## 資料科學 HW4

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## 1. What algorithm have you implemented?

實作的是 Dueling Network Architectures for Deep Reinforcement Learning:

**Dueling Network Architectures for Deep Reinforcement Learning** 

#### A. Double DQN Algorithm

end

```
Algorithm 1: Double DQN Algorithm.
input: \mathcal{D} – empty replay buffer; \theta – initial network parameters, \theta^- – copy of \theta
input: N_r – replay buffer maximum size; N_b – training batch size; N^- – target network replacement freq.
for episode e \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\} do
     Initialize frame sequence \mathbf{x} \leftarrow ()
     for t \in \{0, 1, \ldots\} do
          Set state s \leftarrow \mathbf{x}, sample action a \sim \pi_{\mathcal{B}}
          Sample next frame x^t from environment \mathcal{E} given (s,a) and receive reward r, and append x^t to \mathbf{x}
          if |\mathbf{x}| > N_f then delete oldest frame x_{t_{min}} from \mathbf{x} end
          Set s' \leftarrow \mathbf{x}, and add transition tuple (s, a, r, s') to \mathcal{D},
                replacing the oldest tuple if |\mathcal{D}| \geq N_r
          Sample a minibatch of N_b tuples (s, a, r, s') \sim \text{Unif}(\mathcal{D})
          Construct target values, one for each of the N_b tuples:
          Define a^{\max}\left(s';\theta\right) = \arg\max_{a'} Q(s',a';\theta)
                                                             if s' is terminal
                  r + \gamma Q(s', a^{\max}(s'; \theta); \theta^{-}), otherwise.
          Do a gradient descent step with loss ||y_j - Q(s, a; \theta)||^2
          Replace target parameters \theta^- \leftarrow \theta every N^- steps
     end
```

看了 paper 後發現,Dueling DQN 建立在 DDQN 之上,並將 Q function 進行更動:

$$Q(s, a; \theta, \alpha, \beta) = V(s; \theta, \beta) + A(s, a; \theta, \alpha)$$

它分成了這個 state 的值,加上每個動作在這個 state 上的 advantage,而這種競爭結構能學到在沒有動作的影響下環境狀態的價值 V(s),也就是 V(s) 會更關注在未來的目標,而 A(s, a) 會更關注在當前周邊環境,而採取 適當的動作。

# 2. How do you implement the algorithm?

2-1. Q-model 的部分為兩層的 fully-connected layers 以判別環境狀態,而分流的 V(s) 與 A(s,a) 也各別使用兩層的 fully-connected layers,而 model 的 output 為:

$$Q(s,a; heta,lpha,eta) = V(s; heta,eta) + (A(s,a; heta,lpha) - rac{1}{|A|} \sum_{a'} A(s,a'; heta,lpha))$$

2-2. 使用 DDQN 提到的:

$$L(\theta) = E[(TargetQ - Q(s, a; \theta_i))^2]$$

$$TargetQ = r + \gamma Q(s', \max_{a'} Q(s', a'; \theta_i); \theta_i^-)$$

防止 Q-value 的樂觀估計

2-3. 使用容量為 10 萬的 replace-buffer

### 3. Anything you have tried

- 3-1. 嘗試改變 training episodes,確保訓練已收斂
- 3-2. 訓練過程與 Duel-DQN paper 上相同:從 local Q-model 先取得在 next\_state next\_s 的條件下的 argmax next\_a,接著再根據 next\_a 取得 target Q-model (next\_s) 的 Q\_targets\_next,最後加上 reward 之後與 local Q-model 根據 cur\_state s 預測出來的 Q\_expected 做 MSE\_LOSS。

```
def learn DDON(self, experiences, gamma):
    states, actions, rewards, next_states, dones = experiences
    Q argmax = self.qnetwork_local(next_states).detach()
    _, a_prime = Q_argmax.max(1)
    Q targets next = self.qnetwork_target(next_states).detach().gather(1, a_prime.unsqueeze(1))
    Q targets = rewards + (gamma * Q_targets_next * (1 - dones))
    Q expected = self.qnetwork_local(states).gather(1, actions)
    loss = F.mse_loss(Q_expected, Q_targets)
    self.optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    self.optimizer.step()
```

- 3-3. 訓練 score 圖如下,在第 800 個 episode 左右能穩定(最後
  - 三百個 episodes 的平均分數大於 200)的平穩著陸

