"A beginning is the time for taking the most delicate care that the balances are correct."

Frank Herbert, Dune

CMPUT 365 Introduction to RL

Marlos C. Machado

Class 1/36

Plan

- Introduction
- Course logistics
 - Instruction team
 - o Pre-requisites
 - Textbook
 - Coursera
 - Academic integrity
 - Evaluation
- What is reinforcement learning?

Note

Lectures may be audio recorded for the purpose of a student's individual study as part of an approved academic accommodation.

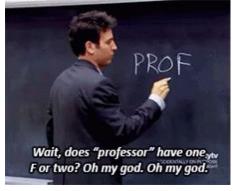
Please, interrupt me at any time!



About myself

- Name: Marlos C. Machado
- I was born in Brazil
- I have been living in Edmonton for 10+ years
- I have 2 kids
- Ph.D. working on reinforcement learning
 - Interned at Microsoft Research, IBM Research, and DeepMind
- Worked 4 years at Google Brain and DeepMind
 - Among several other things, we deployed RL to fly balloons in the stratosphere

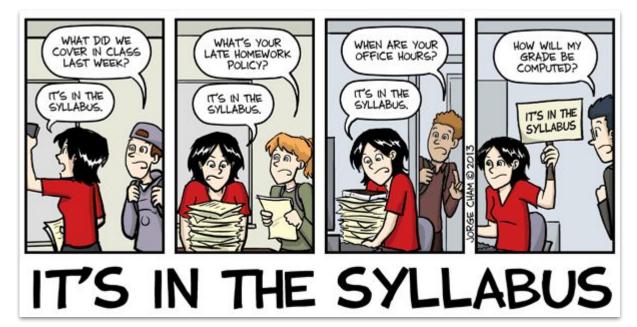


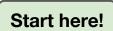




Course overview and logistics

7 CMPUT 365 – Class 1/36





Canvas: <u>link</u>

JSlack: <u>link</u>

My website: <u>link</u>

Google drive: <u>link</u>

University of Alberta

CMPUT 365: Introduction to Reinforcement Learning LEC A1 Fall 2025

Teaching Assistants: A. Rajabpour, B. Kulur, Dikshant, L. Cruz, S. Chandrasekar, Sai G., T. Tian

E-mail: machado@ualberta.ca
Web Page: https://canwas.walberta.ca/courses/2786;

Office hours: The location and time in which the TAs will hold office hours will be available on Carriers. Stack and Carriers asynchronously

TA email address: caput365@ualberta.ca
Do not personally email the TAs. They will only associate a caput365@ualberta.ca.

Lecture room & time: ESB 3-27, MWF 13:00 - 13:50

Stack invitation link: We will use Stack as an optional atternative to Carvas for communication and quantition-invasion. The invitation link will be resided to the students on Carvas.

and question-answering. The invitation link will be provided to the students on Connuc.

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The University of Alberta respectfully acknowledges that we are situated on Treaty 6 territory, traditional lands of First Nations and Métis people.

COURSE CONTENT

Course Description: This course provides an introduction to enrichment learning, which booses on the study and obeging of learning agent that intends with a complex, consists word to achieve a goal. The course will cover multi-armost bands. Metrov decision processes, enrichmental training, plunning, and friction approximation given beginning being supervised bearings. The course will table an information-processing approach to the study of infolligence and briefly found on perspectives from specification, consistence, and philosophical.

Key resources

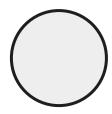
- Syllabus
 - Canvas, Slack, my website, Google Drive.
- Teaching assistants













I want to make this course a safe and inclusive

environment, for everyone.

It is ok to make mistakes.

We should all strive to be **respectful** to each other.

Amirhossein • Bavish • Dikshant • Lucas • Siddarth • Shashank •

TA email address: cmput365@ualberta.ca

My email address: machado@ualberta.ca

invitation link: **link**

If you want me to address you by a **different name**, or if you want to tell me your **pronouns**, I'm more than happy to hear!

