SIMPLE K BANDIT

Nombre: Marco Esteban Aguirre Rojas

1. Develop a program in Matlab (using live scripts) that produces the same results shown in Figure 2.2. from the Book Reinforcement Learning by Sutton y Barto.

Nuemro de bandidos k = 10, 2000 runs, N = 1000 pasos, E = 00,01 0,1

```
clc; clear all;
%mean_q_xa rewards were selected according to a mean qX(a)
Epsilons = [0.1, 0.01, 0.0];
auxPlot
         = zeros(1,1000);
vector dim = (1:1000);
for epsilon = Epsilons
    optimal_m = zeros(1,1000);
    Ravg
           = zeros(1,1000);
    for j=1:2000
        mean_q_xa = randn(10,1);
        [As,Q,R] = simple_bandit(mean_q_xa,1000,epsilon);
        Ravq
               = Ravq + R;
        [\sim, \max_i] = \max(\max_q xa);
        optimal_m = optimal_m + cumsum(As == max_ind)./vector_dim;
    end
 %primera figura Average Reward
subplot(2,1,1);
Ravg=Ravg./2000;
plot(1:1000, Ravg);
xlabel('Steps');
ylabel('Average Reward');
legend('e=0.1','e=0.01','e=0.0','Location','southeast');
%segunda figura Optimal Action
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(1:1000, optimal m./2000);
xlabel('Steps');
ylabel('% Optimal Action');
legend('e=0.1','e=0.01','e=0.0','Location','southeast');
hold on;
end
```

```
Warning: Ignoring extra legend entries. Warning: Ignoring extra legend entries. Warning: Ignoring extra legend entries. Warning: Ignoring extra legend entries.
```

[&]quot;" Average performance of ε-greedy action-value methods on the 10-armed testbed. These data are averages over 2000 runs with different bandit problems. All methods used sample averages as their action-value estimates""

