



# FROZEN LAKE: MONTE CARLO METHOD

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01.

# MONTE CARLO

*model-free method for learning the state-  
value function  
does not require a priori information about  
the state transition probabilities*



# DEFINITIONS

## state value function

policy, state, time

$$v_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi}[G_t | S_t = s]$$

## weighted return

discount rate, reward

$$G_t = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots + \gamma^{T-t-1} R_T$$





## FIRST VISIT MONTE CARLO METHOD

compute the return starting from the first visit  
of the state in the sequence from the time step  
 $t = 2$

## EPIISODE

a single run or instance of a simulation or  
computation



## EXAMPLE

start state:  $S_0 = s_1$ ,  $S_1 = s_5$ ,  
 $S_2 = s_6, \dots, S_{11} = s_{12}$ ,  
terminal state:  $S_{12} = s_{16}$

$R_1 = r_5$ ,  $R_2 = r_6, \dots, R_{12} = r_{16}$

the estimate (3 episodes)

$$\hat{v}(s_1) = \frac{G(s_1)^{\text{Episode 1}} + G(s_1)^{\text{Episode 2}} + G(s_1)^{\text{Episode 3}}}{3}$$

$S_1$	$S_2$ $r_2$	$S_3$ $r_3$	$S_4$ $r_4$
$S_5$ $r_5$	$S_6$ $r_6$	$S_7$ $r_7$	$S_8$ $r_8$
$S_9$ $r_9$	$S_{10}$ $r_{10}$	$S_{11}$ $r_{11}$	$S_{12}$ $r_{12}$
$S_{13}$ $r_{13}$	$S_{14}$ $r_{14}$	$S_{15}$ $r_{15}$	$S_{16}$ $r_{16}$

02.

