

# Continuous Space MDPs

# Last Time

- What are the differences between online and offline solutions?
- Are there solution techniques that are *independent* of the state space size?

# Guiding Questions

- What tools do we have to solve MDPs with continuous  $S$  and  $A$ ?

# Current Tool-Belt

# Continuous $S$ and $A$

e.g.  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$

The old rules still work!

# Today: Four Tools

# 1. Linear Dynamics, Quadratic Reward





# 2. Value Function Approximation

$$V_{\theta}(s) = f_{\theta}(s) \quad (\text{e.g. neural network})$$

$$V_{\theta}(s) = \theta^{\top} \beta(s) \quad (\text{linear feature})$$

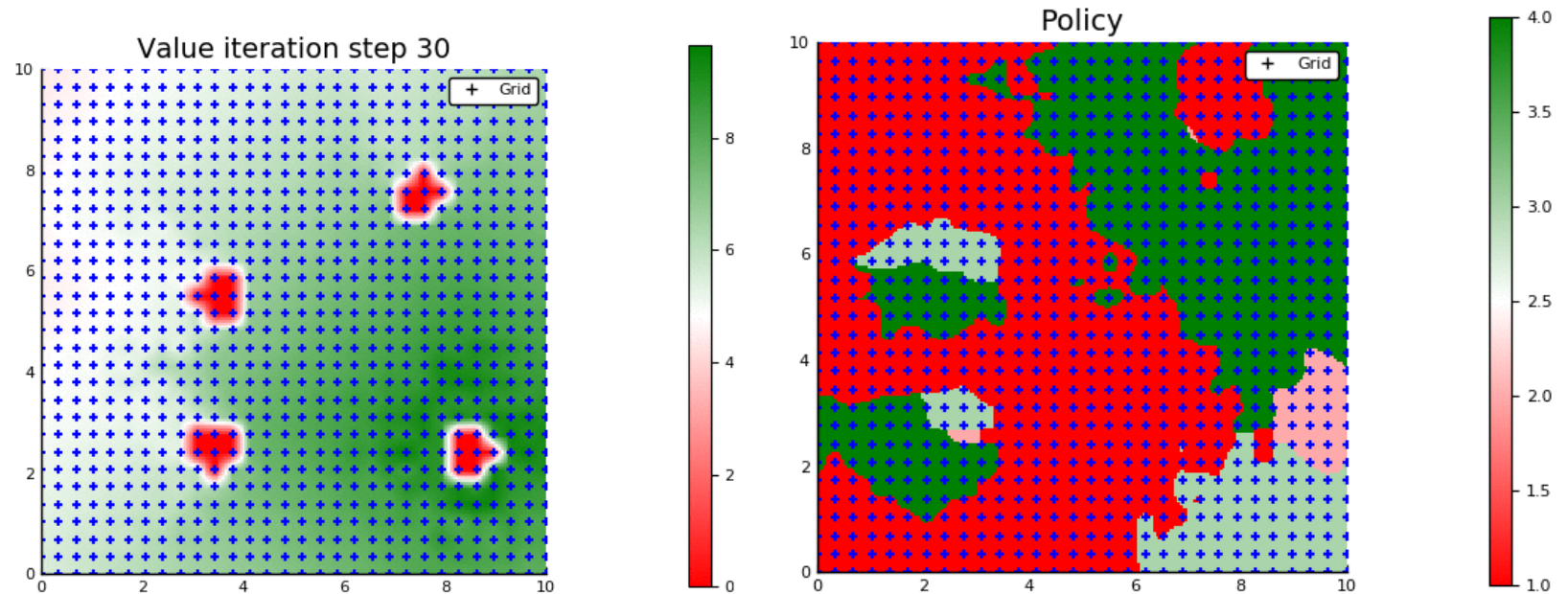
## Fitted Value Iteration

while not converged

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta'$$

$$\hat{V}' \leftarrow B_{\text{approx}}[V_{\theta}]$$

$$\theta' \leftarrow \text{fit}(\hat{V}')$$



$$B_{\text{MC}(N)}[V_{\theta}](s) = \max_a \left( R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{i=1}^N V_{\theta}(G(s, a, w_i)) \right)$$

