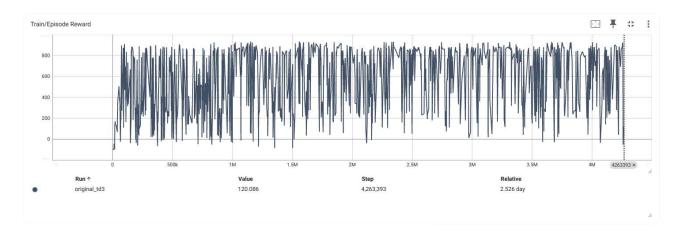
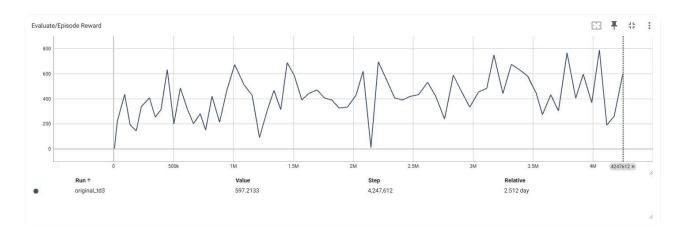
## LAB4

# **Experimental Results**

## **Training curve**



#### **Evaluate curve**



## **Testing result**

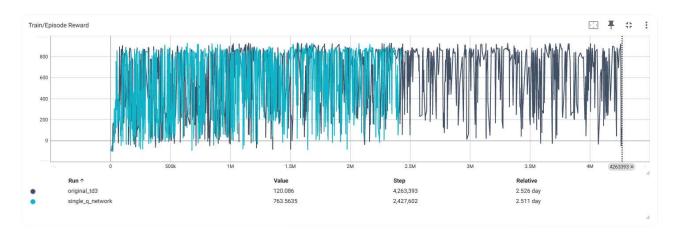
我最好的成果是 changing reward function。

```
Evaluating...
C:\Users\a2320\miniconda3\envs\pytorch_env\lib\site-packages\gym\utils\passive_env_checker.py:233: Deprecat
ionWarning: `np.bool8` is a deprecated alias for `np.bool_`. (Deprecated NumPy 1.24)
 if not isinstance(terminated, (bool, np.bool8)):
Episode: 1 Length: 969
Episode: 2 Length: 759
                                Total reward: 883.58
                                Total reward: 917.53
Episode: 3
              Length: 657
                                Total reward: 926.54
              Length: 969
                                Total reward: 855.94
Episode: 4
Episode: 5
               Length: 748
                                Total reward: 918.30
              Length: 840
Episode: 6
                                Total reward: 909.89
Episode: 7
              Length: 743
                                Total reward: 918.68
Episode: 8
               Length: 716
                                Total reward: 921.18
Episode: 9
               Length: 722
                                Total reward: 920.73
Episode: 10
               Length: 711
                                Total reward: 921.78
average score: 909.4155608567492
```

