

# CS7IS2: Artificial Intelligence

## Markov Decision Processes



# So far

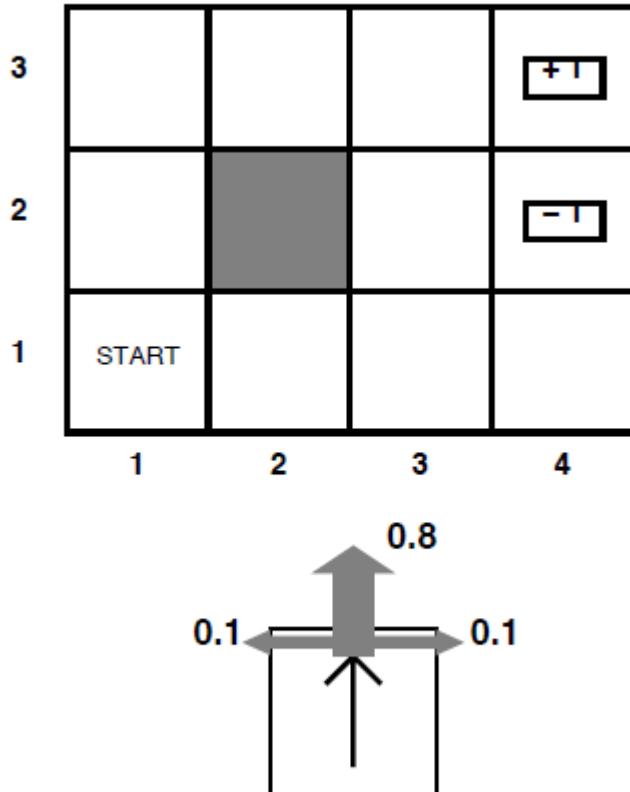
- › Uninformed/blind search
- › Informed search
- › Adversarial search – still to do later
- › But...all actions were deterministic
- › How do we search in the presence of uncertainty? Stochastic actions
- › Markov Decision Processes
  - What are they, solving them – value iteration, policy iteration, RL

# Lecture Outline

- Markov property,
- Markov process, Markov reward process
- Markov decision process (MDP)
- Rewards in MDPs, discounting
- Utilities and Value functions
- Solving MDPs
  - Dynamic programming, Bellman Equation
  - Value Iteration, Prioritized Sweeping
- Gridworld example
- Credits: CS188 UC Berkley, UCL David Silver, course textbooks

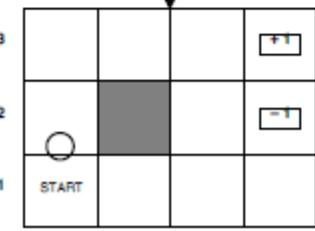
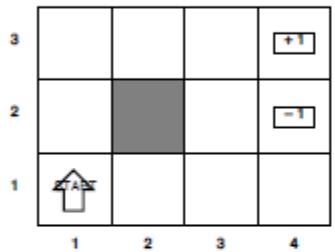
# Example: Grid World

- A maze-like problem
  - The agent lives in a grid
  - Walls block the agent's path
- Noisy movement: actions do not always go as planned
  - 80% of the time, the action North takes the agent North (if there is no wall there)
  - 10% of the time, North takes the agent West; 10% East
  - If there is a wall in the direction the agent would have been taken, the agent stays put
- The agent receives rewards each time step
  - Small “living” reward each step (can be negative)
  - Big rewards come at the end (good or bad)
- Goal: maximize sum of rewards

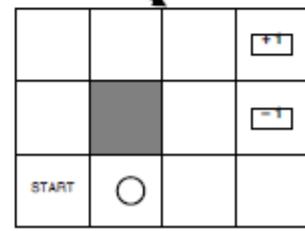
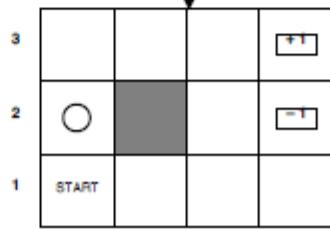
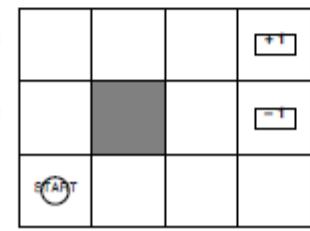
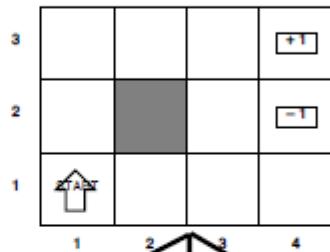


# Grid world example

Deterministic

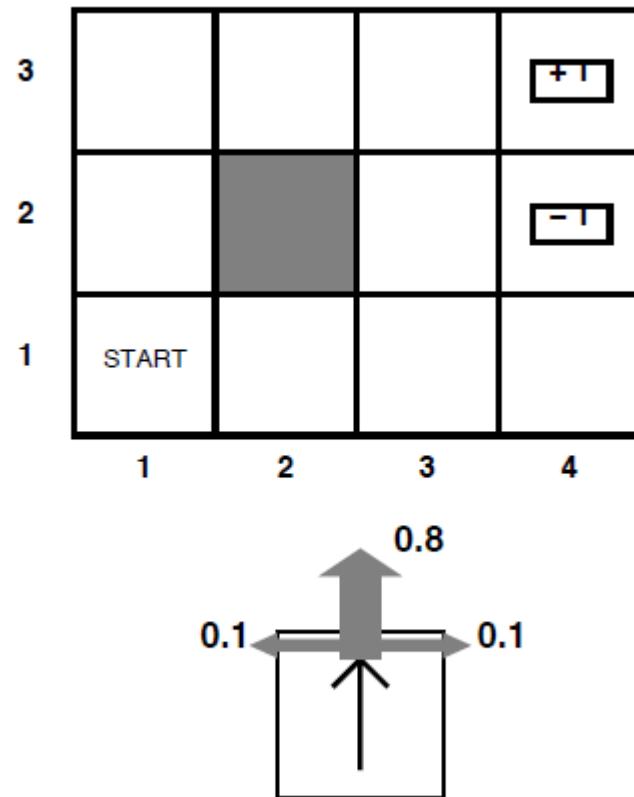


Stochastic



# Markov Decision Processes

- › An MDP is defined by:
  - A set of states  $s \in S$
  - A set of actions  $a \in A$
  - A transition function  $T(s, a, s')$ 
    - › Probability that  $a$  from  $s$  leads to  $s'$ , i.e.,  $P(s' | s, a)$
    - › Also called the model or the dynamics
  - A reward function  $R(s, a, s')$ 
    - › Sometimes just  $R(s)$  or  $R(s')$
  - A start state
  - Maybe a terminal state
- › Goal: maximize the expected reward
- › MDPs are non-deterministic search problems
  - One way to solve them is with expectimax search (when we go back to adversarial search)



# Markov Property

- “Markov” → given the present state, the future and the past are independent
- For Markov decision processes, “Markov” means action outcomes depend only on the current state

Andrey Markov  
(1856-1922)

$$P(S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s_t, A_t = a_t, S_{t-1} = s_{t-1}, A_{t-1}, \dots, S_0 = s_0)$$

=

$$P(S_{t+1} = s' | S_t = s_t, A_t = a_t)$$

- This is just like search, where the successor function could only depend on the current state (not the history)

# Markov Process (Markov chain)

- Memoryless random process, i.e., a sequence of random states  $s_1, s_2, \dots$  with the Markov property (i.e., in which the probability each event depends only on the state attained in the previous event)
- Markov chain is a tuple  $\langle S, P \rangle$ 
  - $S$  – finite set of states
  - $P$  – state transition probability matrix

# State Transition Matrix

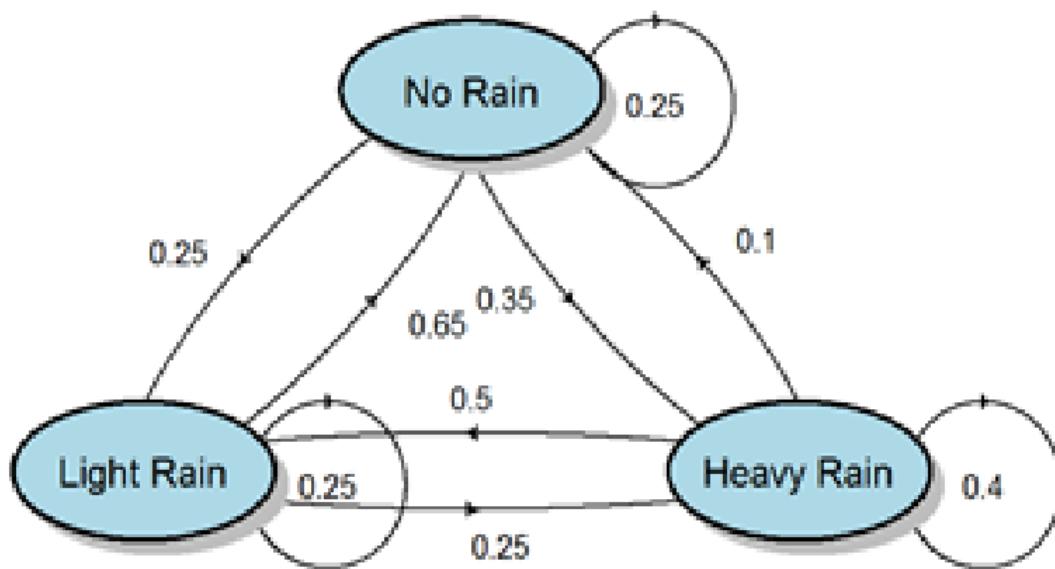
- The state transition probability matrix of a Markov chain gives the probabilities of transitioning from one state to another in a single time unit, from all states S to all successor states s'
- Each row of the matrix sums to 1

*to*

$$\mathcal{P} = \text{from} \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{P}_{11} & \dots & \mathcal{P}_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathcal{P}_{n1} & \dots & \mathcal{P}_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

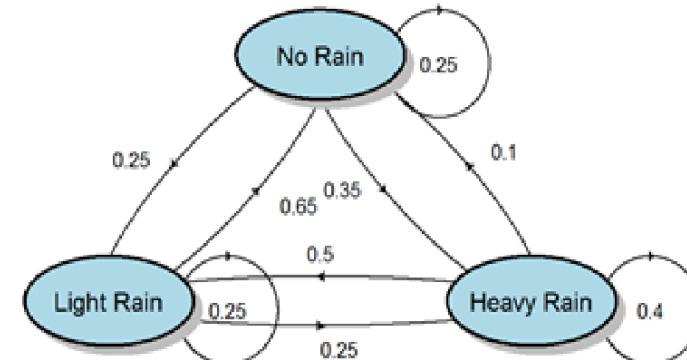
	Hot	Cold	
Hot	$0.2 + 0.8$	$= 1.0$	
Cold	$0.6 + 0.4$	$= 1.0$	

# Example Markov Chain



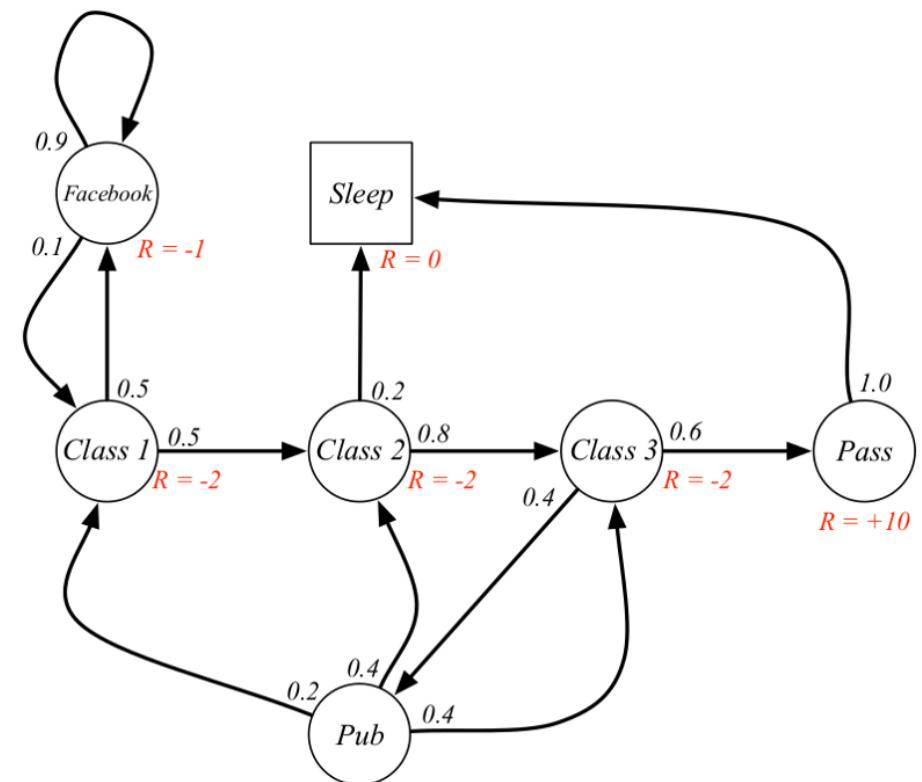
# Markov Chain Episode

- $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_t$
- Episode 1: Light rain, Heavy rain, Light rain
- Episode 2: Light rain, Heavy rain, Heavy rain
- ...



# Markov Reward Process

- Markov chain with values
- A Markov Reward Process is a tuple  $\langle S, P, R, \gamma \rangle$ 
  - $S$  – finite set of states
  - $P$  – state transition probability matrix
  - $R$  - a reward function,  $R(s, s')$
  - $\gamma$  - a discount factor  $[0, 1]$



# Markov Decision Process

- Markov reward process with decisions
- A Markov Reward Process is a tuple  $\langle S, A, P, R, \gamma \rangle$ 
  - $S$  – finite set of states
  - $A$  – finite set of actions
  - $P$  – state transition probability matrix
  - $R$  - a reward function,  $R(s, a, s')$
  - $\gamma$  - a discount factor [0, 1]

# An example MDP – recycling robot

- › Actions:
  - (1) actively search for a can,
  - (2) remain stationary and wait for someone to bring it a can
  - (3) go back to home base to recharge its battery
- ›  $A(\text{high}) = \{\text{search}, \text{wait}\}$
- ›  $A(\text{low}) = \{\text{search}, \text{wait}, \text{recharge}\}.$

# Recycling robot MDP

$s$	$a$	$s'$	$p(s' s, a)$	$r(s, a, s')$
high	search	high	$\alpha$	$r_{\text{search}}$
high	search	low	$1 - \alpha$	$r_{\text{search}}$
low	search	high	$1 - \beta$	-3
low	search	low	$\beta$	$r_{\text{search}}$
high	wait	high	1	$r_{\text{wait}}$
high	wait	low	0	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	wait	high	0	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	wait	low	1	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	recharge	high	1	0
low	recharge	low	0	0.

$s$  = state of battery

$a$  = actions it can take

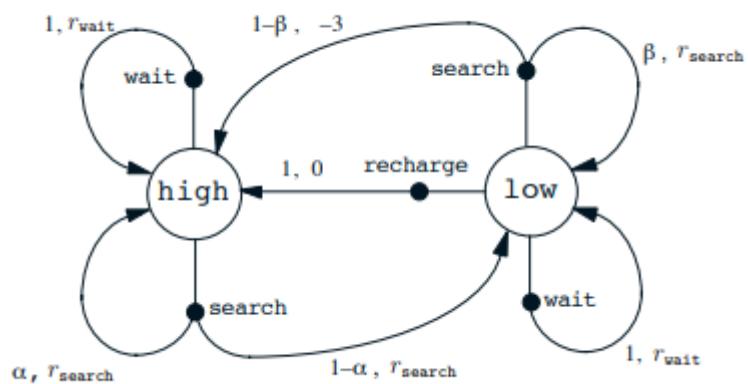
$s'$  = next state

$P(s'|s, a)$  = probability  
of the next state  
given the current  
state and action

$r$  = reward

# Recycling robot MDP

$s$	$a$	$s'$	$p(s' s, a)$	$r(s, a, s')$
high	search	high	$\alpha$	$r_{\text{search}}$
high	search	low	$1 - \alpha$	$r_{\text{search}}$
low	search	high	$1 - \beta$	-3
low	search	low	$\beta$	$r_{\text{search}}$
high	wait	high	1	$r_{\text{wait}}$
high	wait	low	0	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	wait	high	0	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	wait	low	1	$r_{\text{wait}}$
low	recharge	high	1	0
low	recharge	low	0	0.

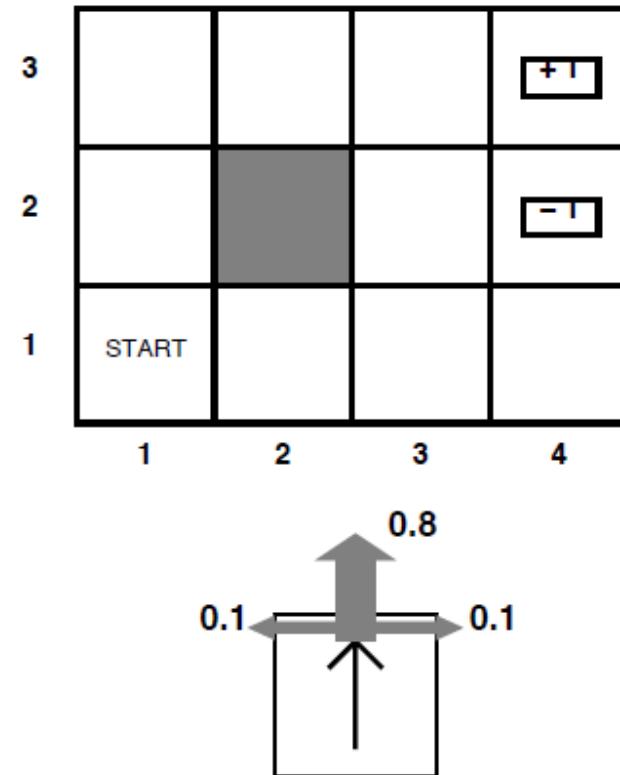


# Solving MDPs: Policies

- › In deterministic single-agent search problems, we wanted an optimal **plan**, or sequence of actions, from start to a goal
- › For MDPs, we want an optimal **policy**  $\pi^*: S \rightarrow A$ 
  - A policy  $\pi$  gives an action for each state
  - An optimal policy is one that maximizes expected utility if followed
  - An explicit policy defines a reflex agent

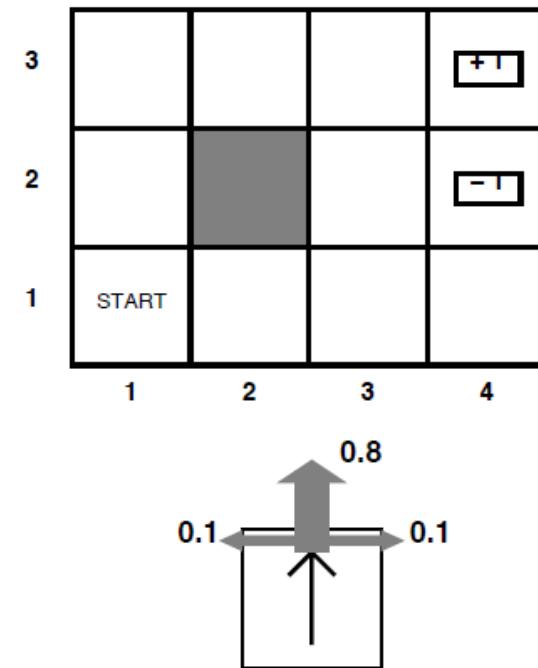
# Optimal Policies

- What is the optimal policy?
- Exit states +1, -1
- Pay attention to transition probabilities!
  - 80% chance of keeping straight
  - 10% chance of turning right
  - 10% chance of turning back
  - **0% chance of going backwards**



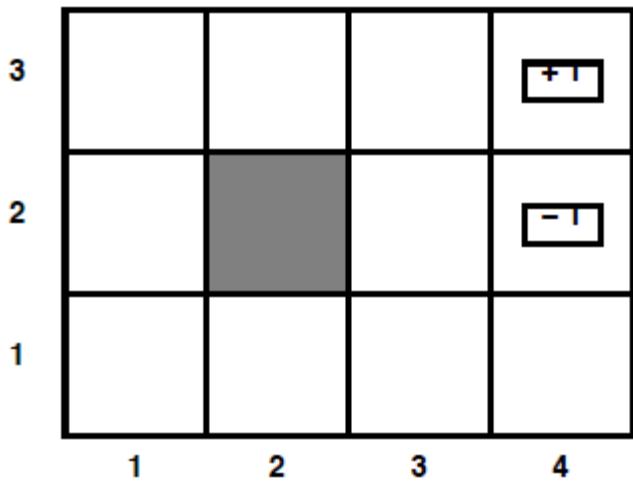
# Optimal Policies

- What about if we introduce additional “living reward” at each time step?
  - $R(s) = -0.01$
  - $R(s) = -0.03$
  - $R(s) = -0.4$
  - $R(s) = -2.0$

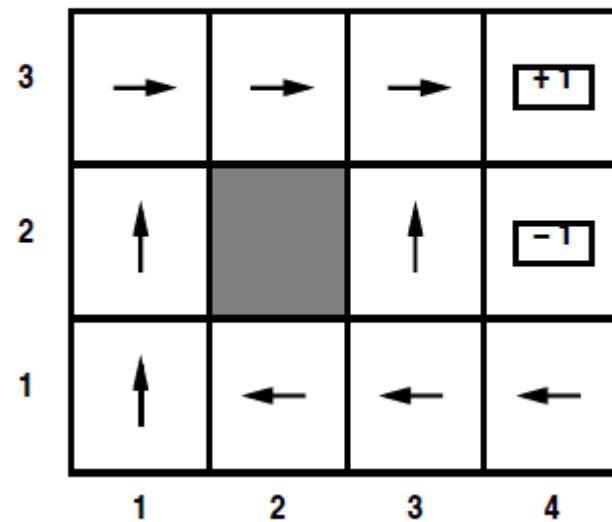


# Optimal policies

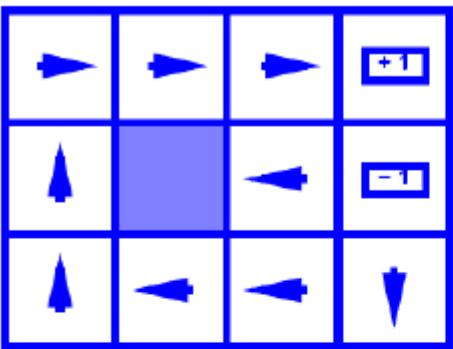
$$R(s) = -0.04$$



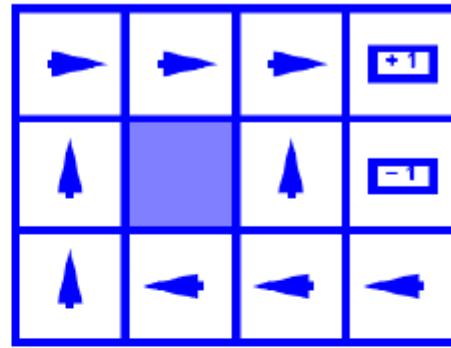
$$R(s) = -0.04$$



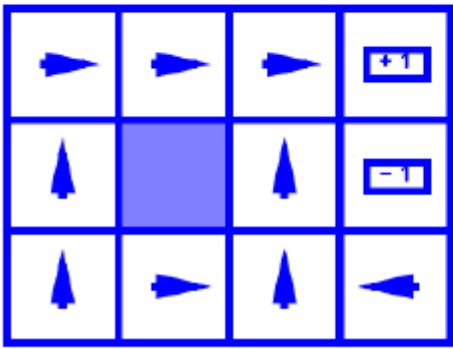
# Optimal policies



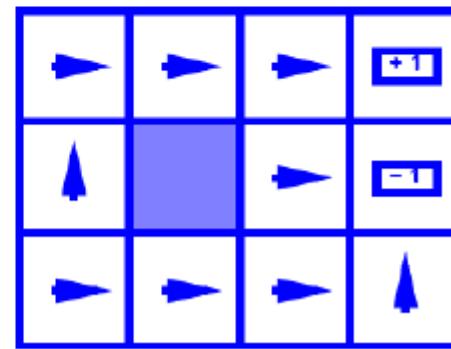
$$R(s) = -0.01$$



$$R(s) = -0.03$$



$$R(s) = -0.4$$



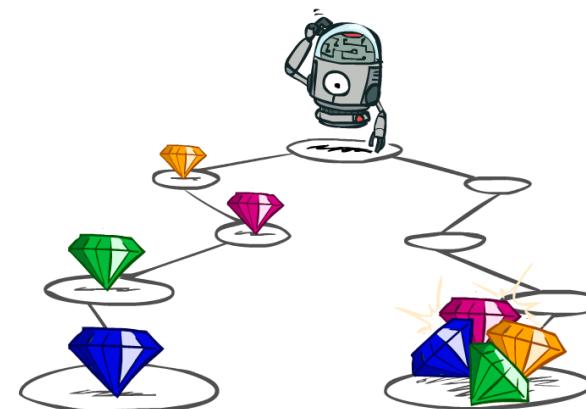
$$R(s) = -2.0$$

# Goal: maximize the reward

› but since it is a sequence of rewards, what preferences should an agent have over sequence of rewards?

**More or less?** [1, 2, 2] or [2, 3, 4]

**Now or later?** [0, 0, 1] or [1, 0, 0]



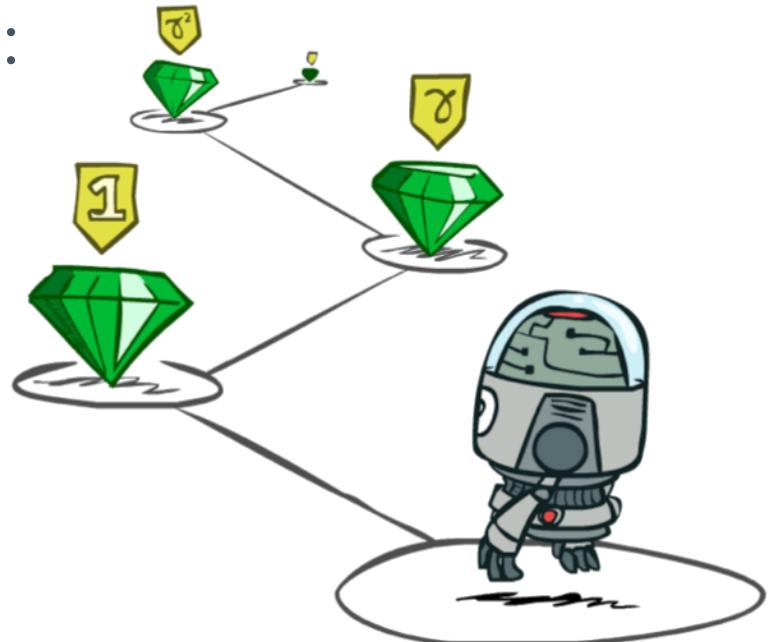
# Stationary Preferences

- › Theorem: if we assume **stationary preferences**:

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots] \succ [b_1, b_2, \dots]$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$[r, a_1, a_2, \dots] \succ [r, b_1, b_2, \dots]$$



- › Then: there are only two ways to define utilities

- Additive utility:  $U([r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots]) = r_0 + r_1 + r_2 + \dots$

- Discounted utility:

$$U([r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots]) = r_0 + \gamma r_1 + \gamma^2 r_2 \dots$$

# Reward discounting

**It's reasonable to maximize the sum of rewards**

**It's also reasonable to prefer rewards now to rewards later**

**One solution: values of rewards decay exponentially**



1  
Worth now



$\gamma$   
Worth next step



$\gamma^2$   
Worth in two steps

# Reward discounting

## How to discount?

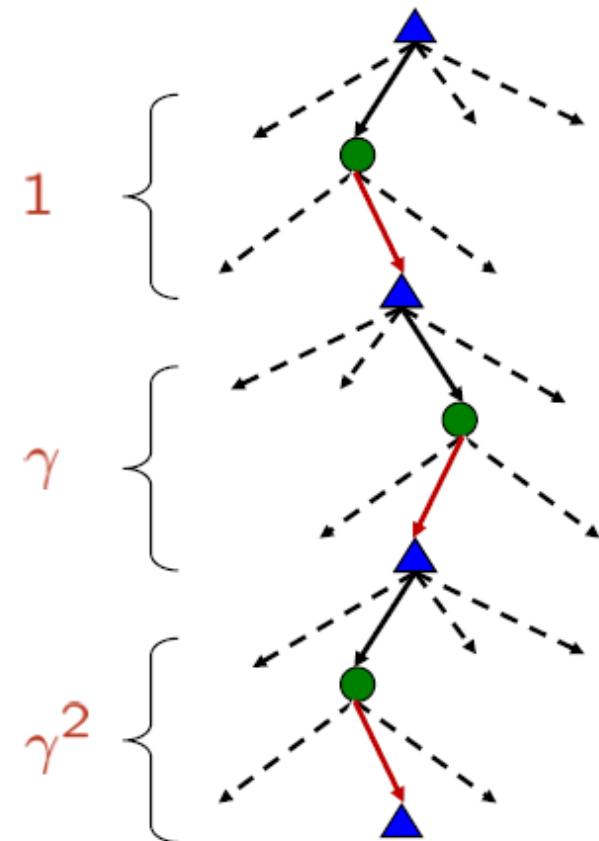
- Each time we descend a level, we multiply in the discount once

## Why discount?

- Sooner rewards probably do have higher utility than later rewards
- Also helps our algorithms converge

## Example: discount of 0.5

- $U([1,2,3]) = 1*1 + 0.5*2 + 0.25*3$
- $U([1,2,3]) < U([3,2,1])$



# Reward Discounting

- How to discount?
  - Each time we descend a level, we multiply in the discount once
- Why discount?
  - Think of it as a  $\gamma$  chance of ending the process at every step
  - Helps algorithms converge
- Example: discount of 0.5
  - $U([1,2,3]) = 1*1 + 0.5*2 + 0.25*3$
  - $U([3,2,1]) = 1*3 + 0.5*2 + 0.25*1$
  - $U([1,2,3]) < U([3,2,1])$

# Discounting

Given:

10				1
a	b	c	d	e

**Actions: East, West, and Exit (only available in exit states a, e)**

**Transitions: deterministic**

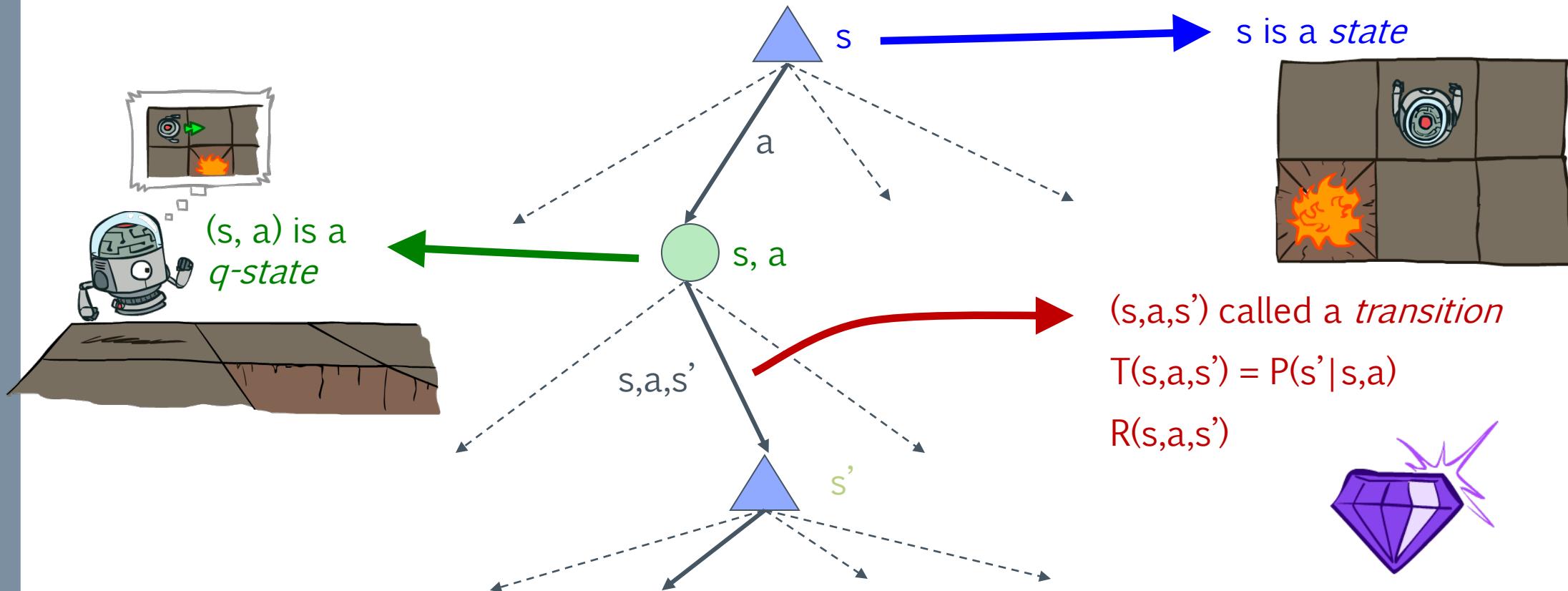
**Quiz 1: For  $\gamma = 1$ , what is the optimal policy?**

**Quiz 2: For  $\gamma = 0.1$ , what is the optimal policy?**

Is there a  $\gamma$  for which the actions E and W are equally good in state d?

# MDP Search Trees

- Each MDP state projects a search tree

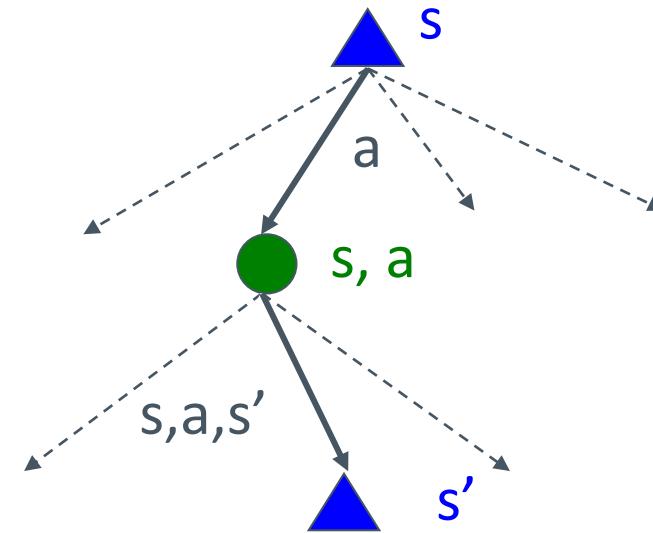


# Infinite Utilities

- What if the process lasts forever? Do we get infinite rewards?
- Solutions:
  - Finite horizon: (similar to depth-limited search)
    - Terminate episodes after a fixed  $T$  steps (e.g., life)
    - Gives nonstationary policies ( $\pi$  depends on time left)
  - Discounting:  $0 < \gamma < 1$ 
    - Smaller  $\gamma$  means smaller “horizon” – shorter term focus
  - Absorbing state: guarantee that for every policy, a terminal state will eventually be reached

# Recap: Defining MDPs

- › Markov decision processes:
  - Set of states  $S$
  - Start state  $s_0$
  - Set of actions  $A$
  - Transitions  $P(s'|s,a)$  (or  $T(s,a,s')$ )
  - Rewards  $R(s,a,s')$  (and discount  $\gamma$ )
- › MDP quantities so far:
  - Policy = Choice of action for each state
  - Utility = sum of (discounted) rewards

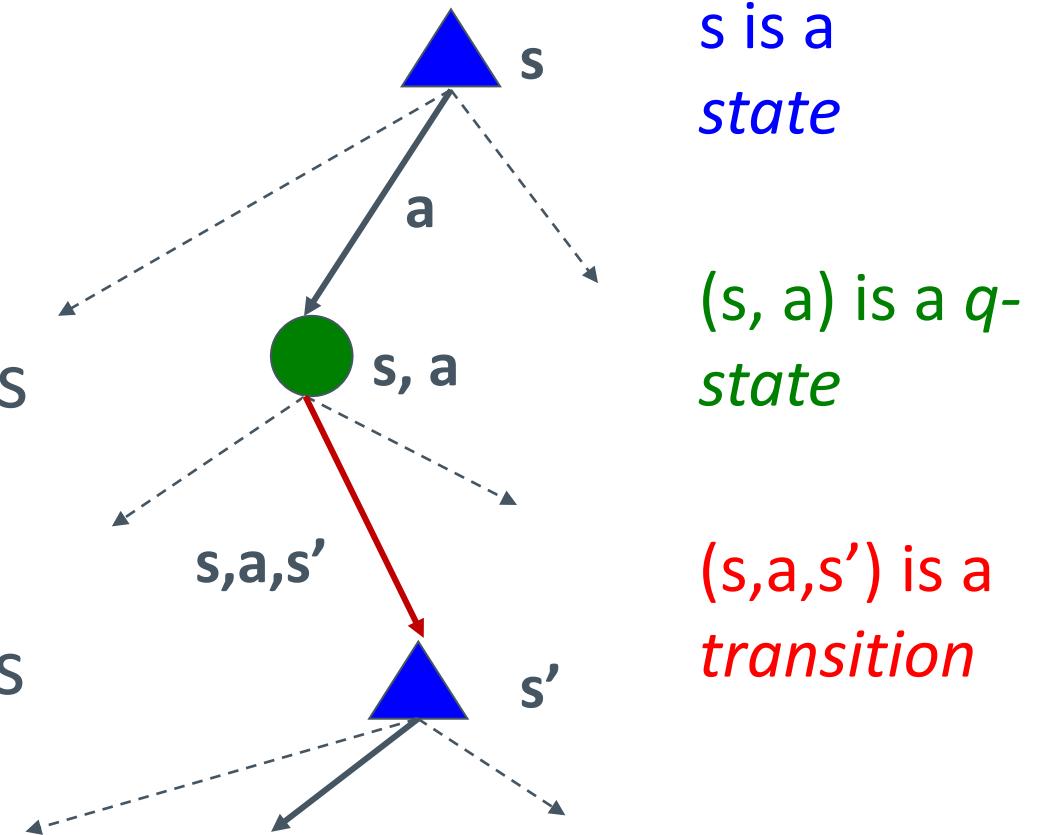


# Solving MDPs: Definitions

- The value (utility, return) of a state  $s$ :

$V_\pi(s)$  = expected utility starting in  $s$  and then following policy  $\pi$

