Intelligent Systems (AI-2)

Computer Science cpsc422, Lecture 2

Sep, 6, 2019

WAITLISTS INFO

https://www.cs.ubc.ca/students/undergrad/courses/waitlists

Lecture Overview

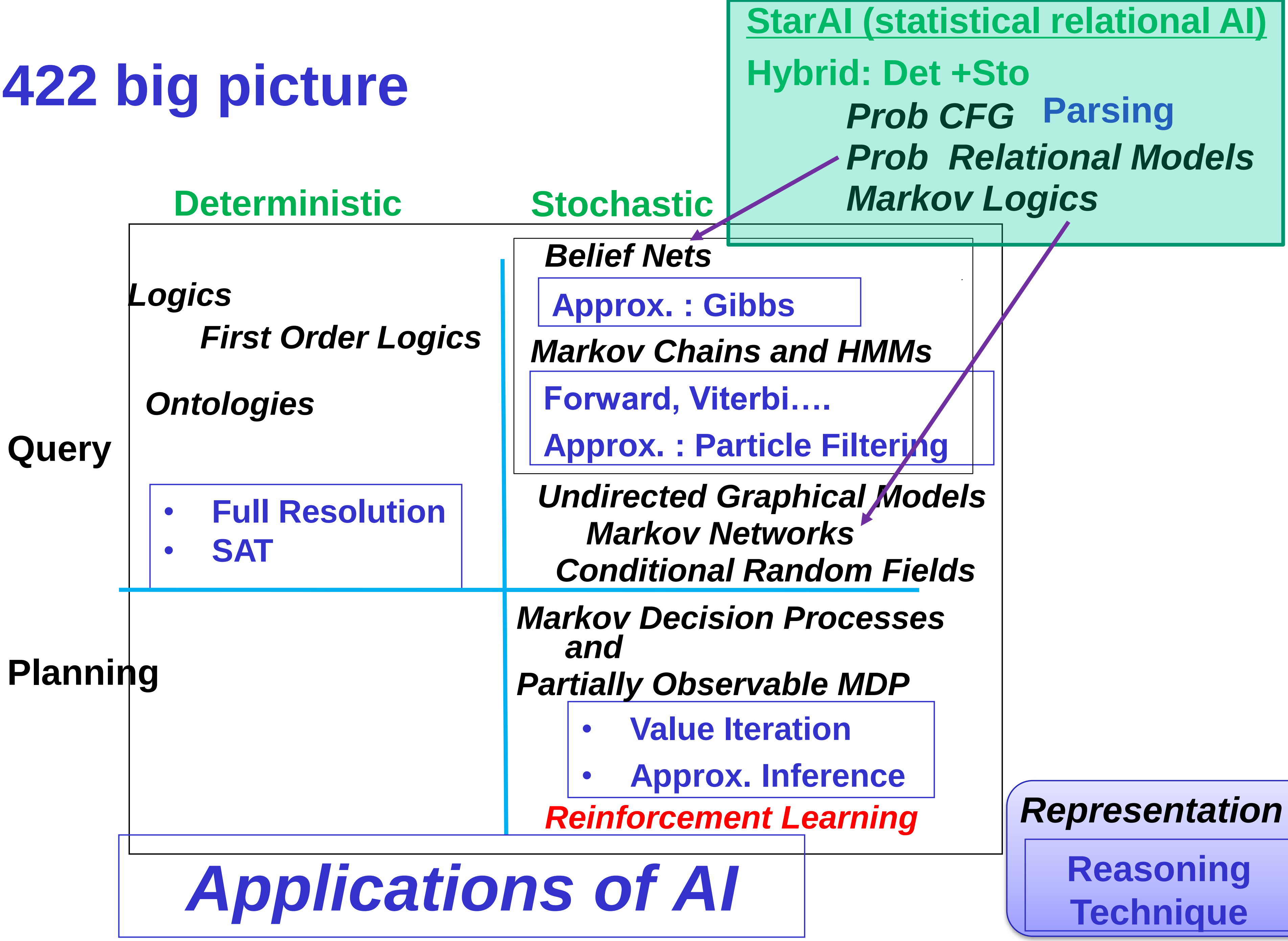
Value of Information and Value of Control

Recap Markov Chain

Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

- Formal Specification and example

422 big picture



StarAI (statistical relational AI)

Hybrid: Det +Sto

Prob CFG **Parsing**

Prob Relational Models

Markov Logics

Deterministic **Stochastic**

Query

Logics

First Order Logics

Ontologies

- **Full Resolution**
- **SAT**

Belief Nets

Approx. : Gibbs

Markov Chains and HMMs

Forward, Viterbi….

