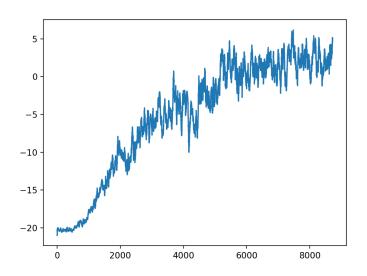
## HW4

- HW4-1 Policy Gradient
- Describe your Policy Gradient model (1%)
  Preprocess observation成一個80\*80的vector,用兩層Fully connected neural network,hidden layer數為256,第一層activation function為Relu,第二層activation function為softmax,輸出3維 action的機率。每回合episode結束更新一次參數,每個step的reward會對未來的reward乘上gamma 視為對未來reward影響的降低,目標為對大化action所得的reward的期望值。實作上用網路output p 和實際sample出來的action還有discounted reward計算loss和gradient,Optimizer用 RMSPropOptimizer,learning rate=1e-3,decay=0.99。
- Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your Policy Gradient on Pong (1%)



X-axis: number of time steps

Y-axis: average reward in last 30 episodes

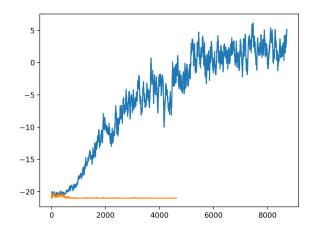
Training 8720 episodes

Describe your tips for improvement (1%)
 用variance reduction,根據

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Var}[x] &= E[x^2] - E[x]^2 \\ \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) &= E_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}(\tau)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(\tau) (r(\tau) - b)] \\ \operatorname{Var} &= E_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}(\tau)} [(\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(\tau) (r(\tau) - b))^2] - E_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}(\tau)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(\tau) (r(\tau) - b)]^2 \\ &\qquad \qquad \text{this bit is just } E_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}(\tau)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(\tau) r(\tau)] \\ &\qquad \qquad \text{(baselines are unbiased in expectation)} \\ \frac{d\operatorname{Var}}{db} &= \frac{d}{db} E[g(\tau)^2 (r(\tau) - b)^2] = \frac{d}{db} \left( E[g(\tau)^2 r(\tau)^2] - 2 E[g(\tau)^2 r(\tau) b] + b^2 E[g(\tau)^2] \right) \\ &= -2 E[g(\tau)^2 r(\tau)] + 2 b E[g(\tau)^2] = 0 \\ b &= \frac{E[g(\tau)^2 r(\tau)]}{E[g(\tau)^2]} &\qquad \qquad \text{This is just expected reward, but weighted by gradient magnitudes!} \end{aligned}$$

計算出b,再將每回合reward減去b值,得到新的gradient。

• Learning curve (1%)



- Compare to the vallina policy gradient (1%)
   在其他參數都不變的情況下, Variance reduction像上圖橘色線一樣Train不起來,可能是減掉
   baseline後這項的range大幅改變,不適用原來的learning rate或optimizer,需要再進行實驗。
- HW4-2 Deep Q Learning
  - Describe your DQN model (1%)

Model:

input為(84, 84, 4)的資料,由四個frames所組成,先進入三層的conv層,第一層filter為[8, 8, 4, 32], stride為[1, 4, 4, 1];第二層filter為[4, 4, 32, 64], stride為[1, 2, 2, 1];第三層filter為[3, 3, 64, 64], stride為[1, 1, 1, 1]1, VALID皆設為SAME,讓卷積可以停在圖片的邊緣。接著,再經Flatten,通過兩層fc,各為512與action個數,判斷每個action的Q-value。 Hyper-parameters: Replay Memory Size 10000

Perform Update Current Network Step 4

Perform Update Target Network Step 1000

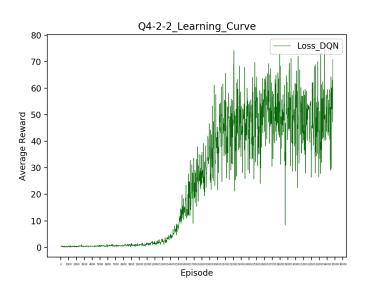
Learning Rate 1.5e-4

Batch Size 32

Discount gamma 0.99

RMSPropOptimizer(momentum=0, epsilon= 1e-8, decay=0.99)

• Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your Deep Q Learning on Breakout (1%)



• Describe your tips for improvement (1%)

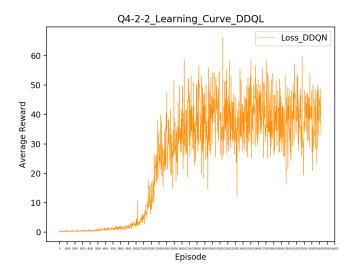
使用Double Deep Q Learning

因為在Deep Q Learning中,可能會高估了Q-value,而因此會傾向於選擇被高估的action,對後續的選擇也會造成影響。原來的loss function為比較 $Q(s_t,a_t)$ 與 $r_t+\max_a Q(s_{t+1},a)$ ,而在Double Q

