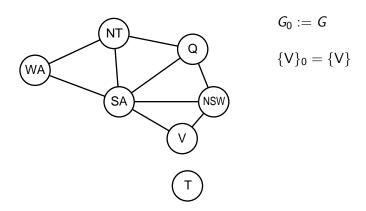
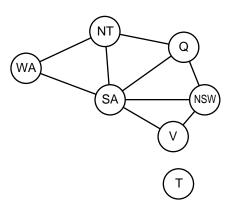
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$$G_{n+1} := \{s \mid (\exists s' \in G_n) \ arc(s,s')\} - \bigcup_{i=1}^n G_i$$



$$G_0 := G$$

$$\{V\}_0=\{V\}$$

$$\{V\}_1 = \{\mathsf{SA}, \mathsf{NSW}\}$$

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Distance d_G to minimize

$$d_G(s) := \begin{cases} n & \text{if } s \in G_n \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Refine

$$\delta_{G}(s) := \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1 & ext{if } s \in G \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{array}
ight.$$

to reward from 1 to 0 (pprox distance from 0 to ∞)

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$$r_G(s) = \frac{1}{2}r_G(s') \text{ if } arc(s,s') \text{ and } d_G(s') < d_G(s).$$

Rewards looking ahead

$$H_0(s):=\delta_G(s)$$

$$H_{n+1}(s):=\delta_G(s)+rac{1}{2}\max\{H_n(s')\mid arc_=(s,s')\}$$
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For $s \in G_0$,

$$H_{n+1}(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}H_n(s) = a_{n+1}$$

where

$$a_n := \sum_{k=0}^n 2^{-k} = 2(1 - 2^{-(n+1)})$$

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Rewards looking ahead: $\lim_{n\to\infty} H_n(s) = 2r_G(s)$

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$$H = \lim_{n \to \infty} H_n$$

$$H(s) = \delta_G(s) + \frac{1}{2} \max\{H(s') \mid arc_{=}(s, s')\}$$

a foolproof heuristic for the shortest solution

Frontier = [Hd|Tl] with $H(Hd) \ge H(s)$ for all s in Tl.

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Frontier = [Hd|T1] with $H(Hd) \ge H(s)$ for all s in T1.

What if arcs have different costs?

Modify $\delta_G(s)$ to

$$Q_0(s,s') := \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1 & ext{if } s=s' \in G \ - ext{cost}(s,s') & ext{else if } \mathit{arc}(s,s') \ - ext{max}_{s_1,s_2} \operatorname{cost}(s_1,s_2) & ext{otherwise} \end{array}
ight.$$

and $H_{n+1}(s)$ to

$$Q_{n+1}(s,s') := Q_0(s,s') + \frac{1}{2} \max\{Q_n(s',s'') \mid arc_{=}(s',s'')\}$$

Discounted rewards (0 $\leq \gamma < 1$)

(immediate) rewards r_1, r_2, r_3, \ldots at times $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ give a γ -discounted value of

$$V := r_1 + \gamma r_2 + \gamma^2 r_3 + \cdots = \sum_{i \ge 1} \gamma^{i-1} r_i$$

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where V_t is the value from time step t on $(V_1 = V)$

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which is bound by bounds on r_i

$$m \le r_i \le M$$
 for each $i \ge t$ implies $\frac{m}{1-\gamma} \le V_t \le \frac{M}{1-\gamma}$

since
$$\sum_{i>0} \gamma^{i} = (1-\gamma)^{-1}$$

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 (backward induction)

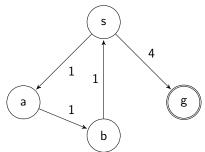
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$Q = \lim_{n \to \infty} Q_n$

$$Q(s,s') := Q_0(s,s') + \frac{1}{2} \max\{Q(s',s'') \mid arc_{=}(s',s'')\}$$
 $Q_0(s,s') := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s = s' \in G \\ -\cos t(s,s') & \text{else if } arc(s,s') \end{cases}$

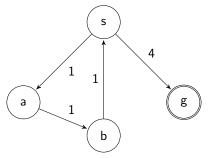


$$Q(s,g) = -3$$

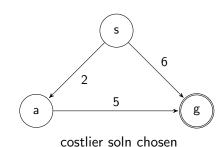
 $Q(s,a) = -2 = Q(a,b) = Q(b,s)$

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 $\begin{aligned} &\text{soln not chosen} \\ &Q(\mathsf{s},\mathsf{g}) = -3 \\ &Q(\mathsf{s},\mathsf{a}) = -2 = Q(\mathsf{a},\mathsf{b}) = Q(\mathsf{b},\mathsf{s}) \end{aligned}$



$$Q(s,g) = -5$$

 $Q(a,g) = -4 = Q(s,a)$

Upping the reward

Adjust $Q_0(s,s')$ to

$$R(s,s') := \begin{cases} r & \text{if } s = s' \in G \\ -\text{cost}(s,s') & \text{else if } arc(s,s') \end{cases}$$

for some reward r high enough to offset costs of reaching a goal

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Let

$$V(s) := \max\{Q(s, s') \mid arc_{=}(s, s')\}$$

so for $0 \le i < n$, $s' \in G_i$ and arc(s, s'),

$$V(s') \geq 2^{n-i}(n-i)c$$

$$V(s) \geq -c + \frac{1}{2}V(s') \geq 2^{n-(i+1)}(n-(i+1))c \geq 2c.$$

Recap

From node s, find path to goal via s' maximizing

$$Q(s,s') := R(s,s') + \frac{1}{2}V(s')$$

with discount $\frac{1}{2}$ on future V(s'), contra

$$cost(s_1 \cdots s_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} cost(s_i, s_{i+1}) \\
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NEXT: more uncertainty, approached via approximations like

$$Q_n(s,s') \approx Q(s,s')$$
 up to look ahead n
 $Q(s,s') = \lim_{n \to \infty} Q_n(s,s').$