第二次作业(强化学习)

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本次作业需独立完成,不允许任何形式的抄袭行为,如被发现会有相应惩罚。在上方修改你的姓名 学号,说明你同意本规定。

问题 1: 热身(10分)

a. 计算 (5 分)

\overline{s}	-2	-1	0	1	2
$V^{(0)}(s)$	0	0	0	0	0
$V^{(1)}(s)$	0	7.5	-10	20	0
$V^{(2)}(s)$	0	2.5	5	16	0

b. 计算 (5 分)

$$\pi(s) = arg \ max_a \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} \gamma P_{sas'}[R(s, a, s') + \gamma V(s')]$$

可以得到三个 $(s,\mu(s))$ 数值对: $(-1,a_2),(0,a_1),(1,a_1)$

问题 2: Q-Learning (15 分)

a. 回答问题 (2 分)

MDP 具有时间齐性. v(s) 和 q(s,a) 和状态转移概率有关,而状态转移概率不随时间变化而变化.

b. 计算 (8 分)

更新结果如下:

- 1. $q(0, a_1) = 2$
- 2. $q(1, a_1) = 1$
- 3. $q(0, a_2) = -1$
- 4. $q(1, a_1) = 0$

c. 回答问题 (5 分)

首先考虑 Q 函数与最大 Q 函数的差值. 由 Bellman 公式可以推导出,对一个状态-动作对,第 n+1 个 Q 函数最多是前一个的 γ 倍. 而在每一个遍历区间,Q 函数最大误差不超过 γ 倍的前一个最大误差,这样一来随着遍历区间数目的增长,最大误差趋近于零.

问题 3: Gobang Programming (55 分)

a. 回答问题 (2 分)

由前面的分析过程,首先 Q^* 一定存在,因此经过足够多的迭代能够收敛. 再加上本例中状态空间并不大,应当可以在相对有限的轮数内收敛.

b. 代码填空 (33 分)

```
class Gobang(UtilGobang):
    def get_next_state(self, action: Tuple[int, int, int], noise: Tuple[int, int, int])
       -> np.array:
       # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 3 line of code, but don't worry if you
            deviate from this)
       next_state = self.board.copy()
       black, x_black, y_black = action
       next_state[x_black][y_black] = black
       # END_YOUR_CODE
        if noise is not None:
            white, x_white, y_white = noise
            next_state[x_white][y_white] = white
        return next_state
    def sample_noise(self) -> Union[Tuple[int, int, int], None]:
        if self.action_space:
            # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 2 line of code, but don't worry if you
                deviate from this)
            (x, y) = random.choice(self.action_space)
            self.action_space.remove((x, y))
            # END_YOUR_CODE
            return 2, x, y
        else:
            return None
    def get_connection_and_reward(self, action: Tuple[int, int, int],
                                  noise: Tuple[int, int, int]) -> Tuple[int, int, int,
                                      int, float]:
```

```
# BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 4 line of code, but don't worry if you
       deviate from this)
    (black_1, white_1) = self.count_max_connections(self.board)
    (black_2, white_2) = self.count_max_connections(self.get_next_state(action,
       noise))
   reward = pow(black_2, 2)-pow(white_2, 2)-pow(black_1, 2)+pow(white_1, 2)
    # END_YOUR_CODE
    return black_1, white_1, black_2, white_2, reward
def sample_action_and_noise(self, eps: float) -> Tuple[Tuple[int, int, int], Tuple[
   int, int, int]]:
   # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 8 line of code, but don't worry if you
       deviate from this)
    state_hashable = self.array_to_hashable(self.board)
    if(random.random() < eps or state_hashable not in self.Q.keys()):</pre>
        action_ = random.choice(self.action_space)
        action = (1, action_[0], action_[1])
    else:
        actions = [(1, action[0], action[1]) for action in self.action_space if (1,
            action[0], action[1]) in self.Q[state_hashable].keys()]
        if(not actions):
            action_ = random.choice(self.action_space)
            action = (1, action_[0], action_[1])
        else:
            action = max(actions, key=self.Q[state_hashable].get)
    self.action_space.remove((action[1], action[2]))
    # END_YOUR_CODE
    return action, self.sample_noise()
def q_learning_update(self, s0_: np.array, action: Tuple[int, int, int], s1_: np.
   array, reward: float,
                      alpha_0: float = 1):
    s0, s1 = self.array_to_hashable(s0_), self.array_to_hashable(s1_)
    self.s_a_visited[(s0, action)] = 1 if (s0, action) not in self.s_a_visited else
        self.s_a_visited[(s0, action)] + 1
    alpha = alpha_0 / self.s_a_visited[(s0, action)]
    # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 18 line of code, but don't worry if you
       deviate from this)
    available_actions_s1 = [(1, action_[0], action_[1]) for action_ in self.
       action_space]
   have_Q = False
```

```
for action_ in available_actions_s1:
    if s1 in self.Q.keys() and action_ in self.Q[s1].keys():
        have_Q = True
if not have_Q :
    value_at_s1 = 0
else:
    max_Q = -float("inf")
    for action_ in available_actions_s1:
        if(action_ not in self.Q[s1].keys()):
            self.Q[s1][action_] = 0
        if(self.Q[s1][action_]>max_Q):
            max_Q = self.Q[s1][action_]
    value_at_s1 = max_Q
if(s0 not in self.Q.keys()):
    self.Q[s0] = {}
    self.Q[s0][action] = 0
elif(action not in self.Q[s0].keys()):
    self.Q[s0][action] = 0
self.Q[s0][action] -= alpha*(self.Q[s0][action]-reward-self.gamma*value_at_s1)
# END_YOUR_CODE
```

