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Solving Multi-Agent Markov Decision Processes Using Learning Automata

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Abstract: Multi-Agent Markov Decision Processes (MMDPs) are widely used to model many types of multi-agent systems. In this paper, several algorithms based on learning automata for solving MMDPs and finding a policy for selecting actions are proposed. In the proposed algorithms, Markov problem is described as a directed graph. The nodes of this graph are the states of the problem, and the directed edges represent the actions that result in transition from one state to another. Each node in the graph is equipped with a learning automaton whose actions are the outgoing edges of that node. Each agent moves from one node to another and tries to reach the goal state. In each node, the agent with the help of the learning automaton in that node chooses the next transition. The actions taken by the learning automata along the path traveled by the agent is then rewarded or penalized based on the cost of the traveled path according to a learning algorithm. This way the optimal policy for the agent will be gradually reached. The results of experiments have shown that the proposed algorithms perform better than the existing learning automata based algorithms in terms of cost and the speed of reaching the optimal policy.

Keywords: Multi- Agent Systems, Multi-Agent Markov Decision Process, Learning Automata, Optimal Policy

$S = \{i\}$	$< S, A, P, R >$	(MDP)	$[]$
	$P : S \times A \times S \rightarrow [0,1]$		$A = \{a\}$
$R : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$P(i, a, j)$	j	i
MDP	$[]$	$R(i)$	a
		MDP	
$($		$)$	i
			$($
	π		$)$
			$\pi : S \rightarrow A$
$M = \{m\}$	n		
MDP			
$M = \{m\}$	n		
MDP			
S_M	$< S_M, A_M, P_M, R_M >$	MDP	
A_M	$S_M = S_1 \times \dots \times S_n$		
			$A_M = A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$
$[]$	$R_M : S_M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$P_M : S_M \times A_M \times S_M \rightarrow [0,1]$	
$[]$			
MDP	MDP	$[]$	Q
$[]$			
MDP		MDP	
			MDP

¹ Multi-Agent Markov Decision Process

² Policy

³ Online

4 Greedy

⁵ Interconnected Learning Automata

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& [\quad] & \\
\alpha \equiv \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} & E \equiv \{\alpha, \beta, c\} & \\
\beta & c \equiv \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r\} & \beta \equiv \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m\} \\
\beta_2 = 0 & \beta_1 = 1 & P \\
\beta(n) \ S & [\quad] & \beta(n) \ Q \\
c_i & \alpha_i & c_i \\
& & [\quad]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\alpha \equiv \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} & \{\alpha, \beta, F, G, \phi\} & \\
\phi(n) \equiv \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_k\} & \beta \equiv \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r\} & \\
G : \phi \rightarrow \alpha & & F : \phi \times \beta \rightarrow \phi \ n
\end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\alpha \equiv \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} & \{\alpha, \beta, p, T\} & \\
p = \{p_1, \dots, p_r\} & & \beta \equiv \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r\} \\
p(n+1) = T[\alpha(n), \beta(n), p(n)] & & \\
n & & \alpha_i
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_i(n+1) &= p_i(n) + a[1 - p_i(n)] \\
p_j(n+1) &= (1-a)p_j(n) \quad \forall j \neq i
\end{aligned} \tag{ }$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_i(n+1) &= (1-b)p_i(n) \\
p_j(n+1) &= (b/r - 1) + (1-b)p_j(n) \quad \forall j \neq i
\end{aligned} \tag{ }$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
a & : & b & a & . & b & a() \quad () \\
L_{RI} & & L_{ReP} & & a \quad b & L_{RP} & b
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
V(n) & & (V(n)) & & n \\
n & : & p(n) & (K(n)) & & & \alpha_i \\
& & p(n) & & & & p(n)
\end{array}$$

$$p_i(n) = prob[\alpha(n) = \alpha_i \mid V(n) \text{ is the set of active actions, } \alpha_i \in V(n)] = \frac{p_i(n)}{K(n)} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
p_i(n+1) = p_i(n) + a.(1-p_i(n)) & \alpha(n) = \alpha_i \\
p_i(n+1) = p_j(n) + a.p_i(n) & \alpha(n) = \alpha_i, \quad \forall j \quad j \neq i
\end{array} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
p_i(n+1) = (1-b).p_i(n) & \alpha(n) = \alpha \\
p_i(n+1) = \frac{b}{r-1} + (1-b)p_j(n) & \alpha(n) = \alpha_i, \quad \forall j \quad j \neq i
\end{array} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& : & p(n+1) & & p(n)
\end{array}$$

