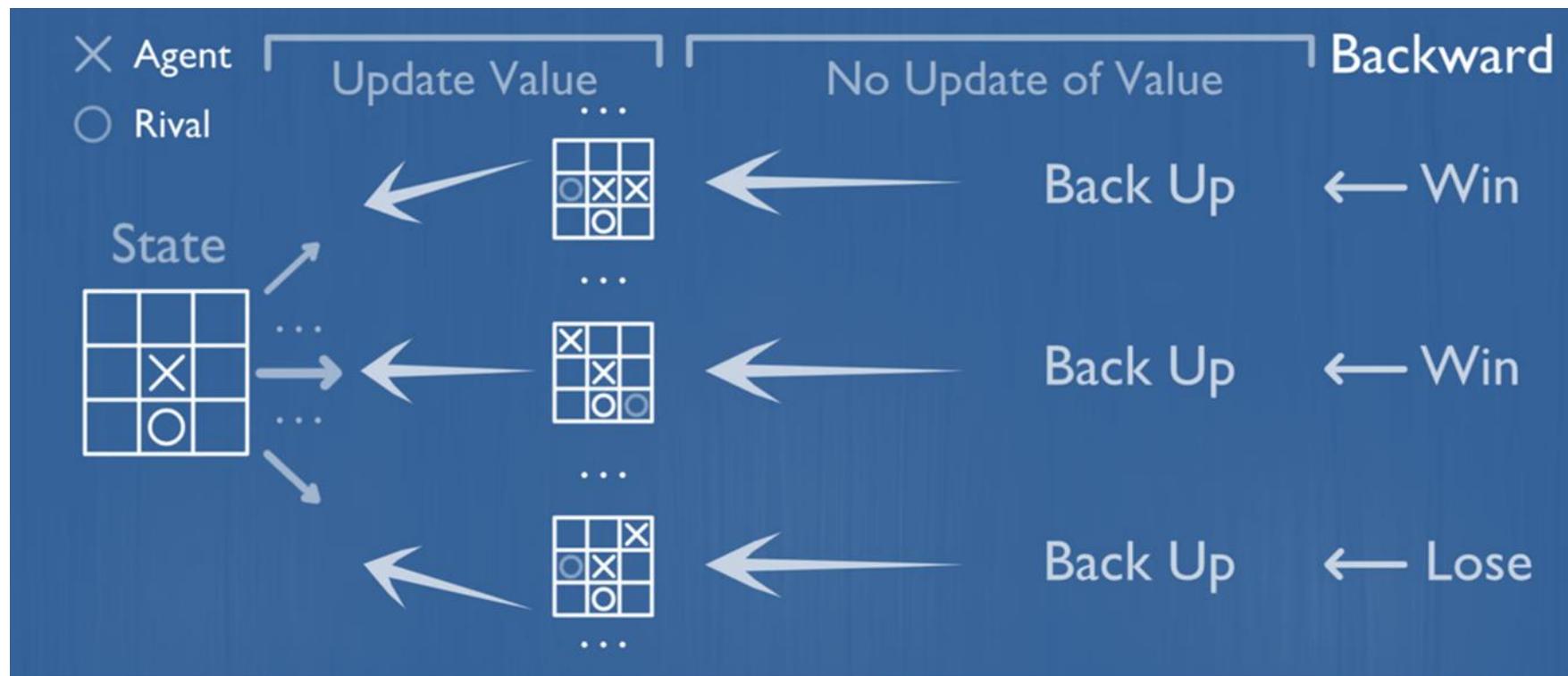
MiniMax Tree Search + Monte Carlo Rollout → Monte Carlo Tree Search





