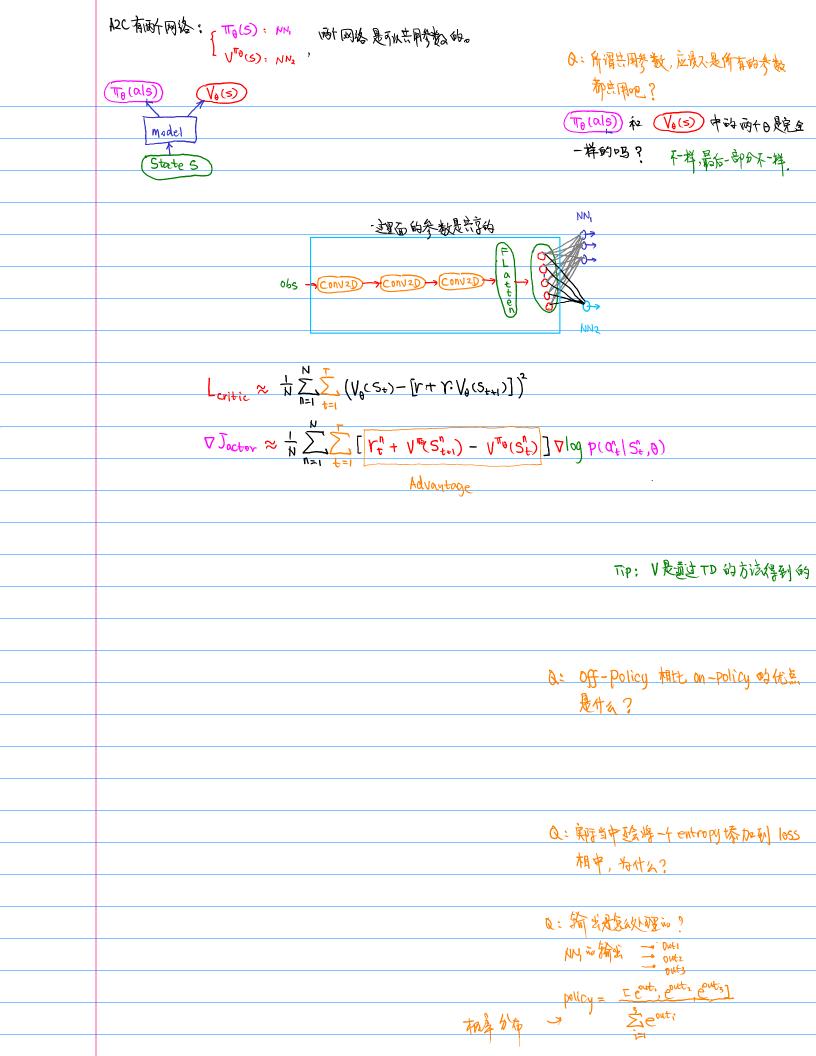
Policy - Based . Approach: Policy Gradient: Tip1: policy = Actor = Action cobservation) = TA(5) How to learn a actor? 3 Steps. Step 1: Define a set of functions: Step2: 决定主义的动物 Step3: 多别最级的那个函数 Step1: 東文銀貨的函数 对FAction高散幅, Actor is output是十行动作的分; A是M的参数 a= 好Action 变族的情形, Actor in Dutput 是什么呢? Step 2: 确定函数的加入 用To去和ENU做互动: T': {S,, a,, r,, Sz, az, rz, ..., St, at, rt} Total Research (t') = 2 1/4 但 Ro是于随机交量,不足以用来衡量 Actor/policy 的公以。于是我们用 一个统计平均值与衡量 Actor 的分外,以此降低随机性。是证而 表现 N次旅戏· T': {S,, a,, r,, S2, a2, r2, ..., St, at, r,}, Total ReventiRo(t') = \(\frac{T}{2} \) rt T2: {S1, Q1, r1, S2, Q2, r2, ..., St, Q1, r7}, Total Reward: Ro(13) = \frac{T}{2} r_t $\tau^{N}: \left\{S_{1}, \alpha_{1}, r_{1}, S_{2}, \alpha_{2}, r_{2}, \cdots, S_{T}, \alpha_{T}, r_{T}\right\} \text{ Total Reward: } R_{\theta}(\tau^{N}) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} r_{t}$ $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} R_{\theta}(T^{n}) \approx \overline{R}_{\theta} = \sum_{\tau} R_{\theta}(\tau) P(\tau|\theta)$ P.7

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Step3.得到最低的阶函数:
                                                                            \beta \not= \theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} \overline{R}_{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{\tau} R_{\theta}(\tau) p(\tau|\theta)
                                                                            怎么做:
                                                                                                              Gradient Ascent.
