

# ON-POLICY BELLMAN EQUATIONS

Fix  $\sigma: S \rightarrow A$ . How do we compute  $\text{val}_\sigma$ ?

$$\text{val}_\sigma(s) = \mathbb{E}_\sigma \left[ \sum_{i \geq 0} \gamma^i r_i \right]$$

$$\text{val}_\sigma(s) = \sum_{s', r} \delta(s', r | s, \sigma(s)) \left[ r + \gamma \text{val}_\sigma(s') \right]$$

↳ this is a set of linear equations with unknowns  $(\text{val}_\sigma(s))_{s \in S}$

## OPERATOR POINT OF VIEW

Define  $F_S = \{v: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}^S$

$$\mathbb{D}_\sigma: F_S \rightarrow F_S$$

$$\mathbb{D}_\sigma(v)(s) = \sum_{s', r} \delta(s', r | s, \sigma(s)) \left[ r + \gamma v(s') \right]$$

Bellman's equations:  $\mathbb{D}_\sigma(\text{val}_\sigma) = \text{val}_\sigma$

**Theorem:**  $\mathbb{D}_\sigma$  is  $\gamma$ -contracting:

$$\| \mathbb{D}_\sigma(v) - \mathbb{D}_\sigma(v') \|_\infty \leq \gamma \| v - v' \|_\infty$$

So it has a unique fixed point:  $\text{val}_\sigma$

Algorithm:  $v_0(s) = 0$   
 $v_{k+1} = D_\sigma(v_k)$   
 Stop when  $\|v_{k+1} - v_k\| \leq \epsilon$

Lemma:  $v_k = \mathbb{E}_\sigma \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \gamma^i r_i \right]$

## STRATEGY IMPROVEMENT $\equiv$ ITERATION

$$\sigma \rightsquigarrow \text{val}_\sigma \rightsquigarrow \sigma'$$

$$\sigma'(s) = \underset{a \in A}{\text{argmax}} \sum_{s', r} \delta(s', r | s, a) [r + \gamma \text{val}_\sigma(s')]$$

### Theorem

if  $\sigma$  is not optimal then  $\text{val}_\sigma < \text{val}_{\sigma'}$

Strategy improvement algorithm

$$\sigma \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} \text{val}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\text{impr}} \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} \text{val}_{\sigma_1} \xrightarrow{\text{impr}} \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k \text{ optimal}$$

# OFF-POLICY BELLMAN EQUATIONS

$$val_{\pi}(s) = \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s', r} \delta(s', r | s, a) [r + \gamma val_{\pi}(s')]$$

$$\textcircled{1} (v)(s) = \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s', r} \delta(s', r | s, \sigma(s)) [r + \gamma v(s')]$$

Theorem:  $\textcircled{1}$  is  $\gamma$ -contracting:

$$\|\Phi(v) - \Phi(v')\|_{\infty} \leq \gamma \|v - v'\|_{\infty}$$

So it has a unique fixed point:  $val_{\pi}$

Value iteration algorithm:

$$v_0 \rightsquigarrow v_1 = \Phi(v_0) \rightsquigarrow v_2 = \Phi(v_1) \rightsquigarrow \dots$$

$$\text{until } \|v_{k+1} - v_k\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon$$