Approx. : Particle Filtering

Undirected Graphical Models

Markov Networks

Conditional Random Fields

Planning

Markov Decision Processes
and
Partially Observable MDP

- **Value Iteration**
- **Approx. Inference**

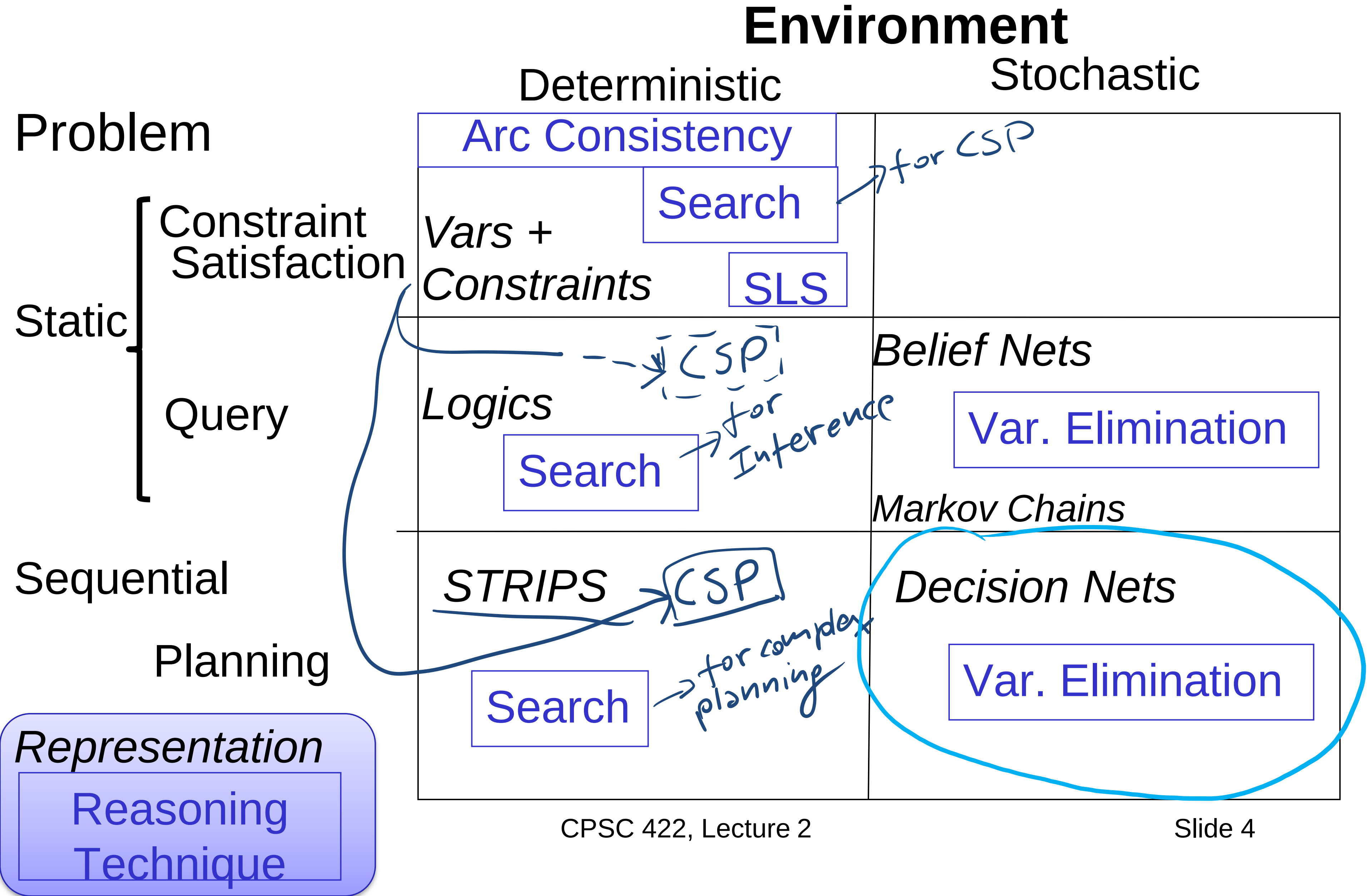
Reinforcement Learning

Applications of AI

Representation

Reasoning Technique

Cpsc 322 Big Picture



Environment

Deterministic

Stochastic

Problem

Static

Constraint Satisfaction

Vars + Constraints

Arc Consistency

Search

→ for CSP

SLS

Query

Logics

Search

→ CSP

→ for Inference

Belief Nets

Var. Elimination

Markov Chains

Sequential

Planning

STRIPS

→ CSP

Search

→ for complex planning

Decision Nets

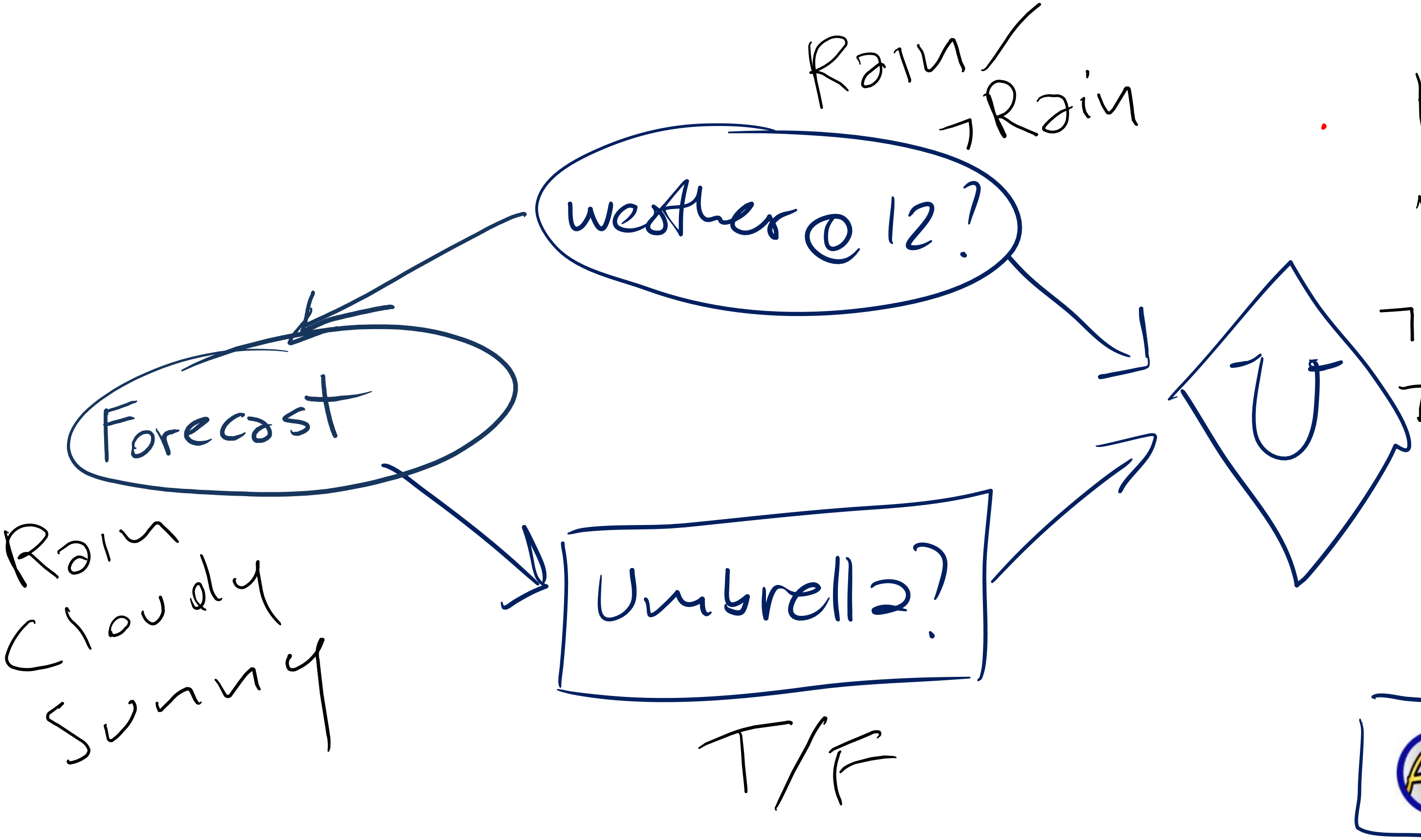
Var. Elimination

Representation

Reasoning Technique

Simple Decision Net

- Early in the morning. Shall I take my **umbrella** today? (I'll have to go for a long walk at noon)
- Relevant Random Variables?



R	T	....
R	F	0
¬R	T	....
¬R	F	100

Polices for Umbrella Problem

- A **policy** specifies what an agent should do under each circumstance (for each decision, consider the parents of the decision node)

In the *Umbrella* case:

D_1 ? T F

pD_1 Rainy Cloudy Sunny

One possible Policy

→ R	T	F	T …
→ C	T	F	T …
→ S	F	F	T …

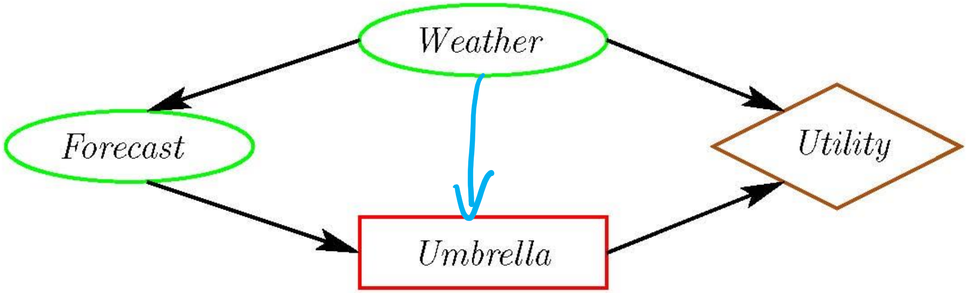
3 policies

How many policies?

