Künstliche Intelligenz Markov-Entscheidungsprozesse

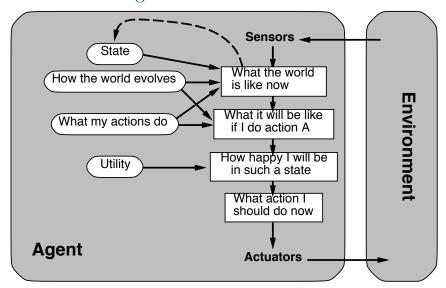
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Motivation

- Bisher: Zielbasierte Agenten (→ Suche, Planung), Agenten in nicht vollständig beobachtbaren Umgebungen (→ Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung), Iernende Agenten (→ Machine Learning)
- Jetzt: Nutzenbasierte Agenten



Reward

- Am Anfang der Lehrveranstaltung nur sehr allgemeine
 Beschreibung von nutzenbasierten Agenten, jetzt mehr Details
- Ein nutzenbasierter Agent hat eine *Reward-Funktion* $R:(S\times A)\to \mathbb{R}$, die beschreibt, wie "gut" es für den Agenten ist, in Zustand s die Aktion a zu wählen
- Reward-Signal ist extern bestimmt: Der Agent kann seine eigene Reward-Funktion nicht umdefinieren
- z.B. für zielbasierte Agenten: Reward +1 bei Zielerreichung, 0 sonst.
- oder z.B. für Spiele: +1 wenn gewonnen, -1 wenn verloren, 0 sonst (wenn Spiel noch nicht vorbei)

Dynamik

- Annahme: Nächster Zustand der Welt s_{t+1} hängt nur von aktuellem Zustand der Welt s_t und Aktion des Agenten a_t ab
 - Kann als Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilung $P(S_{t+1} \mid S_t, A_t)$ beschrieben werden
- Annahme: Der Agent kennt zu jedem Zeitpunkt den aktuellen Zustand
 - Es gibt auch Methoden um mit nicht-beobachtbarem Zustand umzugehen (Partially Observable Markov Decision Processes), aber die behandeln wir hier nicht (Bei Interesse: Vorlesung AI7 im Master)

- Die *Utility* des Agenten ist die Summe aller Rewards (erstmal, wir sehen gleich, dass wir die Definition etwas anpassen müssen)
- Der Agent versucht, Aktionen so zu wählen, dass der Erwartungswert der Utility maximiert wird
- Nennen eine Funktion $\pi: S \to A$ Policy
 - Beschreibt die Aktionsauswahl des Agenten
 - lacksquare Optimale Policy π^* : Maximiert erwartete Utility

Discount Factor

- Oft möchte man eine Verhalten erreichen, bei dem der Agent aktuelle Rewards höher gewichtet als Rewards weit in der Zukunft (Warum ist das sinnvoll?)
- Führen *Discount Factor* $0 < \gamma \le 1$ ein, und definieren Utility als:

$$U([(s_1, a_1), (s_1, a_1), \dots]) = R(s_1, a_1) + \gamma R(s_2, a_2) + \gamma^2 R(s_3, a_3) + \dots$$
(1)

- Auch hilfreich für Lösungsalgorithmen, da unendlich große Utility vermieden wird
- Im Folgenden: Alles noch mal formal...

Markov Decision Processes

An MDP is a 5-tuple (S, A, P, R, γ) with:

- ▶ set *S* of states.
- set A of actions.
- ▶ $P(S_{t+1} | S_t, A_t)$ specifies the dynamics.
- ▶ $R(S_t, A_t, S_{t+1})$ specifies the reward at time t.
 - R(s, a, s') is the expected reward received when the agent is in state s, does action a and ends up in state s'.
 - Usually we use $R(s, a) = \sum_{s'} P(s' \mid s, a) R(s, a, s')$.
- $ightharpoonup \gamma$ is discount factor.
- I.e., an MDP is a DN with a certain internal structure
- \blacksquare Do we need to know $P(S_0)$ the initial distribution?

Policies

► A *stationary policy* is a function:

$$\pi: S \to A$$

Given a state s, $\pi(s)$ specifies what action the agent who is following π will do.

- An optimal policy is one with maximum expected discounted reward.
- For a fully-observable MDP with stationary dynamics and rewards with infinite or indefinite horizon, there is always an optimal stationary policy.

Example 1: Exercise or not to exercise?

