# Death and Discounting COMP 767

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Material from: Adam Schwartz. *Death and Discounting*. Technion – Israel Institute of Technology. (2000)

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## Overview

#### Intro

Motivation
Main Results

Discounted MDPs and Cemeteries

Mixed Discount MDPs

## Motivation

**Question:** Can MDPs that exhibit phenomena on several different time scales be modelled through an objective function which is a linear combination of several discounted cost functions?

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- 1. Discounted MDPs with total-cost MDP with finite random duration are equivalent (restated).
- 2. MDPs with several time scales and MDPs with several discount factors are not equivalent.
- Mixed discount MDPs are equivalent to MDPs with several time scales when the end of one time scale cannot be detected.

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- 3. Let  $\tau$  be the first time we reach the absorbing state

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- ► This undiscounted MDP is equivalent to the original, discounted-cost MDP.
  - ▶ They have the same *expected return* for the same policy, and the same value function (except for the absorbing state).
- ▶ **Consequence:** Both models can be used for optimization.

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- ▶ We get a total cost V as the sum  $\sum_{i=1}^{I} V^{i}(x,\pi)$ .
- For M<sub>2</sub>, for each cost function, we again have a coin flip as in the previous example, and associated random stopping time τ<sup>i</sup> (to replace the discount factor) to.

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- ▶ Then, it can be shown that the total value function under the same policy for  $M_2$  is always greater than the one for  $M_1$ .
- ▶ However, if the stopping times  $\tau^i$  are not observable, the models are equivalent, provided the policies are not dependent on the coin flips (proved the same way as one discount factor).