$V^*(s)$  = expected utility starting in  $s$  and then acting optimally

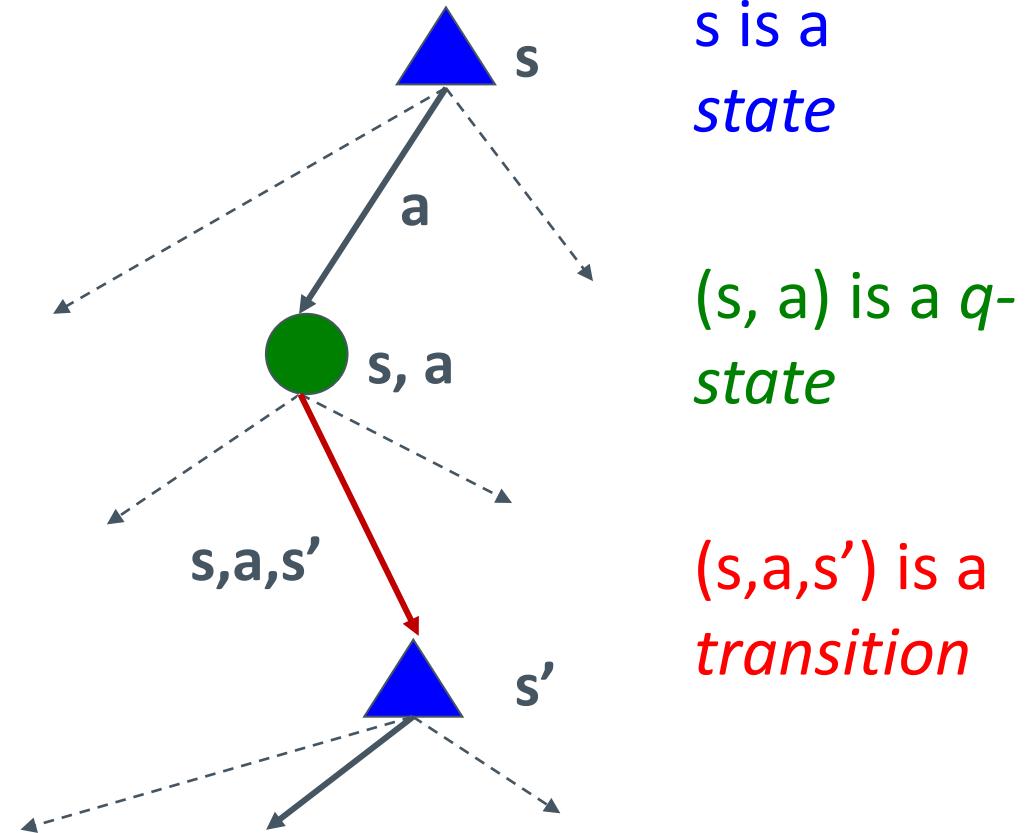


# Solving MDPs: Definitions

- The value (utility) of a q-state ( $s, a$ ):

$Q_\pi(s, a)$  = expected utility starting out having taken action  $a$  from state  $s$  and (thereafter) following policy  $\pi$

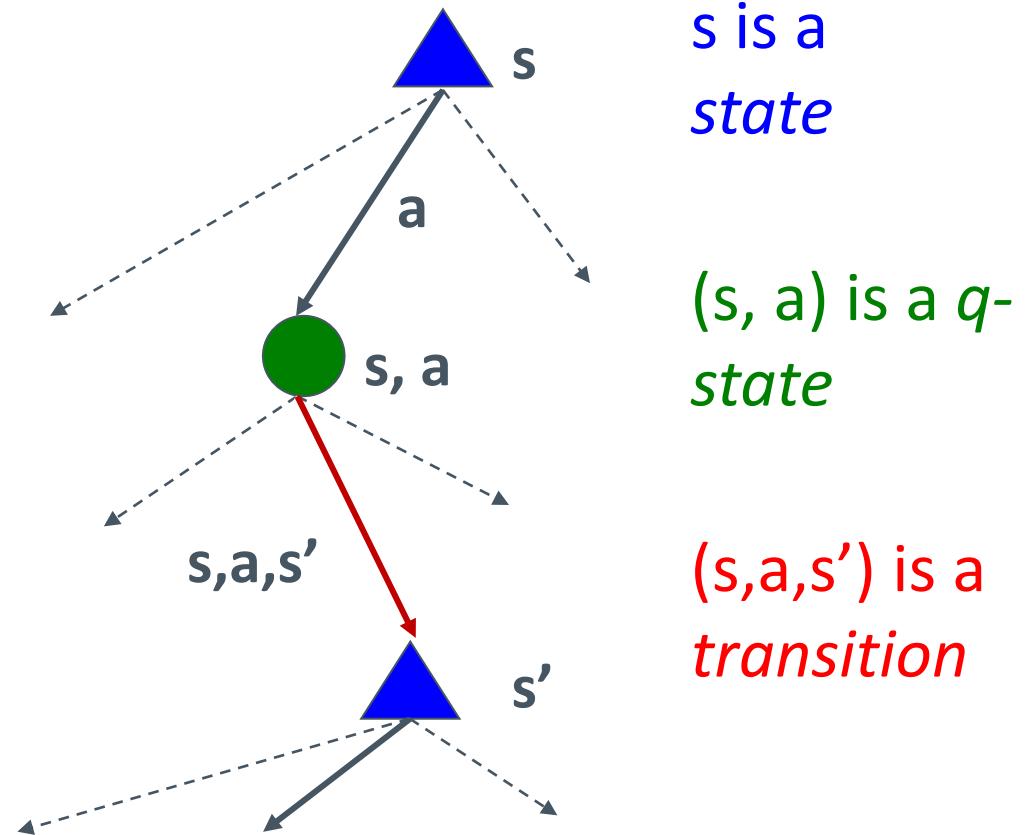
$Q^*(s, a)$  = expected utility starting out having taken action  $a$  from state  $s$  and (thereafter) acting optimally



# Solving MDPs: Definitions

- The optimal policy:

$\pi^*(s)$  = optimal action from state  $s$



# Solving MDPs

- The optimal state-value function  $v^*(s)$  is the maximum value function over all policies

$$v_*(s) = \max_{\pi} v_{\pi}(s)$$

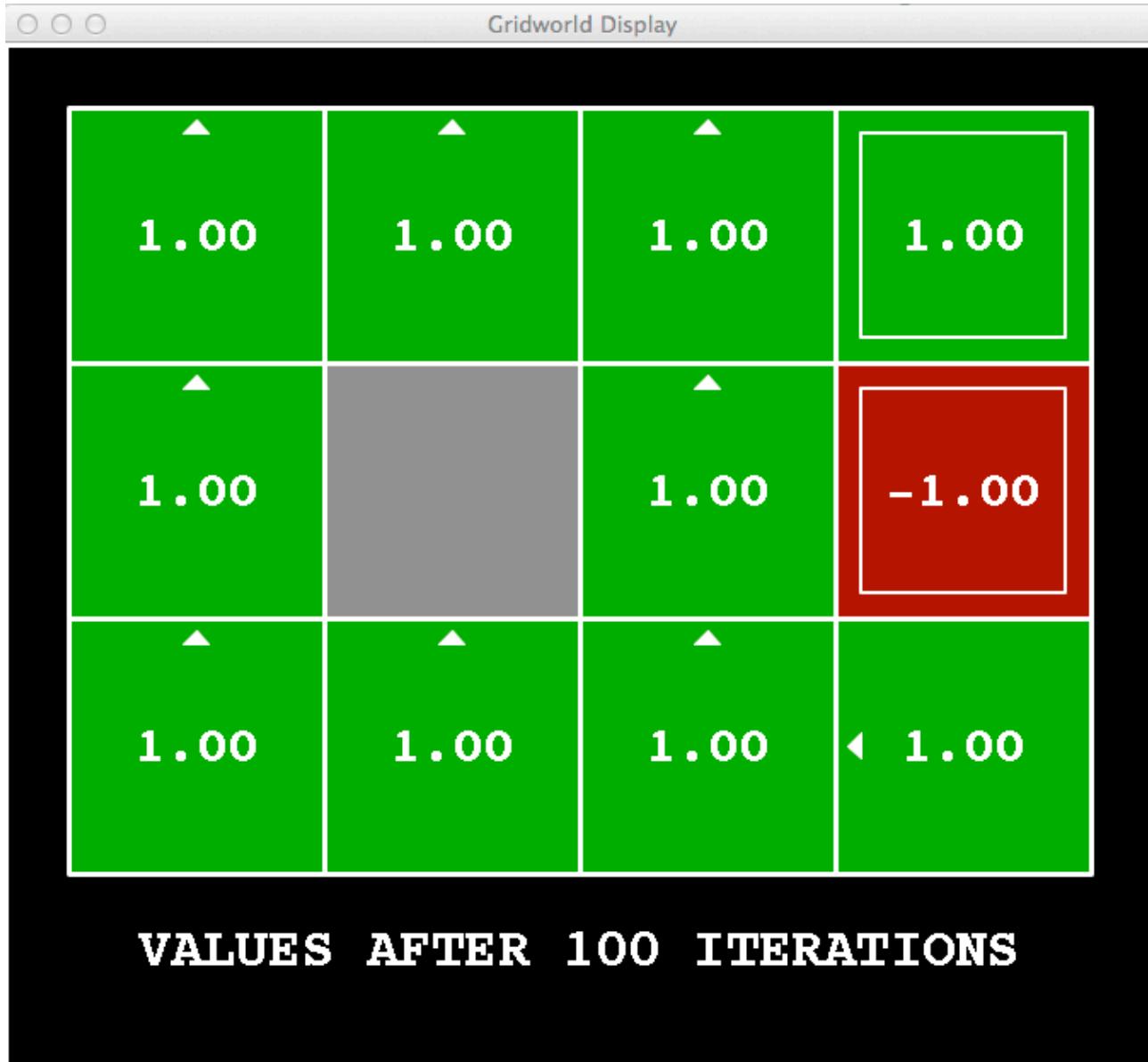
- The optimal action-value function  $q^*(s, a)$  is the maximum action-value function over all policies

$$q_*(s, a) = \max_{\pi} q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

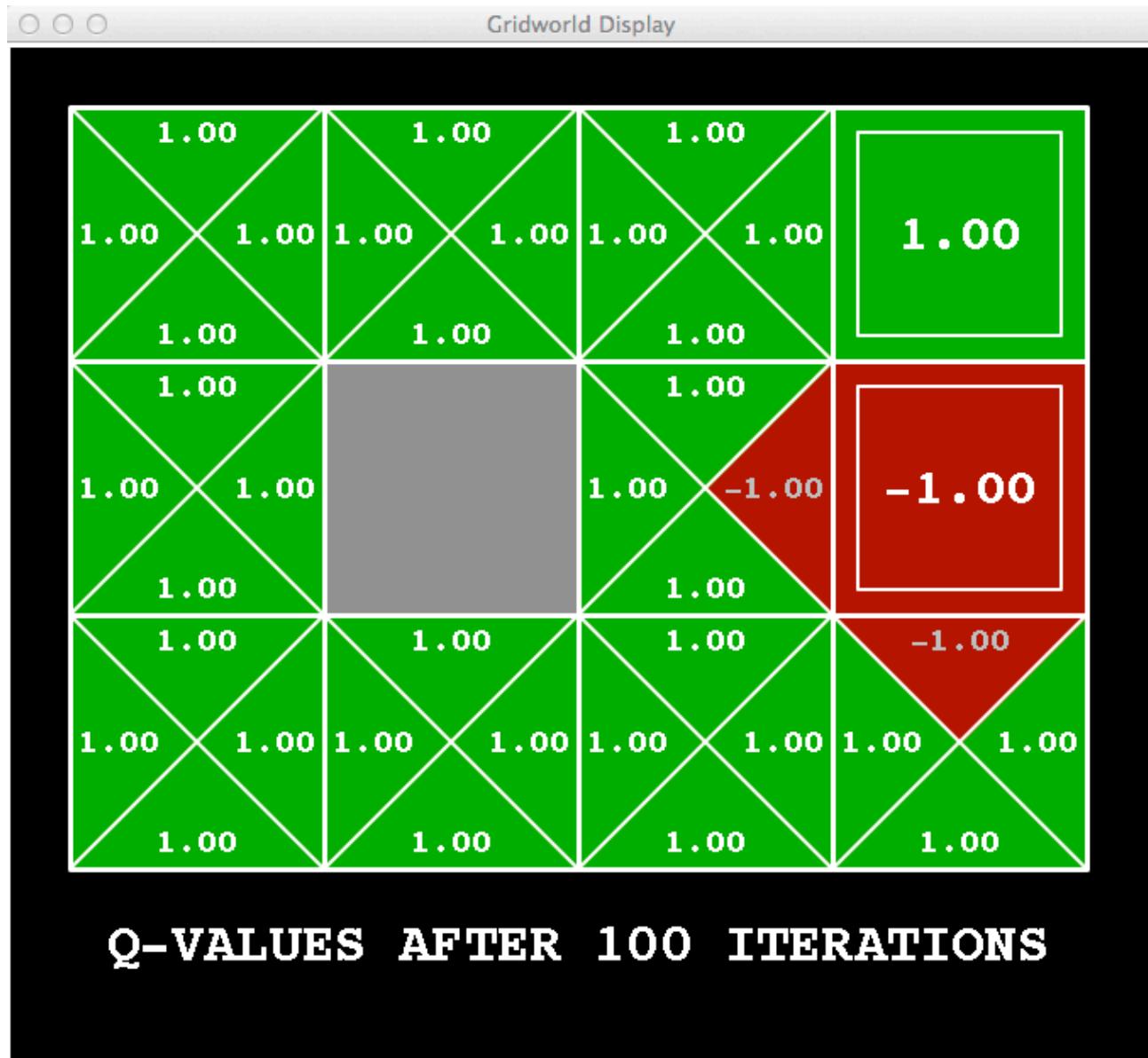
- The optimal value function specifies the best possible performance in the MDP.
- An MDP is “solved” when we know the optimal value function.

# Solving MDPs: Parameters

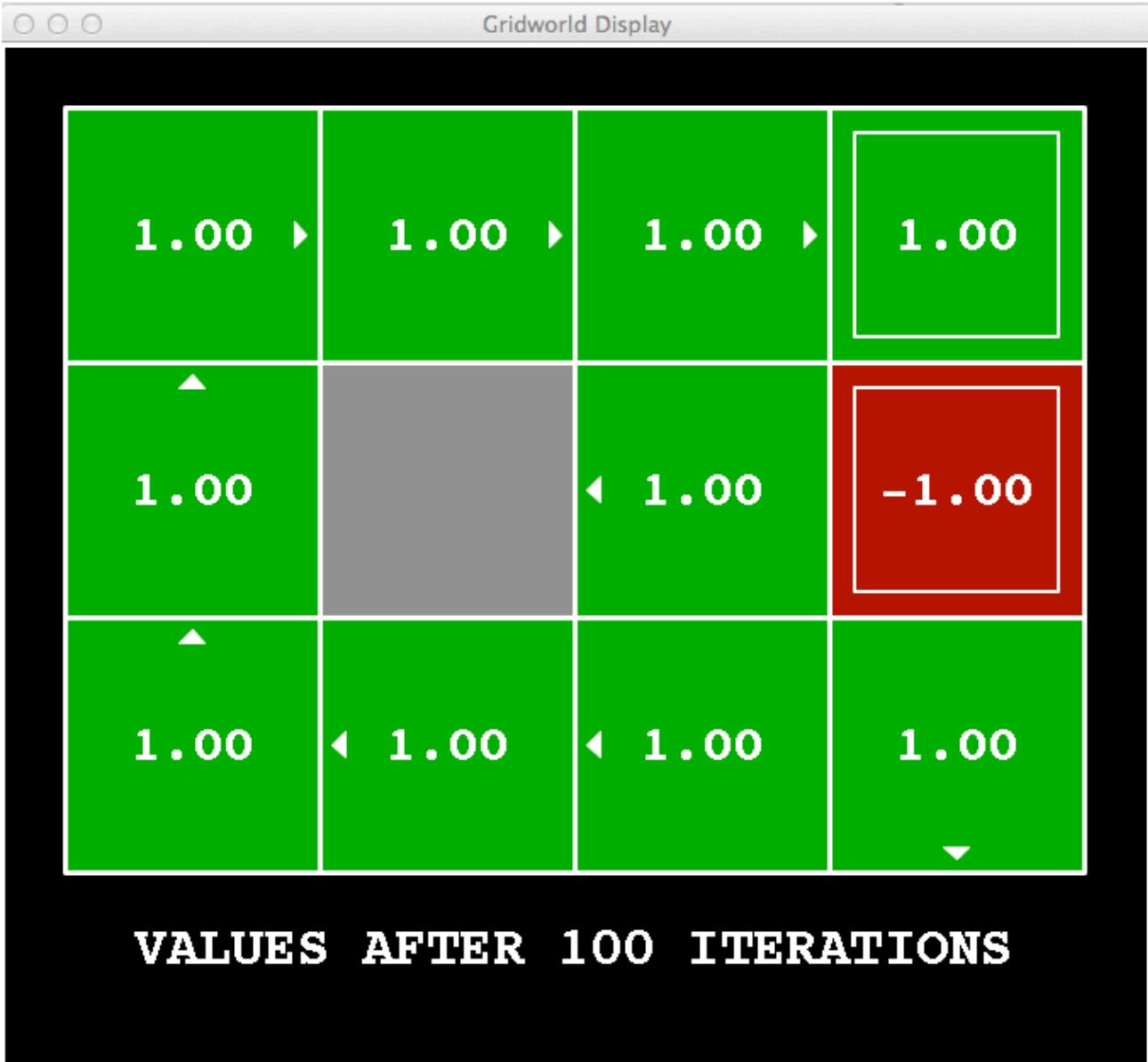
- Noise
- Living reward
- Discount



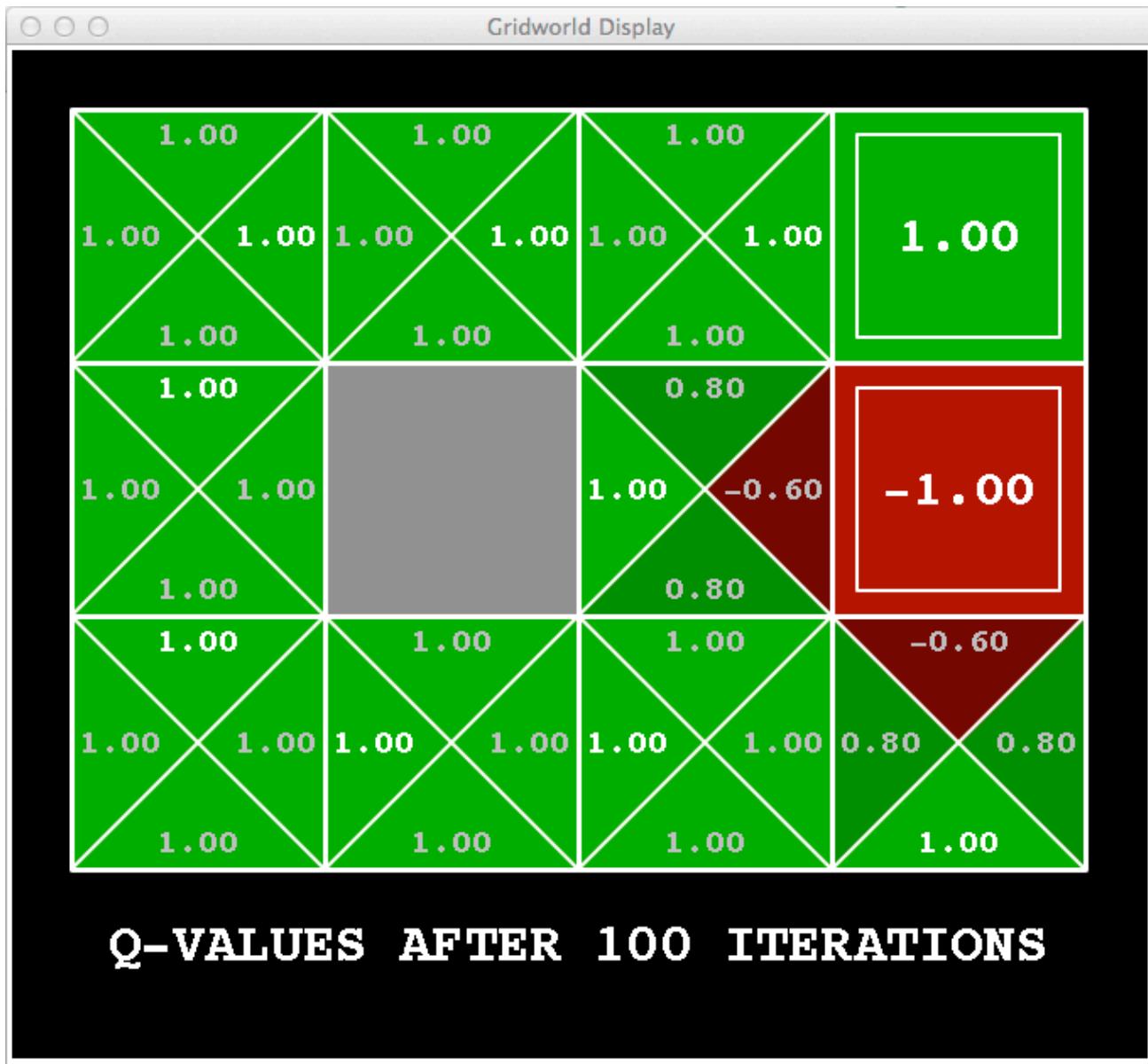
Noise = 0  
Discount = 1  
Living reward = 0



