

HMM MDP RL

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Machine Learning 10-701 Course Review, Fall 2005

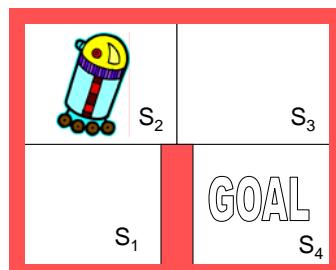
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Dec 14th, 2005

THE WORLD

A robot is trying to get to the goal

- Robot = R
- Goal = S_4
- 4 States



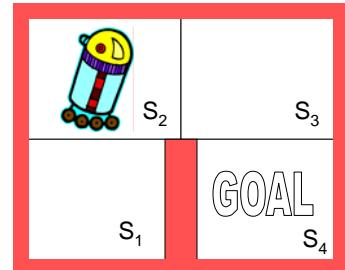
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HMM MDP RL: Slide 2

Markov?

Can we represent this as a Markov System?

- Why?



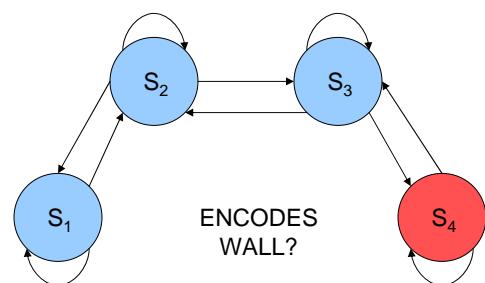
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HMM MDP RL: Slide 3

Ok - Markov

Markov Model:

- Legitimate Transitions

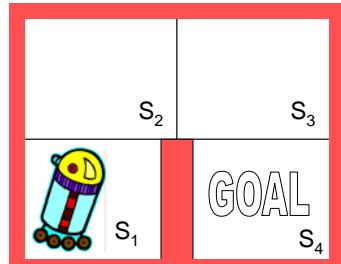


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HMM MDP RL: Slide 4

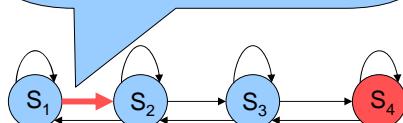
Elementary Markov Learning

- Lets Watch the Robot



It Does Sequence:
S₁ S₂ S₁ S₁ S₂ S₂ S₁
S₂ S₃ S₂ S₂ S₂ S₃ S₄
S₄ S₃ S₃ S₃ S₃

$$P(S_{t+1} = S_2 | S_t = S_1) = ?$$

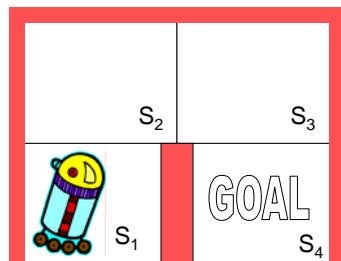


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HMM MDP RL: Slide 5

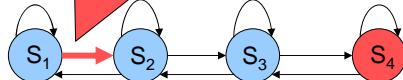
Elementary Markov Learning

- Lets Watch the Robot



It Does Sequence:
S₁ S₂ S₁ S₁ S₂ S₂ S₁
S₂ S₃ S₂ S₂ S₂ S₃ S₄
S₄ S₃ S₃ S₃ S₃

$$P(S_{t+1} = S_2 | S_t = S_1) = \frac{\# S_1 \rightarrow S_2}{\# S_1}$$
$$= .75$$



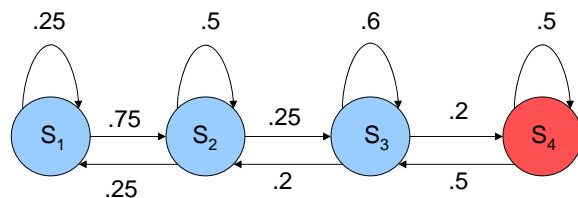
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HMM MDP RL: Slide 6

