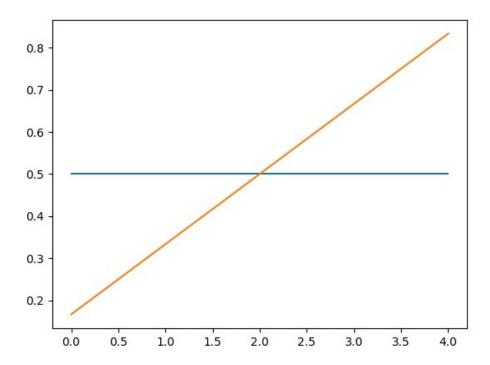
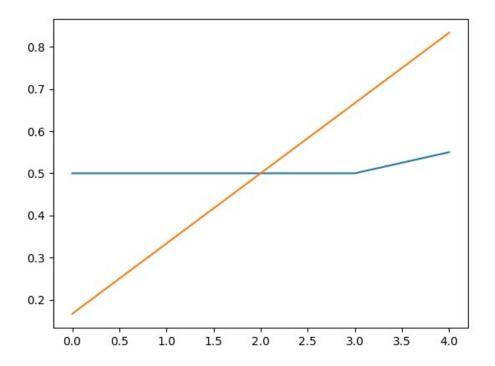
### 1. 解答如下:

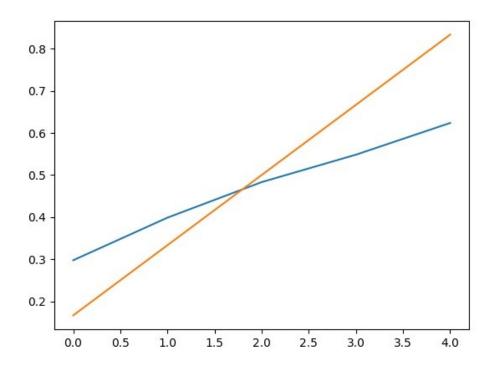
- a) alpah 为 0.1 时,值函数图像如下:
  - 1. 片段为0:



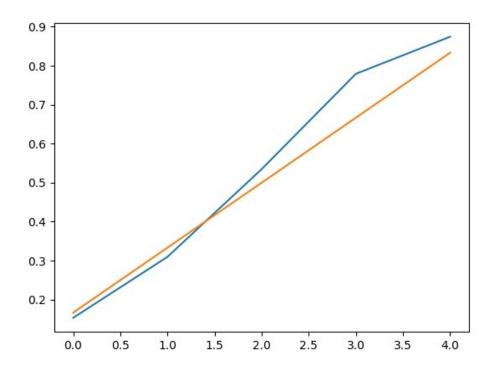
### 2. 片段为1:



### 3. 片段为10:

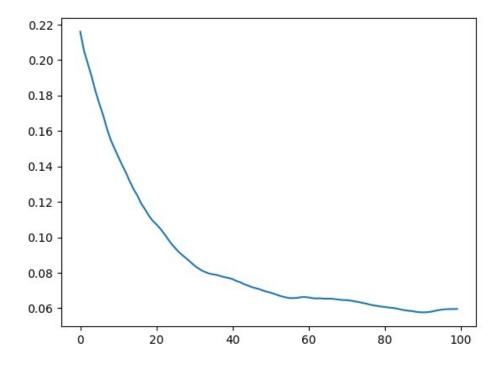


### 4. 片段为100:

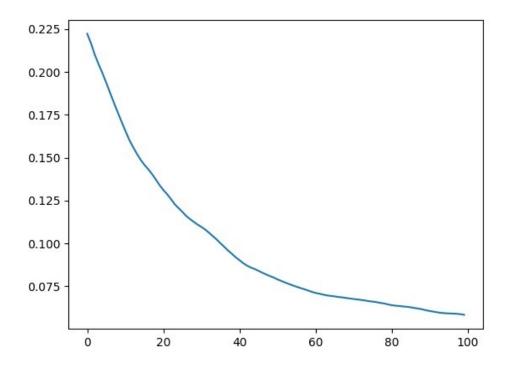


# b) TD 算法的 RMS-error 曲线

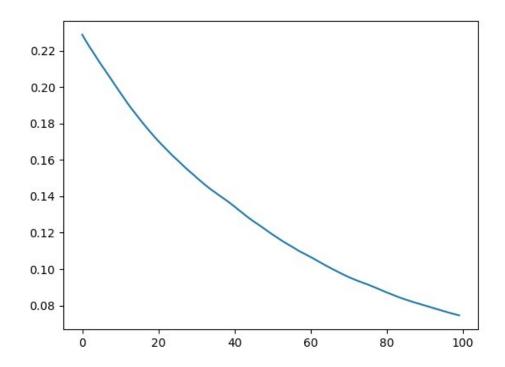
1. alpha 为 0.15:



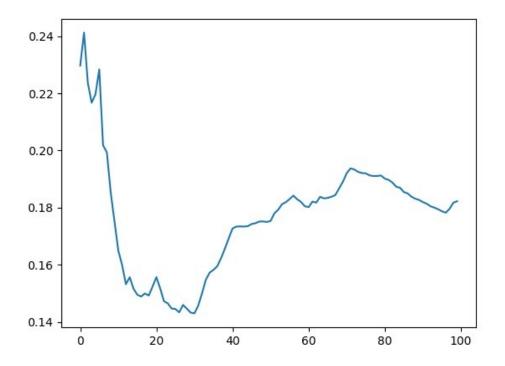
# 2. alpha 为 0.1:



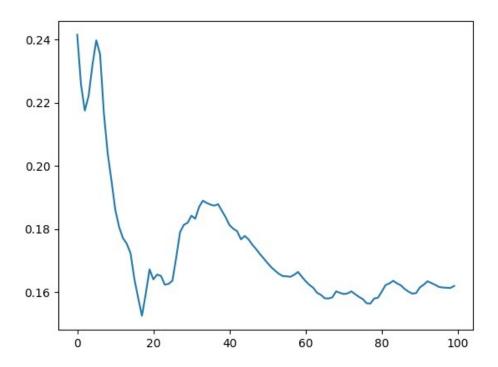
# 3. alpha 为 0.05:



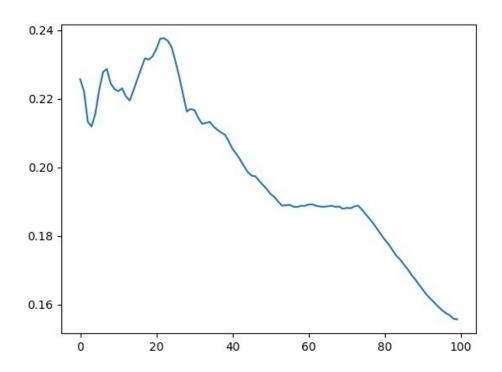
# c) MC 算法的 RMS-error 曲线: 1. alpha 为 0.15:



2. alpha 为 0.1:

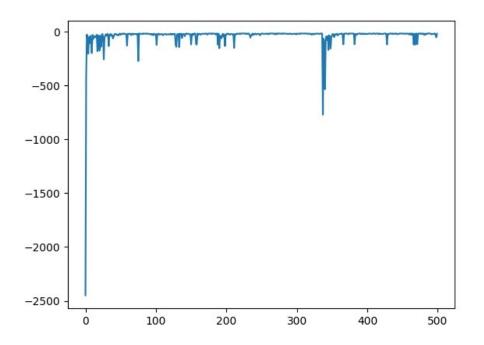


# 3. alpha 为 0.05:



d) TD 算法收敛速度稍慢,但是收敛稳定。MC 收敛伴随着巨大的方差,alpha 越大结果越差。 2. TD 优化:

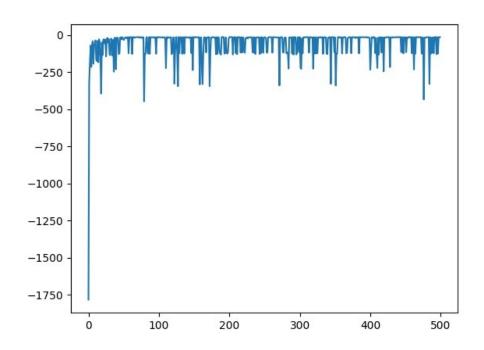
# a) SARSA 回报值变化:



最终策略如下:

<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>	-	t	-	-	-	-	<b>→</b>	-	-	-
-	<b>→</b>	t	<b>→</b>	t	t	-	t	<b>†</b>	1	-	1
1	-	-	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	-	1
t	Cliff									final	

# b) Q-learning 回报值变化:



### 最终策略如下

-	<b>←</b>	-	ţ	1	ţ	-	İ	İ	-	ţ	ı
1	<b>→</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	<b>→</b>	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>→</b>	-	-	1
t	cliff									final	

d) Q 学习回报值更大,并且收敛到了最优策略。因为 Q 学习的目标策略采用的是贪婪的策略函数,在训练过程中方差更小,减少了不必要的随机性,收敛性更好。