2^3

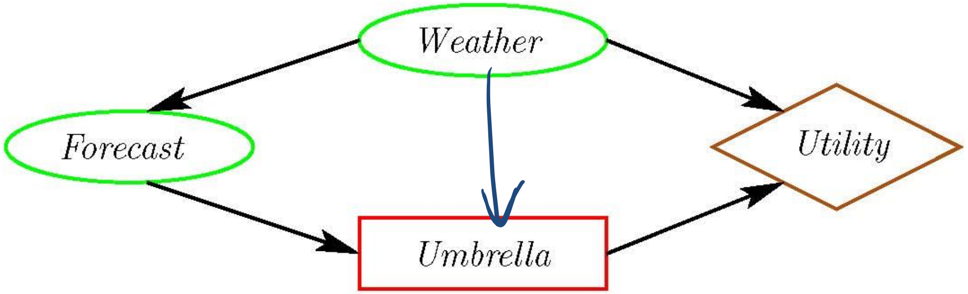
$\boxed{|D|^{|pD|}}$

Value of Information



- Early in the morning. I listen to the **weather forecas**t, shall I take my **umbrella** today? (I'll have to go for a long walk **at noon**)
- What would help the agent make a better *Umbrella* decision?

Value of Information



- The value of information of a random variable *X* for decision *D* is: $EU(\text{knowing } X) - EU(\text{not knowing } X)$

the utility of the network with an arc from *X* to *D* **minus** the utility of the network without the arc.

- Intuitively:
  - The value of information is always ≥ 0
  - It is positive only if the agent changes its policy

Value of Information (cont.)

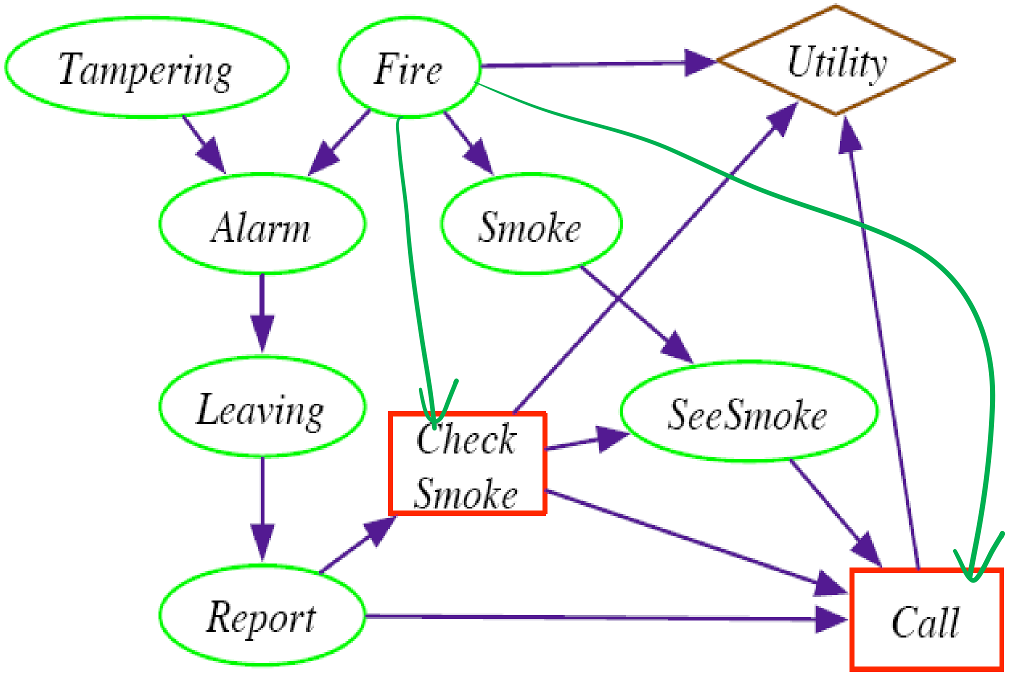
- The value of information provides a bound on how much you should be prepared to pay for a sensor. How much is a **perfect** weather forecast worth?

i.e., expected utility of optimal decision

- Original maximum expected utility: 77
- Maximum expected utility when we know Weather: 91
- Better forecast is worth at most: 14

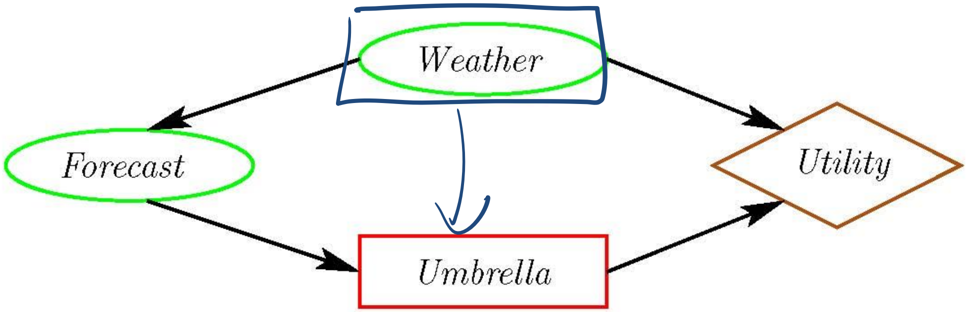
Value of Information

- The value of information provides a bound on how much you should be prepared to pay for a sensor. How much is a **perfect** fire sensor worth?



- Original maximum expected utility: -22.6
- Maximum expected utility when we know Fire: -2
- Perfect fire sensor is worth: 20.6

Value of Control



- What would help the agent to make an even better *Umbrella* decision? To maximize its utility.

