CS 188: Artificial Intelligence

Reinforcement Learning

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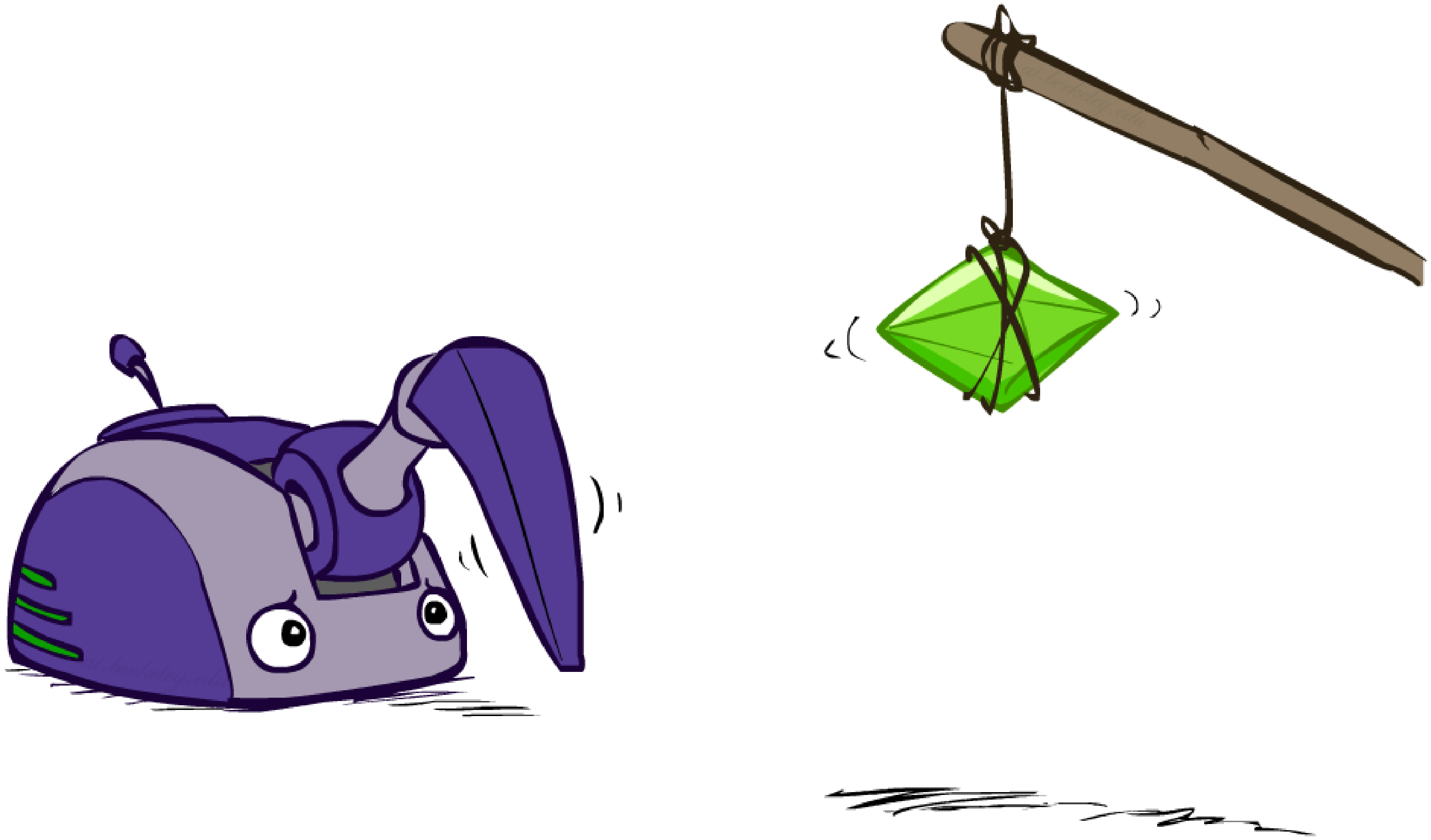
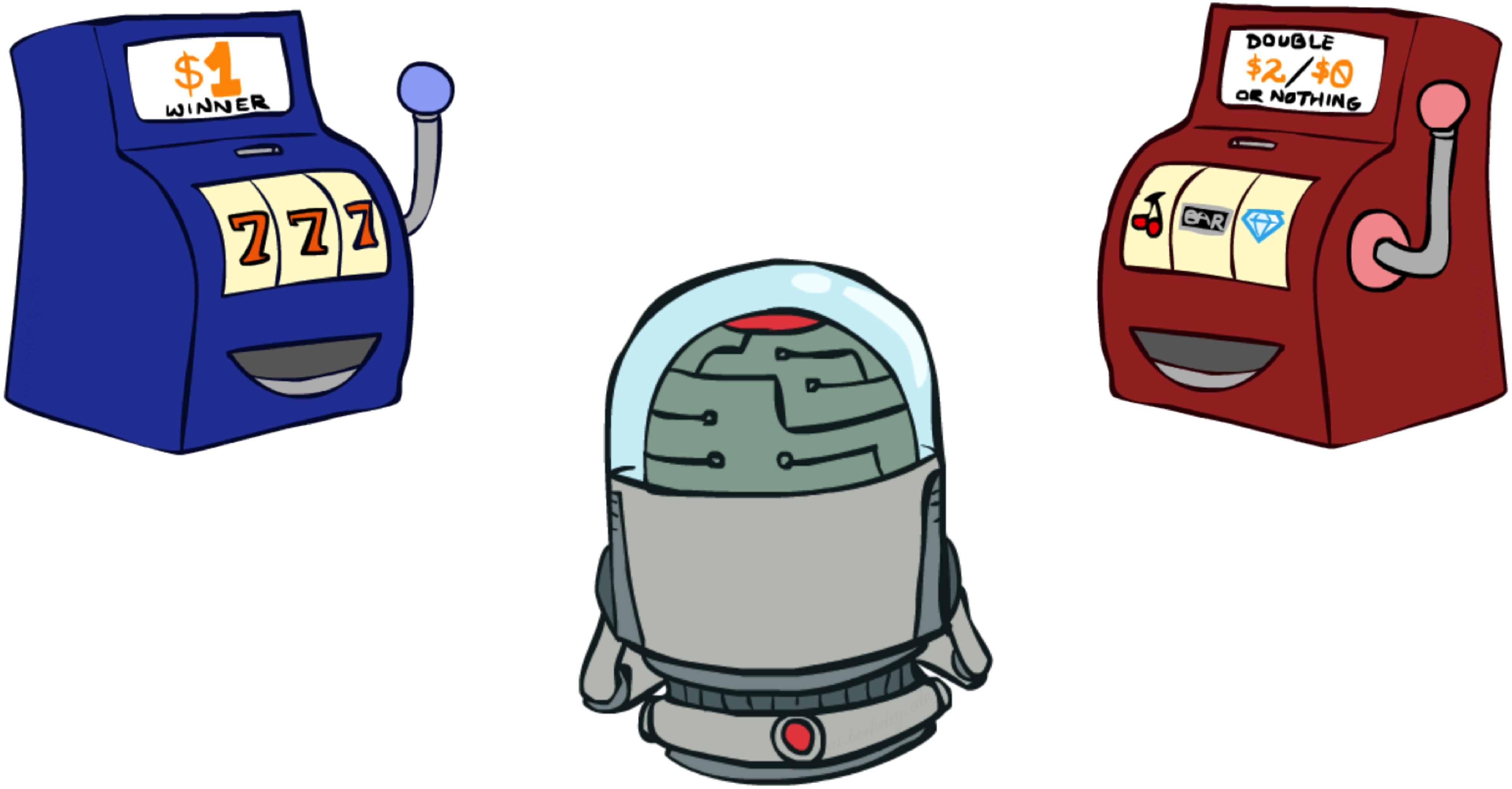
[Slides by Dan Klein, Pieter Abbeel, Anca Dragan. http://ai.berkeley.edu.]

Reinforcement Learning



Double Bandits



Double-Bandit MDP

- Actions: *Blue*, *Red*
- States: Win, Lose

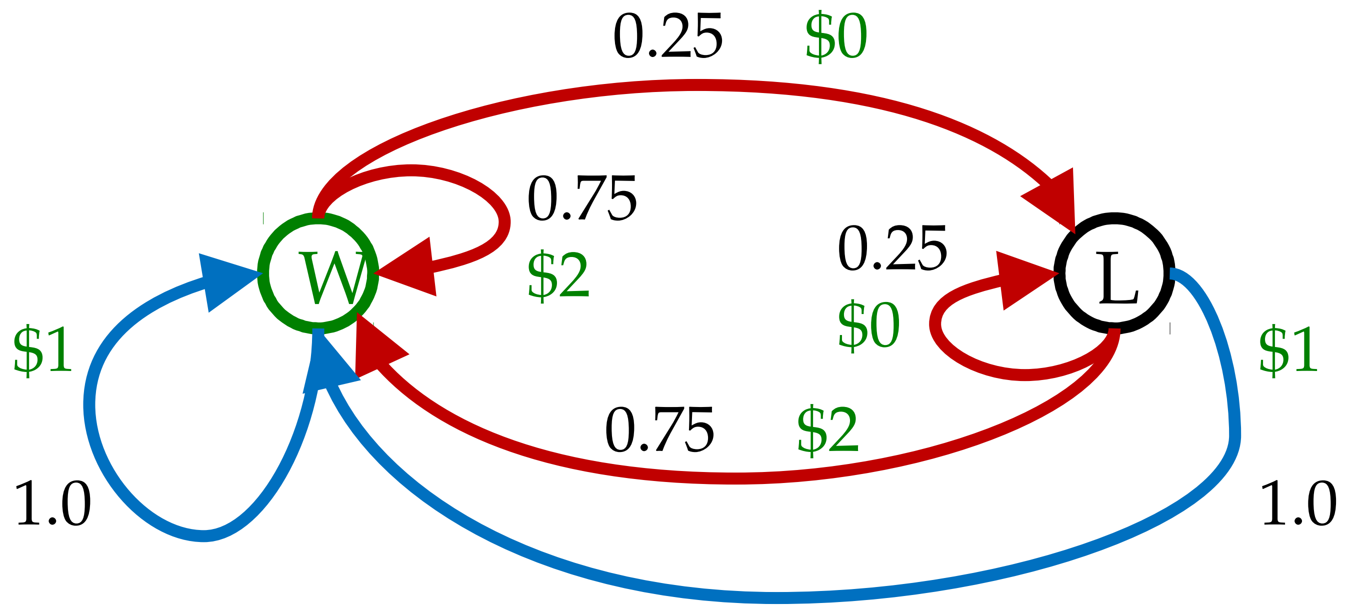
No discount
10 time steps
Both states have the same value

Offline Planning

- Solving MDPs is offline planning
  - You determine all quantities through computation
  - You need to know the details of the MDP
  - You do not actually play the game!

