Q Learning

Consider the grid-world given below and an agent (yellow) moving using these actions: N-North, W-West, E-East, S-South. Rewards are only awarded for reaching one of the terminal states (green and red). Assume discount factor $\gamma = 1$ for all calculations.



The agent starts from the top left corner and you are given the following episodes from runs of the agent through this grid-world. Each line in an Episode is a tuple containing $(s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}, r_{t+1})$, where t denotes time (iteration) in a training episode.

Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Episode 4	Episode 5
(1,3), S, (1,2), 0				
(1,2), E, (2,2), 0				
(2,2), E, (3,2), 0	(2,2), N, (2,3), -10			
(3,2), S, (3,1), 100	(3,2), S, (3,1), 100	(3,2), N, (3,3), 140	(3,2), N, (3,3), 140	

Q-learning is an on-line method for learning optimal Q-values in MDP, used in the case of unknown rewards with transitional models. The initial values of the Q function are zero and are updated using the following formulae::

 $Q(s_t, a_t) = Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha(\operatorname{trial}_{t,t+1} - Q(s_t, a_t))$

$$\operatorname{trial}_{t,t+1} = r_{t+1} + \gamma \max Q(s_{t+1}, a)$$

and γ is discount factor and α is learning rate. For following values Q and upper episodes find out *first* episode and *iteration* (t), when value Q will be non zero. Write it in form E:2, t:3 - in the 2nd episode and 3rd iteration.

Q((1,2), E) =_____ Q((2,2), E) =_____ Q((3,2), S) =_____