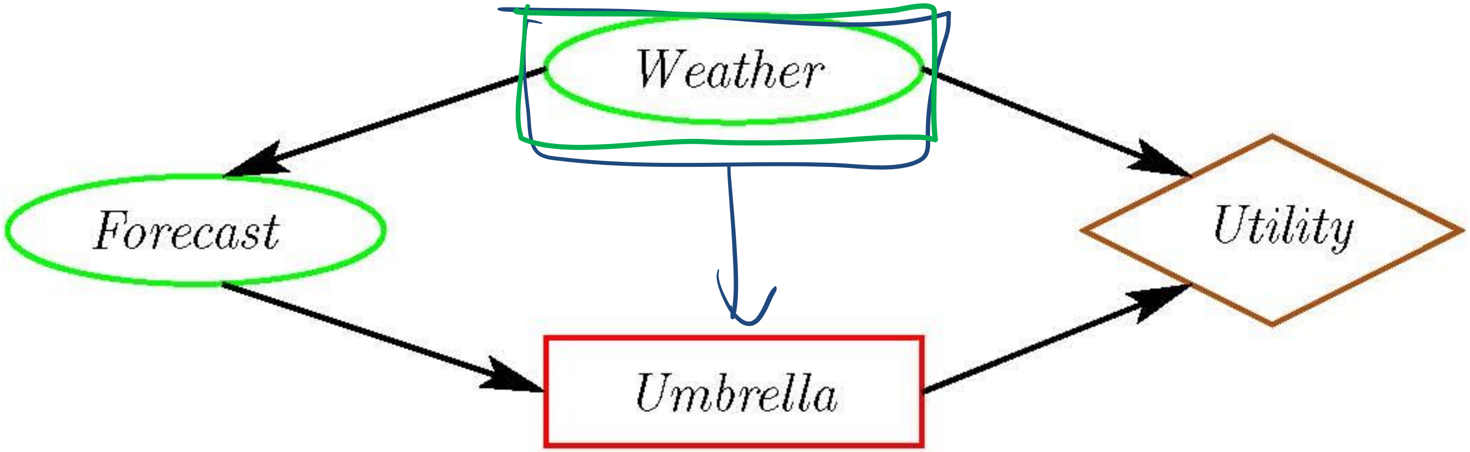
Weather	Umbrella	Value
Rain	true	70
Rain	false	0
noRain	true	20
noRain	false	100

- The value of control of a variable *X* is :

the utility of the network when you make X a decision variable **minus** the utility of the network when X is a random variable.

Value of Control

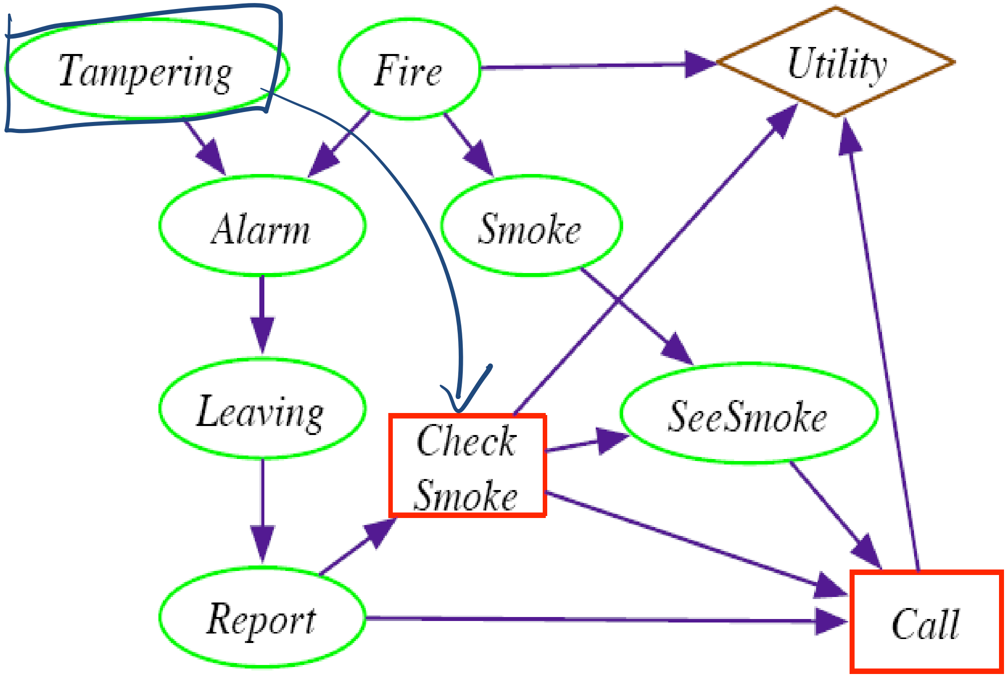
- What if we could control the weather?



- Original maximum expected utility: 77
- Maximum expected utility when we control the weather: 100
- Value of control of the weather: 23

Value of Control

- What if we control Tampering?



- Original maximum expected utility: -22.6
- Maximum expected utility when we control the Tampering: -20.7
- Value of control of Tampering: 1.9
- Let's take a look at the optimal policy
- Conclusion: do not tamper with fire alarms!

Lecture Overview

Value of Information and Value of Control

Recap Markov Chain

Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

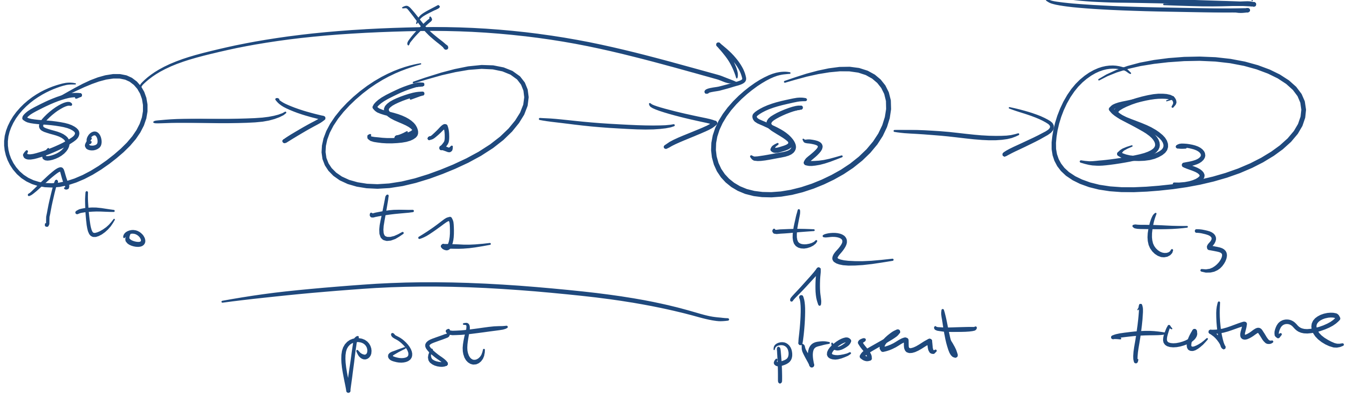
- Formal Specification and example

Lecture Overview (from my 322)

- **Recap**
- **Temporal Probabilistic Models**
- Start Markov Models
  - **Markov Chain**
  - Markov Chains in Natural Language Processing

Simplest Possible DBN

- One random variable for each time slice: let's assume S_t represents the state at time t. with domain $\{\boxed{\underline{v_1 \dots v_n}}\}$

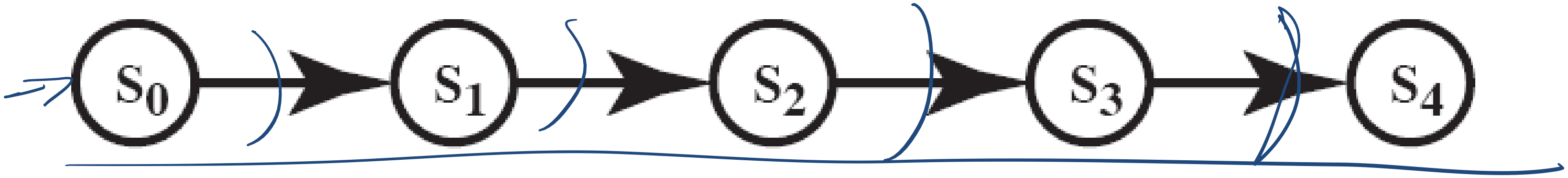


- Each random variable depends only on the previous one
- Thus $P(S_{t+1} \mid S_0 \cdots S_t) = P(\underline{S_{t+1}} \mid \underline{S_t})$

- Intuitively S_t conveys all of the information about the history that can affect the future states.
- "The future is independent of the past given the present."