No discount
10 time steps
Both states have the same value

	Value
Play Red	15
Play Blue	10



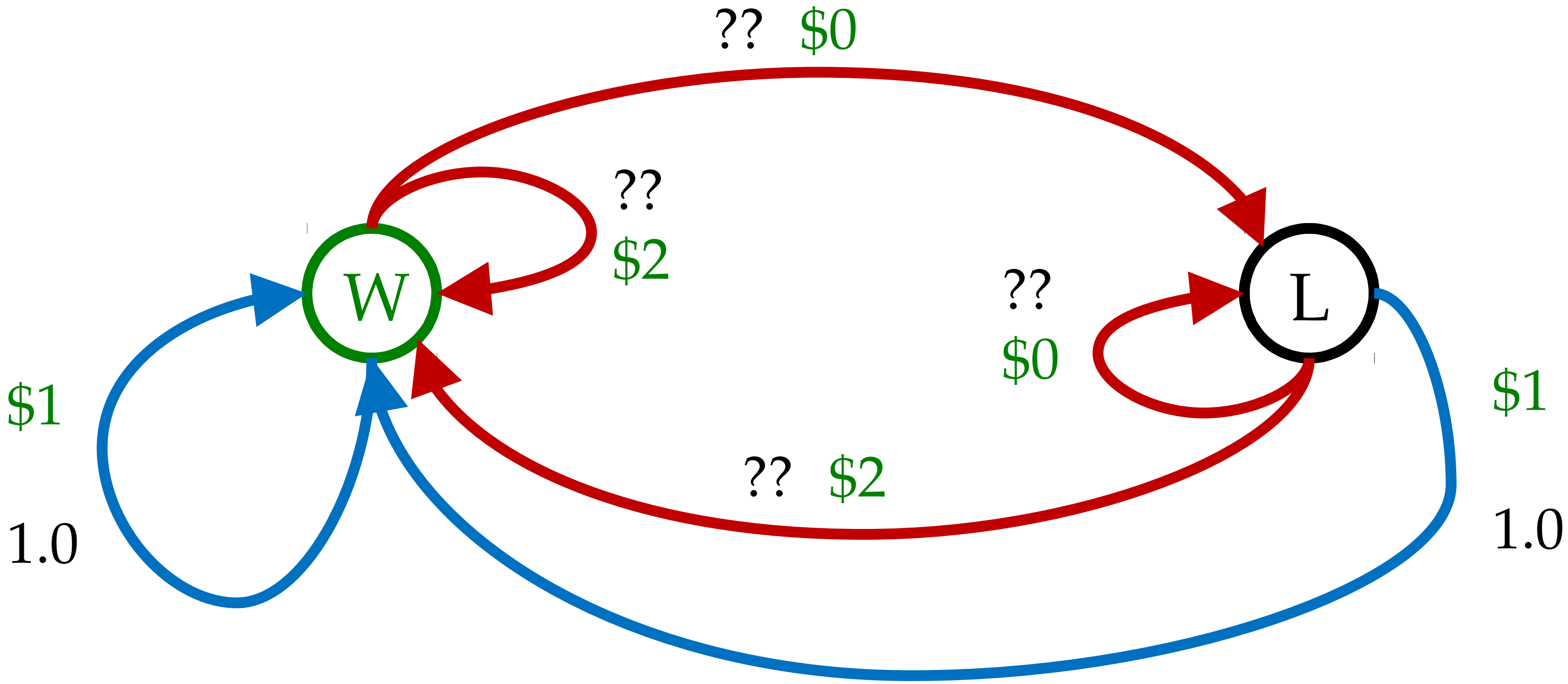
Let’s Play!

$2 $2 $0 $2 $2

$2 $2 $0 $0 $0

Online Planning

- Rules changed! Red's win chance is different.



Let's Play!

$0 $0 $0 $2 $0

$2 $0 $0 $0 $0

What Just Happened?

- That wasn't planning, it was learning!
  - Specifically, reinforcement learning
  - There was an MDP, but you couldn't solve it with just computat
  - You needed to actually act to figure it out

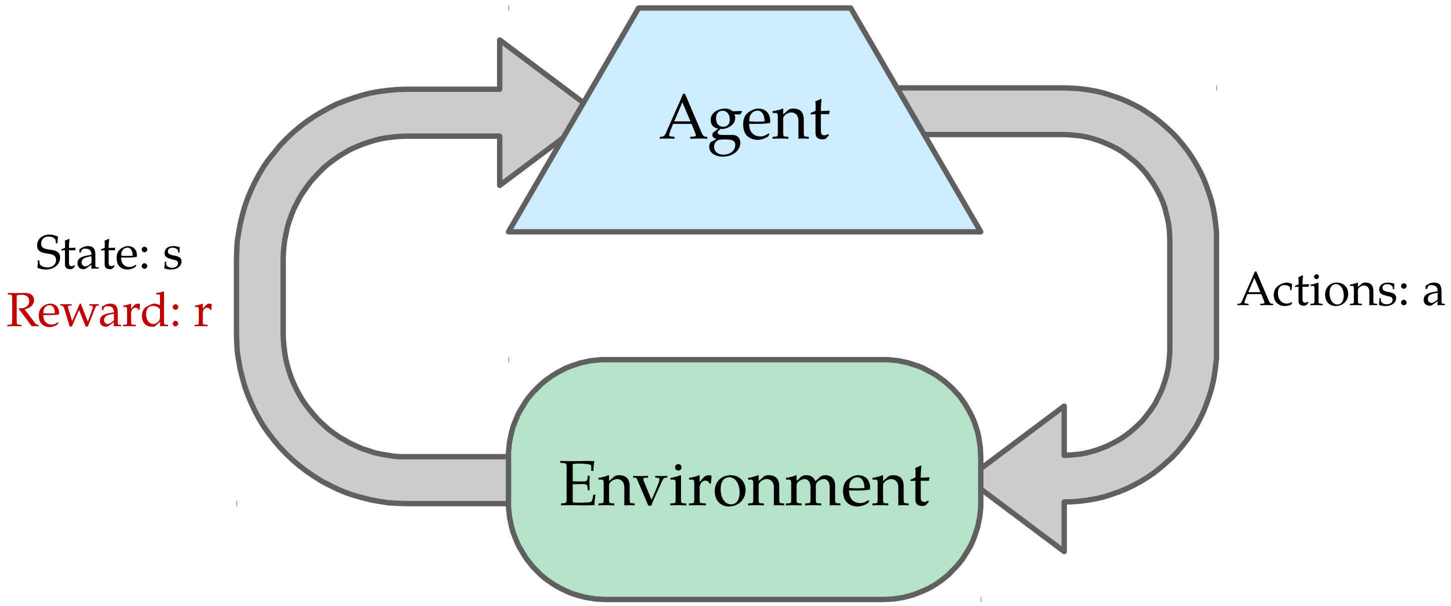
- Important ideas in reinforcement learning that came up
  - Exploration: you have to try unknown actions to get information
  - Exploitation: eventually, you have to use what you know
  - Regret: even if you learn intelligently, you make mistakes
  - Sampling: because of chance, you have to try things repeatedly
  - Difficulty: learning can be much harder than solving a known MDP

Reinforcement Learning

- Still assume a Markov decision process (MDP):
  - A set of states $s \in S$
  - A set of actions (per state) A
  - A model $T(s,a,s')$
  - A reward function $R(s,a,s')$
- Still looking for a policy $\pi(s)$

- New twist: don't know T or R
  - I.e. we don't know which states are good or what the actions do
  - Must actually try actions and states out to learn

Reinforcement Learning



- Basic idea:
  - Receive feedback in the form of rewards
  - Agent's utility is defined by the reward function
  - Must (learn to) act so as to maximize expected rewards
  - All learning is based on observed samples of outcomes!