# Monte Carlo Tree Search

MiniMax Tree Search + Monte Carlo Rollout → Monte Carlo Tree Search

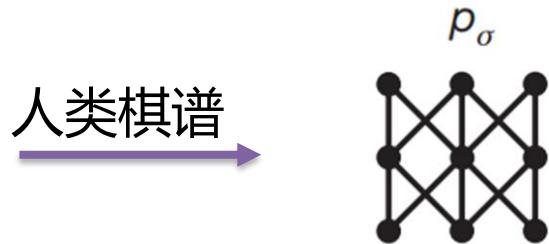




# AlphaGo

MCTS + Deep NN  
→ AlphaGo

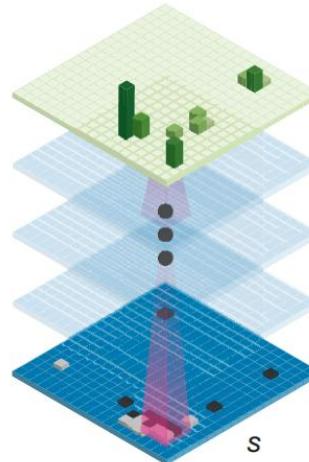
监督学习  
策略网络



自我对弈

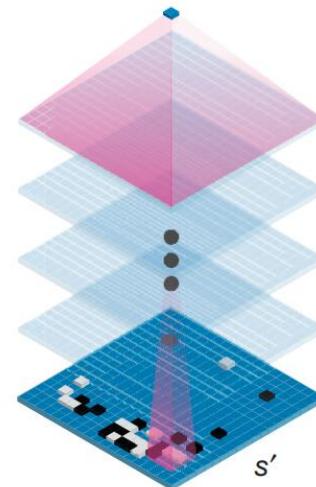
强化学习  
策略网络

$$p_{\alpha/\rho}(a|s)$$



强化学习  
价值网络

$$\nu_\theta(s')$$



监督学习  
16万局人类棋谱



强化学习  
3000万局自博弈



## 本课小结



1997, 深蓝战胜国际象棋王卡斯帕罗夫

Minimax Tree Search

通过穷举找到价值



Monte Carlo Rollout

通过随机抽样估计价值



Deep Neural Network

用深度神经网络拟合价值



Monte Carlo Tree Search

通过 先穷举+后抽样 估计价值



AlphaGo

通过深度神经网络进行树搜索



2016, AlphaGo战胜围棋冠军李世石



## 参考资料

# ARTICLE

doi:10.1038/nature16961

谷歌Deepmind  
2016 Nature论文

## Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search

David Silver<sup>1\*</sup>, Aja Huang<sup>1\*</sup>, Chris J. Maddison<sup>1</sup>, Arthur Guez<sup>1</sup>, Laurent Sifre<sup>1</sup>, George van den Driessche<sup>1</sup>, Julian Schrittwieser<sup>1</sup>, Ioannis Antonoglou<sup>1</sup>, Veda Panneershelvam<sup>1</sup>, Marc Lanctot<sup>1</sup>, Sander Dieleman<sup>1</sup>, Dominik Grewe<sup>1</sup>, John Nham<sup>2</sup>, Nal Kalchbrenner<sup>1</sup>, Ilya Sutskever<sup>2</sup>, Timothy Lillicrap<sup>1</sup>, Madeleine Leach<sup>1</sup>, Koray Kavukcuoglu<sup>1</sup>, Thore Graepel<sup>1</sup> & Demis Hassabis<sup>1</sup>

BiliBili  
UP主PenicillinLP视频



手机扫码观看/分享



# 提纲

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一、从AlphaGo讲起

二、强化学习经典算法

# **How I Teach My Mice To Walk Backwards**

## The Backwards Brain Bicycle



# 在与**动态环境**的交互中学习

有监督、无监督学习

Model ←



Fixed Data

强化学习

Agent ↔



Agent不同，交互出  
的数据也不同！

Dynamic Environment

# 和动态环境交互产生的数据分布

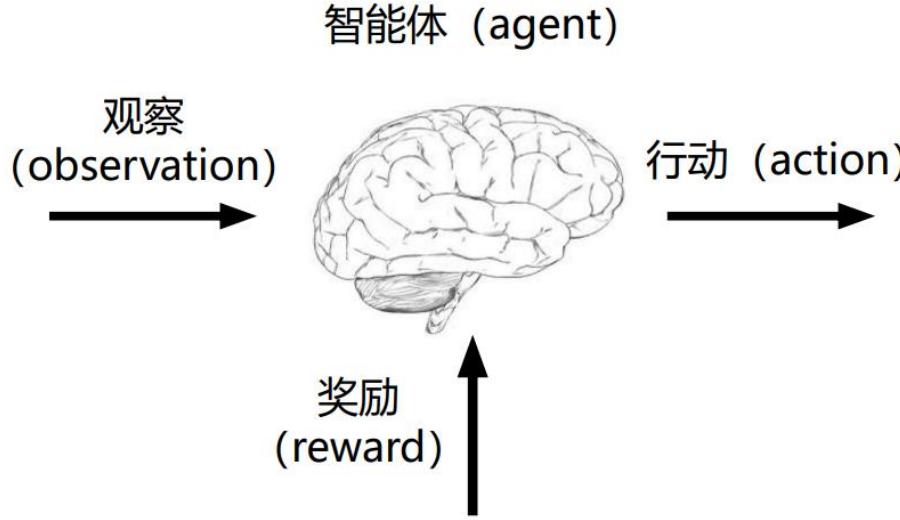


- 给定同一个动态环境（即MDP），不同的策略采样出来的(状态-行动)对的分布是不同的
- 占用度量 (Occupancy Measure)

$$\rho^\pi(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(s), s' \sim p(s, a)} \left[ \sum_{t=0}^T \gamma^t p(s_t = s, a_t = a) \right]$$