Simplest Possible DBN (cont')

$P(S_4 | S_3)$



- How many CPTs do we need to specify?

4 $P(S_1 | S_0)$ $P(S_2 | S_1)$ etc.

A. *1*

C . *2*

D. *3*

[✓ **B.** *4*]

- *Stationary process assumption:* the mechanism that regulates how state variables change overtime is stationary, that is it can be described by a single transition model
- $P(S_t|S_{t-1})$ is the same for all t

Stationary Markov Chain (SMC)

A stationary Markov Chain : for all t >0

- $P\,(S_{t+1}|\,S_0,\ldots,S_t) = P\,(S_{t+1}|S_t)$ and Markov assumption
- $P\,(S_{t\,+1}|S_t)$ is the same stationary

So we only need to specify?

[✓ **A.** $P\,(S_{t\,+1}\,|S_t)$ and $P\,(S_0)$]

B. $P\,(S_0)$

C . $P\,(S_{t\,+1}|S_t)$

D. $P\,(S_t\,|S_{t+1}\,)$

Stationary Markov Chain (SMC)

A stationary Markov Chain : for all t >0

- $P(S_{t+1} | S_0, \ldots, S_t) = P(S_{t+1} | S_t)$ and Markov assumption
- $P(S_{t+1} | S_t)$ is the same stationary

We only need to 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 ←
- Variations of SMC are at the core of most Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications! also used in the PageRank algo (used by Google to rank web pages)

Stationary Markov-Chain: Example

Domain of variable S_i is {t , q, p, a, h, e}

t	.6
q	.4
p	0
a	0
h	0
e	

Probability of initial state $P(S_0)$

Stochastic Transition Matrix $P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$

Which of these two is a possible STM?

S_{t+1}

S_t	t	q	p	a	h	e
t	0	.3	0	.3	.4	0
q	.4	0	.6	0	0	0
p	0	0	1	0	0	0
a	0	0	.4	.6	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	0	1
e	1	0	0	0	0	0

S_{t+1}

S_t	t	q	p	a	h	e
t	1	0	0	0	0	0
q	0	1	0	0	0	0
p	.3	0	1	0	0	0
a	0	0	0	1	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	0	1
e	0	0	0	.2	0	1

$\Sigma > 1$

[✓ **A.** Left one only]

B. *Right one only*

C . *Both*

D. *None*

Stationary Markov-Chain: Example

Domain of variable S_i is {t , q, p, a, h, e}

six possible values

We only need to specify…

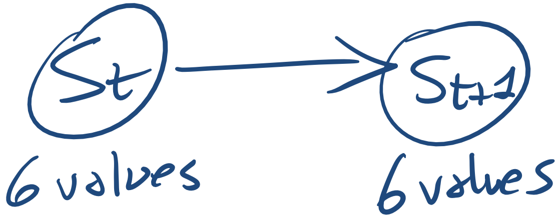
$P(S_0)$

Probability of initial state

t	.6
q	.4
p	0
a	0
h	0
e	0

Stochastic Transition Matrix

$P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$



S_{t+1}

S_t

	t	q	p	a	h	e
t	0	.3	0	.3	.4	0
q	.4	0	.6	0	0	0
p	0	0	1	0	0	0
a	0	0	.4	.6	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	0	1
e	1	0	0	0	0	0

. . .

$\leftarrow P(S_{t+1}|S_t=q)$

$\leftarrow P(S_{t+1}|S_t=p)$

. . .

. . .

. .

Markov-Chain: Inference

Probability of a sequence of states $S_0 \ldots S_T$

$P(S_0,\ldots,S_T) = P(S_0)\, P(S_1|S_0)\, P(S_2|S_1) \ldots\ldots$

$P(u,e,e) \rightarrow$

$P(S_0)$

t	.6
q	.4
p	0
a	0
h	0
e	0

$P(S_{t+1}|S_t)$

	t	q	p	a	h	e
t	0	.3	0	.3	.4	0
q	.4	0	.6	0	0	0
p	0	0	1	0	0	0
a	0	0	.4	.6	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	0	1
e	1	0	0	0	0	0

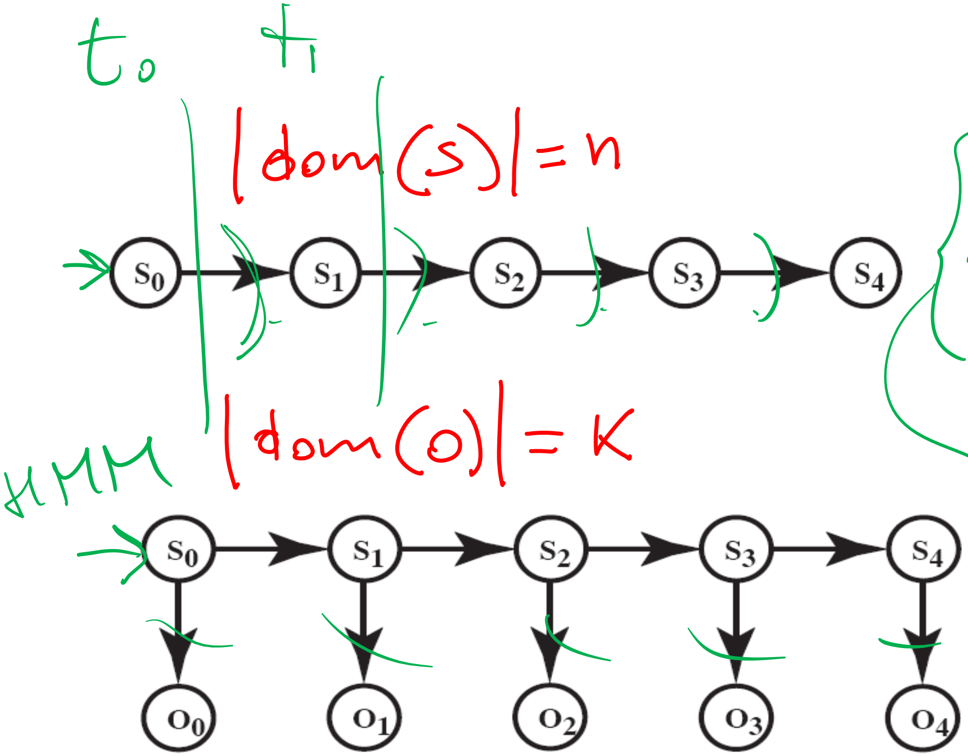
Example:

$P(t, q, p) =$

$P(t) * P(q|t) * P(p|q)$

$.6 \times .3 \times .6 = .108$

Recap: Markov Models



Tables

$P(S_0)$ 1:n

$P(S_{t+1} | S_t)$ n:n

$P(O_t | S_t)$ n:K

Lecture Overview

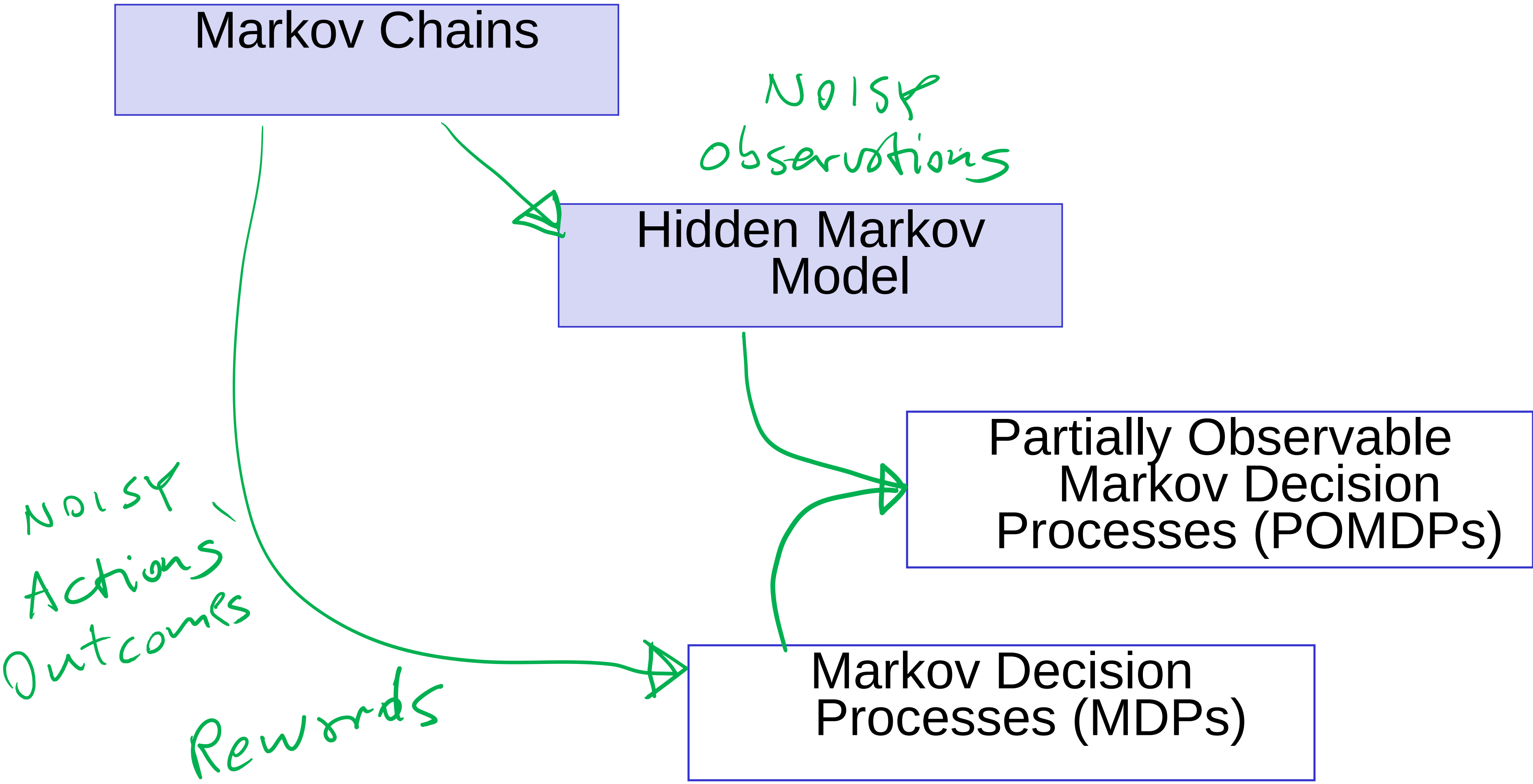
Value of Information and Value of Control

Recap Markov Chain

Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

- Formal Specification and example

Markov Models



Markov Chains

Noisy observations

Hidden Markov Model

Partially Observable Markov Decision Processes (POMDPs)

Noisy Actions' Outcomes

Rewards

Markov Decision Processes (MDPs)

Combining ideas for Stochastic planning

- What is a key limitation of decision networks?

Represent (and optimize) only a fixed number of decisions

- What is an advantage of Markov models?

The network can extend indefinitely

Goal: represent (and optimize) an indefinite sequence of decisions

Decision Processes

Often an agent needs to go beyond a fixed set of decisions – Examples?

- Would like to have an **ongoing decision process**

Infinite horizon problems: process does not stop

Robot surviving on planet, Monitoring Nuc. Plant, ...

Indefinite horizon problem: the agent does not know when the process may stop

reaching location

Finite horizon: the process must end at a give time N

in N steps

How can we deal with indefinite/infinite Decision processes?

We make the same two assumptions we made for….

The action outcome depends only on the current state

Markov

Let S_t be the state at time t …

$P(S_{t+1} | S_t, A_t, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1} \ldots)$

$P(S_{t+1} | S_t, A_t)$

The process is *stationary*…

the same for all t

We also need a more flexible specification for the utility. How?

- Defined based on a reward/punishment *R(s)* that the agent receives in each state *s*

$S_0 \; S_1 \ldots \ldots S_n$

e.g. $\sum \; r_0 \; r_1 \ldots \ldots r_n$

MDP: formal specification

For an MDP you specify:

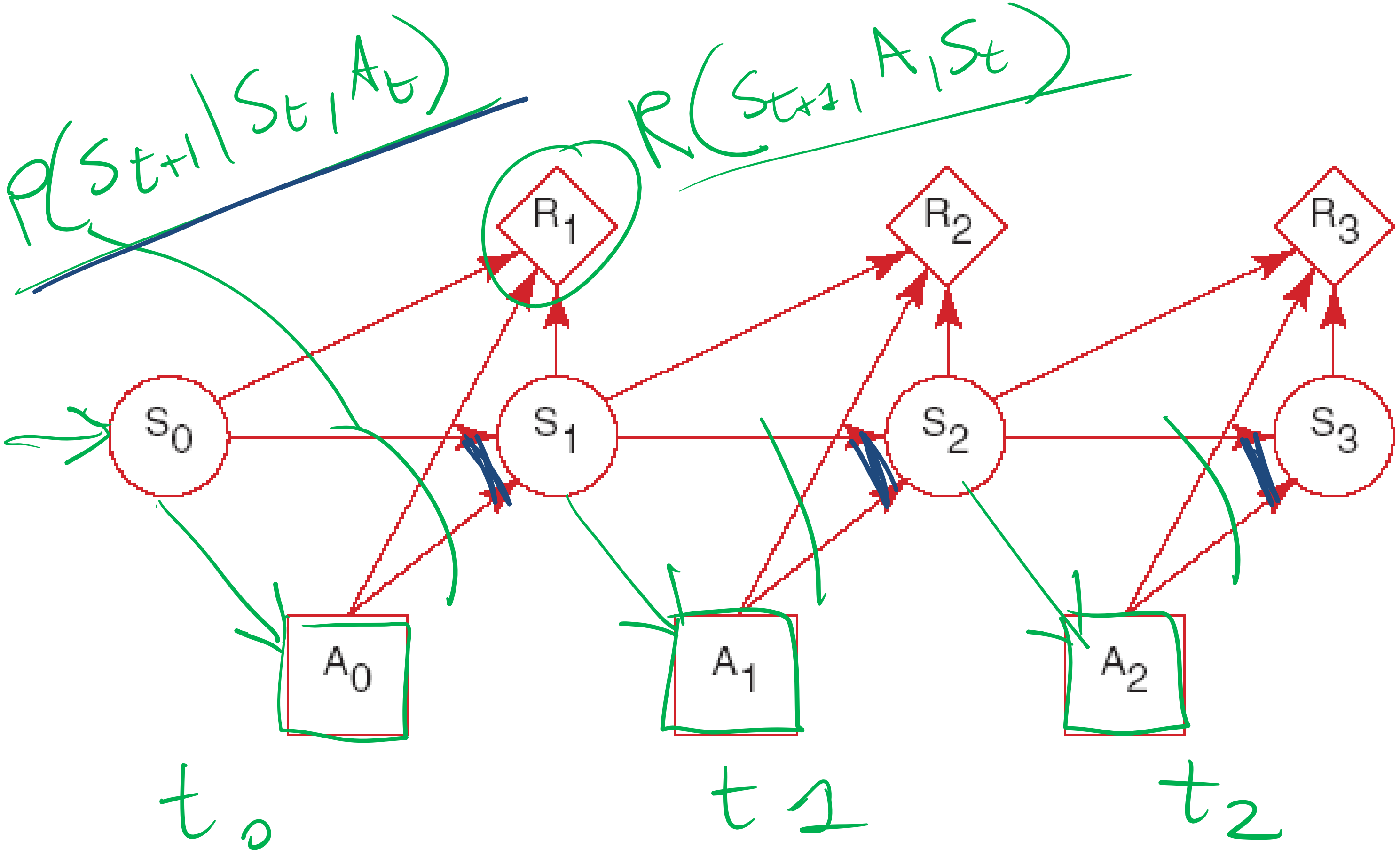
- set S of states and set A of actions
- the process' dynamics (or ***transition model***)

  $P(S_{t+1}|S_t, A_t)$
- The **reward function**
  - $R(s)$ is used when the reward depends only on the state **s** and not on how the agent got there
  - More complex $R(s, a, s')$ describing the reward that the agent receives when it performs action a in state s and ends up in state s'
- **Absorbing/stopping/terminal state** ← S_{ab}

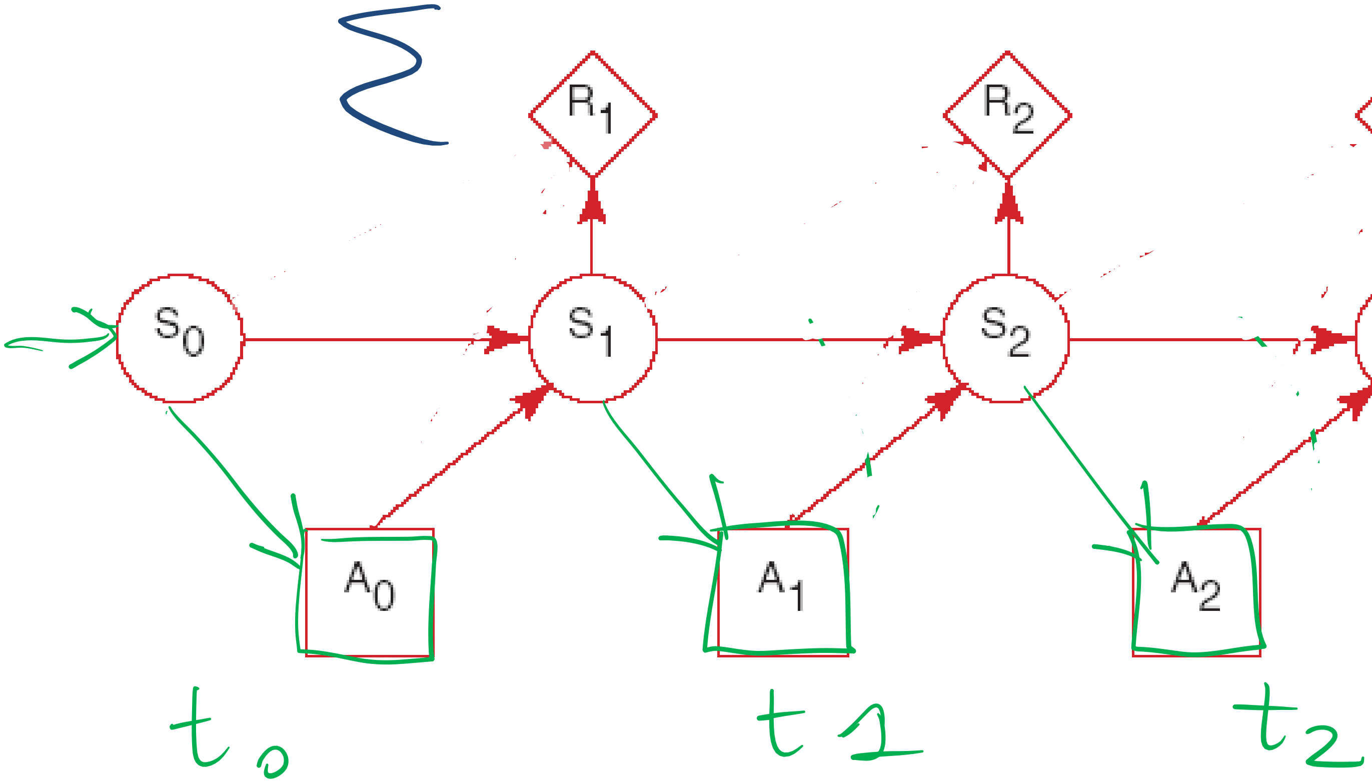
for all action $P(S_{ab} | a, S_{ab}) = 1$ $R(S_{ab}, a, S_{ab}) = 0$