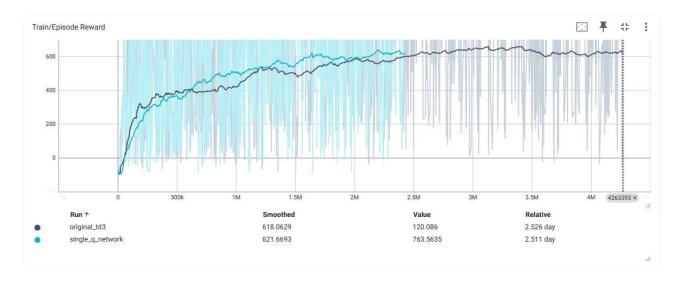
## **Bonus**

## single Q-networks

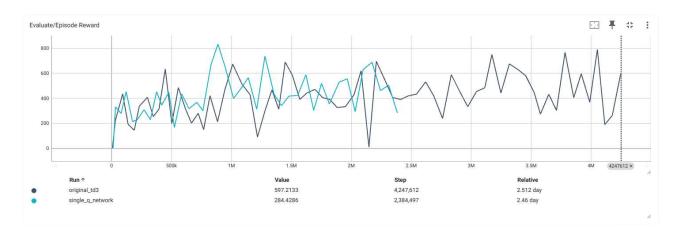
## training curve



## training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve

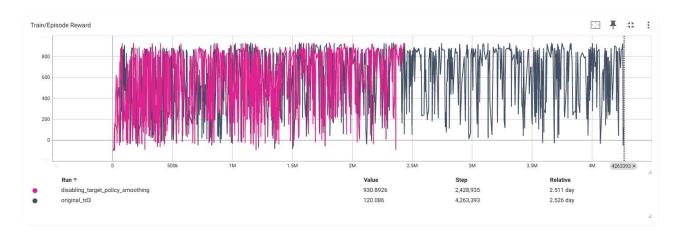


#### dicussion

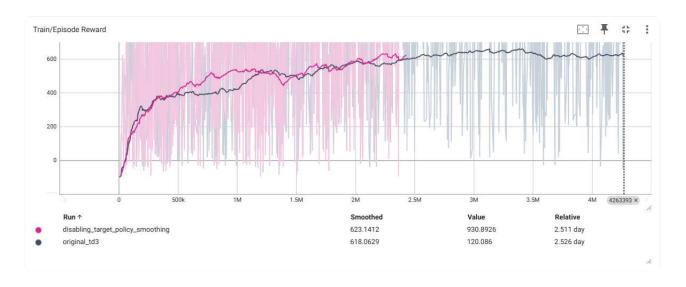
理論上 original td3 有 twin-q-networks 會更不容易 over-estimate,使得更新的 target 值更加準確,但我這邊訓練的結果看起來 single-q-network 的表現其實沒有差異很大,整體的訓練曲線沒有差到太多,只是在我每 100 個 training epoch 進行 evaluate 時,可能剛好抽到比較好的 model,或是 evaluete 時的賽道剛好是 model 有學習到如何應對的,所以 single q network 最好的結果比較好。

## disabling target policy smoothing

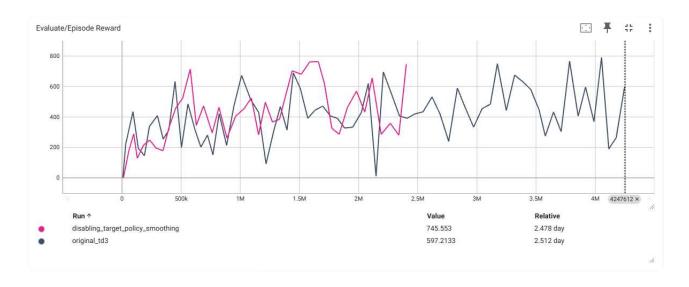
## training curve



## training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve



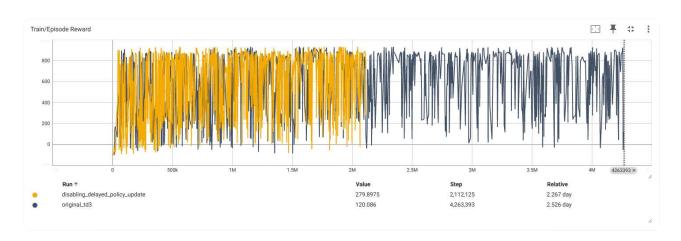
### dicussion

理論上有 target smoothing 做 regularization 的 original td3 應該會更抗干擾,加上 noise 才進行更新,某種程度上確保了選擇的 best action 受到一點擾動還是會有不錯 的表現,但其實在我這邊訓練曲線也沒有顯著差異,雖然 evaluate 的成果有比較好,但 感覺還是誤差範圍內。