Elementary Markov Learning

- Lets Watch the Robot

It Does Sequence:
 $S_1 S_2 S_1 S_1 S_2 S_2 S_1$
 $S_2 S_3 S_2 S_2 S_2 S_3 S_4$
 $S_4 S_3 S_3 S_3 S_3$



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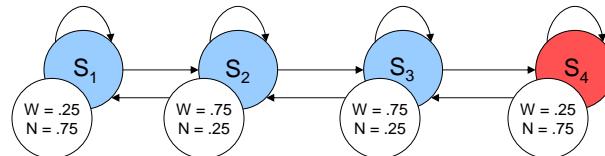
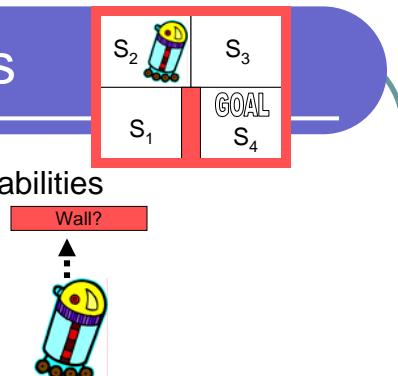
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HMM: Observations

OK, we learned transition probabilities

Lets expand our model:

- Robots have sensors!
- Our robot can only look up
- $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time it's wrong
(hence frustrated)



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HMM: Transitions



A

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
S_1	.25	.75	0	0
S_2	.25	.5	.25	0
S_3	0	.2	.6	.2
S_4	0	0	.5	.5

Transition Matrix

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HMM: Observations



A

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
S_1	.25	.75	0	0
S_2	.25	.5	.25	0
S_3	0	.2	.6	.2
S_4	0	0	.5	.5

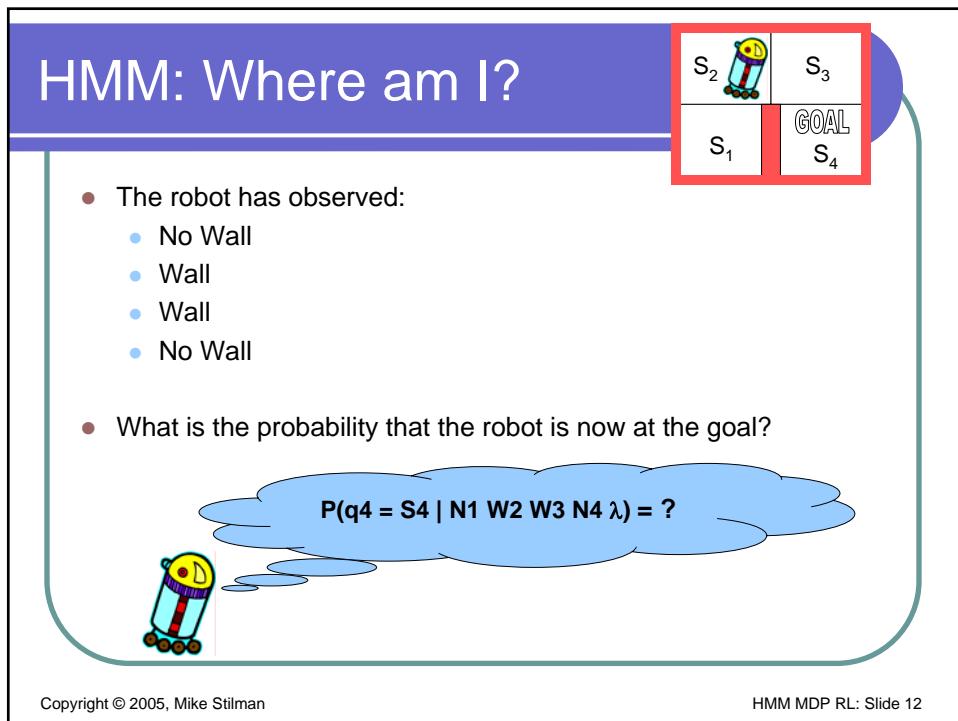
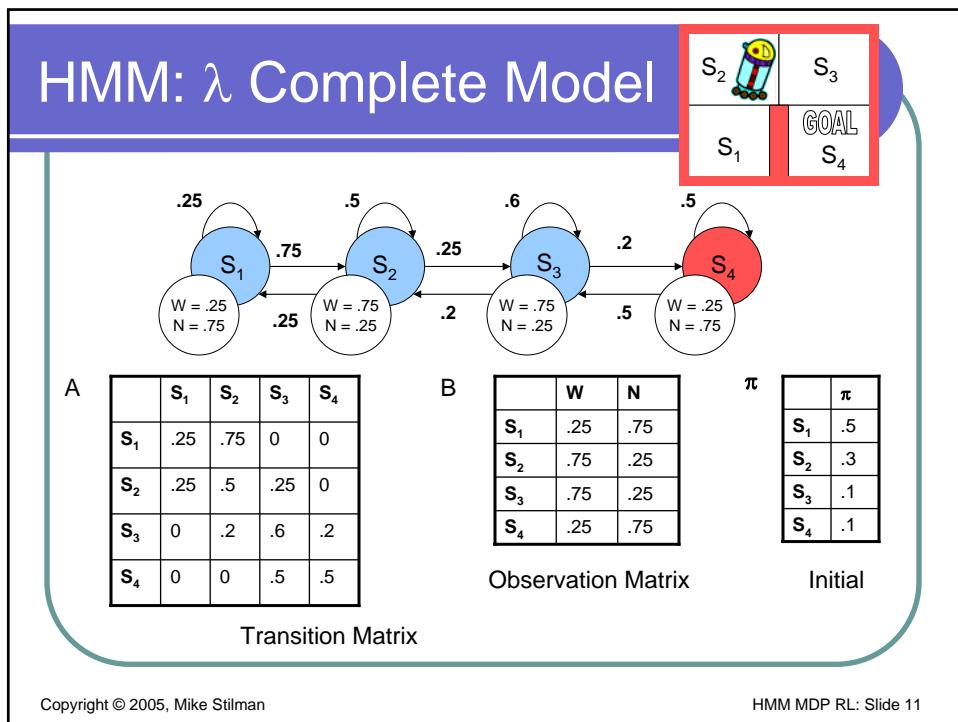
B

