## CS234: Reinforcement Learning – Problem Session #1

Spring 2023-2024

## Problem 1

Suppose we have an infinite-horizon, discounted MDP  $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}, \gamma \rangle$  with a finite state-action space,  $|\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A}| < \infty$  and  $0 \le \gamma < 1$ . For any two arbitrary sets  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{Y}$ , we denote the class of all functions mapping from  $\mathcal{X}$  to  $\mathcal{Y}$  as  $\{\mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}\} \triangleq \{f \mid f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}\}$ . In the questions that follow, let  $Q, Q' \in \{\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}\}$  be any two arbitrary action-value functions and consider any fixed state  $s \in \mathcal{S}$ . Without loss of generality, you may assume that  $Q(s, a) \ge Q'(s, a), \forall (s, a) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A}$ .

1. Prove that 
$$|\max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} Q(s, a) - \max_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} Q'(s, a')| \le \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} |Q(s, a) - Q'(s, a)|$$
.

2. Prove that 
$$|\min_{a\in\mathcal{A}}Q(s,a)-\min_{a'\in\mathcal{A}}Q'(s,a')|\leq \max_{a\in\mathcal{A}}|Q(s,a)-Q'(s,a)|.$$

3. Prove that 
$$\left|\frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}|}\sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}}Q(s,a)-\frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}|}\sum_{a'\in\mathcal{A}}Q'(s,a')\right|\leq \max_{a\in\mathcal{A}}|Q(s,a)-Q'(s,a)|.$$

4. Prove that, for any parameter  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^1$ ,

$$\left|\frac{1}{\omega}\log\left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}|}\sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}}\exp\left(\omega\cdot Q(s,a)\right)\right) - \frac{1}{\omega}\log\left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}|}\sum_{a'\in\mathcal{A}}\exp\left(\omega\cdot Q'(s,a')\right)\right)\right| \leq \max_{a\in\mathcal{A}}|Q(s,a) - Q'(s,a)|.$$

**Hint:** define and introduce  $\Delta(a) = Q(s, a) - Q'(s, a)$  for  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\exp(x) = e^x$  and all logarithms are base e.

The remainder of this question focuses on Algorithm 1, which takes as input an operator

$$\bigotimes: \{\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$$

that adheres to the following property<sup>2</sup>:

$$|| \bigotimes Q - \bigotimes Q'||_{\infty} \le ||Q - Q'||_{\infty}, \qquad \forall Q, Q' \in \{S \times A \to \mathbb{R}\}.$$
 (1)

## Algorithm 1:

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Data: Finite MDP \mathcal{M}, Operator \bigotimes satisfying Equation 1
Initialize V_0(s) = 0, \forall s \in \mathcal{S}
                                                                                                         ▷ Initial value function estimate
Initialize k = 1
                                                                                                                             ▶ Iteration counter
while not converged do
     for each state s \in \mathcal{S} do
          V_k(s) = \bigotimes_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \left( \mathcal{R}(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{T}(s' \mid s, a) V_{k-1}(s') \right).
     k = k + 1
\mathbf{end}
Return V_k
```

5. For any value function  $V \in \{S \to \mathbb{R}\}$ , define the operator  $\mathcal{B} : \{S \to \mathbb{R}\} \to \{S \to \mathbb{R}\}$  as follows:

$$\mathcal{B}V(s) = \bigotimes_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \left( \mathcal{R}(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{T}(s' \mid s, a) V(s') \right),$$

where  $\bigotimes$  satisfies Equation 1. Prove that  $\mathcal{B}$  is a  $\gamma$ -contraction with respect to the  $L_{\infty}$ -norm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>As always,  $||\cdot||_{\infty}$  denotes the  $L_{\infty}$ -norm.

6. Let  $\bigotimes$ ,  $\bigotimes$  :  $\{S \times A \to \mathbb{R}\} \to \{S \to \mathbb{R}\}$  be two operators satisfying Equation 1. Prove that, for any  $0 \le \lambda \le 1$ ,

$$\bigotimes_{\lambda} = \lambda \bigotimes_{1} + (1 - \lambda) \bigotimes_{2}$$

also satisfies Equation 1.

7. For any  $0 \le \varepsilon \le 1$ , define your own operator  $\bigotimes_{\varepsilon} : \{\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}\} \to \{\mathcal{S} \to \mathbb{R}\}$  and prove that running Algorithm 1 with your  $\bigotimes_{\varepsilon}$  returns the value function associated with the  $\varepsilon$ -greedy optimal policy (where the optimal policy maximizes the expected sum of future discounted rewards).