APRENDIZAJE REFORZADO CLASE 3

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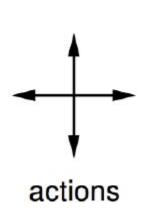
Evaluación de una

Evaluación de una política
$$\sqrt{\pi(s)} = R(s) + \gamma \sum_{s'} \sqrt{\pi(s')} p_{ss'}^{\pi}$$
Ecuaciones de Bellman
$$\sqrt{\pi(s)} = \max_{a} \sum_{s'} \left\{ \Gamma(s,a,s') + \gamma \sqrt{\pi(s')} \right\} p_{s,s'}^{a}$$

Mejora de una política
$$T_{k+1}(s) := vamx q_{k}(s,a)$$

Evaluación y mejora

GRIDWORLD (DEL SUTTON)



~			
	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	

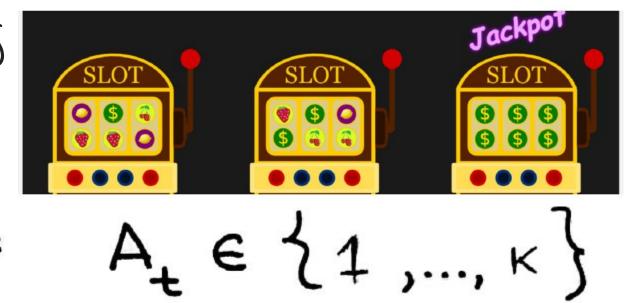
r = -1 on all transitions

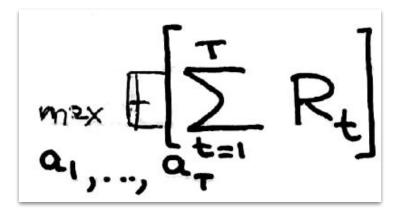
MULTI-ARMED BANDITS

Sólo hay acciones y recompensas.

$$A_{t} \longrightarrow R_{t}$$

Objetivo





NO CONOZCO LA ALEATORIEDAD DEL REWARD!

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(a \right) := \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_{t} = a \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(A_$$

¿CÓMO ELEGIR LAS ACCIONES DE MANERA ÓPTIMA?

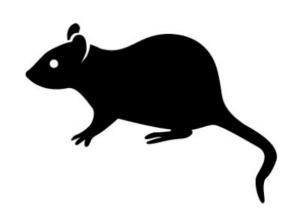
$$a^{\circ} := \operatorname{argmax} q(a)$$

$$A^{\circ}_{t} := \operatorname{argmax} \mathcal{Q}_{t}(a)$$

¿CONVIENE ESTO?

action reward Monday Tuesday



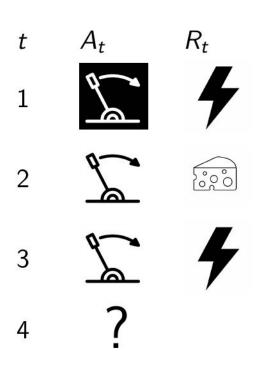


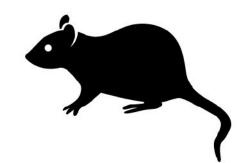
Wednesday



action reward Monday ိုင္ငံ Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

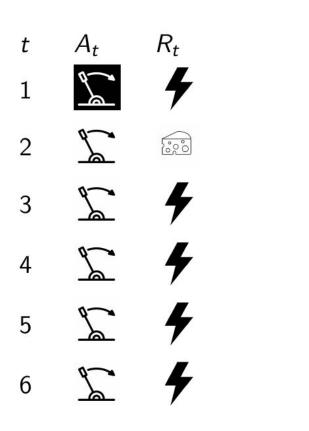






- ▶ Cheese: R = +1
- ▶ Shock: R = -1
- ► Then:

$$Q_3$$
(white lever) = 0
 Q_3 (black lever) = -1





- ▶ Cheese: R = +1
- ▶ Shock: R = -1
- ► Then:

$$Q_6(ext{white lever}) = -\mathbf{0.6}$$
 $Q_6(ext{black lever}) = -1$

▶ When to stop being greedy?

EXPLORACIÓN VS EXPLOTACIÓN

- Explotación: Tomar la acción que es más conveniente en el momento.

 Conveniente en el momento.

 Conveniente en el momento.
- Exploración: Tomar decisiones sub-óptimas con el propósito de obtener más información. $q^*(\cdot) \simeq Q_{t}(\cdot)$

