强化学习第二次实验

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一、实现过程

1.1 环境准备

最开始执行 python -m atari_py.import_roms . 的时候报错:

(ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'atari_py')

然后根据助教哥哥的建议改成 python -m ale-import-roms . 之后还是报错

No module named ale-import-roms

根据群里小伙伴的建议重新安装: conda install -c conda-forge atari_py 结果又报错

Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): failed

然后只好先连个 VPN, 重新安装, 成功!

重新运行最开始的代码,又出了点小问题,根据助教哥哥的建议把 ROMS 放到其他盘,芜湖,成功!

一个小插曲: tensorboard 打不开。报错信息

W tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:64] Could not load dynamic library 'cudart64_110.dll'; dlerror: cudart64_110.dll not found

I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cudart_stub.cc:29] Ignore above cudart dlerror if you do not have a GPU set up on your machine.

然后我发现我环境中的 tensorboard.exe 修改时间是最近几天,应该就是我安装 tensorflow 的时候把原来的 tensorboard.exe 覆盖掉了,然后替换回去终于解决了这个问题!

1.2 PG算法流程

REINFORCE: Monte-Carlo Policy-Gradient Control (episodic) for π_*

Input: a differentiable policy parameterization $\pi(a|s, \theta)$

Algorithm parameter: step size $\alpha > 0$

Initialize policy parameter $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ (e.g., to 0)

Loop forever (for each episode):

Generate an episode $S_0, A_0, R_1, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T$, following $\pi(\cdot|\cdot, \boldsymbol{\theta})$

Loop for each step of the episode t = 0, 1, ..., T - 1:

$$G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} + \alpha \gamma^t G \nabla \ln \pi (A_t | S_t, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$(G_t)$$

• 首先得到一个 observation, 并做预处理

```
# Preprocess the observation, set input to network to be difference
# image between frames
cur_x = preprocess(observation)
x = cur_x - prev_x
```

• 接着通过 policy network 估计 agent 向上的概率

```
# Run the policy network and sample action from the returned probability
prob_up = model(x)
```

其中网络结构如下

```
class PolicyNetwork(nn.Module):
 2
        """ Simple two-layer MLP for policy network. """
 3
        def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size):
 4
 5
            super().__init__()
 6
 7
            ### TODO: e.g. a two-layer MLP with input size `input_size`
 8
            ###
                      and hidden layer size of `hidden_size` that outputs
9
                      the probability of going up for a given game state.
            ###
10
            self.net = nn.Sequential(
                nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size),
11
12
                nn.ReLU(),
13
                nn.Linear(hidden_size, 1),
                nn.Sigmoid()
14
15
            )
16
17
        def forward(self, x):
18
            ### TODO: Define the forward method as well
19
20
            prob\_up = self.net(x)
21
22
            return prob_up
```

• 然后根据概率采样得到 action

```
### TODO: Sample an action and then calculate the log probability of
sampling
### the action that ended up being chosen. Then append to
`action_chosen_log_probs`.
action = UP if random.random() < prob_up else DOWN</pre>
```

• 与环境交互,更新下一步

```
# Step the environment, get new measurements, and updated
discounted_reward
observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
```

• 达到退出条件后退出游戏, 计算 discounted_future_rewards 并标准化

```
# Calculate the discounted future reward at each timestep
discounted_future_rewards = calc_discounted_future_rewards(rewards,
discount_factor)

discounted_future_rewards = (discounted_future_rewards -
discounted_future_rewards.mean()) / discounted_future_rewards.std()
```

标准化操作可以帮助控制梯度估计的方差,它会导致大约一半的行动受到鼓励,另一半的行动受到 打击,这在+1奖励信号很少的开始阶段非常有用。

• 计算损失

```
1  ### TODO: Calculate the loss that the optimizer will optimize
2  loss = -(discounted_future_rewards * action_chosen_log_probs).sum()
```

