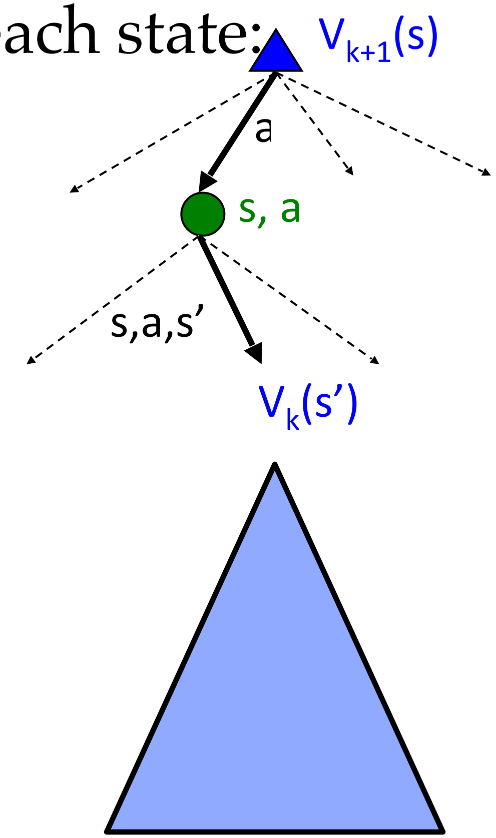
Markov decision processes - 2

Value Iteration

- Start with $V_0(s) = 0$: no time steps left means an expected reward sum of zero
- Given vector of $V_k(s)$ values, do one ply of expectimax from each state:

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$



- Repeat until convergence
- Complexity of each iteration: $O(S^2A)$

Example: Value Iteration

V_2

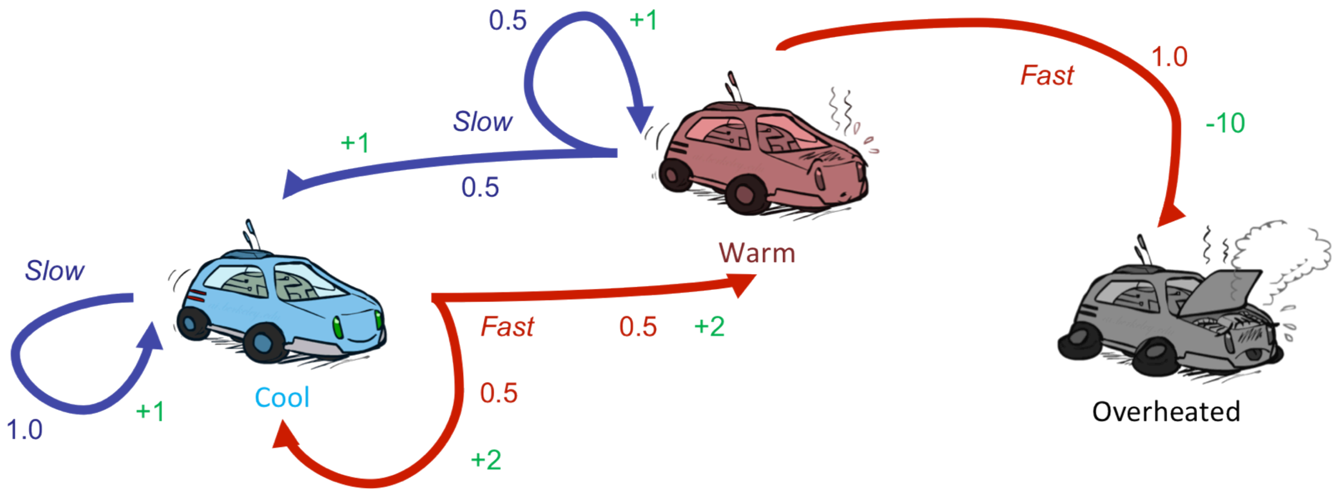
V_1

S: 1

F: .5*2+.5*2=2

V_0

0 0 0

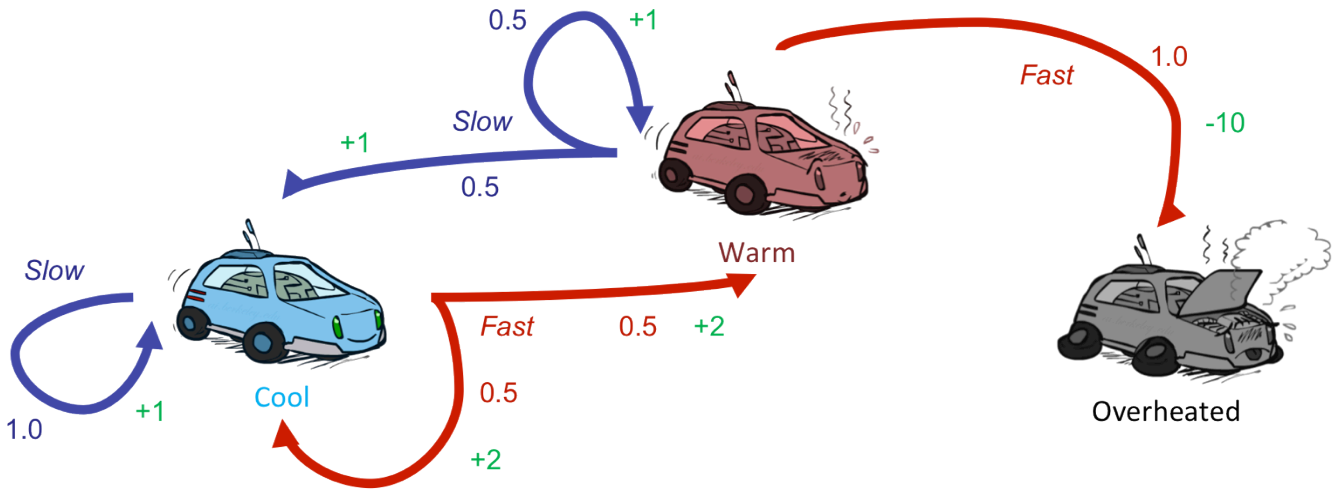


Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s')\right]$$

Example: Value Iteration

V_2				
V_1	2	S: .5*1+.5*1=1 F: -10		
V_0	0	0		0

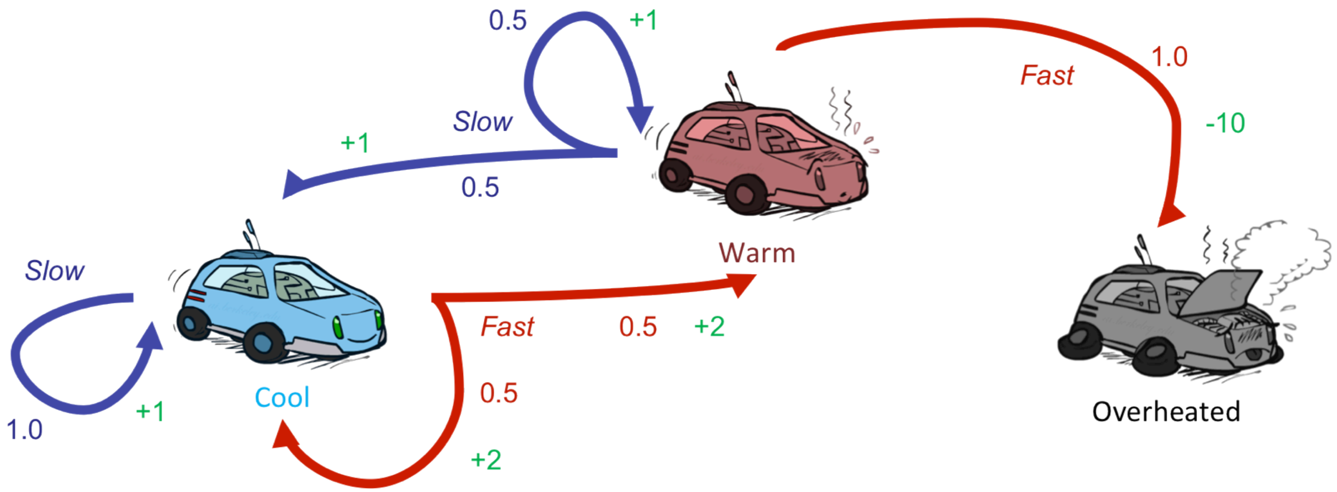


Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s')\right]$$

Example: Value Iteration

V_2			
V_1	2	1	0
V_0	0	0	0

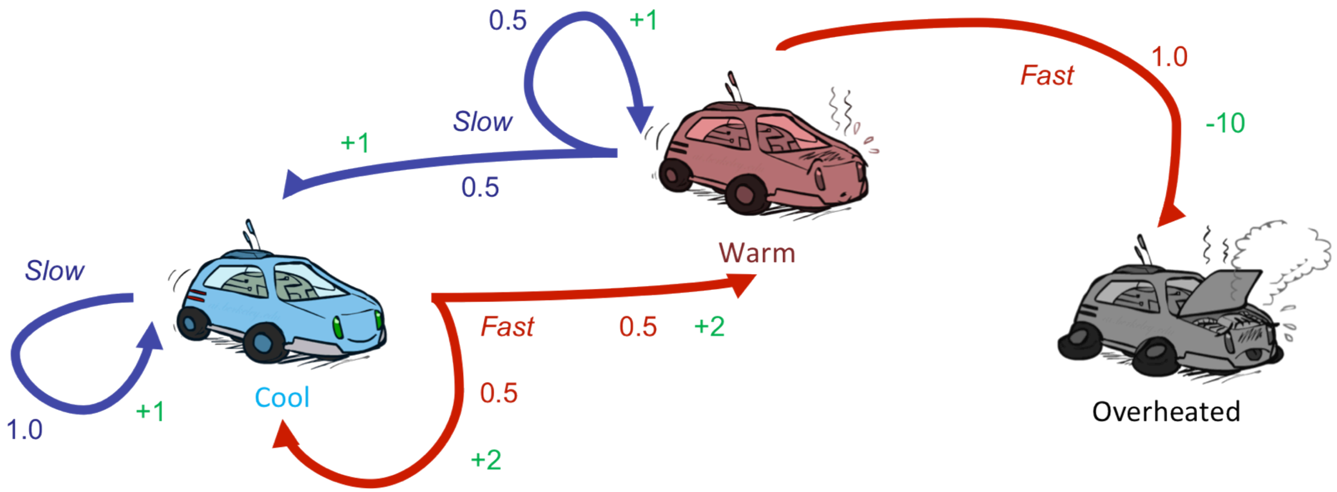


Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$

Example: Value Iteration

V_2	S: 1+2=3 F: .5*(2+2)+.5*(2+1)=3.5		
V_1	2	1	0
V_0	0	0	0