Noise = 0  
Discount = 1  
Living reward = 0



Noise = 0.2  
Discount = 1  
Living reward = 0

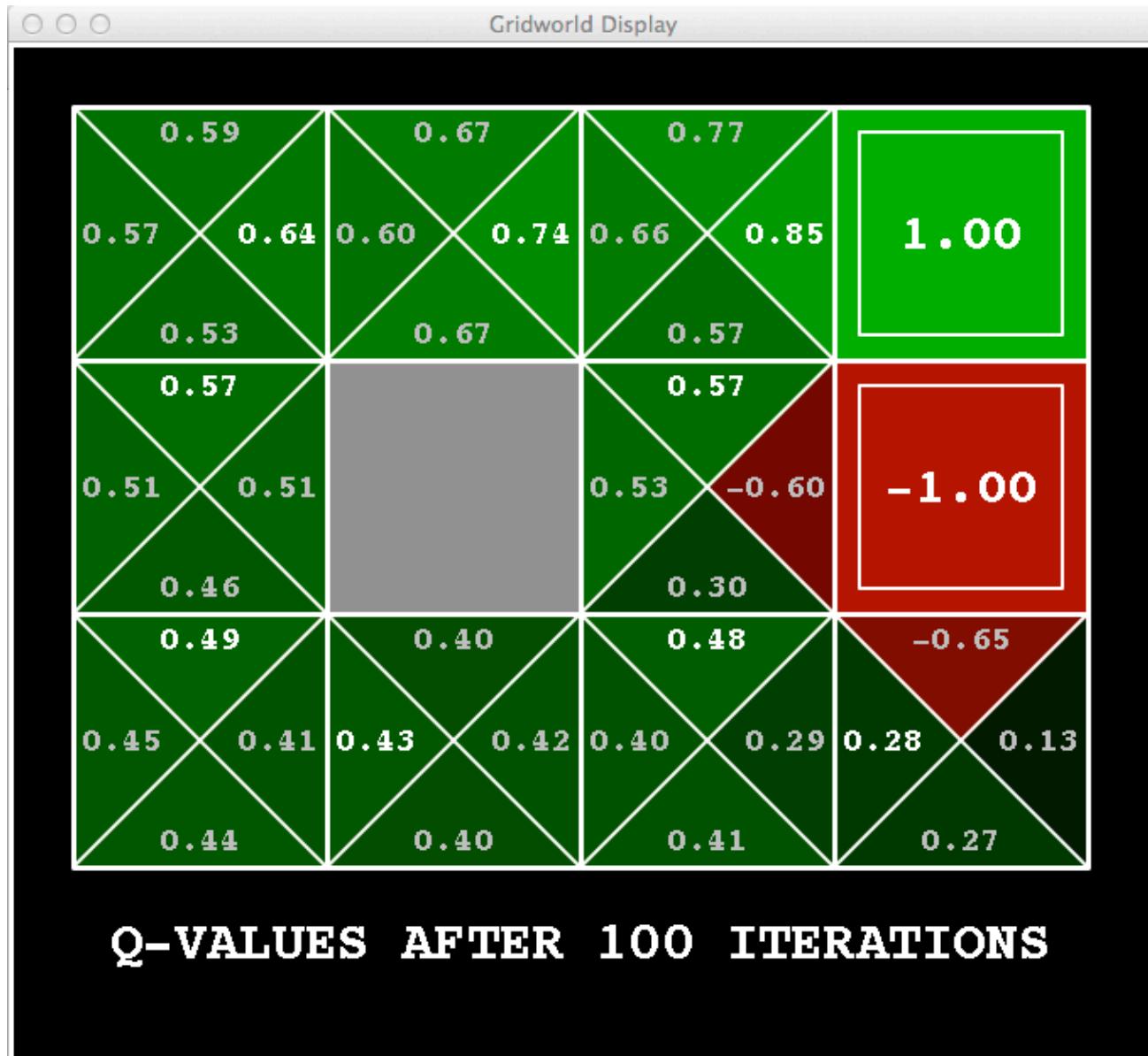


Noise = 0.2

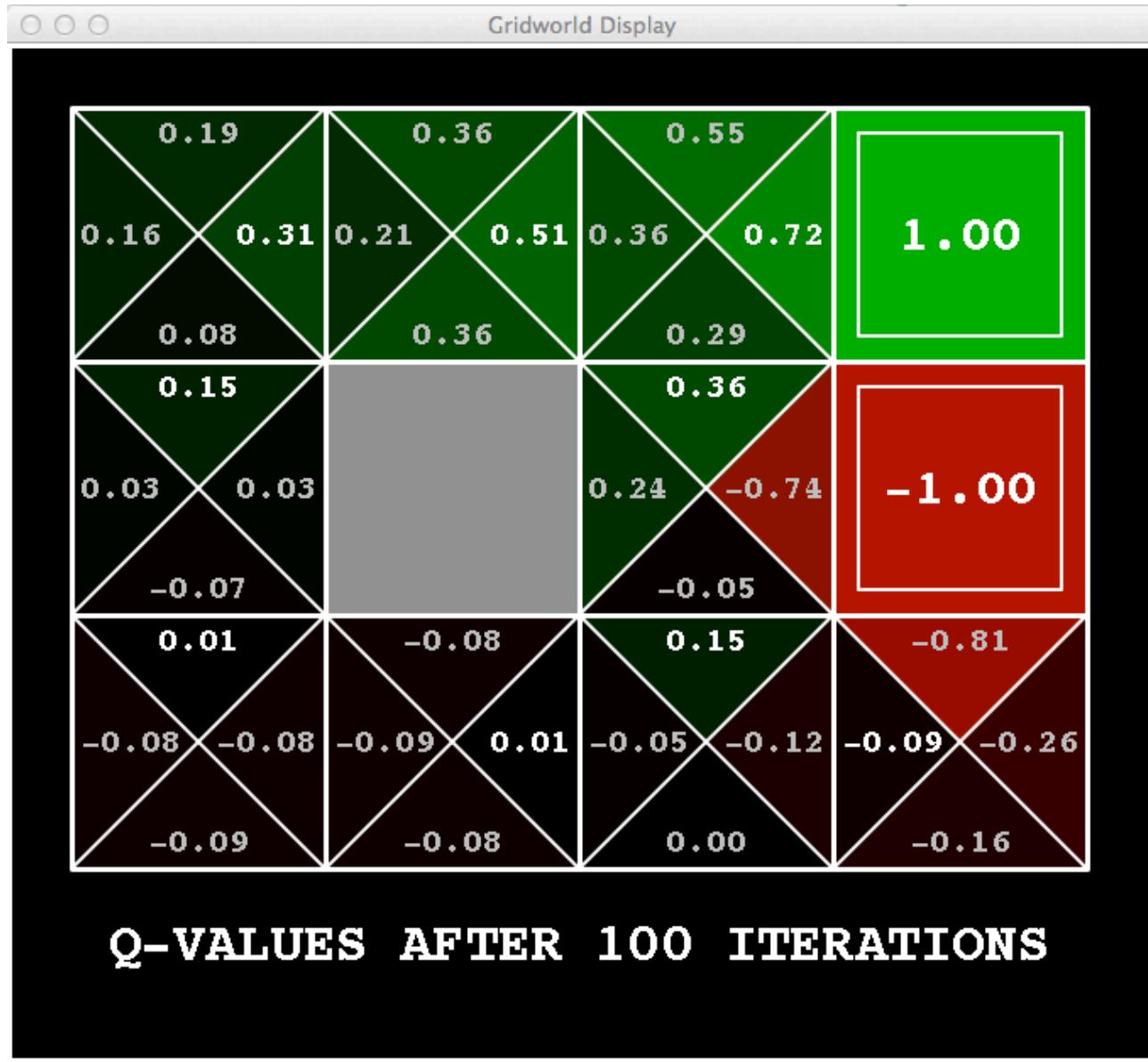
Discount = 1

Living reward = 0





Noise = 0.2  
Discount = 0.9  
Living reward = 0



Noise = 0.2

Discount = 0.9

Living reward = -0.1

# Optimal policy

- › For any Markov Decision Process
- › There exists an optimal policy that is better than or equal to all other policies
- › All optimal policies achieve the optimal value function
- › All optimal policies achieve the optimal action-value function,

# Finding optimal policy

- › An optimal policy can be found by maximizing over  $q^*(s, a)$

$$\pi_*(a|s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a = \underset{a \in \mathcal{A}}{\operatorname{argmax}} q_*(s, a) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- › There is always a deterministic optimal policy for any MDP
- › If we know  $q^*(s, a)$  we immediately have the optimal policy

# Bellman Equation

- Fundamental operation – compute the value of a state
  - Expected utility under optimal action
  - Average sum of (discounted) rewards
- Recursive definition of value:

$$V^*(s) = \max_a Q^*(s, a)$$

$$Q^*(s, a) = \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$

# Bellman Equation

$$V^*(s) = \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$

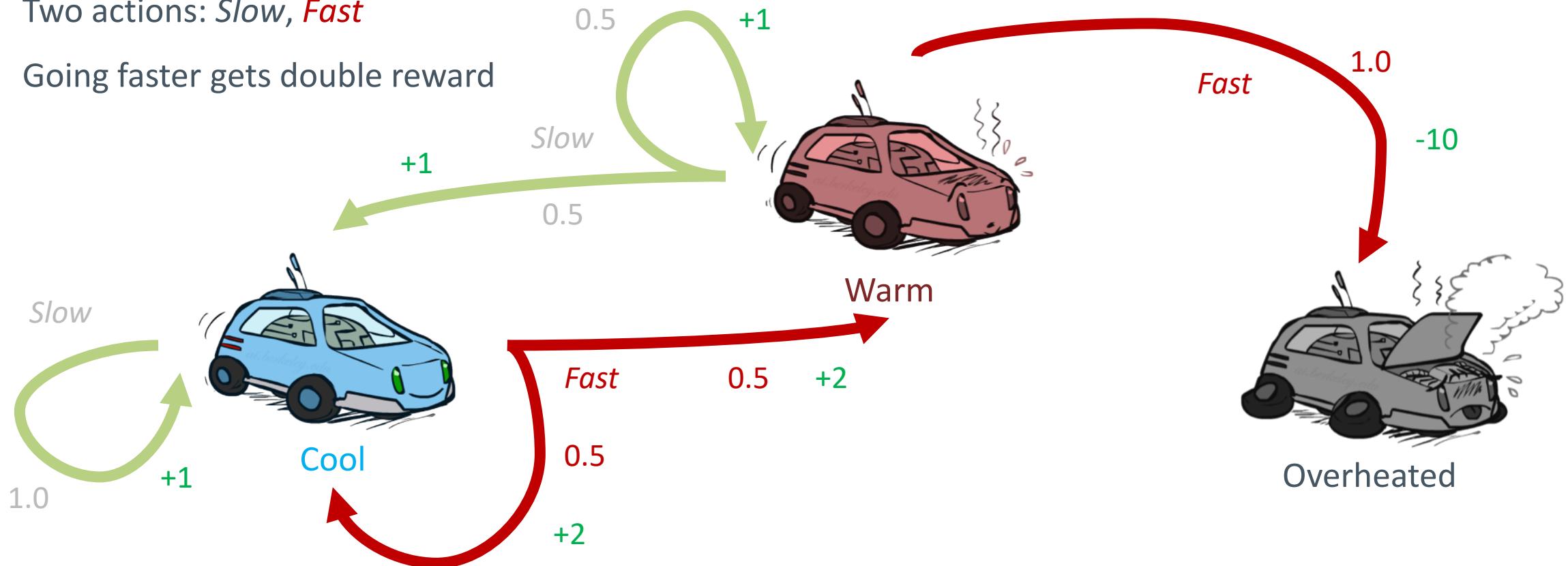
# The Bellman equations

**How to be optimal:**

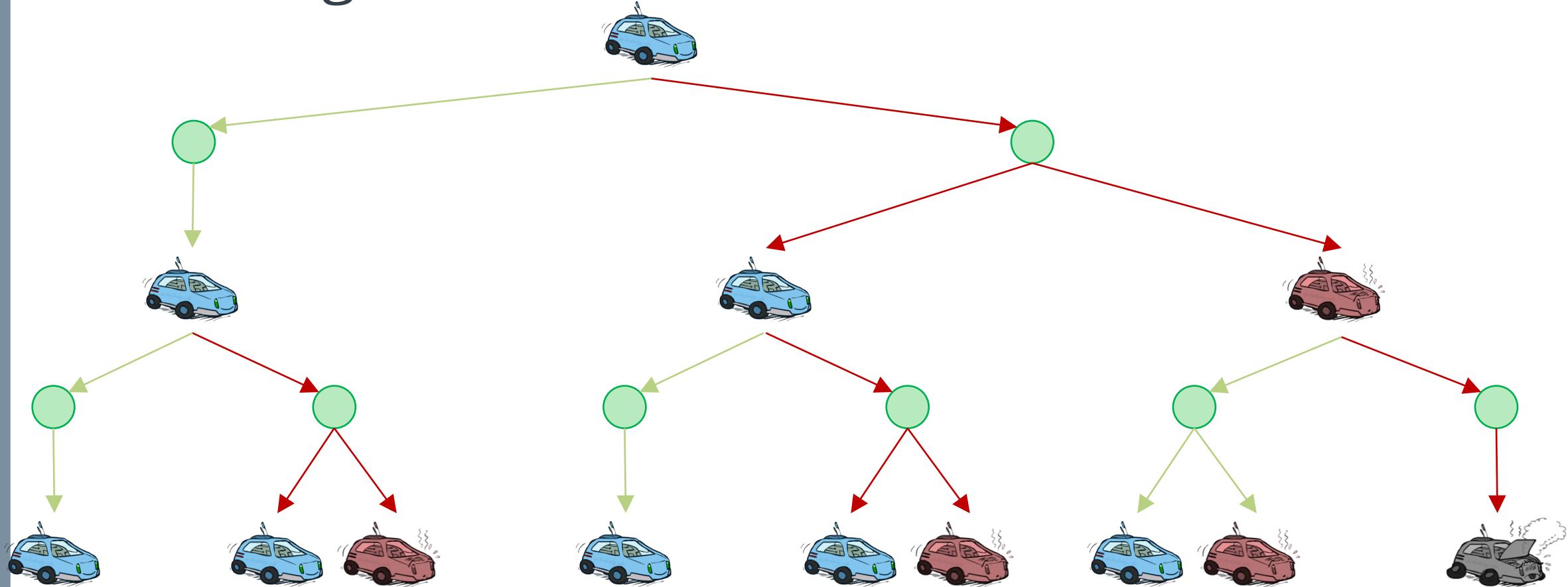
1. Take the correct first action
2. Keep being optimal

# Example: Racing

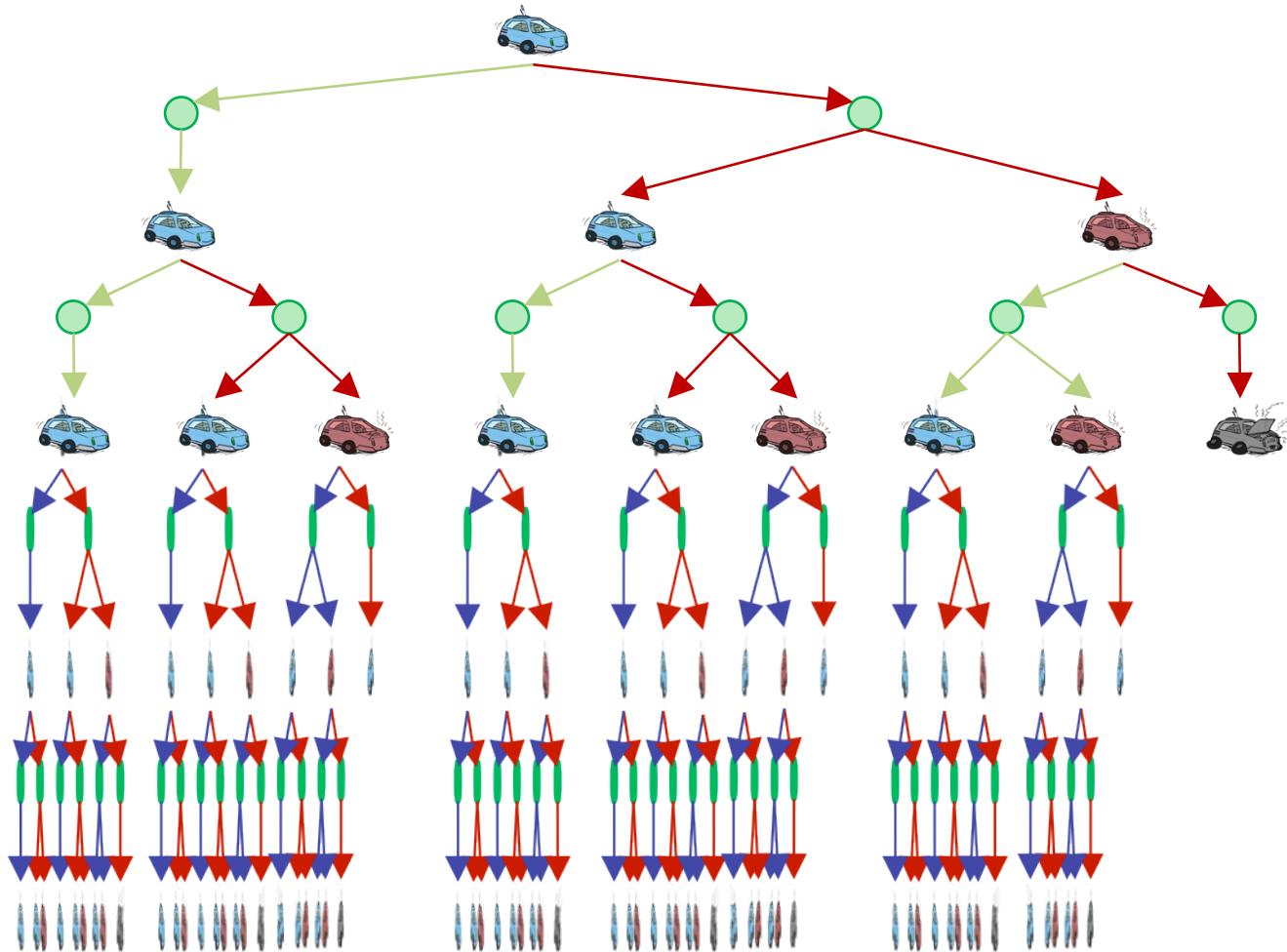
- › A robot car wants to travel far, quickly
- › Three states: **Cool**, **Warm**, Overheated
- › Two actions: *Slow*, *Fast*
- › Going faster gets double reward