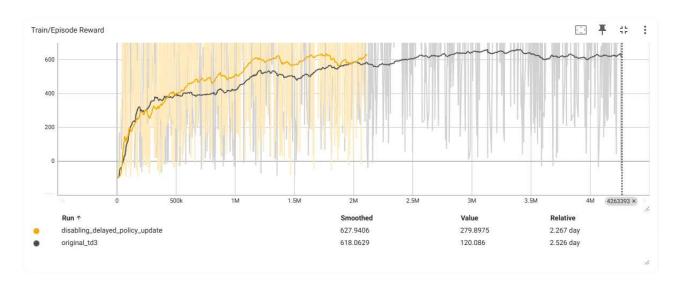


## disabling delayed update steps

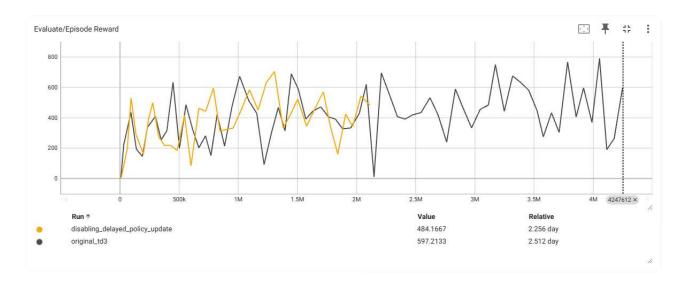
## training curve



## training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve

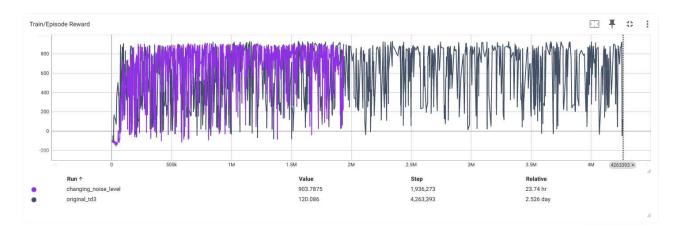


### dicussion

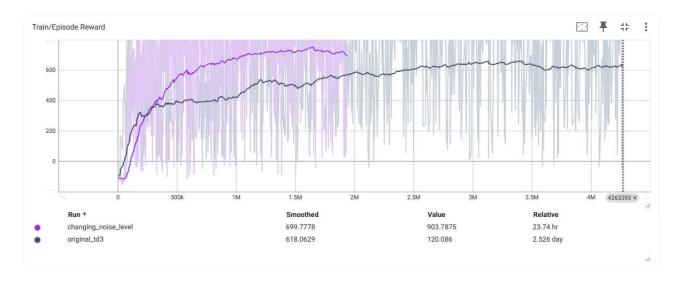
理論上讓 Actor 更新頻率小於 Critic 可以讓 Actor 不容易因為 Critic 震盪而練歪,但是 我這邊 disable 好像也沒有練得比較震盪,甚至在 500 k 後的表現好像更穩定一點。

# chaning different exploration noise level

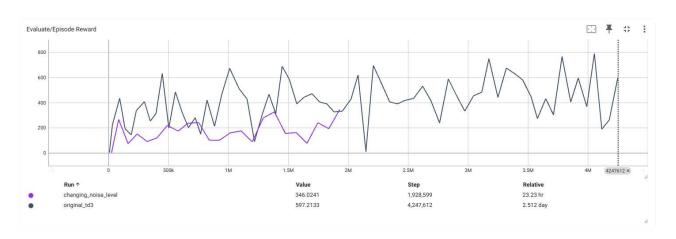
## training curve



# training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve



#### dicussion

我這邊簡單的把 exploration noise 乘以三倍,他在 training 的表現看起來顯著比較好,但在 evaluate 的時候表現卻不太好,其實挺不合理的。我猜測 training 時 exploration noise 過大會讓他學習到抵抗很強的 noise 的能力,但同時 evaluete 時這個 noise 又不存在,導致他反而不會在沒有 noise 的環境下跑出好成績。

```
# exploration degree
sigma = max(0.1*(1-episode/self.total_episode), 0.01)
# sigma = 3 * max(0.1*(1-episode/self.total_episode), 0.01)
```

