## Question 3

a. We see that:

$$\log \pi(s, a; \theta) = \phi(s, a)^T \theta - \log \left( \sum_{b \in \mathcal{S}} e^{\phi(s, b)^T \theta} \right)$$

$$\therefore \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(s, a; \theta) = \phi(s, a) - \frac{\sum_{b \in \mathcal{S}} \phi(s, b) \cdot e^{\phi(s, b)^T \theta}}{\sum_{b \in \mathcal{S}} e^{\phi(s, b)^T \theta}}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(s, a; \theta) = \phi(s, a) - \sum_{b \in \mathcal{S}} \phi(s, b) \cdot \pi(s, b; \theta)$$

$$\therefore \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(s, a; \theta) = \phi(s, a) - \mathbb{E}_{\pi(s, a; \theta)} [\phi(s, a)]$$

b. We have an obvious candidate:

$$\nabla_w Q(s, a; w) = \nabla_\theta \log \pi(s, a; w) \Rightarrow Q(s, a; w) = w^T \nabla_\theta \log \pi(s, a; \theta)$$

c. By using the above equation for Q(s, a; w), we get:

$$\mathbb{E}(Q(s, a; w)) = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(s, a; \theta) \cdot Q(s, a; w)$$

$$= \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(s, a; \theta) \cdot w^T \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(s, a; \theta)$$

$$= \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(s, a; \theta) \cdot w^T \left[ \frac{1}{\pi(s, a; \theta)} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \pi(s, a; \theta) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} w^T \nabla_{\theta} \pi(s, a; \theta)$$

$$= w^T \nabla_{\theta} \left[ \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(s, a; \theta) \right]$$

$$= w^T \cdot \nabla_{\theta} (1)$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}(Q(s, a; w)) = 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{N}$$