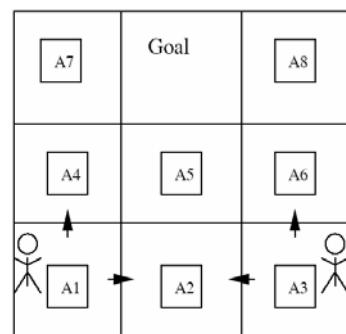
$$\begin{array}{ll}
p_j(n+1) = p_j(n+1).K(n) & \text{for all } j, \alpha_j \in V(n) \\
p_j(n+1) = p_j(n) & \text{for all } j, \alpha_j \notin V(n)
\end{array} \quad ()$$

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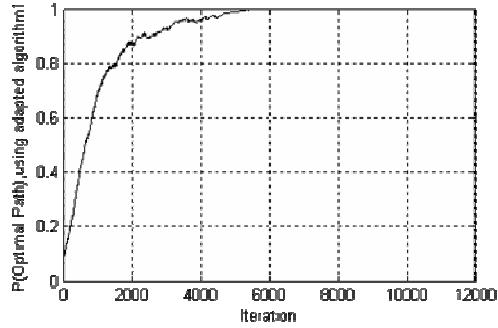
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L_{RP}

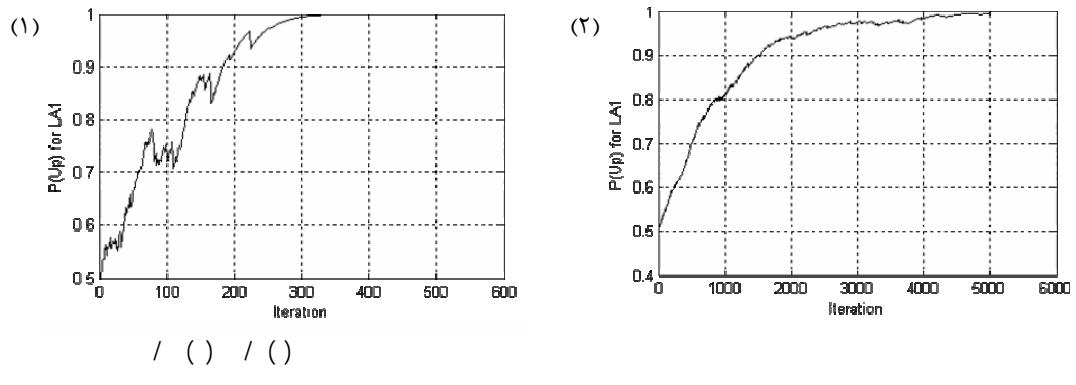
T_k^j

o

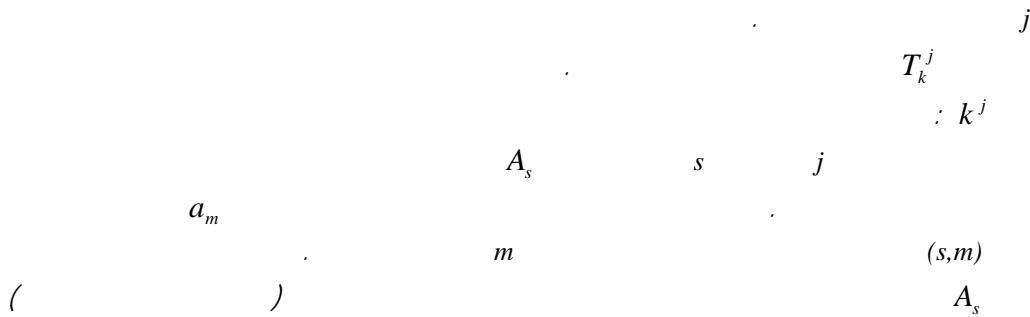
$$\begin{array}{c}
k^j \\
A_s \quad s \quad j \\
a_m \quad m \quad (s,m) \\
\pi_i \quad m \quad j \\
L_{\pi_i}^j = R_G / t_{\pi_i}^j \quad \pi_i \quad s \leftarrow m \\
t_{\pi_i} \quad j \\
-R_{\pi_i}^j < T_k^j \\
-L_{\pi_i}^j \quad L_{\pi_i}^j \\
T_k^j \leftarrow T_{k-1}^j + \frac{1}{k^j} (L_{\pi_i}^j - T_{k-1}^j) \quad k^j \leftarrow k^j + 1 \\
(\quad j \quad) \\
\end{array}$$



