SARSA and QLeaning

测验, 4 个问题

| 1 poin | t |
|---------------|--|
| 1。 What is | s true about Bellman equations? |
| | Q-learning is based on Bellman expectation equation. |
| | SARSA is based on Bellman expectation equation. |
| | SARSA is based on Bellman optimality equation. |
| | Q-learning is based on Bellman optimality equation. |
| | |
| 1 poin | t |
| | nalyze the definition of goals for the considered methods - SARSA, ed SARSA, Q-learning. |
| | All methods except SARSA use R , S' , A , S, where S' is the next state. |
| | There are several sources of stochasticity in Q-learning targets. |
| | There are several sources of stochasticity in Expected SARSA targets. |
| | All methods except Expected SARSA use R , S' , A , S, where S' is the next state. |
| | All methods except Q-learning use R , S' , A , S, where S' is the next state. |
| | There are several sources of stochasticity in SARSA targets. |

1 point

3. SARSA and Where Mirry is better than Expected SARSA?

| | Select the correct statements about approximate (based on function approximation) SARSA and Q-learning. Both algorithms use the classification loss (e.g. accuracy, log loss, etc.) |
|--------|--|
| | Select the correct statements about approximate (based on function |
| | 4. |
| | 1 point |
| | In the cases when we have only a few parameters W. |
| | In the cases when the action space is too large, so that we cannot integrate approximations over huge action space. |
| | In the cases when we have a lot of parameters W. |
| | In the cases when it is impossible to compute an explicit expectation over policy stochasticity. In the cases when the gamma is too large. |
| 验,4个问题 | In the cases when the state space is too large, so that we cannot integrate approximations over huge state space. |



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