                                                                                                                                                                          B° TXO TON TEMP (N't episod)
                                                                                                                                                            \theta = \theta' + \eta \cdot \nabla R_{\theta'}
R = \theta' + \eta \cdot \nabla R_{\theta'}
R = \theta' + \eta \cdot \nabla R_{\theta'}
                                                                                                                                                           Q: Ro ≈ To E Ro(th), 不能对自己偏差
                                                                    神 小ななな?
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       7知蓝应该gut?
                                                                         \underline{\tilde{b}}^{\theta} = \sum_{t=0}^{L} K(t) \cdot b(t|\theta)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         t也写工,而提工"夏田的 建是理场价,宴对价有
                                                                 \nabla \bar{R}_b = \sum_{\tau} R(\tau) \nabla P(\tau|b)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          的Trajectory T都要求起。
                                                                                      = \sum_{t=0}^{T} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(t) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(t|\theta) \cdot \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(t|\theta)}{|\nabla f(t|\theta)|}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              0: R(t) 和 6元矣? 思醒解。
当下治灾, R(t)由研境决定, 50元美
                                                                                         = \( \tau \) P(\( \tau \) \( \nabla \) | \( \nabla 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          0- √P(T/8) 不例直接算吗?
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        秘道怎么算.
                                                                                      = E_{\tau \sim P(\tau \mid \theta)}[R(\tau) \nabla \log P(\tau \mid \theta)]
\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} [R(\tau^n) \nabla \log P(\tau^n \mid \theta)]
玩Ntepisodes_
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0: 为什么要强行化成10g的形式?
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \mathcal{D}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             被的转换的影响,顶
                                              ▽logP(t"le) 冬山掌?
                                             \tau : \{ s_1, a_1, r_1, s_2, a_2, r_2, \cdots, s_t, a_t, r_t \}
                                           P(t \mid \theta) = P(s_i) \cdot P(a_i \mid s_i, \theta) \cdot P(t_i, s_2 \mid s_i, a_i) \cdot P(a_2 \mid s_2, \theta) \cdot P(t_2, s_3 \mid s_2, a_2) \cdots P(a_t \mid s_{t-1}, \theta) \cdot P(t_{t-1}, s_{t-1} \mid s_{t-1}, a_{t-1})
