# Finding Friend and Foe in Multi-Agent Games

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## 1. Avalon 游戏介绍

故事背景:以「阿瓦降」,一窺亞瑟王傳奇 - Flere 瞻前顧後 (wordpress.com)

## 阵营划分:

玩家共5人,分为2个阵营:正方3人(1 Merlin & 2 Resistance),反方2人(1 Spy & 1 Assasin)。

### 角色特点:

各个角色都知道自己的身份。

Merlin知道反方2人, Resistance仅知道自己的身份。

Spy & Assasin互相知道身份。

Assasin可以在游戏结束后指认Merlin, 若指认正确则反方取得胜利。

#### 游戏流程:

- 1. 随机发放5张身份牌M(erlin), R(esistance), R(esistance), S(py), A(ssasin)。
- 2. 通过睁眼闭眼以及竖大拇指的方式让M知道反方2人, S & A互认。
- 3. 随机选择一人作为起始队长,指定2-3人组队做任务,可以包含或不包含队长自己。 (任务执行至多5次,每次队长需指定人数分别是2,3,3,2,3)。
- 4.5人同时投票,按照多数决定是否同意队长指定的队伍来执行此次任务。
  - 1. 如果决定要执行,则队伍中人秘密投票决定任务成功或失败。逆时针下一个人接任队长,开启下一次任务。

(队伍中正方成员必须投成功,<mark>反方</mark>成员可投成功或失败。任务成功当且仅当所有票都是成功。仅公布计票结果)。

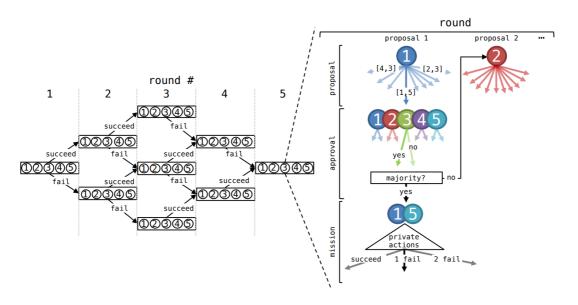
2. 如果决定不执行,则由逆时针下一个人当队长,来重新指定此次任务的队伍。

(不执行最多可以连续进行4次, 当第5人指定队伍时, 不投票强制执行任务)。

## 胜负判定:

任务成功次数达到3旦Merlin未被Assasin认出则正方胜。

任务失败次数达到3或者Assasin成功指认出Merlin则反方胜。



各Round组队人数分别为2,3,3,2,3 Round中轮流当队长提出Proposal,投票决定是否执行任务,执行则进入下一Round

## 游戏特点:

非完美信息(同时决策)、非完全信息(阵营未知导致支付函数不确定)。 信息集数目 $10^{56}$ ,大于有限注德扑 $10^{14}$ ,国际象棋 $10^{47}$ 。

## 与传统5人Avalon的区别:

- 1. 为便于算法运行,不考虑玩家发言阶段。
- 2. 身份称呼: (先知-梅林,骑士-派西维尔,忠臣-盖亚思,假先知-莫甘娜,刺客-阿德规文)。
- 3. 传统Avalon正方有骑士-派西维尔,可以看到先知-梅林和<mark>假先知-莫甘娜</mark>,但无法区分二者。

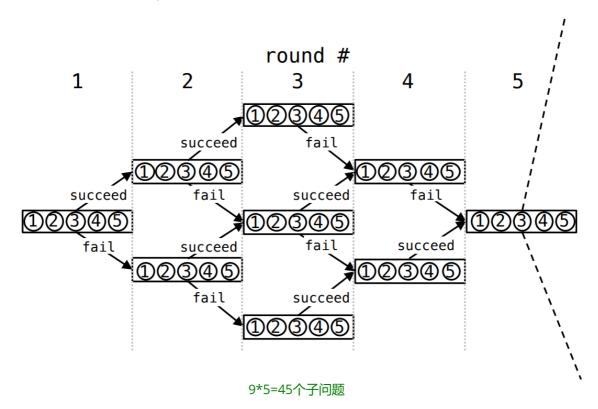
## 2. 论文概述

论文提出了DeepRole算法,用于求解5人Avalon游戏。

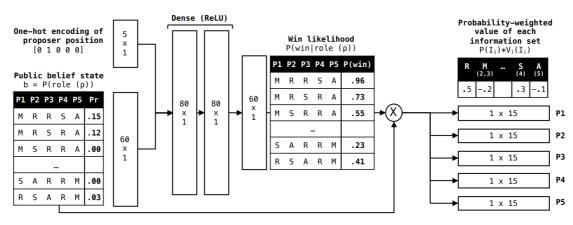
## 算法思路:

在DeepStack的基础上改进: CFR+规划算法结合逻辑推理、用DNN为信息集估值减小博弈树规模。

将Avalon划分为 $9 \times 5 = 45$ 个子问题(按照任务成功失败数目分为9种情况,每种情况可能经历5个不同的队长提议组队过程)。



每个子问题对应一个神经网络,接收历史与 $\binom{5}{1,2,1,1}=60$ 种角色分配情况的公共信念分布b,输出各玩家各信息集的价值估计。



60种身份分配,15种信息集

上图中计算角色分配情况的公共信念分布6采用贝叶斯定理:

$$b(\rho|h) = \frac{Pr\{\rho, h|\sigma\}}{Pr\{h|\sigma\}} \propto b(\rho)Pr\{h|\rho, \sigma\} = b(\rho)(1 - \mathbb{1}(h \vdash \neg \rho)) \prod_{i \in \{1, ..., p\}} \pi_i^{\sigma}(I_i(h, \rho))$$

网络训练方法: 随机生成数据, 自后向前逐阶段训练。

## Algorithm 1 DeepRole depth-limited CFR

```
1: INPUT h (root public game history); b (root public belief); n (# iterations); d (averaging delay);
      NN[h] (neural networks that approximate CFVs from h)
      Init regrets \forall I, r_I[a] \leftarrow 0, Init cumulative strategies \forall I, s_I[a] \leftarrow 0
 2: procedure SOLVESITUATION(h, \mathbf{b}, n, d)
           \vec{u}_{1...p} \leftarrow \vec{0}
 3:
           for i=1 to n do
 4:
 5:
                 w_i \leftarrow \max(i-d,0)
                 \vec{u}_{1...p} \leftarrow \vec{u}_{1...p} + \text{ModifiedCFR} + (h, \mathbf{b}, w_i, \vec{1}_{1...p})
 6:
 7:
           end for
           return \vec{u}_{1...p} / \sum w_i
 8:
 9: end procedure
10: procedure ModifiedCFR+(h, \mathbf{b}, w, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
11:
           if h \in Z then
12:
                 return TERMINALCFVs(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
13:
           end if
14:
           if h \in NN then
                 return NEURALCFVs(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
15:
           end if
16:
           \vec{u}_{1...p} \leftarrow 0
17:
           for i \in P'(h) do \triangleright A strategy must be calculated for all moving players at public history h
18:
                 I_i \leftarrow lookupInfosets_i(h)
19:
                 \vec{\sigma}_i \leftarrow \text{regretMatching+}(\vec{I}_i)
20:
21:
           end for
22:
           for public observation o \in O(h) do
23:
                 \vec{a}_{1...p} \leftarrow \text{deduceActions}(h, o)
                 for i \in P'(h) do
24:
                      \vec{\pi}_i \leftarrow \vec{\sigma}_i[\vec{a}_i] \odot \vec{\pi}_i
25:
26:
                 \vec{u}'_{1...p} \leftarrow \text{ModifiedCFR+}(ho, \mathbf{b}, w, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
27:
                 for each player i do
28:
                      if i \in P'(h) then
29:
                            \vec{m}_i[\vec{a}_i] \leftarrow \vec{m}_i[\vec{a}_i] + \vec{u}_i 
\vec{u}_i \leftarrow \vec{u}_i + \vec{\sigma}_i[\vec{a}_i] \odot \vec{u}_i'
30:
31:
32:
                            \vec{u}_i \leftarrow \vec{u}_i + \vec{u}_i'
33:
34:
                      end if
35:
                 end for
36:
           end for
           for i \in P'(h) do \triangleright Similar to line 18, we must perform these updates for all moving players
37:
                 for I \in \vec{I_i} do
38:
                      for a \in A(I) do
39:
                            r_I[a] \leftarrow \max(r_I[a] + \vec{m}_i[a][I] - \vec{u}_i[I], 0)
40:
                            s_I[a] \leftarrow s_I[a] + \vec{\pi}_i[I]\vec{\sigma}_i[I][a]w
41:
                      end for
42:
                 end for
43:
           end for
44:
           return \vec{u}_{1...p}
45:
46: end procedure
```