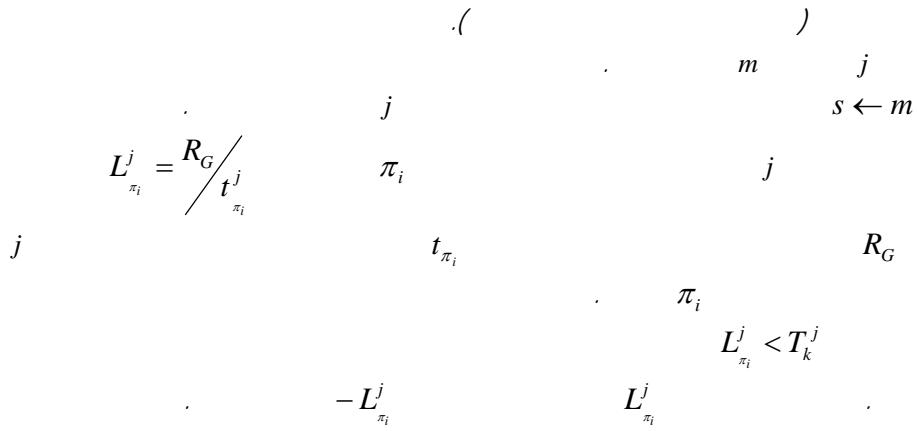
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$$L_{RP}$$



$$k^j \leftarrow k^j + 1$$

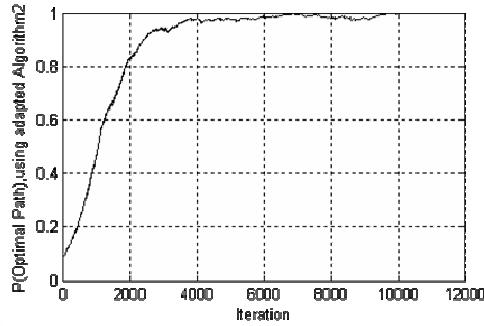


v

$$T_k^j \leftarrow T_{k-1}^j + \frac{1}{k^j} (L_{\pi_i}^j - T_{k-1}^j) \quad k^j \leftarrow k^j + 1$$

$$(\quad \quad \quad j \quad \quad \quad)$$

$$\mid \qquad \qquad \mid$$



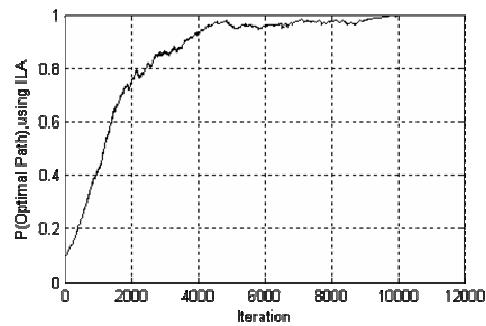
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$$i \qquad \qquad A_i \\ j \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad k \qquad \qquad r_j^i(k) \\ \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad A_i \\ i \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad A_i$$

$$\beta^i(n_i+1) = \frac{\rho_k^i(n_i+1)}{\eta_k^i(n_i+1)} \quad ()$$

$$\eta_k^i(n_i+1) \quad i \qquad \qquad k \qquad \qquad \rho_k^i(n_i+1) \\ / \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad /$$

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