

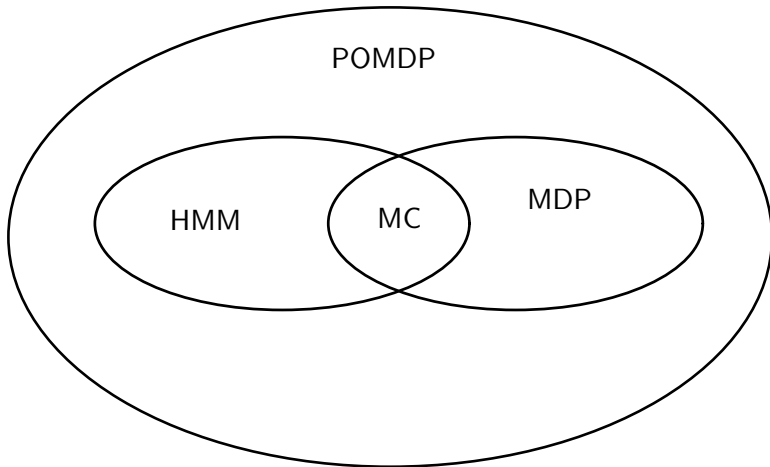
## Easy strategies in complex games

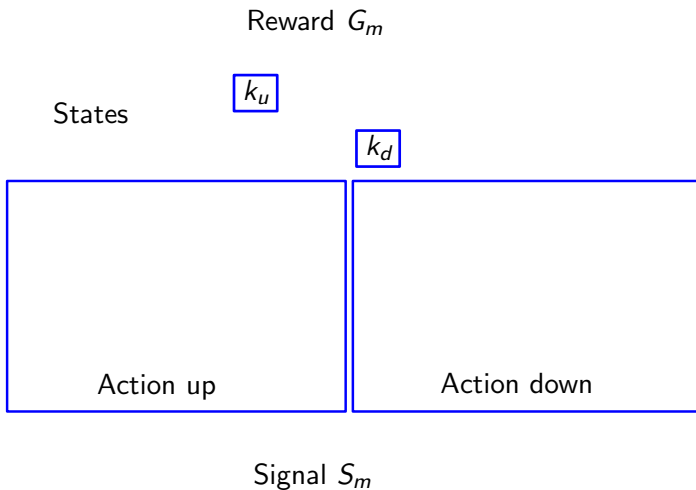
Finite memory strategies in POMDPs with  
long-run average objective

