

1. *Show that tabular methods such as presented in Part I of this book are a special case of linear function approximation. What would the feature vectors be?*

The feature would be an indicator of the state: the feature vector's length would be equal to the number of states, and $x(s_i)$ would be a vector that contains 1 at the i^{th} coordinate and 0 at the others. The weight vector would also have the same length as the number of states. The i^{th} weight would be our value estimate for s_i . When we're doing the update, the gradient of $x(s_i)$ is 0 everywhere except for coordinate i , where it's 1, so we would only update the weight for the current state.