## Lecture notes, Oct 1st, 2020

$$S$$
 - states  $V(s) = \max_{s \in S} \left| f(s, s') + V(s') \right|$ 

Goal: find the shortest path from A-G

$$V(s) = \min_{s \in S} C(s, s') + V(s')$$

$$S = |(B, D, C)| \text{ for } A$$

$$S = |(D, E)| \text{ for } B$$

$$\text{op adject for } G$$

$$V(s): \text{ shortest distance from } S \text{ to } G$$

$$C(s, s'): \text{ number on the arows from } s \text{ to } s'$$

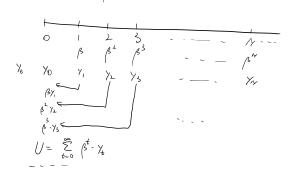
C(A, D) = 3 C(D, G) = 8 $\begin{array}{c} V((\Lambda) = \underset{M \mid \Lambda}{\bigwedge} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \langle V(C) \rangle \right\}^{2} = 8 \\ V((C) = 1 + V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V((\Delta) \frac{1}{2} | V(E) \rangle \right\}^{2} = 8 \\ V(E) = 1 + V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(\Delta) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \langle V(E) \rangle \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} V(E) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \Lambda} V(E) \frac{1}{2} V(E)$ 

McCall model

1. time periods - dispete & infinite, i.e., 
$$t=0, 1, 2, 3 - \cdots$$

2. 
$$S_t$$
  $W_t = W(S_t)$   $S_t \in S_t = (1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 

Discount factor B



| Accept We at t. Wt=Yt = Yta = Yta = Yta = Yta

Yer ? We don't know at period t

At point 0 max if 
$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^{t}$$
. Ye accept  $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma_{t} = \gamma_{t}$  and  $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma_{t} = \gamma_{t}$ 

$$\underbrace{\bigvee \left( S_{e} \right) = \max_{\text{ade} p^{t} / r_{j} \text{ et}} \left| W_{e}^{t} + \beta W_{b} + \beta^{2} W_{b} - \frac{W_{b}^{t}}{r_{j}^{t}} \right| = \frac{W_{b}}{r_{j}^{t} / r_{j}^{t}}}_{C^{t} + \frac{T}{t}} \left[ S_{e^{t}} \right] , \quad \text{if reject} \right]}$$