K. Chatterjee<sup>1</sup>   **R. Saona**<sup>1</sup>   B. Ziliotto<sup>2</sup>

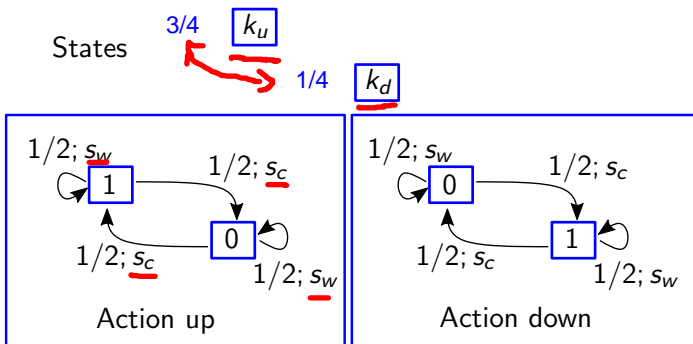
<sup>1</sup>IST Austria

<sup>2</sup>CEREMADE, CNRS, Université Paris Dauphine, PSL Research Institute



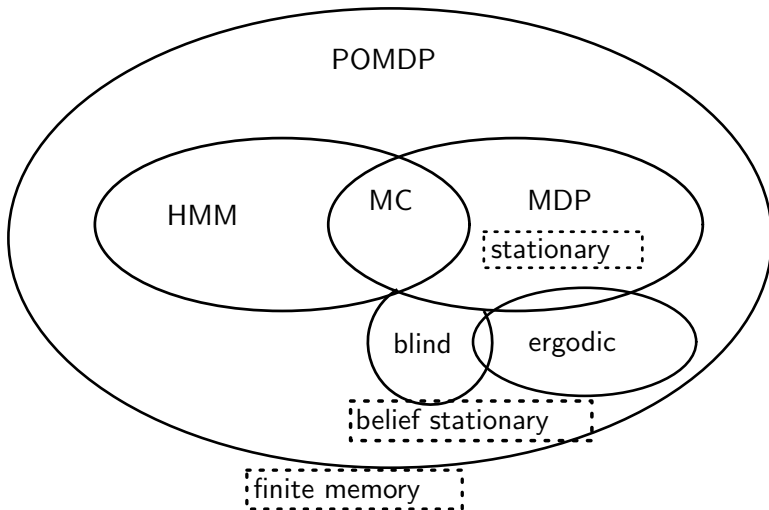


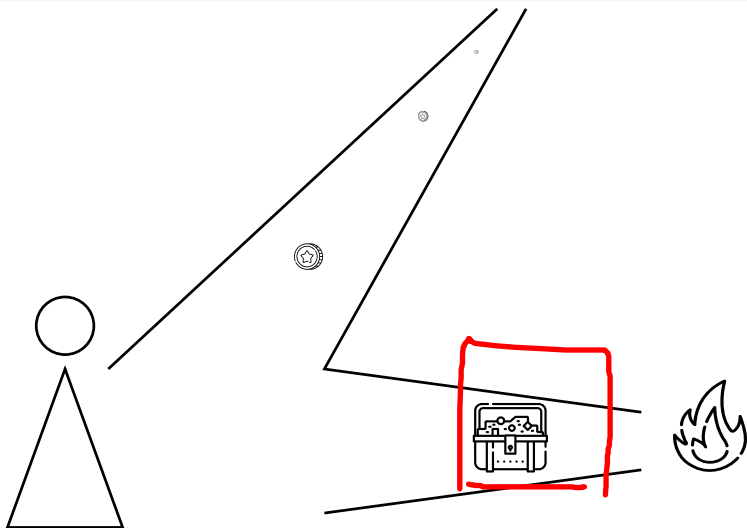
### Reward $G_m$



### Signal $S_m$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_\infty(p_1) &:= \sup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{E}_\sigma^{p_1} \left( \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{E}_\sigma^{p_1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m \right) \\
 &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} v_\lambda = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{E}_\sigma^{p_1} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda(1-\lambda)^{m-1} G_m \right)
 \end{aligned}$$





## Approximation.

$$|v - v_{\infty}(p_1)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

This is impossible.

## Lower bound.

$$\underline{(v_n)} \nearrow v_{\infty}(p_1).$$

Our result.

## Upper bound.

$$(v_n) \searrow v_{\infty}(p_1).$$

This is impossible.

## Continuity(?).

$$v_{\infty}(p_1) = F(\underline{\text{rewards}}, \underline{\text{transitions}}).$$

Continuous with respect to rewards and lower semi-continuous with respect to transitions.



## Most recent history.

Are last actions and signals enough to approximate the value?

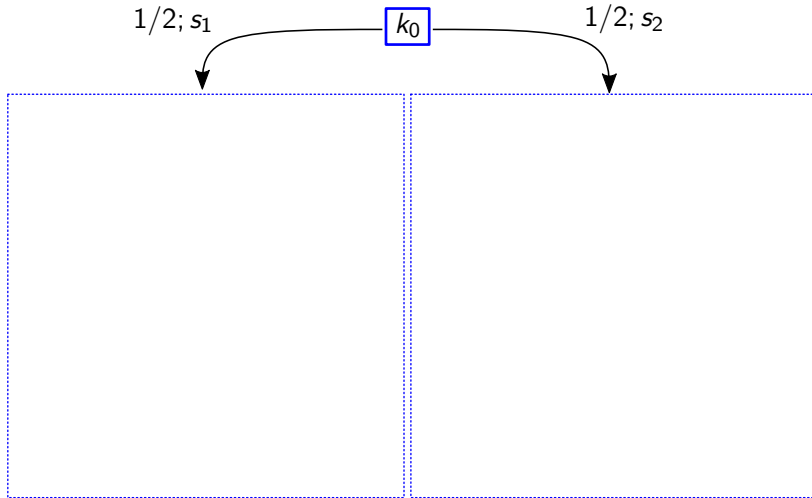
No in general, but it is enough in blind MDP