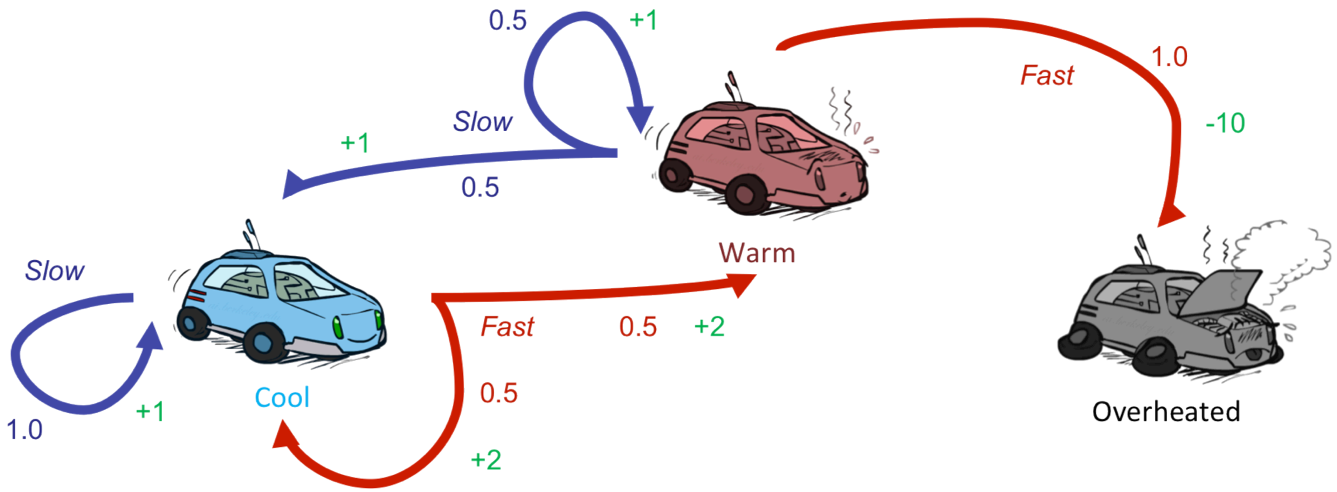


Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$

Example: Value Iteration

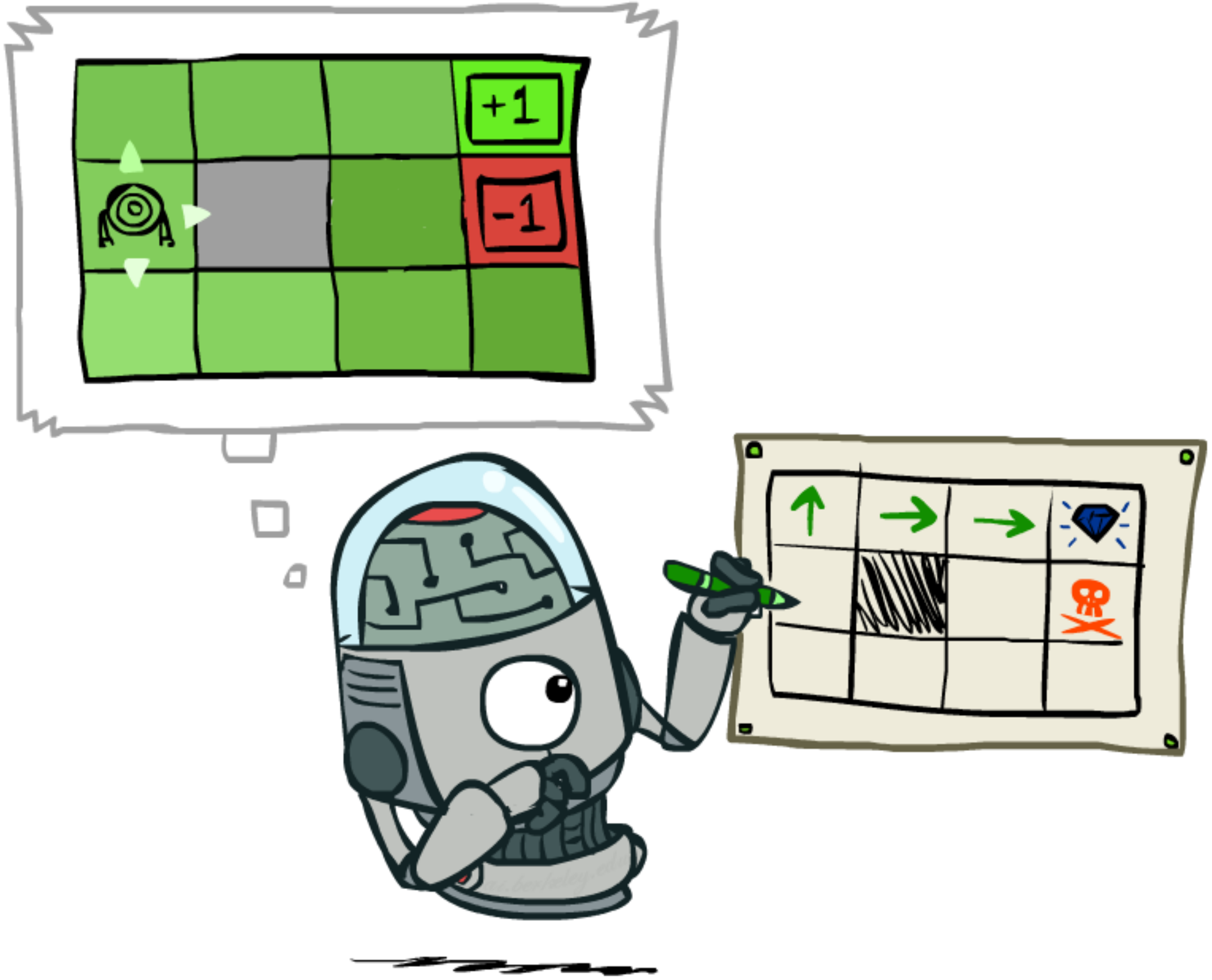
V_2	3.5	2.5	0
V_1	2	1	0
V_0	0	0	0



Assume no discount!

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$

Policy Extraction

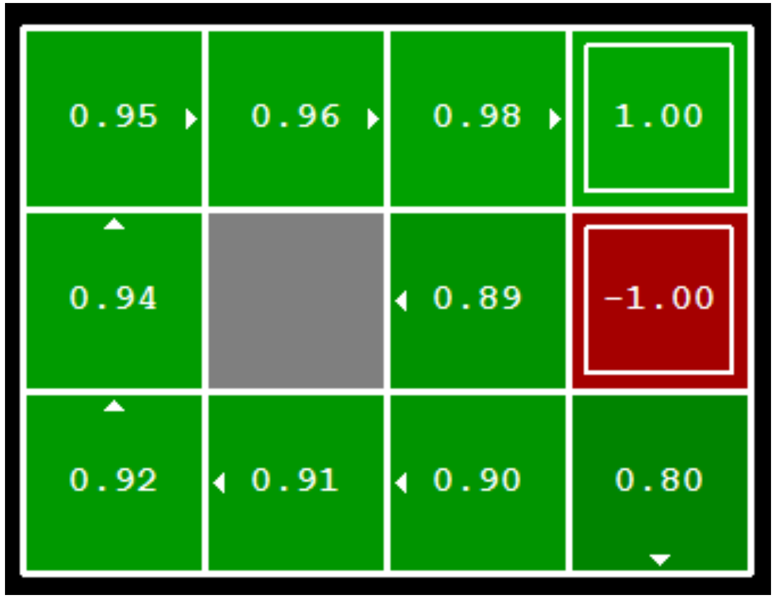


Computing Actions from Values

- Let's imagine we have the optimal values V*(s)

- How should we act?
  - It's not obvious!

- We need to do a mini-expectimax (one step)



$$\pi^*(s) = \arg\max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s')[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$

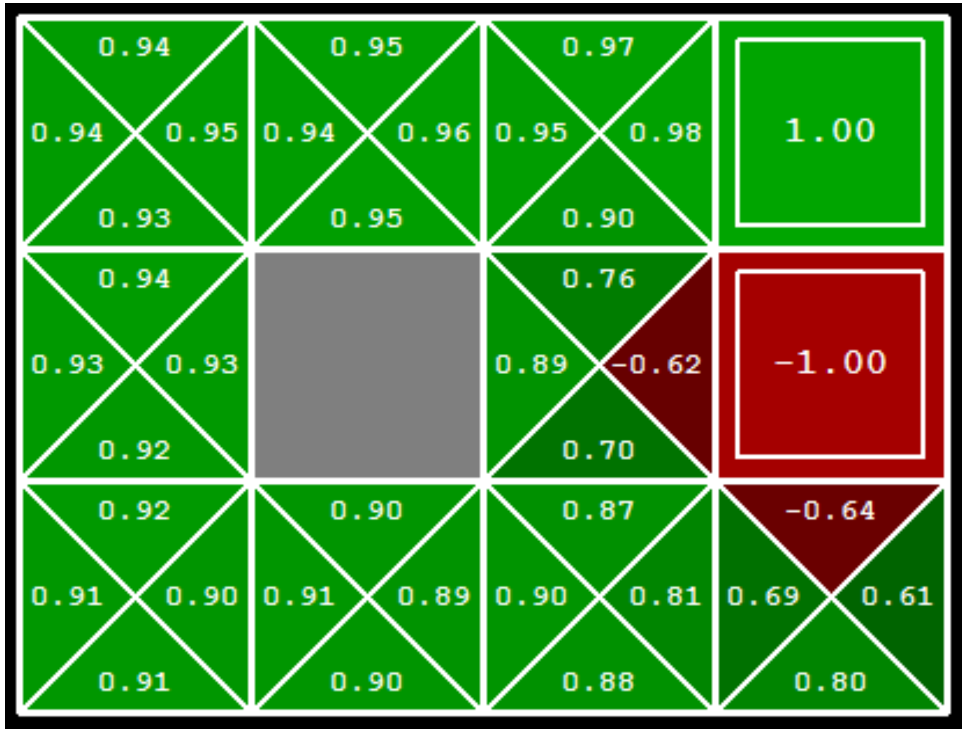
- This is called policy extraction, since it gets the policy implied by the values

