COMP767 - Reinforcement Learning

Labeled RTDP: Improving the Convergence of Real-Time

Dynamic Programming

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- 1 The problem
- 2 DP algorithms seen so far
- 3 Labeled RTDP
- 4 References

(Deterministic) Shortest Path Problem on a grid

- For each state the possible action are {up, down, right, left}
- If an action takes the agent out of the grid or against a wall, then the position on the grid remains the same (self-transitions)

				GOAL
START				

- The problem
- DP algorithms seen so far
 - Synchronous DP
 - Gauss-Seidel
 - Real-Time Dynamic Programming (RTDP)
- 3 Labeled RTDP
- 4 References

Algorithm 1 Synchronous DP

```
1: Initialize V arbitrarily (e.g. V(s) = 0 \ \forall s \in S

2: \epsilon \leftarrow 10^{-4}

3: \Delta \leftarrow \epsilon + 1

4: while \Delta > \epsilon do

5: \Delta \leftarrow 0

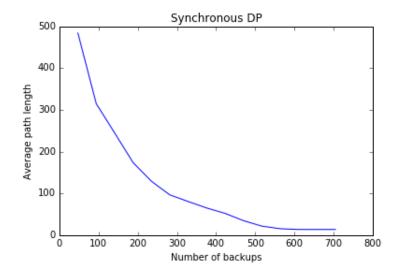
6: V_{old} \leftarrow V

7: for s \in S do

8: V(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a)[r + \gamma V_{old}(s')]

9: \Delta \leftarrow \max\{\Delta, |V_{old}(s) - V(s)|\}
```

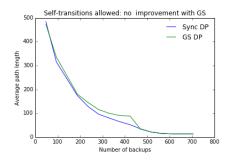
Remark: states ordering has no influence



Algorithm 2 Gauss-Seidel DP

```
1: Initialize V arbitrarily (e.g. V(s) = 0 \ \forall s \in S
 2: \epsilon \leftarrow 10^{-4}
 3: \Delta \leftarrow \epsilon + 1
 4: while \Delta > \epsilon do
           \Delta \leftarrow 0
 5:
        V_{old} \leftarrow V
 6:
          for s \in S do
 7:
                 v \leftarrow V(s)
 8:
                 V(s) \leftarrow \max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V_{old}(s')]
 9:
                 \Delta \leftarrow \max\{\Delta, |v-V(s)|\}
10:
```

Remark: states ordering influences convergence rate

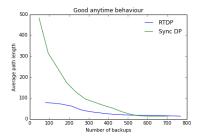


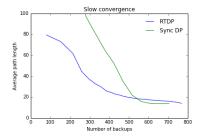
self-transitions	Υe	es	No		
	Sync	GS	Sync	GS	
# sweeps	15	15	15	11	
# backups	705	705	705	517	

Algorithm 3 TRIAL-BASED RTDP

```
1: function RTDP( ):
```

- 2: **while** not converged **do**
- 3: $RTDP_TRIAL(start)$
- 4: **function** RTDP_TRIAL(s):
- 5: **while** *s* is not *goal* **do**
- 6: $greedy_a \leftarrow argmax_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a)[r+\gamma V(s')]$
- 7: $V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,greedy_a)[r+\gamma V(s')]$
- 8: $s \leftarrow s'$ with probability $P(s'|s, greedy_a)$





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Definitions:

- Greedy graph(s): graph made up of the states reachable from s following the greedy policy
- **Greedy envelope(**s**):** set of states in the greedy graph of s
- Residual(s) = $|V(s) Q(s, greedy_a)|$

Idea

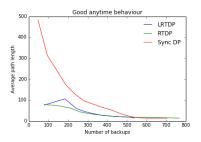
We keep track of the states over which the value function has converged and avoid visiting those states again

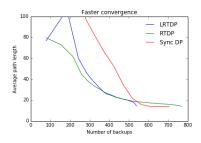
Algorithm 4 CheckSolved(s)

- 1: **if** $\not\exists s' \in greedyEnvelope(s)$: $Residual(s') > \epsilon$ **then**
- 2: mark as SOLVED s
- 3: mark as SOLVED each states in the greedy envelope of s
- 4: return TRUE
- 5: **else**
- 6: backup states in the greedy envelope of s
- 7: return FALSE

Algorithm 5 TRIAL-BASED LRTDP

```
1: function LRTDP():
        while start not SOLVED do
2:
 3:
            LRTDP TRIAL(start)
4: function LRTDP TRIAL(s):
5:
        visited = empty Stack
6:
        while s is not SOLVED do
7:
            visited.push(s)
8:
            if s is goal then
9:
               break
10:
            greedy\_a \leftarrow argmax_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]
            V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,greedy\_a) [r + \gamma V(s')]
11:
12:
            s \leftarrow s' with probability P(s'|s, greedy a)
13:
        while visited \neq EMPTY do
14:
            s = visited.pop()
            if not checkSolved(s) then
15:
16:
                break
```





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