## Other objectives.

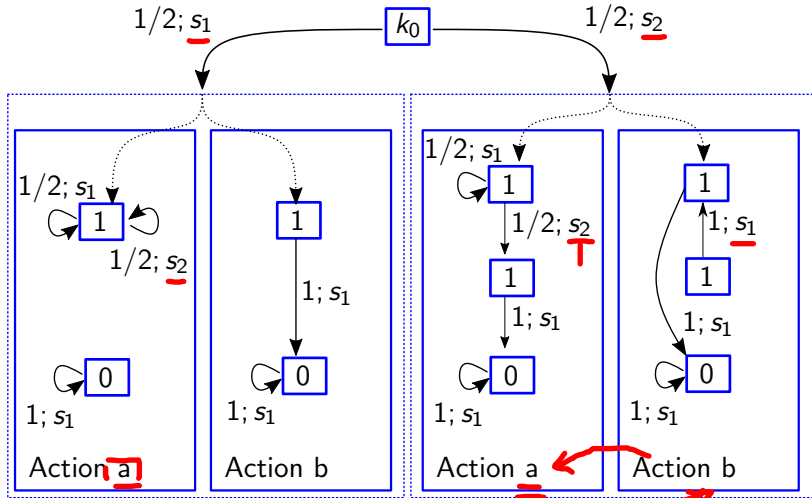
Consider the lim sup:

$$w_\infty := \sup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{E}_\sigma^{p_1} \left( \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m \right)$$

Finite memory is not enough

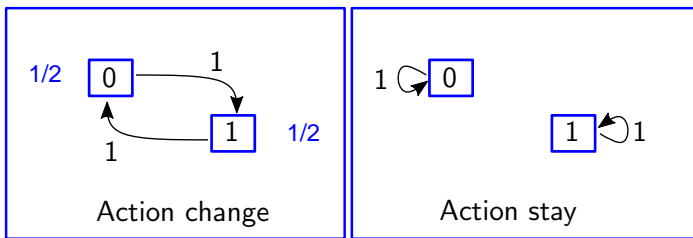


**Property.** We need to recall the first signal to play  $\epsilon$ -optimally.



**Property.** We need to recall the first signal to play  $\epsilon$ -optimally.

## Blind MDP



$$\mathbb{E}_\sigma^{P_1} \left( \underline{\lim \sup}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m \right)$$

$$\sigma = (wait)^{2^{0^2}} (change)(wait)^{2^{1^2}} \dots (change)(\underline{wait})^{2^{N^2}} \dots$$



## Continuity.

$$v_{\infty}(p_1) = F(\text{rewards, transitions}).$$

Is  $v_{\infty}$  continuous with respect to transitions?

## Belief partition.

$$v_{\infty}(p_1) = \sup_{\sigma \in \text{??}} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma}^{p_1} \left( \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m \right).$$

Do belief partition strategies have this property?



## Decidability.

Is there a class of POMDPs which is decidable?

## Probability objective.

$$w_{\infty}(p_1; \gamma) = \sup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{P}_{\sigma}^{p_1} \left( \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n G_m > \gamma \right).$$

Do finite-memory strategies approximate the value?

## Reference.

This presentation is based in the following paper:

K. Chatterjee, R. Saona and B. Ziliotto.

The Complexity of POMDPs with Long-run Average Objectives.

*arXiv preprint, abs/1904.13360*, 2020.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.13360>