#### Markov chain

• A Markov chain is a special sort of belief network:



- Thus  $P(S_{t+1}|S_0,\ldots,S_t) = P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$ .
- Often  $S_t$  represents the state at time t. Intuitively  $S_t$  conveys all of the information about the history that can affect the future states.
- "The past is independent of the future given the present."

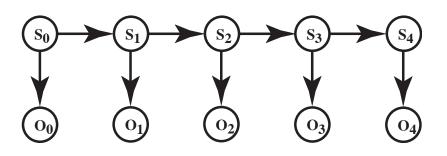


## Stationary Markov chain

- A stationary Markov chain is when for all t > 0, t' > 0,  $P(S_{t+1}|S_t) = P(S_{t'+1}|S_{t'})$ .
- We specify  $P(S_0)$  and  $P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$ .
  - Simple model, easy to specify
  - Often the natural model
  - The network can extend indefinitely

#### Hidden Markov Model

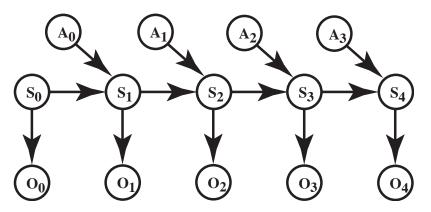
• A Hidden Markov Model (HMM) is a belief network:



- $P(S_0)$  specifies initial conditions
- $P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$  specifies the dynamics
- $P(O_t|S_t)$  specifies the sensor model

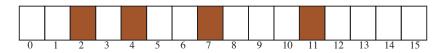
## Example: localization

- Suppose a robot wants to determine its location based on its actions and its sensor readings: Localization
- This can be represented by the augmented HMM:



### Example localization domain

Circular corridor, with 16 locations:



- Doors at positions: 2, 4, 7, 11.
- Noisy Sensors
- Stochastic Dynamics
- Robot starts at an unknown location and must determine where it is.

## Example Sensor Model

- P(Observe Door | At Door) = 0.8
- $P(Observe\ Door\ |\ Not\ At\ Door) = 0.1$

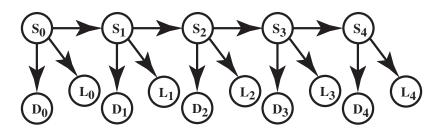
# Example Dynamics Model

- $P(loc_{t+1} = L|action_t = goRight \land loc_t = L) = 0.1$
- $P(loc_{t+1} = L + 1 | action_t = goRight \land loc_t = L) = 0.8$
- $P(loc_{t+1} = L + 2|action_t = goRight \land loc_t = L) = 0.074$
- $P(loc_{t+1} = L' | action_t = goRight \land loc_t = L) = 0.002$  for any other location L'.
  - ▶ All location arithmetic is modulo 16.
  - ▶ The action *goLeft* works the same but to the left.



#### Combining sensor information

 Example: we can combine information from a light sensor and the door sensor Sensor Fusion



 $S_t$  robot location at time t  $D_t$  door sensor value at time t $L_t$  light sensor value at time t