Example: Learning to Walk

Initial

A Learning Trial

After Learning [1K Trials]

[Kohl and Stone, ICRA 2004]

Example: Learning to Walk

Initial

[Kohl and Stone, ICRA 2004]

[Video: AIBO WALK – initial]

Example: Learning to Walk

Training

[Kohl and Stone, ICRA 2004]

[Video: AIBO WALK – training]

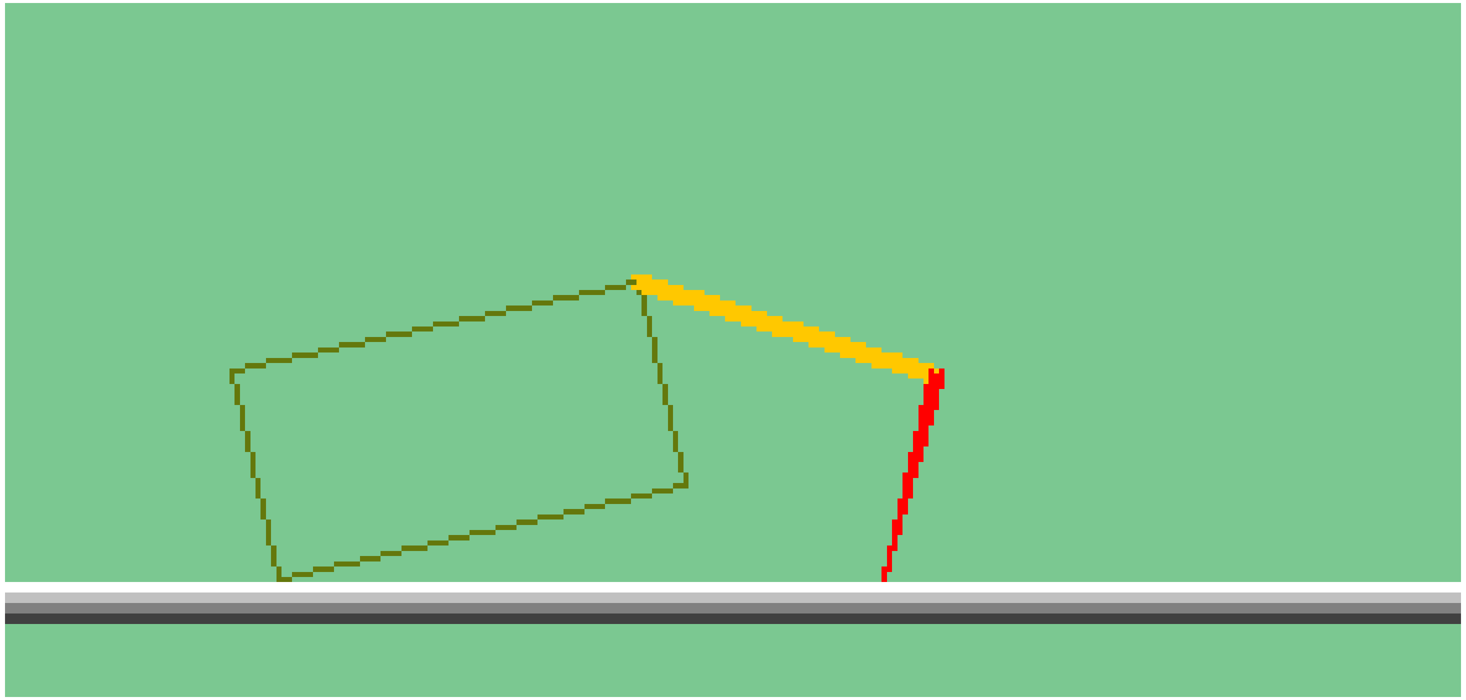
Example: Learning to Walk

Finished

[Kohl and Stone, ICRA 2004]

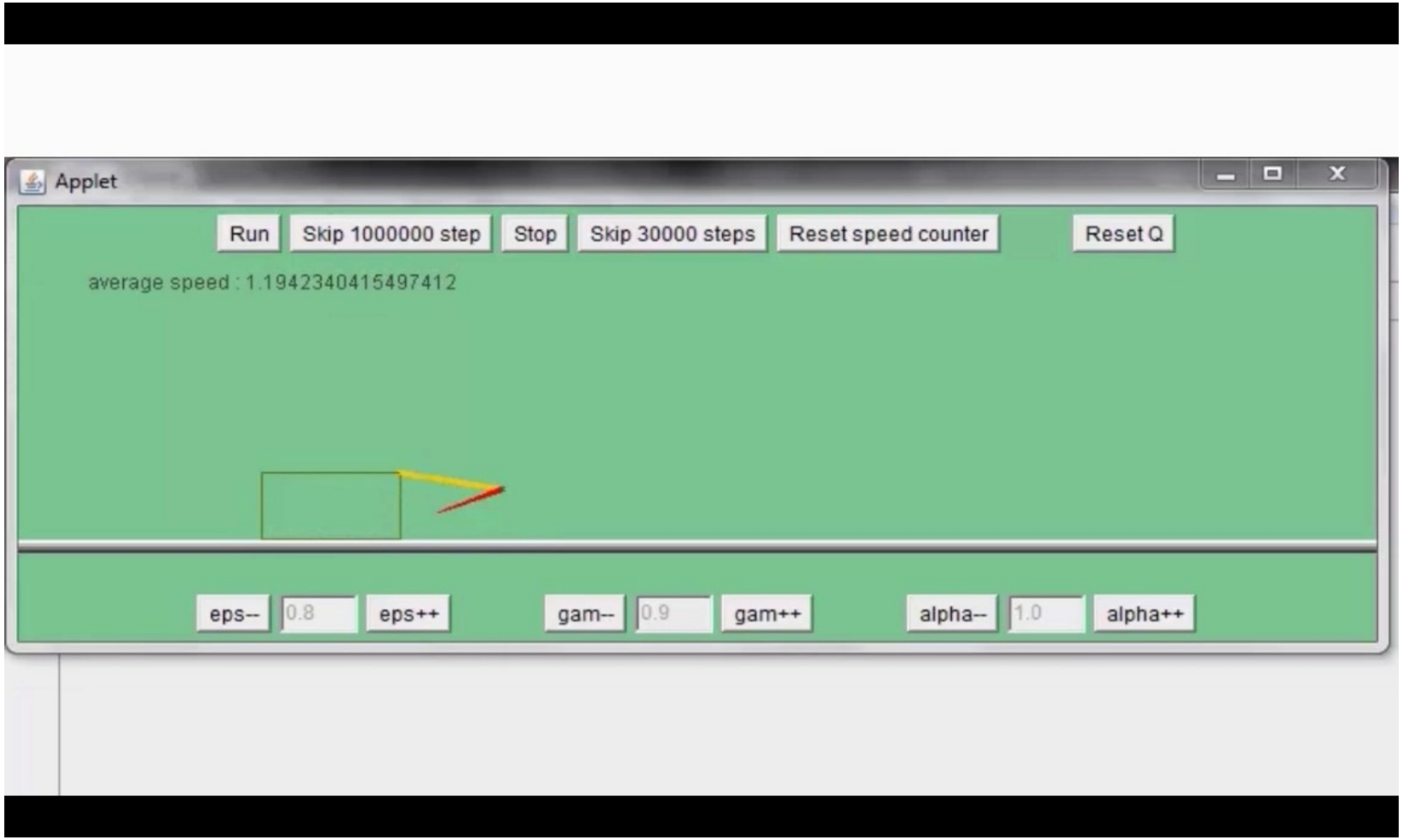
[Video: AIBO WALK – finished]

The Crawler!

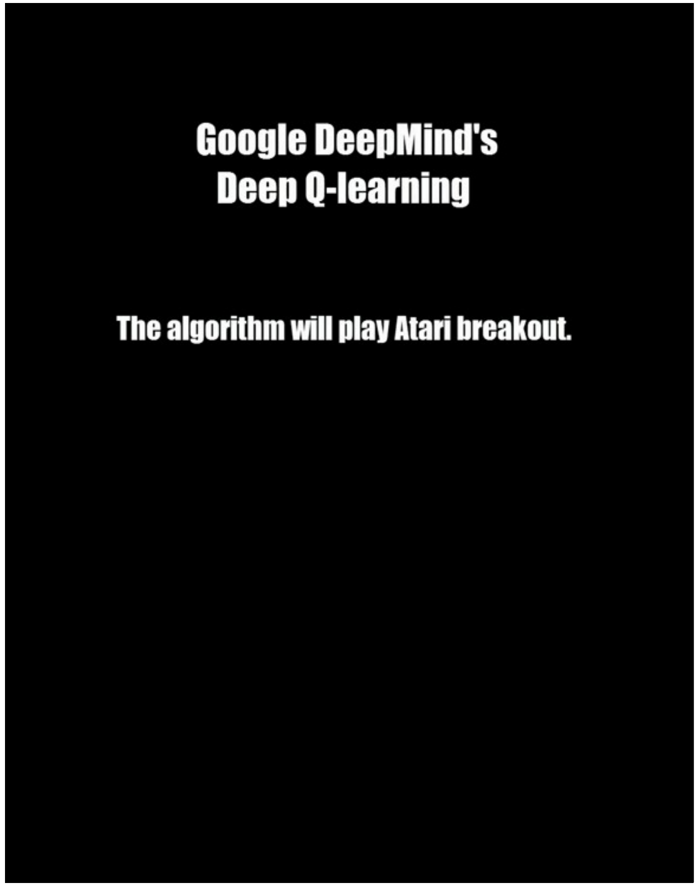


[Demo: Crawler Bot (L10D1)] [You, in Project 3]

Video of Demo Crawler Bot



DeepMind Atari (©Two Minute Lectures)

