A Quick Review on RL and MDP



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April 6, 2021

Machine Learning

- Supervised Learning
- Unsupervised Learning
- Reinforcement Learning

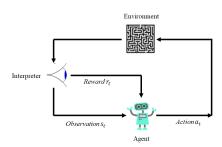
Finding suitable actions to take in a given situation in order to maximize a reward ¹.

How RL is different from other branches of ML?

- No supervisor; only a reward
- The action will effect subsequent data
- Dynamic data vs. Static data

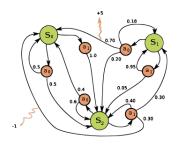
An RL framework

- Reward
- Environment
- Agent



A Markov Decision Process (MDP) is a tuple $<\mathcal{S},\mathcal{A},\mathcal{P},\mathcal{R},\gamma>$

- lacksquare \mathcal{S} : The set of states.
- \blacksquare \mathcal{A} : The set of actions.
- lacksquare \mathcal{P} : The set of transition probability.
- R: The set of immediate rewards associated with the state-action pairs.
- $0 \le \gamma \le 1$: Discount factor.



Modified version of @ https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Markov_decision_process

- States: Describe internal status of MDP
- Action: Possible choices in each state of MDP
- Transition probability: The dynamics

$$[\mathcal{P}^a]_{ss'} = p[s_{t+1} = s' | s_t = s, \ a_t = a]$$

Reward: $r_t = r(s, a)$

Total reward:
$$R(T) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma^t r_t$$

Average reward: $R(T) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} r_t$

Discount factor: How to handle the future

 $\gamma \to 0$: Only care about the current reward not future rewards $\gamma \to 1$: Care about all rewards equally

RL goal

Generate actions to maximize the future rewards

- Policy: The agent's decision
 - Deterministic policy $a = \pi(s)$
 - stochastic policy $\pi(a|s) = P[a_t = a|s_t = s]$
- Value function: how good the agent does in a state

$$V(s) = \mathbf{E} \left[r_t + \gamma r_{t+1} + \gamma^2 r_{t+2} + ... | s_t = s \right]$$

Model: The agent's interpretation of the environment

Not all components are necessary!

Email your questions to

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