Office hours

11000

• Slack and Canvas: Asynchronous

| • | Marios: | Aπer class | | @ nere |
|---|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| • | Lucas Cruz: | Monday | 15:00 – 17:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |
| • | Siddarth Chandrasekar: | Tuesday | 13:00 – 15:00 | @ UCOMM 3-162 |
| • | Tian Tian: | Wednesday | <i>15</i> :00 – 17:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |
| • | Dikshant: | Thursday | 09:00 – 11:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |
| • | Amirhossein Rajabpour: | Thursday | 11:00 – 13:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |
| • | Sai Shashank Gunuputi: | Friday | 10:00 – 12:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |
| • | Bavish Kulur: | Friday | 15:00 – 17:00 | @ UCOMM 2-138 |

@ hara

After along

Pre-requisites

- CMPUT 175 or CMPUT 275
- CMPUT 267 or 466, or STAT 265
- Python
- Probability (e.g., expectations of random variables, conditional expectations)
- Calculus (e.g., partial derivatives)
- Linear algebra (e.g., vectors and matrices)

You should either be familiar with these topics or be ready to pick them up quickly as needed by consulting outside resources.

This will **not** be a flipped classroom!

- In the past, this course used to be taught in a flipped classroom
 - Roughly, you are initially introduced to **new topics outside** the classroom, using classroom time to explore topics in greater depth
- The number of students in this class has been steadily increasing, though
 - o I don't know how to scale a flipped classroom without relying more and more on TAs to teach you
- Some of the feedback I received revolved around it feeling too repetitive
 - First read the textbook, watch the recorded lectures, do exercises, and then come to class
 - You can (and **should**) still do some of that before coming to class
- All this to say this will be a regular class, for better or for worse \(\colon\)

Required textbook

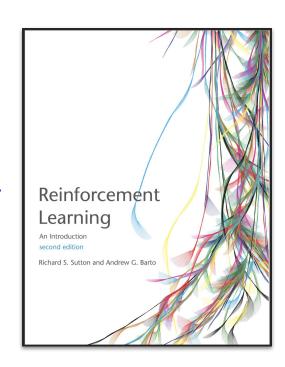
Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction

Richard S. Sutton & Andrew G. Barto

MIT Press. 2nd Edition.

http://www.incompleteideas.net/book/the-book-2nd.html

- You will need to read the book!
 That's how you study for this course!
- The book is really good!



| Assessment | Weight | Date |
|--|------------------|---|
| Practice quizzes (80% pass) | 9 x 1% = 9% | Day of the last class on the topic of the week at 23:59:59 (see Course schedule at the end for details) |
| Assessments (graded quizzes/notebooks on Coursera) | 9 x 2.5% = 22.5% | Day of the last class on the topic of the week at 23:59:59 (see Course schedule at the end for details) |
| Midterm 1 exam | 20 % | October 3, 2025 |
| Midterm 2 exam | 20% | October 31, 2025 |
| Final exam | 30% | December 15, 2025* |

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| Coursera, almost every week (starting next week, Sep 12): 31.5% | | | | | |
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Coursera, almost every week (starting next week, Sep 12): 31.5%

Late submissions will not be accepted. There are 11 quizzes and 11 graded assignments. You're expected to do all of them, but s**t happens, so you can miss 2 of each and still get full marks.

| GRADE | EVALU | JATION |
|-------|--------------|--------|
| | | |

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Two midterms, summing to 40%. Closed book.

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Two midterms, summing to 40%. Closed book.

If you miss the midterm, you can apply for an excused absence.

If granted, the weight of the missed midterm will be deferred to the final.

| GRADE EVALUATION | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|--|--|
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The final, worth 30%, will be about the whole course.

If you miss the final, you can apply to a deferred final examination.

| Final exam | 30% | December 15, 2025* |
|------------|-----|--------------------|
|------------|-----|--------------------|

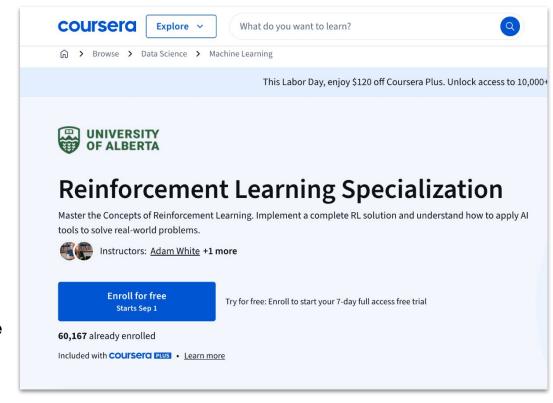
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|-----|-------------|----|-----|------|----|
| | 100 100 100 | | | | |

