Q-Learning





Simple approach to solve Markov Decision Process

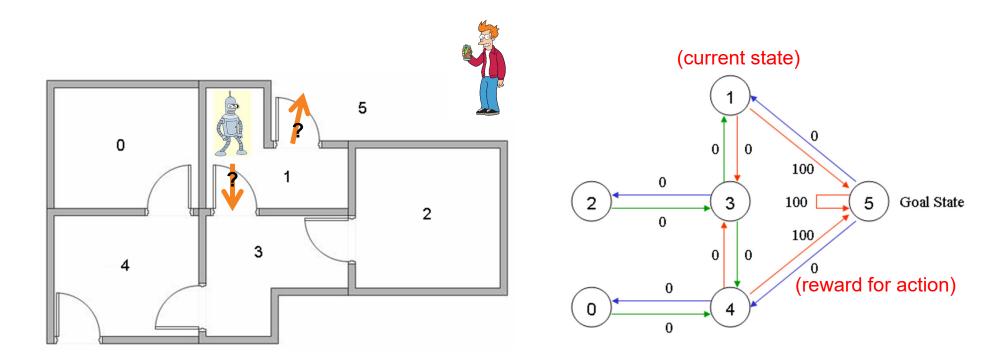
Q(s, a) = R(s, a) + Gamma * Max[Q(next state, all actions)]

- Gamma: discount factor (between 0 and 1)
 - How much of future rewards to consider compared to present rewards
- "Learning from experience"

Q-Learning: Learn the Path through Rewards





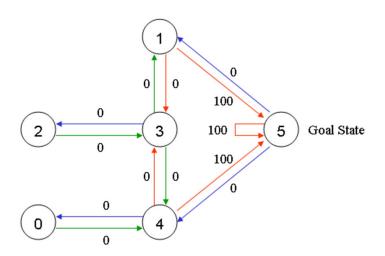


Demo: https://github.com/lisaong/diec/blob/master/day4/rl/path-finding-demo.ipynb

Q-Learning: Path Finding







Q-Learning Task:

- Complete the Q-values table so that robot can find the best path to take at a given state
- -1 values indicate invalid directions

Q-Learning: Algorithm





Select parameter Gamma, set rewards in matrix R

Initialize matrix Q to zero

```
For each episode {
Select a random initial state
While (goal state not reached) {
    Select 1 possible action for current state
    Using the selected action, consider going to the next state
```

Get maximum Q value for next state Set the next state as the current state

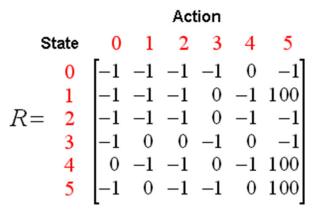
Q-Learning: Episode 1

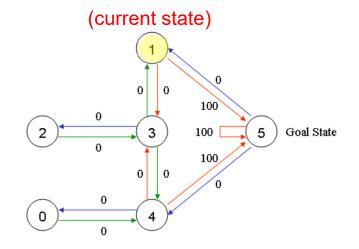




Gamma = 0.8

State = 1 (random)





Possible action: 5 (selected randomly from 3 and 5)

Q(state, action) = R(state, action) + Gamma * Max[Q(next state, all actions)]

$$Q(1, 5) = R(1, 5) + 0.8 * Max[Q(5, 1), Q(5, 4), Q(5, 5)]$$

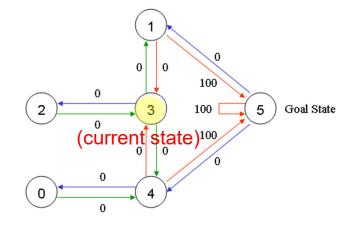
= 100 + 0.8 * 0 = **100**

Q-Learning: Episode 2





$$Gamma = 0.8$$



Possible action: 1 (selected randomly from 1, 2, and 4)

Q(state, action) = R(state, action) + Gamma * Max[Q(next state, all actions)]

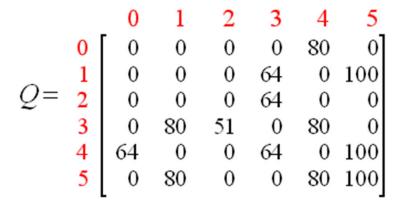
$$Q(3, 1) = R(3, 1) + 0.8 * Max[Q(1, 2), Q(1, 5)]$$

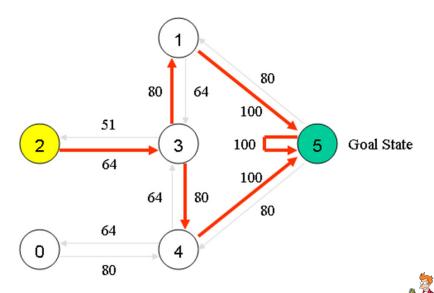
= 0 + 0.8 * Max(0, 100) = **80**

Q-Learning: Convergence









What path should the Robot use if starting from 2?

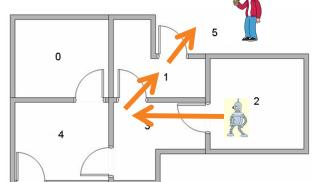
State 2: Maximum Q-value is for state 3

State 3: Maximum Q-value is same for state 1 or 4 => random choice

State 1: Maximum Q-value is state 5. Path: 2-3-1-5

State 4: Maximum Q-value is state 5. Path: 2-3-4-5

Q: 2-3-4-5 is a longer path, how do you take distance into account?



Q-Learning Enhancements



- Q-Learning when rewards for all state, action combinations not fully known
 - In real-world or complex environments, not all possible actions and states can be enumerated (e.g. autonomous driving, Starcraft)
- Strategies:
 - Monte Carlo: take average of the Q-values observed so far
 - Temporal Differencing: use the difference with previous step's Q-value to estimate the next Q-value
 - Deep Q-Learning: use a deep neural network to estimate the Q-values