## MineRL Study Summay

## PPO (Proximal Policy Optimization)

PPO (Proximal Policy Optimization) 算法是一种改进过的policy gradient算法。通常的policy gradient 算法对于stepsize选择非常敏感,如果stepsize太小,优化会很慢,而如果stepsize太大,信号可能会淹没在噪声中,比较难得到好的结果。

在PPO 算法中引入了K-L 散度作为loss function 中的一项作为约束来控制每次迭代中的policy变化程度。于是loss function的结构为:

$$L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \hat{E}_t \left[ \min(r_t(\theta) \hat{A}_t, \text{clip}(r_t(\theta), 1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon) \hat{A}_t) \right]$$

- $\theta$  is the policy parameter
- $\hat{E}_t$  denotes the empirical expectation over timesteps
- $\bullet$   $r_t$  is the ratio of the probability under the new and old policies, respectively
- $\hat{A}_t$  is the estimated advantage at time t
- $\varepsilon$  is a hyperparameter, usually 0.1 or 0.2

Reference: [1], [2],[3]

**PPO result**