

Markov Decision Processes



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Admin

- This week's assignment and deadline are a bit different
- The assignment is divided into two parts: submission and review
- Submissions (due Thursday) will be graded according to the median of three reviews (due Sunday)
- \checkmark However, if someone submits and does not participate in reviewing, they get 0

Bandits review

- What is the experiment? \checkmark
- What are the outcomes? \checkmark
- What are the random variables involved? \checkmark

$$P(A = a, R = r) =$$

= P(R = r | A = a)P(A = a)

environment determines

agent decides

Contextual bandits

- P(S = s, A = a, R = r)
- $= P(R = r \mid S = s,$
- = P(R = r | S = s,

$$A = a)P(S = s, A = a)$$

$$A = a P(A = a | S = s)P(S = s)$$

Markov decision processes

- What is the experiment? \checkmark
- What are the outcomes? \checkmark
- What are the random variables involved? \checkmark

$$\begin{split} P(S_0 &= s_0, A_0 = a_0, R_1 = r_1, S_1 = s_1, A_1 = a_1, R_2 = r_2, \cdots) \\ \text{history:} \quad H_t = (S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, \cdots, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}, R_t) \\ P(H_t = h, S_t = s, A_t = a, R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s') \\ S_{t+1} &= s' | H_t = h, S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | H_t = h, S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ r, S_{t+1} &= s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ \text{A choice that} \qquad \text{Same logic applies} \end{split}$$

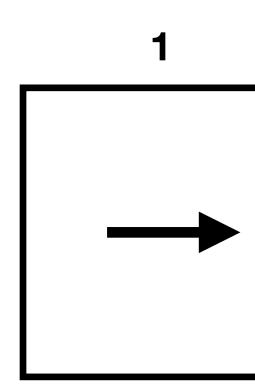
$$\begin{aligned} H_{0} &= s_{0}, A_{0} = a_{0}, R_{1} = r_{1}, S_{1} = s_{1}, A_{1} = a_{1}, R_{2} = r_{2}, \cdots) \\ H_{t} &= (S_{0}, A_{0}, R_{1}, S_{1}, A_{1}, R_{2}, \cdots, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}, R_{t}) \\ P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a, R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s') \\ &= s' | H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a) P(A_{t} = a | H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s' | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a) P(A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s' | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a) P(A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s' | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a) P(A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s' | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a) P(A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s | S_{t} = s | S_{t} = s | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s | S_{t} = s | S_{t} = s | S_{t} = s | S_{t} = s) P(H_{t} = h, S_{t} = s) \\ &= s | S_{t} = s | S_{$$

$$\begin{split} P(S_0 = s_0, A_0 = a_0, R_1 = r_1, S_1 = s_1, A_1 = a_1, R_2 = r_2, \cdots) \\ \text{history:} \quad H_t = (S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, \cdots, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}, R_t) \\ P(H_t = h, S_t = s, A_t = a, R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s') \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | H_t = h, S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | H_t = h, S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s, A_t = a) P(A_t = a | S_t = s) P(H_t = h, S_t = s) \\ = P(R_{t+1} = r, S_t = s) P(R_t = s, A_t = a | S_t = s) P(R_t = s, A_t = s) P(R_t = s, A_t = a | S_t = s) P(R_t = a | S_t = s) P(R_t = s, A_t = s) \\ = P(R_t = s, A_t = s) P$$

Markov property

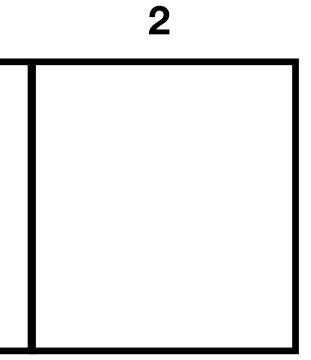
A CHUICE IIIal does not hurt Same logic applies here recursively

