Value Function Last Time: Ī How can we find optimal policies? - Policy Iteration Ly 2 steps Does Value 1. Evaluate Policy "Iteration 2. Policy Improvement converge? - Value Iteration - Today $V^*(s) = \max_{a} (R(s,a) + y E(V^*(s')) s'aT(s,a))$ Bellman's Equation _____infinity norm (|x||=maximum/x) Value Iteration Vo = rand (or zeros) $1|x||_{1} = |x_{1}| + |x_{2}| + |x_{3}| \cdots$ 11 x/12= X12 + x22 + x32 while IIVE-VL-1107E 1/4/13= 3/14/3 + 1×5/3 + ... $V_{k+1} = B[V_k]$ k = k+1Bellman Operator ||x|| = meximum |x1 B[V](s)=mex(R(s,a)+yE[V(s))|5'~T(s,a)]

Theorem: Let $\{V_k\}_k$ be a sequence of value functions for a discrete MDP calculated with $V_{k+1} = B[V_k]$. If $y \le 1$, then $V_k = V^*$

Def. Let Mbe a set. A metric on M is a function

Hots d: MxM > [0,00) which satisfies

i) d(x,y)=0 iff x=y

ii) d(x,y)=0 iff x=y

ii) d (x,y) = d (y,x) & x,y ∈ M

Will this converge?

iii) d(x,x) = d(x,y)+d(y,z) \ \ x,y,z \ EM

Def. A contraction mapping on (M,d) is a function f f: M -> M that satisfies $d(f(x),f(y)) \leq c d(x,y)$ for some 0 < c < 1 and all x, y & M Det x is said to be a fixed point of g if g(x*)=x* Banach's Theorem: If f is a contraction mapping on (M,d), then i) f has a single, unique fixed point, xx 1i) If {xn} is a sequenced defined by xkn = f(xk) then lim xn = x# Provethat 2. d(V, , Vz) = || V, -Vz|| o is a metric on R|s| Z. B is a contraction mapping 11x-y110 = max [x-y] i) max | x-y | = 0 iff x= y d (x, x) = 1 (4, x) + x, y & M (ii) |x-y| = |-(x-y)| = |y-x|: max (x-y) = max (y-x) 11) max/x-2 = max | x-y+y-2) Lemma 1 (VI - V, Ilas is a metric on 18.15)

```
lemma 2: B is a contraction mapping on :R15)
        | max(x) | = max |x | trust me
  [|B[V,] - B[V2] | = max |B[V,](5) - B[V2](5)
            = max (R(s,c)+y ET(s'1s,a) V, (s')) - max (R(s,a)+y E T(s'|s,a) V2(s'))
            < max (R(s,a) + y & T(s' 15a) V,(5') - R(s,a) - y & T(s' 15a) V2(s'))
            < max & &, T(s'(s,a) [ V,(s') - V2(s') ]
            < max y & T(5'15,9) (|V,-V2|) 00
            = V || V, - V2 || max & T(s'15,a)
                                                      EP(a | b) = 1
||B[V,]-B[V_]|| = r (|V,-V_2|) =
Theone Value Frenchica C
  By Lemmal and 2 Theorem 1 is proven [
        Convergence rate related to y
                                                    (SARTy)
              If \gamma = 0, V^*(s) = \max R(s, a)
      Finite Time
objective \sum_{i=1}^{N} R(\psi, a_i)
 start at end V_N(s) = \max_{\alpha} R(s, \alpha)

were backwards V_{k-1}(s) = \max_{\alpha} (R(s, \alpha + \sum_{s'} T(s' | s, \alpha)) V_k(s'))
```

Continuous States ? s'~N(As +Ba, E) LQR S=R" A=R" R(5,0)=5TQ5+aTRa Finite Time Ease Vn(s) = max (P(s,a) + ST(s' 1s,a) Vn+1(s') ds') = max (stQs + aTRa + SN(s1 | As+Ba, E) Vnn, (s') ds1 $V_n(s) = s^T P_n s + qn$ = man (stas + aTRa + SN(s' (As+ Ba, E) (s'TPn+15'+qn+1) ds' Tr (5 Pn+1) + (AsTBa) TPn+1 (As+Ba) = qn+1+ sTQs + Tr (EPn+1) + max (aTRa + (As+Ba) TPn+1 (As+Ba))

find derivative, set #=0) $\alpha^* = -(\beta^T P_{n+1} B + P)^{-1} B P_{n-1} A_s$ sub stitute $V_n(s) = s^T P_n s + q_n$ where Pn = ATPn+ B (BTB +R) BTPn+ A+Q 9n = 9n+1 + Tr (& Pn+1) PN -> PN-1 -> PN-2 - Po An(5) = - (BTPn+1B+R)-1BPn+, As Kdoes not depend