

16-350

Planning Techniques for Robotics

*Planning under Uncertainty:
Expected Value Formulation*

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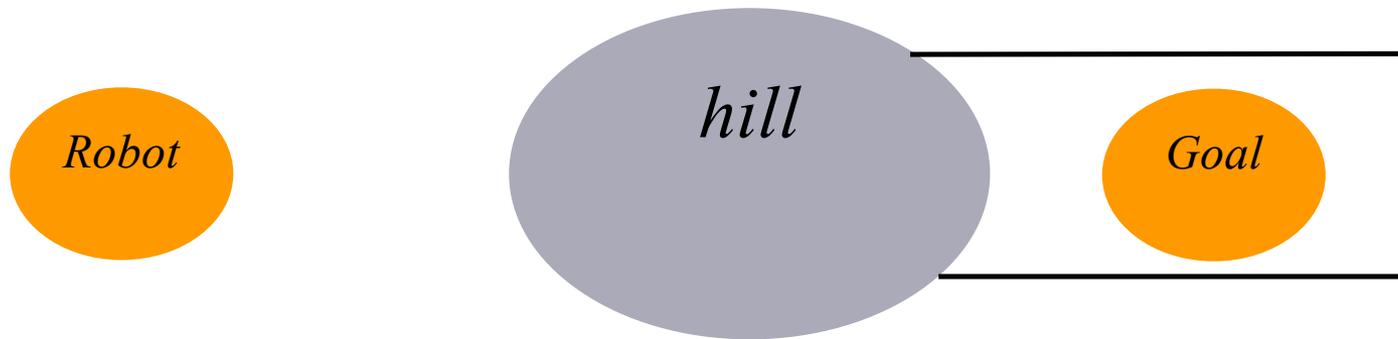
Robotics Institute

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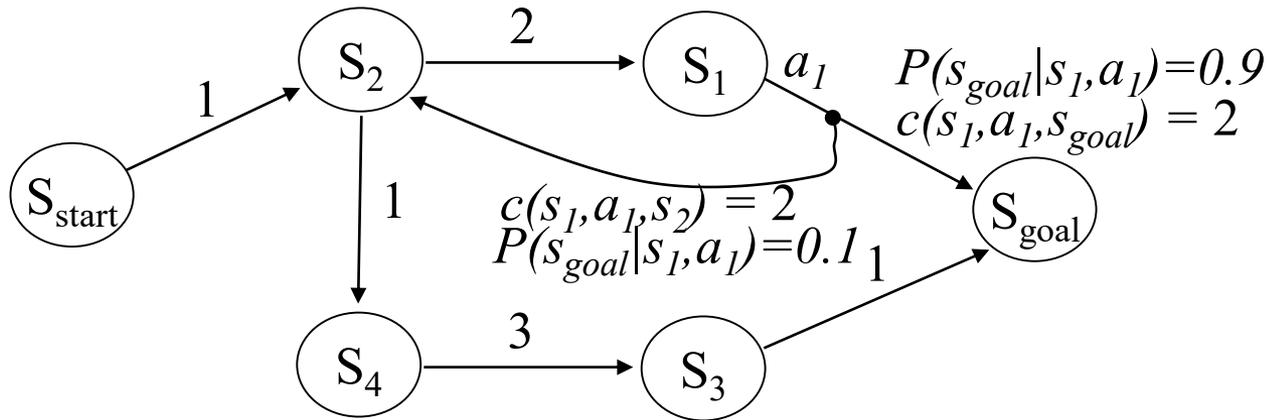
Minimax Formulation is Often Too Conservative

Example:

moving over the hill has 10% chance of slipping



Expected Cost Formulation



- Optimal policy π^* :
minimizes the *expected* cost-to-goal

$$\pi^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\pi} E\{\text{cost-to-goal}\}$$

expectation over outcomes

Expectation of a Random Variable

X - a random variable

E{X} - expected value of *X* (e.g., if you were to draw infinitely many samples of *X*, what would be the average of the drawn values)

$$E\{X\} = \sum_i X_i P(X_i) \quad (X_i - \text{all possible values of } X)$$

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- Suppose you roll a die. What is the expected value of the die?

Expectation of a Random Variable

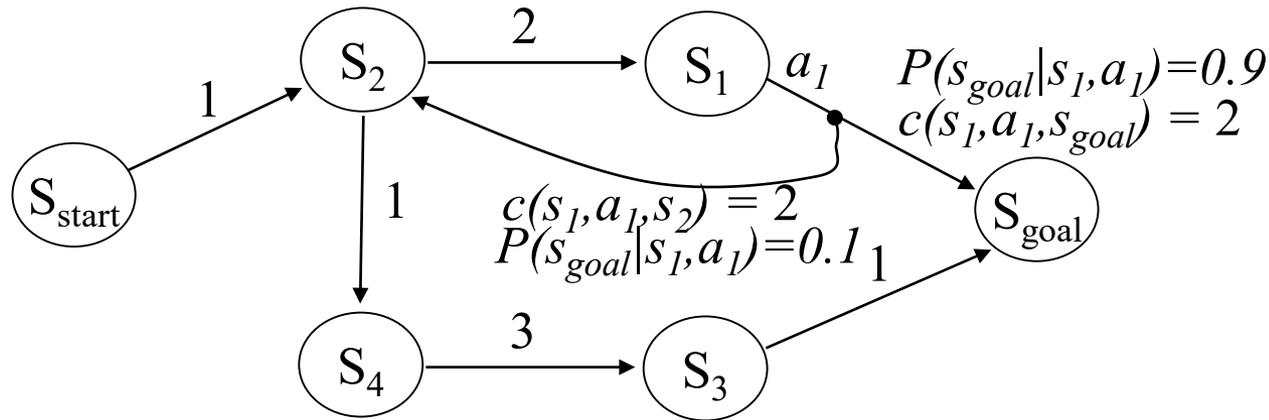
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- Suppose you get a random coin from a pool of 5 nickels, 3 dimes and 2 quarters? What is the expected amount you get?

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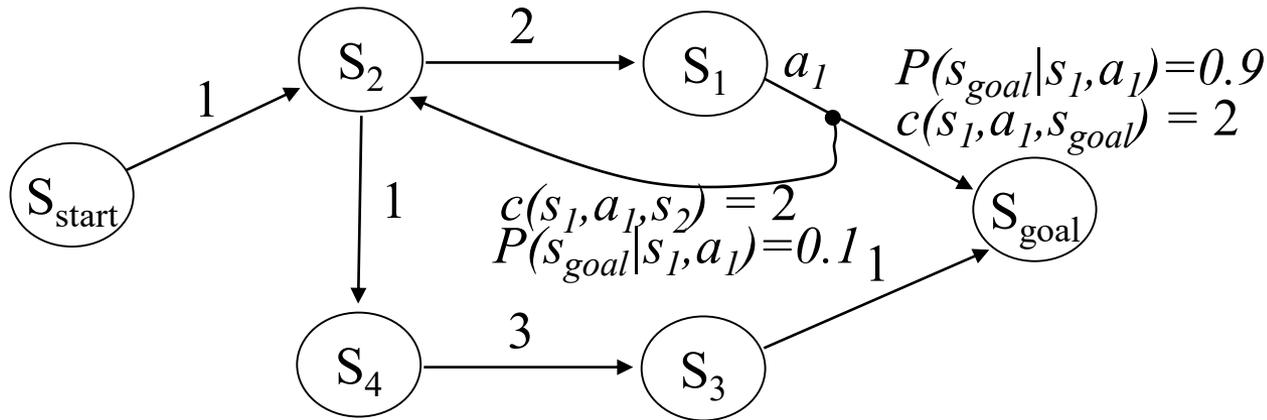
- expected cost-to-goal for π_1 =(go through s_4) is

$$1+1+3+1=6$$

- cost-to-goal for π_2 =(try to go through s_1) is:

$$0.9*(1+2+2) + 0.9*0.1*(1+2+2+2+2) + 0.9*0.1*0.1*(1+2+2+2+2+2+2) + \dots = 5.44\bar{4}$$

Expected Cost Formulation



- Optimal policy π^* :

minimizes the *expected cost-to-goal*

Given a policy, its value can be computed by solving a system of linear equations

expectation over outcomes

- expected cost-to-goal for π_1 =(go through s_4)

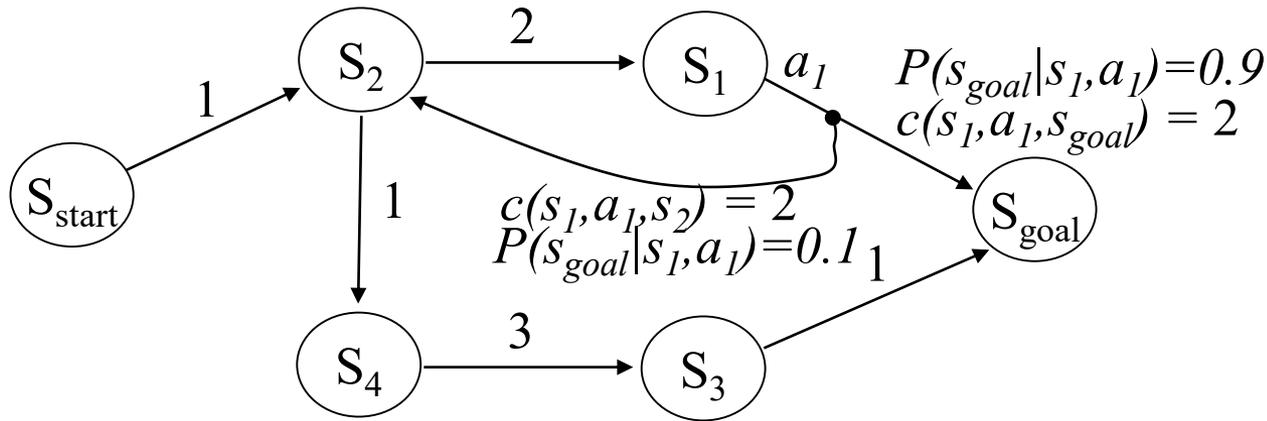
$$1+1+3+1=6$$

- cost-to-goal for π_2 =(try to go through s_1) is:

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How to compute it?