# 强化学习定义

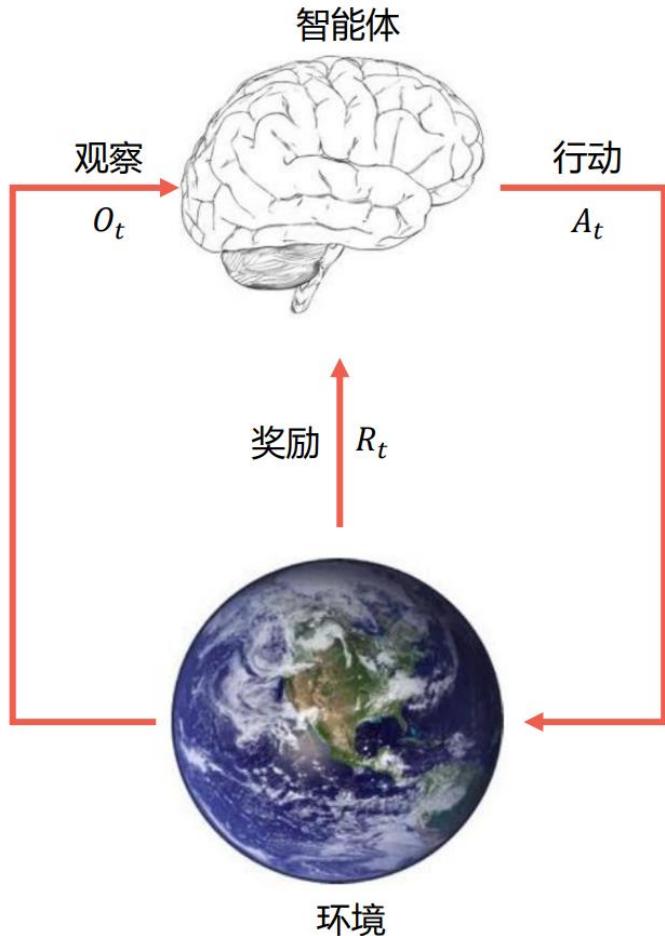
- 通过从交互中学习来实现目标的计算方法



- 三个方面：

- 感知：在某种程度上感知环境的状态
- 行动：可以采取行动来影响状态或者达到目标
- 目标：随着时间推移最大化累积奖励

# 强化学习交互过程



□ 在每一步  $t$ , 智能体:

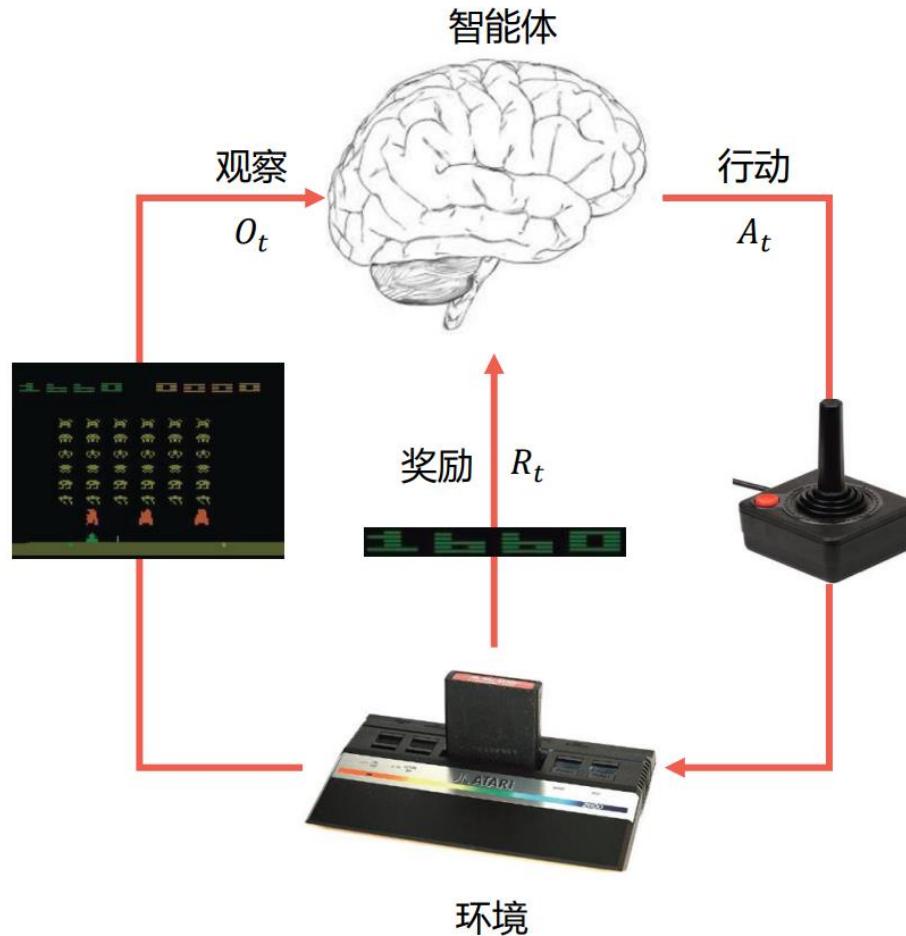
- 获得观察  $O_t$
- 获得奖励  $R_t$
- 执行行动  $A_t$

□ 环境:

- 获得行动  $A_t$
- 给出观察  $O_{t+1}$
- 给出奖励  $R_{t+1}$

□  $t$  在环境这一步增加

# 举例：Atari游戏



- 游戏规则未知
- 从交互游戏中进行学习
- 在操纵杆上选择行动并查看分数和像素画面

# 序列决策任务中的一个基本问题

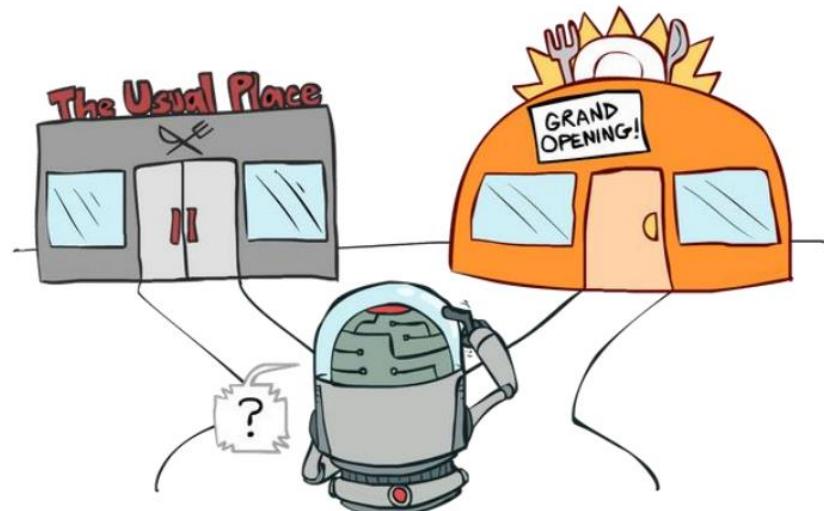
- 基于目前策略获取已知最优收益还是尝试不同的决策
  - **Exploitation** 执行能够获得已知最优收益的决策
  - **Exploration** 尝试更多可能的决策，不一定会是最优收益

$$\mathcal{E}_t = \{\pi_t^i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \xrightarrow{\text{探索}} \mathcal{E}_{t+1} = \{\pi_t^i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \cup \{\pi_e^j \mid j = 1, \dots, m\}$$

$$\exists V^*(\cdot \mid \pi_t^i \sim \mathcal{E}_t) \leq V^*(\cdot \mid \pi_{t+1}^i \sim \mathcal{E}_{t+1}) \quad \pi_{t+1}^i \sim \{\pi_e^j \mid j = 1, \dots, m\}$$

**探索**: 可能发现更好的策略

# 一个例子

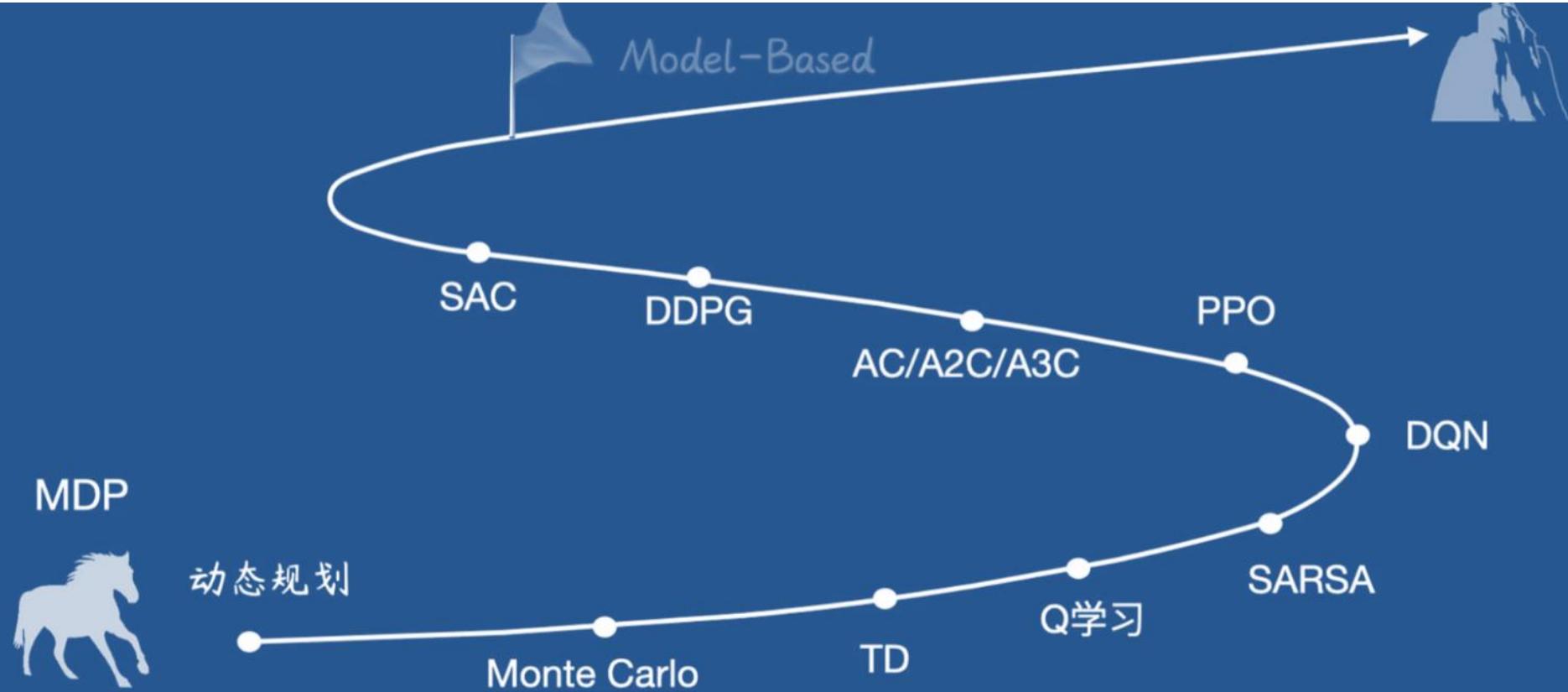


The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for food delivery. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "美食" (Food) and icons for search, location, and account. Below the search bar, there are several filter options: "综合排序" (Comprehensive Ranking), "距离" (Distance), "销量" (Sales Volume), and "筛选" (Filter). Under these filters, there are four tabs: "守护联盟" (Guardian Alliance), "津贴优惠" (Subsidy Benefit), "满减优惠" (Full Reduction Benefit), and "品质联盟" (Quality Alliance). The main content area displays a list of food establishments with their names, ratings, monthly sales, delivery fees, delivery times, and addresses:

- 和番丼饭(东川路店)**  
★4.8 月售5143  
起送¥15 远距离配送¥5 ¥8  
“不错哦，好待咖喱虾排饭很赞”  
20减16 | 49减22 | 津贴1元 | 78减28 | 120减35
- 槿巷多料拌饭(闵行旗舰店)**  
★4.6 月售1644  
起送¥15 远距离配送¥3.5 ¥7.8  
“第二次吃了,很香的豆腐”  
闵行区韩国料理实惠第1名  
28减15 | 45减20 | 津贴1元 | 65减25 | 90减32
- 蜜哆哆韩式炸鸡(颛桥店)**  
预订中 10:30 配送  
★4.8 月售1145  
起送¥15 远距离配送¥8  
“点的无骨香酥鸡,整体很满意”  
元气好店  
28减12 | 48减24 | 78减33 | 118减40 | 6元会员红包
- 饭豊町·和風精致便当(东川路店)**  
★4.9 月售3842  
起送¥20 远距离配送¥3 ¥8.3  
已检测体温 请放心食用  
23减14 | 49减15 | 80减21 | 119减38 | 6元会员红包



# 强化学习



# 深度强化学习的崛起

- 2012年AlexNet在ImageNet比赛中大幅度领先对手获得冠军
  - 2013年12月，第一篇深度强化学习论文出自NIPS 2013 Reinforcement Learning Workshop
- 

## Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

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Volodymyr Mnih   Koray Kavukcuoglu   David Silver   Alex Graves   Ioannis Antonoglou

Daan Wierstra   Martin Riedmiller

DeepMind Technologies

{vlad,koray,david,alex.graves,ioannis,daan,martin.riedmiller} @ deepmind.com

DeepMind



“ Human-level  
control through  
deep reinforcement  
learning ”

letter

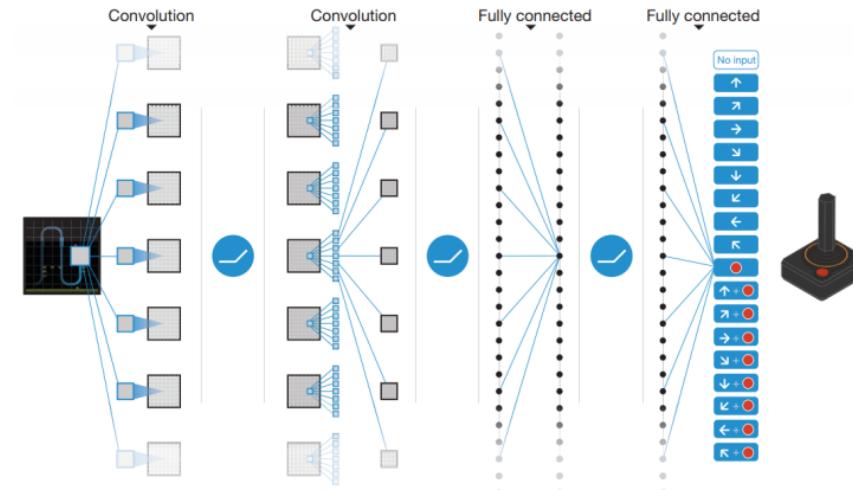
2015

Deep Q-  
Learning

# 深度强化学习

## □ 深度强化学习

- 利用深度神经网络进行价值函数和策略近似
- 从而使强化学习算法能够以端到端的方式解决复杂问题

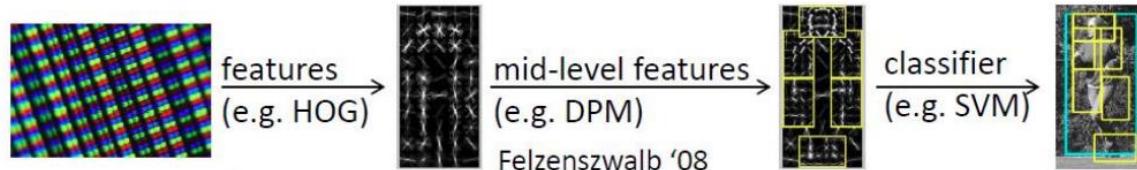


$$\nabla_{\theta_i} L_i(\theta_i) = \mathbb{E}_{s,a \sim \rho(\cdot); s' \sim \mathcal{E}} \left[ \left( r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a'; \theta_{i-1}) - Q(s, a; \theta_i) \right) \nabla_{\theta_i} Q(s, a; \theta_i) \right]$$

