

about Twin Delayed DDPG (TD3) for Reinforcement Learning

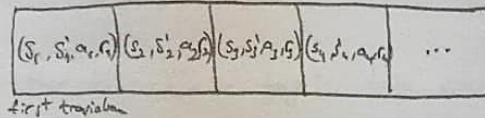
By Oğuzhan Bozoğlu

Twin-Delayed DDPG (TD3)

Bu algoritma model-free, off-policy, politika (off-policy) ve RL modelidir.
Bir TD3 ajanı, belirlenmiş bir ortamda hareket eder, envanter durumu, envanter seviyesi, envanter miktarı gibi verileri alır ve politika öğrenen actor-critic RL modelidir.

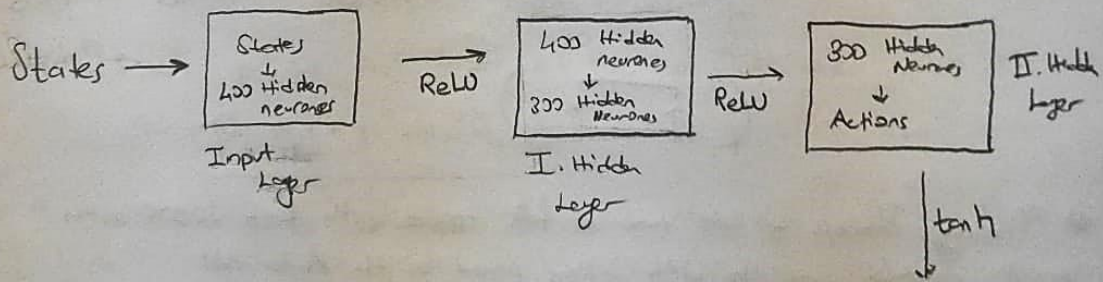
Initialization

Step 1: We initialize the Experience Replay memory, with a size of 20000.
We will populate it with each new transition.



- Experience Replay Memory -

Step 2: We build one neural network for the Actor model and one neural network for the Actor target. (Yeni 2 sinir ge öykümleri ve sinir birimleri yapıları)

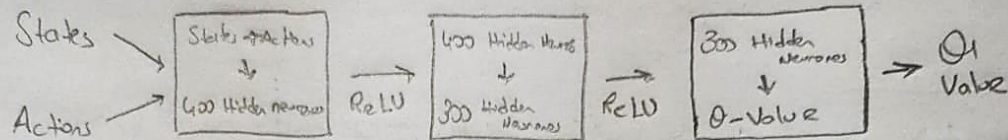


Yabancı ki sinir ge model verileri kullandık ve model hem Actor model hem de Actor target ile çalışır.

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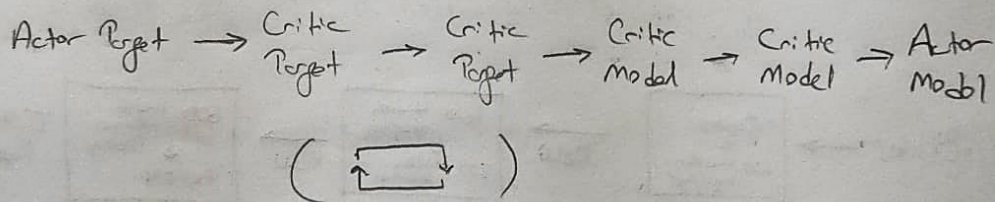
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Step 3 We build two neural networks for the two Critic models and two neural networks for the two Critic targets (in actor critic reinforcement learning).



Yeterince 6 sinir gei modeler kullanılır. 400 hidden neuronlu Actor modelinden 300 YSA. 4 adet oluşturun.

! Elimine etmek için 6 adet YSA. olmalı. Bunun için Actor, dört Critic ile çalışır. Unutmadan ki Actor bir politika üretir, Criticler ise değerleri öğrenir. İstapçının yol su seçtiği. (Bunun için YSA)



Training Process - We run a full episode with first 10000 actions played randomly and then with actions played by the Actor model.

