

INFO8003-1 Optimal decision making for complex problems

PART 1 – PROBLEM INITIALIZATION

February 2020

s152764 Hockers Pierre - s150986 Miftari Bardhyl

Abstract

In this second assignment, the car on the hill problem is considered. This report only considers the initial steps of implementing a solution to make the car reach the top of the hill.

Section 2

Three classes were implemented:

- The game class containing all the information of a given game, as the number of steps, the trajectory taken, and methods to launch a game.
- The agent class containing the decision agent, taking actions based on a policy and a domain's dynamics
- The domain class containing the dynamics of the environnement in which the car evolves.

The Euler integration method of the state variable s and p is given by the following pseudo code:

Algorithm 1 Euler integration

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{it} = 0.001 \; \{ \mathit{integration} \; \mathit{time} \; \} \\ \mathrm{ts} = 0.1 \; \{ \mathit{time} \; \mathit{step} \} \\ \mathrm{N} = \mathrm{ts/it} \\ \mathbf{while} \; \mathrm{i} < \! \mathrm{N} \; \mathbf{do} \\ \mathrm{s} = \mathrm{s} + \mathrm{it} \; ^* \frac{ds}{dt} \\ \mathrm{p} = \mathrm{p} + \mathrm{it} \; ^* \frac{dp}{dt} \\ \mathbf{end} \; \mathbf{while} \end{array}
```

The car starts at an initial state (p, s) with s = 0 and p drawn uniformly in the [-0.1, 0.1] interval. The chosen policy is to always accelerate, in other word the agent always selection the action u = 4. The car is never able to reach a final state in this configuration. It tries to climb the hill but is unable to do so as it has not the sufficient acceleration and momentum to overcome the gravity.

Section 3

Several games are played each starting from the stat (p, s) with s = 0 and $p = \mathbb{U}[-0.1, 0.1]$. The expected return value of this state is estimated by using the Monte Carlo method. In other words, the mean of the cumulative rewards of theses games is taken as expected return value for the initial state (for the "always accelerate" policy, it is equal to 0, without surprise). The estimation was made over 100 trajectories of 1000 episodes each with the same result, increasing the number of trajectories or episodes would be worthless as the result would stay unchanged.

Section 4

The code in section 4.py runs a game, then uses the trajectory produced to create the corresponding images thanks to the provided code and builds the image as it goes. The library image is being used, and a gif is stored in the local file from which we execute the script.