

AI Lab 8 Report

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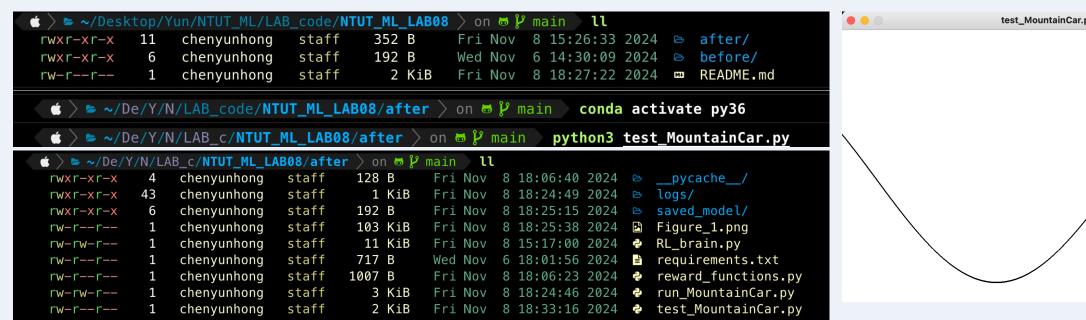
Open AI gym for Lab 8 and 9

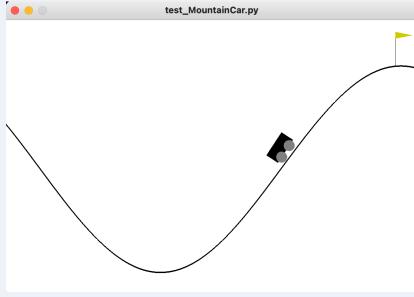
OpenAI Gym is a tool that provides many test environments, so that everyone can have a common environment to test their own RL algorithms, instead of spending time to build their own test environment.





Run Lab08





Folder Structure

RL brain.py: DQN 代理實作

run MountainCar.py:主要訓練腳本

test MountainCar.py:測試腳本

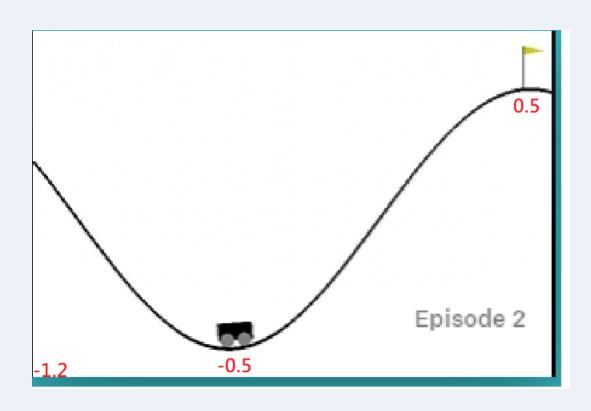
reward functions.py: reward function 獨立出來

saved model/:訓練過後的模型存放在內

logs/:log 資訊



Mountain Car



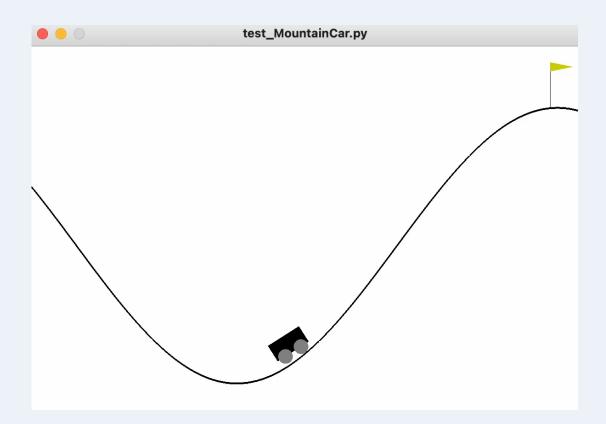
- Action: There are 3 actions: forward 2, motionless 1 and backward 0.
- States: 2, position and velocity. The value of position is about -0.5 at the lowest point, the top of the slope on the left is -1.2, the height position corresponding to it on the right is 0, and the position of the small yellow flag = 0.5.
- Reward: Every time you move, you will get a reward of -1 until the car reaches the yellow flag position 0.5



