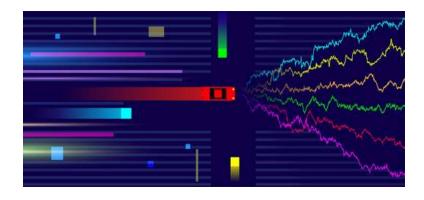
RL for Operations Day 1: MDP Basics, VI+PI, Deep RL

Sean Sinclair, Sid Banerjee, Christina Yu Cornell University



Plan for Today

MDP Basics

- Basic framework for Markov Decision Processes
- Tabular RL Algorithms with policy iteration + value iteration
- DeepRL algorithms (and their "tabular" counterparts)

Simulation Implementation

 Develop simulator for problem using OpenAl Gym API

Simulation Packages

- OpenAl Framework for simulation design
- Existing packages and code-bases for RL algorithm development

Tabular RL Algorithms

 Implement basic tabular RL algorithms to understand key algorithmic design aspects of value estimates + value iteration, policy iteration

Plan for Today

MDP Basics

- Basic framework for Markov Decision Processes
- Tabular RL Algorithms with policy iteration + value iteration
- DeepRL algorithms (and their "tabular" counterparts)

Simulation Implementation

 Develop simulator for problem using OpenAl Gym API

Simulation Packages

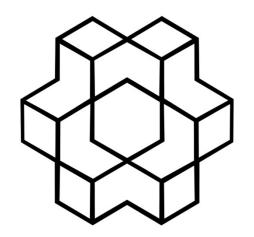
- OpenAl Framework for simulation design
- Existing packages and code-bases for RL algorithm development

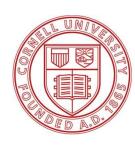
Tabular RL Algorithms

• Implement basic tabular RL algorithms to understand key algorithmic design aspects of value estimates + value iteration, policy iteration

Tabular RL Algorithms: Q-Learning and UCBVI

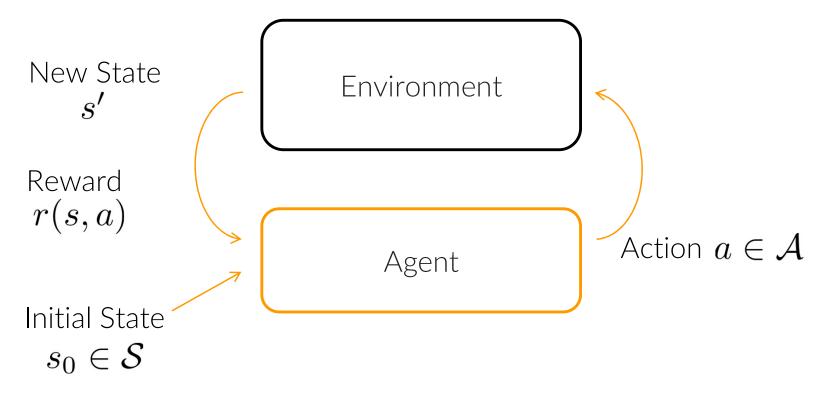
Sean Sinclair, Cornell University





Markov Decision Process (MDP)

Environment: Determine reward and new state



Policy: Determine action based on state

Model Based

Estimate reward and transition via empirical:

$$\overline{r}_{h}^{k}(s, a) = \frac{1}{n_{h}(s, a)} \sum_{(s, a) \in \mathcal{D}^{k}} R_{h}^{k} \qquad \overline{T}_{h}^{k}(\cdot \mid s, a) = \frac{1}{n_{h}(x, a)} \sum_{(s, a, S_{h+1}^{k'}) \in \mathcal{D}^{k}} \delta_{S_{h+1}^{k'}}$$

 $n_h(s,a)$ Number of times (s,a) visited

Plug estimates into Bellman Optimality Equations

$$\overline{V}_h^k(s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \overline{Q}_h^k(s, a)$$

$$\overline{Q}_h^k(s, a) = \overline{r}_h^k(s, a) + \mathbb{E}_{S' \sim \overline{T}_h^k(\cdot | s, a)} [\overline{V}_{h+1}^k(S')] + \iota \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_h^k(s, a)}}$$

$$\pi_h^k(s) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \overline{Q}_h^k(s, a)$$

Empirical value iteration with reward and transition estimates

Model Free

Results in following update procedure:

$$\overline{V}_h^k(s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \overline{Q}_h^k(s, a)$$

$$\overline{Q}_h^{k+1}(S_h^k, A_h^k) = (1 - \alpha_t) \overline{Q}_h^k(S_h^k, A_h^k) + \alpha_t (R_h^k + \overline{V}_h^k(S_{h+1}^k) + \iota \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}})$$

$$\pi_h^k(s) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \overline{Q}_h^k(s, a)$$

