PART B

Input:

X/10	0	0	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	-X/5	0

Green color => Goal states with positive reward.

Red color => Goal states with negative reward.

Brown color => wall states.

1. Discount factor:

a)
$$r = 0.1$$

Utility values:

2.2	0	-0.44	22
-2.024	-2.2	-2.2	-0.44
-2.2	-2.2	0	-2.2
-2.2	-2.2	-4.4	-2.2

Policy:

b)
$$r = 0.99$$

Utility values:

2.2	0	18.654	22
8.685	12.659	16.004	18.654
6.481	9.398	0	15.678
3.824	5.185	-4.4	10.856

Policy:

If discount factor is less

- delta is more => number of iterations are less.
- It considers less past into account and gives utility.

If discount factor is more

 It does less iterations and has more consideration of the past iteration impact but number of iterations are more.

2. Step cost:

a) 22

Utility values:-

2.2	0	2199.853	22
2199.853	2199.853	2199.853	2199.853
2199.853	2199.853	0	2199.853
2199.853	2199.853	-4.4	2199.853

Policy:-

b) -4.4

Utility values:-

2.2	0	15.616	22
-1.499	4.189	10.56	15.616
-6.411	-1.906	0	9.934
-11.34	-7.468	-4.4	3.366

Policy:-

c) -5.5

Utility values:

22	14.094	0	2.2
14.094	7.832	-0.019	-4.172
7.06	0	-7.282	-10.572
-0.382	-4.4	-10.772	-16.581

Policy:

d) -22

Utility values:

Policy:

We can see how the policy changes, as step cost value increases.

- If step cost is so high => In a position we don't want to reach nearest goal position fastly as that may decrease the utility values compared to other routes where more steps are involved.
- If stepcost is less, we wanted to maximise utility and so reaches the nearest goal state in less number of steps.

Step cost =
$$-22$$
 policy(1,3)=N

Here each case follows the **MEU Principle**.