# Function Approximation

- Global: (e.g. Fourier, neural network)
- Local: (e.g. simplex interpolation)

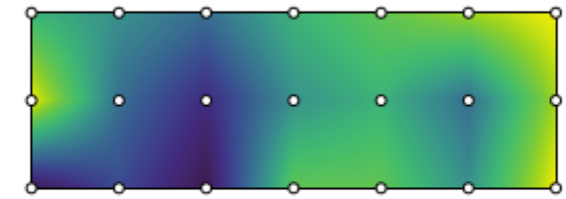
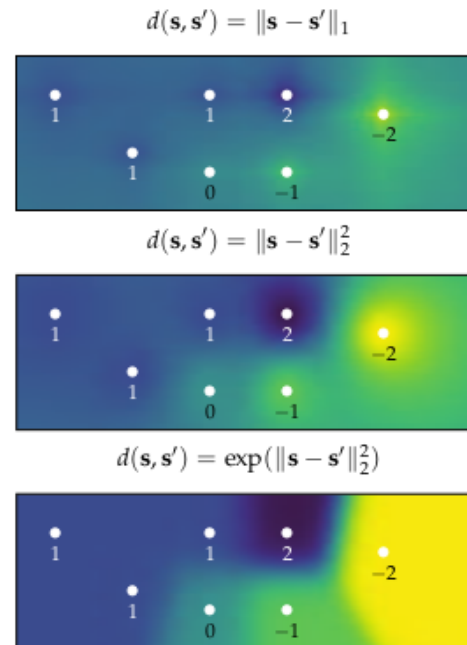
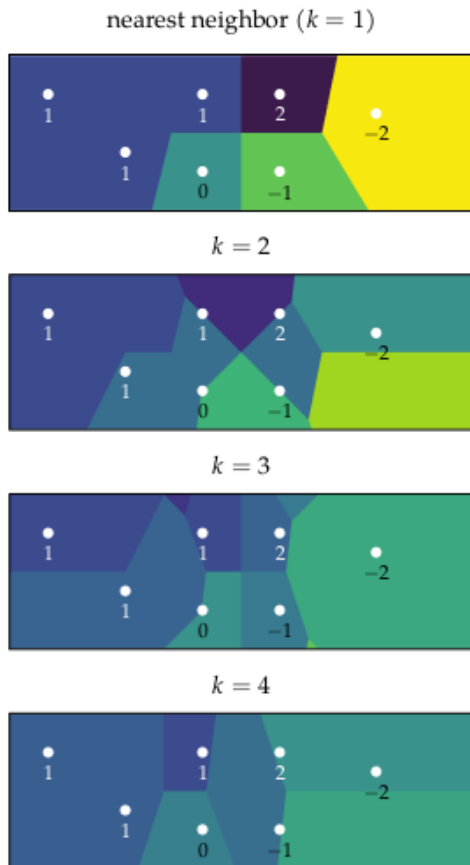


Figure 8.9. Two-dimensional linear interpolation over a  $3 \times 7$  grid.