                                                                          = p(S_i) \prod p(Q_t | S_{t,\theta}) \cdot p(Y_t, S_{t+1} | S_t, Q_t)
```

$$\begin{array}{c} [a] \text{ in } p(r^{\prime}|s) = \log p(s_{1}) + \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \log p(\alpha_{i}|s_{i},s) + \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \log p(r_{i}|s_{i},s) + \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \log p(r_{i}|s_{i},$$

		1, 52, 02, 12, 53, 03, 13, 54, 04, 14, 52, 7=0.9
	当 b=2 时, Ro(で)=	$\sum_{k=2}^{4} oq^{k-2} V_{k}^{n} = o \cdot q^{\circ} \cdot V_{2}^{n} + o \cdot q^{i} \cdot V_{3}^{n} + o \cdot q^{3} \cdot V_{4}^{n}$
	$\nabla \bar{R}_b \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T_n} \left[\sum_{t'=t}^{T_n} \gamma^{t'-t} r_{t'}^n - b \right] \nabla \log p(\alpha_t' S_t', \theta)$	Q-Value Function的文义:
·	由于 G. 很不能,是个随机交量,于题像对其本期望。	$Q_{\pi}(s,\alpha) = E_{\pi} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{G}_{t} S_{t}, a_{t}]$
	$E[G_t^n S_t,Q_t] = Q_t^n(S_t^n,Q_t^n)$ 位函数 $V(G)$ 从此刻列桥,四般的期望	# += Gt = = 0 L+k+1
	企业数Q(s,a)代表机行冲作a后,特国报二	Q: Q和V的关系? E(X)= \p(x;)·2;
	新型。 b女呀得到: b=V ^{™e} (St)	$q_{\pi}(s,a) = \sum_{r,s'} p(r,s' s,a) \left[r + rV_{\pi}(s')\right]$
对两个网络 .	$\nabla \overline{R}_{\theta} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[Q_{\theta}(S_{t}^{n}, \alpha_{t}^{n}) - V_{\theta}(S_{t}^{n}) \right] \nabla \log P(\alpha_{t}^{n} S_{t}^{n}, \theta)$	$= \mathbb{E} \left[R_t + r \sqrt{\pi} (S_{t+1}) \right]$
		1
	捷利: $Q^{T_0}(S_t^n,Q_t^n) = E(r_t^n + vV^T(S_{t+1}^n)) \approx r_t^n + W^T(S_{t+1}^n)$	建的 ≈ 虽然增大3陆轨址, 但是 Yt" + V"(S"+1)~怄籼粒
	Gn	相比 Gt 包个很多。
	う是: $A^{B}(S_{t}, \Omega_{t}) = R_{b}(\tau^{n}) - b \approx \sum_{t'=t}^{T_{n}} \gamma^{t'-t} r_{t'}^{n} - b$	
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	$Q: Q(S_t, a_t) = E(K_t^n + V^T(S_{t+1}^n))$
	$\approx E[G_{t}^{n}] - b = Q^{\overline{n}_{\theta}}(S_{t}^{n}, Q_{t}^{n}) - b = Q^{\overline{n}_{\theta}}(S_{t}^{n}, Q_{t}^{n}) - V^{\overline{n}_{\theta}}(S_{t}^{n})$ $= E(Y_{t}^{n} + V^{\overline{n}}(S_{t+1}^{n})) - V^{\overline{n}_{\theta}}(S_{t}^{n}) \approx Y_{t}^{n} + V^{\overline{n}}(S_{t+1}^{n}) - V^{\overline{n}_{\theta}}(S_{t}^{n})$	录表 E(ば+ r·Vでstn)?
	L('t ' 'S'A)) (St) - 1 (St)	gamma V
hn . A	$\nabla \bar{R}_{b} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left[r_{t}^{n} + V^{\pi_{b}}(S_{t+1}^{n}) - V^{\pi_{b}}(S_{t}^{n}) \right] \nabla \log p(\alpha_{t}^{n} S_{t}^{n}, \theta)$	
·	Advaytoge	
	工。我们外境互动	Tip: 和环境作互动的 Policy Actor
	TO/MC	就是要答言的 policy Actor
	$ \underbrace{\overline{\Phi}}_{0} \xrightarrow{\pi_{0}} \xrightarrow{\pi_{0}} \underbrace{\overline{\Phi}}_{0} \underbrace{\overline{\Xi}}_{0} \underbrace{\overline{\nabla}}_{0} \underbrace{\overline{\nabla}}_{$	国政主义方法是 On-Policy
	Actor Critic	的学方法。
		Acton: Policy-Based
	因此这个方法中y 做: Advaytage Aclor-Critic: AAC	critic: Value-Based
	`	



a = np. random. choice ([o,1,2], P= Policy)
Q;实际为中A3C是复数强的?
Q;实际为中A3C是怎么做图式中的。 外Worker是怎么做同工作的。
Q:清真仔细描述-下整个A3C的流
整?
Q: A3c 擅长处理 什么?
又有4份限?
Q:相比PPO,ASC哪些方面 比较弱?
t較弱?