# Racing Search Tree

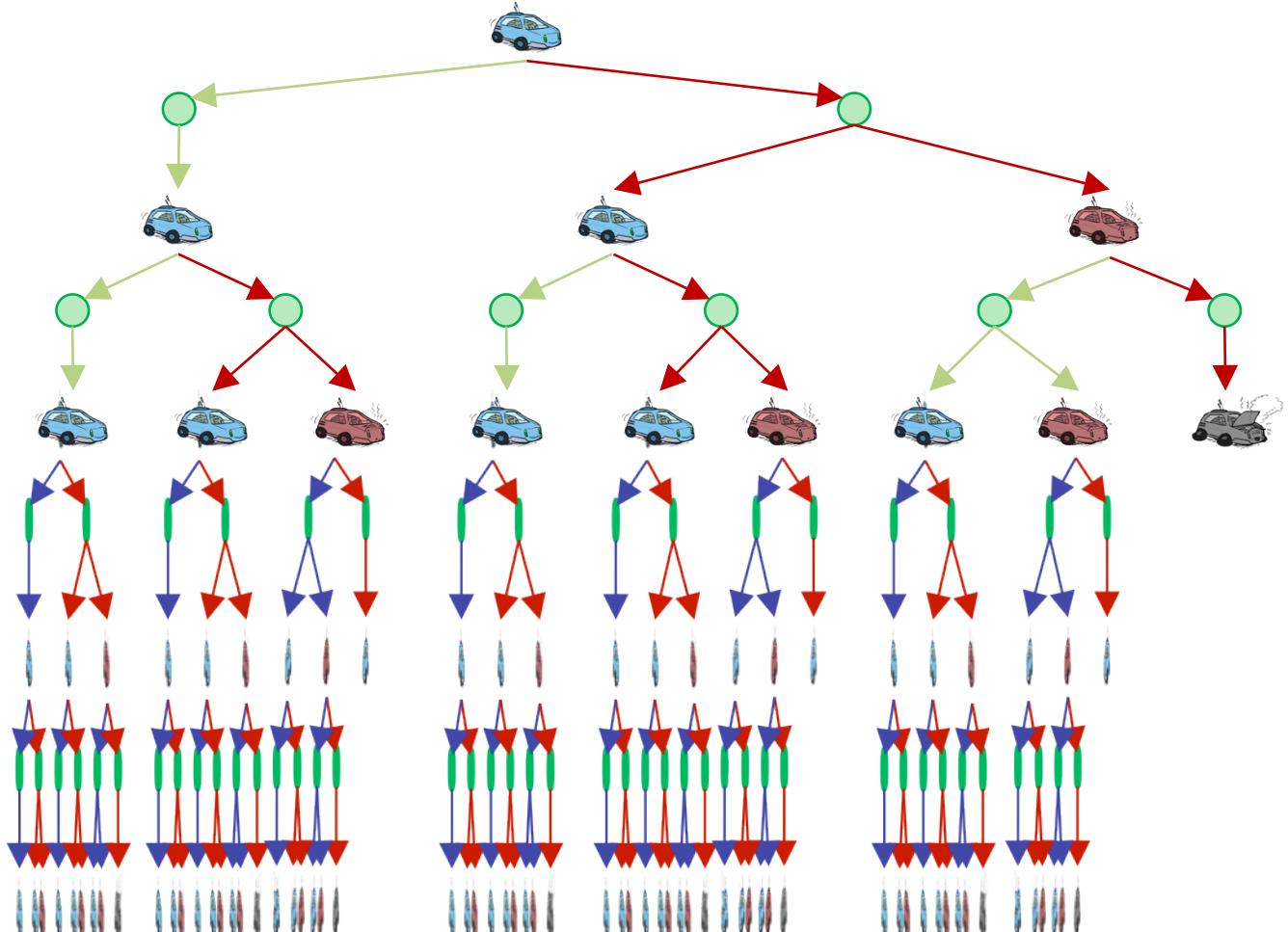


# Racing Search Tree



# Racing Search Tree

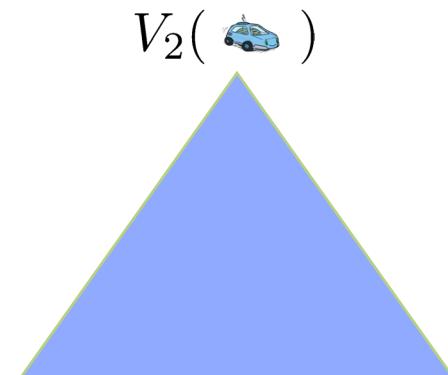
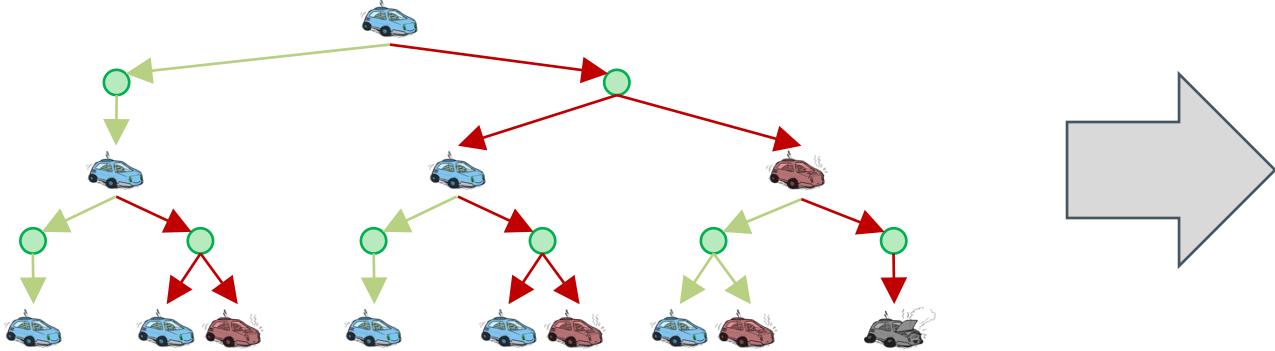
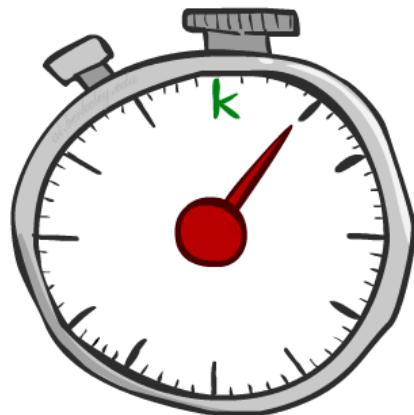
- › Problem: States are repeated
  - Idea: Only compute needed quantities once
- › Problem: Tree goes on forever
  - Idea: Do a depth-limited computation, but with increasing depths until change is small
  - Note: deep parts of the tree eventually don't matter if  $\gamma < 1$



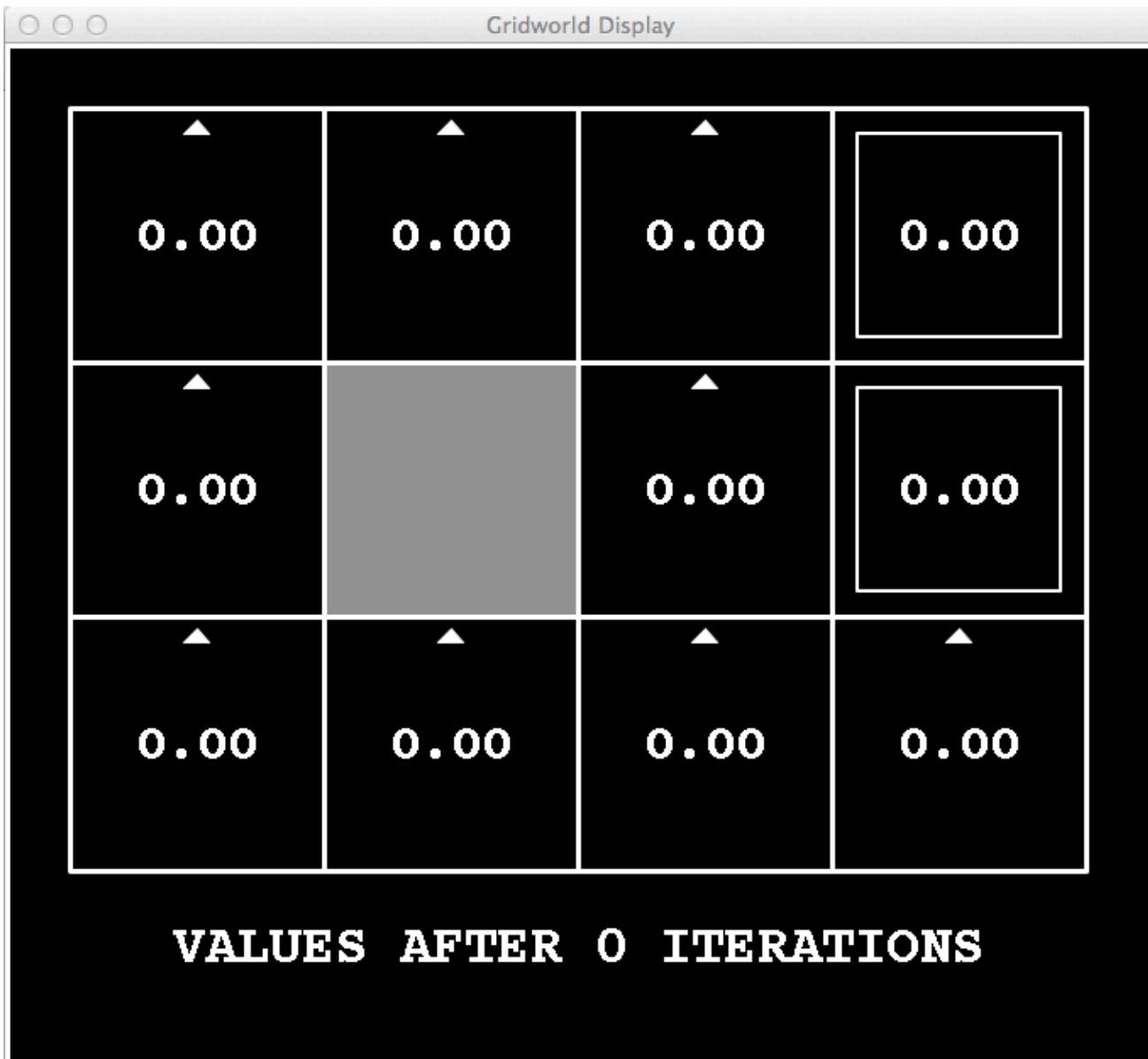
# Value Iteration

# Time-Limited Values

- › Key idea: time-limited values
- › Define  $V_k(s)$  to be the optimal value of  $s$  if the game ends in  $k$  more time steps