	W	N
S_1	.25	.75
S_2	.75	.25
S_3	.75	.25
S_4	.25	.75

Observation Matrix

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HMM: Where am I?

- We found $P(N_1 W_2 W_3 N_4 q_4 = S_4 | \lambda) = .0125$
- Is this the probability of being in S_4 given that we have seen N_1, W_2, W_3 and N_4 ?

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HMM: Where am I?

- We found $P(N_1 W_2 W_3 N_4 q_4 = S_4 | \lambda) = .0125$
- Is this the probability of being in S_4 given that we have seen N_1, W_2, W_3 and N_4 ?

NO

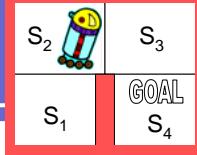
$$\begin{aligned} P(q_4 = S_4 | N_1 W_2 W_3 N_4 \lambda) &= \frac{P(N_1 W_2 W_3 N_4 q_4 = S_4 | \lambda)}{P(N_1 W_2 W_3 N_4)} \\ &= .0125 / (.0346+.0281+.0217+.0125) \\ &= .129 \end{aligned}$$

13% in State 4
36% in State 1

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HMM: How Did I Get There?



- The robot has observed:
 - No Wall
 - Wall
 - Wall
 - No Wall

What is the most likely sequence of states that occurred?

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HMM: How Did I Get There?

