## **Assignment 3**

#### **Markov Decision Processes**

#### **Team members:**

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#### **Description:**

Consider the 3x3 world shown in the following figure:

r	-1	+10
-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1

The agent has four actions Up, Down, Right and Left. The transition model is: 80% of the time the agent goes in the direction it selects; the rest of the time it moves at right angles to the intended direction. A collision with a wall results in no movement.

In this project we implement value iteration and policy iteration algorithm to find the optimal policy for this world for each value of r below:

- r = 100
- r = 3
- r = 0

#### **Algorithms:**

Value iteration:

```
procedure ValueIteration(S, A, T, R, \theta, \gamma)
     assign V^0(S) arbitrarily, i \leftarrow 0
     repeat
         i \leftarrow i+1
         for each state s do
                                                                                                                                                     for each action a do
                   V^i(s) = \sum_{s'} \mathrm{T}(\mathbf{s'}|\mathbf{s},\mathbf{a}) (R(s,a) + \gamma V^{i-1}(s'))
               end for
         end for
          for each state s do

    Improve policy

               \pi^{i}(s) = \operatorname{argmax} \sum_{s'} T(s'|s,a) (R(s,a) + \gamma V^{i}(s'))
         end for
     \begin{array}{l} \textbf{until} \ \forall s | V^i(s) - V^{i-1}(s) | < \theta \\ \textbf{return} \ \pi^i, V^i \end{array} 
                                                                                                                       ▶ Return optimal policy and its value
end procedure
```

Policy Iteration:

```
Policy Iteration (using iterative policy evaluation) for estimating \pi \approx \pi_*
1. Initialization
    V(s) \in \mathbb{R} and \pi(s) \in \mathcal{A}(s) arbitrarily for all s \in \mathcal{S}
2. Policy Evaluation
   Loop:
         \Delta \leftarrow 0
         Loop for each s \in S:
              V(s) \leftarrow V(s) 
V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,\pi(s)) [r + \gamma V(s')]
               \Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta, |v - V(s)|)
   until \Delta < \theta (a small positive number determining the accuracy of estimation)
3. Policy Improvement
   policy\text{-}stable \leftarrow true
   For each s \in S:
         old\text{-}action \leftarrow \pi(s)
         \pi(s) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]
         If old\text{-}action \neq \pi(s), then policy\text{-}stable \leftarrow false
   If policy-stable, then stop and return V \approx v_* and \pi \approx \pi_*; else go to 2
```

# Policy for each r:

#### r = 0:

#### Value Iteration:

```
Values:
0.0000 9.5575 0.0000
6.1447 8.1952 9.5575
5.5978 6.8627 8.0455
Best policy:
    _ right    _
right right up
right right up

Execution Time: 66 Millis
```

## **Policy iteration:**

```
Values:
0.0000 9.5575 0.0000
6.1447 8.1952 9.5575
5.5978 6.8627 8.0455

policy:
    _ right    _
right right up
right right up

Execution Time: 15 Millis

Process finished with exit code 0
```

### For r = 3

#### Value iteration:

# **Policy Iteration:**

```
Values:
0.0000 9.5575 0.0000
6.4480 8.1952 9.5575
5.6311 6.8627 8.0455

policy:
    _ right    _
right right up
right right up

Execution Time: 22 Millis
```

#### For r = -3:

#### Value iteration:

# **Policy iteration:**

```
Values:
0.0000 9.5575 0.0000
5.8414 8.1952 9.5575
5.5645 6.8627 8.0455

policy:
    _ right _
    right right up
right right up

Execution Time: 31 Millis
```

#### For r = 100:

#### Value iteration:

## **Policy iteration:**

## Explain intuitively why the value of r leads to each policy:

In r = 0, r = 3, r = -3

The reward of 10 is greater than 0 or 3 or -3

So it starts by moving to r but at the end it moves to 10

In r = 100

The reward of 100 is greater than 10 so the policy starts by moving to 10 but at the end it moves to 100

Programming language used: java

Data structure used: just arrays