$k=0$

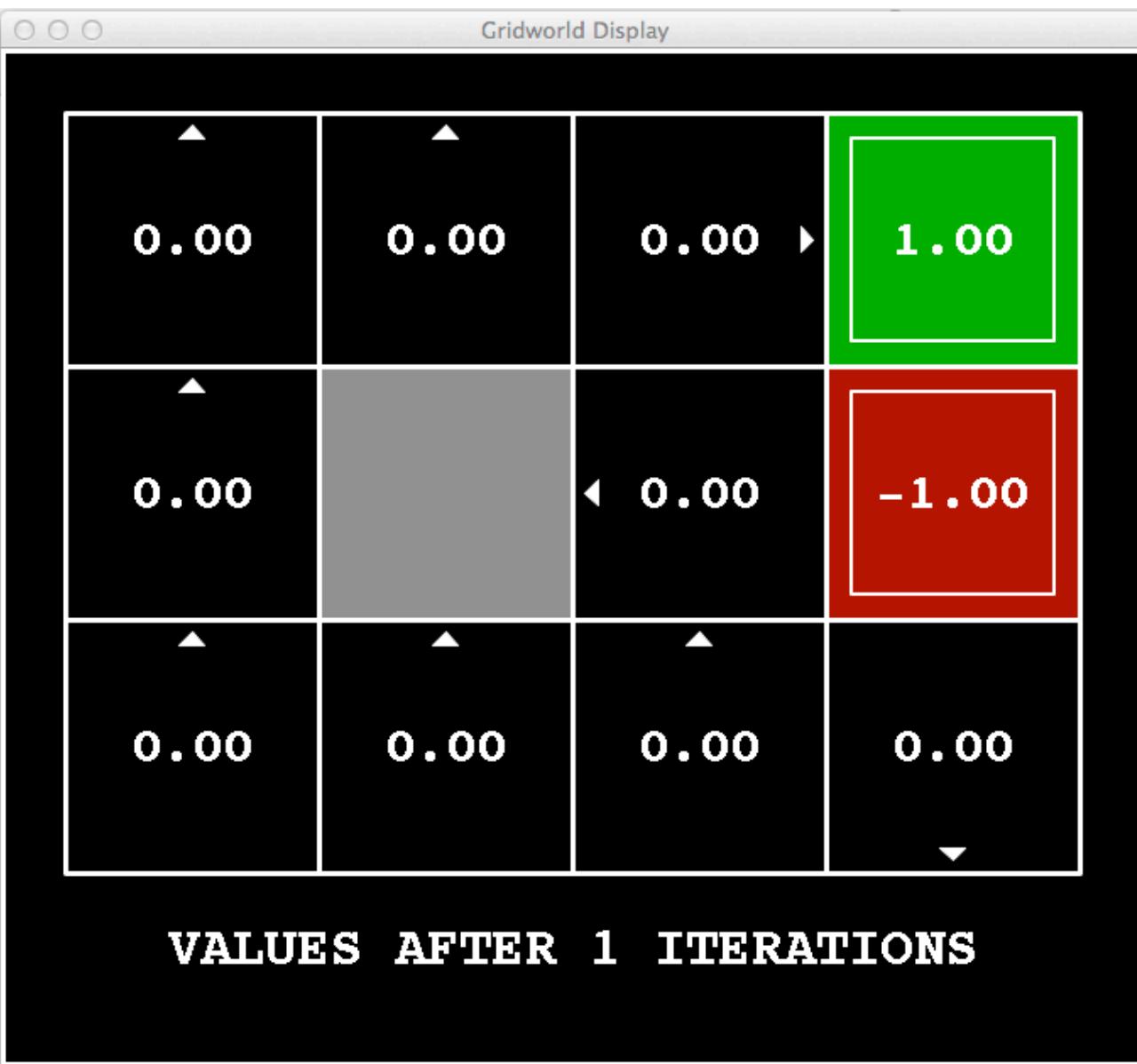


Noise = 0.2

Discount = 0.9

Living reward = 0

$k=1$



$k=2$

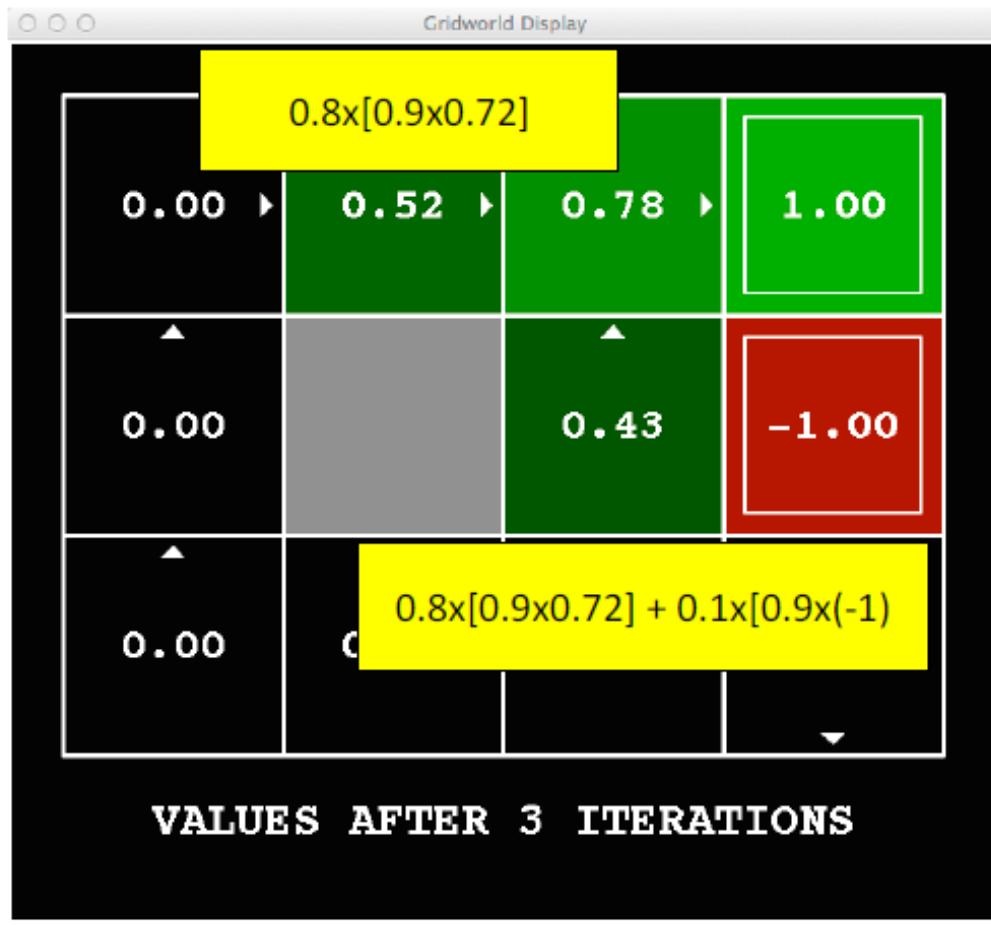


Noise = 0.2

Discount = 0.9

Living reward = 0

$k=3$



Noise = 0.2

Discount = 0.9

Living reward = 0

$k=4$



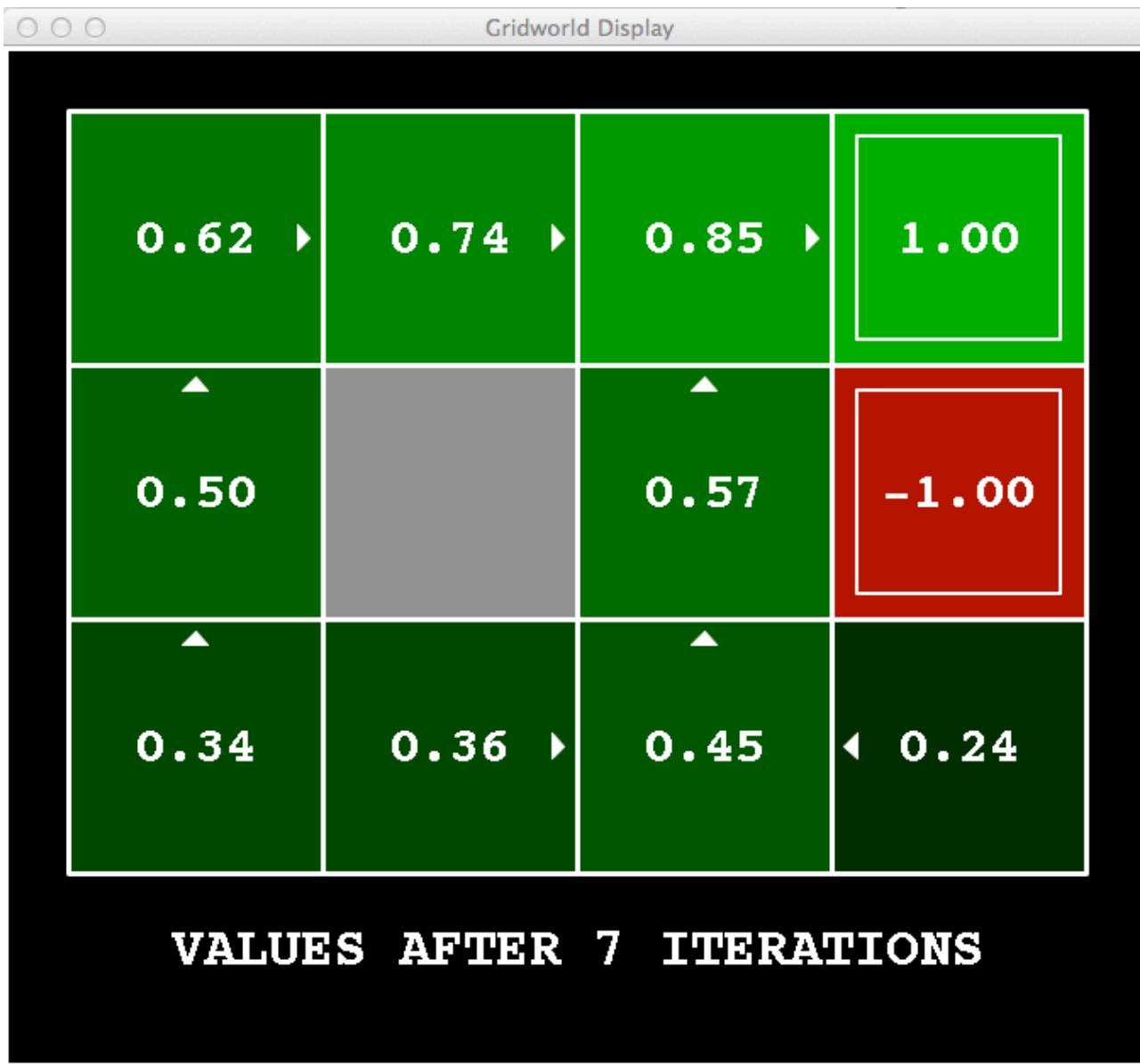
$k=5$



$k=6$



$k=7$

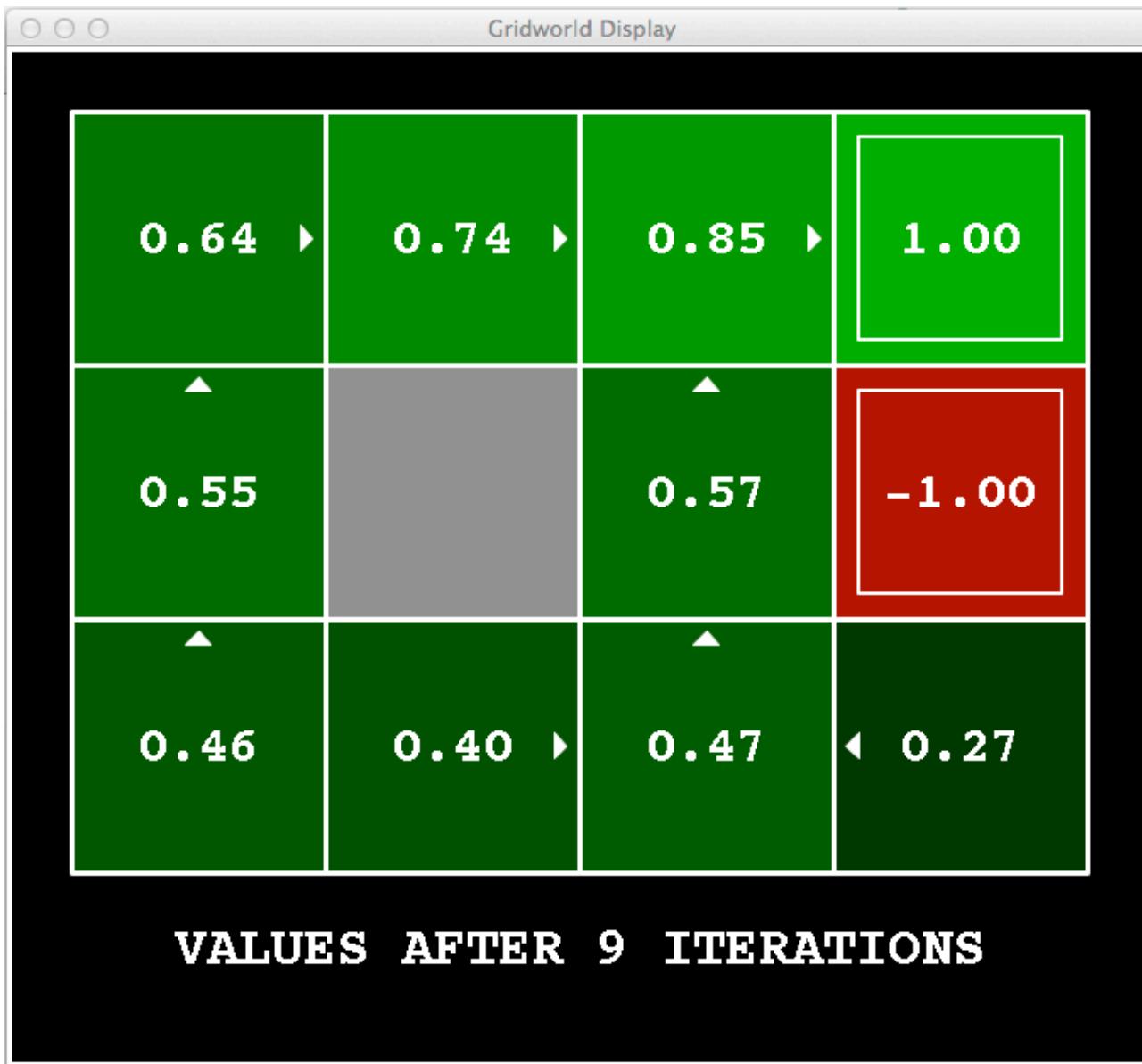


$k=8$

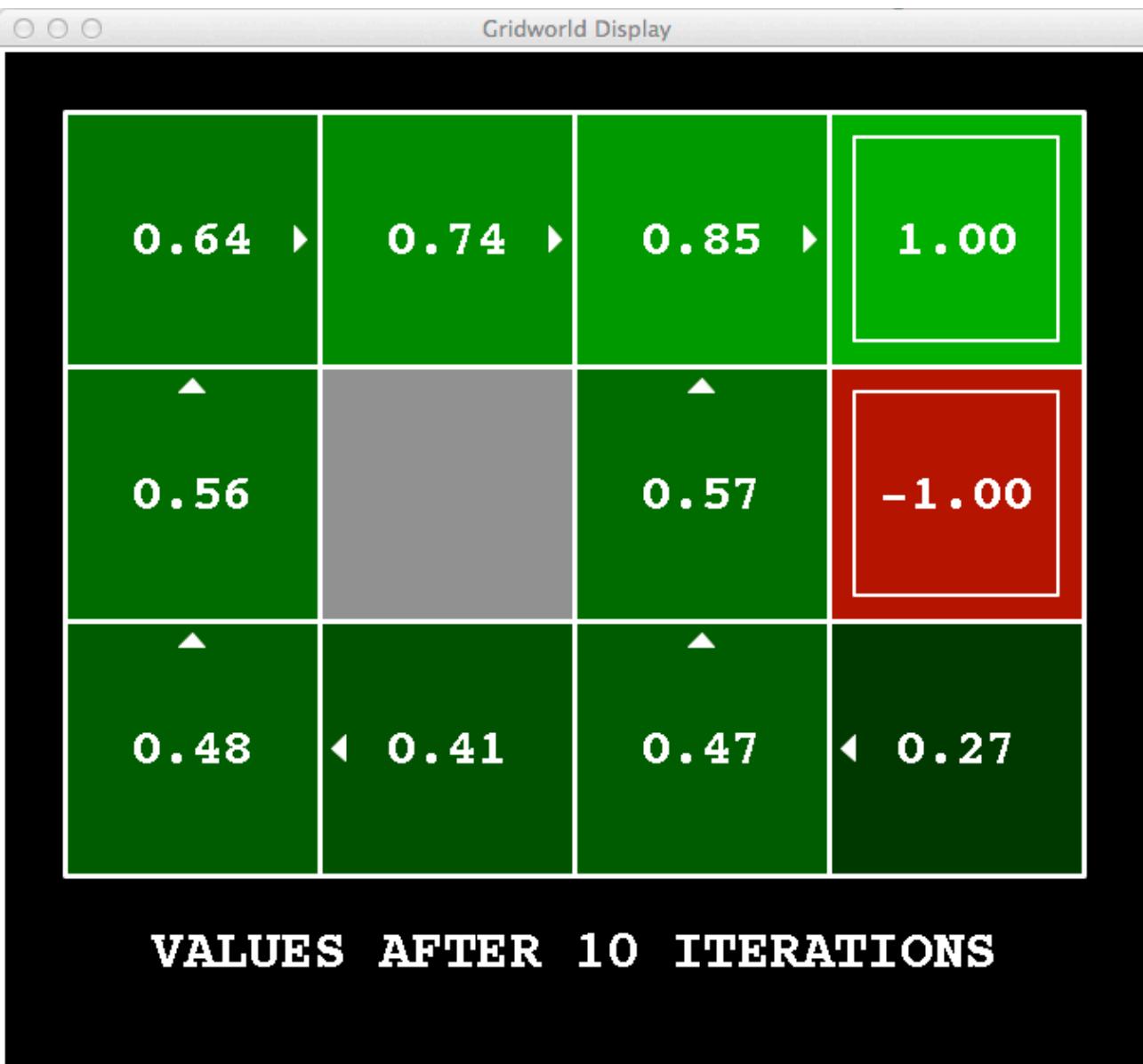


Noise = 0.2  
Discount = 0.9  
Living reward = 0

$k=9$



$k=10$



Noise = 0.2

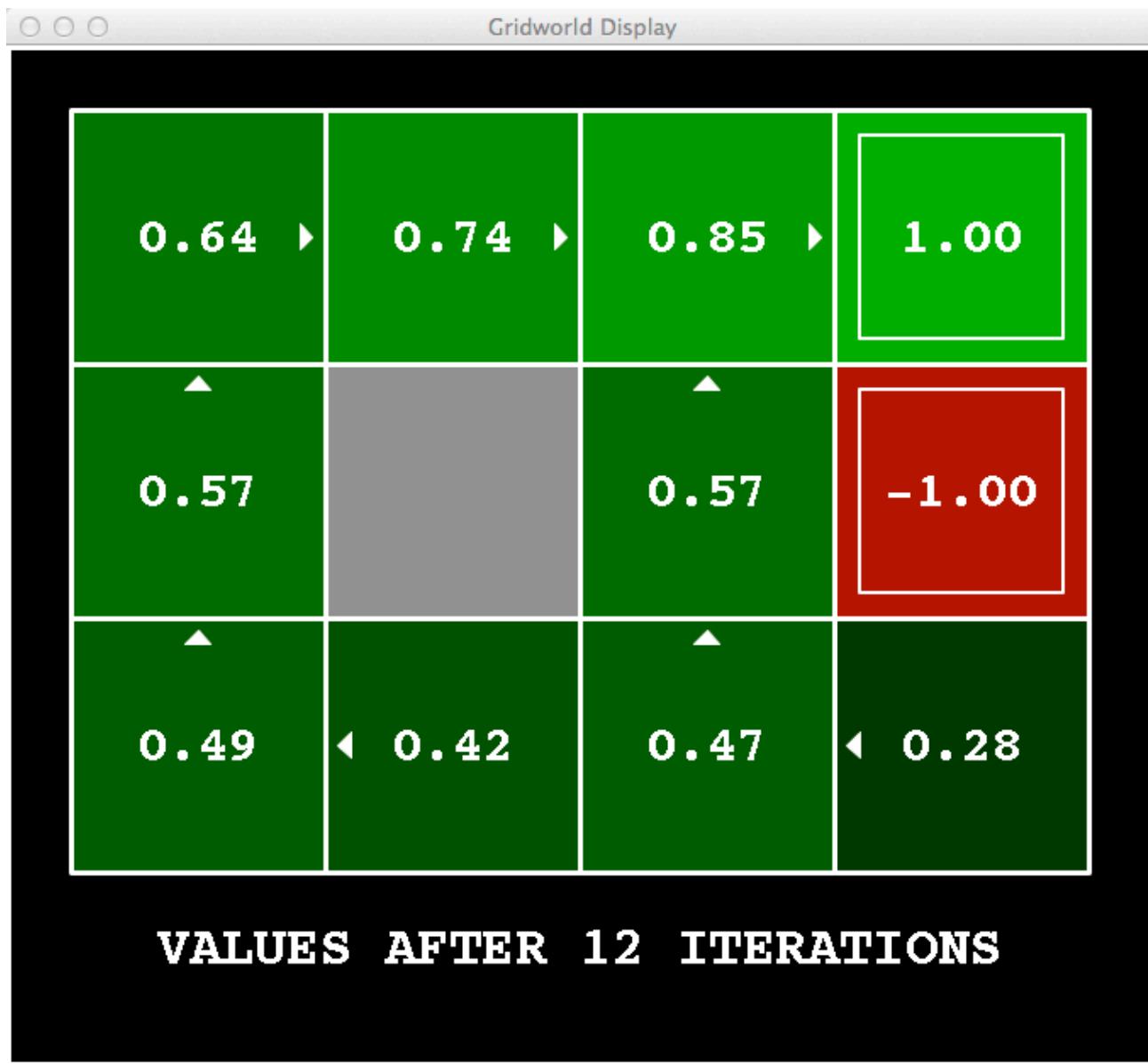
Discount = 0.9

Living reward = 0

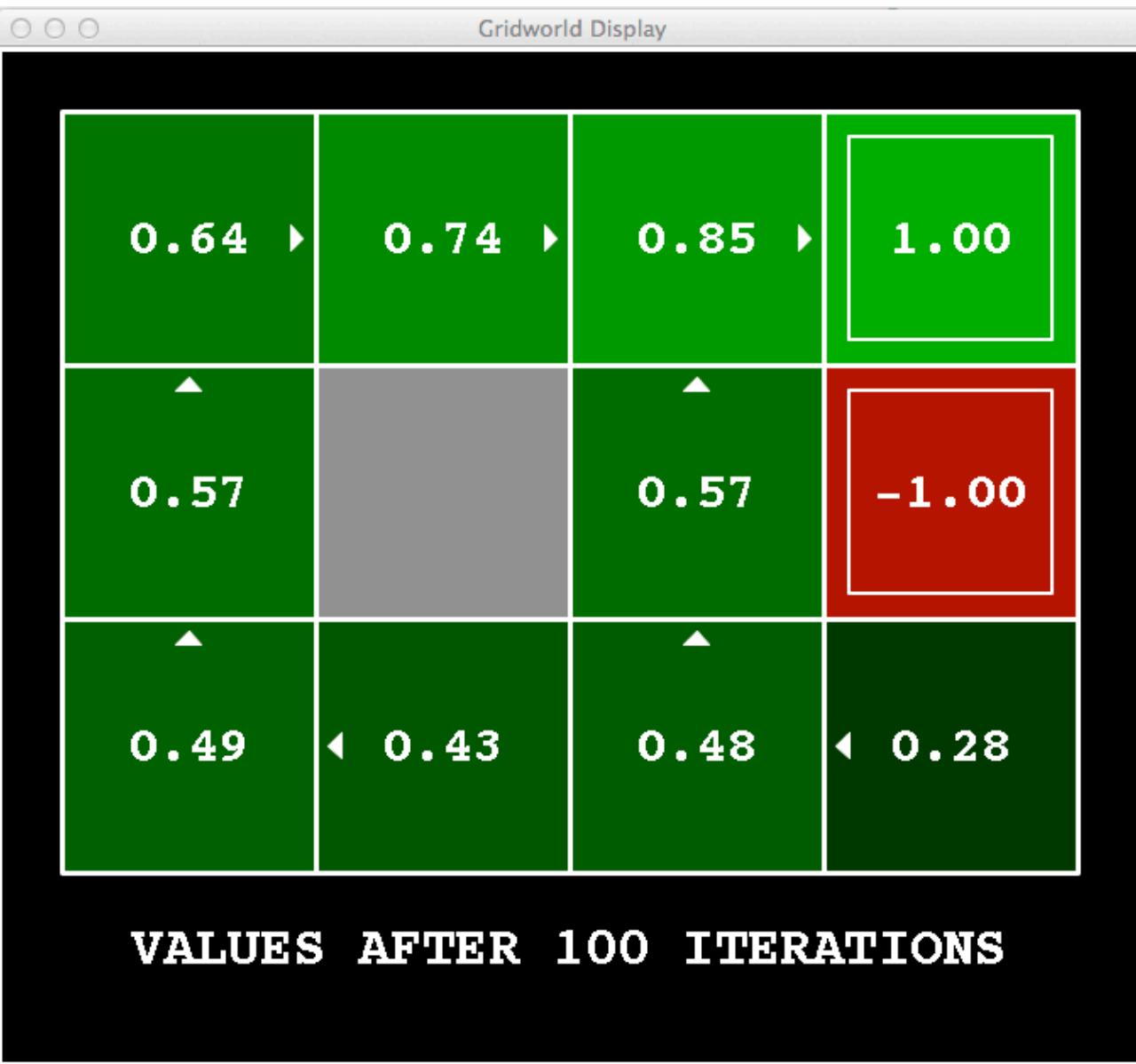
$k=11$



$k=12$



$k=100$

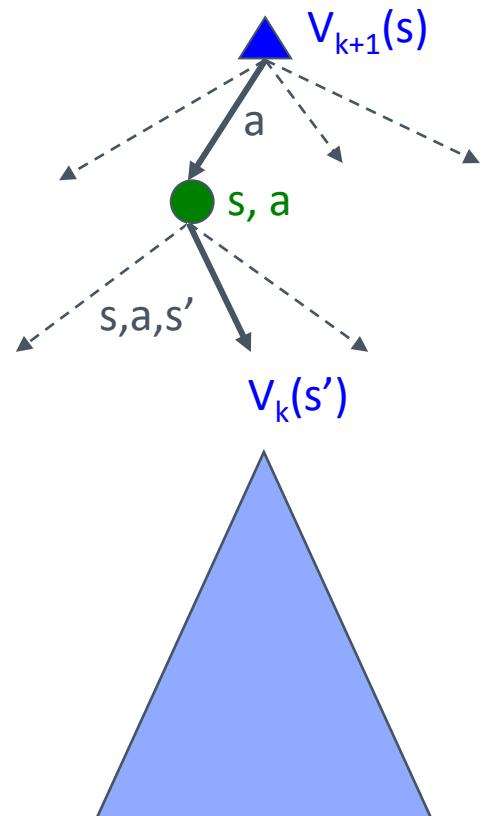


# Value Iteration

- › Start with  $V_0(s) = 0$ : no time steps left means an expected reward sum of zero
- › Given vector of  $V_k(s)$  values, do one step from each state:

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')]$$

- › Repeat until convergence
- › Complexity of each iteration:  $O(S^2A)$
- › Theorem: will converge to unique optimal values
  - Basic idea: approximations get refined towards optimal values
  - Policy may converge long before values do