A VITERBI ALGORITHM

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{q_1 \dots q_t} P(q_1 \dots q_t = i, O_1 \dots O_t | \lambda)$$

- Initialization: $\alpha_1(i) = P(O_1 | q_1 = S_i | \lambda) = \pi(S_i) P(O_1 | S_i)$

	N	W	W	N
S ₁	.5 × .75 = .375			
S ₂	.3 × .25 = .075			
S ₃	.1 × .25 = .025			
S ₄	.1 × .75 = .075			

	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	S ₄
S ₁	.25	.75	0	0
S ₂	.25	.5	.25	0
S ₃	0	.2	.6	.2
S ₄	0	0	.5	.5

	W	N
S ₁	.25	.75
S ₂	.75	.25
S ₃	.75	.25
S ₄	.25	.75

	π
S ₁	.5
S ₂	.3
S ₃	.1
S ₄	.1

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HMM: How Did I Get There?

VITERBI ALGORITHM

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{q_1 \dots q_t} P(q_1 \dots q_t = i, O_1 \dots O_t | \lambda)$$

- Now, Just Trace it Back!

	N	W	W	N
S ₁	.375	.024	.013	.015
S ₂	.075	.211	.079	.005
S ₃	.025	.028	.040	.006
S ₄	.075	.009	.001	.006

	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	S ₄
S ₁	.25	.75	0	0
S ₂	.25	.5	.25	0
S ₃	0	.2	.6	.2
S ₄	0	0	.5	.5

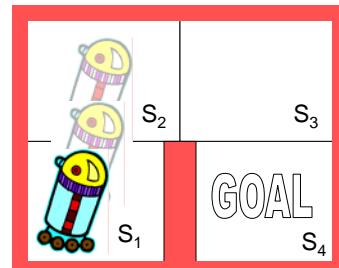
	W	N
S ₁	.25	.75
S ₂	.75	.25
S ₃	.75	.25
S ₄	.25	.75

	π
S ₁	.5
S ₂	.3
S ₃	.1
S ₄	.1

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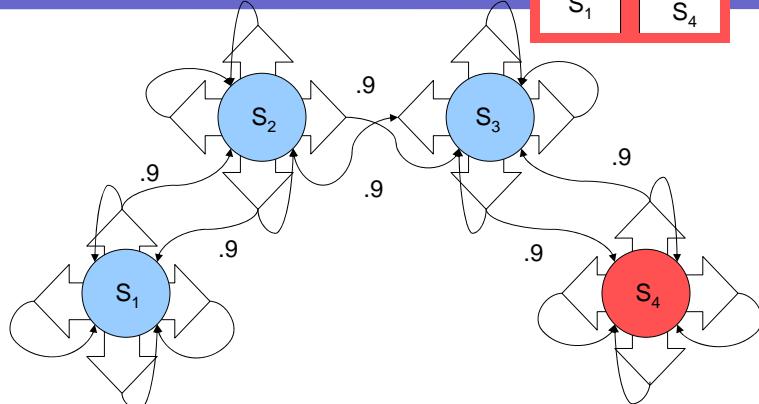
Robot's POLICY is...not great



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MDPs to the Rescue!

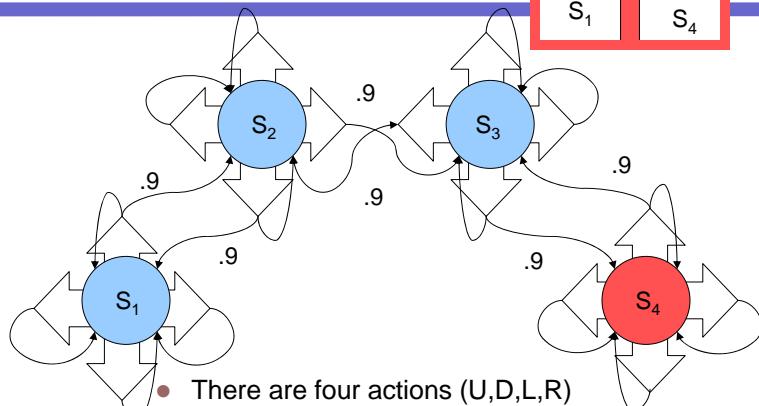


Assume the world is fully observable

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MDPs to the Rescue!