Weighting of  $2^d$  points

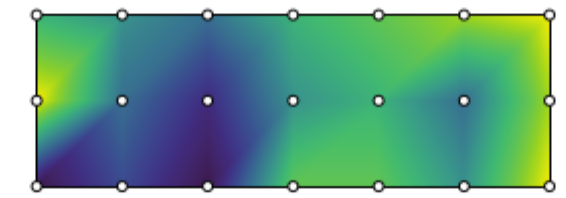
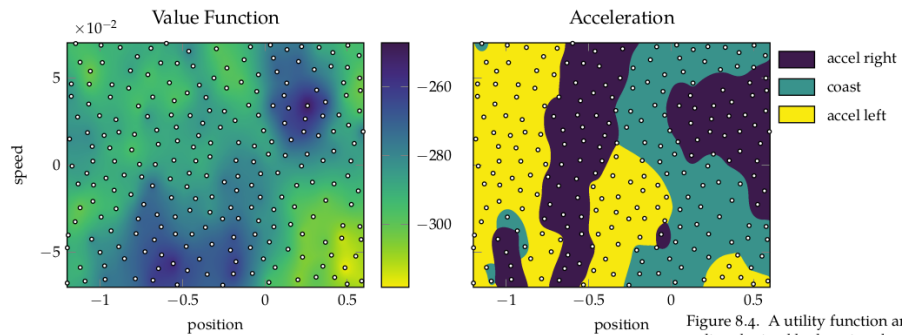
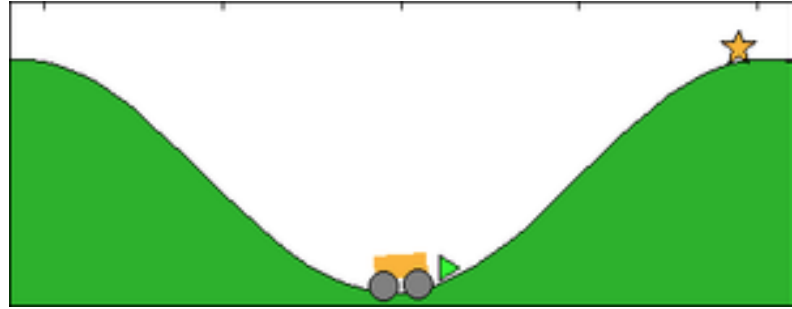


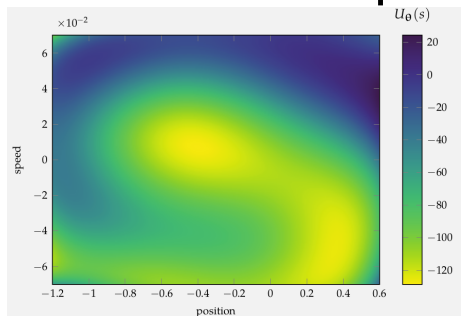
Figure 8.10. Two-dimensional simplex interpolation over a  $3 \times 7$  grid.

Weighting of only  $d + 1$  points!