Step 4: We sample a batch of transitions (s, s', a, r) from the memory. Then for each element of the batch:

Uygunluk olarak 100 batch kullanacağız.

Bunun için 100 batchler olacak. Yani her 1000 batchte 100 adet batch var.

Last States	Next States	Actions	Rewards
Last State 1	Next State 1	Action 1	Reward 1
Last State 2	Next State 2	Action 2	Reward 2
...
Last State 100	Next State 100	Action 100	Reward 100

I. transition

II. transition

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Step 5: From the next state s' , the Actor target plays the next action a' .

Step 6: We add Gaussian noise to the next action a' and we clamp it in a range of values supported by the environment.
(Again full distribution together with genetic algorithm)

$$\tilde{a} \leftarrow \pi_{\theta}(s') + \overset{\text{noise}}{\epsilon}, \quad \epsilon \sim \text{clip}(N(0, \tilde{\sigma}), -c, c)$$

$$\tilde{a} \leftarrow \text{clip}(\tilde{a})$$

Step 7: The two Critic targets take each the couple (s', a') as input and return two Q-values $Q_{t_1}(s', a')$ and $Q_{t_2}(s', a')$ as outputs

Step 8: We keep the minimum of those two Q-values: $\min(Q_{t_1}, Q_{t_2})$

It represents the approximated value of the next state.

(non olma çok sık tekrar eder)

Step 9: We get the final target of the two Critic models, which is:

$$Q_t = r + \gamma \min(Q_{t_1}, Q_{t_2}) \quad \text{where } \gamma \text{ is the discount factor}$$

Yazarın: Amacı Q-func. da katkı. Max değeri yine Q_t'ye verile.

Step 10: The two Critic models take each the couple (s, a) as input and return two Q-values $Q_1(s, a)$ and $Q_2(s, a)$ as outputs.
(İki Critic model de iki farklı teknik Q değeri çıkarmak için kullanılıyor.)

Step 11: We compute the loss coming from the two Critic models:

$$\text{Critic Loss} = \text{MSE-Loss}(Q_1(s, a), Q_t) + \text{MSE-Loss}(Q_2(s, a), Q_t)$$

İki Critic model arasında kayma (lag) olabilir. ↗

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Step 12: We back-propagate this Critic loss and update the parameters of the two Critic models with a SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent) optimizer ("Adam" optimizers ile statistical gradient ini kullandı Critic kaybı esatırır)

Training bizim Q-learning partı better stands Policy learning kısmı geçelim.

* TD3'in politikası öğrenme bölümü nihai amaç, her durumda (state) beklenen getiriyi en iyi durumda çıkarsa da optimal aksiyonları gerektirir ki bu Actor model'in (Ana politika) optimal parametreleri bulur oldugu bölümdür.

* Q-value, bir eylemin değeri ve eylemi 6- var Q-value ne kadar artarsa, optimum beklenen değeri o kadar yaklaşıyor.

Step 13: Once every two iterations, we update our Actor model by performing gradient ascent on the output of the first Critic Model:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = N^{-1} \sum \nabla_{\theta} Q_{\theta_c}(s, a) |_{a=\pi_{\theta}(s)} \nabla_{\theta} \pi_{\theta}(s) \xrightarrow{\text{policy}} \text{state} \xrightarrow{\text{policy param}}$$

where θ and θ_c are resp. the weights of the Actor and the Critic.
(Her iki modelin de Critic modelin çıktısına gradient girer Actor model: çıkarılır.)

Step 14: Still once every two iterations, we update the weights of the Actor target by Polyak averaging (gradient descent gibi bir optimizasyon yapılar):

$$\theta_i' \leftarrow \tau \theta_i + (1-\tau) \theta_i'$$

target τ θ_i

Step 15: Still once every two iterations, we update the weights of the Critic target by Polyak averaging:

$$Q_i' \leftarrow \tau Q_i + (1-\tau) Q_i'$$

-The End-
(O.B.)