Reinforcement Learning Exercise 4



1 Monte Carlo Prediction

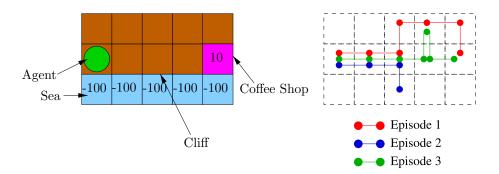


Figure 1: Cliff MDP

Consider the MDP in Figure 1, where all actions (an action moves the agent in a desired direction: up, down, left or right) succeed with a probability of 0.8. With a probability of 0.2 the agent moves randomly in another direction. All transitions result in a reward of -1, except when the coffee shop is reached (terminal state $s_{2,5}$: reward of 10) or if the agent falls of the cliff (terminal states $s_{3,1} cdots s_{3,5}$: reward of -100). The agent always starts in state $s_{2,1}$ as indicated in Figure 1.

Using Monte-Carlo policy evaluation, calculate V(i) for all states i based on the illustrated episodes 1 to 3 (right part of Figure 1). Use the first-visit-method, i.e. every state is updated only once – on the first-visit – per episode, even if the state is visited again during the episode. In this task, we estimate the value by a running mean with $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{t}$ for episode t and initialize V(i) = 0 for all i. We do not discount, i.e. $\gamma = 1$.

2 Off-Policy MC Control with Importance Sampling

This task is based on the Blackjack example from the lecture¹ and an implementation can be found in blackjack.py. The state is a tuple – containing the players current sum, the dealer's one showing card (1-10 where 1 is ace) and whether or not the player holds a usable ace (0 or 1) – and the value is a float. You find the tests in exercise-04_test.py. They expect an average return. Run them by

python exercise-04_test.py -v

¹ www.incompleteideas.net/book/RLbook2018.pdf#page=115

or by

In addition, you also find a visualization script of the predicted value-functions for which you need matplotlib². You can run it by

Implement Off-Policy MC Control as introduced in the lecture,

mc_control_importance_sampling(env, num_episodes, behavior_policy, discount_factor=1.0),
in off_policy_mc.py.

Please note that the Off-Policy MC Control algorithm from the lecture is based on Weighted Importance Sampling. Instead of estimating v_{π} by the empirical mean:

$$V(s) = \frac{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \rho_{t:T(t)} G_t}{|\mathcal{T}(s)|},$$

Weighted Importance Sampling uses a weighted average:

$$V(s) = \frac{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \rho_{t:T(t)} G_t}{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \rho_{t:T(t)}},$$

to reduce variance.

3 Experiences

Make a post in thread Week 04: Monte Carlo Methods in the forum³, where you provide a brief summary of your experience with this exercise and the corresponding lecture.

²https://matplotlib.org/users/installing.html