Computing Actions from Q-Values

- Let's imagine we have the optimal q-values:

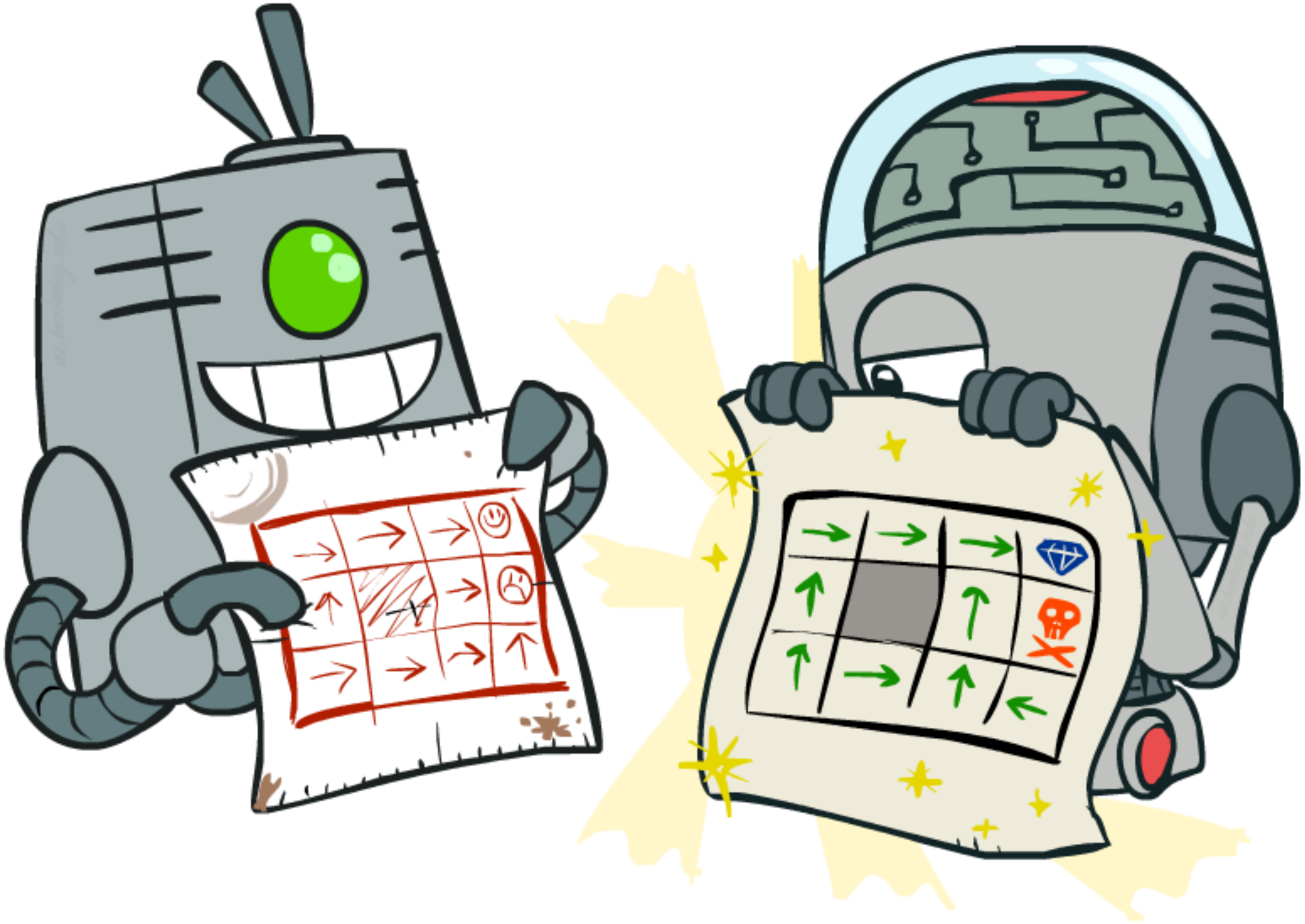
- How should we act?
  - Completely trivial to decide!

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



- Important lesson: actions are easier to select from q-values than values!

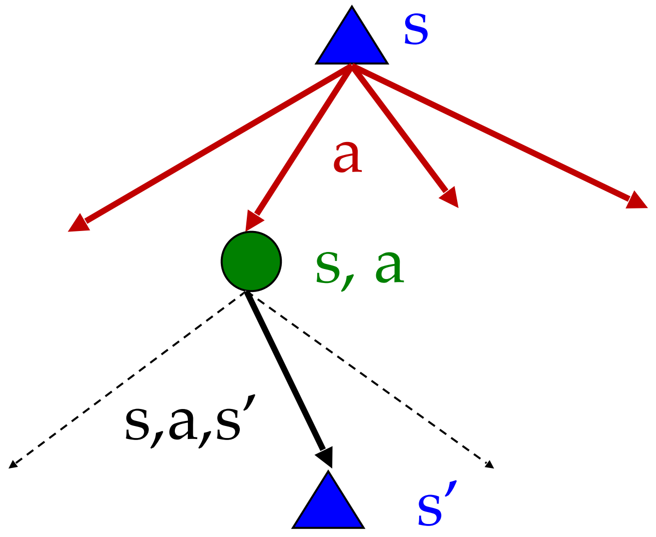
Policy Methods



Problems with Value Iteration

- Value iteration repeats the Bellman updates:

$$V_{k+1}(s) \leftarrow \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s,a,s') \left[R(s,a,s') + \gamma V_k(s') \right]$$