- There are four actions (U,D,L,R)
- Moving into a wall makes the robot stay
- Moving to free space works 90% of the time. (Otherwise robot stays)

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 34

Lets be Optimal

Find the optimal policy when:

- Rewards for leaving a state (r)
- Discount factor $\gamma = .9$
- **What is $J^*(S_i)$?**

$r_2 = -1$ S_2	$r_3 = -1$ S_3
$r_1 = -1$ S_1	$r_4 = 10$ S_4

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 35

Lets be Optimal

Find the optimal policy when:

- Rewards for leaving a state (r)
- Discount factor $\gamma = .9$
- **What is $J^*(S_i)$?**

$$J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$$

$r_2 = -1$ S_2	$r_3 = -1$ S_3
$r_1 = -1$ S_1	$r_4 = 10$ S_4

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 36

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$				
$J_2(S_i)$				
$J_3(S_i)$				
$J_4(S_i)$				

Initialize to 0 – or something meaningful from policy

How do we update?

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 37

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1			
$J_2(S_i)$				
$J_3(S_i)$				
$J_4(S_i)$				

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

$$J_1(S_1) = -1 + .9 \max_a [1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, .9 \times 0 + .1 \times 0]$$

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 38

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$				
$J_3(S_i)$				
$J_4(S_i)$				

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

$$J_1(S_1) = -1 + .9 \max_a [1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, .9 \times 0 + .1 \times 0]$$

...

$$J_1(S_4) = 10 + .9 \max_a [1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, 1 \times 0, .9 \times 0 + .1 \times 0]$$

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 39

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$	-1.9	-1.9	7.0	19
$J_3(S_i)$				
$J_4(S_i)$				

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

$$J_2(S_1) = -1 + .9 \max_a [1 \times -1, 1 \times -1, 1 \times -1, .9 \times -1 + .1 \times -1]$$

...

$$J_2(S_3) = -1 + .9 \max_a [1 \times -1, 1 \times -1, 1 \times -1, .9 \times 10 + .1 \times -1]$$

$$J_2(S_4) = 10 + .9 \max_a [1 \times 10, 1 \times 10, 1 \times 10, .9 \times -1 + .1 \times 10]$$

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 40

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$	-1.9	-1.9	7.0	19
$J_3(S_i)$	-2.7	4.5	15.0	27.1
$J_4(S_i)$				

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

Repeat until convergence...

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 41

Value Iteration $J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$	-1.9	-1.9	7.0	19
$J_3(S_i)$	-2.7	4.5	15.0	27.1
$J_4(S_i)$	2.4	11.6	22.3	34.39

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

Repeat until convergence...

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 42

Value Iteration

$$J^*(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J^*(j)]$$

Iterative Local Optimization: Implements Dynamic Programming

$r_2 = -1$	$r_3 = -1$
$r_1 = -1$	$r_4 = 10$

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$	-1.9	-1.9	7.0	19
$J_3(S_i)$	-2.7	4.5	15.0	27.1
$J_4(S_i)$	2.4	11.6	22.3	34.39

$$J_{t+1}(S_i) = r_i + \gamma \max_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

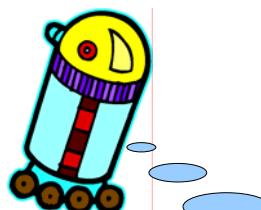
To get policy, simply do **argmax a!**

$$\pi_{t+1}(S_i) = \text{argmax}_a [\sum_j P(j | i, a) J_t(j)]$$

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 43

Downside...



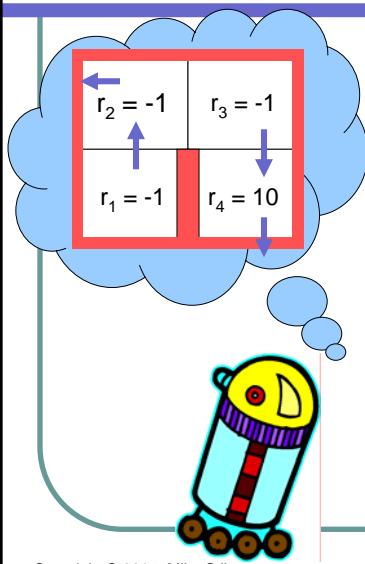
	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4
$J_0(S_i)$	0	0	0	0
$J_1(S_i)$	-1	-1	-1	10
$J_2(S_i)$	-1.9	-1.9	7.0	19
$J_3(S_i)$	-2.7	4.5	15.0	27.1
$J_4(S_i)$	2.4	11.6	22.3	34.39

Too Slow! I'm smarter than that.

