

# A Polynomial All Outcomes Determinization for Probabilistic Planning

Thomas Keller & Patrick Eyerich  
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

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Polynomial  
All Outcomes  
Determinization

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Probabilistic  
Planning

Determinization

FNF-based  
Determinization

Evaluation

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## Definition: Probabilistic Planning Task

A **probabilistic planning task** is a 4-tuple  $\langle V, s_0, S_*, O \rangle$ , with:

- $V$ , a set of finite-domain **state variables**  $v$  with domain  $D_v$ ,
- $s_0$ , the **initial state**,
- $S_*$ , the **goal formula**, and
- $O$ , a set of **probabilistic operators**  $o = \langle \text{pre}(o), \text{eff}(o), c(o) \rangle$  with **precondition**  $\text{pre}(o)$ , **effect**  $\text{eff}(o)$  and **cost**  $c(o) \in \mathbb{N}$ .

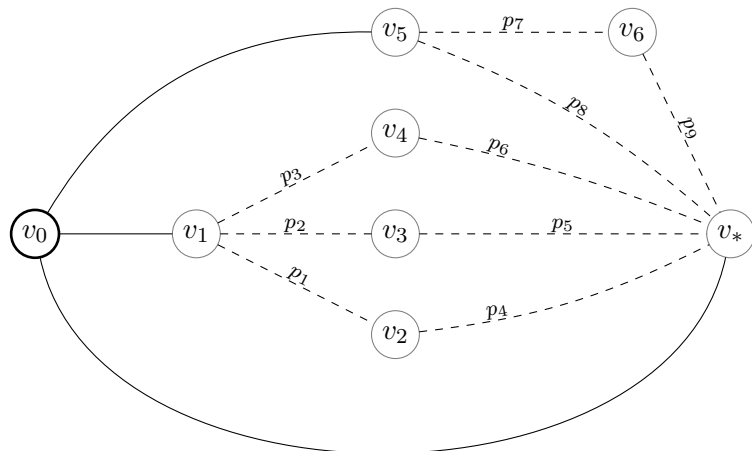
A **state** is an assignment of all state variables  $v \in V$ .

Effects may consist of any combination of:

- Empty Effect ( $\top$ )
- Atomic Effect ( $v \leftarrow \text{val}$ )
- Conjunctive Effect ( $e_1 \wedge e_2$ )
- Conditional Effect ( $c \triangleright e$ )
- Probabilistic Effect ( $p_1 e_1 \mid \dots \mid p_n e_n$ )

An effect without probabilistic effects is called **deterministic**.

# Example: Canadian Traveler's Problem (CTP)



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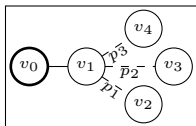
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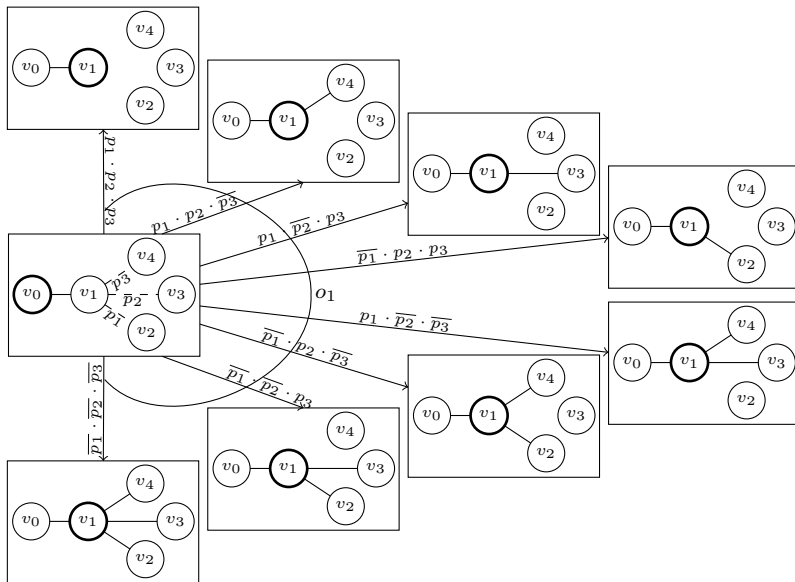
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# Example: Part of the State Transition System



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Determinizations are useful in probabilistic planning:

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Determinizations are useful in probabilistic planning:

- To plan on the determinized task, combined with **replanning** if unexpected outcome occurs (e.g. FF-Replan).

