## Reinforcement Learning Assignment 2 Harsh Pathak, 2016041

Q1. S = Shigh, low } A(h) = {search, wait } A(low) = { search, wait, nechange } high to low with probability high to high low dead 91 search low to low 1, a wait wait grobot guchanged (battery deplete) high 1, or wait search X, Isearch 1-0, Isouch S a P(s', 92 | s,a 92 wait Hwait Search Isearch low. Search Isearch. low search. low Iseach recente low a service low search low wait Hwait 200 Fee 1 34

```
[Harshs-MacBook-Pro:A2 harshpathak$ python3 q1.py 3.31 8.79 4.43 5.32 1.49 1.52 2.99 2.25 1.91 0.55 0.05 0.74 0.67 0.36 -0.40 -0.97 -0.44 -0.35 -0.59 -1.18 -1.86 -1.35 -1.23 -1.42 -1.98 Harshs-MacBook-Pro:A2 harshpathak$
```

Fig 1 -> V(s) for all the 25 states

Q3.15 Qua VT(s) = E Gt   St = S]			
	$= V_{\pi}(s) = E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y^{k} \left[R_{t+k+1} + c^{2}\right] S_{t} = s\right]$		
	$= E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y^{k} R_{k+k+1} + S_{k} = 8\right] + E\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y^{k}   S_{k} = 8\right]$		
	$= V_{\pi}(s) + \sum \gamma^{k} c = V_{\pi}(s) + C$		
	,K=0 1-Y		
The same	hence $v_c = c$		
	03.16 Now the no. of term in sum are trinte, i.e,		
	sum becomes T		
	$\sum \gamma^{\kappa} c = c + c_{\gamma}^{2} + \dots + c_{\gamma}^{\gamma}$		
	K=0		
	= C(*I-YT)		
	(1-Y) T-1,		
	$= c(1+\gamma+\gamma^2+\dots+\gamma)$		
	$V\pi(s)^{n} = V\pi(s) + c(1-\gamma T)$		
	((-Y)		
	This will affect the relative values because comider that if		
	the gridworld is an episodic task (some terminal states), then		
	ين يو يونې ده الانوني ح		
	VIEST will change depending on where s appears in the		
	given episode teme depending on when somes conties		
	or later T will betome more or law suspentively		
	1-7		
	Since GT is now also affected by the length of the		
	Sequence after it, hence		
	Vn(s) = E[G+1St=s] is also dependent		
60	somlengthvitot episodic task		
63	CamScanner		

Solving bellman optimality equation using linear programming  $v^*(s) = max (p(s',r|s,a)[r + yv^*(s')])$ 

since each s has 4 actions, we have 4 inequalities for each state, of the form  $v^*(s) >= p(s',r|s,a)[r + yv^*(s'))$ , for each possible s'

since there are 25 states, we have 100 inequalities We now want to minimize sigma(v\*(s)) with respect to these inequalities

Let c = e, where e is a vector of all 1's with length 25 A -> 100 x 25 matrix that will capture the inequalities b -> 100 length vector that stores the constants -> (-r \* p(s',r|s,a)) Optimization -> minimize  $c^Tx$  such Ax <= b where x is what we want to find (25 length vector storing all v(s)) This now can be solved using linear programming

```
success: True
    x: array([21.97748507, 24.41942783, 21.97748505, 19.41942792, 17.47748518, 19.7797366 , 21.97748504, 19.77973655, 17.8017629 , 16.02158665, 17.80176298, 19.77973653, 17.80176291, 16.02158664, 14.41942805, 16.02158672, 17.80176287, 16.02158665, 14.41942803, 12.97748532, 14.41942813, 16.02158658, 14.41942804, 12.97748532, 11.67973693])
Harshs-MacBook-Pro:A2 harshpathak$
```

Fig2: Value of x, which can be seen as 5 x 5 matrix

$$v_*(s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s)} q_{\pi_*}(s, a)$$

Q5.

Q6.

Policy Iteration -

## Value Iteration -

```
iter 1
0.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00
-1.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00
-1.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00
-1.00 -1.00 -1.00 0.00
iter 2
0.00 -1.00 -2.00 -2.00
-1.00 -2.00 -2.00 -2.00
-2.00 -2.00 -2.00 -1.00
-2.00 -2.00 -1.00 0.00
iter 3
0.00 -1.00 -2.00 -3.00
-1.00 -2.00 -3.00 -2.00
-2.00 -3.00 -2.00 -1.00
-3.00 -2.00 -1.00 0.00
iter 4
0.00 -1.00 -2.00 -3.00
-1.00 -2.00 -3.00 -2.00
-2.00 -3.00 -2.00 -1.00
-3.00 -2.00 -1.00 0.00
```

Q7.

Iter	Policy	Value Function
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