補充:我發現我的 total\_episode 使用預設值沒有改動為 100000,所以 sigma 應該幾乎會是 3 \* 0.1 = 0.3 上下(我大概都跑幾千個 episode 而已),我在 evaluate 時也加上 0.3 的 noise 後,其實就跟 training 時跑得差不多好了,雖然看起來有點像是在強風中前進的車子,緩慢穩定的前進,有稍微異常就煞車重開的感覺。

```
action = self.decide_agent_actions(state, sigma=0.3)
```

```
C:\Users\a2320\miniconda3\envs\pytorch_env\lib\site-packages\gym\utils\passive_env_checker.py:233: Deprecat
ionWarning: `np.bool8` is a deprecated alias for `np.bool_`. (Deprecated NumPy 1.24)
 if not isinstance(terminated, (bool, np.bool8)):
Episode: 1 Length: 969
                              Total reward: 716.56
Episode: 2
              Length: 969
                              Total reward: 778.42
                           Total reward: 774.19
             Length: 969
Episode: 3
                           Total reward: 658.10
             Length: 969
Episode: 4
Episode: 5
                              Total reward: 862.56
             Length: 969
Episode: 6
               Length: 969
                              Total reward: 637.22
             Length: 969
Episode: 7
                              Total reward: 772.57
Episode: 8
             Length: 969 Total reward: 776.33
             Length: 968
Length: 969
Episode: 9
                              Total reward: 895.55
                           Total reward: 627.59
Episode: 10
average score: 749.908831642909
```

### changing reward funtion

這邊我設計了兩個版本,兩者差異在係數和有無到草地上即 terminate,首先我有先讓 part\_image 裁的更置中一點,sample code 裁的有點偏左,然後根據路寬和車寬選擇 了裁減的寬度。



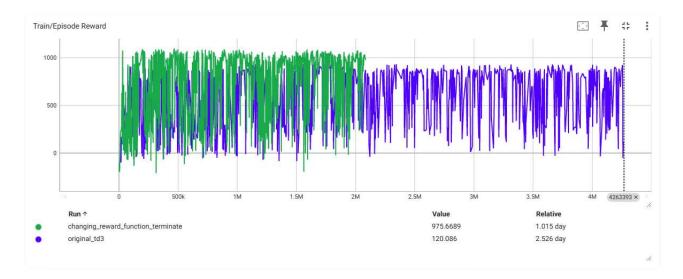
### 大致上的目標有兩點:

- 1. 我希望他開在盡量靠路中間,不要靠到路邊,所以我裁得更小一點,並且懲罰他開在路邊看到草會扣與 grass pixel 成正比的 reward。
- 2. 有時候他會漏掉一些格子,導致他跑第三圈時,在第一圈把大部分的格子都吃完後,他就沒有開在路上的 reward,只會隨著時間慢慢扣分,所以我也獎勵了與 road pixel 成正比的 reward,讓他開在路上可以抵銷時間的扣分,並且有一點點微 微的加分。

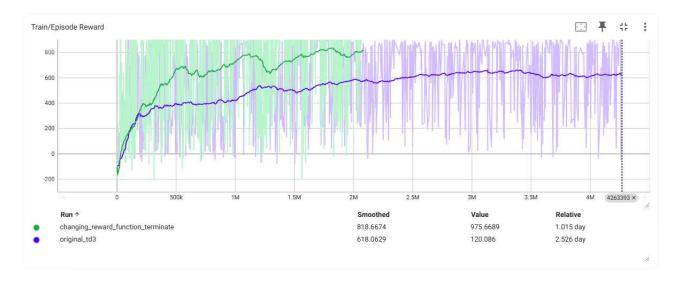
我發現他完全在路上大概會有 250 個 road pixel,完全在草地上大概會有 250 個 grass pixel,我希望他看到草地的懲罰是大的,並且比時間的自然扣分還大,所以初步就設了 0.02,讓他每個 frame 會扣 0~5 分。同時我不希望待在路面上給的獎勵高過前進吃格子給的獎勵,所以我設 0.001,讓他每個 frame 會加 0~0.2 分,

```
1 reward = reward - 0.02 * grass_pixel_count
2 reward = reward + 0.001 * road_pixel_count
```