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 44

Policy Iteration



Initial Policy

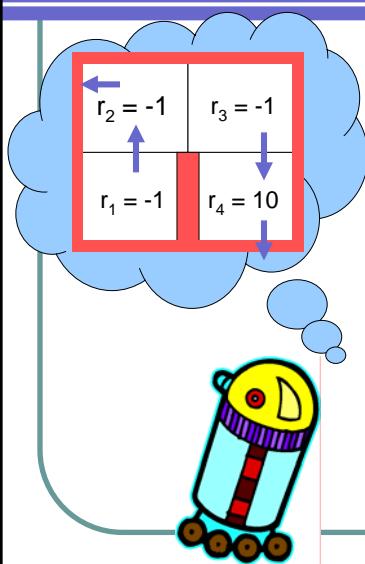
- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

- Value Iteration
(No Max)
- Matrix Inversion

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 45

Policy Iteration



Initial Policy

- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

$$J^*(S_4) = 10 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \gamma^i = \\ 10 \times 1/(1-\gamma) = 100$$

$$J^*(S_3) = -1 + .9 [.9 J^*(S_4) + .1 J^*(S_3)] \\ J^*(S_3) = -1 + 81 + .09 J^*(S_3) \\ J^*(S_3) = 87.9$$

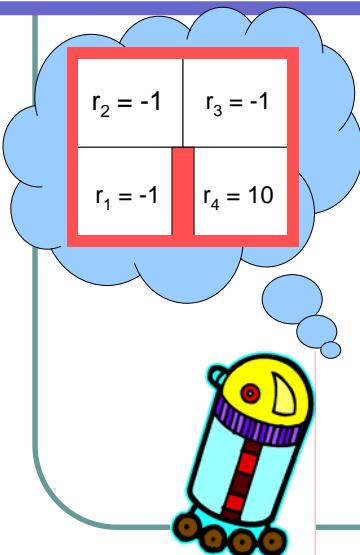
Analogously...

$$J^*(S_2) = -1 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \gamma^i = -10 \\ J^*(S_1) = -10$$

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 46

Policy Iteration



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- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

$$J^*(S_4) = 100$$

$$J^*(S_3) = 87.9$$

$$J^*(S_2) = -10$$

$$J^*(S_1) = -10$$

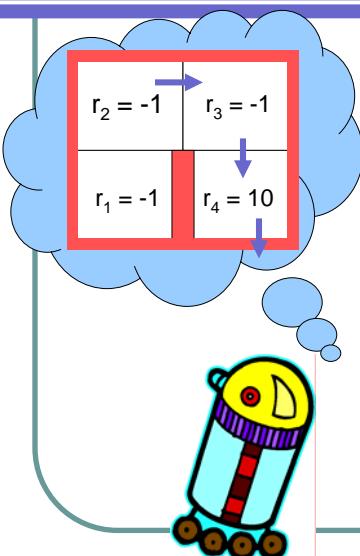
- 2) Compute Improved Policy

$$\pi_1(S_i) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [r_i + \gamma \sum_j P_{ij} J^*(S_j)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(S_2) &= \operatorname{argmax}_a [-1 + .9 (1 \times -10), \\ &\quad \rightarrow -1 + .9 (.9 \times 87.9 + .1 \times -10)] = \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_a [-10, 69.3] = \text{RIGHT!} \end{aligned}$$

