CS394R Reinforcement Learning: Theory and Practice

Peter Stone

Department of Computer Science The University of Texas at Austin

Good Morning Colleagues

• Are there any questions?





• Project feedback: mostly good, but consider revising





- Project feedback: mostly good, but consider revising
- Please do the class midterm Survey due Friday





- Project feedback: mostly good, but consider revising
- Please do the class midterm Survey due Friday
- More readings coming soon



• Extension of RL to temporal abstraction



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...
 - … Week 1 task!



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...
 - … Week 1 task!
 - p. 14?



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...
 - … Week 1 task!
 - p. 14?
- They don't address **what** temporal abstraction to use they just show how it can fit into the RL formalism



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...
 - … Week 1 task!
 - p. 14?
- They don't address what temporal abstraction to use they just show how it can fit into the RL formalism
 Why couldn't it before?



- Extension of RL to temporal abstraction
- State abstraction vs. temporal abstraction...
 - … Week 1 task!
 - p. 14?
- They don't address what temporal abstraction to use they just show how it can fit into the RL formalism
 Why couldn't it before?
- Markov vs. Semi-markov:
 - states, actions
 - mapping from (s, a) to expected discounted reward
 - well-defined distribution of next state, transit time

• Are composed options *always* semi-Markov?



- Are composed options *always* semi-Markov?
- What happens when initial value functions are optimistic? (slides)



- Are composed options *always* semi-Markov?
- What happens when initial value functions are optimistic? (slides)
- Option discovery (slides)



- Are composed options *always* semi-Markov?
- What happens when initial value functions are optimistic? (slides)
- Option discovery (slides)
 - bottleneck states
 - novelty
 - changed useful state abstractions (slides)



- Are composed options *always* semi-Markov?
- What happens when initial value functions are optimistic? (slides)
- Option discovery (slides)
 - bottleneck states
 - novelty
 - changed useful state abstractions (slides)





• Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality— local optimality given subtask policies





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality— local optimality given subtask policies
 - Class discussion





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality— local optimality given subtask policies
 - Class discussion
 - Weaker or stronger than hierarchical optimality?





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality— local optimality given subtask policies
 - Class discussion
 - Weaker or stronger than hierarchical optimality?
- Enables reuse of subtasks





- Defines how to learn given a task hierarchically
- Does not address how to construct the hierarchy
- Strives for recursive optimality— local optimality given subtask policies
 - Class discussion
 - Weaker or stronger than hierarchical optimality?
- Enables reuse of subtasks
- Enables useful state abstraction (how?)



• *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)



- a means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent



- *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent
- Higher-level subtasks are essentially policies over options
 - But subtasks are learned too
 - And the values propagate correctly



- *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent
- Higher-level subtasks are essentially policies over options
 - But subtasks are learned too
 - And the values propagate correctly
- What does $C_i^{\pi}(s, a)$ mean?



- *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent
- Higher-level subtasks are essentially policies over options
 - But subtasks are learned too
 - And the values propagate correctly
- What does $C^{\pi}_i(s,a)$ mean? (Nick slides)



- *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent
- Higher-level subtasks are essentially policies over options
 - But subtasks are learned too
 - And the values propagate correctly
- What does $C^{\pi}_i(s,a)$ mean? (Nick slides)
- How does equation (2) relate to flat Q?



- *a* means both primitive actions and subtasks (options)
- Context-dependent vs. context-independent
- Higher-level subtasks are essentially policies over options
 - But subtasks are learned too
 - And the values propagate correctly
- What does $C^{\pi}_i(s,a)$ mean? (Nick slides)
- How does equation (2) relate to flat Q?
- Polling: Why the dip in the graph in Figure 6?



Discussion Points

• What does MAXQ-Q buy you over flat?



Discussion Points

- What does MAXQ-Q buy you over flat?
- What does polling buy you over flat?