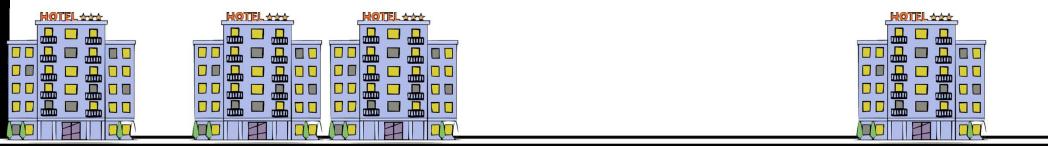
Empirical fixed point iteration with exploration bonuses

This Code Demo

• Implement basic tabular RL algorithms to understand key algorithmic design aspects of value estimates + value iteration, policy iteration

 Run experiments on 'WindyGridWorld' and the ambulance problem on a graph (i.e. metrical task systems)

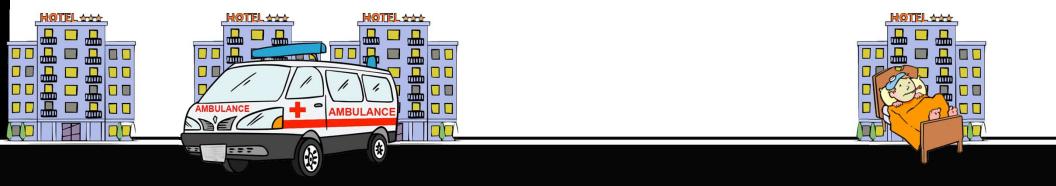
- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



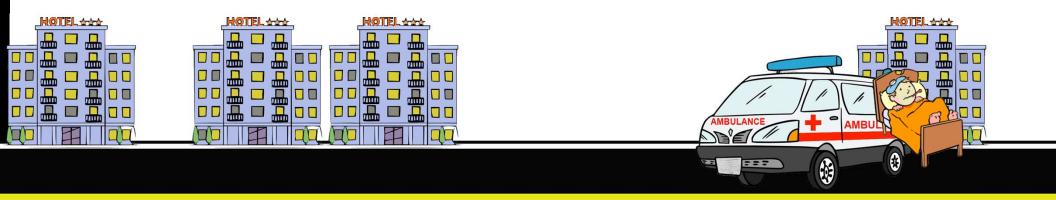
- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



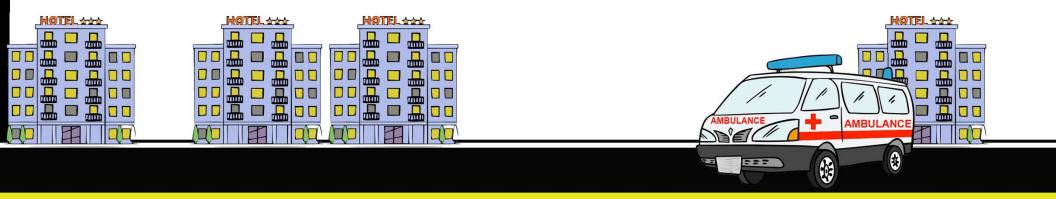
- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



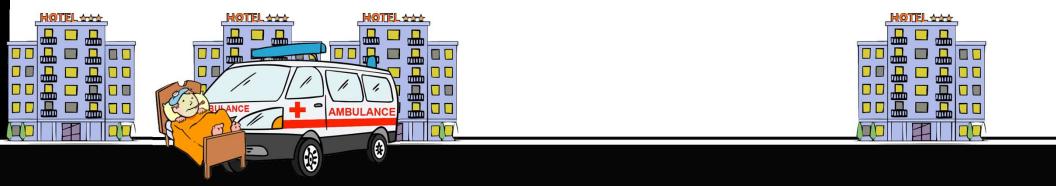
- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



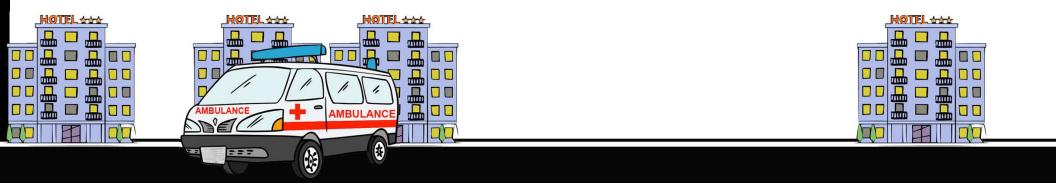
- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



- Operator decides location to station ambulance, paying a transportation cost
- Random request realized, ambulance pays cost for travel delay to serve patient
- Goal: learn policy which minimizes costs w/o knowledge of arrival distribution



References

https://github.com/seanrsinclair/RLinOperations

