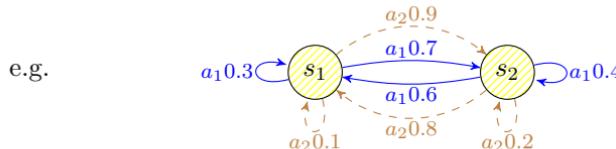


Discrete-time Partially Observalbe Markov Decision Process: 6-tuple $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{O})$



$\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2\}$, $\mathcal{O} = \{o_1, o_2\}$, $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, a_2\}$, Transition model \mathbf{T} , Reward model \mathbf{r} , Sensor Model \mathbf{O}

Transition Model under Markovian Property: $T(s'|s, a)$, for discrete states we use transition matrix

$$\mathbf{T} = [T(s'|s, a)] = \begin{array}{c|cc} & s_1 & s_2 \\ \hline a_1 & 0.3 & 0.7 \\ a_2 & 0.1 & 0.9 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cc} & s_1 & s_2 \\ \hline a_1 & 0.6 & 0.4 \\ a_2 & 0.8 & 0.2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c|cc} & o_1 & o_2 \\ \hline s_1 & T_{111} & T_{112} \\ s_2 & T_{121} & T_{122} \\ s_1 & T_{211} & T_{212} \\ s_2 & T_{221} & T_{222} \end{array}$$

Reward Model: $r(s, a)$ or $r(s, a, s')$ below is an example of deterministic reward table:

$$\mathbf{r} = [r(s, a)] = \begin{array}{c|cc} & r \\ \hline a_1 & r_{11} \\ a_2 & r_{12} \\ \hline s_1 & r_{21} \\ s_2 & r_{22} \end{array} \text{ or } \mathbf{r} = [r(s, a, s')] = \begin{array}{c|cc} & s_1 & s_2 \\ \hline a_1 & r_{111} & r_{112} \\ a_2 & r_{121} & r_{122} \\ \hline s_1 & r_{211} & r_{212} \\ s_2 & r_{221} & r_{222} \end{array}$$

Sensor model: Conditional Probability of Observation $O(o'|s')$ or $O(o'|s', a)$

$$\mathbf{O} = [O(o'|s')] = \begin{array}{c|cc} & o_1 & o_2 \\ \hline O_{11} & O_{11} & O_{12} \\ O_{21} & O_{21} & O_{22} \end{array} \text{ or } \mathbf{O} = [O(o'|s', a)] = \begin{array}{c|cc} & o_1 & o_2 \\ \hline a_1 & O_{111} & O_{112} \\ a_2 & O_{121} & O_{122} \\ \hline s_1 & O_{211} & O_{212} \\ s_2 & O_{221} & O_{222} \end{array}$$