

Neutral Network Agents for Control Tasks in OpenAl Gym

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University ² Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, UC Santa Barbara

Shengjun (Sophia) Qin¹ and Junkai Jiang²

Introduction

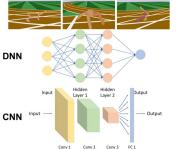
Reinforcement learning (RL) has a wide range of applications including robotics, data center management, and the wellknown AlphaGo!





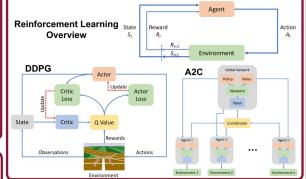
(a) Atari-Breakout Discrete Action Observation (b) Roboschool Halfcheetah (c) Roboschool Ant Walker2d

Environments & Networks



RL Algorithms

- RL trainings under Markov decision process assumption
- · Search for Q-function to determines the action that maximizes rewards



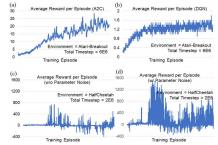
CartPole Weak Simple Control Preferred Neural Networl (a) Stable Time Step Counts (b) Stable Time Step Counts (cart Velocity (x₀) (a) Stable Time Step Counts (b) Stable Time Step Counts (cart Velocity (x₀) (d) Stable Time Step Counts (d) Stable Time Step Counts (e) Stable Time Step Counts (d) Stable Time Step Counts (e) Stable Time Step Counts (d) Stable Time Step Counts (e) Stable Ti

classification model

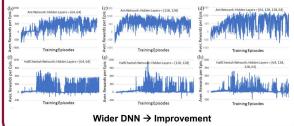
Results and Discussions

RL Algorithm Dependency

- A2C > DQN (Unoptimized hyperparameters)
- DDPG Parameter noise offers huge improvement in agent performance



Neural Network Architecture Dependency



Conclusions & Future Work

- Reinforcement learning is sensitive to hyperparameter tuning
- Wider DNN shows advantages in improving agent performance
- Future work:
 - Improve training convergence and agent performance
 - Apply reinforcement learning in deepmind/pysc2