c. 结果复现(10分)

```
● (anaconda3) (base) tracer@cuishiqiangdeMacBook-Air HW2 % python -u "/Users/tracer/Desktop/Courses/2024 Spring/人工智能原理与技术/
作业/HW2/code/learner.py"
100%|
Learning ended.
```

图 1: 训练结果

```
Black wins: 9/30, White wins: 61, and ties: 20/.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.9731946389277856.
Black wins: 9731, white wins: 61, and ties: 20/.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.9731973197319732.
Black wins: 9732, white wins: 61, and ties: 20/.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.9732.

100%

Evaluation finished. Black wins: 9732, white wins: 61, and ties: 20/.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.9732.
```

图 2: 评估结果

d. 回答问题 (10 分)

```
Black wins: 7144, white wins: 940, and ties: 1916.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.7144.

1009

Evaluation finished. Black wins: 7144, white wins: 940, and ties: 1916.
The evaluated winning probability for the black pieces is 0.7144.

(anaconda3) (base) tracer@cuishiqiangdeMacBook-Air HMZ %

[anaconda3] (base) tracer@cuishiqiangdeMacBook-Air HMZ %
```

图 3: n = 4 的结果

该结果符合预期. 对于更大的状态和动作空间,遍历区间更长,收敛到 Q^* 更慢,所获取的 Q 函数 离最优的距离更远,测试胜率更低.

问题 4: Deeper Understanding (10 分)

a. 回答问题 (5 分)

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mu} = \max_{a} \left(r_{sa} + \gamma \cdot \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} p_{sas'} \cdot v(s') \right)$$

b. 回答问题 (5 分)

由于概率之和为1,我们有

$$\sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} p_{sas'} \cdot v(s') \leq \max_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} v(s')$$

因此

$$|\mathcal{T}_{v_1}(s) - \mathcal{T}_{v_2}(s)| \le \gamma \cdot \max_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} |v_1(s') - v_2(s')|$$

便可得到待证结论.

反馈 (10 分)

- 本次作业相对第一次简单一些. 工作时间大约 10h. 体验比较好.
- 另外由于不清楚赋值特性,不了解应当使用copy()方法,导致 debug 时间很长.