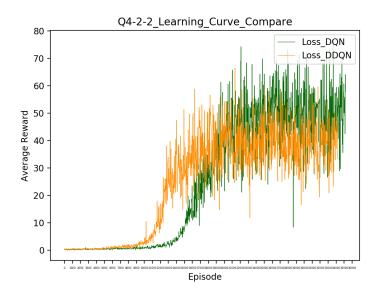
Learning中,以比較 $Q(s_t,a_t)$ 與 $r_t+Q'(s_{t+1},arg\max_aQ(s_{t+1},a))$ ,由on-line Q-function選出 action,再算出此action在Target net上的Q-value來當作最後的值,

用以避免選擇到高估的action。

## • Learning curve (1%)



Compare to origin Deep Q Learning(1%)
 下圖為比較DQL與DDQL。



由上圖可以發現,使用了Double Deep Q Learning之後,收斂的速度會較快,但是此次在訓練時,發現其實成效與Deep Q Learning差不了多少,似乎需再使用一些額外的tips才會達到更好的效果。

- HW4-3 Actor-Critic
- Describe your actor-critic model on Pong and Breakout (2%)
   環境處理用到openai的env wrapper有:

NoopResetEnv(一開始隨機做0~30次Noop), MaxAndSkipEnv(重複4次一樣的動作),

EpisodicLifeEnv(死掉時done設為1,但是會等到真正的episode結束才會reset), WarpFrame(resize

成84\*84), ClipRewardEnv(把reward clip成{-1, 0, 1}), VecFrameStack(一次執行多個synchronized env, 並且會把最近的4個frame疊起來當作observation)

Frame preprocessing: 只有把frame normalize到[0, 1]

## Model:

3 layers conv (n32k8s4, n64k4s2, n64k3s1), 1 layer fc(512), [action=fc(#action), value=fc(1)] Hyper parameters :

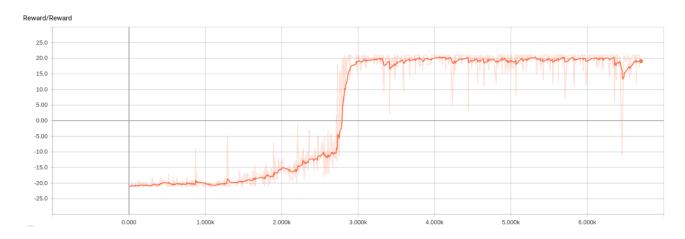
update\_interval=5, entropy\_regularizer=1e-2, learning\_rate=7e-4, rmsprop\_epsilon=1e-5, rmsprop\_decay=0.99, max\_gradient\_norm=0.5, discount\_gamma=0.99

整個訓練架構為A2C,因為只開一個env訓練過慢,故以下實驗皆使用4個thread(env)

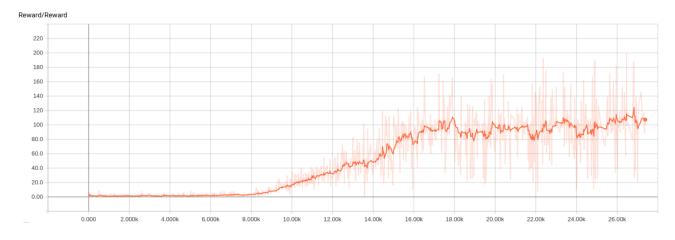
• Plot the learning curve and compare with 4-1 and 4-2 to show the performance of your actor-critic model on Pong & Breakout (2%)

Pong:大約只需要3000episode,即可以完全打敗電腦。

Breakout:大概會收斂在100分附近(clipped reward),實際的reward可以把env render出來觀察大約會在350~400附近。



Pong (x軸為episode)



Breakout (x軸為episode, 5條命, clipped)

Reproduce 1 improvement method of actor-critic (Allow any resource)
 Describe the method (1%)

Improvement採用ACKTR (Actor Critic using Kronecker-Factored Trust Region)

https://github.com/gd-zhang/ACKTR

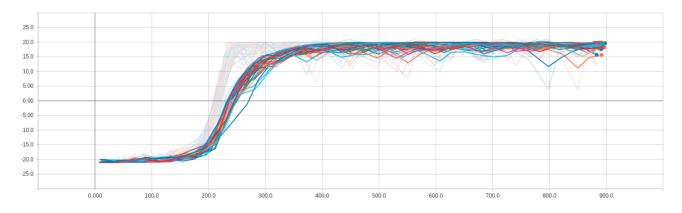
ACKTR結合了3種不同的方法,分別為actor-critic、trust region optimization (training過程更穩定)、distributed Kronecker factorization (增加sample efficiency)。

ACKTR會比A2C來的有效率的其中一個原因是,在更新參數的時候採用的是natural gradient,來避免新的policy的行為跟舊的差異過大(KL divergence),進而避免performance collapse。

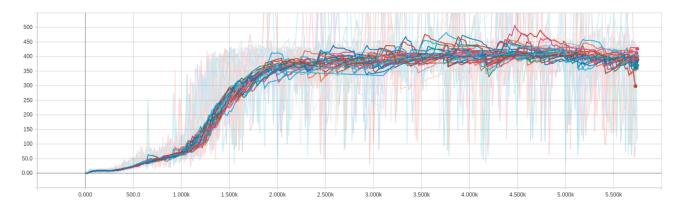
• Plot the learning curve and compare with 4-1 and 4-2, 4-3 to show the performance of your improvement (1%)

Pong: 跟上圖比較,可以觀察到打敗電腦所需的episode大幅降低

Breakout: 大約3000episode就可以達到跟上圖一樣的performance(unclipped)



Pong



Breakout (5條命, unclipped)