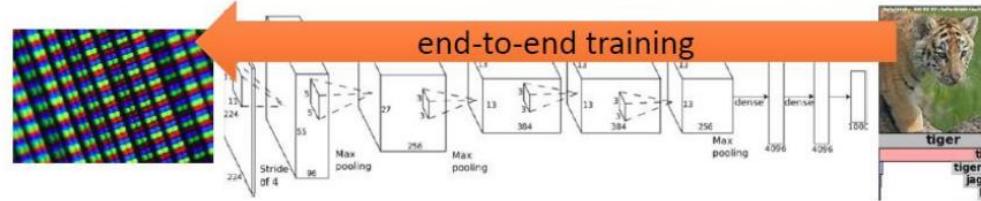
Q函数的参数通过神经网络反向传播学习

# 端到端强化学习

标准 (传统)  
计算机视觉



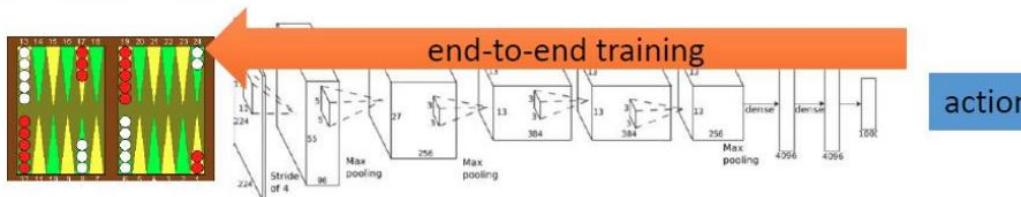
深度学习



标准 (传统)  
强化学习

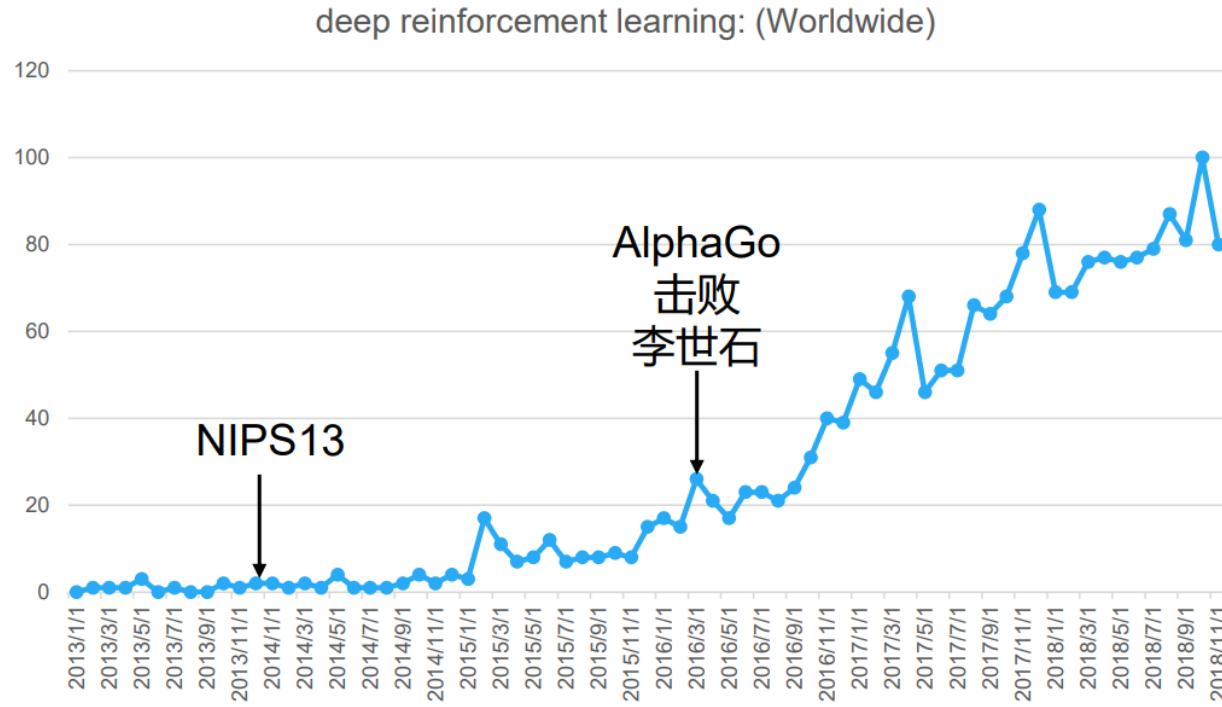


深度强化学习



- 深度强化学习使强化学习算法能够以端到端的方式解决复杂问题
- 从一项实验室学术技术变成可以产生GDP的实际技术

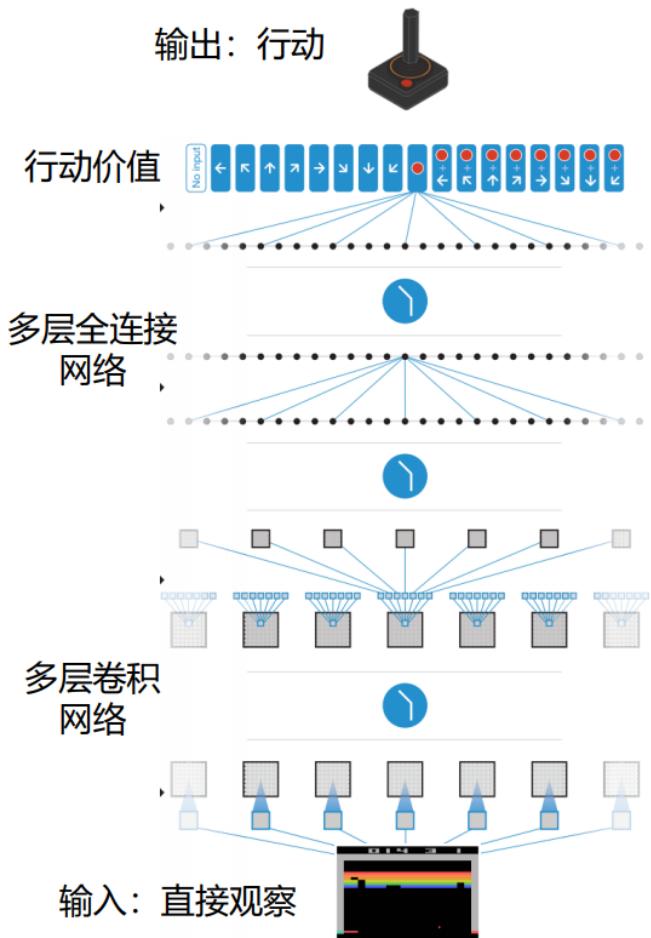
# 深度强化学习趋势



- Google搜索中词条“深度强化学习 (deep reinforcement learning) ”的趋势

# 深度强化学习带来的关键变化

- 将深度学习 (DL) 和强化学习 (RL) 结合在一起会发生什么?
  - 价值函数和策略变成了深度神经网络
  - 相当高维的参数空间
  - 难以稳定地训练
  - 容易过拟合
  - 需要大量的数据
  - 需要高性能计算
  - CPU (用于收集经验数据) 和 GPU (用于训练神经网络) 之间的平衡
  - ...
- 这些新的问题促进着深度强化学习算法的创新