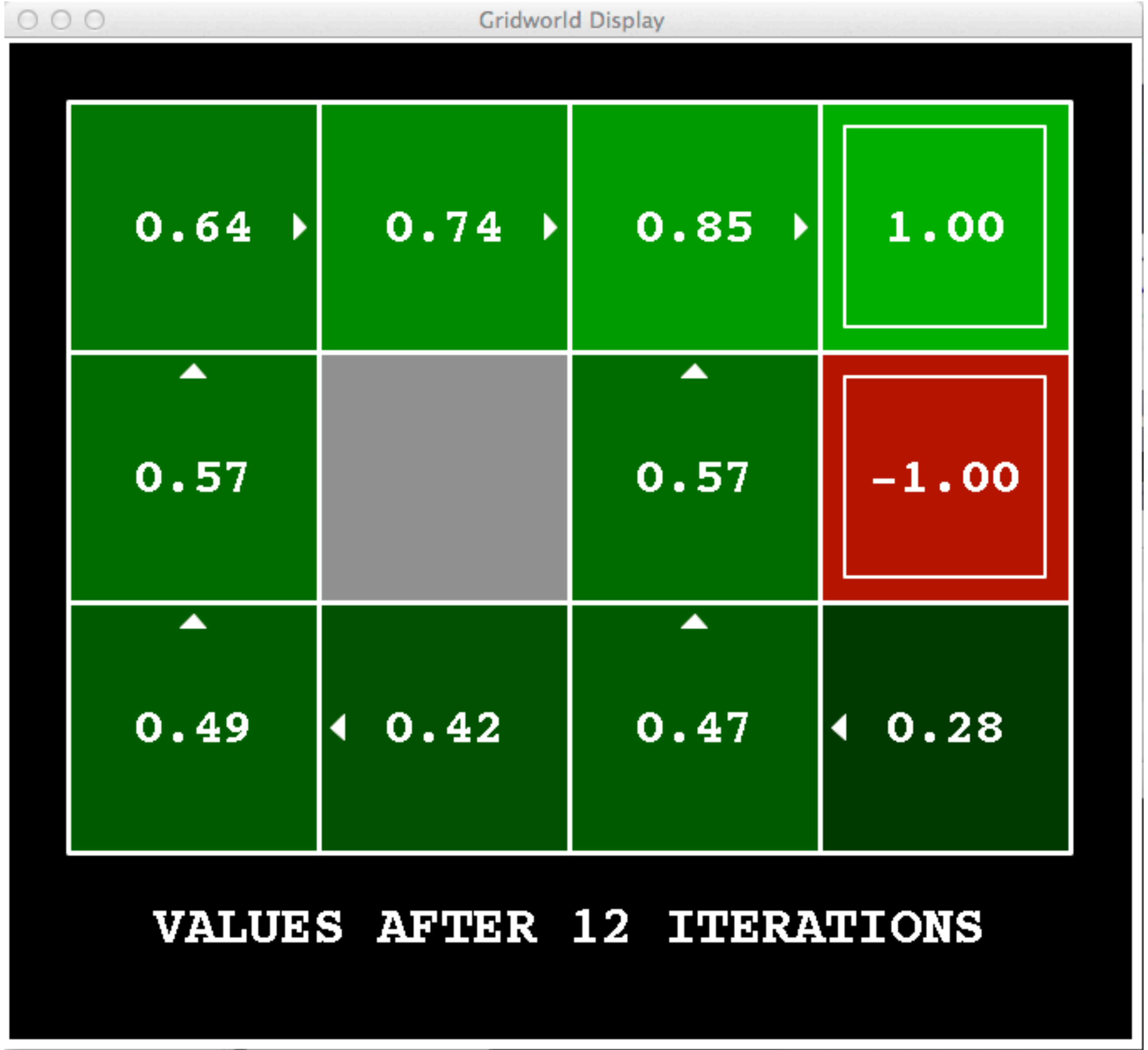


- Problem 1: It's slow – $O(S^2A)$ per iteration

- Problem 2: The "max" at each state rarely changes

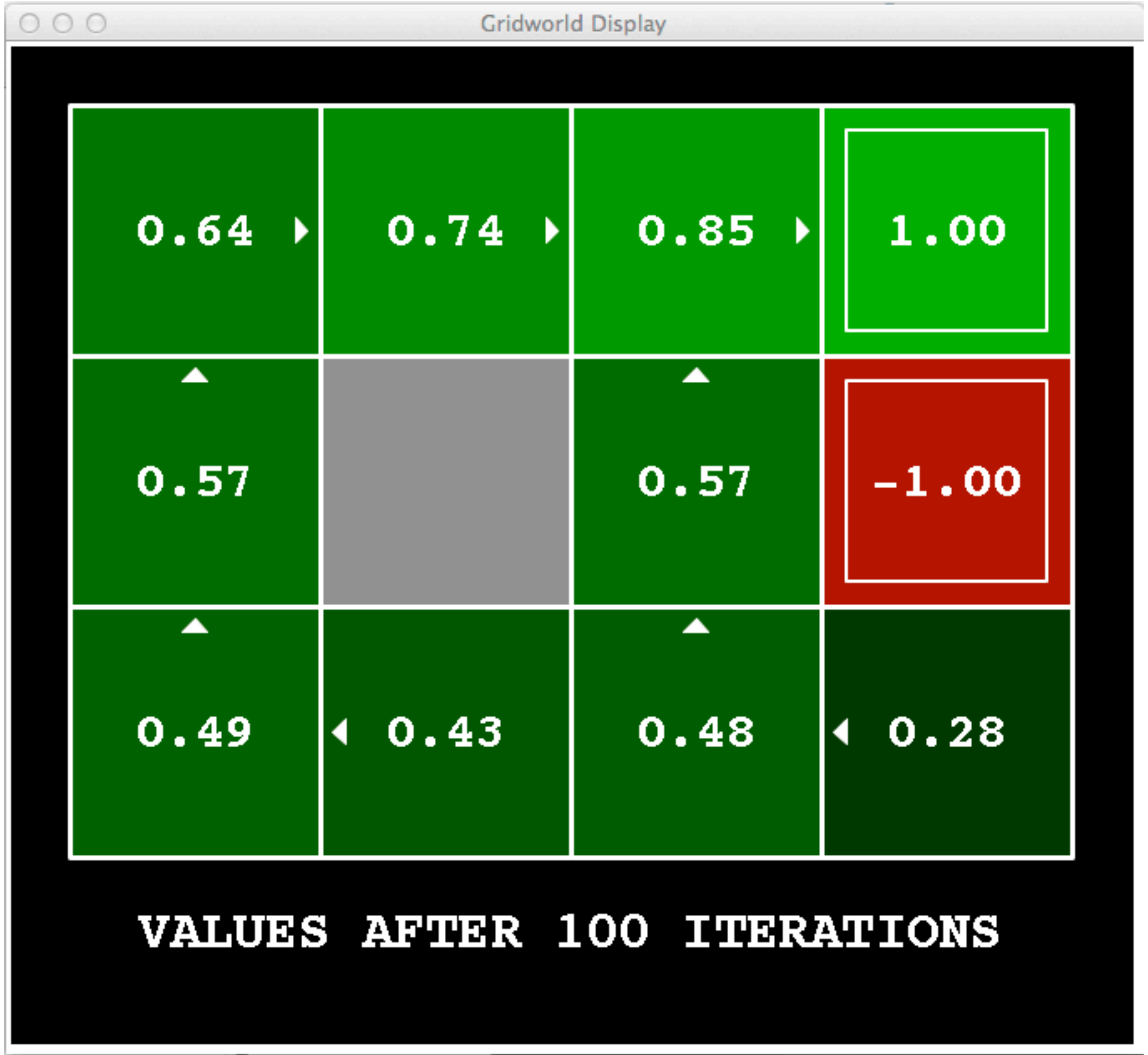
- Problem 3: The policy often converges long before the values