MDP graphical specification

Basically a MDP is a Markov Chain augmented with actions and rewards/values



When Rewards only depend on the state



Summary Decision Processes: MDPs

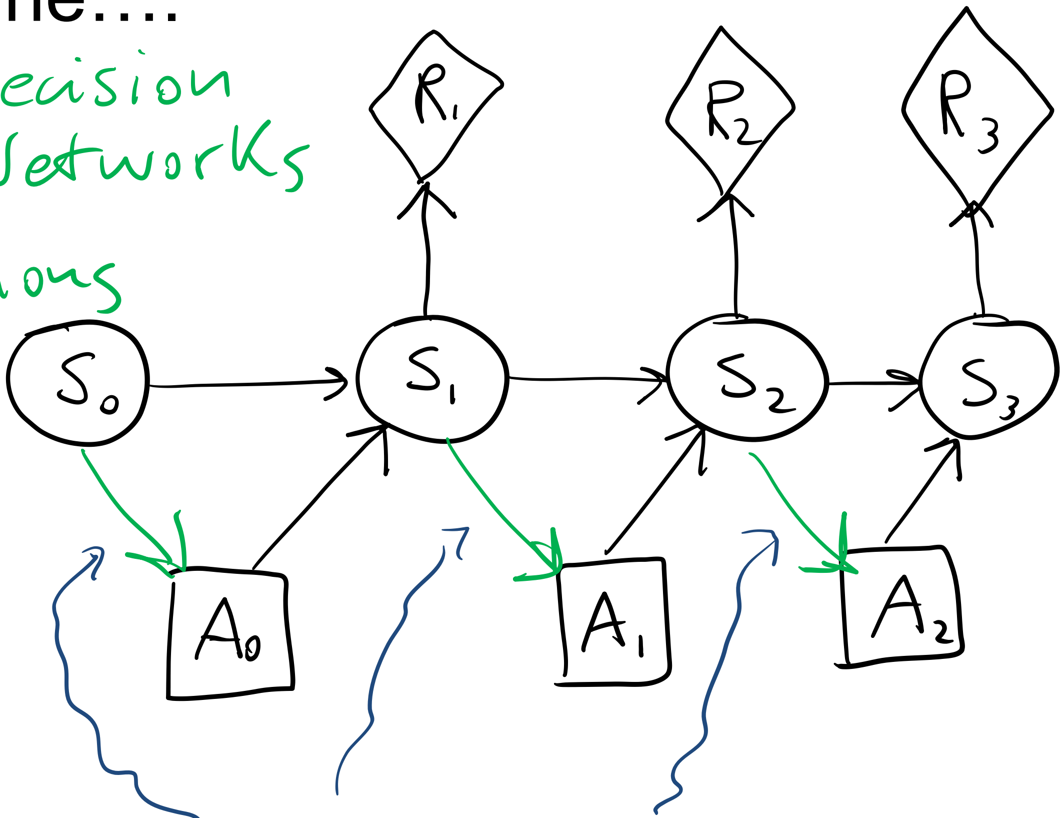
To manage an ongoing (indefinite… infinite) decision process, we combine….

Markov Chains & Decision Networks

Markovian

Stationary

Assumptions



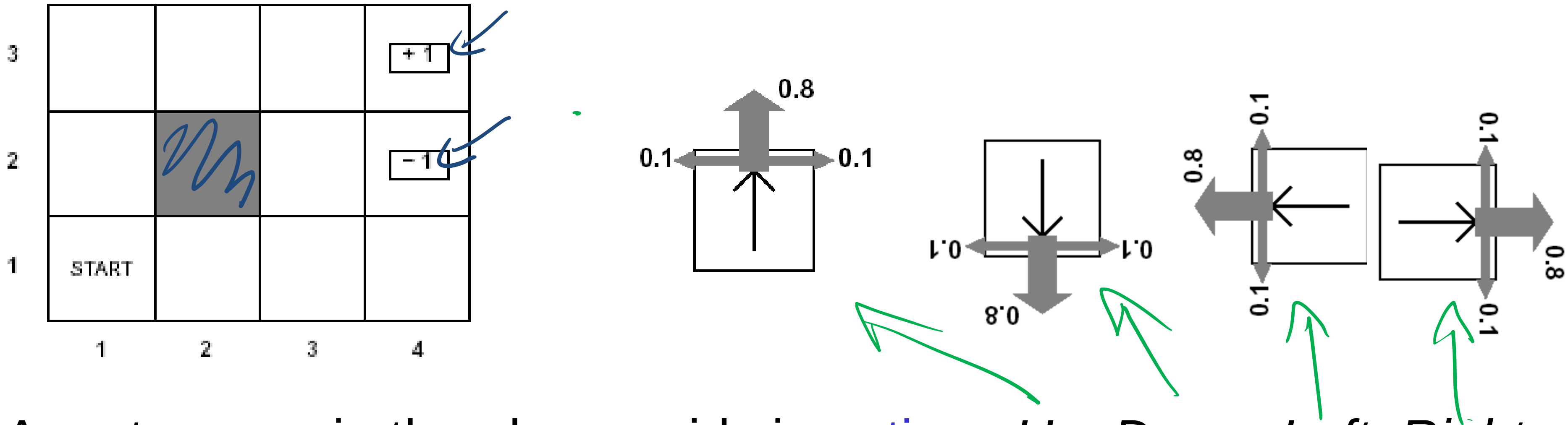
Utility not just at the end

BUT

Sequence of rewards

Fully Observable

Example MDP: Scenario and Actions



Agent moves in the above grid via actions *Up, Down, Left, Right*

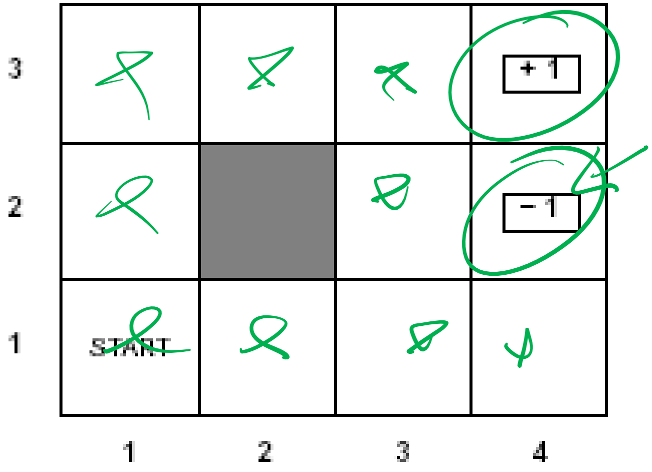
Each action has:

- 0.8 probability to reach its intended effect
- 0.1 probability to move at right angles of the intended direction
- If the agents bumps into a wall, it stays there

How many states? 11 11 12

There are two terminal states (3,4) and (2,4)

Example MDP: Rewards



$$R(s) = \begin{cases} -0.04 & \text{(small penalty) for nonterminal states} \\ \pm 1 & \text{for terminal states} \end{cases}$$

Learning Goals for today's class

You can:

- Define and compute Value of Information and Value of Control in a decision network
- Effectively represent indefinite/infinite decision processes with a Markov Decision Process (MDP)
- Compute the probability distribution on states given a sequence of actions in an MDP
- Define a policy for an MDP

TODO for Mon

- Read textbook 9.4
- Read textbook 9.5
  - 9.5.1 Value of a Policy

  - 9.5.2 Value of an Optimal Policy
  - 9.5.3 Value Iteration

CPSC 322 Review “Exam”

https://forms.gle/SpQwrXfonTZrVf4P7

Based on CPSC 322 material

- Logic
- Uncertainty
- Decision Theory

Review material (e.g., 322 slides from 2017):

https://www.cs.ubc.ca/~carenini/TEACHING/CPSC322-17S/index.html