# 深度Q网络 (DQN)

- Q 学习算法学习一个由  $\theta$  作为参数的函数  $Q_\theta(s, a)$ 
  - 更新方程  $Q_\theta(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q_\theta(s_t, a_t) + \alpha(r_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_\theta(s_{t+1}, a') - Q_\theta(s_t, a_t))$

## 直观想法

- 使用神经网络来逼近  $Q_\theta(s, a)$ , 面对算法不稳定问题
  - 连续采样得到的  $\{(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}, r_t)\}$  不满足独立分布
  - $\{(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}, r_t)\}$  为状态-动作-下一状态-回报输入
  - $Q_\theta(s, a)$  的频繁更新

## 解决办法

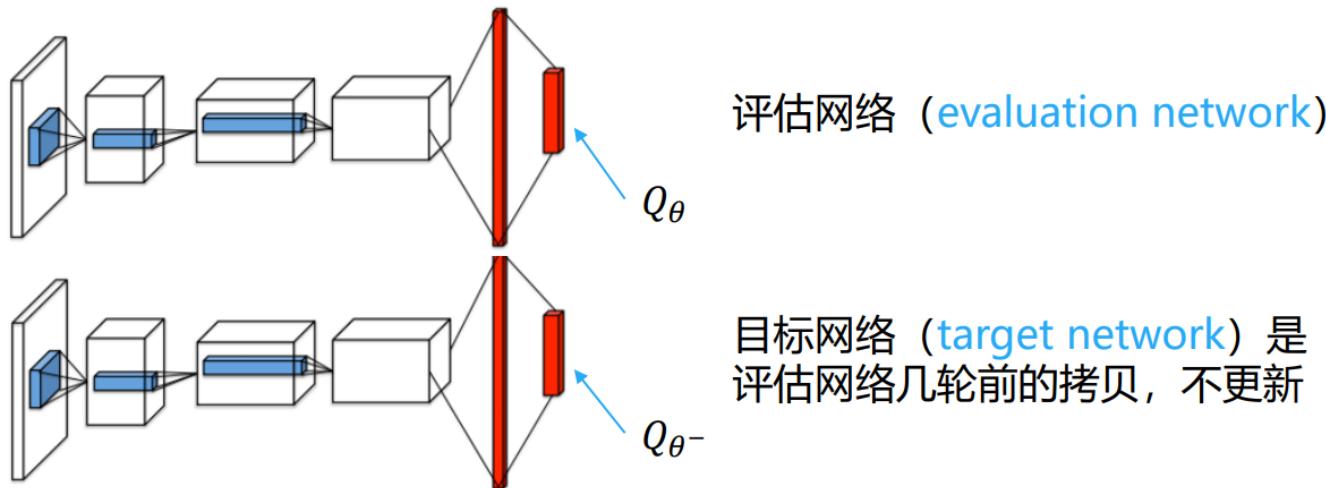
- 经验回放：均匀采样和优先经验回放
- 使用双网络结构：评估网络 (evaluation network) 和目标网络 (target network)