Expected Cost Formulation



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Given a policy, its value can be computed by solving a system of linear equations

- expected cost-to-goal for π_2 :

$$1+1+3+1=6$$

- cost-to-goal for π_2 =(try to go to S_1)

$$0.9*(1+2+2) + 0.9*0.1*(1+2+2+2+2) + 0.9*0.1^2*(1+2+2+2+2+2) + \dots = 5.444$$

expected cost-to-goal for π_2 :

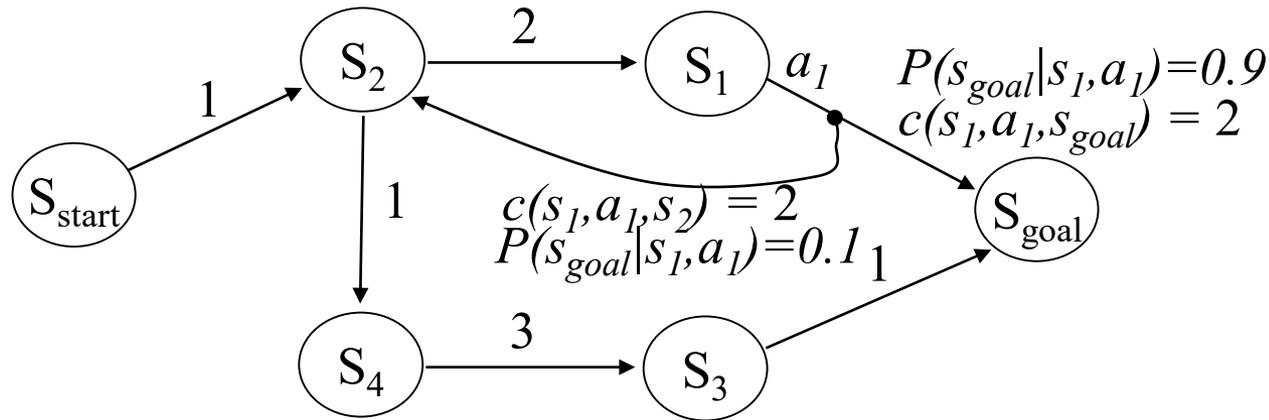
$$v(s_{start}) = 1 + v(s_2)$$

$$v(s_2) = 2 + v(s_1)$$

$$v(s_1) = 0.9*(2 + v(s_{goal})) + 0.1*(2 + v(s_2))$$

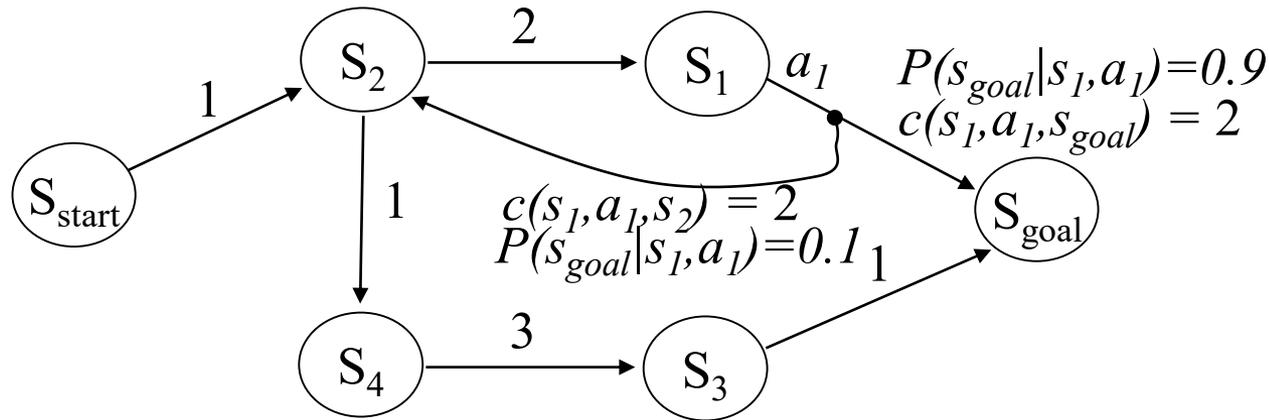
$$v(s_{goal}) = 0$$

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*In contrast,
optimal policy for minimax formulation
was $\pi_1 = (\text{go through } s_4)$*

What You Should Know...

- Expected cost formulation for solving MDPs
- How to compute the expected cost of a given policy
- Expected cost vs. minimax cost formulations