## Algorithm 2 Terminal value calculation

```
1: procedure TERMINALCFVS(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
                                                                                                                   ▶ Initialize factual values
 2:
            \vec{v}_{1...p}[\cdot] \leftarrow 0
            \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}} \leftarrow \text{CALCTERMINALBELIEF}(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
 3:
 4:
            for i = 1 to p do
                  for \rho \in \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}} do
 5:
                        \vec{v}_i[I_i(h,\rho)] \leftarrow \vec{v}_i[I_i(h,\rho)] + \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}}[\rho]u_i(h,\rho)
 6:
 7:
 8:
            end for
 9:
           return \vec{v}_{1...p}/\vec{\pi}_{1...p}
                                                                                                    10: end procedure
11: procedure NEURALCFVs(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
12:
            \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}} \leftarrow \text{CALCTERMINALBELIEF}(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
            w \leftarrow \sum_{\rho} \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}}[\rho]
13:
            \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_p \leftarrow \text{NN}[h](h, \mathbf{b}_{term}/w)

    Call NN with normalized belief

14:
            return w\vec{v}_{1...p}/\vec{\pi}_{1...p}
15:
                                                                                                    16: end procedure
17: procedure CALCTERMINALBELIEF(h, \mathbf{b}, \vec{\pi}_{1...p})
            for \rho \in \mathbf{b} do
18:
19:
                  \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}}[\rho] \leftarrow \mathbf{b}[\rho] \prod_i \vec{\pi}_i(I_i(h,\rho))
                 \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}}[\rho] \leftarrow \mathbf{b}_{\text{term}}[\rho](1-\mathbb{1}\{h\vdash \neg \rho\}) > Zero beliefs that are logically inconsistent
20:
21:
            end for
            return b<sub>term</sub>
22:
23: end procedure
```

```
Algorithm 3 Backwards training
 1: INPUT P_{1...n}: Dependency-ordered list of game parts.
 2: INPUT \Theta_{1...n}: For each game part, a distribution over game situations.
 3: INPUT d: The number of training datapoints generated per game partition.
 4: OUTPUT N_{1...n}: n trained neural value networks, one for each game part.
 5: procedure ENDTOENDTRAIN(P_{1...n}, \Theta_{1...n}, d)
                                                                      ▶ Train a neural network for each game
    partition
         for i=1 to n do
 6:
 7:
             \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \leftarrow \text{GENERATEDATAPOINTS}(P_i, \Theta_i, N_{1...i-1})
             N_i \leftarrow \text{TRAINNN}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})
 8:
         end for
 9.
10:
         return N_{1...n}
11: end procedure
12: procedure GENERATEDATAPOINTS(d, S, \Theta, N_{1...k}) \triangleright Given a game partition, it's distribution
    over game situations, and the NNs needed to limit solution depth, generate d datapoints.
         for i = 1 to d do
13:
             \theta_i \sim \Theta
                                                            ▶ Sample a game situation from the distribution
14:
             \mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow \text{SOLVESITUATION}(S, \theta_i, N_{1...k}) \quad \triangleright \text{ Solve that game situation for every player's }
15:
    values, using previously trained neural networks to solution depth.
16:
         end for
         return \theta_{1...d}, \mathbf{v}_{1...d}

    ▶ Return all training datapoints

18: end procedure
```

## **Algorithm 4** Game Situation Sampler

- 1: **INPUT** s: The number of succeeds.
- 2: **INPUT** f: The number of fails.
- 3: **OUTPUT** *p*, **b**: A random game situation from this game part, consisting of a proposer and a belief over the roles.

```
4: procedure SampleSituation(s, f)
          I \leftarrow \mathsf{SAMPLEFAILEDMISSIONS}(s, f)
                                                                               \triangleright Uniformly sample f failed missions
 6:
          E \leftarrow \text{EVILPLAYERS}(I)
                                                              ▷ Calculate evil teams consistent with the missions
          P(E) \sim \text{Dir}(\vec{1}_{|E|})
 7:

    Sample probability of each evil team

         P(M) \sim \operatorname{Dir}(\vec{1}_n)

\mathbf{b} \leftarrow P(E) \bigotimes P(M)

    Sample probability of being Merlin for all players

 8:
 9:
                                                            \triangleright Create a belief distribution using P(E) and P(M)
         p \sim \operatorname{unif}\{1, n\}

    Sample a proposer uniformly over all the players

10:
          return p, b
11:
12: end procedure
```

## 创新亮点:

- 1. DeepRole算法中博弈树上的历史h不仅包括可见动作a,也可以包括观测结果o,以解决Avalon任务阶段队内投票各玩家只知计票结果,不知具体动作的问题。观测结果o到具体动作的映射,由逻辑推理模块完成。
  - 2. DeepRole允许考虑同一个信息集上多个玩家需要决策的情况,以适应Avalon中的投票。

## 实验效果:

效果拔群。