Each week Sam has to decide whether to exercise or not:

- ightharpoonup 2 States: $S = \{fit, unfit\}$
- $ightharpoonup 2 Actions: <math>A = \{exercise, relax\}$
- ▶ Dynamics $P(S_{t+1} | S_t, A_t)$:

| S_t | A_t | P(fit State, Action) |
|-------|----------|------------------------|
| fit | exercise | 0.99 |
| fit | relax | 0.7 |
| unfit | exercise | 0.2 |
| unfit | relax | 0.0 |

▶ Reward $R(S_t, A_t, S_{t+1})$ (here independent of S_{t+1}):

| S_t | A_t | S_{t+1} | R |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|
| fit | exercise | * | 8 |
| fit | relax | * | 10 |
| unfit | exercise | * | 0 |
| unfit | relax | * | 5 |

Example: to exercise or not?

Each week Sam has to decide whether to exercise or not:

- ► States: {fit, unfit}
- ► Actions: { exercise, relax }
- How many stationary policies are there?

 Let s be the number of states, and a be the number of actions, then there are s^a possible policies.
- **■** What are they?

Value of a Policy

Given a policy π :

- ▶ $V^{\pi}(s)$ is the expected discounted reward value of following policy π in state s.
- ▶ $Q^{\pi}(s, a)$ is the total expected discounted reward value of doing a in state s, then following policy π .
- $ightharpoonup V^{\pi}$ and Q^{π} can be defined mutually recursively:

$$V^{\pi}(s) = Q^{\pi}(s, \pi(s))$$
 $Q^{\pi}(s, a) = \sum_{s'} P(s' \mid a, s) \left(R(s, a, s') + \gamma \cdot V^{\pi}(s') \right)$

Value of the Optimal Policy

Let π^* be the optimal policy.

- ▶ $V^*(s)$ is the expected discounted reward value of following policy π^* in state s.
- ▶ $Q^*(s, a)$ is the total expected discounted reward value of doing a in state s, then following policy π^* .
- \triangleright V^* and Q^* can be defined mutually recursively:

$$V^*(s) = \max_a Q^*(s, a)$$

$$Q^*(s, a) = \sum_{s'} P(s' \mid a, s) \left(R(s, a, s') + \gamma \cdot V^*(s') \right)$$

$$\pi^*(s) = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q^*(s, a)$$

Agenda

Markov Decision Processes

Solution Techniques

Value Iteration Asynchronous Value Iteration Policy Iteration

Examples

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Examples

Value Iteration

- Let V_k and Q_k be k-step lookahead value and Q functions.
- ▶ Idea: Given an estimate of the k-step lookahead value function, determine the k+1 step lookahead value function.
- ightharpoonup Set V_0 arbitrarily.
- ► Compute Q_{i+1} , V_{i+1} from V_i .
- ➤ This converges exponentially fast (in k) to the optimal value function.

The error reduces proportionally to $\frac{\gamma^k}{1-\gamma}$

Value Iteration

- ► Set $V^{(0)}$ arbitrarily.
- ▶ Compute $V^{(i+1)}$ from $V^{(i)}$:

$$\begin{split} V^{(i+1)}(s) &= \sum_{s'} \left(P(s' \mid \pi^{(i)}(s), s) \left(R(s, \pi^{(i)}(s), s') + \gamma V^{(i)}(s') \right) \right) \\ & \text{or alternatively, if } R(s, a, s') = R(s, a) \\ &= R(s, \pi^{(i)}(s)) + \gamma \sum_{s'} P(s' \mid \pi^{(i)}(s), s) V^{(i)}(s') \end{split}$$

with $\pi^{(i)}$ being the optimal policy wrt. $V^{(i)}$

▶ This iteration converges to the optimal value function V^* :

$$\lim_{i\to\infty}V^{(i)}=V^*$$

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▶ Reward $R(S_t, A_t, S_{t+1})$ (here independent of S_{t+1}):

| S_t | A_t | S_{t+1} | R |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|
| fit | exercise | * | 8 |
| fit | relax | * | 10 |
| unfit | exercise | * | 0 |
| unfit | relax | * | 5 |

Example 1: Exercise or not to exercise? - It depends!