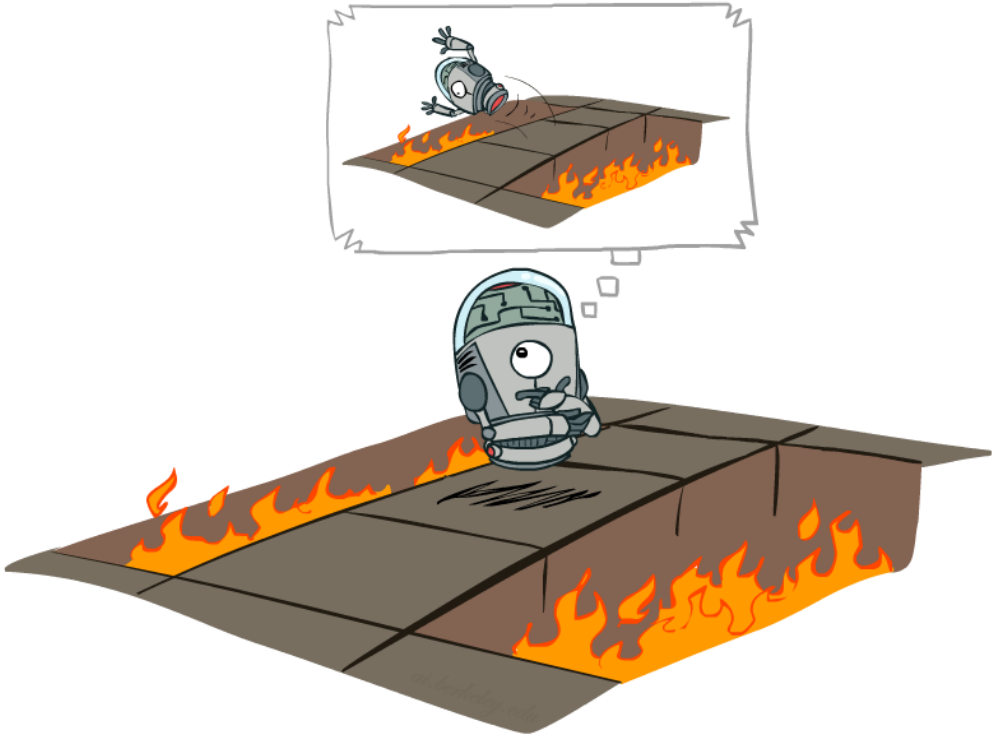


Reinforcement Learning

- Still assume a Markov decision process (MDP):
  - A set of states s ∈ S
  - A set of actions (per state) A
  - A model T(s,a,s')
  - A reward function R(s,a,s')
- Still looking for a policy π(s)

- New twist: don't know T or R
  - I.e. we don't know which states are good or what the actions do
  - Must actually try actions and states out to learn

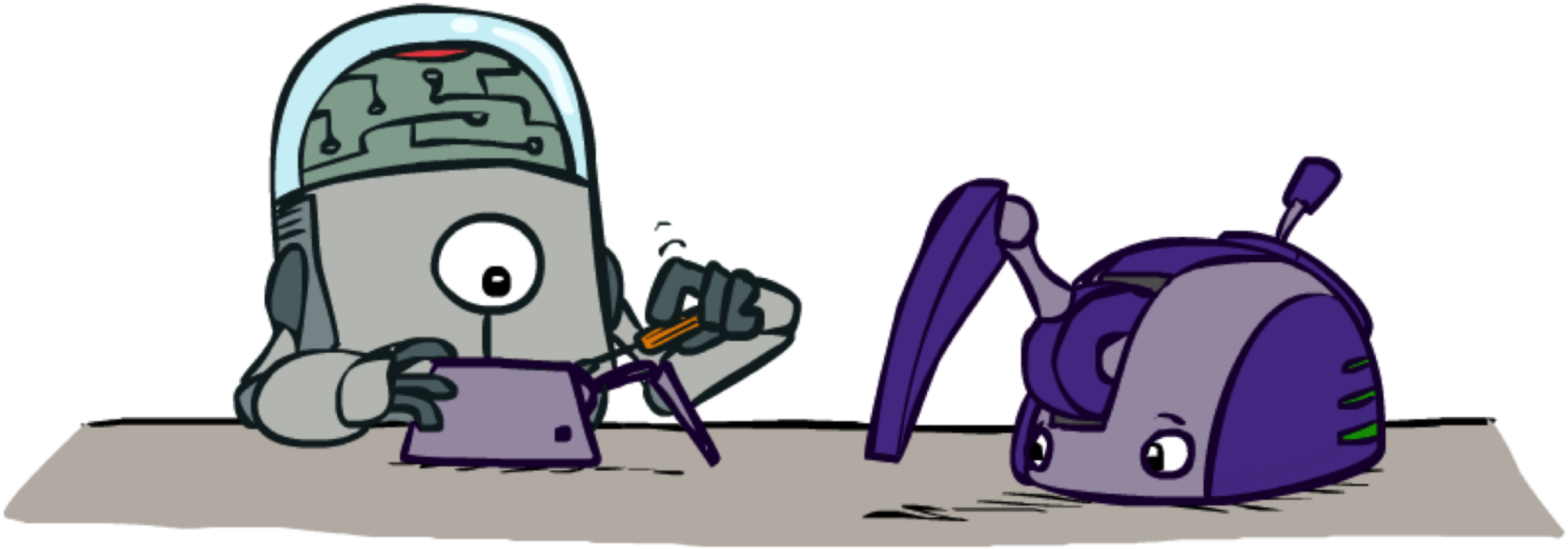
Offline (MDPs) vs. Online (RL)



Offline Solution

Online Learning

Model-Based Learning



Model-Based Learning

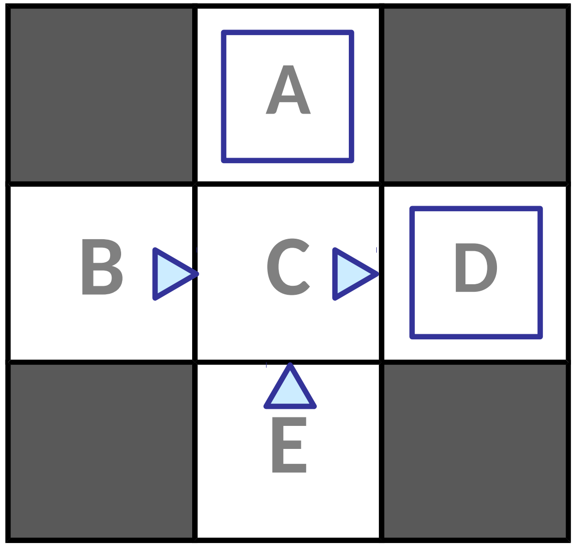
- Model-Based Idea:
  - Learn an approximate model based on experiences
  - Solve for values as if the learned model were correct

- Step 1: Learn empirical MDP model
  - Count outcomes s′ for each s, a $\widehat{T}(s,a,s')$
  - Normalize to give an estimate of
  - Discover each $\widehat{R}(s,a,s')$ when we experience (s, a, s′)

- Step 2: Solve the learned MDP
  - For example, use value iteration, as before

Example: Model-Based Learning

Input Policy π



Assume: $\gamma = 1$

Observed Episodes (Training)

Episode 1

B, east, C, -1
C, east, D, -1
D, exit, x, +10

Episode 2

B, east, C, -1
C, east, D, -1
D, exit, x, +10

Episode 3

E, north, C, -1
C, east, D, -1
D, exit, x, +10

Episode 4

E, north, C, -1
C, east, A, -1
A, exit, x, -10

Learned Model

$$\hat{T}(s, a, s')$$

T(B, east, C) = 1.00
T(C, east, D) = 0.75
T(C, east, A) = 0.25
…

$$\hat{R}(s, a, s')$$

R(B, east, C) = -1
R(C, east, D) = -1
R(D, exit, x) = +10
…

Example: Expected Age

Goal: Compute expected age of cs188 students

Known P(A)

$$E[A] = \sum_a P(a) \cdot a \qquad = 0.35 \times 20 + \ldots$$

Without P(A), instead collect samples [a_1, a_2, … a_N]

Unknown P(A): “Model Based”

$$\hat{P}(a) = \frac{\text{num}(a)}{N}$$

$$E[A] \approx \sum_a \hat{P}(a) \cdot a$$

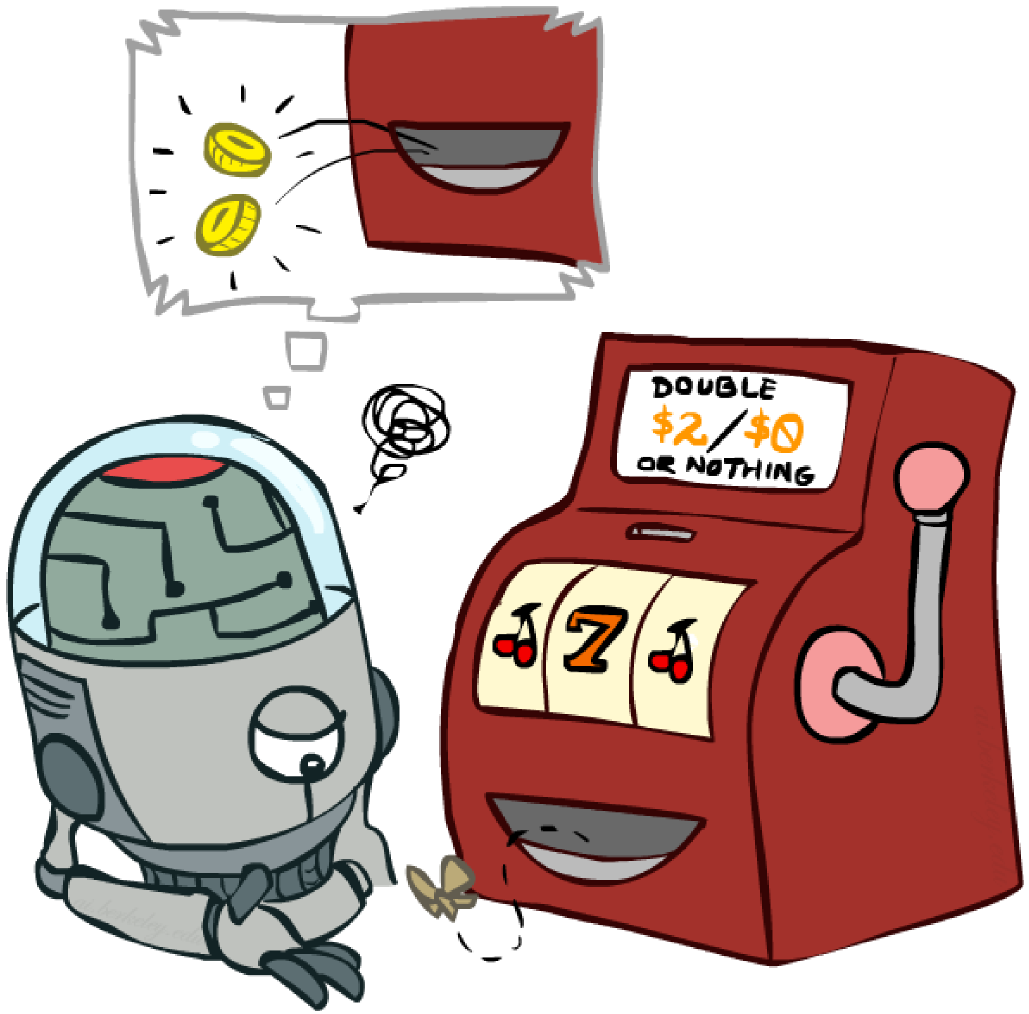
Why does this work? Because eventually you learn the right model.

