Reinforcement Learning (INF11010)

Lecture 11: Eligibility Traces

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Today's Content

- n-step Return in TD Learning
- $TD(\lambda)$ prediction
 - Forward view
 - Backward view
- TD(λ) control
 - Sarsa(λ)
 - Q(λ)

Previously...

• Return:

$$R_t = r_{t+1} + \gamma r_{t+2} + \gamma^2 r_{t+3} + \dots + \gamma^{T-t-1} r_T$$

• 1-step TD Return:

$$R_t^{(1)} = r_{t+1} + \gamma V_t(s_{t+1})$$

• Return:

$$R_t = r_{t+1} + \gamma r_{t+2} + \gamma^2 r_{t+3} + \dots + \gamma^{T-t-1} r_T$$

• 1-step TD Return:

$$R_t^{(1)} = r_{t+1} + \gamma V_t(s_{t+1})$$

• 2-step TD Return:

$$R_t^{(2)} = r_{t+1} + \gamma r_{t+2} + \gamma^2 V_t(s_{t+2})$$

• n-step TD Return: $R_t^{(n)} = r_{t+1} + \gamma r_{t+2} + \gamma^2 r_{t+3} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} r_{t+n} + \gamma^n V_t(s_{t+n})$

n-Step Return



n-Step TD policy evaluation

$$\Delta V_t(s_t) = a \left[R_t^{(n)} - V_t(s_t) \right]$$

- updates according to n rewards in the future
- will converge to correct predictions
- a theoretical tool (not particularly practical)
 - so what is used in practise? \rightarrow turn page \rightarrow

Forward view of TD(λ)

• complex backup example:

$$R_t^{average} = \frac{1}{2}R_t^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2}R_t^{(4)}$$

• λ-return:

$$R_t^{\lambda} = (1 - \lambda) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} {}^{n-1} R_t^{(n)}$$

- whenever not enough steps ahead \rightarrow full return
- λ -return algorithm uses the update:

$$\Delta V_t(s_t) = a \left[R_t^{(\lambda)} - V_t(s_t) \right]$$





Backwards view of TD(λ)

- Incremental mechanism for approximating the forward view.
- Exact for the off-line case.
- (accumulating) eligibility trace:

$$e_t(s) = \begin{cases} \gamma \lambda e_{t-1}(s) & \text{if } s \neq s_t; \\ \gamma \lambda e_{t-1}(s) + 1 & \text{if } s = s_t \end{cases}$$

- decay: $\gamma\lambda$
- trace-decay parameter: λ
- TD error: $\delta_t = r_{t+1} + \gamma V_t(s_{t+1}) V_t(s_t)$
- TD(λ) update:

$$\Delta V_t(s_t) = a\delta_t e_t(s), \ \forall s \in S$$

TD(λ) control - Sarsa(λ)



TD(λ) control - Sarsa(λ)

Initialize Q(s, a) arbitrarily and e(s, a) = 0, for all s, aRepeat (for each episode): Initialize s, aRepeat (for each step of episode): Take action a, observe r, s'Choose a' from s' using policy derived from Q (e.g., ε -greedy) $\delta \leftarrow r + \gamma Q(s', a') - Q(s, a)$ $e(s, a) \leftarrow e(s, a) + 1$ For all s, a: $Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha \delta e(s, a)$ $e(s, a) \leftarrow \gamma \lambda e(s, a)$ $s \leftarrow s'; a \leftarrow a'$ until s is terminal



TD(
$$\lambda$$
) control - Q(λ)

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$$e_t(s,a) = \mathcal{I}_{ss_t} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{aa_t} + \begin{cases} \gamma \lambda e_{t-1}(s,a) & \text{if } Q_{t-1}(s_t,a_t) = \max_a Q_{t-1}(s_t,a); \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$TD(\lambda)$ control - $Q(\lambda)$

Initialize Q(s, a) arbitrarily and e(s, a) = 0, for all s, aRepeat (for each episode): Initialize s, aRepeat (for each step of episode): Take action a, observe r, s'Choose a' from s' using policy derived from Q (e.g., ε -greedy) $a^* \leftarrow \arg \max_b Q(s', b)$ (if a' ties for the max, then $a^* \leftarrow a'$) $\delta \leftarrow r + \gamma Q(s', a^*) - Q(s, a)$ $e(s, a) \leftarrow e(s, a) + 1$ For all s, a: $Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha \delta e(s, a)$ If $a' = a^*$, then $e(s, a) \leftarrow \gamma \lambda e(s, a)$ $else \ e(s, a) \leftarrow 0$ $s \leftarrow s'; a \leftarrow a'$ until s is terminal



Summary

- n-step Return in TD Learning
- $TD(\lambda)$ prediction
 - Forward view
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Reading +

 Chapter 7 (7.1 to 7.3, 7.5 to 7.6, 7.9, 7.11) of Sutton and Barto (1st Edition) http://incompleteideas.net/book/ebook/the-book.html

<u>Optional</u>:

• Chapter 7 (the rest) of Sutton and Barto (1st Edition)