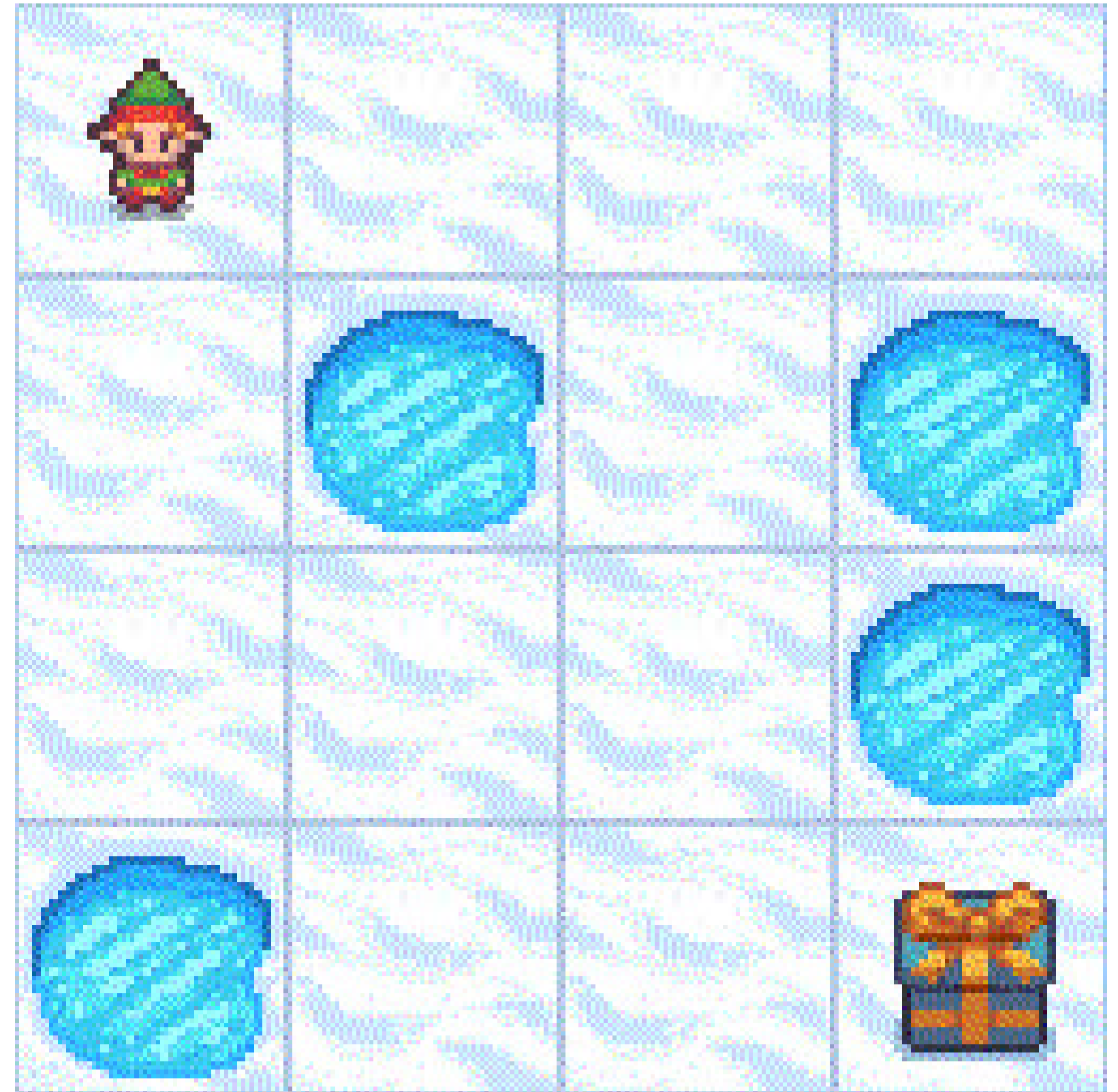
# FROZEN LAKE

*The game setup and rules*



# The setup

- 4 x 4 board
- Fixed start and goal positions
- cross the frozen lake without falling into a hole
- hole positions are unknown
- slippery ice





## action space

left, down, right, up

## observation space

agent's current position

## rewards

reach goal: +1

reach frozen: 0



03.

# IMPLEMENTATION

*Solving frozen lake*





# STRUCTURE OF THE CODE

- Create a for loop that simulates episodes. Create vectors that store total returns and the total number of visits for every state during simulated episodes.
- In every episode simulation (iteration) compute the return from every visited state.
- In every iteration, update the vectors that store the total return and the total number of visits for every particular state.
- After the loop is completed, divide every entry of the vector storing total returns by the number of visits of a particular state.

03.