Unknown P(A): “Model Free”

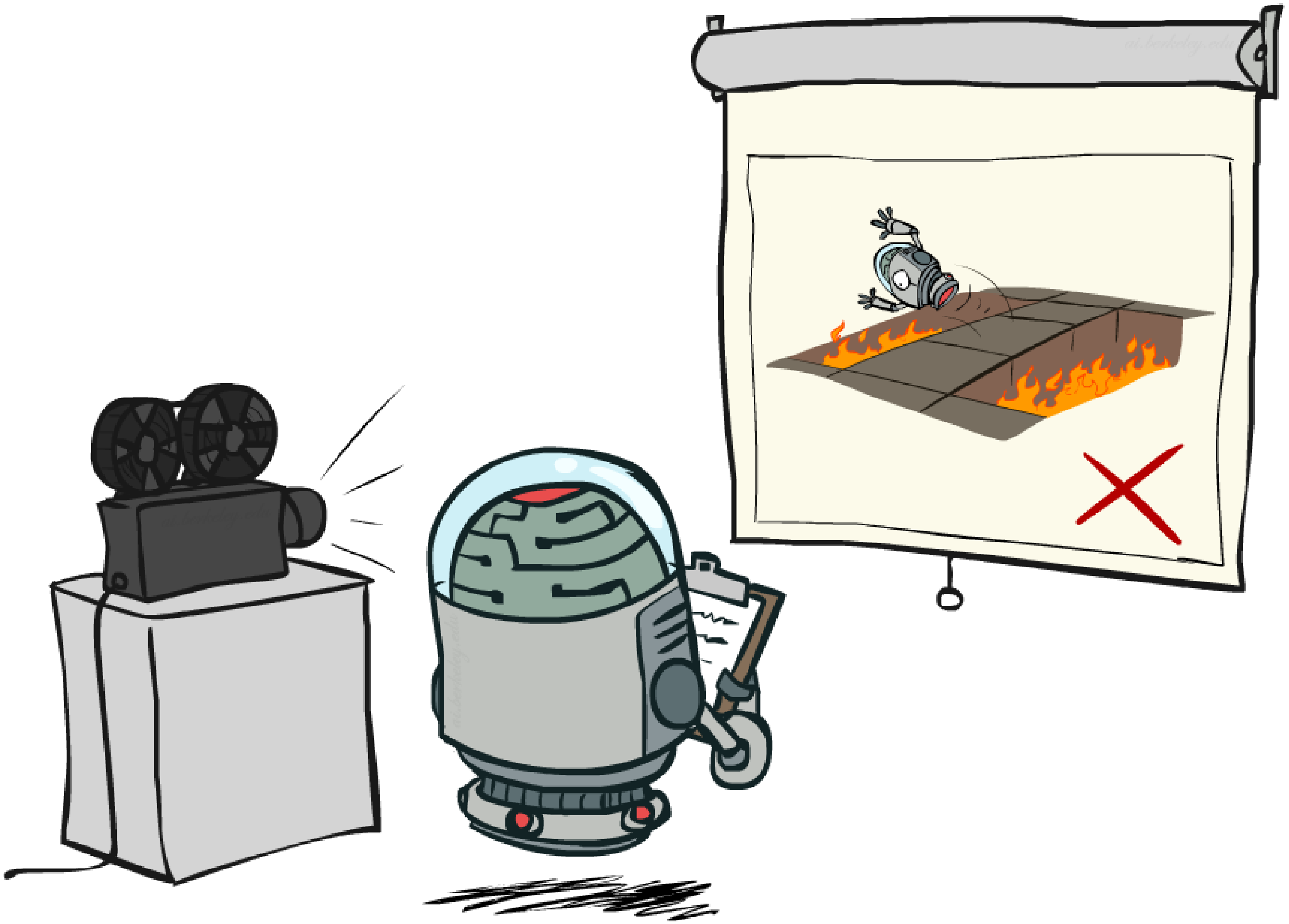
$$E[A] \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_i a_i$$

Why does this work? Because samples appear with the right frequencies.

Model-Free Learning

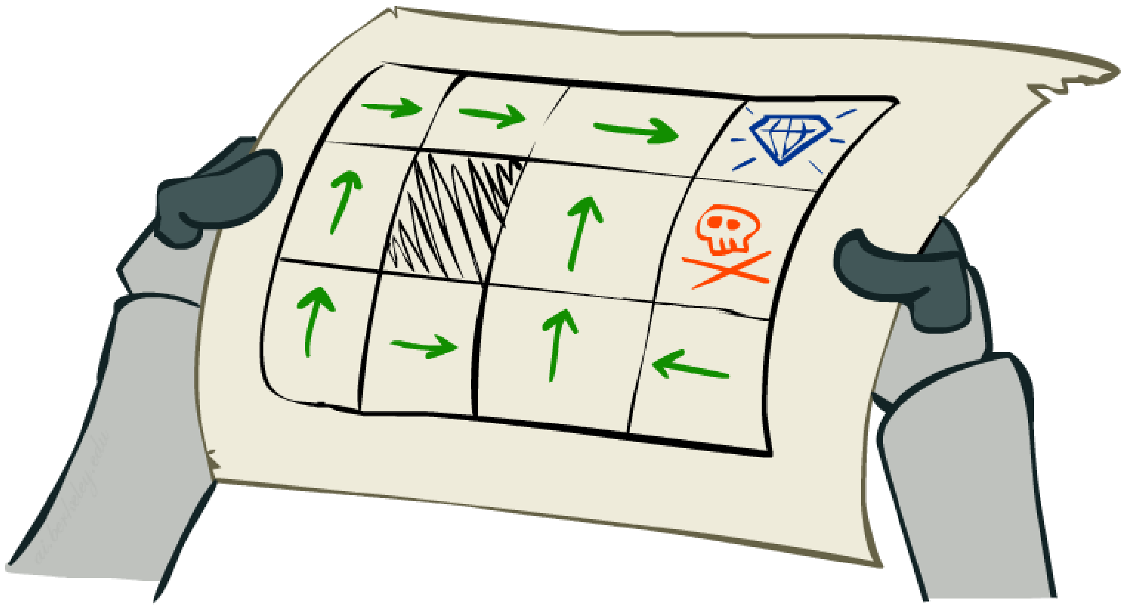


Passive Reinforcement Learning



Passive Reinforcement Learning

- Simplified task: policy evaluation
  - Input: a fixed policy $\pi(s)$
  - You don't know the transitions $T(s,a,s')$
  - You don't know the rewards $R(s,a,s')$
  - Goal: learn the state values



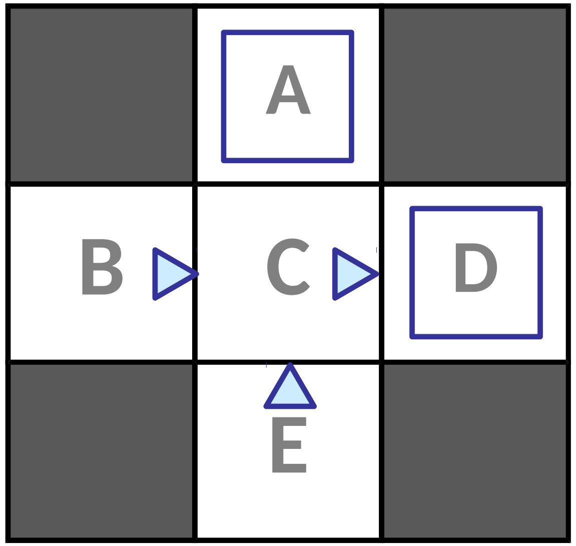
- In this case:
  - Learner is "along for the ride"
  - No choice about what actions to take
  - Just execute the policy and learn from experience
  - This is NOT offline planning! You actually take actions in the world.

