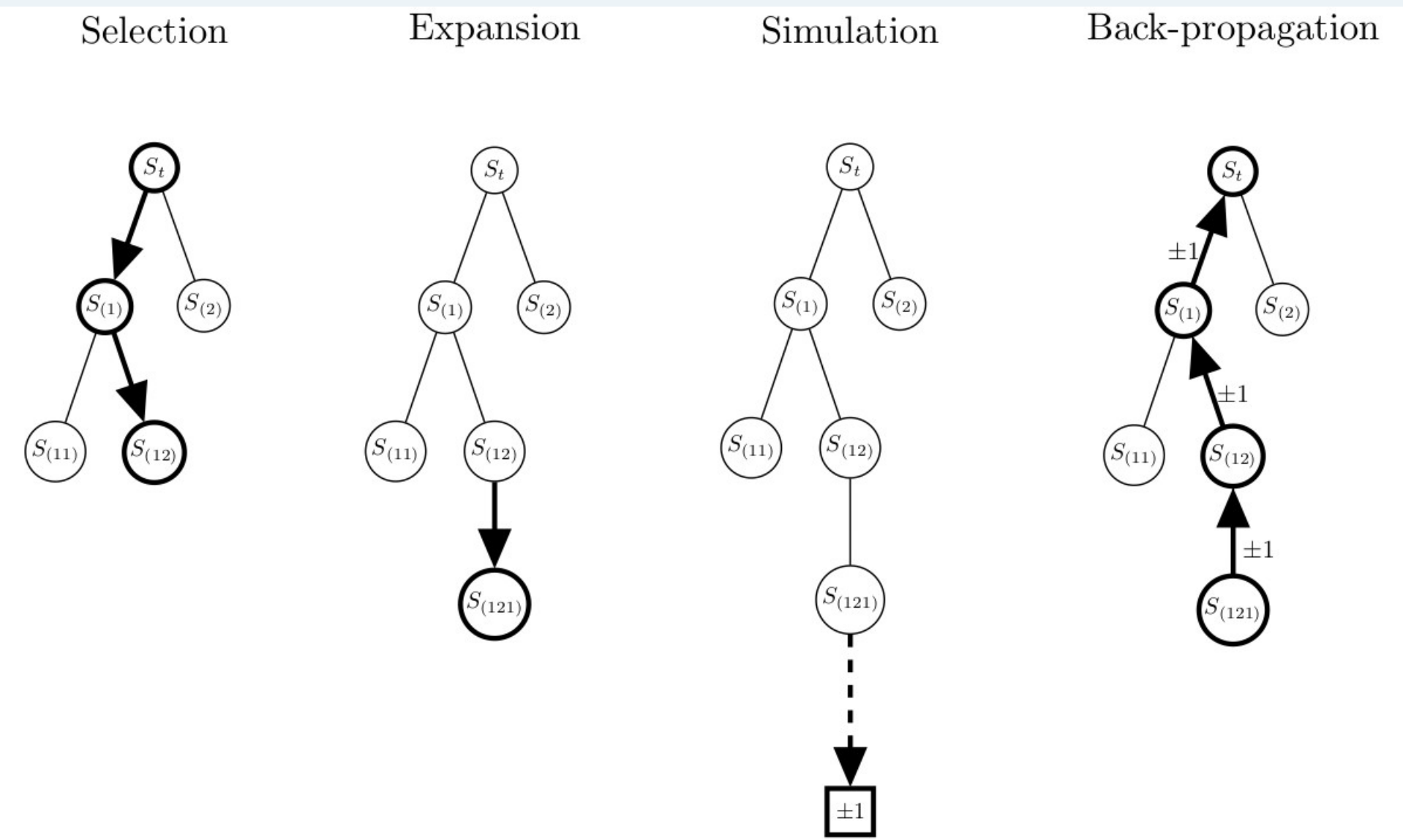


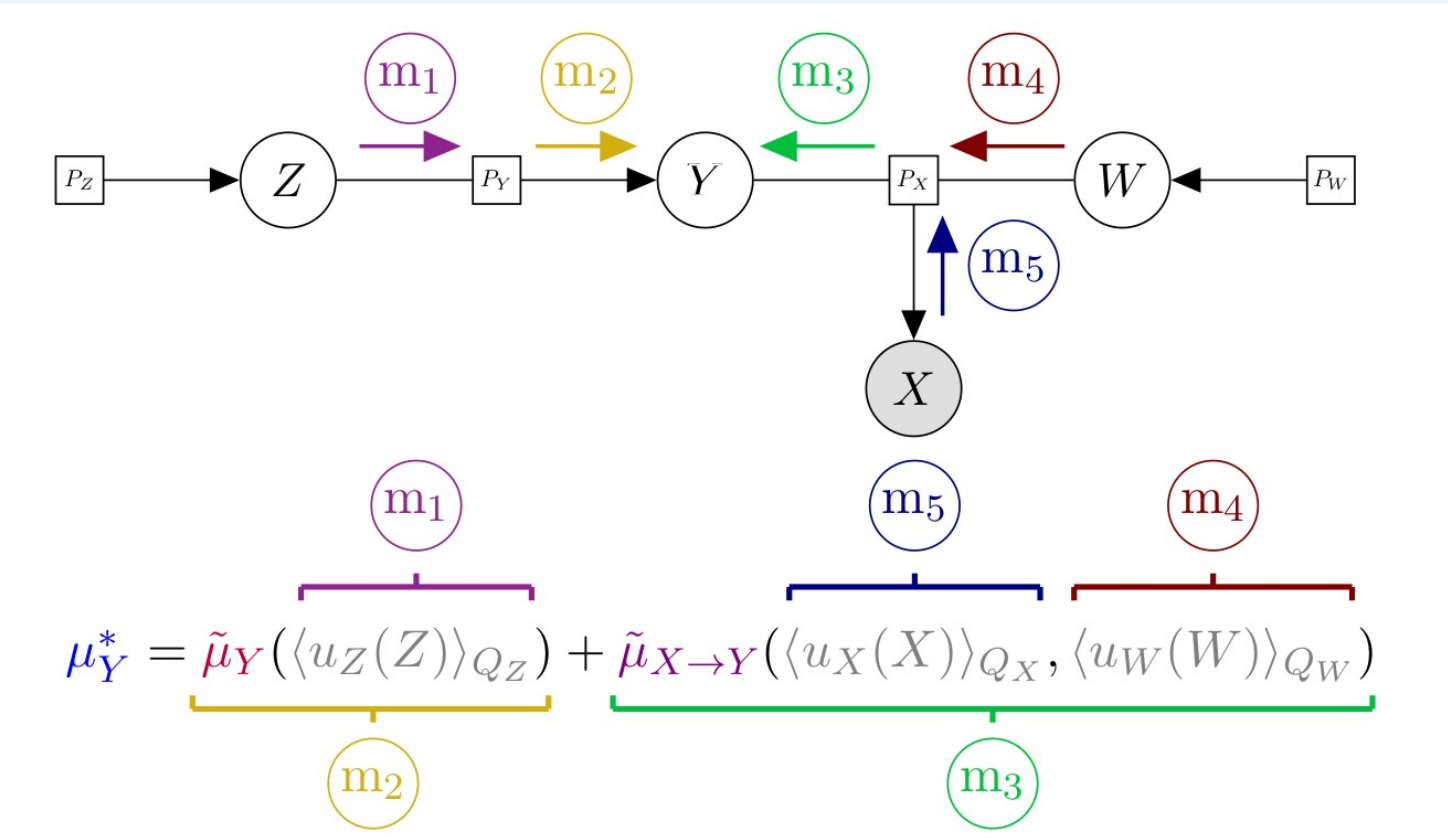
# Branching Time Active Inference

Théophile Champion, Lancelot Da Costa, Howard Bowman and Marek Grześ

## Overview

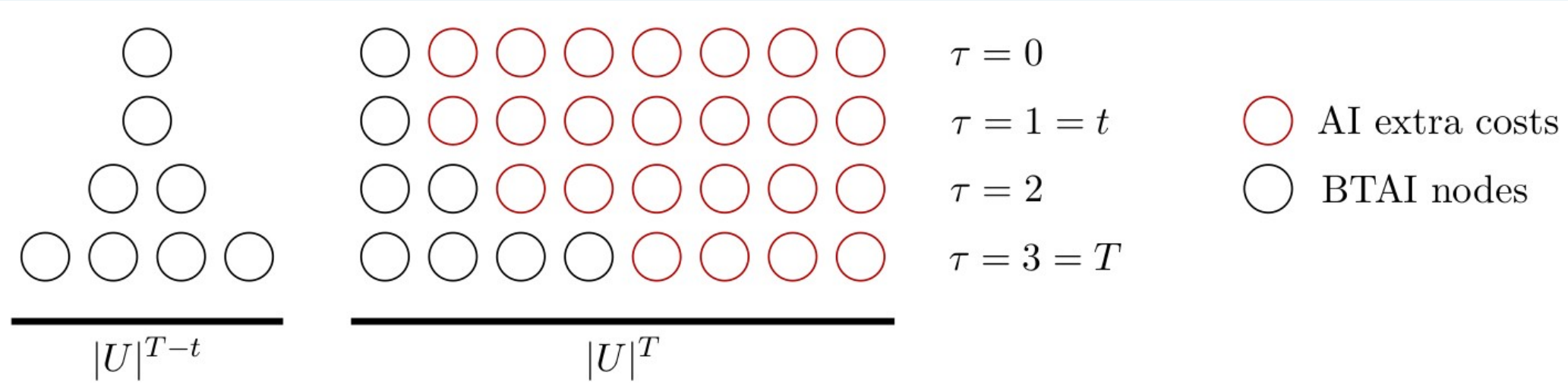


- Tree search is performed by dynamically expanding the generative model of the agent.