k=12



Noise = 0.2
Discount = 0.9
Living reward = 0

k=100



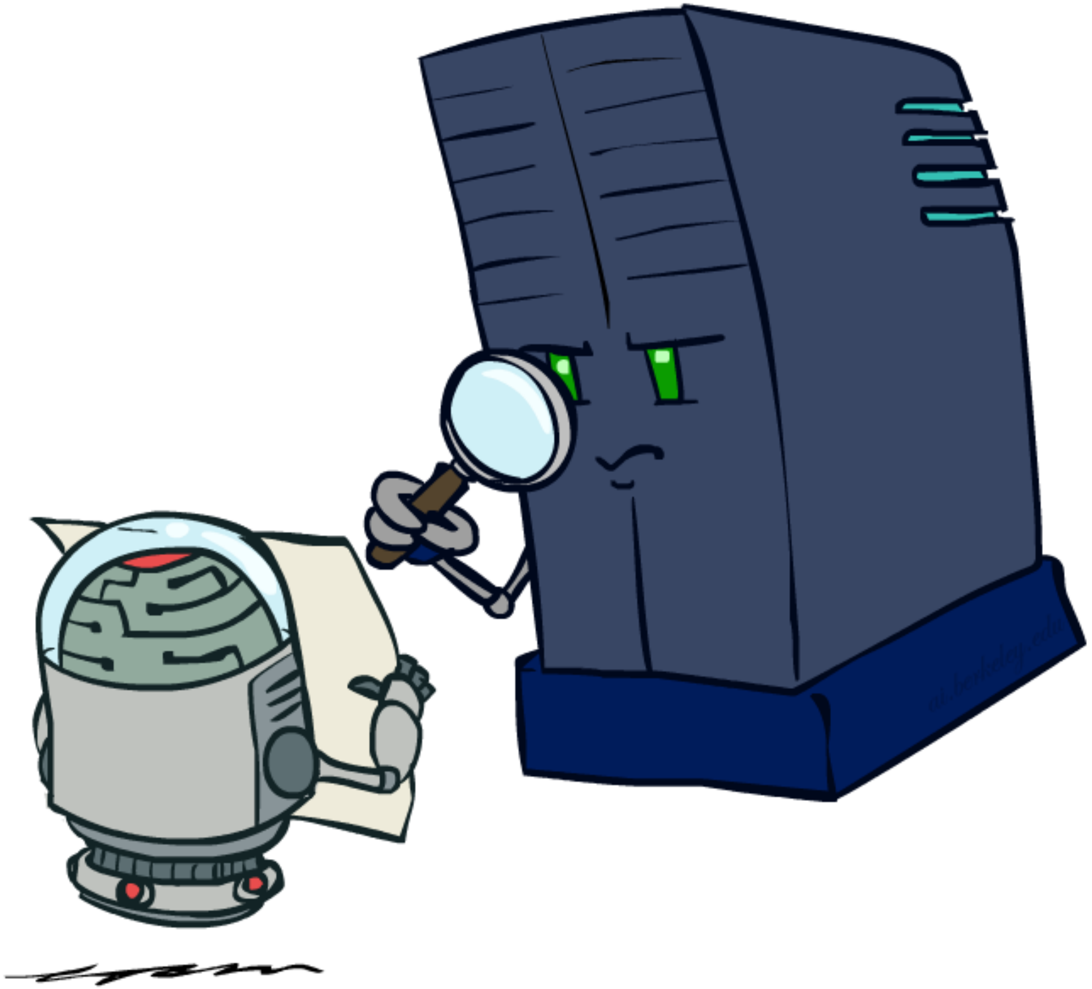
Noise = 0.2
Discount = 0.9
Living reward = 0

Policy Iteration

- Alternative approach for optimal values:
  - Step 1: Policy evaluation: calculate utilities for some fixed policy (not optimal utilities!) until convergence
  - Step 2: Policy improvement: update policy using one-step look-ahead with resulting converged (but not optimal!) utilities as future values
  - Repeat steps until policy converges

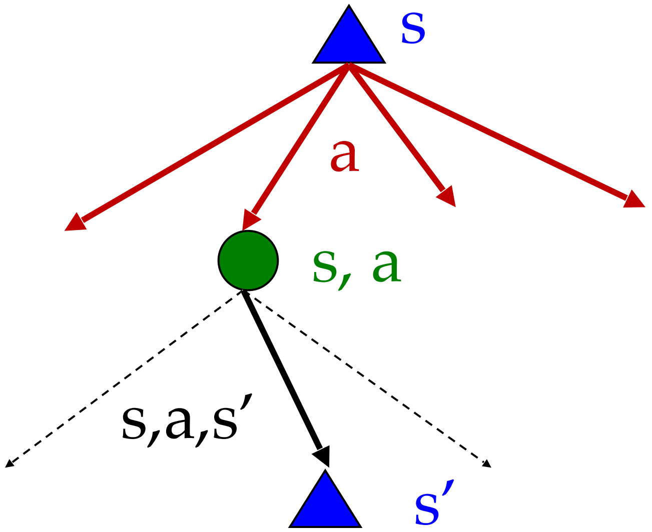
- This is policy iteration
  - It's still optimal!
  - Can converge (much) faster under some conditions

Policy Evaluation

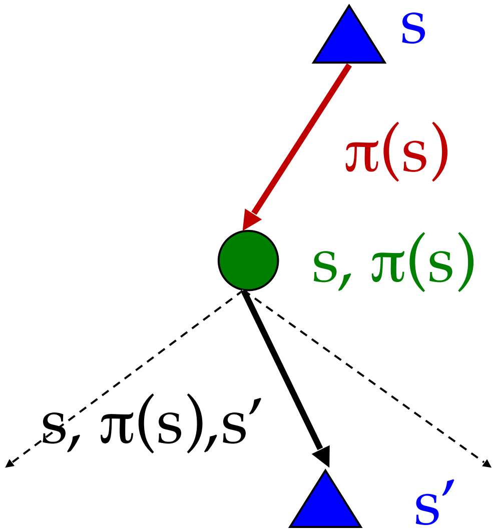


Fixed Policies

Do the optimal action



Do what π says to do



- Expectimax trees max over all actions to compute the optimal values
- If we fixed some policy π(s), then the tree would be simpler – only one action per state
  - … though the tree's value would depend on which policy we fixed

Utilities for a Fixed Policy

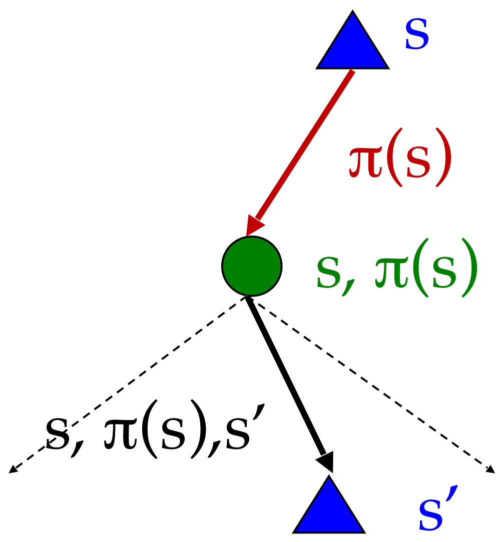
- Another basic operation: compute the utility of a state s under a fixed (generally non-optimal) policy

- Define the utility of a state s, under a fixed policy π:

  $V^{\pi}(s)$ = expected total discounted rewards starting in s and following π

- Recursive relation (one-step look-ahead / Bellman equation):

$$V^{\pi}(s) = \sum_{s'} T(s, \pi(s), s')[R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V^{\pi}(s')]$$



Policy Evaluation

- How do we calculate the V's for a fixed policy π?