Example 1: An MDP



$$P(S_{t+1} = (2, \to) | S_t = (1, \to), A_t = \to) = 1$$

$$P(S_{t+1} = (2, \leftarrow) | S_t = (2, \rightarrow), A_t = \leftarrow) = 1$$

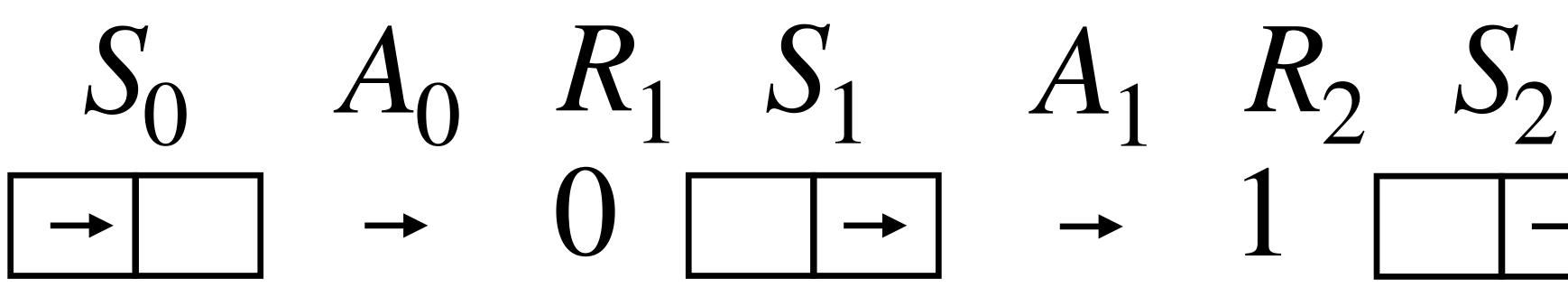


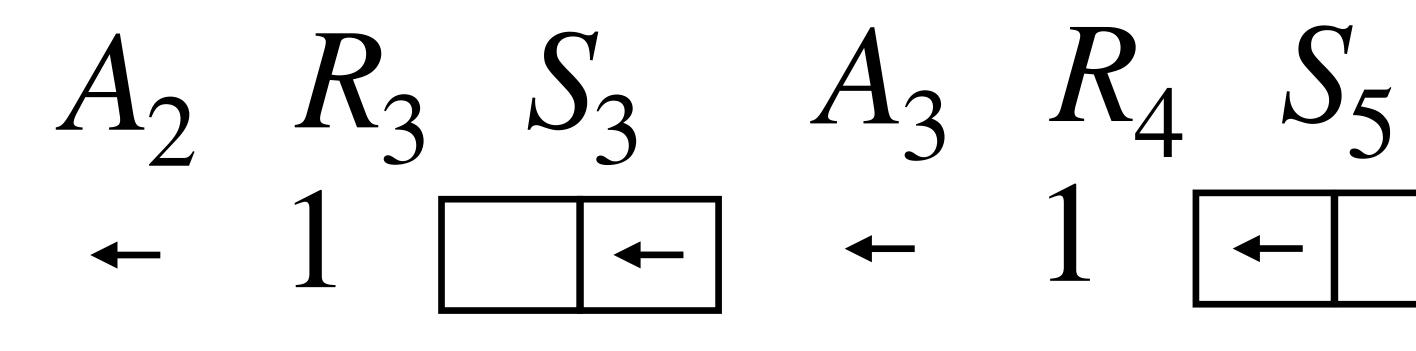
State is the location and the orientation: $(1, \rightarrow)$

Action is \leftarrow or \rightarrow

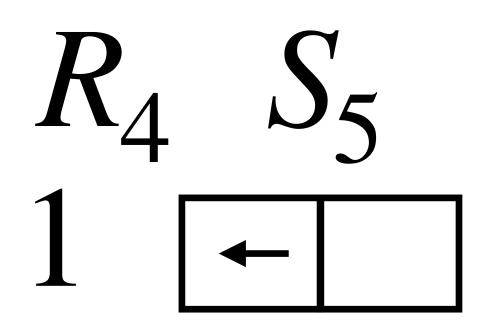
Reward is +1 for any action at location 2, and 0 otherwise

Example 1 (continued): A sample sequence

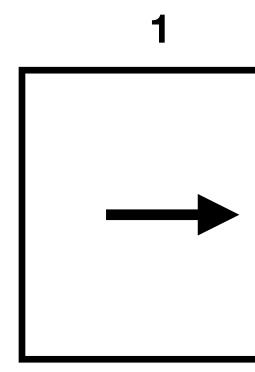




$\rightarrow 0 \quad \boxed{ \rightarrow 1 \quad \boxed{ \rightarrow } }$

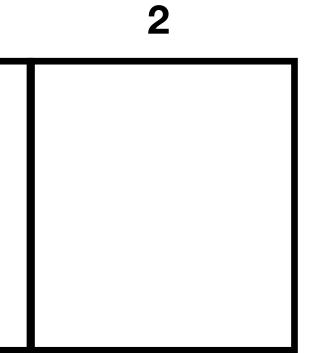


Example 2: Not an MDP



Reward is +1 for any action at location 2, and 0 otherwise

Show that: $P(S_{t+1} = 2 | S_t = 2, A_t = 2)$



State is just the location: 1

Action is \leftarrow or \rightarrow

$$= \leftarrow) \neq P(S_{t+1} = 2 | R_t = 0, S_t = 2, A_t = \leftarrow)$$