这便是 PG 算法的关键,损失前面加上负号,因为是梯度上升。

1.3 A2C算法流程

```
REINFORCE with Baseline (episodic), for estimating \pi_{\theta} \approx \pi_{*}

Input: a differentiable policy parameterization \pi(a|s,\theta)

Input: a differentiable state-value function parameterization \hat{v}(s,\mathbf{w})

Algorithm parameters: step sizes \alpha^{\theta} > 0, \alpha^{\mathbf{w}} > 0

Initialize policy parameter \theta \in \mathbb{R}^{d'} and state-value weights \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{d} (e.g., to \mathbf{0})

Loop forever (for each episode):

Generate an episode S_0, A_0, R_1, \dots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T, following \pi(\cdot|\cdot,\theta)

Loop for each step of the episode t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1:

G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k

\delta \leftarrow G - \hat{v}(S_t, \mathbf{w})

\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} + \alpha^{\mathbf{w}} \delta \nabla \hat{v}(S_t, \mathbf{w})

\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} + \alpha^{\mathbf{w}} \delta \nabla \hat{v}(S_t, \mathbf{w})

\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} + \alpha^{\mathbf{w}} \delta \nabla \ln \pi(A_t|S_t,\theta)
```

A2C 算法可以视为对 PG 算法的一个改进,它使用 Q(s,a) 来代替 R,这个 Q 值是由神经网络产生的。我们不再需要等完整的序列,只需要把响应的**动作**和**状态**传到 Q 网络(critic)中,询问 Q 值,就可以大致判断出动作好坏。

PG 算法中的 Policy Network 作为 Actor 网络负责产生动作,另外再加一个 Value Network 作为 Critic 网络对这个动作进行评价,跟 GAN 有异曲同工之妙。两个网络相互配合/对抗,共同训练,不同的是这里的 Critic 网络只是作为一个辅助网络,我们真正关心的不是"裁判"而是"运动员",所以主要还是为了训练 Actor 网络。

• Critic 网络的结构如下:

```
1 | class Critic(nn.Module):
2
       """ Simple two-layer MLP for value network. """
       def __init__(self, input_size: int, hidden_size: int):
3
4
           super(Critic, self).__init__()
5
           self.net = nn.Sequential(
6
7
               nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size),
8
               nn.ReLU(),
9
               nn.Linear(hidden_size, 1)
```

跟 Actor 基本一样,只是减少了最后一层的 Sigmoid.

• 改变计算 loss 的方式

```
# Calculate the loss that the optimizer will optimize
actor_loss = -((discounted_future_rewards-value) *
action_chosen_log_probs).sum()
critic_loss = (discounted_future_rewards-value).pow(2).sum()
```

这里 Critic 网络的打分 value 可以视为一个 baseline.

• 两个网络同时更新

```
# Backprop after `batch_size` episodes
actor_optimizer.zero_grad()
critic_optimizer.zero_grad()

mean_batch_loss.backward(retain_graph=True)
critic_batch_loss.backward()

actor_optimizer.step()
critic_optimizer.step()
```

这里还有一个小插曲: 连续两个 backward() 会报错

```
1  mean_batch_loss.backward()
2  critic_batch_loss.backward()
```

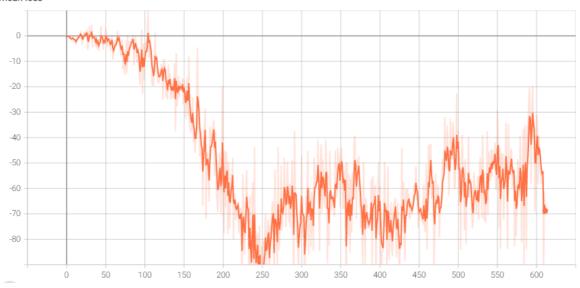
RuntimeError: Trying to backward through the graph a second time (or directly access saved tensors after they have already been freed). Saved intermediate values of the graph are freed when you call .backward() or autograd.grad(). Specify retain_graph=True if you need to backward through the graph a second time or if you need to access saved tensors after calling backward.