Direct Evaluation

- Goal: Compute values for each state under π
- Idea: Average together observed sample values
  - Act according to π
  - Every time you visit a state, write down what the sum of discounted rewards turned out to be
  - Average those samples
- This is called direct evaluation

Example: Direct Evaluation

Input Policy π



Assume: $\gamma = 1$

Observed Episodes (Training)

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B, east, C, -1
C, east, D, -1
D, exit, x, +10

Episode 2

B, east, C, -1
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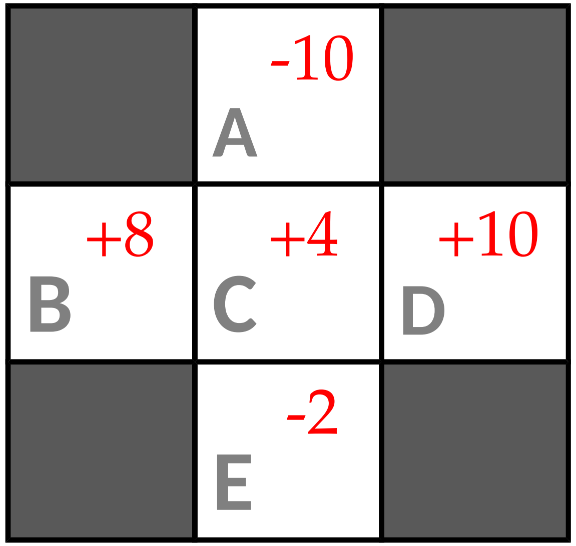
Episode 3

E, north, C, -1
C, east, D, -1
D, exit, x, +10

Episode 4

E, north, C, -1
C, east, A, -1
A, exit, x, -10

Output Values

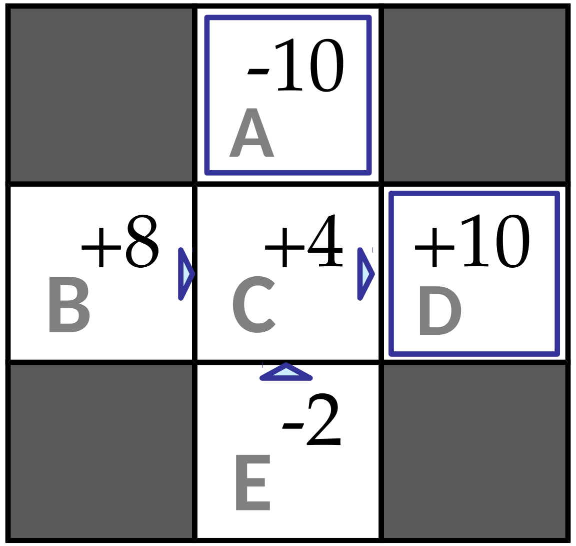


Problems with Direct Evaluation

- What's good about direct evaluation?
  - It's easy to understand
  - It doesn't require any knowledge of T, R
  - It eventually computes the correct average values, using just sample transitions

- What bad about it?
  - It wastes information about state connections
  - Each state must be learned separately
  - So, it takes a long time to learn

Output Values



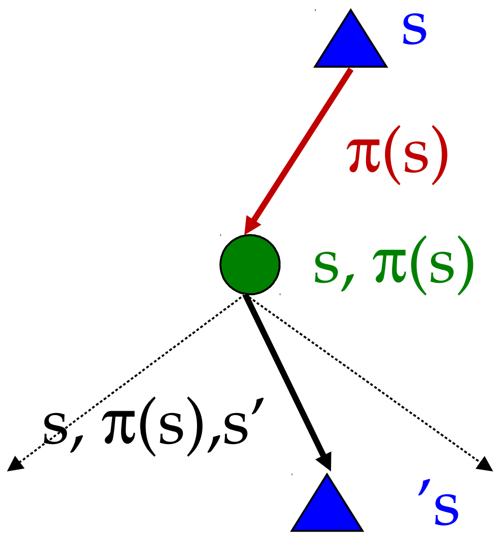
If B and E both go to C under this policy, how can their values be different?

Why Not Use Policy Evaluation?

- Simplified Bellman updates calculate V for a fixed policy:
  - Each round, replace V with a one-step-look-ahead layer over V

$$V_0^\pi(s) = 0$$

$$V_{k+1}^\pi(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s,\pi(s),s')[R(s,\pi(s),s') + \gamma V_k^\pi(s')]$$



  - This approach fully exploited the connections between the states
  - Unfortunately, we need T and R to do it!

- Key question: how can we do this update to V without knowing T and R?
  - In other words, how to we take a weighted average without knowing the weights?

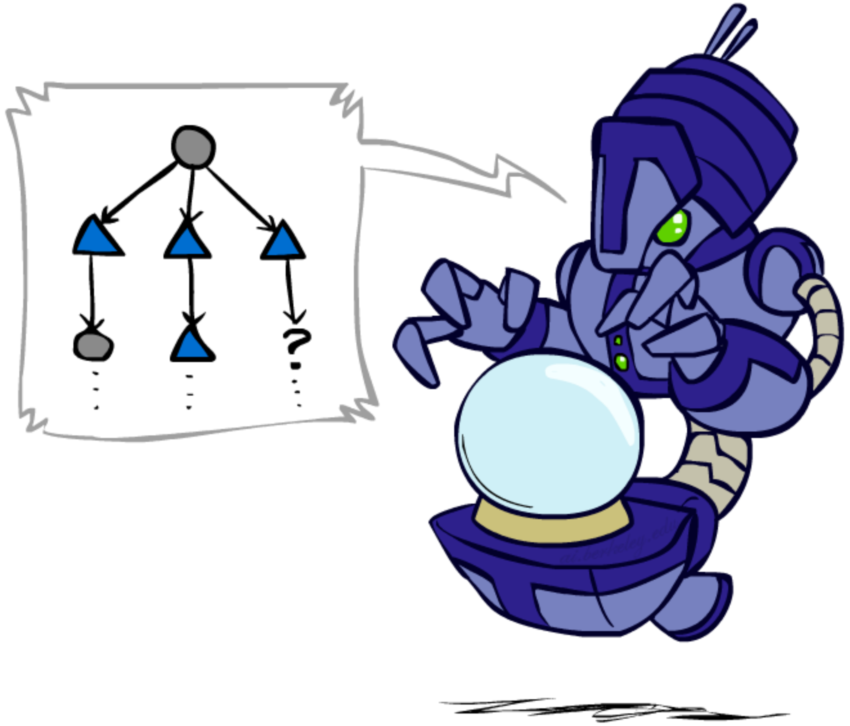
Sample-Based Policy Evaluation?

- We want to improve our estimate of V by computing these averages:

$$V^{\pi}_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s,\pi(s),s')[R(s,\pi(s),s') + \gamma V^{\pi}_{k}(s')]$$

- Idea: Take samples of outcomes s′ (by doing the action!) and average

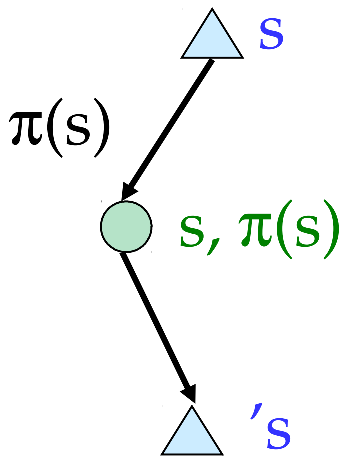
$$sample_1 = R(s,\pi(s),s'_1) + \gamma V^{\pi}_{k}(s'_1)$$
$$sample_2 = R(s,\pi(s),s'_2) + \gamma V^{\pi}_{k}(s'_2)$$
$$\ldots$$
$$sample_n = R(s,\pi(s),s'_n) + \gamma V^{\pi}_{k}(s'_n)$$



$$V^{\pi}_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i} sample_i$$

Temporal Difference Learning

- Big idea: learn from every experience!
  - Update V(s) each time we experience a transition (s, a, s', r)
  - Likely outcomes s' will contribute updates more often



- Temporal difference learning of values
  - Policy still fixed, still doing evaluation!
  - Move values toward value of whatever successor occurs: running average

Sample of V(s): $sample = R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V^{\pi}(s')$

Update to V(s): $V^{\pi}(s) \leftarrow (1-\alpha)V^{\pi}(s) + (\alpha) sample$

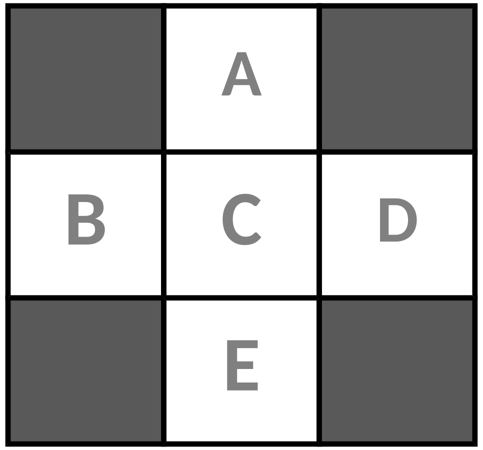
Same update: $V^{\pi}(s) \leftarrow V^{\pi}(s) + \alpha(sample - V^{\pi}(s))$

Exponential Moving Average

- Exponential moving average
  - The running interpolation update: $\bar{x}_n = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \bar{x}_{n-1} + \alpha \cdot x_n$
  - Makes recent samples more important
  - Forgets about the past (distant past values were wrong anyway)
- Decreasing learning rate (alpha) can give converging averages