# Value iteration

**Bellman equations characterize the optimal values:**

$$V^*(s) = \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$

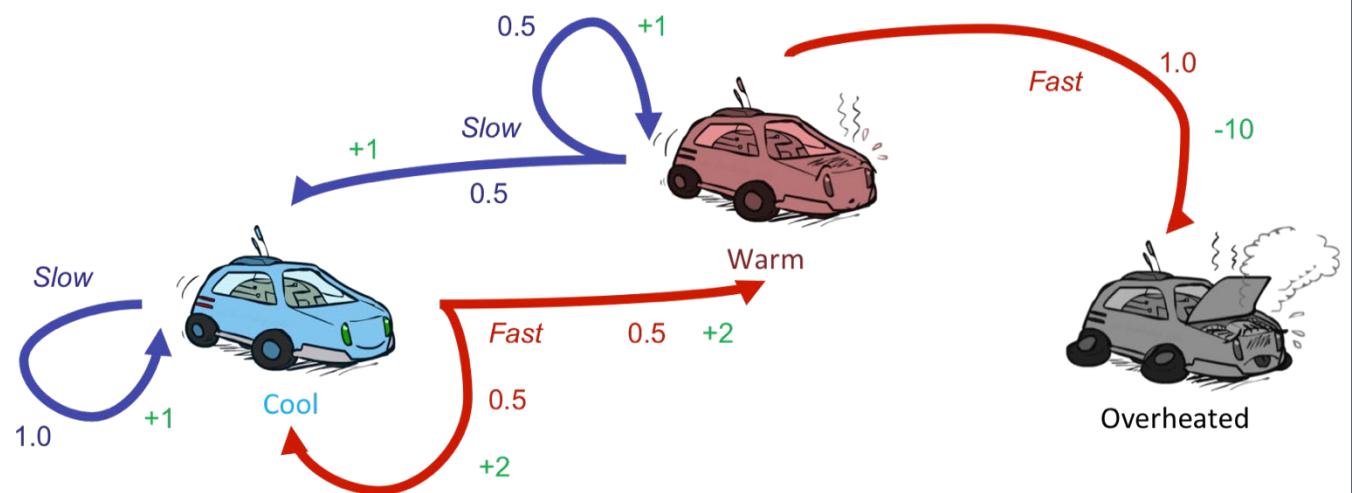
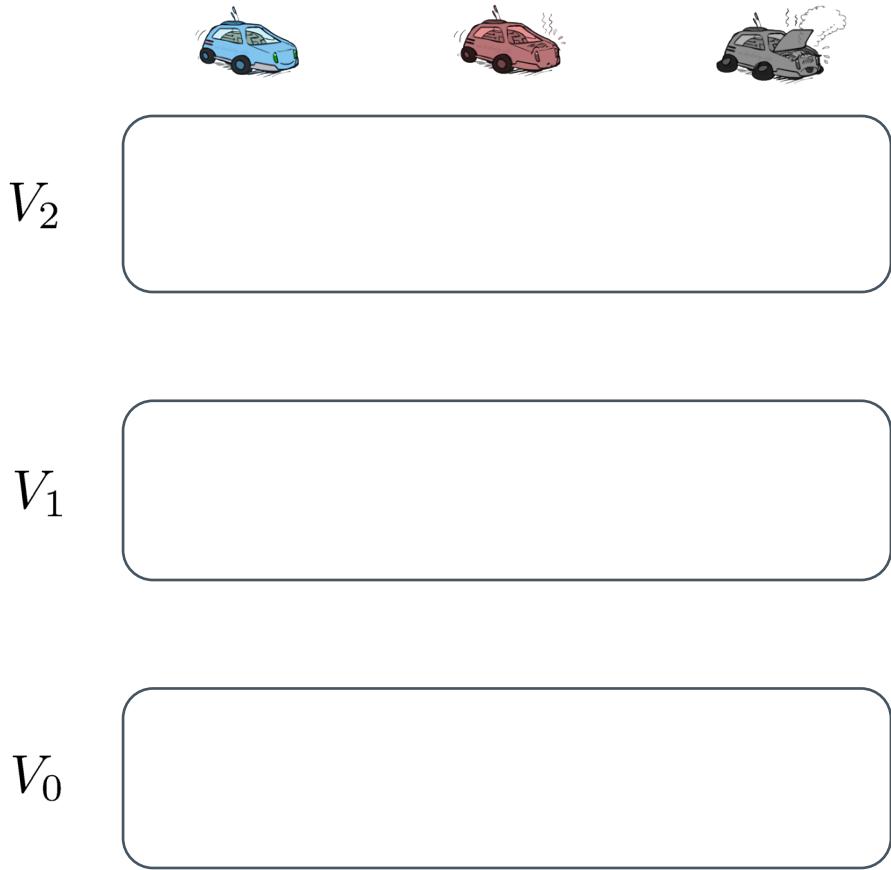
**Value iteration computes them:**

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')]$$

**Value iteration is just a fixed point solution method**

**... though the  $V_k$  vectors are also interpretable as time-limited values**

# Example: Value Iteration

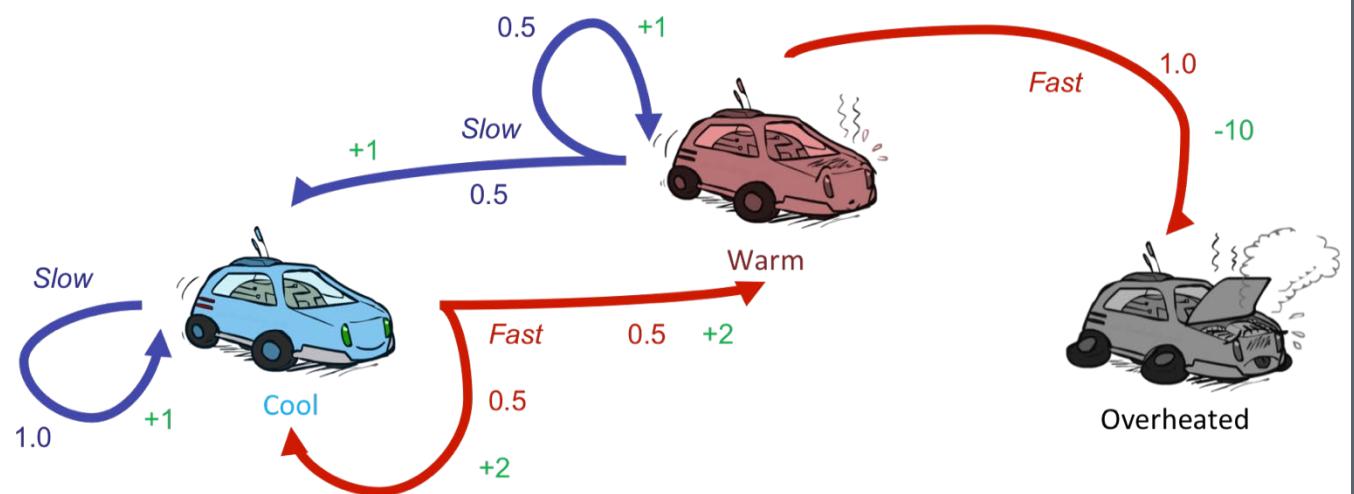


Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')]$$

# Example: Value Iteration

$V_2$	3.5	2.5	0
$V_1$	2	1	0
$V_0$	0	0	0



Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')]$$

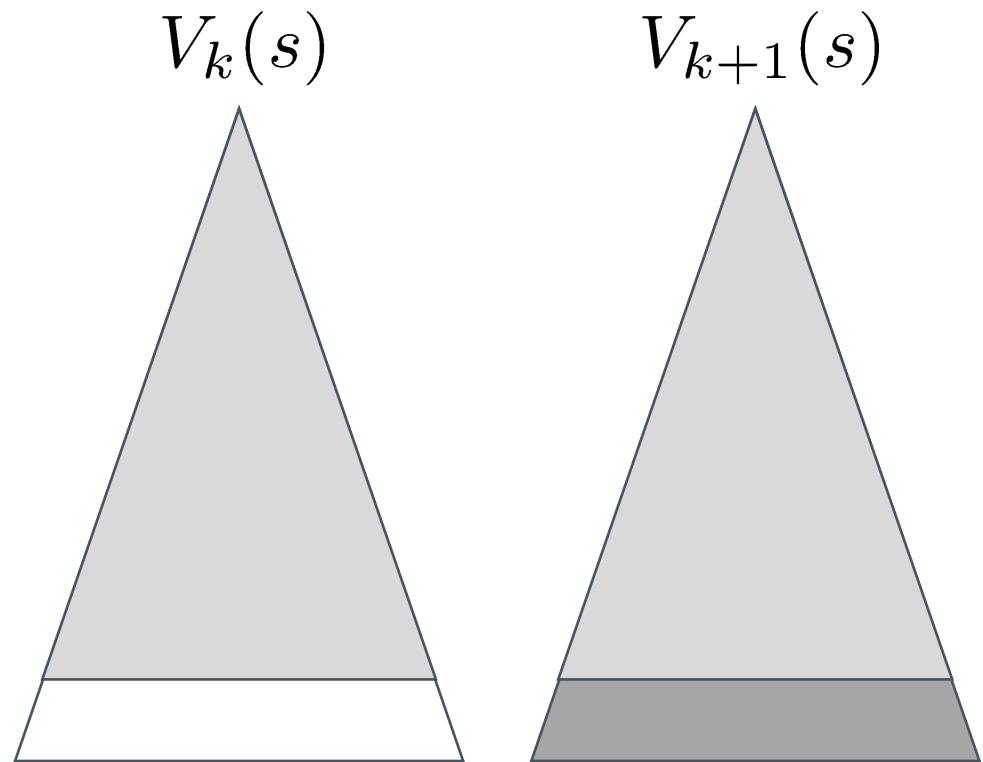
# Exercise

- › For the following MDP, with discount factor of 1, compute values for  $V^*_0, V^*_1, V^*_2$  for each state A, B

s	a	s'	T(s,a,s')	R(s,a,s')
A	1	A	0	0
A	1	B	1	0
A	2	A	0	0
A	2	B	1	2
A	3	A	0.5	0
A	3	B	0.5	0
B	1	A	0.4	0
B	1	B	0.6	10
B	2	A	0	0
B	2	B	1	0
B	3	A	0.5	2
B	3	B	0.5	6

# Convergence\*

- › How do we know the  $V_k$  vectors are going to converge?
- › Case 1: If the tree has maximum depth  $M$ , then  $V_M$  holds the actual untruncated values
- › Case 2: If the discount is less than 1
  - Sketch: For any state  $V_k$  and  $V_{k+1}$  can be viewed as depth  $k+1$  expectimax results in nearly identical search trees
  - The difference is that on the bottom layer,  $V_{k+1}$  has actual rewards while  $V_k$  has zeros
  - That last layer is at best all  $R_{\text{MAX}}$
  - It is at worst  $R_{\text{MIN}}$
  - But everything is discounted by  $\gamma^k$  that far out
  - So  $V_k$  and  $V_{k+1}$  are at most  $\gamma^k \max|R|$  different
  - So as  $k$  increases, the values converge



# Policy iteration

- Policy Extraction
- Policy Evaluation
- Policy Iteration
- Policy Improvement
- Value vs Policy Iteration
- RL Value-based vs Policy-Based methods

# Policy extraction

# Computing Actions from Values

- › Let's imagine we have the optimal values  $V^*(s)$
- › How should we act?
  - It's not obvious!



- › one step value iteration (expectimax) – compute q-value

$$\pi^*(s) = \arg \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$

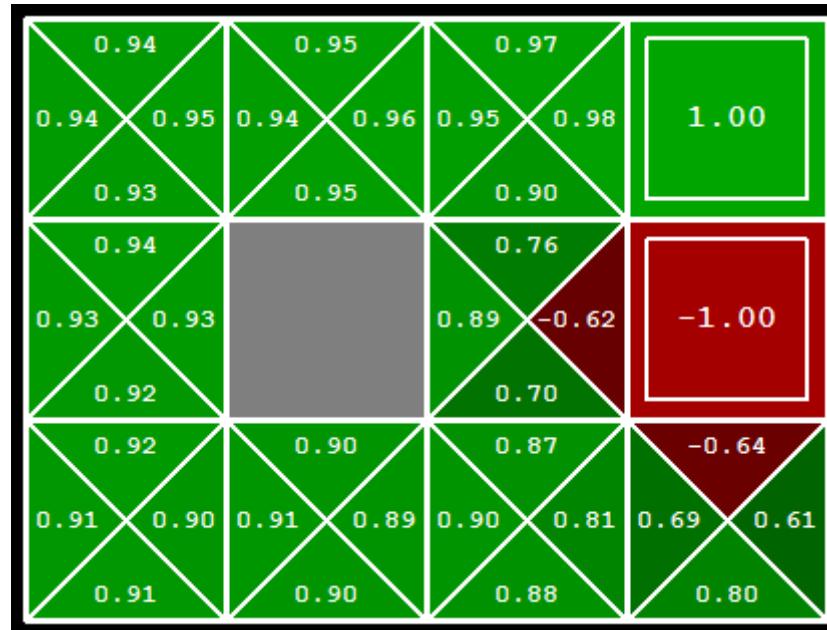
- › This is called **policy extraction**, since it gets the policy implied by the values

# Computing Actions from Q-Values

- › Let's imagine we have the optimal q-values:

- › How should we act?
  - Completely trivial to decide!

$$\pi^*(s) = \arg \max_a Q^*(s, a)$$



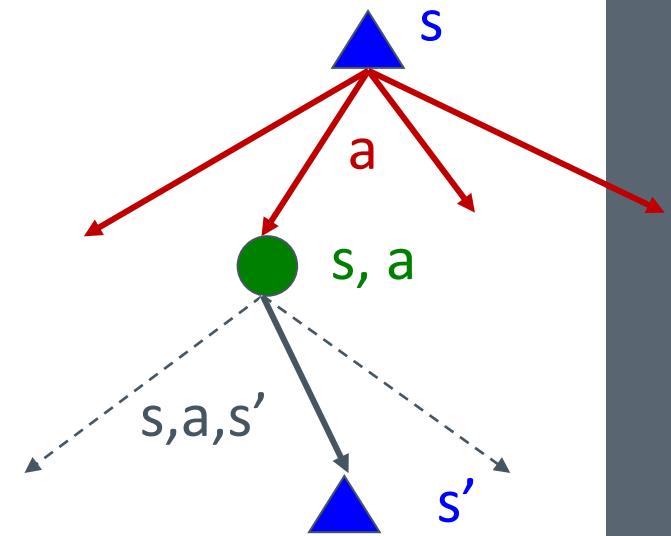
- › Important lesson: actions are easier to select from q-values than values!
  - Reinforcement learning

# Problems with value iteration

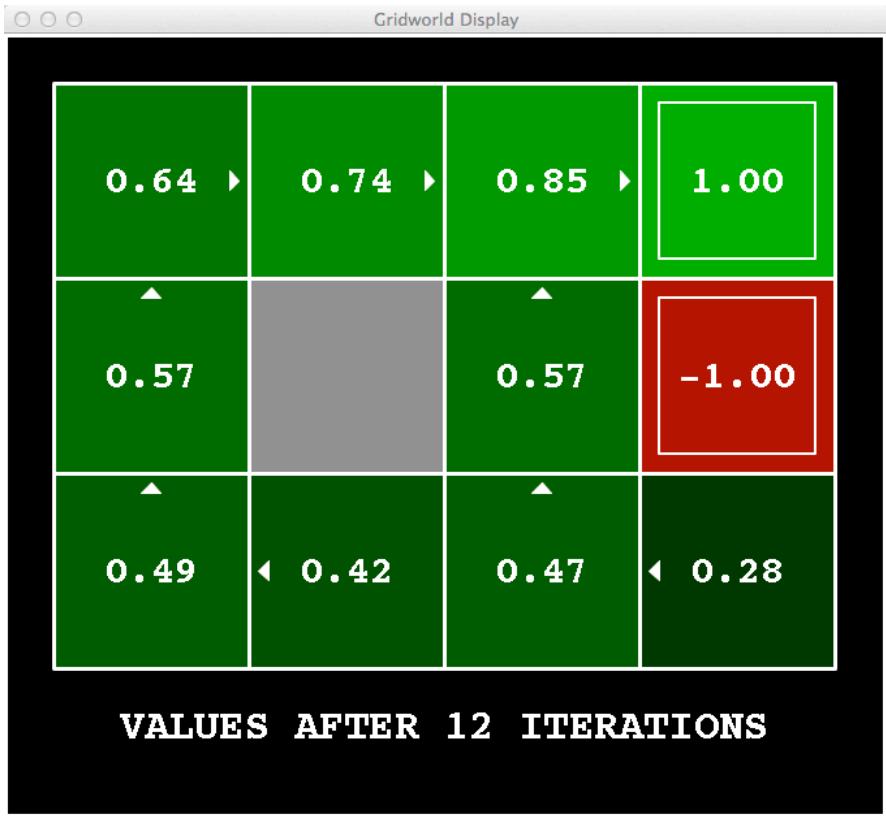
- › Value iteration repeats the Bellman updates:

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')]$$

- › Problem 1: It's slow –  $O(S^2A)$  per iteration
- › Problem 2: The “max” at each state rarely changes
- › Problem 3: The policy often converges long before the values



# Convergence example



# How to find optimal policy?

- In order to figure out the optimal policy, it should not be necessary to compute the optimal value function exactly
- Since there are only finitely many policies in a finite-state, finite-action MDP, it is reasonable to expect that a search over policies should terminate in a finite number of steps

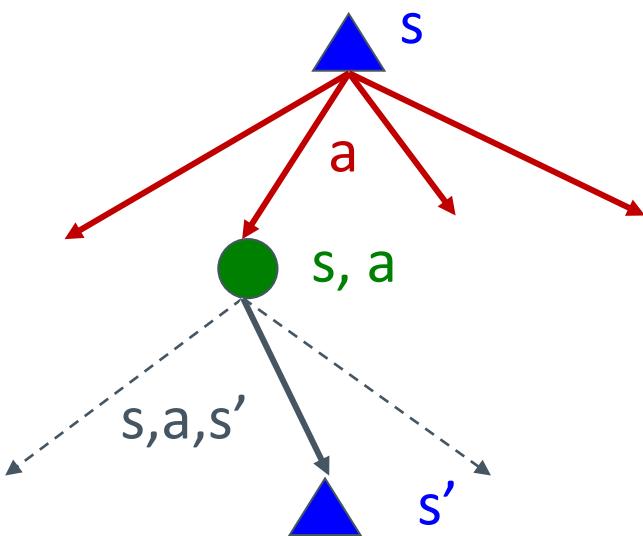
# Policy Iteration

- Alternative approach for optimal values:
  - Step 1 - Policy evaluation: calculate utilities for some fixed policy (not optimal utilities!) until convergence
  - Step 2 - Policy improvement: update the policy using one-step look-ahead with resulting converged (but not optimal!) utilities as future values
  - Repeat steps until policy converges
- This is policy iteration
  - It is still optimal!
  - Can converge (much) faster under some conditions

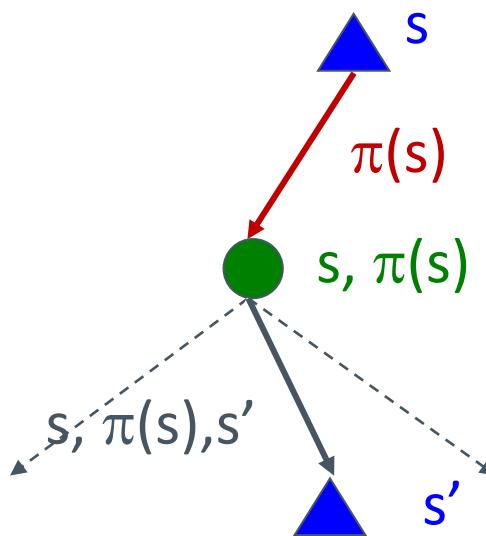
# Policy evaluation

# Fixed Policies

Do the optimal action



Do what  $\pi$  says to do

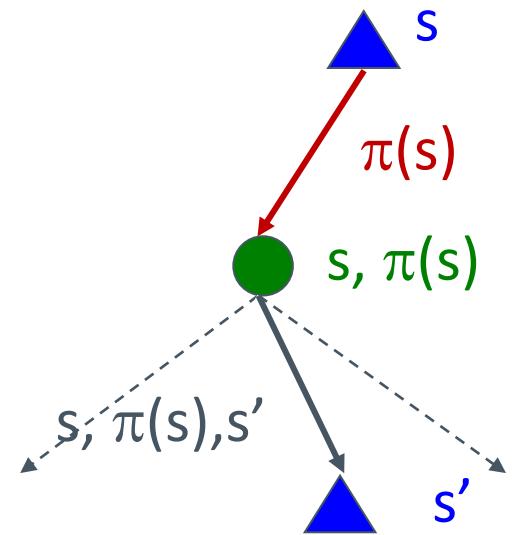


- › Value iteration - max over all actions to compute the optimal values
- › If we fixed some policy  $\pi(s)$ , then the tree would be simpler – only one action per state
  - ... though the tree's value would depend on which policy we fixed

# Utilities for a Fixed Policy

- › Another basic operation: compute the utility of a state  $s$  under a fixed (generally non-optimal) policy
- › Define the utility of a state  $s$ , under a fixed policy  $\pi$ :  
 $V^\pi(s)$  = expected total discounted rewards starting in  $s$  and following  $\pi$
- › Recursive relation (one-step look-ahead / Bellman equation):

$$V^\pi(s) = \sum_{s'} T(s, \pi(s), s')[R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V^\pi(s')]$$



# Example: Policy Evaluation

Always Go Right



Always Go Forward



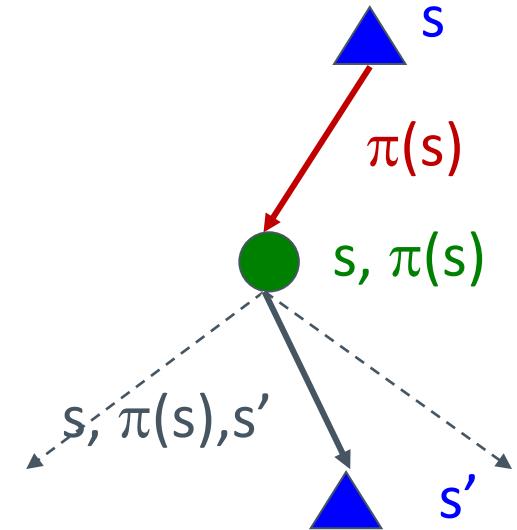
# Policy Evaluation

- › How do we calculate the V's for a fixed policy  $\pi$ ?
- › Turn recursive Bellman equations into updates  
(like value iteration)

$$V_0^\pi(s) = 0$$

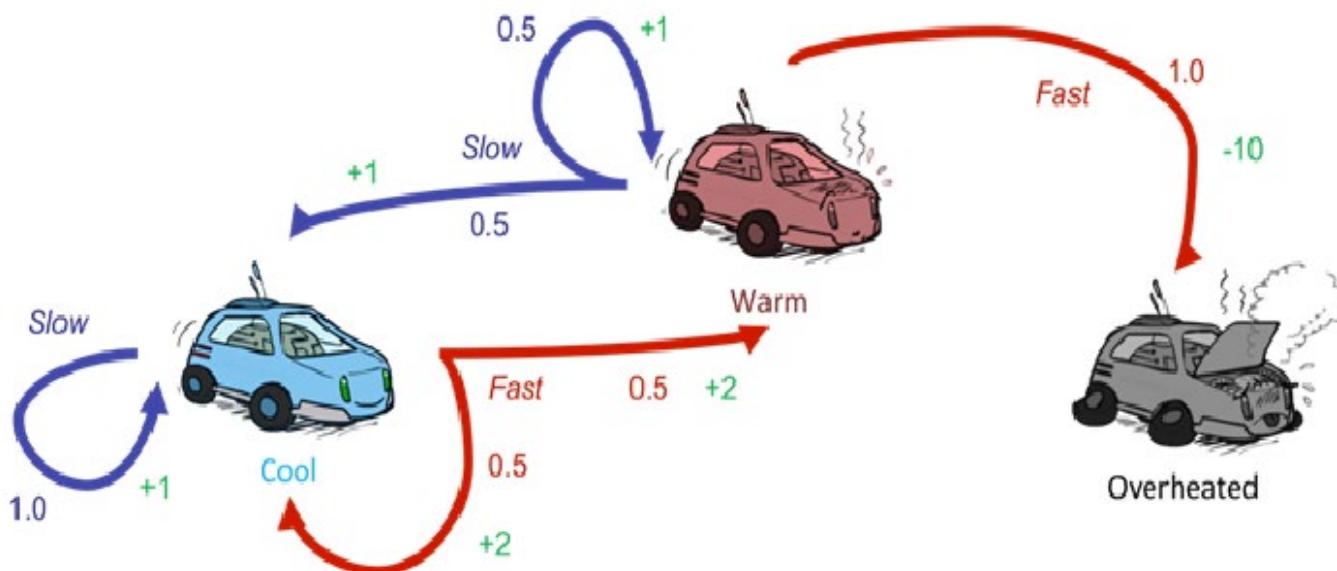
$$V_{k+1}^\pi(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s, \pi(s), s')[R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V_k^\pi(s')]$$

- › Efficiency:  $O(S^2)$  per iteration
- › Idea 2: Without the maxes, the Bellman equations are just a linear system
  - Solve with Matlab (or your favorite linear system solver)



# Policy Evaluation exercise

Evaluate the following policies: always go fast, always go slow  
Assume discount of 0.5



# Policy improvement

# How to improve a policy?

1. Evaluate a given policy
2. Improve the policy by acting greedily with respect to  $V_\pi$

$$\pi' = \text{greedy}(v_\pi)$$

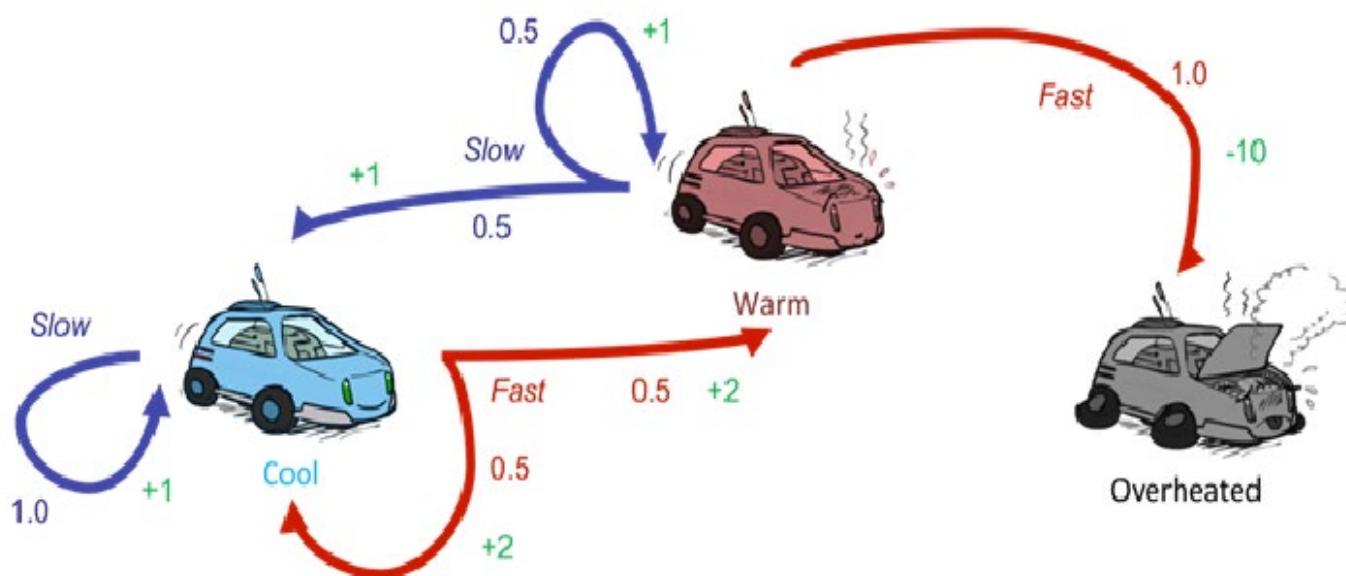
How?

- One-step look-ahead, using policy extraction

$$\pi_{i+1}(s) = \arg \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^{\pi_i}(s')]$$

# Policy Improvement exercise

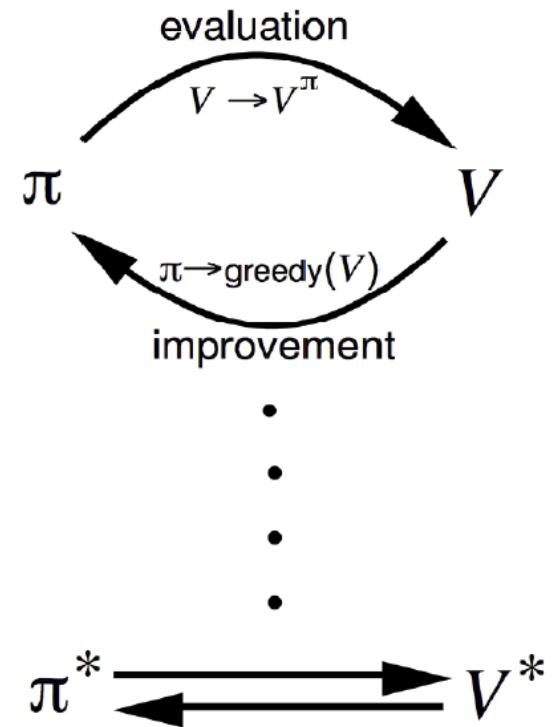
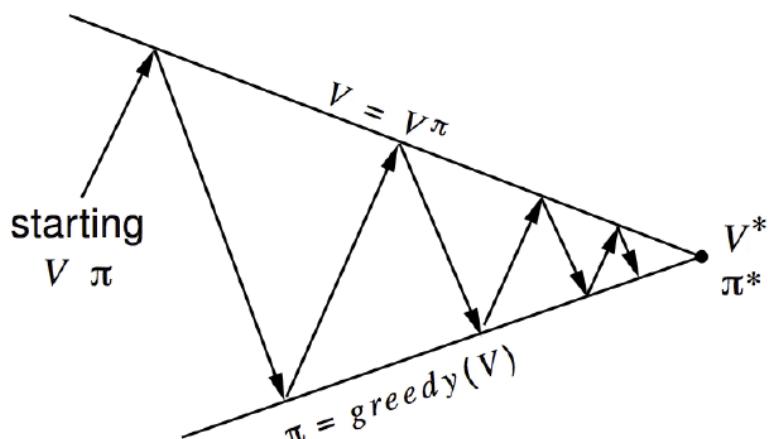
Do one-step improvement of “always go slow” and “always go fast” policies



# Policy iteration

# Policy Iteration

- Iterate until policy converges (remains unchanged)
  - Policy Evaluation
  - Policy Improvement



# Policy Iteration

1. Pick an arbitrary policy
2. Iterate

1. Policy evaluation – solving the linear system of equations for all

$$V^\pi(s) = \sum_{s'} T(s, \pi(s), s') [R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V^\pi(s')]$$

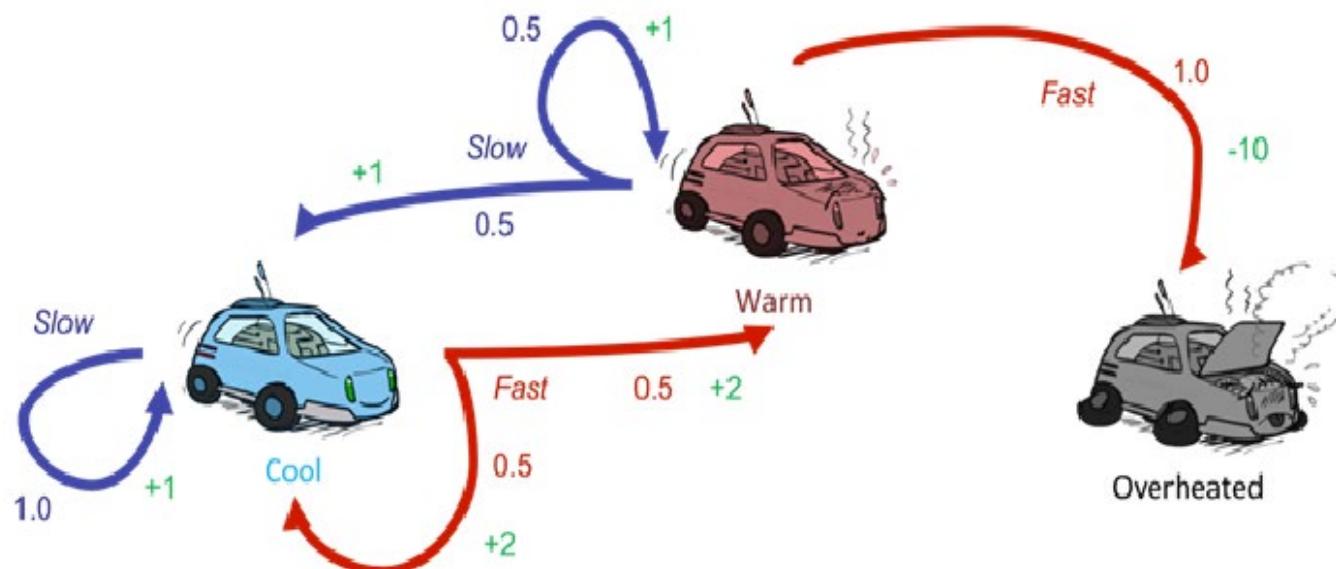
2. Policy improvement for all s

$$\pi_{i+1}(s) = \arg \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^{\pi_i}(s')]$$

# Policy Iteration exercise

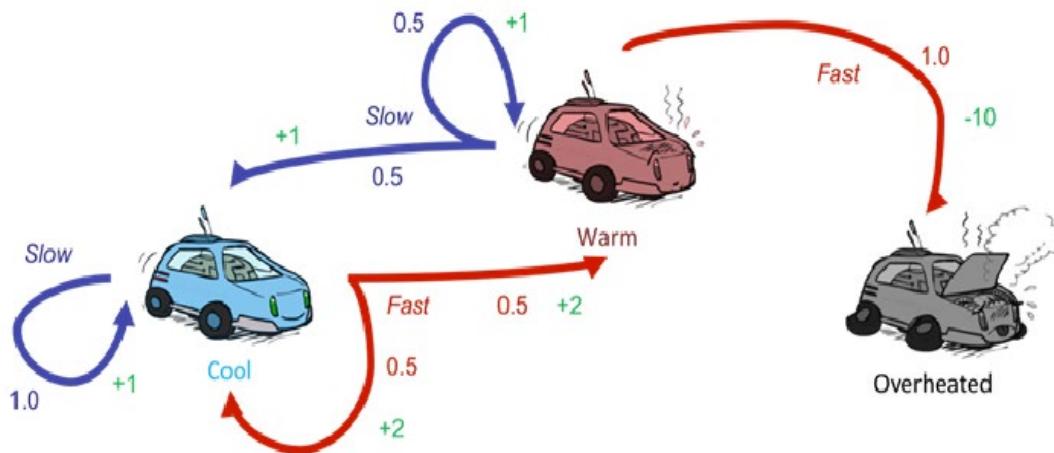
Do one-step improvement of “always go slow” and “always go fast” policies

Discount = 0.5



# Policy Iteration exercise

Iterate over initial “always go slow” and “always go fast” policies until they converge

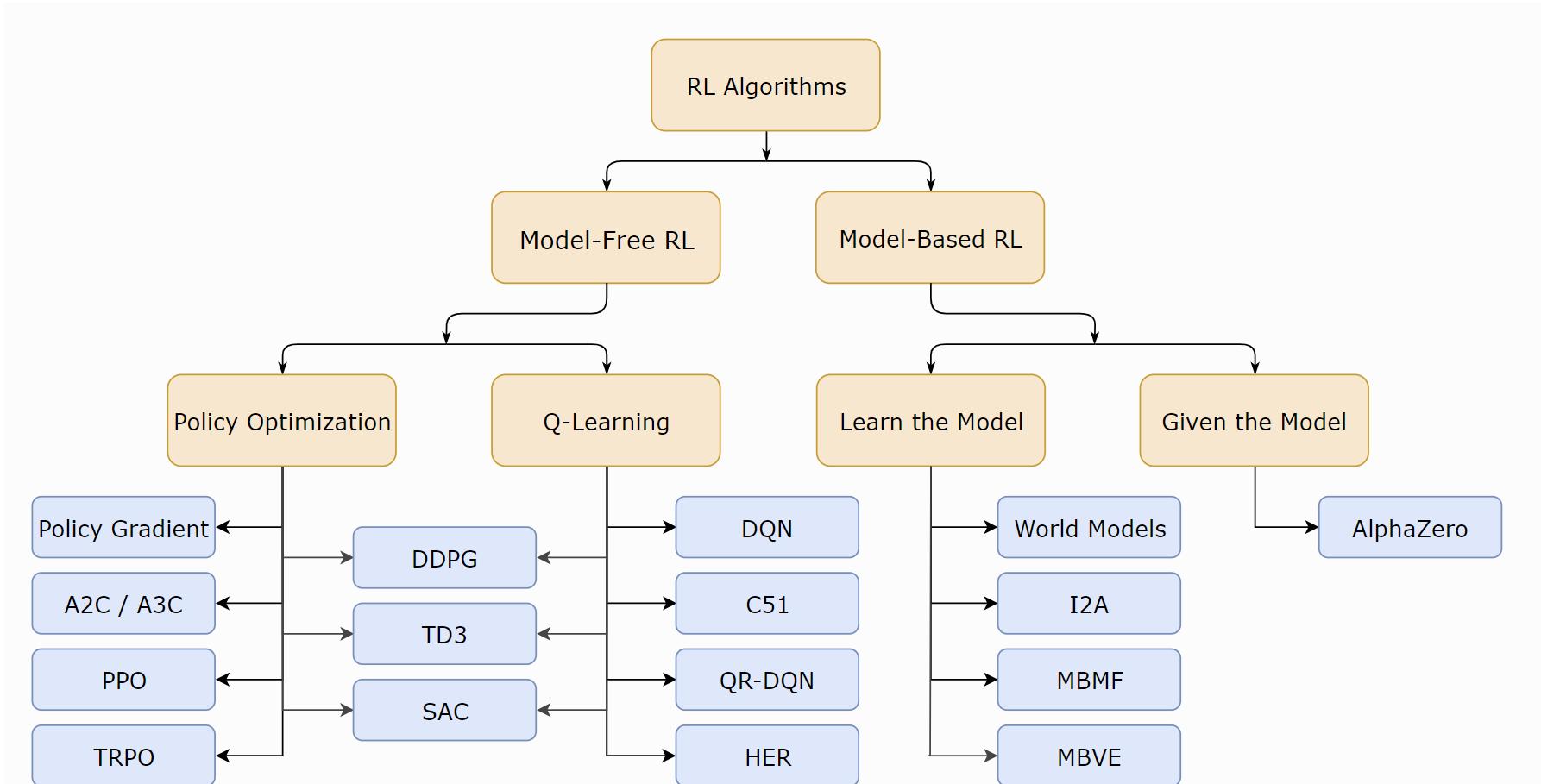


Did both starting policies converge to the same final optimal policy?  
How does this compare to policy obtained by value iteration in the last lecture?

# Summary – Value-iteration vs Policy-iteration

- Both value iteration and policy iteration compute the same thing (all optimal values)
- In value iteration:
  - Every iteration updates both the values and (implicitly) the policy
  - We don't track the policy, but taking the max over actions implicitly recomputes it
- In policy iteration:
  - We do several passes that update utilities with fixed policy (each pass is fast because we consider only one action, not all of them)
  - After the policy is evaluated, a new policy is chosen (slow like a value iteration pass)
  - The new policy will be better (or we're done)
- Both are dynamic programs for solving MDPs
- Assume **full knowledge of the MDP**
- Both used for **offline planning** in an MDP

# Value-based vs Policy-based methods in RL



[https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/spinningup/rl\\_intro2.html](https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/spinningup/rl_intro2.html)

# Value-iteration vs Policy-iteration in RL

- Which to use?
- Depends on the problem – state space might lends itself better to one or the other
  - Eg large and continuous state space -> policy methods
- Value-based – simple, fast – not always stable
- Combining the two – actor-critic methods

# Implementation examples

- Credit: [https://github.com/tirthajyoti/RL\\_basics](https://github.com/tirthajyoti/RL_basics)
- MDP\_VI\_PI\_Q-learning\_AIMA.ipynb
  - Value-iteration visualisation
  - Policy iteration on 2 grids
  - Tests for computational efficiency of both, based on grid size
- <https://github.com/dennybritz/reinforcement-learning/tree/master/DP>

# Summary: MDP Algorithms

- › So you want to....
  - Compute optimal values: use value iteration or policy iteration
  - Compute values for a particular policy: use policy evaluation
  - Turn your values into a policy: use policy extraction (one-step lookahead)
- › These all look the same!
  - They basically are – they are all variations of Bellman updates
  - They all use one-step lookahead expectimax fragments
  - They differ only in whether we plug in a fixed policy or max over actions