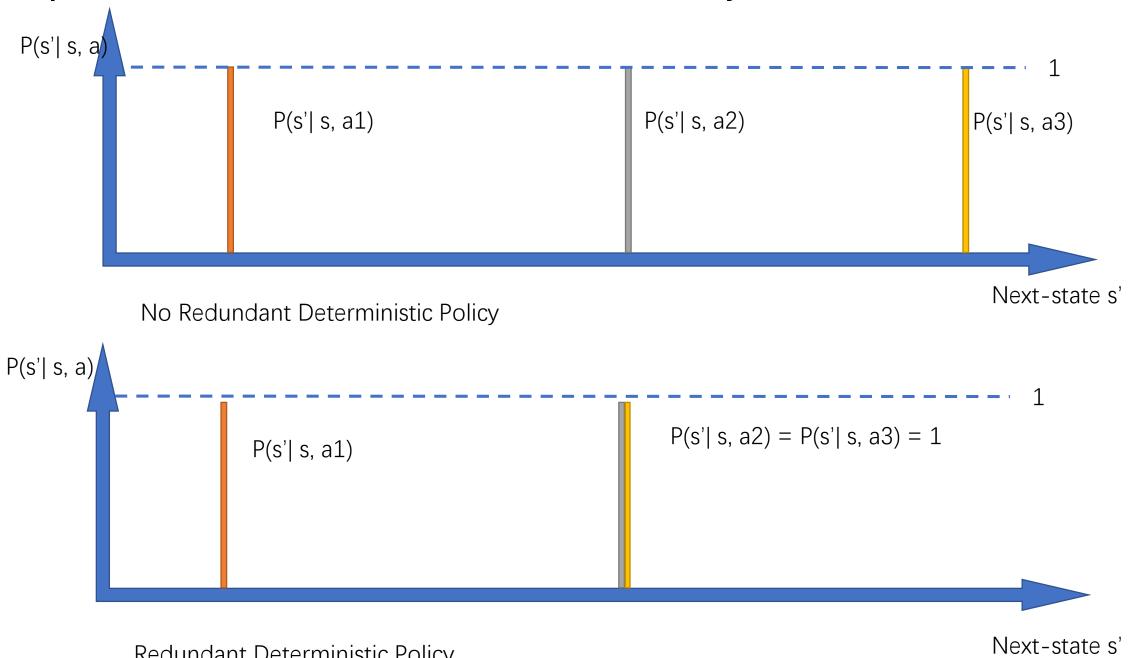
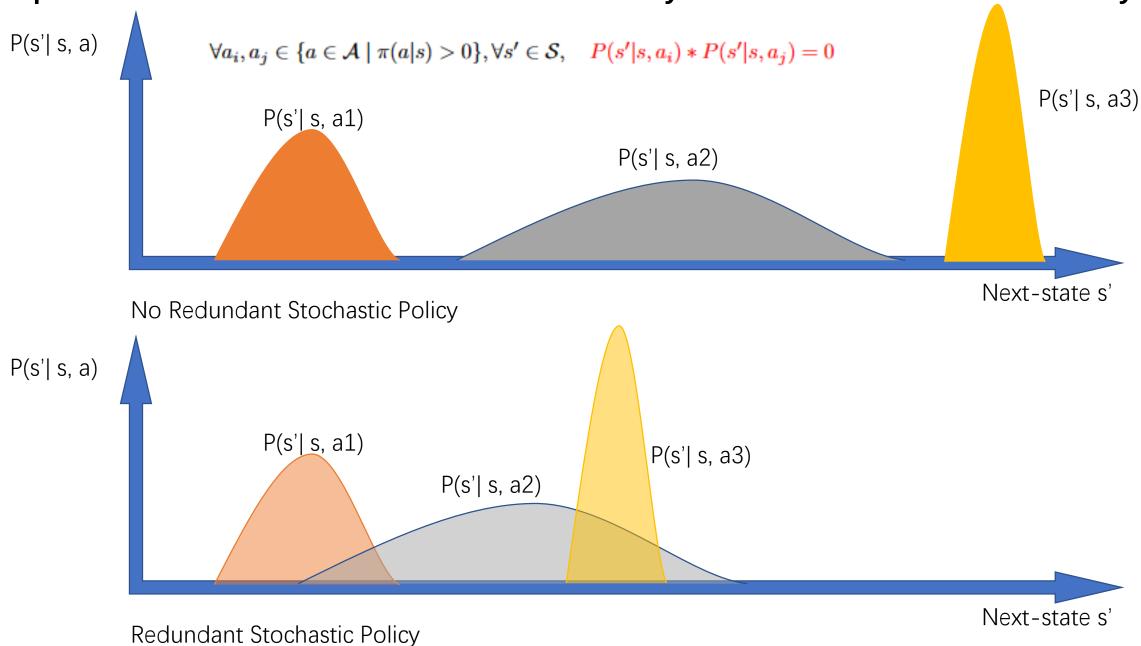
## **Explanation of No Redundant Deterministic Policy & Redundant Deterministic Policy**