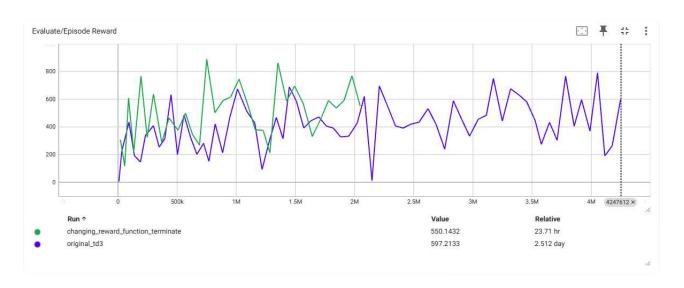
# training curve



## training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve

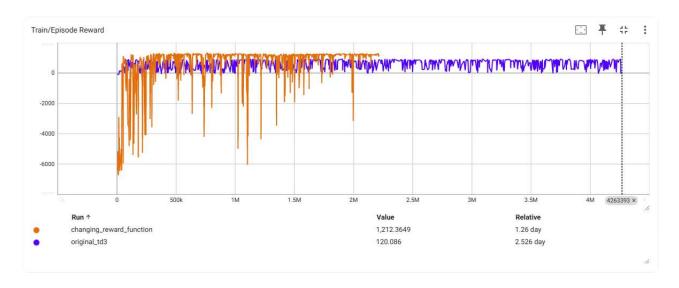


我觀察後覺得上個 reward function 練出來的結果還是有點波動,因為有時候他會不小心開到草地上,就直接 terminate 掉,他沒有學習到救車回路上的能力。

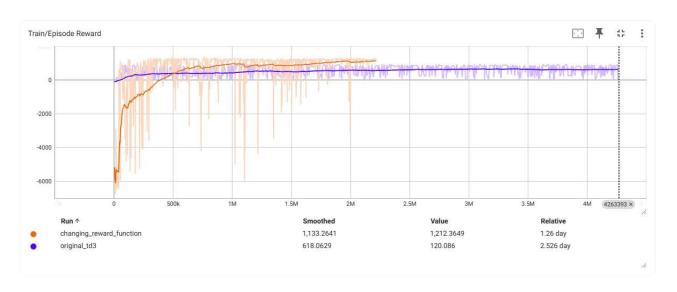
所以我接著嘗試了另一組參數如下,給予更多的草地懲罰以及路面獎勵,並且把到草地上會直接 terminate 這個條件拔掉,雖然訓練明顯花了更久,但是他在不小心衝出去道路外時,就會想辦法回到路上後繼續跑,相對穩定不少。

```
1 reward = reward - 0.03 * grass_pixel_count
2 reward = reward + 0.002 * road_pixel_count
```

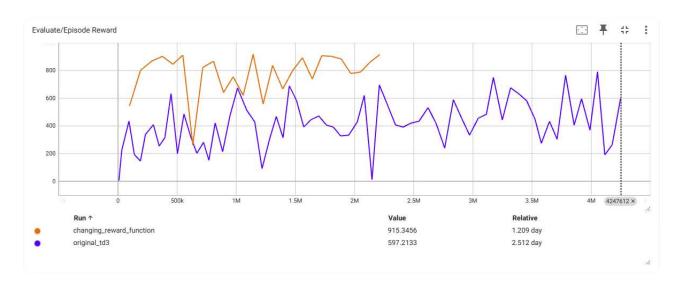
## training curve



### training curve (smoothed)



#### evaluate curve

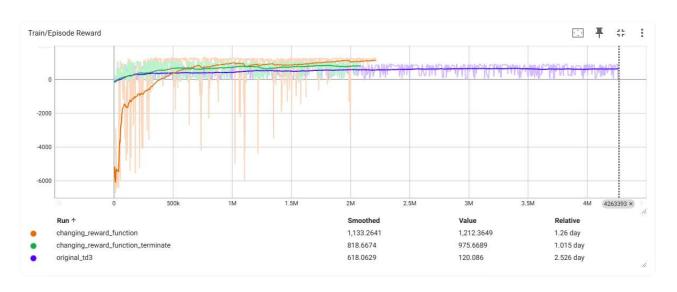


唯一缺點是他偶爾會在彎道處漏掉一兩格獎勵,導致第一圈結束後沒有直接 terminate 吃到完整的時間懲罰,接著第二圈又來不及吃到,所以最後分數就會在 880~900 之間。

#### compare

最後附上比較圖,可以在 evaluate 的圖上看出沒有 terminate 版本的明顯比其他兩個還要更厲害,但同時也練得比有 terminate 的版本更久一點。

## **Training curve (smoothed)**



# **Evaluate curve (smoothed)**