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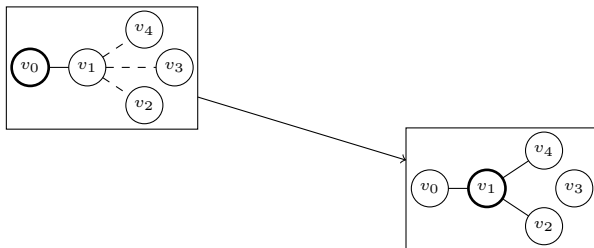
- To plan on the determinized task, combined with **replanning** if unexpected outcome occurs (e.g. FF-Replan).
- To plan on the determinized task and use the result as a **heuristic** for, e.g. LAO\*.
- To enable the use of **heuristics from classical planning** for, e.g. LAO\*.

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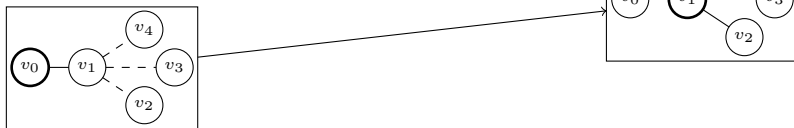
- To plan on the determinized task, combined with **replanning** if unexpected outcome occurs (e.g. FF-Replan).
- To plan on the determinized task and use the result as a **heuristic** for, e.g. LAO\*.
- To enable the use of **heuristics from classical planning** for, e.g. LAO\*.
- To give UCT an **initial guidance**, as e.g. in PROST.

- Single Outcome Determinization
  - One deterministic operator per probabilistic operator (e.g. the most likely outcome).
  - Task in determinization potentially unsolvable.

# Example: Single Outcome Determinization

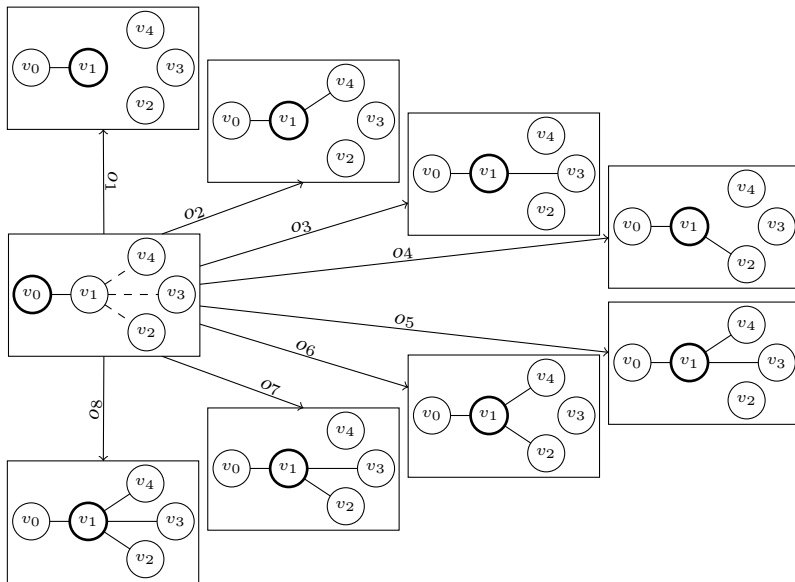


# Example: Single Outcome Determinization



- Single Outcome Determinization
  - One deterministic operator per probabilistic operator (e.g. the most likely outcome).
  - Task in determinization potentially unsolvable.
- All Outcomes Determinization:
  - All potential outcomes in determinization.
  - Solution preserving.
  - Might lead to exponentially many operators.

# Example: 1ND-based All Outcomes Determinization



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- Conjunctions of probabilistic effects lead to **exponential** blowup in all outcomes determinization.
- **Split** operators such that parallel probabilistic effects are applied **sequentially**.
- Introduce a helper variable  $v_{\text{aux}}$  to control **applicability of operators**.

## Forked Normal Form

An operator  $o = \langle \text{pre}(o), \text{eff}(o), c(o) \rangle$  is in **forked normal form** (FNF) if its effect  $\text{eff}(o)$  is deterministic or of the form

$$(p_1 e_1 \mid \dots \mid p_i e_i \mid \dots \mid p_n e_n) \wedge \bigwedge_j e_j$$

where all  $e_i, e_j$  are conditional effects  $c \triangleright e'$  with atomic effects  $e'$ .