Redundant Deterministic Policy

### **Explanation of No Redundant Stochastic Policy & Redundant Stochastic Policy**



## Incomplete beta

#### × 不完全 beta 函数

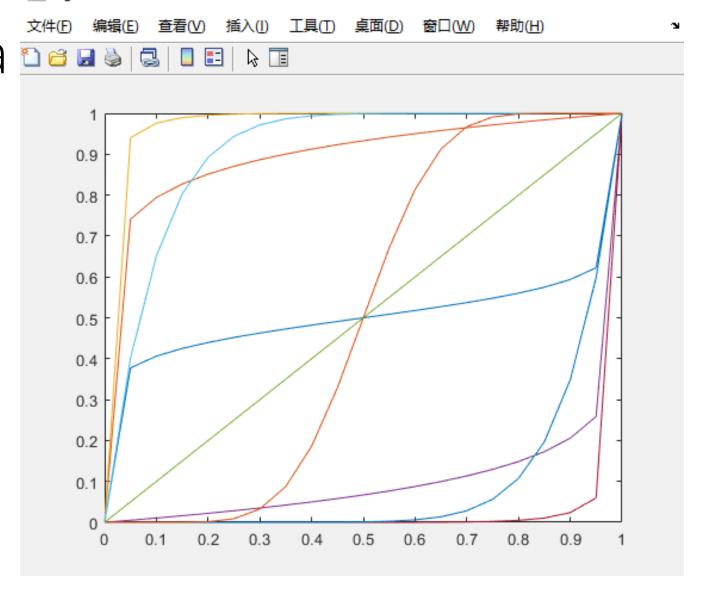
不完全 beta 函数为

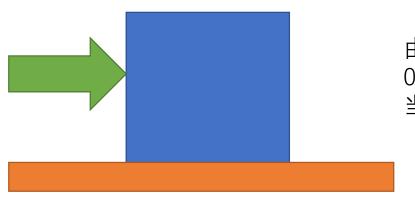
$$I_X(z, w) = \frac{1}{B(z, w)} \int_0^x t^{z-1} (1-t)^{w-1} dt$$

其中 B(z, w), 即 beta 函数, 定义为

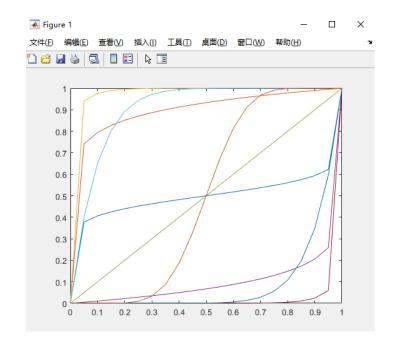
$$B(z, w) = \int_{0}^{1} t^{z-1} (1-t)^{w-1} dt = \frac{\Gamma(z)\Gamma(w)}{\Gamma(z+w)}$$

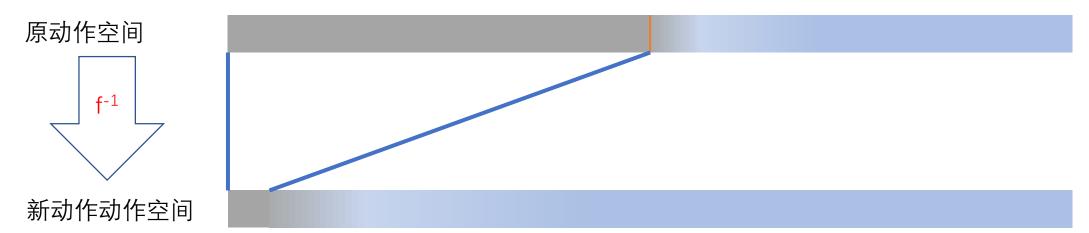
并且 Γ(z) 为 gamma 函数。





由于有摩擦力, 0-0.5 N的力, 小方块都不动 当力大于0.5N, 小方块才动





## Method

$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta) = -\mathbb{E}_{e \sim \pi_i(\cdot|s)} \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim P^i(\cdot|s,e)} \log P^{\pi_i}(e|s,s')$$

$$= -\mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_o(\cdot|s)} \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim P(\cdot|s,a)} \log P(a|s,s') \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right|$$