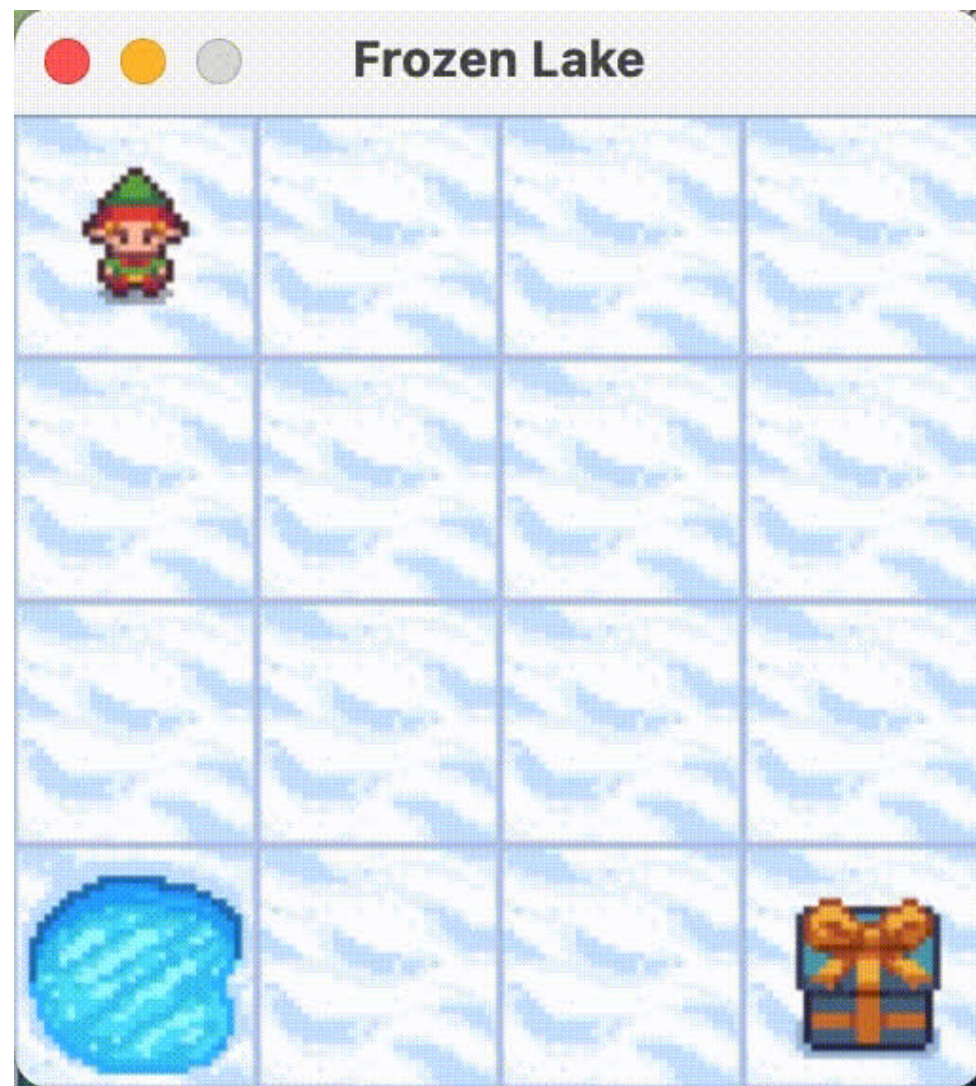
# DEMONSTRATION

*Code in action and metrics*





# DEMO

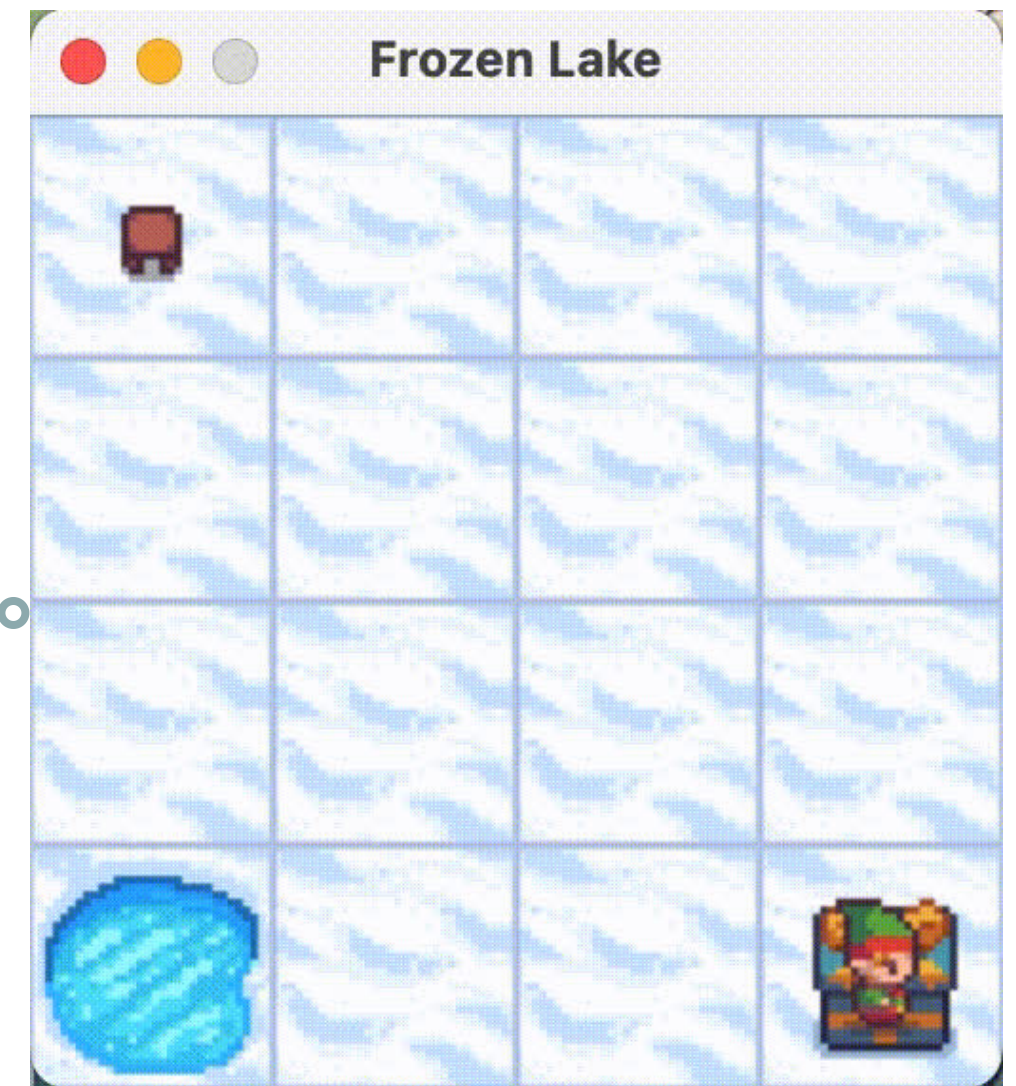