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Policy Iteration



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← New Policy

- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

$$J^*(S_4) = 100$$

$$J^*(S_3) = 87.9$$

$$J^*(S_2) = -10$$

$$J^*(S_1) = -10$$

- 2) Compute Improved Policy

$$\pi_1(S_i) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [r_i + \gamma \sum_j P_{ij} J^*(S_j)]$$

$$\pi_1(S_3) = \text{DOWN}$$

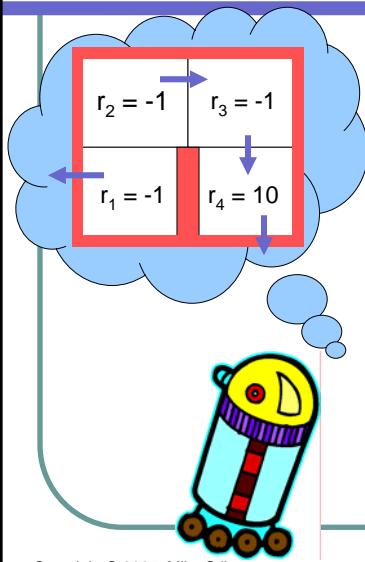
$$\pi_1(S_4) = \text{DOWN/LEFT/RIGHT}$$

$$\pi_1(S_1) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [-10, -10] !!!$$

What do we do?

HMM MDP RL: Slide 48

Policy Iteration



← New Policy

- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

$$J^*(S_4) = 100$$

$$J^*(S_3) = 87.9$$

$$J^*(S_2) = -10$$

$$J^*(S_1) = -10$$
- 2) Compute Improved Policy
$$\pi_1(S_i) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [r_i + \gamma \sum_j P_{ij} J^*(S_j)]$$

$$\pi_1(S_1) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [-10, -10] !$$

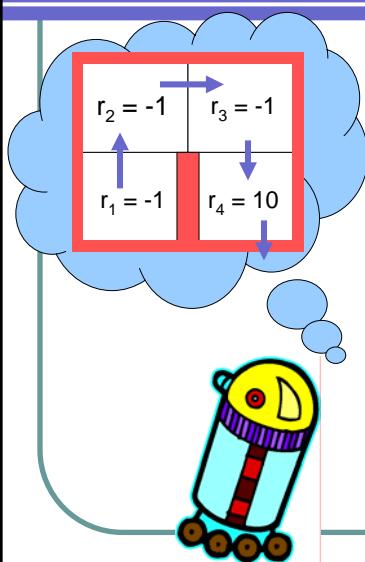
What do we do? Randomly choose left?

Then still bad policy, go back to step 1

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 49

Policy Iteration



← New Policy

- 1) Find Value Function $J^*(S_i)$

$$J^*(S_4) = 100$$

$$J^*(S_3) = 87.9$$

$$J^*(S_2) = -10$$

$$J^*(S_1) = -10$$
- 2) Compute Improved Policy
$$\pi_1(S_i) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [r_i + \gamma \sum_j P_{ij} J^*(S_j)]$$

$$\pi_1(S_1) = \operatorname{argmax}_a [-10, -10] !$$

What do we do? Randomly choose up?

Both cases must converge to this solution!

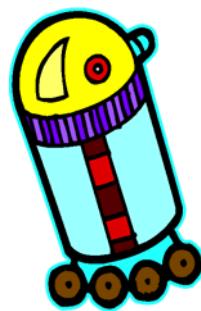
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We assumed a model for $P(j|i,a)$

What do we do if such a model does not exist?

- Make one
- Q-Learning

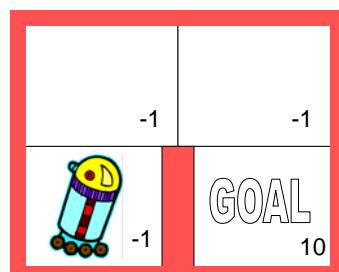


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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



Q-Table

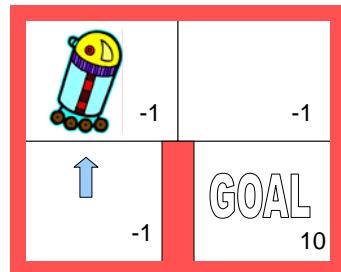
	↑	↓	←	→
S_1	0	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	0
S_3	0	0	0	0
S_4	0	0	0	0