- The node selection is based on the upper confidence bound for tree (UCT).



- Inference of the latent variables is performed by variational message passing.

## Result: Complexity Classes



- Active Inference (AI).
- Branching Time Active Inference BTAI.

## Result: BTAI outperforms AI

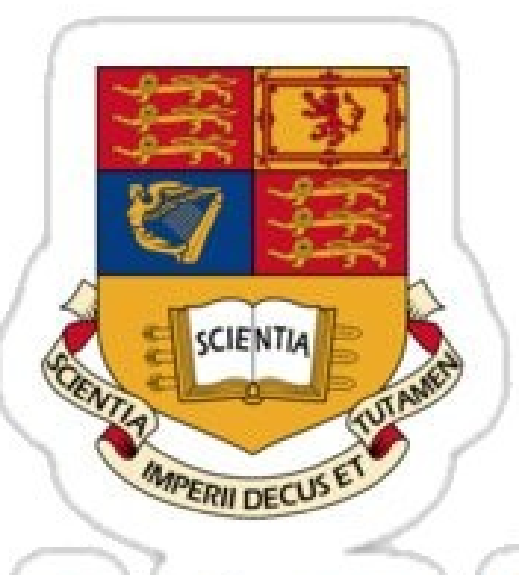
Environment	Policy size	P(goal)	P(trap)
first	3	1	0
second	5	1	0
third	8	crash	crash
Environment	Planning iterations	P(goal)	P(trap)
first	10	1	0
second	10	0.49	0.51
	15	1	0
third	10	0.47	0.53
	15	0.55	0.45
	20	1	0

Active inference is a unified framework for action and perception that can be scaled up using Monte Carlo tree search to expand the generative model dynamically.

