# Assignment 1

## Siddharth Nayak EE16B073

21st August 2018

### 1 Question 1:

### Part A:

$$\begin{split} & \|f(x^*) - f(x)\| \leq \alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \to \text{contraction mapping definition} \\ & \|(f(x^*) - x) - (f(x) - x)\| \leq \alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \\ & \|\|f(x^*) - x\| - \|f(x) - x\| \, | \leq \|(f(x^*) - x) - (f(x) - x)\| \leq \alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \\ & \therefore -\alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \leq \|f(x^*) - x\| - \|f(x) - x\| \leq \alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \\ & \therefore -\alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \leq \|x^* - x\| - \|f(x) - x\| \leq \alpha \, \|x^* - x\| \to \text{since} f(x^*) = x^* \\ & \therefore -(\alpha + 1) \, \|x^* - x\| \leq - \|f(x) - x\| \leq (\alpha - 1) \, \|x^* - x\| \\ & \therefore (\alpha + 1) \, \|x^* - x\| \geq \|f(x) - x\| \geq (1 - \alpha) \, \|x^* - x\| \\ & \therefore \|x^* - x\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \, \|f(x) - x\| \end{split}$$

#### 1.2 Part B:

# Question 2: Energetic Salesman

Writing the Bellman Equation for the problem, we get,  $J(A) = \min_{a \in \{\text{stay,change}\}} \left[ r_a + \alpha J(A), -c + \alpha J(B) \right]$ 

$$J(B) = \min_{a \in \{\text{stay,change}\}} \left[ r_b + \alpha J(B), -c + \alpha J(A) \right]$$

Actions  $\rightarrow \{a_1 : \text{stay}, a_2 : \text{change}\}$ 

## 2.1 When the discount factor $\alpha \to 0$

We will apply policy iteration to get the optimal policy: Let  $\Pi_0(A) = a_2$  and  $\Pi_0(B) = a_2$ 

#### 3 Question 3:

# 3.1 Part A:

$$\tilde{p}_{ij} = \frac{p_{ij} - m_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n m_k}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{p}_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^n m_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n m_k}$$
Since 
$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{p}_{ij} = \frac{1 - \sum_{j=1}^n m_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n m_k} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^{n} \tilde{p_{ij}} = \frac{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k} = 1$$

Therefore  $\tilde{p_{ij}}$  are indeed transition probabilities.

### 3.2 Part B:

Using Bellman's Equation:

$$\tilde{J}(i) = \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \tilde{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \tilde{p}_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) \right] \forall i$$

Substituting the values of 
$$\tilde{\alpha}$$
 and  $\tilde{p}_{ij}(a)$ ,
$$\tilde{J}(i) = \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k \right) \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{p_{ij}(a) - m_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k} \tilde{J}(j) \right]$$

$$\tilde{J}(i) = \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{n} (p_{ij}(a) - m_j) \tilde{J}(j) \right]$$

$$\tilde{J}(i) = \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k \tilde{J}(k) \right]$$

Since the min function is only on actions:a we can write:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} e &= \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} \right] \\ \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} e &= \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) - \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] \\ \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} e &= \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) + \alpha \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} \right] \\ \text{Since } \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} &= 1 \\ \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} e &= \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \tilde{J}(j) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} \right] \\ \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} e &= \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(a) \left( \tilde{J}(j) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] \\ \text{Now for the original problem, we have the Bellman equation:} \end{split}$$

$$J^*(i) = \min_{a \in A} \left[ g(i, a) + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{ij}(a) J^*(j) \right] \forall i$$

Therefore by comparing the above two equations we get:  $J^*(i) = \tilde{J}(i) + \frac{\alpha \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \tilde{J}(k)}{1-\alpha} e \ \forall i$ as they satisfy the above equations.

### References: 4

- Question 1:
- Question 2:
- Question 3:
- Question 4: