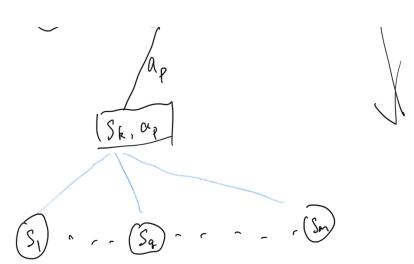
Lecture 11

Reinforcement learning: A car (robot car) States = { cool, warm, overheated}= {c, w, o}. Actions = { Acc, De-acc} = {a, d}. standard time step Y(A=a)=2, Y(A=d=1), Y(S=0)=-10

Markov Decision Process: Set of state S Start state So Set of actions A Transition Prob P(s'(S,a) (or T(S,a,s')) Transition Prob P(s'(S,a)) (or T(S,a,s')) receive after an action

L receive after reuch ce state reward discount 8. receive a sequence of reward over 3 steps: casel: $Y_1=[1, 2.3]$ case 2: [3,2,1] Without discount: tot. reward R, = 6 discount: o.5 R1=1+2x05+3x05x0.5=2.75 R2 = 3 + 2x0,5 + 1x0,5 x0,5 = 4,25 God: find or generate a policy that can get the max possible sum of discounted rewards. Policy is a hand book that tells the robot retrich aution to take at a given state. Value function aj-1 aj+1 an - 9- state, Q value P(Sh(Si,aj)



V(S) — expected all (sum of) future rewards in state S. Q(S, a) - expected all (sum of) fature rewards, after taking oution a, at state s.

$$\begin{cases} V(s) = \max_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{R}(s, \alpha;) & i = 1 \rightarrow m \\ \mathcal{R}(s, \alpha) = V_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{R}(s' | s, \alpha) \left(r(s') + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} V(s') \right) \\ V(s) = \max_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{R}(s, \alpha;) & i = 1 \rightarrow m \end{cases}$$

Bellman equations.

S={(, 6, 6), A={a,d}, r(a)=2, r(d)=1, r(o)=-10. P(c(c,a) = 0.5, P(c(c,d)=1, P(o(w,a)=05, P(c/w,d)=9) P(w(c,a) == 5) P(w) C,d)=0) P(w| W,a) = 0.5, P(w | w,d) = 0.4