**WIN**

Not a very typical example,  
takes longer to reach the  
end usually

**LOSS**

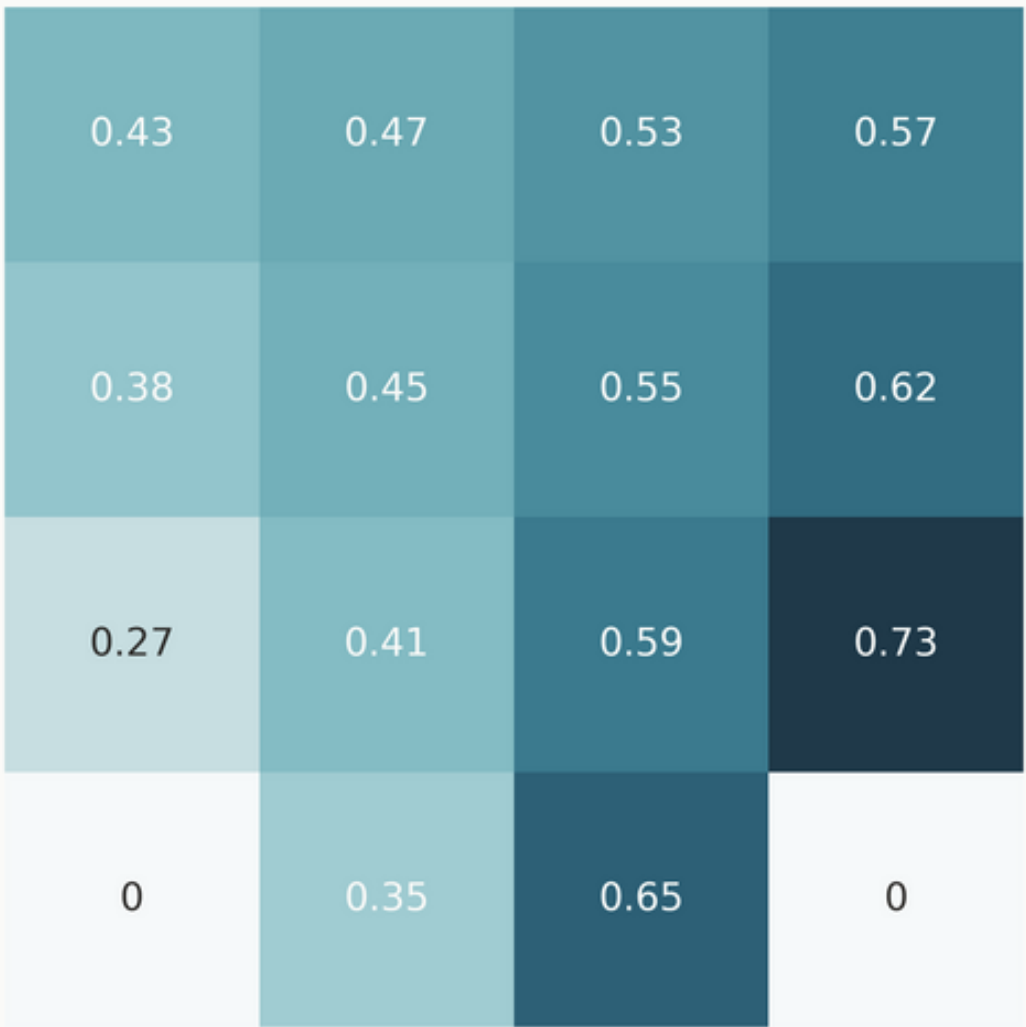
Wondered around a lot,  
