, 1	W	G	P
3	-1000	+1000	-1000
2	-1	1	+
,	→	1	P -1000
	-	2	3
		policy	

	1000	+1000	-1000
2	808.	899	8081
ı	726	8.8.1	1000
	1-	2	3

Utilities

$$V^{\kappa}(s) = R(s) + r \sum_{s} P(s'|s, \pi_s(s)) U^{\kappa}(s')$$

$$V([3,2]) = R([3,2]) + 0.9 \sum_{s'} P(s'|[3,2], \lambda([3,2]) V(s')$$

Because there is only one direction affect each utility, we only need to do pants utilities which their next utilities charge.

$$V(C_{1,13}) = R(C_{1,13}) + 0.9 [(1) V(C_{2,13})] = -1 + 0.9 [(1) (-1)] = -1.9$$

Since V([2,2]) would charge, V([2,1]) would charge anymore.

Since U([2,1]) would charge, U([1,1]) would druge any more.

Because utility function only consider each utility's west utility,

```
b. Active Reinforcement learning - Temporal difference Q-learning
       Q(s,a) \leftarrow Q(s,a) + \alpha(R(s) + r \max_{a'} Q(s',a') - Q(s,a))
   D Q(C1.13,R) ← Q(C1.13,R) + 0.9(R(C1.13) + 0.9Q(C2.13, V)-Q(C1.13, R))
                    = 0 +0.9[(-1) +0.9(0)-0] = -0.9
       Q([2,1],V) + Q([2,1],V) + 0.9[R([2,1]) + 0.9Q([2,2],V) - Q([2,1],V)]
                    = 0 + 0-9 [(-1) +0.9(0)-0] = -0.9
       Q([2,2],U) \leftarrow Q([2,2],U) + 0.9(R([2,2]) + 0.9Q([2,3], Terminal) - Q([2,2],U)]
                   = 0 + 0.9 [(+) + 0.9 ((000) -0] = 809.1
   ② Q(T1.17, R) ← Q(C1.17, R) + 0.9 [ R([1.17+0.9 Q([2.17, 0] -Q([[1.17, R)]
                   = -0.9 + 0.9 ((-1) +0.9 (-0.9) - (-0.9)] = -0.9 - 0.819 = -1.719
       Q([2,1],R) + Q([2,1],U) +0.9[R([2,1]+0.7Q([2,2],U)-Q([2,1],U)]
                   = -0.9 + 0.9 [ (-1) + 0.9 (809.1) - (-0.9)] = -0.9 + 655.281 = 654.381
      Q((2,2], V) + Q((2,2], U) + 0.9 CR((2,2]+0.9 Q((2,3), Terminal)-Q((2,2], U)]
                 = 809.1 + 0.9[(-1) +0.9(1000) - 809.1] = 809.1 + 80.91 = 890.01
  3 Q([1,17,R) + -1.719 + 0.9 ((-1) + 0.9 (654.381) -1.719] =-1.719+527.601 = 525.882
      Q([2,1],0) + 654.381+0.9[(-1)+0.9(890.01)-654.381]=64.381+131.065=785.446
      Q([2,2], U) + 890.0| +0.9 (C-1) +0.9 (1000) - 890.01] = 890.01 + 8.091 = 898.101
 Ø Q([1,1], R) ← 525. 882 +0.9[(-1) +0.9(185.446)-125.882] = 125.882+(62.01) = 687.899
     Q([2.1], V) = 785.446 +0.9[(-1)+0.9(898.101)-185.446]=785.446+19.660 =805.106
     Q([2,2],U) + 898.101 +0.9[(-1)+0.9(1000)-898.10/]=898.10/+0.809 =898.910
 D Q(C1.17, R) € 687.899 + 0.9 ((-1) +0.9 (805.106) -687.899] = 687.899 + 32.126 = 120.0>5.
    Q((2,1), V) & 805.106 + 0.9 [(-1) + 0.9 (898.910)-805.106] = 805.106 + 2.62 = 807.72)
     Q([2,2],U) & 898.910 +0.9[C-1) +0.9(1000) -898.910] = 898.910 +0.081 = 898.991
 (B) Q(([1.1], R) € 120.0x +0.9((-1) +0.9(801.127) - 120.0x] = 120.0x +5.336 = 1x.361
    Q([2,1], U) + 807.727 + 0.9((-1) + 0.9(898.791) -807.727] = 807.727 + 0.348 = 808.05
    Q([2,2],V) € 898.991 +0.9[(-1) +0.9 ((000) - 898.991] = 898.991 +0.008=898.999
D Q(C1,1], R) ∈ 1×5.361 + 0.9 (C(-1) + 0.9 (808.051) -125.361] = 7×5.361 + 0.799 = 726.160
    Q((2,1],U) E 80 8.05 +0.9 [(-1) + 0.9 (898.999) - 808.05] = 808.05 + 0.039 = 808.094
    Q([2,2],U) < 898.999 + 0.9[(-1) + 0.9(1000) - 898.999] = 898.999 + 0.000 = 898.999 < wwage
```

