

**CARLETON UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**WINTER 2019**

**COMP 5005**

**Assignment III**

**Due Feb. 14, 2019**

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Consider the following 2-action automaton:

The automaton has three states  $\{\phi_i \mid i=0,1,2\}$ .

The automaton has two actions  $\{\alpha_i \mid i=1,2\}$ .

The F function is defined as follows:

- (i) If the automaton is in  $\phi_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ), on being rewarded it stays in  $\phi_i$  with probability 'a'. It goes to  $\phi_j$  ( $j \neq i$ ) with a probability 'b', and goes to  $\phi_0$  otherwise.
- (ii) If the automaton is in  $\phi_0$ , on being rewarded it stays in  $\phi_0$  with probability 'a' and goes to  $\phi_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ) with equal probability, otherwise.
- (iii) If the automaton is in  $\phi_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ), on being penalized it goes to  $\phi_j$  ( $j \neq i$ ) with probability 'a', stays in  $\phi_i$  with a probability 'b', and goes to  $\phi_0$  otherwise.
- (iv) If the automaton is in  $\phi_0$ , on being penalized it stays in  $\phi_0$  with probability 'a' and goes to  $\phi_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ) with equal probability otherwise.

The G function is defined as follows:

If the automaton is in state  $\phi_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ) it chooses action  $\alpha_i$  with probability 1. If it is in  $\phi_0$  it chooses both the actions with probability 0.5.

- (a) Describe the automaton pictorially and using the  $F^0$ ,  $F^1$  and G matrices.
- (b) Describe an equivalent automaton for which the output matrix is deterministic. (Does this machine have to have 6 states???) Note that you must define the new machine, by specifying its states, and its F and G functions. Do this by describing the automaton pictorially and using matrices.
- (c) Write down the  $F^{\sim}$  matrix of the old automaton with 'a'=0.3 and 'b'=0.6, when it interacts with an environment (0.3, 0.7). If  $\Pi(0) = [0.3, 0.35, 0.35]$ , what are  $P(0)$ ,  $\Pi(1)$  and  $P(1)$  ?
- (d) Write down the  $F^{\sim}$  matrix of the new automaton under the identical conditions of (c) above. For this machine show that  $P(0)$  and  $P(1)$  are exactly as in the above case.