

Decision Under Uncertainty

**Planning
UV - MAD**



IMT Lille Douai
École Mines-Télécom
IMT-Université de Lille

Guillaume Lozenguez
at.imt-lille-douai.fr

Recap:

1st, state definition

- ▶ A collection of variables
- ▶ Each variables defined in a domain

Problem complexity: Search space

- ▶ Number of states (by combining domains)
- ▶ Number of succession of states

Recap:

2nd, A plan or policy

- ▶ Action to perform in each state
- ▶ Potentially modeled as a decision tree

How modeling successions of actions ?

Recap:

Problem: variables' evolution could-be uncertain

- ▶ **Bayesian Network**: model variables' dependency.

Require to define conditional distributions (matrices)

- ▶ **Dynamic Bayesian Network**: for variables with discrete time evolution

Providing a transition function

- ▶ Reachable states at time $t+1$ weighted with probabilities

On ZombieDice



Bayesian Network



Transition Function

Optimizing Decision Making:

Bellman Equation (finit horizon):

$$a^* = \operatorname{argmax}_a V^h(s, a) = r(s, a) + \sum_{s'} t(s, a, s') V^{h-1}(s')$$

- ▶ $t(s, a, s')$: transition function
- ▶ $r(s, a)$: reward function

Markov Decision Process: Tuple: $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{r}$

Solving MDP:

Short term horizon algorithm:

At each time step:

- ▶ Evaluate all reachable states
- ▶ But on a restricted horizon

Monte-Carlo algorithm:

randomized search in constrained times

At each time step:

- ▶ Deep evaluation of state evolutions
- ▶ Limited in random trajectories

Optimal Solving

Offline exploration of every evolution trajectories

TD03: Decision Making

- ▶ From WillDie3 (correction of Dinamic Bayesian Network implementation for zombie dice)
- ▶ Optimize decision-making at horizon "1"
(compare immediate gains to probable gains)
- ▶ Optimize decision under a given horizon n
(recursive value function)
- ▶ Deeper horizon but with randomized evolution exploration