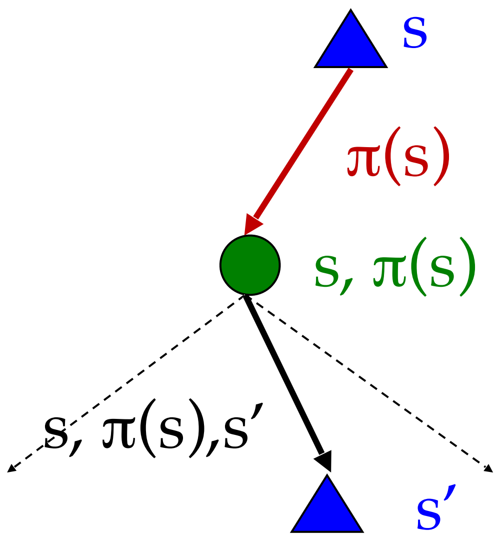
- Idea 1: Turn recursive Bellman equations into updates
  (like value iteration)

$$V_0^\pi(s) = 0$$

$$V_{k+1}^\pi(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s,\pi(s),s')[R(s,\pi(s),s') + \gamma V_k^\pi(s')]$$

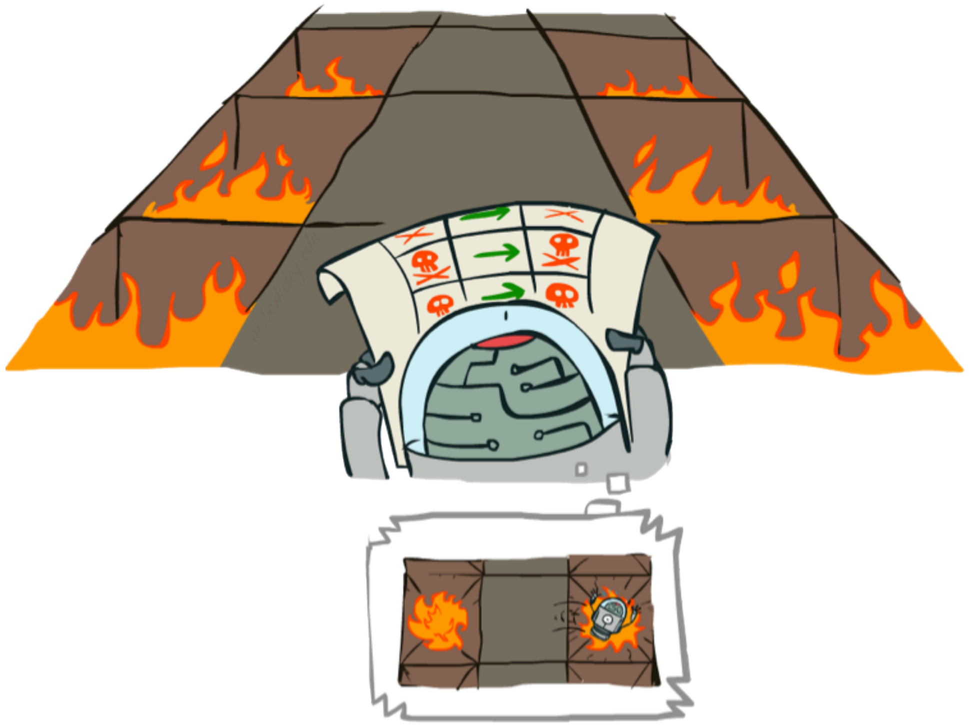
- Efficiency: $O(S^2)$ per iteration

- Idea 2: Without the maxes, the Bellman equations are just a linear system
  - Use Gaussian elimination to solve the linear system