要再前面加上参数 retain_graph=True 才可以

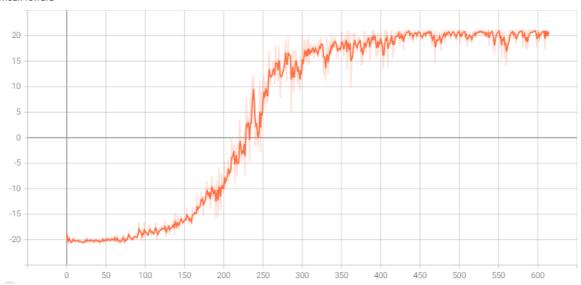
二、实现结果

2.1 PG 算法结果

mean loss

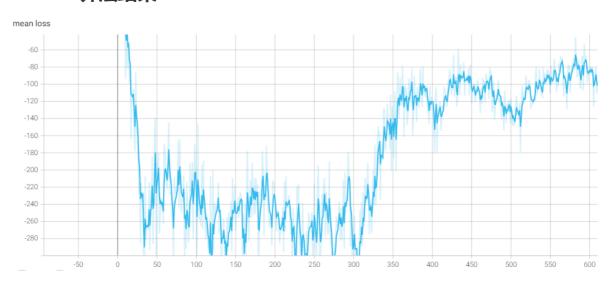


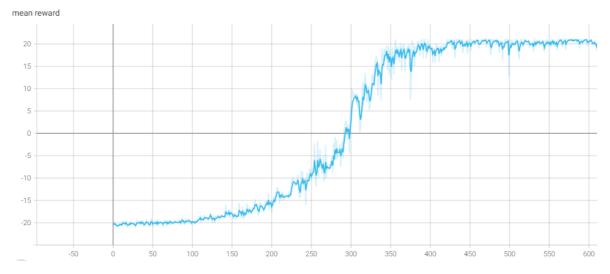
mean reward



大概训练到400个 batch 的时候就收敛了。

2.2 A2C算法结果





收敛速度跟 PG 算法差不多,也是在400个 batch 的位置差不多达到收敛。

三、两个算法的对比

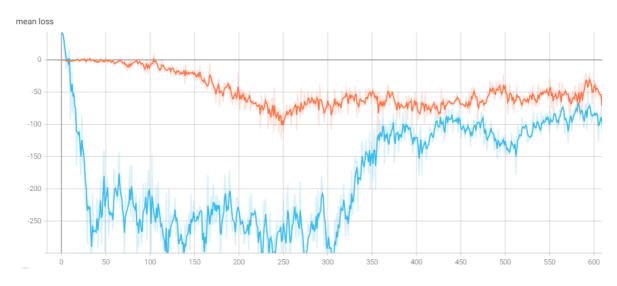
3.1 优缺点对比

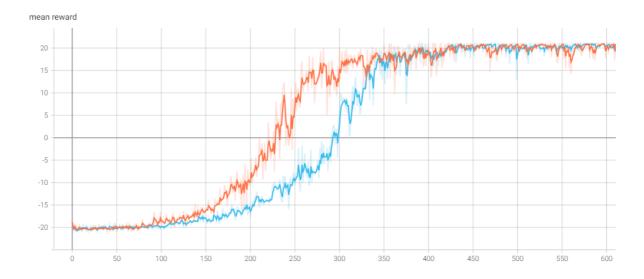
PG算法的缺点:

- 需要一个完整的序列,才能够计算出来 R_t , 是基于Monte Carlo算法的。
- 在一个总奖励的期望较高的序列中,可能存在个别的**很差的动作**a。由于我们优化目标是总奖励尽可能高,优化时会忽视这个问题。造成的结果就是,为了得到**最优策略**,我们很多次采样来消除个别差的动作干扰。

A2C 算法就可以解决这两个问题。A2C 算法使用 Q(s,a) 来代替 R,这个 Q 值是由神经网络产生的,它本质上就是梯度权值,也可以说是评价梯度的重要性。我们不再需要等完整的序列,只需要把响应的**动作**和**状态**传到 Q 网络(critic)中,询问 Q 值,就可以大致判断出动作好坏。

3.2 结果对比





收敛的速度基本相同,PG 算法的曲线(橙色)在 A2C 算法的曲线(蓝色)上方,它在前期平均 reward 上升较快,但 A2C 算法在 250 个 batch 之后就快速赶上了。