### Markov Decision Process



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Markov Decision Processes

- describe environment in RL framework
- describe dynamical systems
- In optimal control problems MDPs are continuous

A Markov Decision Process (MDP) is a tuple  $< S, A, P, R, \gamma >$ 

- S: The set of states.
- $\mathcal{A}$ : The set of actions.
- *P*: The set of transition probability.
- *R*: The set of immediate rewards associated with the state-action pairs.
- $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$ : Discount factor.



Modified version of @ https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Markov\_decision\_process MDP Components

States and actions

#### States: Describe internal status of MDP

Actions: Possible choices to make in each state of MDP

The state and action space can be finite or infinite and it is extremely important!

Transition probability

**Transitions probability:**  $\mathcal{P}$  is the set of transition probability with  $n_a$  matrices each of dimension  $n_s \times n_s$  where s, s' entry reads

$$[\mathcal{P}^a]_{ss'} = p[s_{t+1} = s' | s_t = s, \ a_t = a]$$
(1)

#### **Reward:**

$$r_t = r(s, a) \tag{2}$$

Total reward:

$$R(T) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma^t r_t \tag{3}$$

Average reward:

$$R(T) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} r_t$$
(4)

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Discount factor

## Do you care about future as much as now (and past)?

- $\gamma \rightarrow 0$ : We only care about the current reward not what we'll receive in future
- $\gamma \rightarrow 1$ : We care about all rewards equally

– Example

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S} &= \{s_0, \; s_1, \; s_2\}, \\ \mathcal{A} &= \{a_0, \; a_1\}, \\ \mathcal{P}^{a_0} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.7 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{P}^{a_1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0.95 & 0.05 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

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Photo Credit: @ https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Markov\_decision\_process

#### Policy: The agent's decision

Deterministic policy 
$$a = \pi(s)$$

• stochastic policy  $\pi(a|s) = P[a_t = a|s_t = s]$ 

■ Value function: how good the agent does in a state

$$V(s) = \mathbf{E}\left[r_t + \gamma r_{t+1} + \gamma^2 r_{t+2} + \dots | s_t = s\right]$$

Model: The agent's interpretation of the environment

Not all components are necessary!

# Email your questions to

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