MENÚ 1 - EPSILON GREEDY

 $\Pi_{t}^{\epsilon}(a) = \begin{cases} a_{t}^{\epsilon} \\ j \end{cases}$

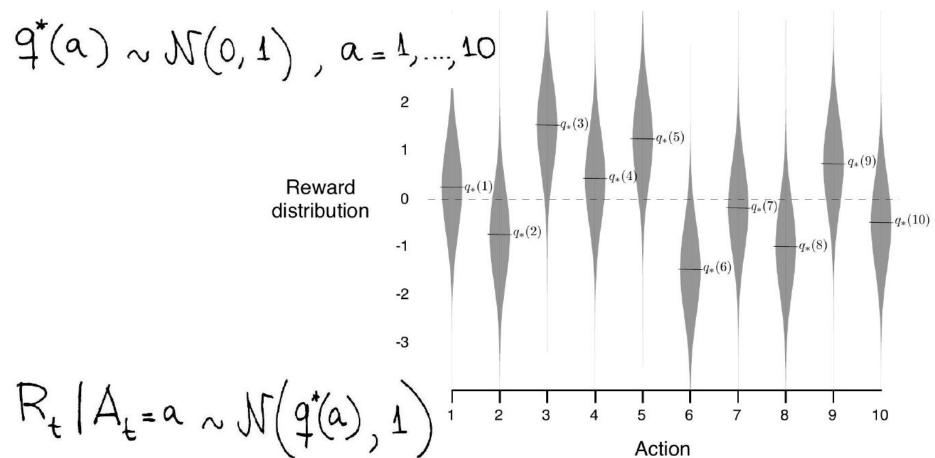
Obs:

$$A_{t}^{o} := arg_{a}^{max} \mathcal{O}_{t}(a)$$

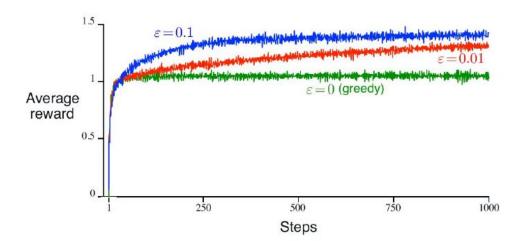
with prob.
$$E = \frac{1}{k}$$
; $j = 1,...,k$

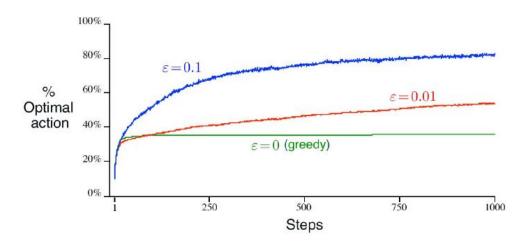
 $Q_t(a) \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} q(a)$ c.s. $\forall a$

10-ARMED TESTBED



- Dependiendo del ruído de la recompensa, se modifica el rendimiento del ¿greedy.
- Inclusive, en casos donde la recompensa es determinística (en función de la acción) puede convenir €-greedy (caso no estacionario).





¿CÓMO EXPLORAR DE UNA MANERA "INTELIGENTE"? (REGRET)

$$L_{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{t} (v_{*} - q(a_{i})) = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{t} (v_{*} - R_{i})\right]$$

Minimize
$$L_t = \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_T} \left[\sum_{t=1}^T R_t \right]$$

REGRET ANALYSIS

$$\Delta_{a} = v_{*} - q(a) \qquad \text{ACTION REGRET}$$

$$L_{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{t} v_{*} - q(a_{i}) = \sum_{a} N_{t}(a) \left(v_{*} - q(a)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} N_{t}(\alpha) \Delta_{\alpha}$$

PARANDO LA PELOTA...

UPPER CONFIDENCE BOUND:
$$U_{t}(a)$$

$$P(q(a) \leq Q_{t}(a) + U_{t}(a); \forall a) \geq 3$$

EXPORATION VS EXPLOTATION

$$\stackrel{\sim}{\mathbb{A}}$$
 $\stackrel{\sim}{\mathbb{A}}$
 $\stackrel{\sim}{\mathbb{A}}$

VISITAS ~ CERTIDUMBRE

$$N_{t}(a) \downarrow \Rightarrow V_{2r}(\mathcal{Q}_{t}(a)) \land \Rightarrow U_{t}(a) \land$$

$$\cdot N_{t}(a) \wedge \Rightarrow V_{zr}(Q_{t}(a)) \vee \Rightarrow U_{t}(a) \vee$$

PROPUESTA
$$a_t = argmax Q_t(a) + U_t(a)$$

¿MATEMÁTICA ESTAS AHÍ?

Hoeffding's Inequality
$$X_i$$
 iid in $[0,1]$. Then
$$P(\mathbb{E}[X] \gg X_t + M) \leq e^{-2\pi M^2}$$

 $F(\text{E[X]}) \times_{t} + \text{M}) \leq e$ $S_{1} \quad R_{t} \in [0,1]$ $F(q(a)) \Rightarrow O_{t}(a) + U_{t}(a) \leq e^{-2N_{t}(a)}U_{t}(a)^{2}$

ALGORITMO UCB

$$P = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{t}(a) = \sqrt{\frac{\log t}{2N_{t}(a)}}$$

$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a} Q_t(a) + c \sqrt{\frac{\log t}{N_t(a)}}$$

q(a) << v* Da / => Q(a) + Uz(a) < 15* \Rightarrow => N_t(a) \

EJERCICIO 3.2 (OPCIONAL)

$$\Delta_a N_t(a) \leq O(\log t) + a$$

Sugerencia: Pensar en los incrementos de

$$N_{t}(a)$$

EL LADO OSCURO...



- Excelente survey sobre regret analysis y Bandit problems: <u>http://sbubeck.com/SurveyBCB12.pdf</u>
- Un capo en las concentration inequalities: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SnNj6cMeDq0