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 52

Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_1, \uparrow) = .7(-1 + .9 \max(0, 0, 0, 0)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

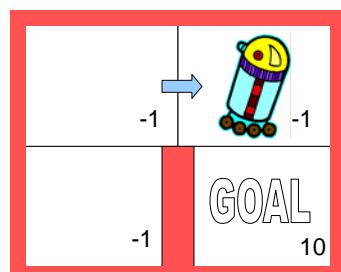
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	-0.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	0
S_3	0	0	0	0
S_4	0	0	0	0

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HMM MDP RL: Slide 53

Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_2, \rightarrow) = .7(-1 + .9 \max(0, 0, 0, 0)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

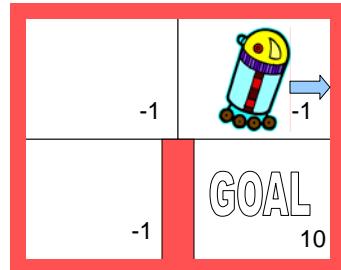
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	-0.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	-0.7
S_3	0	0	0	0
S_4	0	0	0	0

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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_3, \downarrow) = .7(-1 + .9 \max(0, 0, 0, 0)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

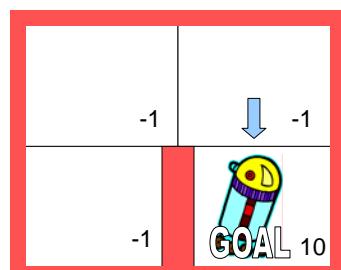
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	-.7
S_3	0	0	0	-.7
S_4	0	0	0	0

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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_3, \downarrow) = .7(-1 + .9 \max(0, 0, 0, 0)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

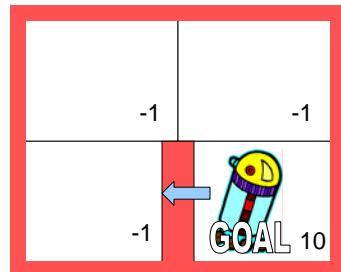
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	-.7
S_3	0	-.7	0	-.7
S_4	0	0	0	0

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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_4, \leftarrow) = .7(10 + .9 \max(0, 0, 0, 0)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

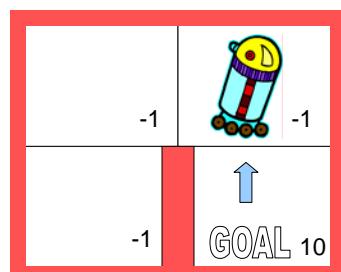
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	-.7
S_3	0	-.7	0	-.7
S_4	0	0	7	0

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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_4, \uparrow) = .7(10 + .9 \max(0, -.7, 0, -.7)) + .3 \times 0$$

Q-Table

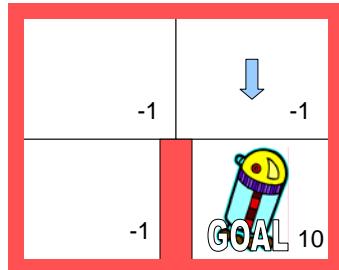
	\uparrow	\downarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow
S_1	.7	0	0	0
S_2	0	0	0	-.7
S_3	0	-.7	0	-.7
S_4	7	0	7	0

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Q-Learning

$$Q^{t+1}(S_i, a) \leftarrow \alpha [r_i + \gamma \max_{a^1} Q^t(S_j, a^1)] + (1-\alpha) Q^t(S_i, a)$$



$$Q^{\text{est}}(S_3, \downarrow) = .7(-1 + .9 \max(7, 0, 7, 0)) + .3 \times -.7$$

Q-Table

	↑	↓	←	→
S₁	-.7	0	0	0
S₂	0	0	0	-.7
S₃	0	3.5	0	-.7
S₄	7	0	7	0

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