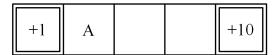
## Q1. MDPs: Mini-Grids

The following problems take place in various scenarios of the gridworld MDP (as in Project 3). In all cases, A is the start state and double-rectangle states are exit states. From an exit state, the only action available is Exit, which results in the listed reward and ends the game (by moving into a terminal state X, not shown).

From non-exit states, the agent can choose either *Left* or *Right* actions, which move the agent in the corresponding direction. There are no living rewards; the only non-zero rewards come from exiting the grid.

Throughout this problem, assume that value iteration begins with initial values  $V_0(s) = 0$  for all states s.

First, consider the following mini-grid. For now, the discount is  $\gamma = 1$  and legal movement actions will always succeed (and so the state transition function is deterministic).



- (a) What is the optimal value  $V^*(A)$ ?
- (b) When running value iteration, remember that we start with  $V_0(s) = 0$  for all s. What is the first iteration k for which  $V_k(A)$  will be non-zero?
- (c) What will  $V_k(A)$  be when it is first non-zero?
- (d) After how many iterations k will we have  $V_k(A) = V^*(A)$ ? If they will never become equal, write never.

Now the situation is as before, but the discount  $\gamma$  is less than 1.

- (e) If  $\gamma = 0.5$ , what is the optimal value  $V^*(A)$ ?
- (f) For what range of values  $\gamma$  of the discount will it be optimal to go Right from A? Remember that  $0 \le \gamma \le 1$ . Write all or none if all or no legal values of  $\gamma$  have this property.

## Q2. Wandering Poet

In country B there are N cities. They are all connected by roads in a circular fashion. City 1 is connected with city N and city 2. For  $2 \le i \le N - 1$ , city i is conected with cities i - 1 and i + 1.

A wandering poet is travelling around the country and staging shows in its different cities.

He can choose to move from a city to a neighboring one by moving East or moving West, or stay in his current location and recite poems to the masses, providing him with a reward of  $r_i$ . If he chooses to travel from city i, there is a probability  $1 - p_i$  that the roads are closed because of B's dragon infestation problem and he has to stay in his current location. The reward he is to reap is 0 during any successful travel day, and  $r_i/2$  when he fails to travel, because he loses only half of the day.

(a) Let  $r_i = 1$  and  $p_i = 0.5$  for all i and let  $\gamma = 0.5$ . For  $1 \le i \le N$  answer the following questions with real numbers:

Hint: Recall that  $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u^j = \frac{1}{1-u}$  for  $u \in (0,1)$ .

- (i) What is the value  $V^{stay}(i)$  under the policy that the wandering poet always chooses to stay?
- (ii) What is the value  $V^{west}(i)$  of the policy where the wandering poet always chooses west?
- (b) Let N be even, let  $p_i = 1$  for all i, and, for all i, let the reward for cities be given as

$$r_i = \begin{cases} a & i \text{ is even} \\ b & i \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

where a and b are constants and a > b > 0.

- (i) Suppose we start at an even-numbered city. What is the range of values of the discount factor  $\gamma$  such that the optimal policy is to stay at the current city forever? Your answer may depend on a and b.
- (ii) Suppose we start at an odd-numbered city. What is the range of values of the discount factor  $\gamma$  such that the optimal policy is to stay at the current city forever? Your answer may depend on a and b.
- (iii) Suppose we start at an odd-numbered city and  $\gamma$  does not lie in the range you computed. Describe the optimal policy.

- (c) Let N be even,  $r_i \ge 0$ , and the optimal value of being in city 1 be positive, i.e.,  $V^*(1) > 0$ . Define  $V_k(i)$  to be the value of city i after the kth time-step. Letting  $V_0(i) = 0$  for all i, what is the largest k for which  $V_k(1)$  could still be 0? Be wary of off-by-one errors.
- (d) Let N = 3, and  $[r_1, r_2, r_3] = [0, 2, 3]$  and  $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0.5$ , and  $\gamma = 0.5$ . Compute:
  - (i)  $V^*(3)$
  - (ii)  $V^*(1)$
  - (iii)  $Q^*(1, stay)$