1b.
$$\emptyset$$
 Q(C1,1], R) \leftarrow $726.160 + 0.9[(-1) + 0.9(808.094) - 726.160] = 726.160 + 0.112 = 726.272$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $808.094 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(898.999) - 808.094] = 808.094 + 0.004 = 808.098$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $898.099 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 726.272] = 726.272 + 0.014 = 726.286$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $808.098 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 726.272] = 726.272 + 0.014 = 726.286$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $808.098 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(898.999) - 808.098] = 808.098 + 0 = 808.098 < 2000 verge$
Q(C1,1], R) \in $726.286 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 726.286] = 808.999 + 0 = 8098.999$
Q(C1,1], R) \in $726.286 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 726.286] = 726.286 + 0.001 = 726.287$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $808.098 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 726.286] = 726.286 + 0.001 = 726.287$
Q(C2,1], U) \in $808.098 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 808.098] = 808.098 + 0 = 808.098$
Q(C3,2], U) \in $808.099 + 0.9(2(-1) + 0.9(808.098) - 808.098] = 808.098 + 0 = 808.098$

2. Bigram model.

a. the player is next to the gold.

= P(player | the). P(is | player). P. (next | is) P(to Inext) P(the 1 to) P(gold 1 the)

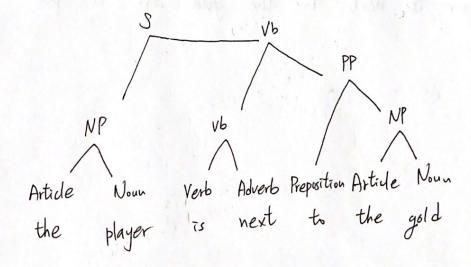
$$= \frac{1}{2}(1)(1)(1)(\frac{6}{11})(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{22} = 0.1363$$

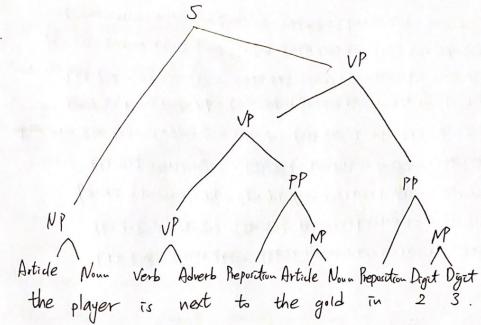
b. the player is next to a pit

=P(player | the)P(is | player)P(next| is)P(to | next)P(alto)P(pitla)

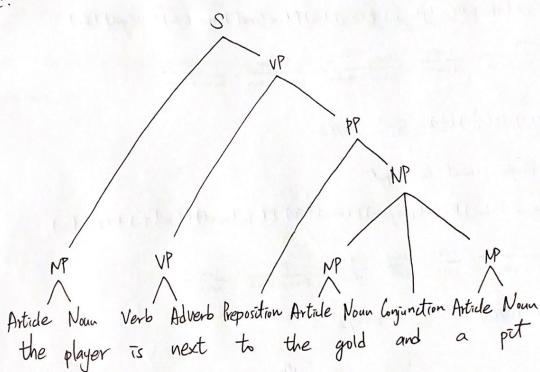
$$=\frac{1}{2}(1)(1)(1)(\frac{5}{11})(1)=\frac{5}{12}=0.22/2$$

3. a.





 \mathcal{C} .



- 4. Bigram model from ngrams.
 - a. the player is next to the gold.

P(player 1 the) P(is 1 player) P(next 1 is) P(to 1 next) P(the 1 to) P(gold 1 the).

= <u>298493</u> <u>+8891</u> <u>32245</u> 612358 <u>34979789</u> 174684 - 64455625) 1003165 151715611 4739378 <u>345046584</u> 644556267

= (0.000463)(0.0+8705)(0.000212)(0.129206)(0.101377)(0.000271)

= 2.045424 e-14

b. the player is next to a pit
P(player 1 the) P(is 1 player) P(next | is) P(to | next) P(a | to) P(pit | a)

 $= \frac{298493}{64451625)} \cdot \frac{58891}{1003165} \cdot \frac{32245}{1517(561)} \cdot \frac{612358}{4739778} \cdot \frac{8309391}{345046589} \cdot \frac{16816}{271737789}$

= (0.000463) (0.058705) (0.000212) (0.12/206) (0.024081) (0.000061)

=1.09365/e-15

```
\red_{lack} Al_ngrams.py 	imes
          import pandas as pd
         data = pd.read_csv('ngrams_words_2.txt', header_=_None, delimiter="\t")
data.columns = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]
         num = 1000000
         sum = 0
         target = 0
         word1 = 'a'
         word2 = 'pit'
       11
       if str.lower(str(data['b'][i])) == word1:
12
                   sum += data['a'][i]
13
                   #print(data['c'][i])
                   if str.lower(str(data['c'][i])) == word2:
15
                        target += data['a'][i]
17
              if i % 10000 == 0:
         print(i, '/', num)
print("sum = ", sum)
print("target =", target)
print("Pro = ", (target/sum))
20
21
22
23
24
```