

Break & Quiz

Q 1.1 Which of the following statement about MDP is **not** true?

- A. The reward function must output a scalar value
- B. The policy maps states to actions
- C. The probability of next state can depend on current and previous states
- D. The solution of MDP is to find a policy that maximizes the cumulative rewards

Break & Quiz

Q 1.1 Which of the following statement about MDP is **not** true?

- A. The reward function must output a scalar value
- B. The policy maps states to actions
- **C. The probability of next state can depend on current and previous states**
- D. The solution of MDP is to find a policy that maximizes the cumulative rewards

Break & Quiz

Q 1.1 Which of the following statement about MDP is **not** true?

- A. The reward function must output a scalar value (**True: need to be able to compare**)
- B. The policy maps states to actions (**True: a policy tells you what action to take for each state**).
- **C. The probability of next state can depend on current and previous states (False: Markov assumption).**
- D. The solution of MDP is to find a policy that maximizes the cumulative rewards (**True: want to maximize rewards overall**).

Break & Quiz

Q 2.1 Consider an MDP with 2 states $\{A, B\}$ and 2 actions: “**stay**” at current state and “**move**” to other state. Let r be the reward function such that $r(A) = 1$, $r(B) = 0$. Let γ be the discounting factor. Let π : $\pi(A) = \pi(B) = \text{move}$ (i.e., an “always move” policy). What is the value function $V^\pi(A)$?

- A. 0
- B. $1 / (1 - \gamma)$
- C. $1 / (1 - \gamma^2)$
- D. 1

Break & Quiz

Q 2.1 Consider an MDP with 2 states $\{A, B\}$ and 2 actions: “**stay**” at current state and “**move**” to other state. Let r be the reward function such that $r(A) = 1$, $r(B) = 0$. Let γ be the discounting factor. Let π : $\pi(A) = \pi(B) = \text{move}$ (i.e., an “always move” policy). What is the value function $V^\pi(A)$?

- A. 0
- B. $1/(1-\gamma)$
- **C. $1/(1-\gamma^2)$**
- D. 1

Break & Quiz

Q 2.1 Consider an MDP with 2 states $\{A, B\}$ and 2 actions: “**stay**” at current state and “**move**” to other state. Let r be the reward function such that $r(A) = 1$, $r(B) = 0$. Let γ be the discounting factor. Let π : $\pi(A) = \pi(B) = \text{move}$ (i.e., an “always move” policy). What is the value function $V^\pi(A)$?

- A. 0
- B. $1/(1-\gamma)$
- **C. $1/(1-\gamma^2)$** (States: A,B,A,B,... rewards 1,0, γ^2 ,0, γ^4 ,0)
- D. 1