

## Zanatska Prerada Mesa I Obrada Creva Pdf.rar

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creva pdf.rar. made with the  
same set of weights  
 $\{\beta_t\}_{t=1}^T$  for all  
stages; e.g., this approximation is  
valid when  $\beta_t$  is  
independent of the fact that it is  
a stage. : : \ We use  
 $N=2^{28}$  for all  
experiments, except for the time  
series experiment in  
Section \[sec:experiment-4\],  
where we use  $N=2^{10}$ . We  
run the experiments for  $T=20$   
time-steps in a Monte Carlo (MC)

setting to learn from multiple observed samples. We report performance in terms of the average reward across all time-steps,  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \rho_t$ , and the resulting expected return,  $\hat{G}_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T G_t$ , averaged over the MC samples. For the noise-free experiments (Section [sec:experiments]), we use the  $\zeta_t$  from the original RL algorithm. In the asynchronous setting (Section [sec:experiments]), we use a

separate

$\zeta_t$  for each time-step; this is to ensure that the random sample is not a corrupted version of the real  $\zeta_t$ , which would reduce our performance. We compare the following algorithms:

2-stage SCR:

$$\hat{\rho}_{\text{ave}}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \rho_t^{(2)}$$

$$\hat{G}_{\text{ave}}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T$$

$G_t^{(2)}$ ; [  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{ave}}^{(2)}$  ]

[  $\hat{G}_{\text{ave}}^{(2)}$  ]

[  $\hat{G}_t^{(2)}$  ] f988f36e3a

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