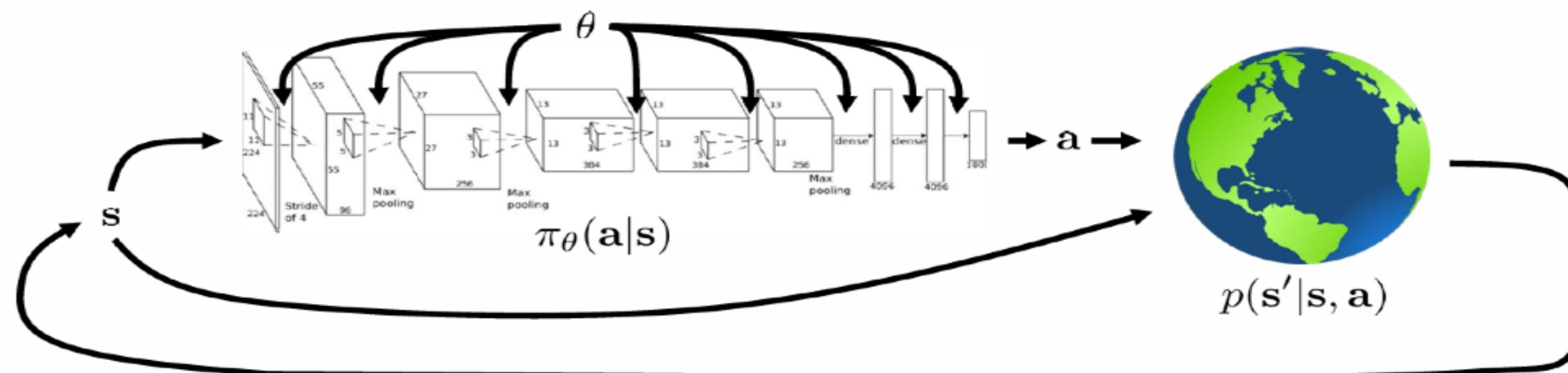
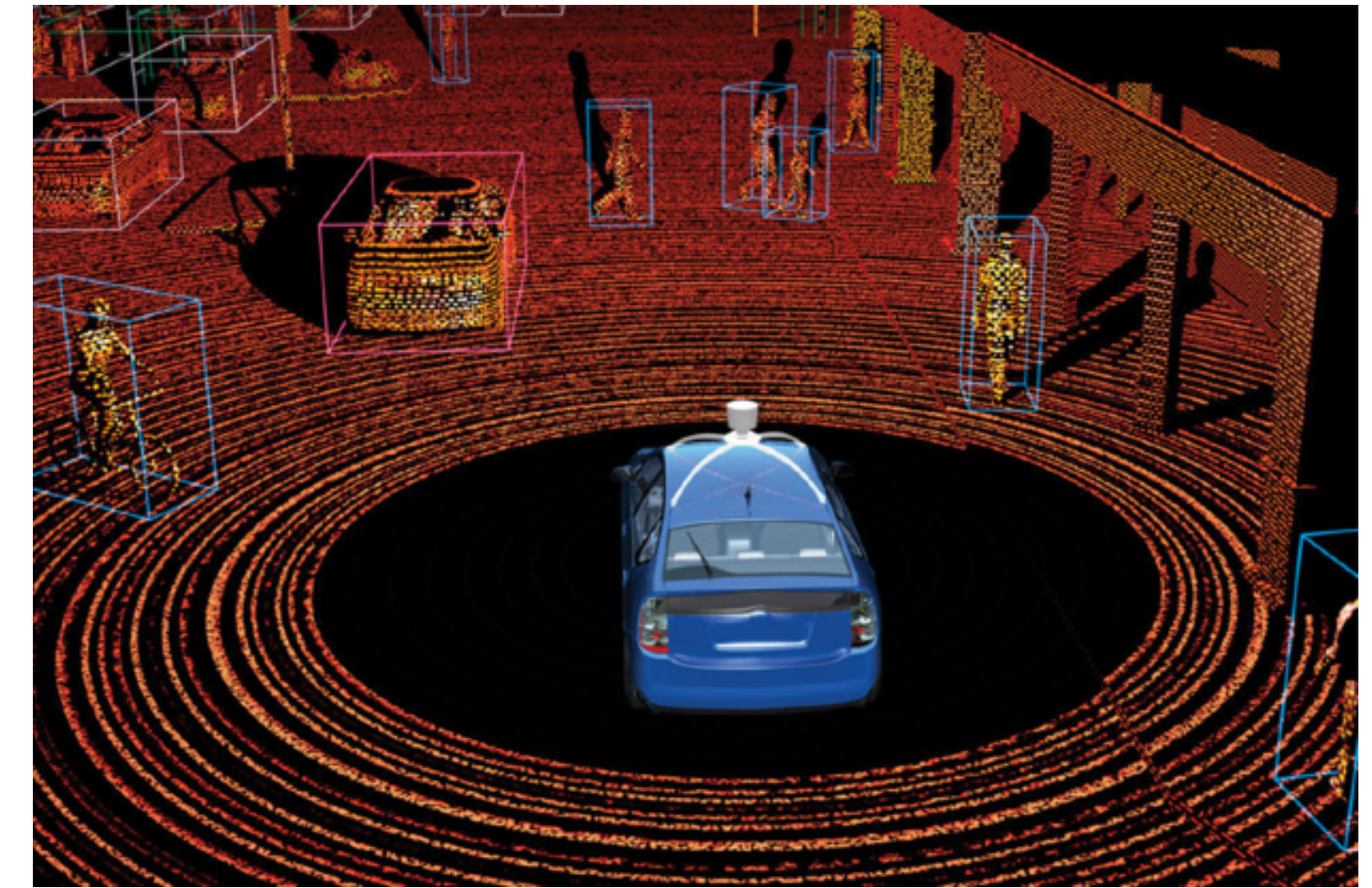


# Reinforcement learning: An example

- Suppose you want to learn how to drive a car such that it follows a lane and minimises the number of collisions
- You observe the state  $s$  of the surroundings: which can consist of very high dimensional data like LIDAR, images, etc.
- You take an action  $a = [\text{steering angle, acceleration}]$
- Observe the next state  $s' \sim \mathbb{P}(\cdot | s, a)$  and reward  $= \mathbb{I}\{\text{on the lane}\} - \text{\#no of collisions}$
- Objective: Design a policy, which is a mapping from state to action e.g. a neural network, such that the reward over  $T$  rounds is maximized





# Reinforcement learning

- Observe initial state  $s_0$

- For every round  $t = 1, \dots, T$

- Take action  $a_t$

- Observe next state  $s_{t+1} \sim \mathbb{P}(\cdot | s_t, a_t)$  and reward  $r_t$

Goal: Find policy  $\pi$  which is a mapping from state to action such that expected reward over  $T$  rounds is maximized

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{a_t \sim \pi(\cdot | s_t), s_{t+1} \sim \mathbb{P}(\cdot | s_t, a_t)} [\gamma^{t-1} r_t(s_t, a_t) | s_0]$$