# Function Approximation: Mountain Car

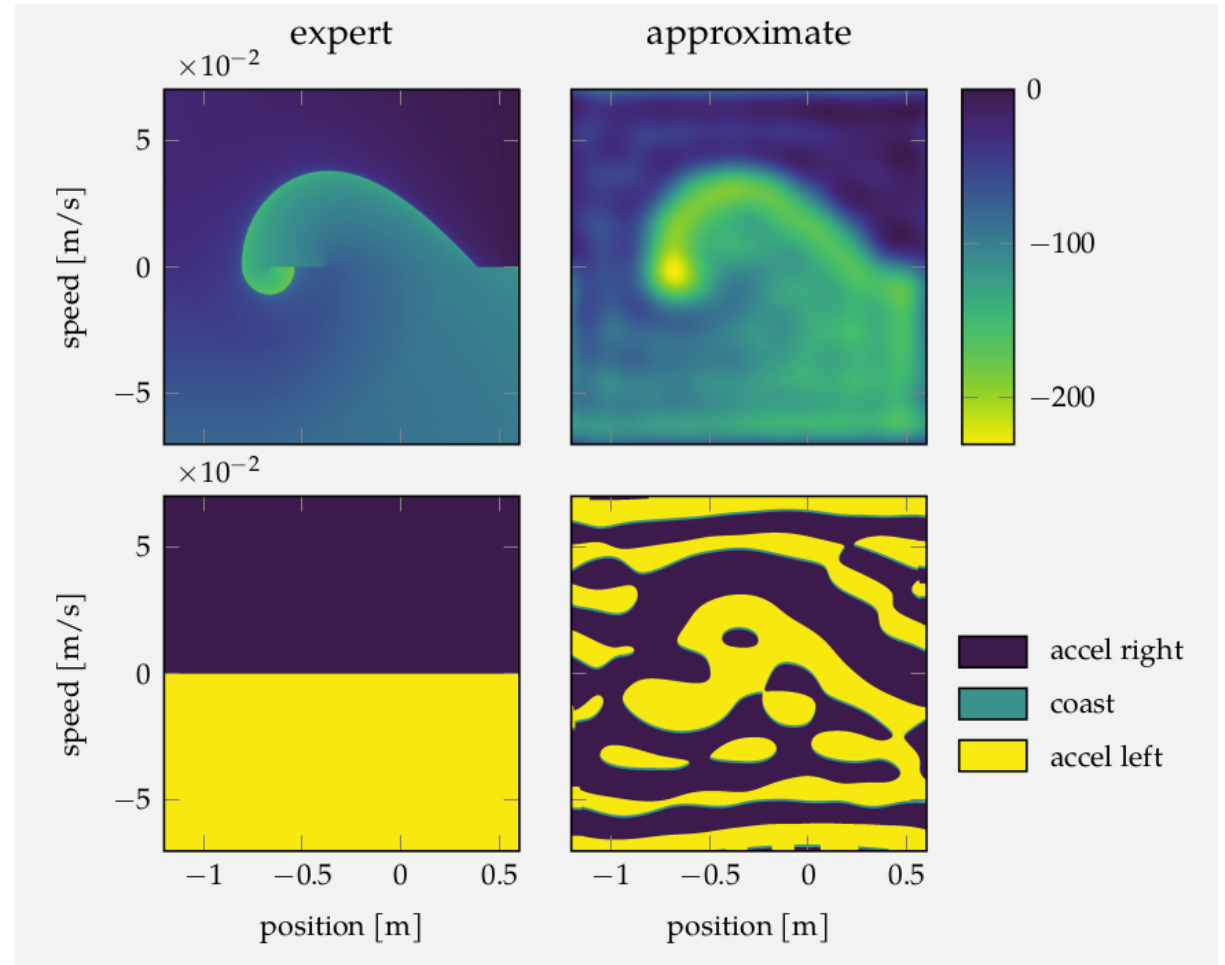


(Kernel, > 100 params)



