Reinforcement Learning Markov Decision Process Notes

Lu Hong 1

¹Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics

September 21, 2019

1 Markov Process

"The future is independent of the past given the present". A state S_t is Markov iif.

$$P[S_{t+1}|S_t] = P[S_{t+1}|S_1, S_2, ..., S_t]$$

Markov Process (or Markov Chain) is a *memoryless* random process, represented by a tuple $\langle S, P \rangle$

2 Markov Reward Process

Markov Reward Process is Markov Process with values, represented by a tuple $< S, P, R, \gamma >$, where $R = \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1}|S_t = s]$ and γ is a discount factor.

Return G_t is the *total discounted reward* at time-step t presented by

$$G_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R_{t+i+1}$$

Also, we define Value Function to indicate the long-term value of the state s.

$$V(s) = \mathbb{E}[G_t | S = s]$$

* Bellman Equation for MRPs, it demonstrate that MRPs can be presented in recursive format.

$$\begin{split} v(s) &= \mathbf{E}[G_t|S_t = s] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \ldots | S_t = s] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma (R_{t+2} + \gamma R_{t+3} + \ldots) | S_t = s] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} | S_t = s] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v(S_{t+1}) | S_t = s] \end{split}$$

Bellman Equation for MRPs (2)

$$v(s) = \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma v(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s\right]$$

$$v(s) \leftrightarrow s$$

$$v(s) \leftrightarrow s$$

$$r$$

$$v(s') \leftrightarrow s'$$

$$v(s) = \mathcal{R}_s + \gamma \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{P}_{ss'} v(s')$$

To express Bellman Equation in matrix form as

$$v = R + \gamma P v$$

we can solve Bellman Equation easily as linear equation.

$$v = R + \gamma P v$$
$$(I - \gamma P)v = R$$
$$v = (I - \gamma P)^{-1} R$$

3 Markov Decision Process

A MDP is a MRP with decisions, represented by a tuple $< S, A, P, R, \gamma>$, to be specific, some params have been changed after actions added. $P^a_{ss'}=\mathrm{P}[S_{t+1}=s'|S_t=s,A_t=a]$ and $R^a_s=\mathrm{E}[R_{t+1}|S_t=s,A_t=a]$

*Policies: A policy π is a distribution over actions given states,

$$\pi(a|s) = P[A_t = a|S_t = s]$$

Reinforcement Learning Markov Decision Process Notes

Policies (2)

- \blacksquare Given an MDP $\mathcal{M}=\langle \mathcal{S},\mathcal{A},\mathcal{P},\mathcal{R},\gamma\rangle$ and a policy π
- lacksquare The state sequence $S_1, S_2, ...$ is a Markov process $\langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P}^\pi
 angle$
- The state and reward sequence $S_1, R_2, S_2, ...$ is a Markov reward process $\langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P}^\pi, \mathcal{R}^\pi, \gamma \rangle$
- where

$$\mathcal{P}^{\pi}_{s,s'} = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \mathcal{P}^{a}_{ss'}$$
 $\mathcal{R}^{\pi}_{s} = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \mathcal{R}^{a}_{s}$