```
\begin{aligned} &\text{Probon }| \\ &\text{r(s,a)=100} & \text{fb}=\text{o} & \text{Twp(a|s)=0.1} \\ &\text{r(s,c)=9s} & \text{fb}=\text{fn}s & \text{Twp(b|s)=0.5} \\ &\text{r(s,c)=9s} & \text{fb}=\text{fn}s & \text{Twp(c|s)=0.4} \end{aligned}
```

covariance matrix of
$$\hat{\nabla}V$$

$$E[(\hat{\nabla}V - E[\hat{\nabla}V])(\hat{\nabla}V - E[\hat{\nabla}V])^T]$$

$$= E[\hat{\nabla}V\hat{\nabla}V^T] - \nabla_0V^{B_0}\nabla_0V^{B_0T}$$

$$= E[\hat{\nabla}V\hat{\nabla}V^T] - \begin{bmatrix} 0,09 & 0.15 & -0.24 \\ 0,15 & 0.35 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & -0.4 & 0.64 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\nabla}V = \mathbf{r}(S_0, 0.0) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial S_0} \mathbf{T}_{B_0}(\alpha_0 | S_0)}{\partial G(S_0, a)} & \frac{\partial}{\partial G(S_0, a)} & \frac$$

HWI - Part 2

Problem 1

(b) mean vector of
$$\theta V^{-1}$$

 $V^{(6)} = 0.1 \cdot 100 + 0.5 \cdot 98 + 0.4 \cdot 95 = 97$

$$= v_{\theta} V^{\text{to}}(u) \approx \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^{t} \left(G_{t} - V^{\text{to}}(s) \right) v_{\theta} \log I_{\theta}(a_{t} | S_{t})$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\hat{\nabla}V] = E[(r(S_t, q_t) - V^{t_0}(S))] \nabla_{\theta} \log T_{\theta}(\alpha_t | S_t)$$

covariance matrix of DV

$$\begin{split} & \text{SG}(S, a) = \text{E}\left[\widehat{\nabla}V\widehat{\nabla}V^{\mathsf{T}}\right] - \nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}\nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}} \\ & = \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}\left[\widehat{\nabla}V\widehat{\nabla}V^{\mathsf{T}}\right] - \nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}\nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}} \\ & = \sum_{i} \mathbb{E}\left[\widehat{\nabla}V\widehat{\nabla}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}\right] - \nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}\nabla_{\theta}V^{\mathsf{T$$

$$-\begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2

Show that
$$E_{\infty}R_{n}^{\infty}\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty}\delta^{t}f(s_{t},a_{t})\right] = \frac{1}{1-\delta}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0}E_{a}J_{0}E_{s}J_{0$$

(b) Show that $\nabla_0 \nabla^{T_0}(u) = \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{E}}_{\tau \sim p_u^{T_0}} \left[\underset{t \sim 0}{\overset{T(t)}{\Sigma}} \chi^t A^{T_0}(s_t a_t) \nabla_0 \log T_0(a_t | S_{\tau}) \right]$ for episodic environments.

Pf The major difference between episodic and continuing environments is the existence of "terminal state".

Suppose S* be the terminal state of an episodic environments.

Once the agent reaches S_{x} , it will stay at S_{x} forever Let T(C) be the episodic length of a trajectory C,

Then

$$\nabla_{\theta} V^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}(u) = \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_{u}^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^{t} A^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}(\mathsf{S}_{t}, \mathsf{a}_{t}) \nabla_{\theta} \mathsf{L}_{\theta} \mathsf{T}_{\theta}(\mathsf{a}_{t} | \mathsf{S}_{t}) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_{u}^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}} \delta^{t} A^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}(\mathsf{S}_{t}, \mathsf{a}_{t}) \nabla_{\theta} \mathsf{L}_{\theta} \mathsf{T}_{\theta}(\mathsf{a}_{t} | \mathsf{S}_{t}) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_{u}^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}} \delta^{t} A^{\mathsf{T}_{\theta}}(\mathsf{S}_{t}, \mathsf{a}_{t}) \nabla_{\theta} \mathsf{L}_{\theta} \mathsf{T}_{\theta}(\mathsf{a}_{t} | \mathsf{S}_{t}) \right]$$

Problem 3:

寫程式用數值方法逼近求得最佳的 baseline 約為 97.137931 將式子對 baseline 微分找微分為 0 之地方為 baseline 亦為相近之值 附檔為使用數值方法逼近 baseline 之 code