

注意的一点是,虽然每一个0取定后pi 取定,这个pi 对于给定的st,返回的at不是一个确定的值,而是一个acti on的分布。这样我们学习0,让他改变这些个分布,从而进行学习

Finish(1) 
$$R_{Q}$$

$$= \sum_{z} R(z) P_{Q}(z) V(log P_{Q}(z))$$

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$$\overline{P}_{0} = \overline{E}_{\tau \wedge P_{0}(\tau)} \overline{P}_{0}(\tau) \overline{P}_{0}(\tau) \overline{P}_{0}(\tau) \overline{P}_{0}(\tau)$$

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$$\overline{P}_{0}(\tau) \overline{P}_{0}(\tau)$$

上面式子同事对θ等式两边做积分:

$$R = E_{\tau \sim p, (\tau)} \frac{P_{\theta}(\tau)}{P_{\theta}(\tau)} A_{\theta}(\tau)$$