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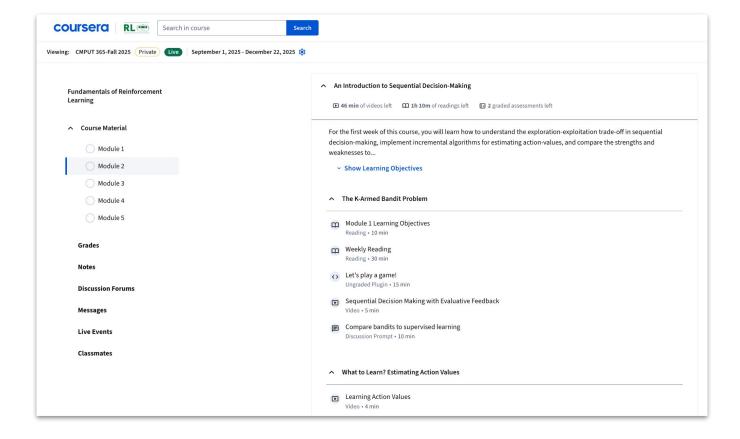
| | GRADE EVALUATION | |
|--|------------------|--|
| Assessment | Weight | |
| Practice quizzes (80% pass) | 9 x 1% = 9% | Total: 101.5%. You can not-submit 2 quizzes and 2 assessments. |
| Assessments (graded quizzes/notebooks on Coursera) | 9 x 2.5% = 22.5% | Grades will not be rounded at the end, |
| Midterm 1 exam | 20 % | and no more extra marks will be given. |
| Midterm 2 exam | 20% | No exceptions. |
| Final exam | 30% | |

Coursera

- Coursera will be <u>essential</u> to CMPUT 365
- You should have been added to a private session of the RL courses (we used your <u>university's email</u>)
 - If you don't have access you should let me know!
 - IMPORTANT: If you don't use the private session you won't get credit for submitted work!



Coursera



Academic integrity

- Code of Student Behaviour
- Student Conduct Policy
- Academic Integrity website
- **Appropriate collaboration:** You are allowed to discuss the quizzes and assignments with your classmates. Note, however, that you are not allowed to exchange any written text, code, or to give and/or receive detailed step-by-step instructions on how to solve the proposed problems.
- **Cell phones:** Cell phones are to be turned off during lectures, labs and seminars.
- Recording and/or Distribution of Course Materials: Audio or video recording, digital or otherwise, by students is allowed only with my prior written consent as a part of an approved accommodation plan.

Academic integrity – **Expectations for Al use**

The primary goal of this course is to foster *individual* critical, creative thinking, and problem-solving skills related to reinforcement learning. Thus, in order to achieve such learning outcomes, you can submit each practice quiz and graded assignment multiple times, which allows for many learning opportunities.

The use of advanced Al-tools based on large-language models such as ChatGPT is **strictly prohibited** for all quizzes and graded assignments. The only exception is their use for Python-related queries (but the use of such tools to help with the programming assignments themselves is still strictly prohibited).

As stated in the university's <u>Al-Squared - Artificial Intelligence and Academic Integrity</u> webpage, "learning is not only about the product; learning is also about the process of acquiring new knowledge or learning ways to think and reason."

Schedule

- The course will be structured in "weeks". Not every week starts on Monday
- We have 12 weeks of content classes and we'll cover 13 weeks of the MOOC
 - This corresponds to 9 chapters of the textbook

Schedule

- The course will be structured in "weeks". Not every week starts on Monday
- We have 12 weeks of content classes and we'll cover 13 weeks of the MOOC
 - This corresponds to 9 chapters of the textbook
- A practice quiz and a graded assignment are due at the end of each "week" in terms of content – You should look at the syllabus / schedule all the time
- The deadline for submitting assignments and quizzes is 23:59:59

Schedule

Course Schedule & Assigned Readings

| Week | Date | Topic | Deadlines (all due at 23:59:59) | Readings |
|------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 0 | Wed, Sep 3 | Course overview Discussion about what is reinf. learning | | |
| 1 | Fri, Sep 5 | Fundamentals of RL: An introduction to sequential decision-making | | Chapter 2, up to §2.7 (pp. 25-36) and §2.10 (pp. 42-44) |
| 0 | Mon, Sep 8 | [NO CLASS - RECORDED LECTURE] Background review: Probability, statistics, linear algebra, and calculus | | |
| 0 | Wed, Sep 10 | Guest Lecture: Richard Sutton | | |
| 1 | Fri, Sep 12 | Fundamentals of RL: An introduction to sequential decision-making | Practice quiz and Progr. assignment (Bandits & exploration / exploitation) | |
| 2 | Mon, Sep 15 | Fundamentals of RL: Markov decision processes (MDPs) | | Chapter 3, up to §3.3 (pp. 47-56) |
| 2 | Wed, Sep 17 | Fundamentals of RL: Markov decision processes (MDPs) | Practice quiz (MDPs) | |
| 3 | Fri, Sep 19 | Fundamentals of RL: Value functions & Bellman equations | | Chapter 3, §3.5-§3.8 (pp. 58-69) |
| 3 | Mon, Sep 22 | Fundamentals of RL: Value functions & Bellman equations | | |
| 3 | Wed, Sep 24 | Fundamentals of RL: Value functions & Bellman equations | Practice and Graded quiz (Value functions & Bellman equations) | |
| 4 | Fri, Sep 26 | Fundamentals of RL: Dynamic programming | | Chapter 4, §4.1-§4.4 (pp. 73-84); §4.6-§4.7 (pp. 86-89) |
| 4 | Mon, Sep 29 | Fundamentals of RL: Dynamic programming | Practice quiz and Progr. assignment (Optimal policies with dyn. progr.) | |
| - | Wed, Oct 1 | General Overview and Q&A | | |



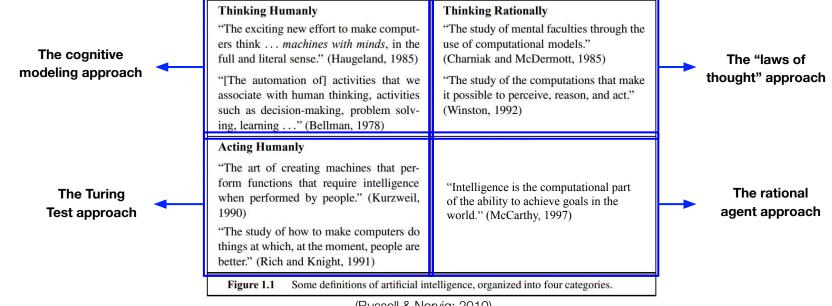


What is reinforcement learning?

Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence

"Al is the ability of machines to perform tasks that are typically associated with human intelligence, such as learning and problem-solving." -Wikipedia



(Russell & Norvig; 2010)

Artificial intelligence

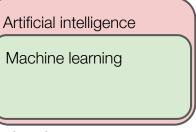
"Al is the ability of machines to perform tasks that are typically associated with human intelligence, such as learning and problem-solving." —Wikipedia

The less a science has advanced, the more its terminology tends to rest on an uncritical assumption of mutual understanding.

- W. V. Quine

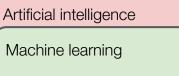


Machine learning



Machine learning is a subfield of Al in which the system's desired behavior is not explicitly programmed, instead it is *learned* from data

Machine learning

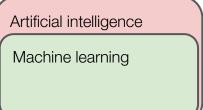


Machine learning is a subfield of AI in which the system's desired behavior is not explicitly programmed, instead it is *learned* from data

 "Supervised learning is learning from a training set of labeled examples provided by a knowledgeable external supervisor" (Sutton & Barto; 2018)



Machine learning



Machine learning is a subfield of AI in which the system's desired behavior is not explicitly programmed, instead it is *learned* from data

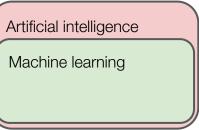
- "Supervised learning is learning from a training set of labeled examples provided by a knowledgeable external supervisor" (Sutton & Barto; 2018)
- "Unsupervised learning is typically about finding structure hidden in collections of unlabeled data" (Sutton & Barto; 2018)







Machine learning



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- "Supervised learning is learning from a training set of labeled examples provided by a knowledgeable external supervisor" (Sutton & Barto; 2018)
- "Unsupervised learning is typically about finding structure hidden in collections of unlabeled data" (Sutton & Barto; 2018)

... and reinforcement learning!

