## Reinforcement Learning

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## Outline

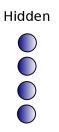
- 1 Machine Learning
- 2 Neural Networks
  - Simple Perceptron
  - Multilayer Perceptron
  - Convolutional Neural Network
- 3 Temporal Difference Learning
- 4 Results
- 5 Future Directions

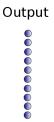
### Supervised Learning

- Have access to a large set of data with known desired results
- Adjust model parameters to minimize an objective function
- Reinforcement Learning
  - Have access to an environment that can be modeled
  - Typically a reward function is used as a signal for how to adjust model parameters
  - Board games present a natural environment that is easily modeled and can provide a reward whenever a game finishes.

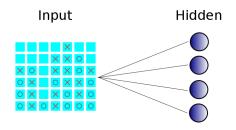
# Simple Perceptron

# Input



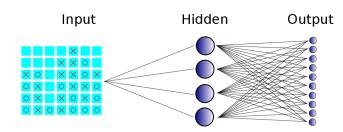


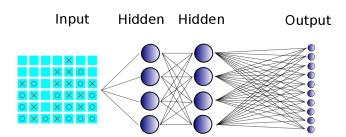
# Simple Perceptron

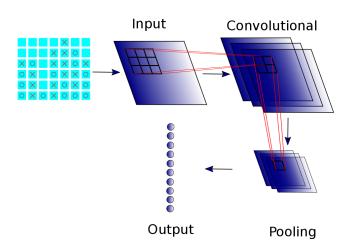


## Output



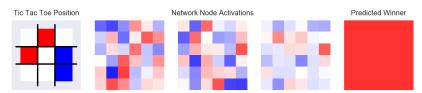






## Value Network

- A value network is a neural network that evaluates an environment and determines a value to associate to it
- In the case of board games, a value network can be used to determine the probability of winning from any given position
- Here is an example of a multi-layered neural network in action
- The network takes a Tic Tac Toe board as input, and through a succession of node activations the network outputs a prediction on who will win, in this case: the red player



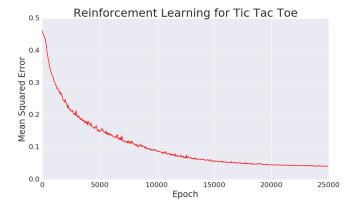
■  $\mathsf{TD}(\lambda)$  Equation

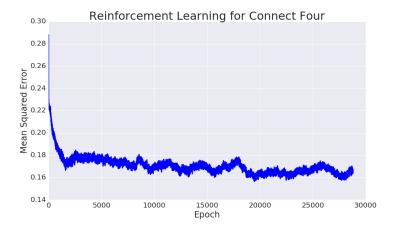
$$T_n = (1 - \lambda) V_n + \lambda r$$

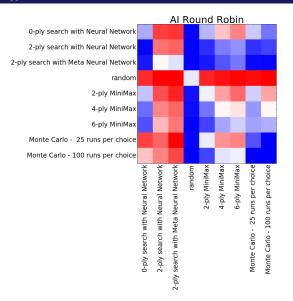
# Temporal Difference Learning

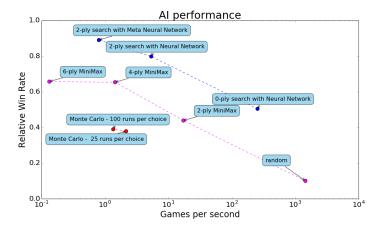
■  $\mathsf{TD}(\lambda)$  Equation

$$T_n = \sum_{n=0}^{N_0} (1-\lambda)\lambda^n V_n + \lambda^{N_0} r$$









- Apply to more games
  - chess, hex, backgammon, go, video games, etc.
- Route finding app
- Traffic prediction analysis
- Control (robots, self-driving cars, etc.)
- Prediction (stock prices, sports betting, etc.)
- Acquire large data sets and compare with supervised learning