## Theorem

*Each probabilistic planning task can be normalized polynomially to an equivalent task where all operators are in FNF.*

# Example: FNF-based All Outcomes Determinization



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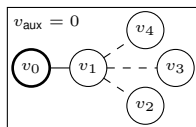
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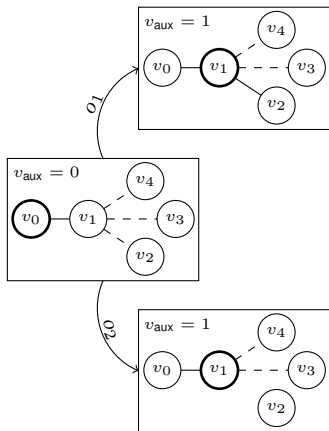
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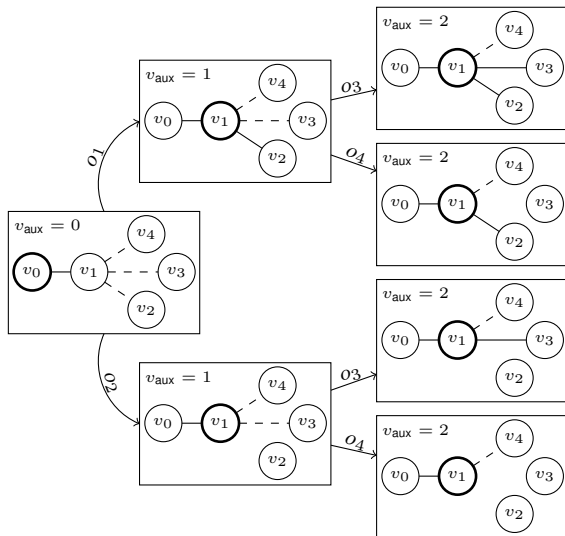
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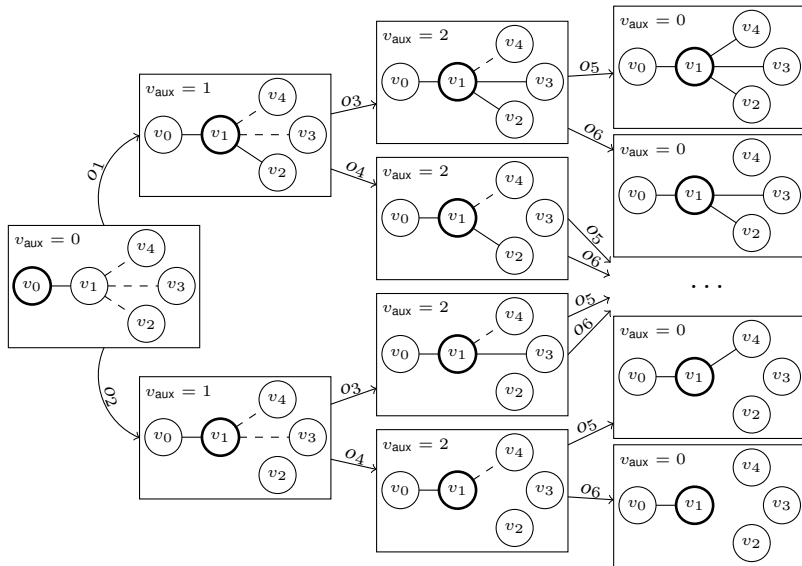
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<b>Nodes/ Actions</b>	<b>Avg. # Roads</b>	<b>Determi- nization</b>	<b>Deterministic Actions</b>	<b>Avg. # Effects</b>
20/98	4.9 ± 3.7	FNF	1122 ↑11.4	3.7
		1ND	6008 ↑61.3	21.9
50/278	5.56 ± 4.8	FNF	3550 ↑12.8	3.7
		1ND	29744 ↑107.0	25.3
100/568	5.68 ± 3.7	FNF	7348 ↑12.9	3.7
		1ND	55160 ↑97.0	23.7

- All outcomes determinization where number of operators is **polynomially** bound.
- Experimental evaluation on the CTP domain shows significant improvement to previous all outcomes determinization.
- Future Work: Runtime comparison with planners that invoke determinization.