#### 最小化目标函数的理解:

1、考虑最特殊情况,如果P(a|s,s')非常小,那么说明a的冗余程度非常高,logP趋向于负无穷,这时  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial e}$  需要取一个较大值

#### Gradient

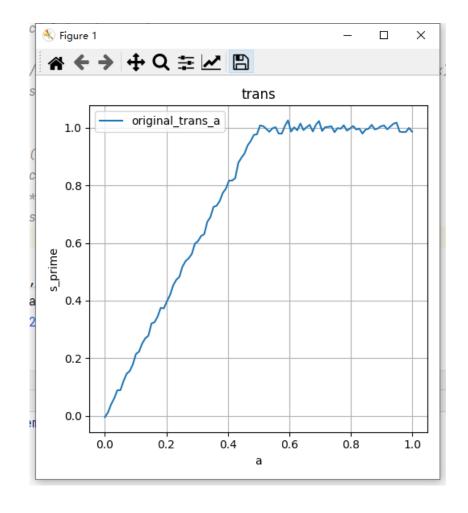
$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = -\mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_{o}(\cdot|s)} \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim P(\cdot|s,a)} \left\{ -\frac{\partial \log \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right|}{\partial \theta} \left[ \log P(a|s,s') + \log \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right| \right] + \frac{\partial \log \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right|}{\partial \theta} \right\}$$

$$= -\mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_{o}(\cdot|s)} \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim P(\cdot|s,a)} \left\{ \frac{\partial \log \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right|}{\partial \theta} \left[ 1 - \log P(a|s,s') - \log \left| \frac{\partial f(\theta,e)}{\partial e} \right| \right] \right\}$$

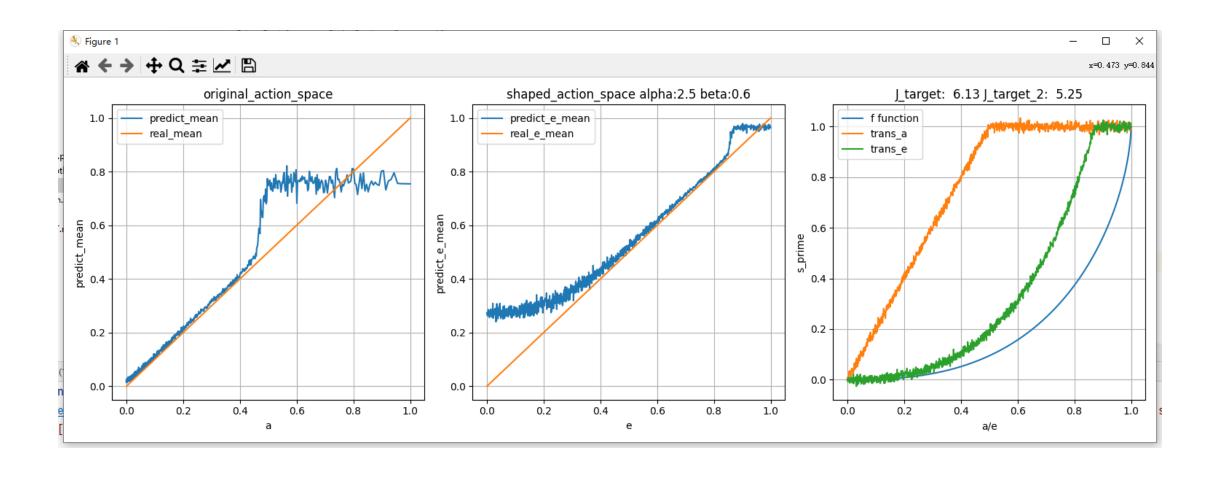
# 程序示例:

• 1、运行transition\_function.py, 查看当前的环境转移,为单步的 MDP,初始状态为0,动作0-1, 状态0-1

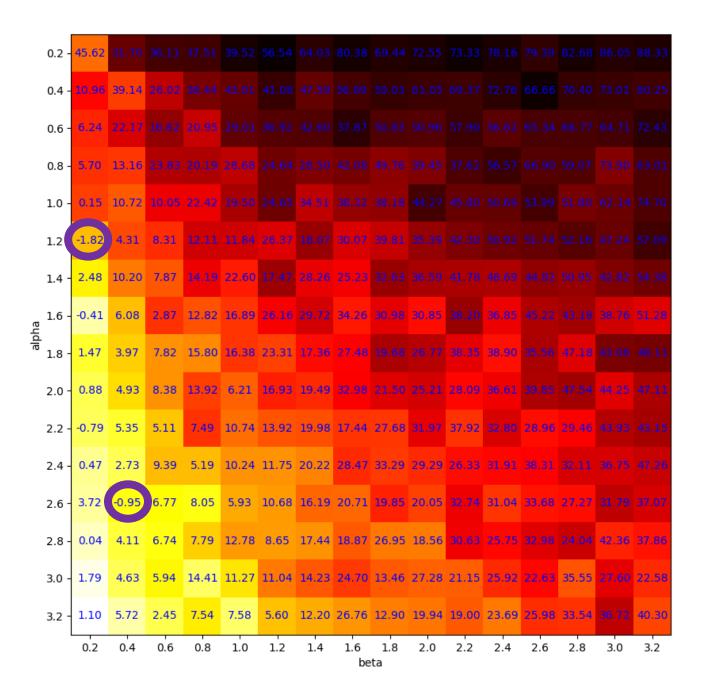
• 2、运行inverse\_dynamics.py,训练完成RealInvNetwork.pth。该网络输入为s和s',输出为真实的动作a(用一个正态分布拟合)。



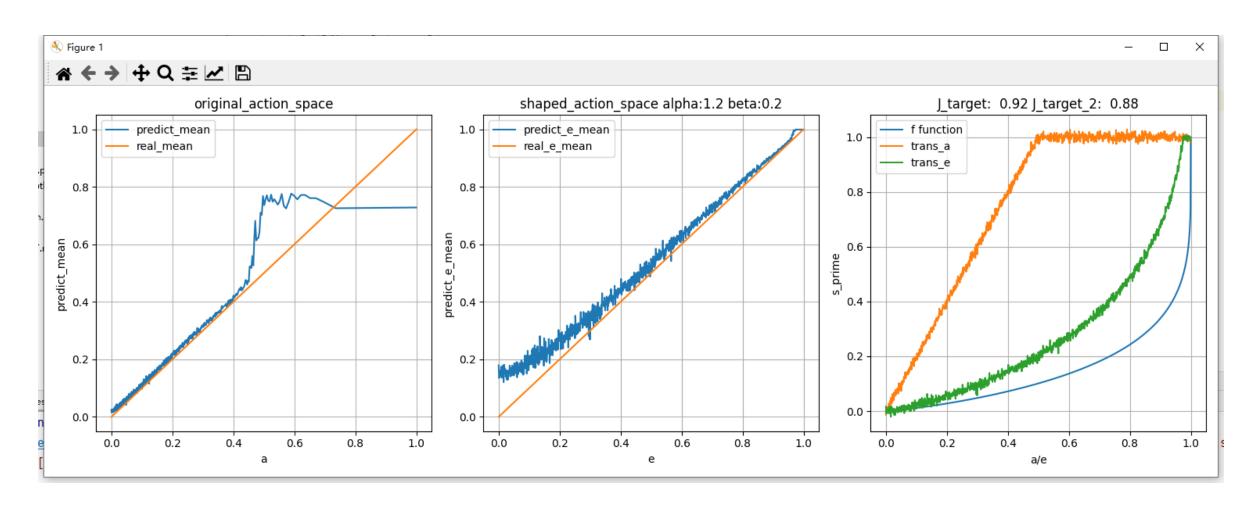
• 3、运行test\_inverse.py。最左边示意图是原来的动作空间下, inverse网络预测的a与真正的a之间的差异。因为该mdp在动作>0.5 之后的输出几乎一致,所以很难区别0.5-1.0之间的动作。



- 4、运行grid\_search.py 计算在alpha-beta取值不 同参数的情况下的目标 函数J的值,可以发现最 小值在 alpha=1.2,beta=0.2处取 得
- 5、运行ar\_train.py 利用简单的梯度方向进 行迭代训练,目标函数 逐渐下降,但是陷入局 部最优值alpha=2.6, beta=0.4



• 6、运行test\_inverse.py。查看不同参数下的f函数(最右图),以及均匀分布的e在不同的动作表征之后的状态转移(最右图),以及不同表征之后的预测误差



# 6、运行test\_inverse.py。查看不同参数下的f函数(最右图)以及均匀分布的e在不同的动作表征之后的状态转移(最右图),以及不同表征之后的预测误差(中间图)