# 目标网络

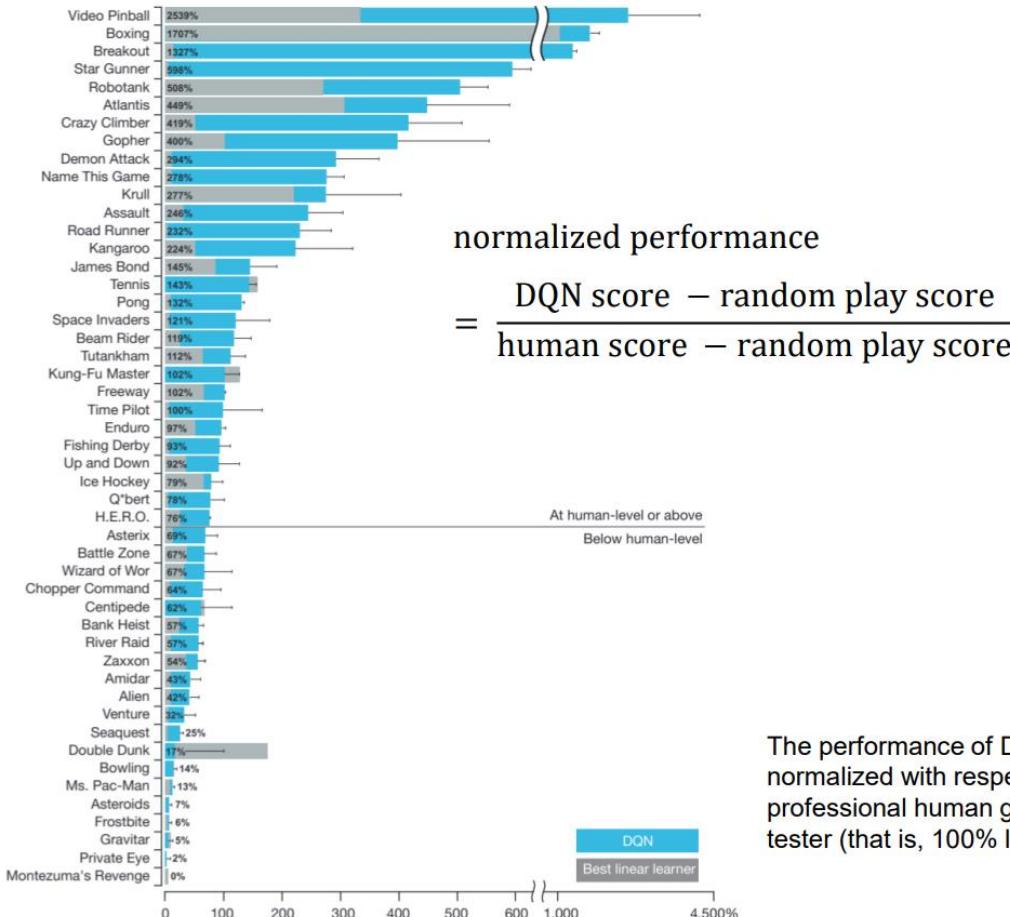
## □ 目标网络 $Q_{\theta^-}(s, a)$

- 使用较旧的参数，记为  $\theta^-$ ，每隔  $C$  步和训练网络的参数同步一次。
- 第*i*次迭代的损失函数为

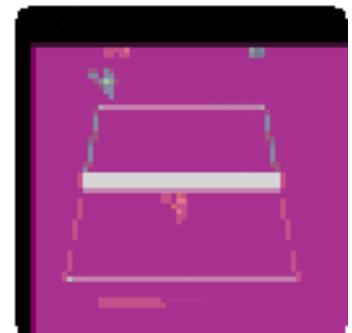
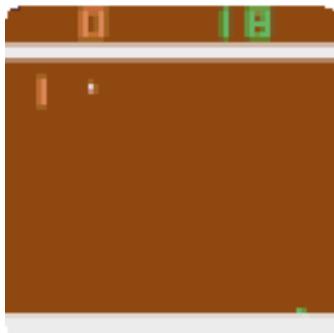
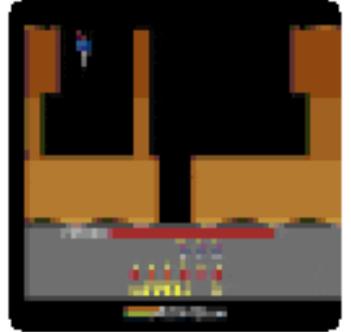
$$L_i(\theta_i) = \mathbb{E}_{s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}, r_t, p_t \sim D} [\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \omega_t (r_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_{\theta_i^-}(s_{t+1}, a') - Q_{\theta_i}(s_t, a_t))^2}_{target}]$$



# 在 Atari 环境中的实验结果

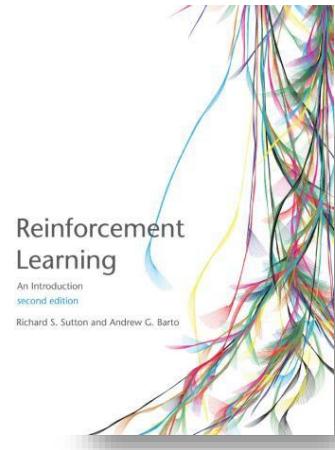


The performance of DQN is normalized with respect to a professional human games tester (that is, 100% level)



# 参考材料

## □ 参考书



Rich Sutton



Andrew Barto

<http://incompleteideas.net/book/RLbook2020.pdf>

## □ 参考课程

- UCL David Silver RL Course: <https://www.davidsilver.uk/teaching/>
- Berkeley Sergey Levine Deep RL Course: <http://rail.eecs.berkeley.edu/deeprlcourse/>
- OpenAI DRL Camp: <https://sites.google.com/view/deep-rl-bootcamp/lectures>
- RL China Camp: <http://rlchina.org/>



谢谢大家