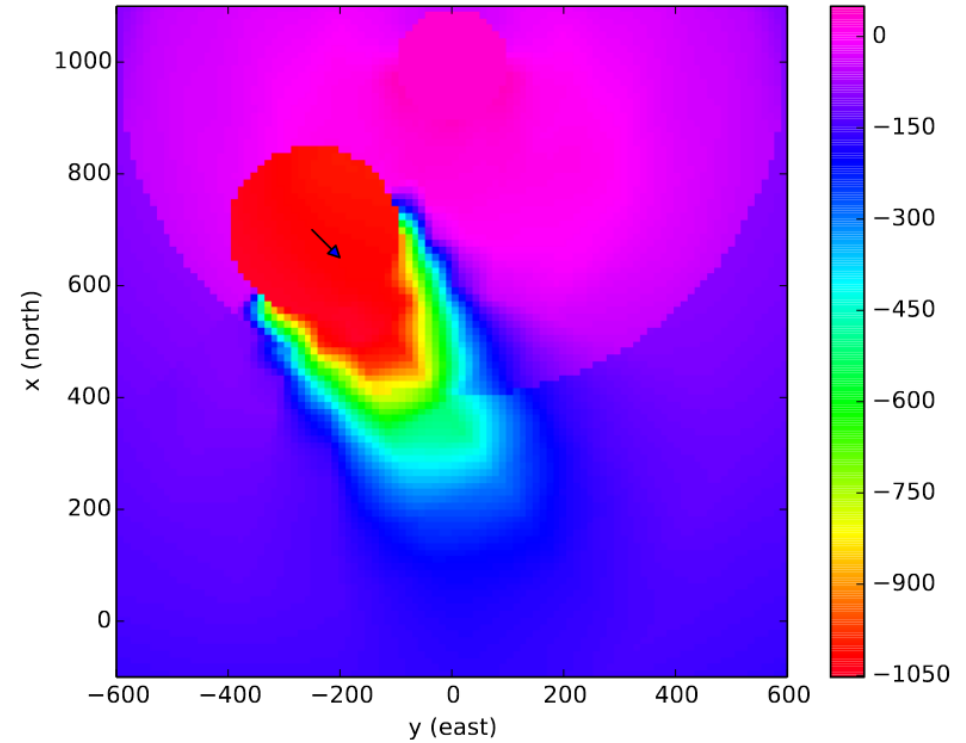
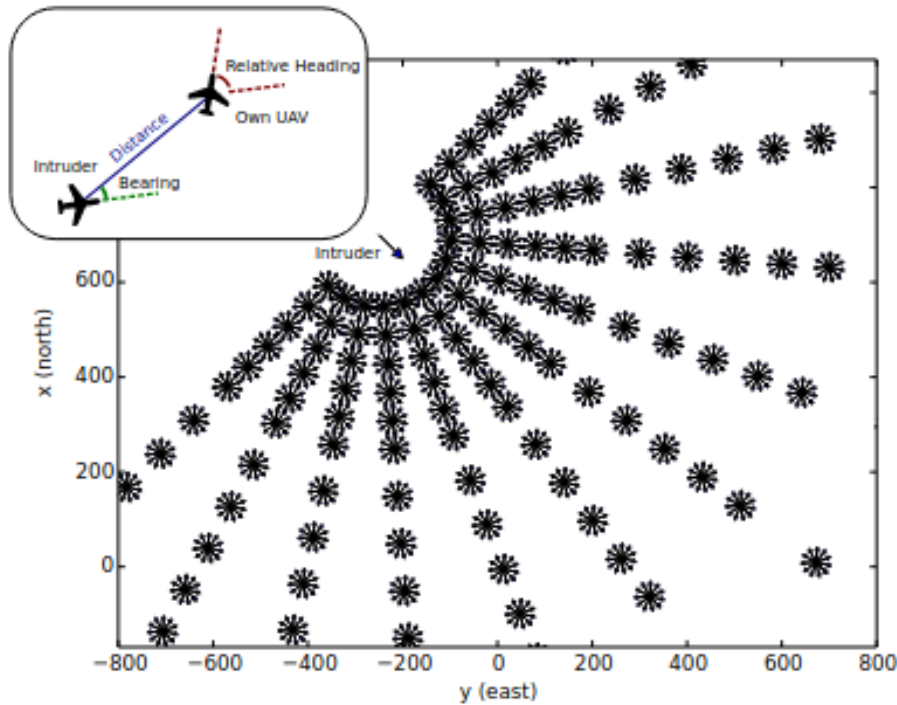
(Polynomial, 28 params)

Figure 8.4. A utility function and policy obtained by learning the action values for a finite set of states (white) in the mountain car problem using the distance function  $\|s - s'\|_2 + 0.1$ .