實驗影片

```
[2024-11-12 19:05:36,398] Making new env: MountainCar-v0
模型已從 ./saved_model/model.ckpt 加載
成功載入模型
回合 1: 步數 = 115, 最終位置 = 0.527, 最終速度 = 0.049, 總獎勵 = 455.3, 是否成功 = 是
回合 2: 步數 = 114, 最終位置 = 0.517, 最終速度 = 0.047, 總獎勵 = 450.5, 是否成功 = 是
回合 3: 步數 = 144, 最終位置 = 0.537, 最終速度 = 0.050, 總獎勵 = 691.4, 是否成功 = 是
回合 4:步數 = 111,最終位置 = 0.527,最終速度 = 0.039,總獎勵 = 448.2,是否成功 = 是
回合 5: 步數 = 115, 最終位置 = 0.526, 最終速度 = 0.049, 總獎勵 = 455.5, 是否成功 = 是
回合 6: 步數 = 86, 最終位置 = 0.508, 最終速度 = 0.022, 總獎勵 = 412.8, 是否成功 = 是
回合 7: 步數 = 113, 最終位置 = 0.526, 最終速度 = 0.043, 總獎勵 = 451.3, 是否成功 = 是
回合 8: 步數 = 111, 最終位置 = 0.537, 最終速度 = 0.050, 總獎勵 = 482.2, 是否成功 = 是
回合 9: 步數 = 86, 最終位置 = 0.515, 最終速度 = 0.022, 總獎勵 = 414.0, 是否成功 = 是
回合 10: 步數 = 112, 最終位置 = 0.537, 最終速度 = 0.050, 總獎勵 = 461.8, 是否成功 = 是
測試結果統計:
成功率: 100.0%
平均步數: 110.7
最少步數: 86
最多步數: 144
```

Log Info





DQN 使用三層神經網絡:

- > 這種三層結構特別適合 MountainCar 問題,因為:
- 需要理解狀態空間中的複雜模式
- 需要學習長期規劃(爬山需要先往後退)
- 需要整合位置和速度信息來做出決策
- > 而且實驗結果表明,這種結構確實能帶來:
- 更快的學習速度
- 更穩定的訓練過程
- 更好的最終性能

- 輸入層:狀態特徵(位置和速度)
- 隱藏層 1:64 個節點,使用 ELU 激活函數
- 隱藏層 2:32 個節點,使用 ELU 激活函數
- 輸出層:每個動作的 Q 值