Artificial intelligence

Machine learning

Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning is a computational approach to learning from interaction to maximize a numerical reward signal (Sutton & Barto; 2018)

Artificial intelligence

Machine learning

Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning is a computational approach to learning from interaction to maximize a numerical reward signal (Sutton & Barto; 2018)

- The idea of learning by interacting with our environment is very natural
- It is based on the idea of a learning system that wants something, and that adapts its behavior to get that



Artificial intelligence

Machine learning

Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning is a computational approach to learning from interaction to maximize a numerical reward signal (Sutton & Barto; 2018)

- The idea of learning by interacting with our environment is very natural
- It is based on the idea of a learning system that wants something, and that adapts its behavior to get that

Some features are unique to reinforcement learning:

- Trial-and-error
- The trade-off between exploration and exploitation
- The delayed credit assignment / delayed reward problem

Artificial intelligence

Machine learning

Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning is a computational, maximize a numerical reward signal (Sutto)

Problem or solution? The idea of learning by interacting *ient* is very natural

It is based on the idea of √at wants get that something, and that a

from interaction to



Some features are up

- Trial-and-erro
- The trade-
- The delayed

ation and exploitation

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Marlos C. Machado

https://images.sguarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5bdf4a4d7c93279afce735f7/1548721628539-YNH1GBN9MXX3COMCSYVR/treat+dog+in+backgrou

RL is now commonly deployed in the real-world

Recommendation systems

Ads, news articles, videos, etc

General game playing

 Go, Chess, Shogi, Atari 2600, Starcraft, Minecraft, Gran Turismo

Industrial automation

- Cooling commercial buildings
- Inventory management
- Gas turbine optimization
- Optimizing combustion in coal-fired power plants

Algorithms

- Video compression on YouTube
- Faster matrix multiplication
- Faster sorting algorithms

Control / Robotics

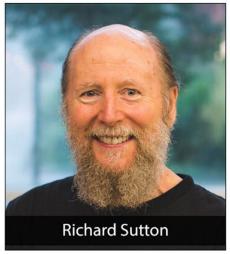
- Navigating stratospheric balloons
- Plast control for nuclear fusion

And more (see Csaba's <u>slides</u>)

- COVID-19 border testing
- Conversational agents
- o ...

The 2024 ACM A.M. Turing Award Winners "Created" RL







On intelligence, AGI, ASI, etc etc...

- People in the field have different, non-competing, perspectives and motivations
 - Some study RL to learn about / develop tools for solving sequential decision-making problems
 - Some look at RL as a computational model of intelligence

On intelligence, AGI, etc etc...

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 - Some study RL to learn about / develop tools for solving sequential decision-making problems
 - Some look at RL as a computational model of intelligence
- RL was originally developed to understand intelligence/the brain

We should develop a critical view around these topics, and an ability to recognize hype / PR pieces

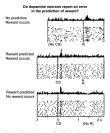
A. Barto (2024)

On intelligence, AGI, etc etc...

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 - Some study RL to learn about / develop tools for solving sequential decision-making problems 0
 - Some look at RL as a computational model of intelligence 0
- RL was originally developed to understand intelligence/the brain
 - We should develop a critical view around these topics, and an ability to recognize hype / PR pieces

Both perspectives are valid and both had had successes in the past But they are different!!

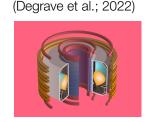
A. Barto (2024)



(Schultz, Dayan, & Montague; 1997)







(Stachenfeld, Botvinick, & Gershman; 2017)



Next class

- What <u>I</u> plan to do:
 - Fundamentals of RL: An introduction to sequential decision-making (Bandits)
 - o I will have to miss class on Monday and Wednesday next week
 - I will record a background review so you can watch (if you want)
 - Rich Sutton will give a guest lecture on Wednesday
- What I recommend <u>YOU</u> to do for next class:
 - Make sure you have access to Coursera, Canvas, and Slack
 - Read Chapter 1 of the textbook (not mandatory)
 - Read Chapter 2 of the textbook up to §2.7 (inclusive)