University of Kent

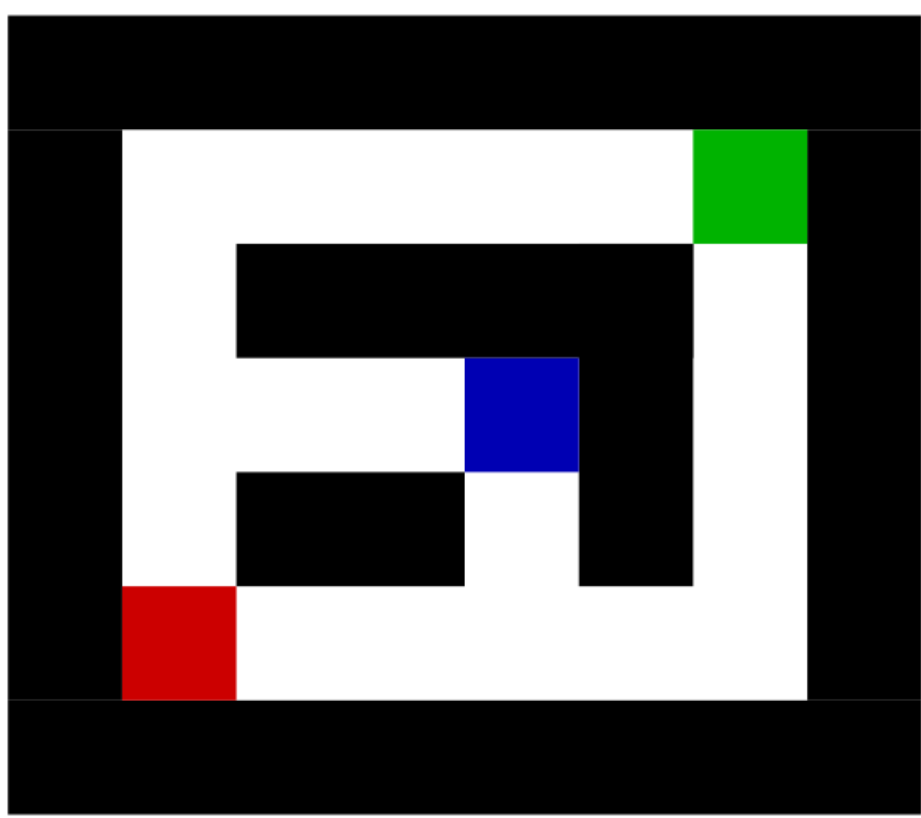


UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM



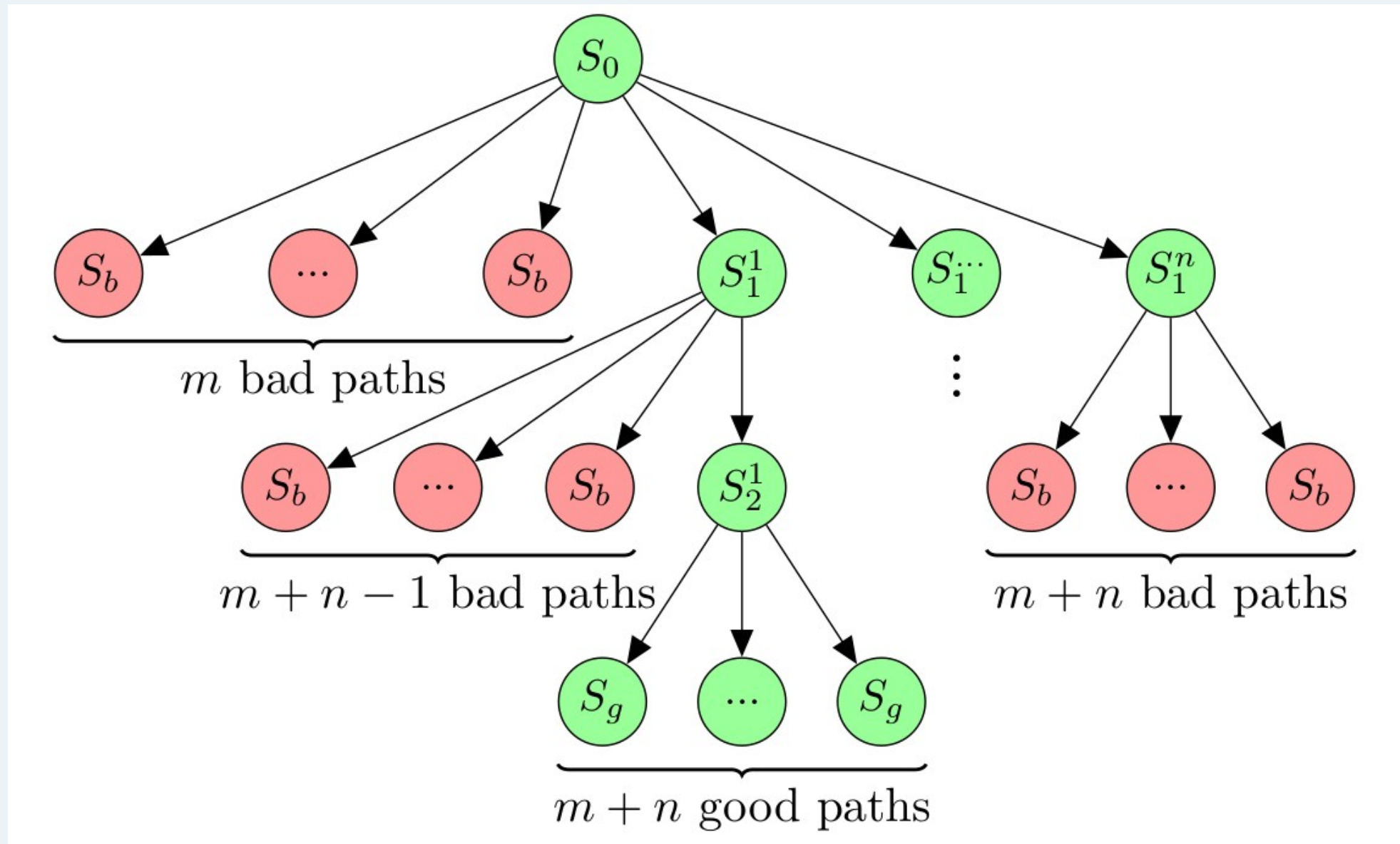
Imperial College London

## Maze Environment



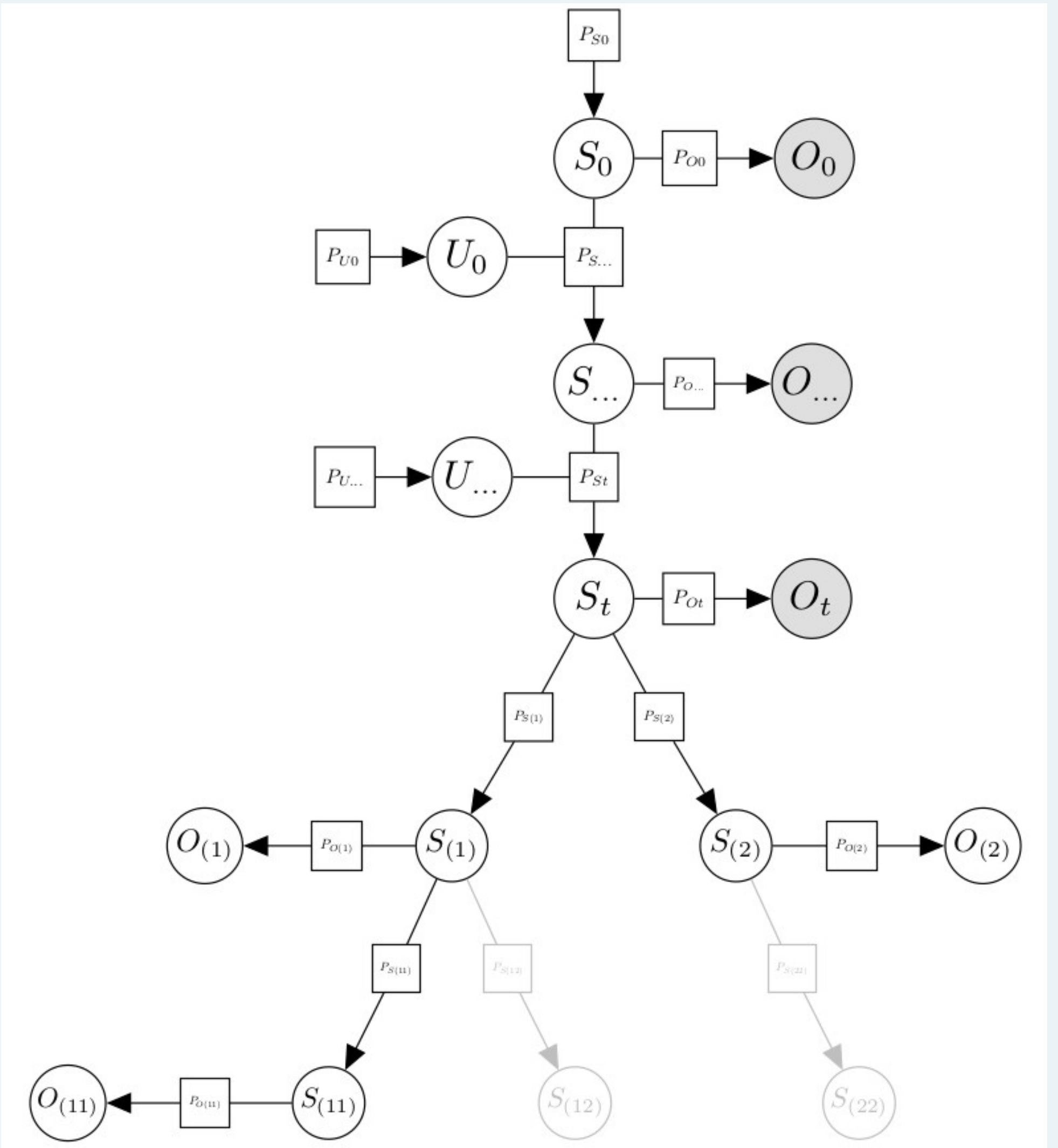
- starting position in red.
- exit in green.
- local minimum in blue.

## Deep Reward Environment



- bad states in red.
- good states in green.

## Generative Model



- squares are factors.
- white circles are latent variables.
- gray circles are observed variables.