| | S_t | A_t | $P(fit \mid S_t, A_t)$ | R |
|---|-------|-------|------------------------|----|
| • | f | е | 0.99 | 8 |
| | f | r | 0.7 | 10 |
| | u | e | 0.2 | 0 |
| | u | r | 0.0 | 5 |

$$\begin{aligned} & V^{\pi}(s) = Q^{\pi}(s,\pi(s)) \\ & Q^{\pi}(s,a) = \sum_{s'} P(s'\mid a,s) \left(R(s,a,s') + \gamma \cdot V^{\pi}(s') \right) \end{aligned}$$

| Iter. | V(fit) | V(unfit) |
|-------|--------|----------|
| 0 | 0.000 | 0.00000 |
| 1 | 10.000 | 5.00000 |
| 2 | 17.650 | 9.50000 |
| 3 | 23.812 | 13.55000 |
| 4 | 29.338 | 17.19500 |
| 5 | 34.295 | 20.47550 |
| | | |
| 9 | 49.515 | 30.62898 |
| 10 | 52.394 | 32.56608 |
| | | |
| 49 | 77.151 | 49.71368 |
| 50 | 77.189 | 49.74231 |

Example 1: Exercise or not to exercise? - It depends!

| S_t | A_t | $P(fit \mid S_t, A_t)$ | R | $Q_i(s,a) = \sum P(s' \mid a,s) \left(r(s,a,s') + \gamma \cdot V_i(s') \right)$ |
|-------|-------|------------------------|----|--|
| f | е | 0.99 | 8 | s' |
| f | r | 0.7 | 10 | $\gamma = 0.9$ |
| u | е | 0.2 | 0 | $\pi_i(s) = argmax_aQ_i(s,a)$ |
| u | r | 0.0 | 5 | $V_{i+1}(s) = \max_a Q_i(s,a) = Q_i(s,\pi_i(s))$ |

| lt. | V(f) | V(u) | Q(f,e) | Q(f,r) | Q(u,e) | Q(u,r) | $\pi(f)$ | $\pi(u)$ |
|-----|-------|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | r | r |
| 1 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 16.95 | 17.65 | 5.40 | 9.50 | r | r |
| 2 | 17.65 | 9.50 | 23.81 | 23.68 | 10.01 | 13.55 | е | r |
| 3 | 23.81 | 13.55 | 29.33 | 28.66 | 14.04 | 17.19 | е | r |
| 4 | 29.33 | 17.19 | 34.29 | 33.12 | 17.66 | 20.47 | е | r |
| 5 | 34.29 | 20.47 | 38.74 | 37.13 | 20.91 | 23.42 | е | r |
| • | = | | - ' | | | • | _ | |
| 9 | 49.51 | 30.62 | 52.39 | 49.46 | 30.96 | 32.56 | е | r |
| 10 | 52.39 | 32.56 | 54.97 | 51.80 | 32.87 | 34.30 | е | r |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 77.15 | 49.71 | 77.18 | 72.02 | 49.68 | 49.74 | е | r |
| 50 | 77.18 | 49.74 | 77.22 | 72.06 | 49.70 | 49.76 | е | r |

Example 1: Exercise or not to exercise? – It depends!

▶ But the resulting policy does also depend on the discount factor γ for i = 10:

| γ | $V^{i}(f)$ | $V^i(u)$ | $Q^i(f,e)$ | $Q^i(f,r)$ | $Q^i(u,e)$ Q | $Q^i(u,r)$ | $\pi^i(f)$ | $\pi^i(u)$ |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.2 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 6.2 | r | r |
| 0.5 | 17.6 | 9.9 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 5.7 | 9.9 | r | r |
| 0.9 | 52.3 | 32.5 | 54.9 | 51.8 | 32.8 | 34.3 | е | r |
| 0.95 | 64.7 | 40.1 | 69.3 | 64.5 | 42.8 | 43.1 | е | r |
| 0.99 | 77.4 | 48.1 | 84.3 | 77.9 | 53.4 | 52.7 | е | е |

What does this mean?
Discuss the different results!

Zusammenfassung

- Ein MDP ist über das Transitionsmodell und die Reward-Funktion spezifiziert
- Die Utility eines MDP-Agenten ist der summierte discounted Reward
- Eine Lösung eines MDP ist eine Policy, die jedem Zustand eine Entscheidung zuweist. Die optimale Policy maximiert die erwartete Utility
- Die Utility eines Zustands ist die erwartete Utility der Zustandssequenz, wenn die optimale Policy von diesem Zustand ausgehend ausgeführt wird
- Value Iteration löst ein MDP, indem iterativ die Gleichungen gelöst werden, die die Utility eines Zustands mit der Utility der Nachbarn verbinden