> 調整重點

- 梯度裁剪以提高穩定性
- 將 ReLU 改為 ELU 激活函數
- 原始 ReLU 版本可能在訓練初期表現不穩定
- ELU 版本通常能提供:
- 更快的收斂速度
- 更穩定的學習曲線
- 更好的最終性能
- 模型保存/加載功能
- 增強的視覺化工具(plot 優化)



```
# Deep Q Network off-policy
class DeepQNetwork:
    def __init__(
        self,
        n_actions, # 動作空間大小
        n_features, # 狀態特徵數量
        learning_rate=0.01, # 學習率
        reward_decay=0.9, # 獎励衰減率
        e_greedy=0.9, # epsilon_貪婪策略中的 epsilon 最大值
        replace_target_iter=100, # 目標網絡更新間隔
        memory_size=5000, # 記憶體大小
        batch_size=32, # 批次大小
        e_greedy_increment=0.002, # 探索率增長
        output_graph=False, # 是否輸出計算圖
):
```



```
self.s = tf.placeholder(
    tf.float32, [None, self.n features], name='s') # 輸入
self.q_target = tf.placeholder(
    tf.float32, [None, self.n_actions], name='0_target') # 用於計算損失
with tf.variable_scope('eval_net'):
    c_names, n_l1, n_l2, w_initializer, b_initializer = \
       ['eval_net_params', tf.GraphKeys.GLOBAL_VARIABLES], 64, 32, \
       tf.random_normal_initializer(0., 0.3), tf.constant_initializer(0.1)
    with tf.variable scope('l1'):
       w1 = tf.get_variable('w1', [self.n_features, n_l1], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names
       b1 = tf.get_variable('b1', [1, n_l1], initializer=b_initializer, collections=c_names)
       l1 = tf.nn.elu(tf.matmul(self.s, w1) + b1)
    with tf.variable_scope('l2'):
       w2 = tf.get_variable('w2', [n_l1, n_l2], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names)
       b2 = tf.get_variable('b2', [1, n_l2], initializer=b_initializer, collections=c_names)
       l2 = tf.nn.elu(tf.matmul(l1, w2) + b2)
    with tf.variable_scope('l3'):
       w3 = tf.get_variable('w3', [n_l2, self.n_actions], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names)
       b3 = tf.get_variable('b3', [1, self.n_actions], initializer=b_initializer, collections=c_names)
       self.q.eval = tf.matmul(l2, w3) + b3
with tf.variable_scope('loss'):
    self.loss = tf.reduce_mean(
       tf.squared_difference(self.q_target, self.q_eval))
```



```
with tf.variable_scope('train'):
   optimizer = tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer(self.lr)
   gradients = optimizer.compute_gradients(self.loss)
    capped gradients = [(tf.clip by value(grad, -1., 1.), var)] for grad, var in gradients if grad is not I
   self._train_op = optimizer.apply_gradients(capped_gradients)
self.s = tf.placeholder(
   tf.float32, [None, self.n_features], name='s_')
with tf.variable_scope('target_net'):
   # c_names(collections_names) are the collections to store variables
   c_names = ['target_net_params', tf.GraphKeys.GLOBAL_VARIABLES]
   with tf.variable_scope('l1'):
       w1 = tf.get_variable('w1', [self.n_features, n_l1], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names
       b1 = tf.get_variable('b1', [1, n_l1], initializer=b_initializer, collections=c_names)
        l1 = tf.nn.elu(tf.matmul(self.s_, w1) + b1)
    with tf.variable_scope('l2'):
       w2 = tf.get_variable('w2', [n_l1, n_l2], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names)
       b2 = tf.get_variable('b2', [1, n_l2], initializer=b_initializer, collections=c_names)
        l2 = tf.nn.elu(tf.matmul(l1, w2) + b2)
   with tf.variable_scope('l3'):
        w3 = tf.get_variable('w3', [n_l2, self.n_actions], initializer=w_initializer, collections=c_names)
        b3 = tf.qet variable('b3', [1, self.n actions], initializer=b initializer, collections=c names)
        self.q next = tf.matmul(l2, w3) + b3
```



Program reward_functions.py

對於狀態 $s_t = (x_t, \dot{x}t)$,其中:

- x_t 是位置,範圍 [-1.2, 0.6]
- $\dot{x}t$ 是速度,範圍 [-0.07,0.07]

獎勵函數 $R(s_t)$ 由以下幾個部分組成:

• 位置獎勵 $R_{position}$:

$$R_{position} = 5.0 \cdot rac{x_t - (-1.2)}{0.6 - (-1.2)}$$

• 速度獎勵 $R_{velocity}$:

$$R_{velocity} = 3.0 \cdot rac{|\dot{x}t|}{0.07} \cdot egin{cases} 2.0 & ext{if } \dot{x}t > 0 ext{ and } x_t > -0.4 \ 1.0 & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• 接近頂部獎勵 R_{top} :

$$R_{top} = egin{cases} 1.5 \cdot (R_{position} + R_{velocity}) & ext{if } x_t \geq -0.2 \ R_{position} + R_{velocity} & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• 目標獎勵 R_{goal} :

$$R_{goal} = egin{cases} 20.0 & ext{if } x_t \geq 0.5 \ R_{top} & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

• 低位置懲罰 $R_{penalty}$:

$$R_{penalty} = egin{cases} -1.0 & ext{if } |\dot{x}t| < 0.001 ext{ and } x_t < -0.8 \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

最後,總獎勵被限制在 [-3, 20] 範圍內:

$$R_{final}(s_t) = \operatorname{clip}(R_{goal} + R_{penalty}, -3, 20)$$

> 調整重點

這個優化後的獎勵函數特點:

- 提供更強的位置獎勵(權重為 5.0)
- 在上坡時給予雙倍速度獎勵
- 接近頂部時(x≥-0.2)提供 1.5 倍獎勵
- 達到目標時給予較大獎勵(20.0)
- 懲罰在低位置停滯不前的情況
- 更大的獎勵範圍(-3到20)以提供更強的學習信號



