

# CME 241 Assignment-2

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**Snakes and Ladders:** In this problem, we model snakes and ladders game. States can be modeled as the cell that our player sits on. Namely,  $s_t = k$ , where  $t$  stands for the time step and  $k$  is the cell number.

For each  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 100$ , transition probabilities are as follows:

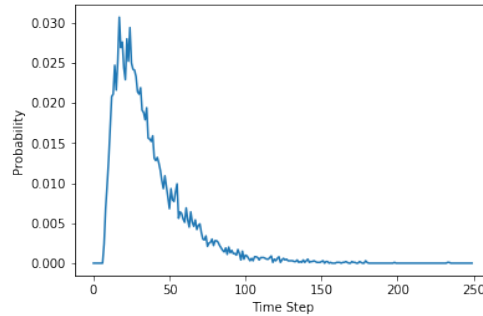
$$\mathcal{P}(k, k+i) = 1/6 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \quad (1)$$

Note that for states  $s_t \geq 100$ , we can say that it is equivalent to the state  $s_t = 100$ . Namely, states  $s_t \geq 100$  stands for the state  $s_t = 100$ , which is the terminal state.

Note that in the game, there is no states like  $s_t = 1$  or  $s_t = 4$ , because when the player arrives to the cell-1 or cell-4 it actually goes to the cell-38 or cell-14 directly. So, we need to say that state  $s_t = 1$  stands for the state  $s_t = 38$ ; or state  $s_t = 4$  stands for the state  $s_t = 14$ .

There are multiple of these situations which is described in the code.

We initialize the game for  $n = 10000$  time and get a probability distribution of the time steps required to finish the game, which is provided below.



**Figure 1**

**Frog Puzzle** Suppose we have  $n$  steps. And the expected number of the frog steps is  $a_n$ . We know that  $a_0 = 0$ ,  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ . Let's consider  $a_{n+1}$ , we have  $n + 1$  different

first step to  $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$  with equal probabilities. Then,

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}(1 + a_0) + \frac{1}{n+1}(1 + a_1) + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1}(1 + a_n) = 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}(a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n) \quad (2)$$

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+1) = a_0 + \dots + a_n \quad (3)$$

If we write  $n \rightarrow n-1$  in the last equation we get,

$$na_n - n = a_0 + \dots + a_{n-1} \quad (4)$$

If we subtract the last two equations we get

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \implies a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \dots + \frac{1}{n} \quad (5)$$

**Reward Process:** In order to calculate the expected dice rolls, we can say that we gain a reward  $r_t = 1$  if our dice is in the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , and  $r_t = 0$  if it is 6. It is because in the game, if we roll 6, then we do not roll it again, it rolls automatically, so no need to count the first roll. I implemented it in the code.