Example: Temporal Difference Learning

States

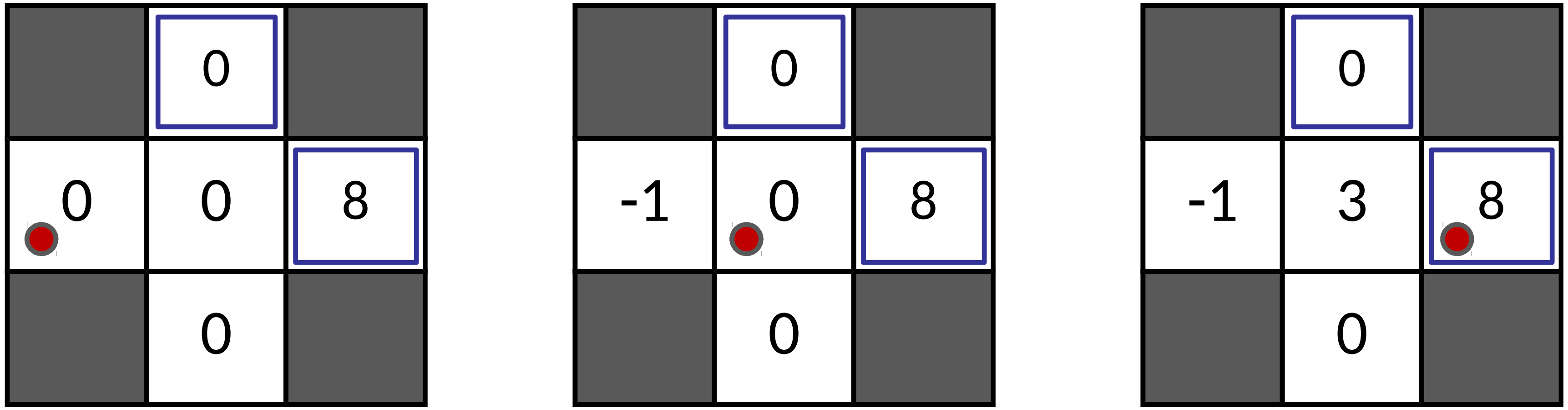


Assume: $\gamma = 1$, $\alpha = 1/2$

Observed Transitions

B, east, C, -2

C, east, D, -2



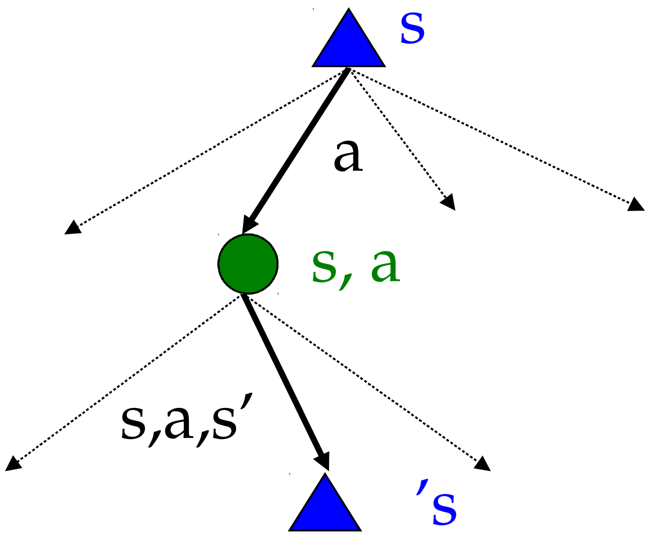
$$V^{\pi}(s) \leftarrow (1-\alpha)V^{\pi}(s) + \alpha\left[R(s,\pi(s),s') + \gamma V^{\pi}(s')\right]$$

Problems with TD Value Learning

- TD value leaning is a model-free way to do policy evaluation, mimicking Bellman updates with running sample averages
- However, if we want to turn values into a (new) policy, we're sunk:

$$\pi(s) = \arg\max_a Q(s,a)$$

$$Q(s,a) = \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s')\left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V(s')\right]$$



- Idea: learn Q-values, not values
- Makes action selection model-free too!

Detour: Q-Value Iteration

- Value iteration: find successive (depth-limited) values
  - Start with $V_0(s) = 0$, which we know is right
  - Given V_k, calculate the depth k+1 values for all states:

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$

- But Q-values are more useful, so compute them instead
  - Start with $Q_0(s,a) = 0$, which we know is right
  - Giv

$$Q_{k+1}(s,a) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_k(s',a') \right]$$

Q-Learning

- Q-Learning: sample-based Q-value iteration

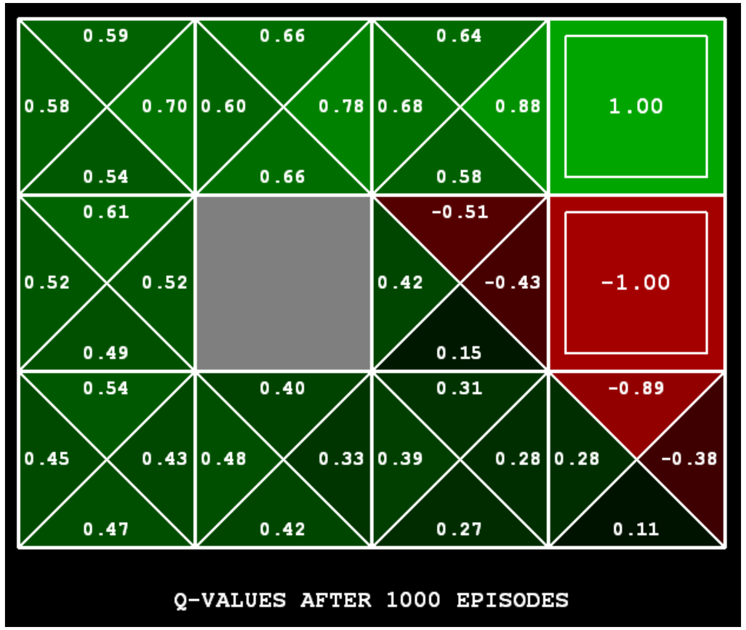
$$Q_{k+1}(s,a) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_k(s',a') \right]$$

- Learn Q(s,a) values as you go
  - Receive a sample (s,a,s',r)
  - Consider your old estimate: $Q(s,a)$
  - Consider your new sample estimate:

$$sample = R(s,a,s') + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s',a')$$

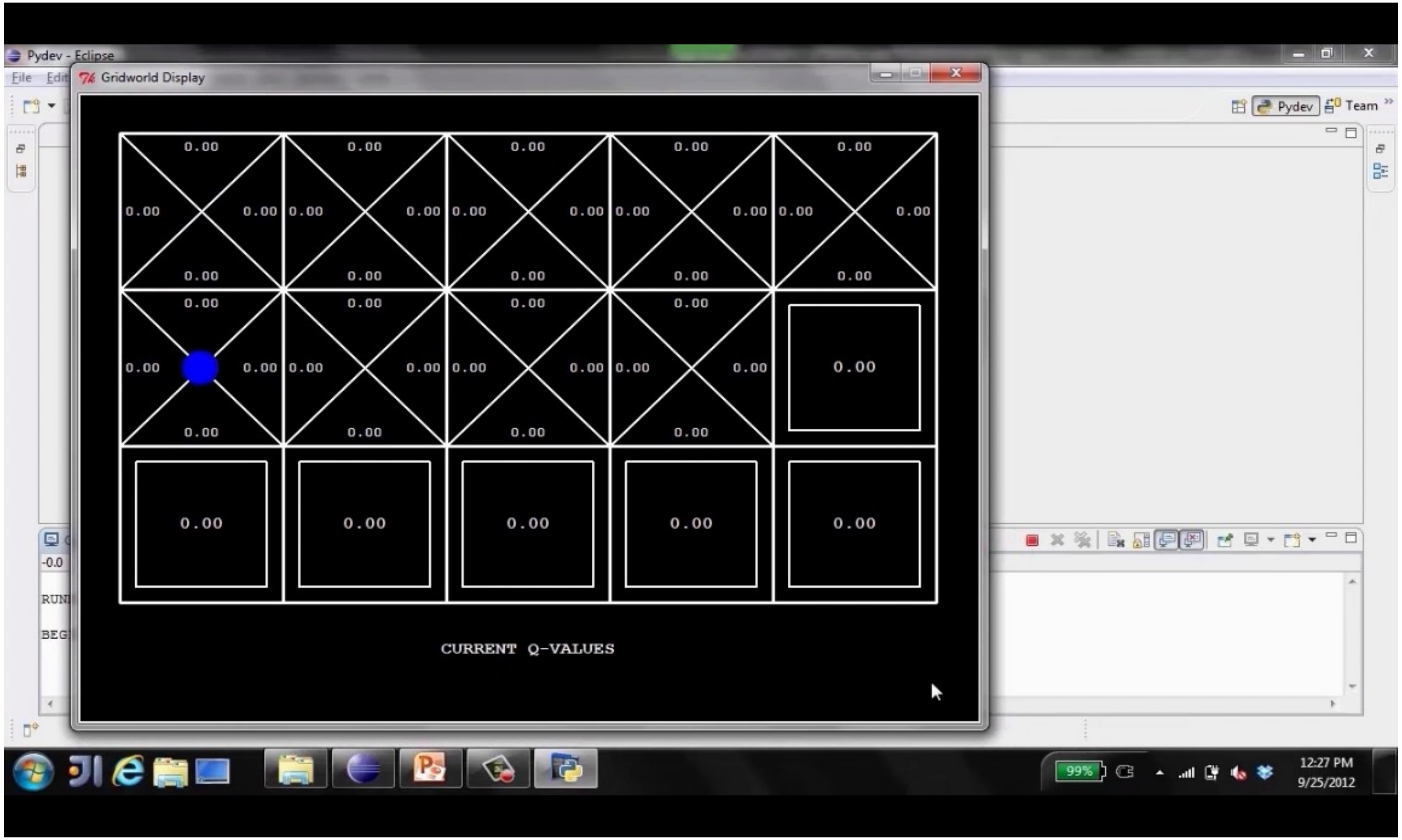
  - Incorporate the new estimate into a running average:

$$Q(s,a) \leftarrow (1-\alpha) Q(s,a) + (\alpha) \left[sample \right]$$

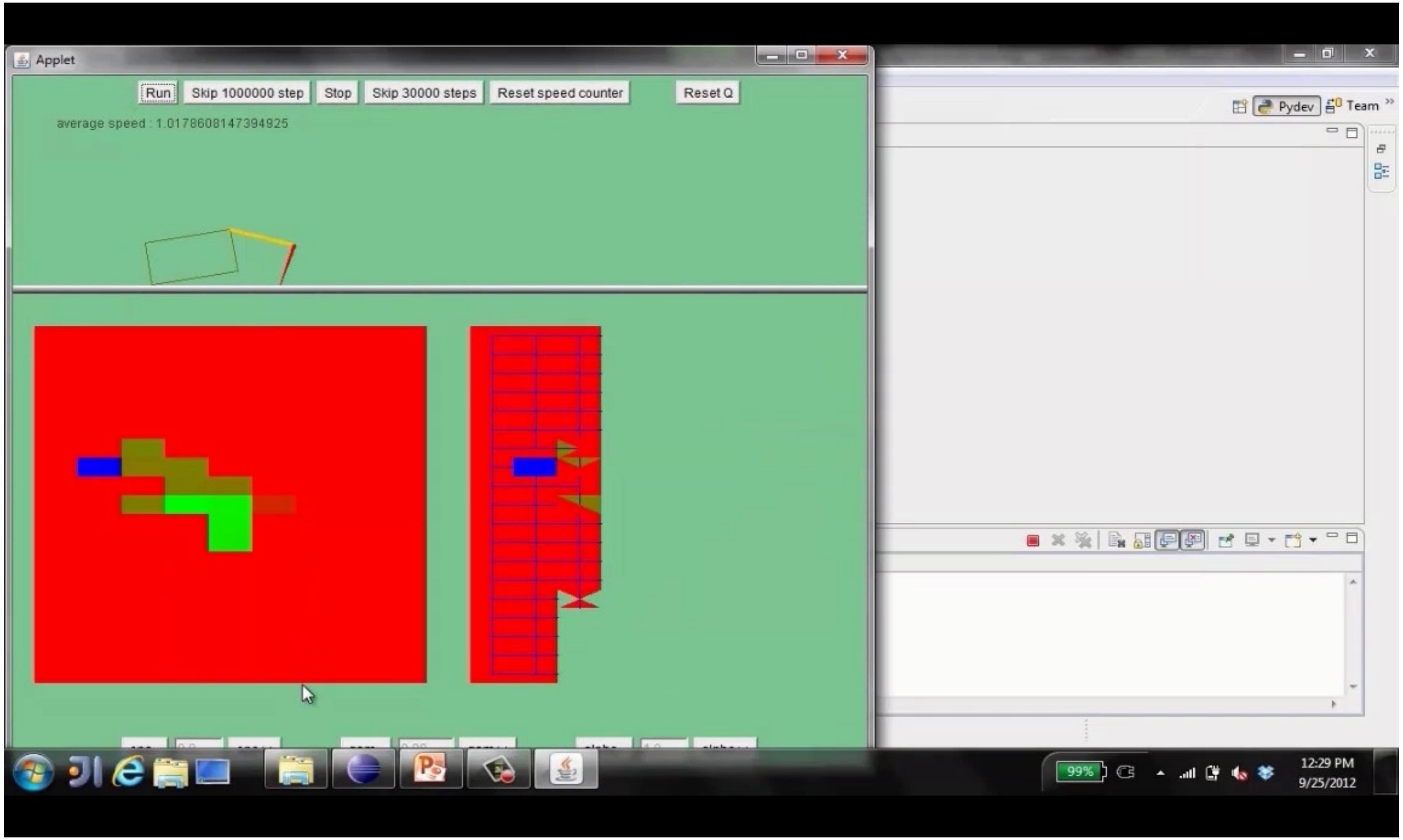


[Demo: Q-learning – gridworld (L10D2)]
[Demo: Q-learning – crawler (L10D3)]

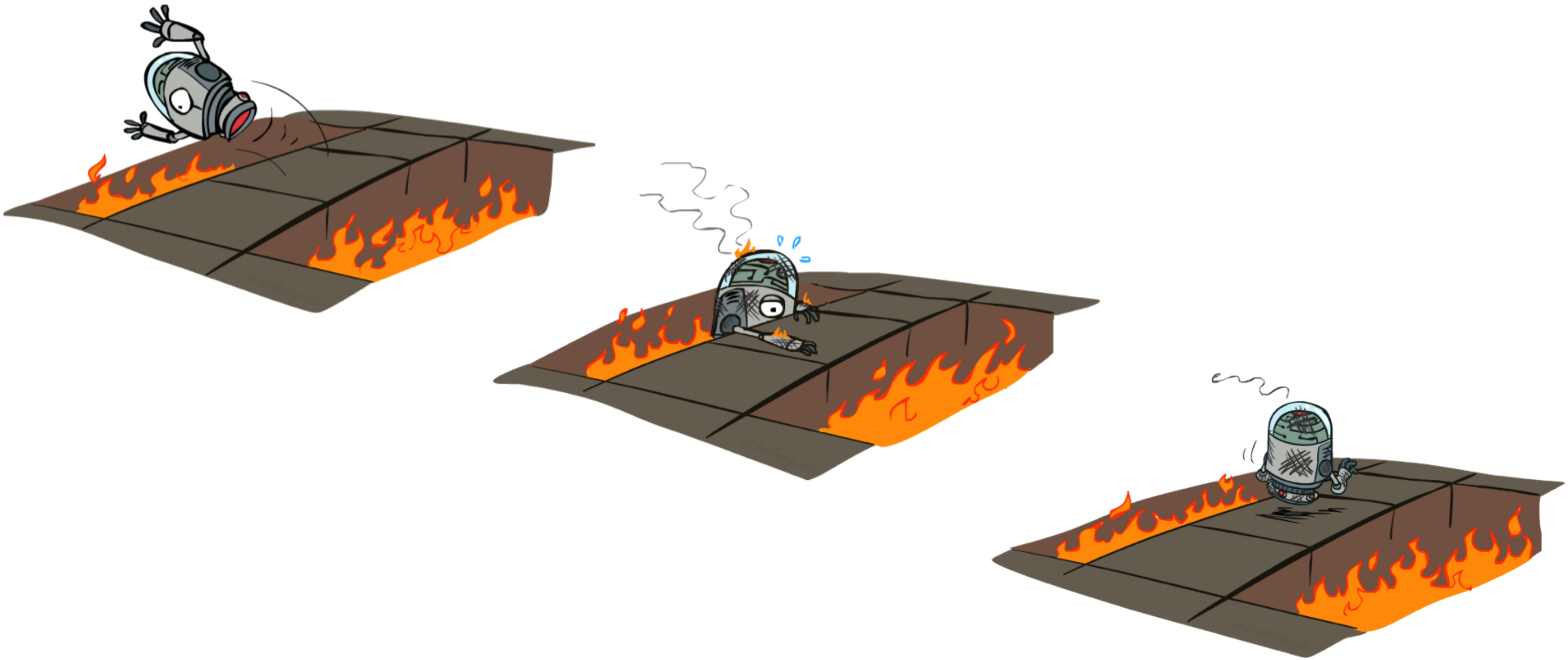
Video of Demo Q-Learning -- Gridworld



Video of Demo Q-Learning -- Crawler

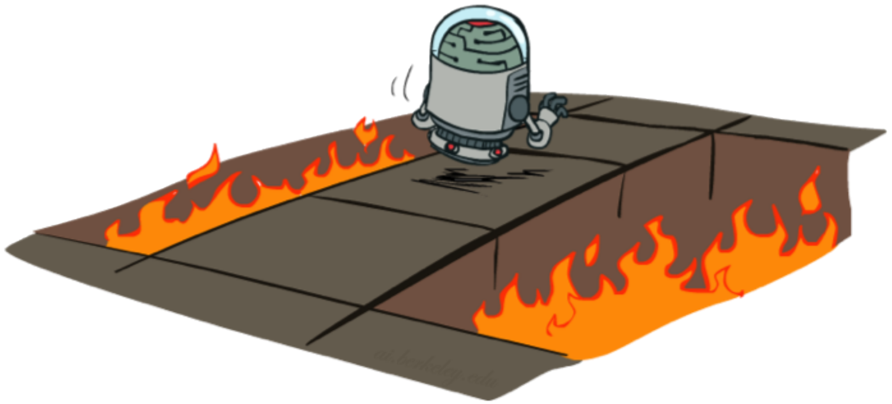


Active Reinforcement Learning



Q-Learning: act according to current optimal (and also explore…)

- Full reinforcement learning: optimal policies (like value iteration)
  - You don't know the transitions T(s,a,s')
  - You don't know the rewards R(s,a,s')
  - You choose the actions now
  - Goal: learn the optimal policy / values



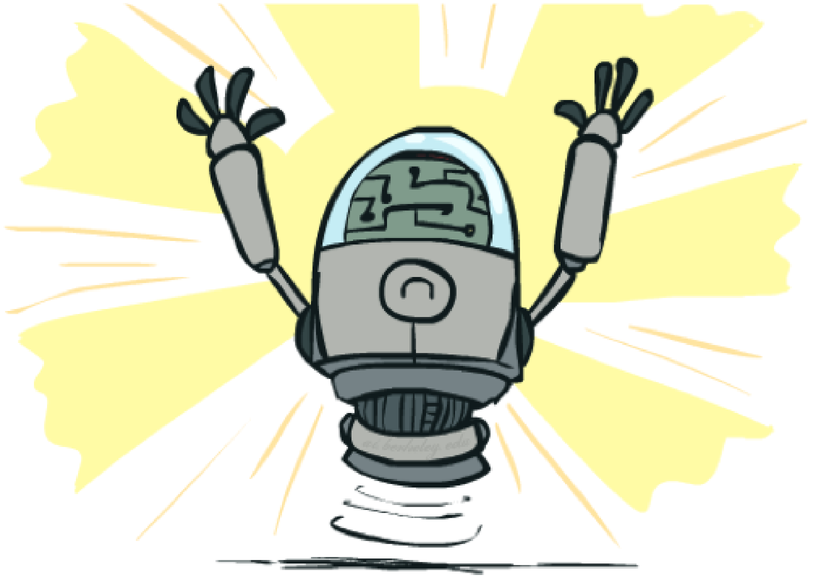
- In this case:
  - Learner makes choices!
  - Fundamental tradeoff: exploration vs. exploitation
  - This is NOT offline planning! You actually take actions in the world and find out what happens…

Q-Learning Properties

- Amazing result: Q-learning converges to optimal policy -- even if you're acting suboptimally!

- This is called off-policy learning

- Caveats:
  - You have to explore enough
  - You have to eventually make the learning rate small enough
  - … but not decrease it too quickly
  - Basically, in the limit, it doesn't matter how you select actions (!)



Discussion: Model-Based vs Model-Free RL