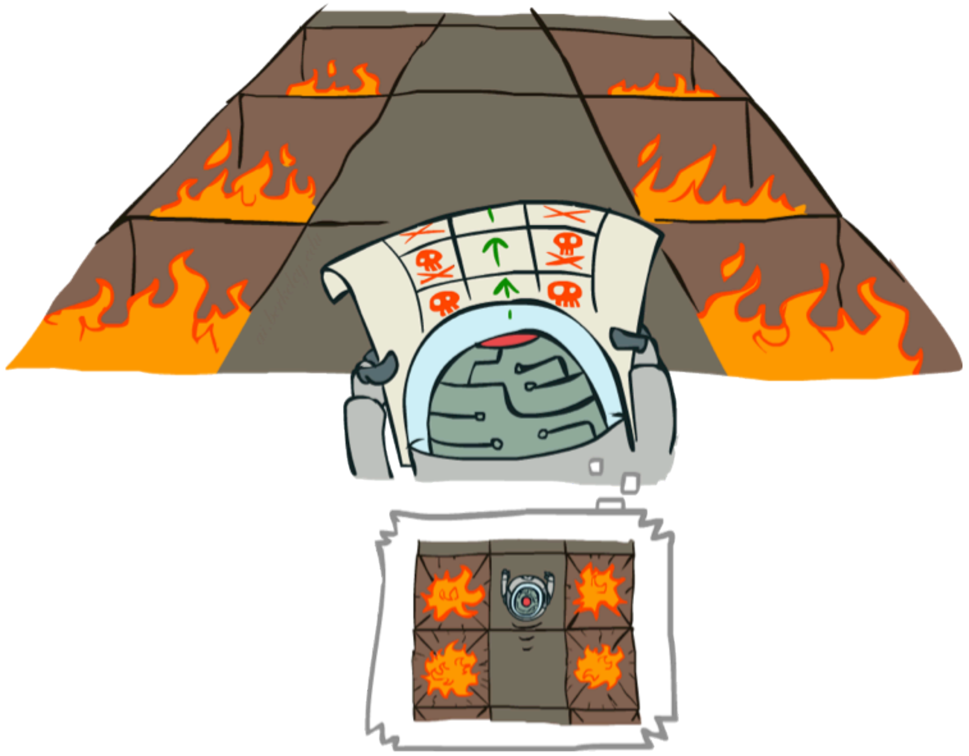


Example: Policy Evaluation

Always Go Right



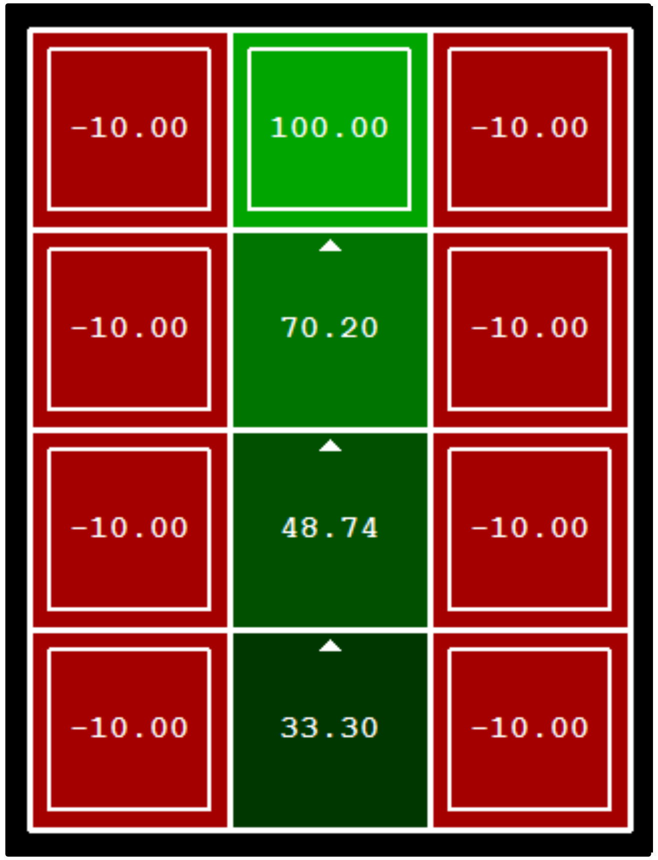
Always Go Forward



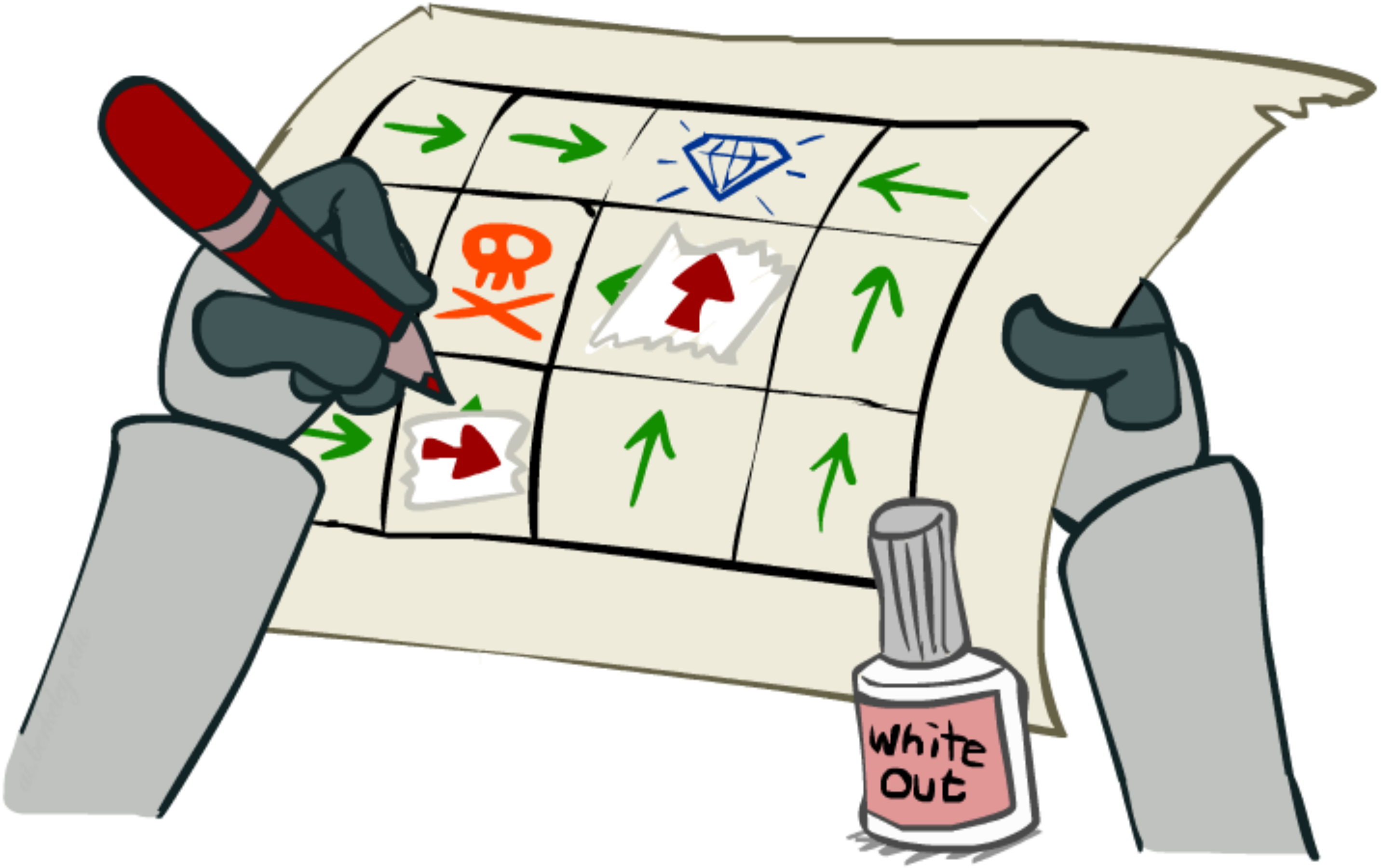
Example: Policy Evaluation

Always Go Right

Always Go Forward



Policy Iteration



Policy Iteration

- Evaluation: For fixed current policy π, find values with policy evaluation:
  - Iterate until values converge:

$$V_{k+1}^{\pi_i}(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s'} T(s, \pi_i(s), s') \left[R(s, \pi_i(s), s') + \gamma V_k^{\pi_i}(s')\right]$$

- Improvement: For fixed values, get a better policy using policy extraction
  - One-step look-ahead:

$$\pi_{i+1}(s) = \arg\max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') \left[R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^{\pi_i}(s')\right]$$

Comparison

- Both value iteration and policy iteration compute the same thing (all optimal values)
- In value iteration:
  - Every iteration updates both the values and (implicitly) the policy
  - We don’t track the policy, but taking the max over actions implicitly recomputes it
- In policy iteration:
  - We do several passes that update utilities with fixed policy (each pass is fast because we consider only one action, not all of them)
  - After the policy is evaluated, a new policy is chosen (slow like a value iteration pass)
  - The new policy will be better (or we’re done)
- Both are dynamic programs for solving MDPs

Summary: MDP Algorithms

- So you want to….
  - Compute optimal values: use value iteration or policy iteration
  - Compute values for a particular policy: use policy evaluation
  - Turn your values into a policy: use policy extraction (one-step lookahead)

- These all look the same!
  - They basically are – they are all variations of Bellman updates
  - They all use one-step look-ahead expectimax fragments
  - They differ only in whether we plug in a fixed policy or max over actions