(Fourier, 17 params)

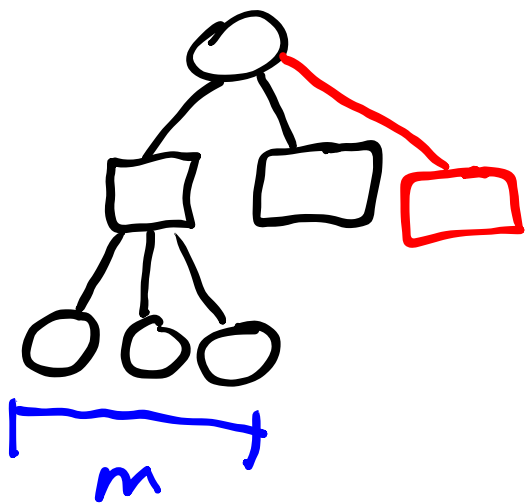
# Function Approximation



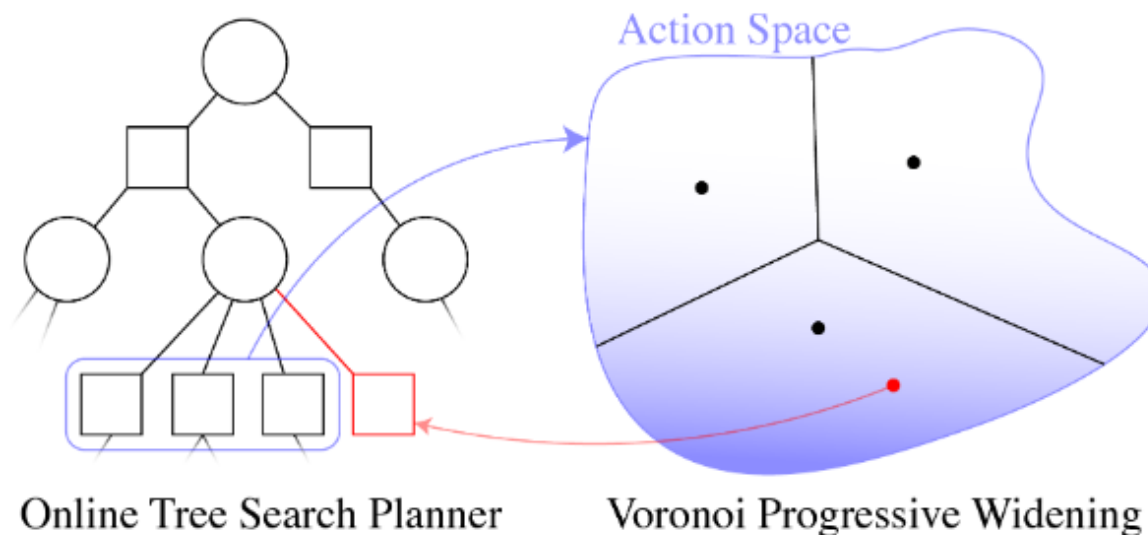
# Break

What will a Monte Carlo Tree Search tree look like if run on a problem with continuous spaces?

# 3. Sparse Tree Search/Progressive Widening



add new branch if  $C < kN^\alpha$  ( $\alpha < 1$ )



# 4. Model Predictive Control

(Use off-the-shelf optimization software, e.g. Ipopt)

Certainty-  
Equivalent

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{a_{1:d}, s_{1:d}}{\text{maximize}} && \sum_{t=1}^d \gamma^t R(s_t, a_t) \\ &\text{subject to} && s_{t+1} = \mathbb{E}[T(s_t, a_t)] \quad \forall t \end{aligned}$$

Open-Loop

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{a_{1:d}, s_{1:d}^{(1:m)}}{\text{maximize}} && \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^d \gamma^t R(s_t^{(i)}, a_t) \\ &\text{subject to} && s_{t+1} = G(s_t^{(i)}, a_t, w_t^{(i)}) \quad \forall t, i \end{aligned}$$

Hindsight  
Optimization

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{a_{1:d}^{(1:m)}, s_{1:d}^{(1:m)}}{\text{maximize}} && \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^d \gamma^t R(s_t^{(i)}, a_t^{(i)}) \\ &\text{subject to} && s_{t+1} = G(s_t^{(i)}, a_t^{(i)}, w_t^{(i)}) \quad \forall t, i \\ &&& a_1^{(i)} = a_1^{(j)} \quad \forall i, j \end{aligned}$$

# Guiding Questions

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