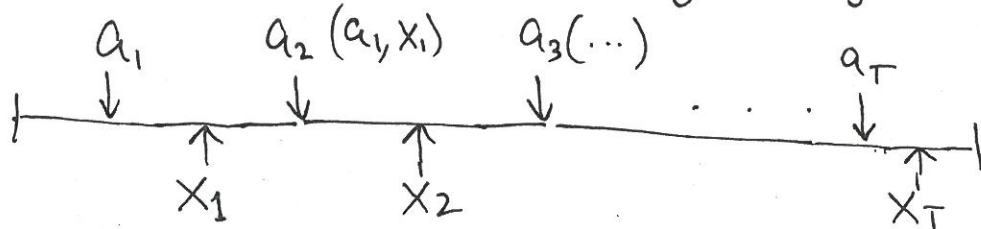


# Dynamic Programming

①

- Sequential decision making

- Stochastic problem:  $\max_a \mathbb{E}_x [f(a, X)]$   
action ↓ ↑ randomness
- If actions interleave realization of random vars



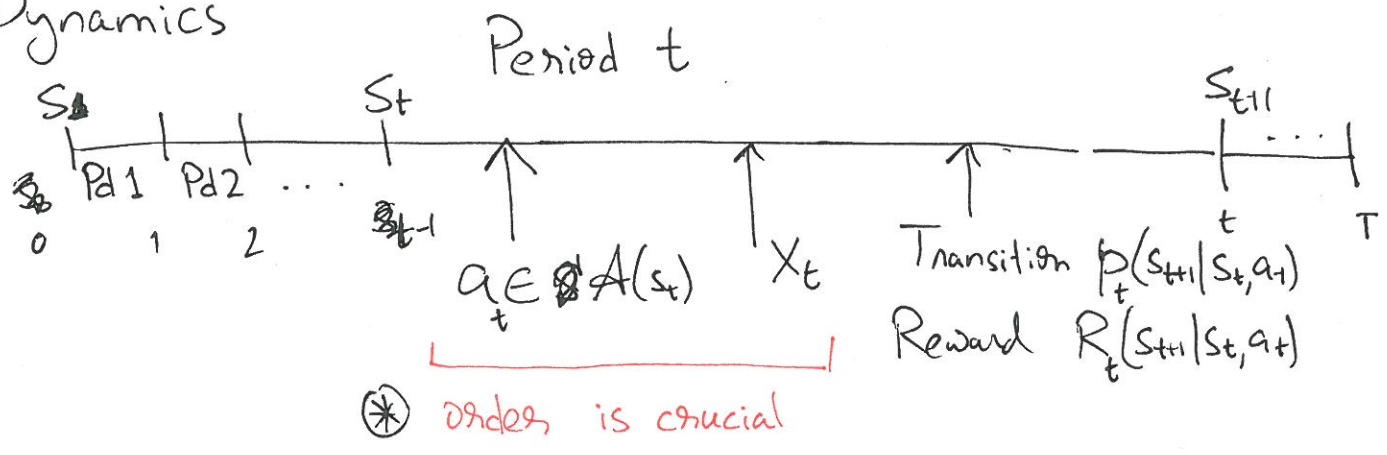
Later actions can depend on 'realized' randomness

- Stochastic DP - 5 components

- Horizon  $T \Rightarrow$  discrete periods  $1, 2, \dots, T$
- State -  $s_t \in S$  (finite) = (concise) summary of history of process
- Action -  $a_t \in A(s_t)$  = control in each period
- Randomness / Disturbance / Noise =  $X_t$  in period  $t$   
- determines transition  $p(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t)$   
(or  $s_{t+1} = f(s_t, a_t, X_t)$ )
- Reward / Cost =  $R_t(s_t, a_t, X_t)$  or  $R_t(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t)$

# Backward induction

## Dynamics



-  $V_t(s) \triangleq$  maximum possible total expected  
reward over periods  $t, t+1, \dots, T$   
 'Value function'

$$V_T(s) = \max_{a \in A(s)} \sum_{x \in S} P(x|s, a) R_t(x|s, a)$$

Bellman Eqn

$$V_t(s) = \max_{a \in A(s)} \sum_{x \in S} P_t(x|s, a) (R(x|s, a) + V_{t+1}(x))$$

$$V_t(s) = \max_a \mathbb{E}_{X_t} [R_t(s, a, X_t) + V_{t+1}(S_{t+1}(s, a, X_t))]$$

\* Note - What if  $X_t$  realized BEFORE  $a_t$  is executed?

Jensen's Ineq  $\Rightarrow \max_a \mathbb{E}_{X_t} [f(a, X_t)] \leq \mathbb{E}_{X_t} [\max_a f(a, X_t)]$   
 $\Rightarrow$  More info  $\rightarrow$  higher rewards