more typical



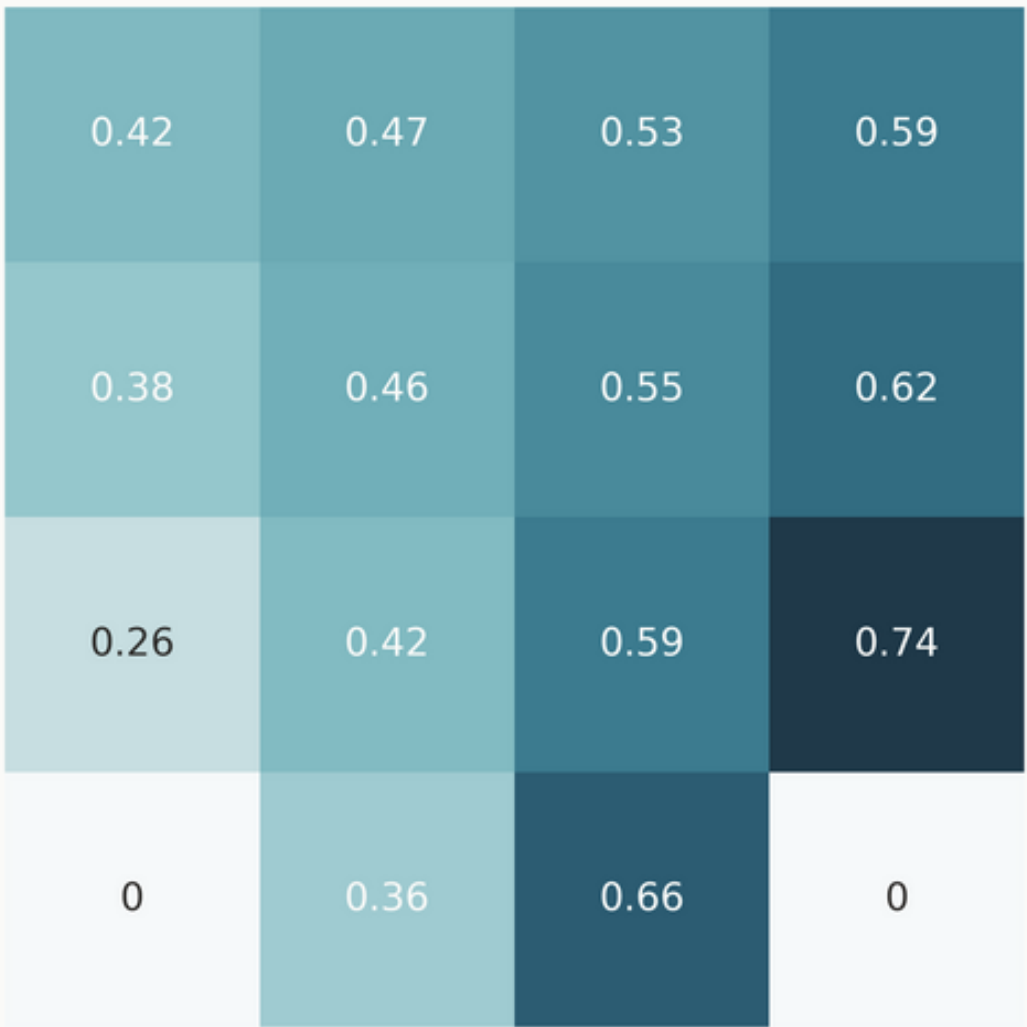
# RESULTS

State value function estimates

Iterative Policy



Monte Carlo





THANK YOU

