## CS234: Reinforcement Learning – Problem Session #6

Spring 2023-2024

## Problem 1

Consider an infinite-horizon, discounted MDP  $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}, \gamma \rangle$ . As usual, for any policy  $\pi : \mathcal{S} \to \Delta(\mathcal{A})$ , the value function induced by  $\pi$  is defined as

$$V^{\pi}(s) = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{t} \mathcal{R}(s_{t}, a_{t}) \mid s_{0} = s, \pi\right].$$

1. For an arbitrary  $Z \in \mathbb{N}$ , consider learning with Z + 1 distinct discount factors  $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_Z$  where the final discount factor matches that of the MDP  $\mathcal{M}, \gamma_Z = \gamma$ . Letting  $[Z] \triangleq \{1, 2, \ldots, Z\}$  denote the index set, we define the following functions for any policy  $\pi$ :

$$V_{\gamma_z}^{\pi} = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma_z^t \mathcal{R}(s_t, a_t) \mid s_0 = s, \pi\right] \qquad W_z^{\pi} = V_{\gamma_z}^{\pi} - V_{\gamma_{z-1}}^{\pi}, \qquad \forall z \in [Z]$$

where  $W_0 = V_{\gamma_0}^{\pi}$ .

- (a) For any  $z \in [Z]$ ; any policy  $\pi : S \to \Delta(\mathcal{A})$ ; and any  $s \in S$ , write an expression for  $V_{\gamma_z}^{\pi}(s)$  exclusively in terms of  $\{W_0^{\pi}, W_1^{\pi}, \dots, W_Z^{\pi}\}$ .
- (b) Show that  $W_z^{\pi}$  obeys the following Bellman equation for any  $z \in [Z]$  and  $s \in \mathcal{S}$ :

$$W_z^{\pi}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\substack{a \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s) \\ s' \sim \mathcal{T}(\cdot \mid s, a)}} \left[ (\gamma_z - \gamma_{z-1}) V_{\gamma_{z-1}}^{\pi}(s') + \gamma_z W_z^{\pi}(s') \right]$$

2. Let  $\gamma, \beta \in [0, 1)$  be two discount factors such that  $\beta \leq \gamma$ . Let  $\pi : S \to \Delta(\mathcal{A})$  be an arbitrary policy that induces value functions  $V_{\gamma}^{\pi}$  and  $V_{\beta}^{\pi}$  under the two discount factors, respectively. Similarly, define the Bellman operators

$$\mathcal{B}^{\pi}_{\gamma}V(s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(\cdot|s)} \left[ \mathcal{R}(s,a) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \mathcal{T}(\cdot|s,a)} \left[ V(s') \right] \right]$$
$$\mathcal{B}^{\pi}_{\beta}V(s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(\cdot|s)} \left[ \mathcal{R}(s,a) + \beta \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \mathcal{T}(\cdot|s,a)} \left[ V(s') \right] \right].$$

With the reward upper bound  $R_{MAX} = \max_{(s,a)\in \mathcal{S}\times \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{R}(s,a)$ , prove that

$$||V_{\gamma}^{\pi} - V_{\beta}^{\pi}||_{\infty} \leq \frac{(\gamma - \beta)R_{\text{MAX}}}{(1 - \gamma)(1 - \beta)}.$$

3. Let  $\alpha, \gamma \in [0, 1)$  be two discount factors such that  $\gamma \leq \alpha$ . Consider a new MDP  $\mathcal{M}' = \langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}', \mathcal{R}, \alpha \rangle$ with a different transition function  $\mathcal{T}' : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \to \Delta(\mathcal{S})$  defined for  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$  as

$$\mathcal{T}'(s' \mid s, a) = (1 - \lambda)\mathcal{T}(s' \mid s, a) + \lambda \mathbb{1}(s = s'), \qquad \forall (s, a, s') \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S}.$$

In words, the new transition function  $\mathcal{T}'$  follows the transitions of the original MDP  $\mathcal{T}$  with probability  $(1 - \lambda)$  and takes a self-looping transition with probability  $\lambda$ . We will use subscripts to distinguish between value functions of  $\mathcal{M}$  versus those of  $\mathcal{M}'$ .

Assuming that both  $\mathcal{M}$  and  $\mathcal{M}'$  are tabular, recall the matrix form of the Bellman equations for any policy  $\pi$ :

$$V_{\mathcal{M}}^{\pi} = (I - \gamma \mathcal{T}^{\pi})^{-1} \mathcal{R}^{\pi} \qquad V_{\mathcal{M}'}^{\pi} = (I - \alpha \mathcal{T}'^{\pi})^{-1} \mathcal{R}^{\pi},$$

where

$$\mathcal{R}^{\pi}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s)} \left[ \mathcal{R}(s, a) \right] \qquad \mathcal{T}^{\pi}(s' \mid s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s)} \left[ \mathcal{T}(s' \mid s, a) \right] \qquad \mathcal{T}'^{\pi}(s' \mid s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s)} \left[ \mathcal{T}'(s' \mid s, a) \right]$$

(a) Give a value of  $\lambda$  such that, for any policy  $\pi$ ,

$$V_{\mathcal{M}'}^{\pi} = \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \cdot V_{\mathcal{M}}^{\pi}.$$

(b) If  $\pi^*$  is the optimal policy of MDP  $\mathcal{M}$ , prove that  $\pi^*$  is also optimal in  $\mathcal{M}'$ .