TECH Program reward_functions.py

```
def calculate_mountain_car_reward(position, velocity, goal_position):
   優化後的獎勵函數,提供更強的位置和速度獎勵
   reward = 0
   # 增加基於位置的獎勵
   position_reward = (position - (-1.2)) / (0.6 - (-1.2))
   reward += 5.0 * position_reward # 增加位置獎勵的權重
   # 優化速度獎勵
   velocity_reward = abs(velocity) / 0.07
   if velocity > 0 and position > -0.4:
       velocity_reward *= 2.0 # 在上坡時給予更多速度獎勵
   reward += 3.0 * velocity_reward
   # 特殊位置的額外獎勵
   if position >= -0.2:
       reward *= 1.5 # 接近頂部時給予額外獎勵
   # 達到目標的獎勵
   if position >= goal_position:
       reward = 20.0 # 增加目標獎勵
   # 懲罰在低位置停留
   if abs(velocity) < 0.001 and position < -0.8:</pre>
       reward -= 1.0
   # 限制獎勵範圍
   reward = np.clip(reward, -3, 20)
   return reward
```

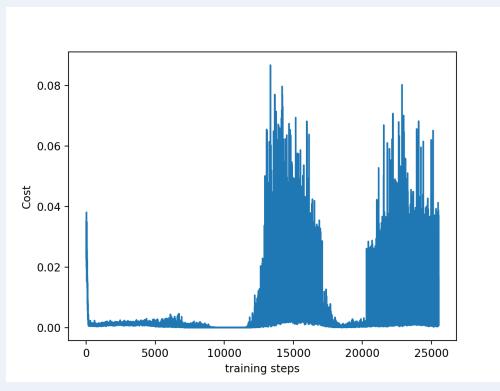


TECH Program: run_MountainCar.py

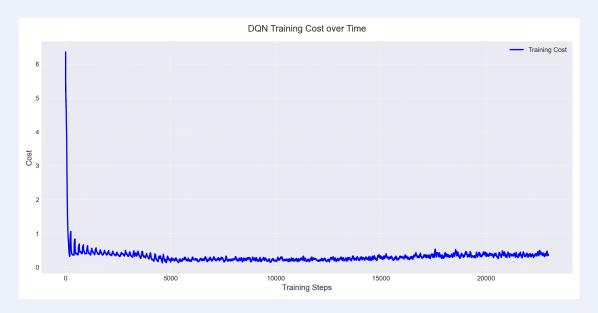
```
for i_episode in range(100): # 增加訓練回合數
   observation = env.reset() # 重置環境
   ep r = 0
                            # 初始化每集的總獎勵
   steps_in_episode = 0
   max_steps = 1000 # 增加最大步數限制
   while True: # 使用步數限制
      action = RL.choose action(observation) # 根據當前狀態選擇動作
      # 執行動作並獲取下一狀態、獎勵和結束標記
      observation_, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
      position, velocity = observation_
      # 使用導入的獎勵函數
      reward = calculate_mountain_car_reward(position, velocity, env.unwrapped.goal_position)
      if position >= env.unwrapped.goal_position:
          done = True
      # 儲存當前的轉換 (狀態, 動作, 獎勵, 新狀態)
      RL.store_transition(observation, action, reward, observation_)
      if total_steps > 1000: # 更頻繁地學習
        RL.learn()
      ep_r += reward
      steps_in_episode += 1 # 新增:步數計數
      # FIXME: here has some problem
          print(f'回合: {i_episode}, 步數: {steps_in_episode}, '
               f'總獎勵: {ep_r:.1f}, 最終位置: {position:.3f}, '
               f'最終速度: {velocity:.3f}, Epsilon: {RL.epsilon:.3f}')
          break
      # 更新狀態
      observation = observation_
      total_steps += 1
```



Loss function



Before





Ref

- 1. https://github.com/nitish-kalan/MountainCar-v0-Deep-Q-Learning-DQN-Keras
- 2. https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/articles/10247712
- 3. https://exp-blog.com/ai/gym-bi-ji-04-mountaincar/
- 4. https://blog.csdn.net/weixin 42454034/article/details/111194389
- 5. https://steemit.com/cn-stem/@hongtao/q-learning-mountaincar

Project Github:

https://github.com/roger28200901/NTUT ML LAB08