# Value Iteration Convergence

## **Last Time**

- How do we reason about the **future consequences** of actions in an MDP?
- What are the basic **algorithms for solving MDPs**?

# **Guiding Questions**

- Does value iteration always converge?
- Is the value function unique?

## Value Iteration: The Bellman Operator

#### <u>Algorithm: Value Iteration</u>

while 
$$\|V-V'\|_{\infty}>\epsilon$$

$$V \leftarrow V'$$

$$V' \leftarrow B[V]$$

return V'

$$B[V](s) = \max_{a \in A} \left( R(s,a) + \gamma E\left[V(s')
ight] 
ight)$$

## Value Iteration Convergence

Theorem 1: Let  $\{V_1, \ldots, V_\infty\}$  be a sequence of value functions for a discrete MDP generated by the recurrence  $V_{k+1} = B[V_k]$ . If  $\gamma < 1$ , then  $\lim_{k \to \infty} V_k = V^*$ .

## **Metrics**

<u>Definition</u>: Let M be a set. A *metric* on M is a function  $d: M \times M \to [0, \infty)$  which satisfies the following three conditions for all  $x, y, z \in M$ :

- 1. d(x,y) = 0 if and only if x = y
- 2. d(x, y) = d(y, x)
- 3.  $d(x, y) \le d(x, z) + d(z, y)$

## **Contraction Mappings**

<u>Definition</u>: A *contraction mapping* on metric space (M,d) is a function f:M o M satisfying

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \le \alpha d(x, y)$$

for some  $\alpha$ ,  $0 \le \alpha \le 1$  and all x and y in M.

<u>Definition</u>:  $x^*$  is said to be a *fixed point* of f if  $f(x^*) = x^*$ .

Script: contraction\_mapping.jl

### Banach's Theorem

Theorem (Banach): If f is a contraction mapping on metric space (M,d), then

- 1. f has a single, unique fixed point  $x^*$ .
- 2. If  $\{x_k\}$  is a sequence defined by  $x_{k+1}=f(x_k)$ , then  $\lim_{k\to\infty}x_k=x^*$ .

#### Max Norm

<u>Lemma 1</u>:  $(\mathbb{R}^{|S|}, \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$  is a metric space.

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1. 
$$d(x,y) = 0$$
 if and only if  $x = y$ 

- 2. d(x, y) = d(y, x)
- 3.  $d(x, y) \le d(x, z) + d(z, y)$

Proof: Note:  $\|x-y\|_{\infty} = \max_i |x_i-y_i|$ 

1. 
$$\max |x-y|=0$$
 iff  $x_i=y_i \quad \forall i$ 

2. 
$$|x - y| = |-(x - y)| = |y - x|$$
  
 $\therefore \max |x - y| = max|y - x|$ 

3. 
$$\max |x - z| = \max |x - y + y - z|$$
  
 $\leq \max(|x - y| + |y - z|)$   
 $\leq \max |x - y| + \max |y - z|$ 

## **Bellman Operator Contraction**

<u>Lemma 2</u>: B is a  $\gamma$  contraction mapping on  $(\mathbb{R}^{|S|}, \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$ .

Proof

$$\begin{split} \|B[V_1] - B[V_2]\|_{\infty} &= \max_{s \in S} |B[V_1](s) - B[V_2](s)| \\ &= \max_{s \in S} \left| \max_{a \in A} \left( R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) V_1(s') \right) - \max_{a \in A} \left( R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) V_2(s') \right) \right| \\ &\leq \max_{s \in S} \left| \max_{a \in A} \left( R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) V_1(s') - R(s, a) - \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) V_2(s') \right) \right| \\ &\leq \max_{s \in S, a \in A} \left| \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) \left( V_1(s') - V_2(s') \right) \right| \\ &\leq \max_{s \in S, a \in A} \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) \left| V_1(s') - V_2(s') \right| \\ &\leq \max_{s \in S, a \in A} \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty} \\ &= \gamma \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty} \max_{s \in S, a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} T(s'|s, a) \\ &= \gamma \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty} \end{split}$$

## Value Iteration Convergence

<u>Theorem 1</u>: Let  $\{V_1,\ldots,V_\infty\}$  be a sequence of value functions for a discrete MDP generated by the recurrence  $V_{k+1}=B[V_k]$ . If  $\gamma<1$ , then  $\lim_{k\to\infty}V_k=V^*$ .

#### Proof:

Lemma 2: B is a  $\gamma$  contraction mapping on  $(\mathbb{R}^{|S|}, \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$ .

<u>Theorem (Banach)</u>: If f is a contraction mapping on metric space (M, d), then

- 1. f has a single, unique fixed point  $x^*$ .
- 2. If  $\{x_k\}$  is a sequence defined by  $x_{k+1}=f(x_k)$ , then  $\lim_{k o \infty} x_k = x^*$ .

By Lemma 2 and Banach's theorem (part 2), repeated application of the Bellman operator always has a fixed point limit,  $\hat{V}$ .

By Banach's theorem (part 1),  $\hat{V}=B[\hat{V}]$ . Since  $\hat{V}$  satisfies Bellman's equation, it is optimal and  $\hat{V}=V^*$ .

# **Does Policy Iteration Converge?**

<u>Theorem</u>: Policy iteration converges to an optimal policy for a finite MDP in finite time.

#### <u>Proof</u> (sketch):

- 1. The policy will either improve or stay the same at each iteration
- 2. The policy will stay the same if and only if  $V^{\pi} = V^*$
- 3. There are a finite number of possible policies
- 4. By (1), (2), and (3), the policy will improve until it finds the optimal policy, and it will always find the optimal policy.

# **Guiding Questions**

- Does value iteration always converge?
- Is the value function unique?

## **Break**

**Conservation MDP**