

CS341 Artificial Intelligence

Lecture 7

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Adversarial Search

COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENTS (GAMES)

Introduction

Why is game playing so interesting from an AI point of view?

- Game Playing is harder than common searching
 - The search space is too large for complete searches
- We are facing an unpredictable opponent
 - Games are adversarial search problems
 - Solution is strategy, contingency plan.
 - There are time limits
- Game playing is considered to be an intelligent activity.

Introduction

Two-Person games

- How do we think when we play e.g. Chess?
 - If I move my queen there, then my opponent has to move his knight there and then can I move my pawn there and check mate.
- We are making some assumptions
 - We want our best move
 - The opponent wants his best move
 - The opponent has the same information as we
 - Our opponent wants to win

Games with two players MIN and MAX are a search problem with:

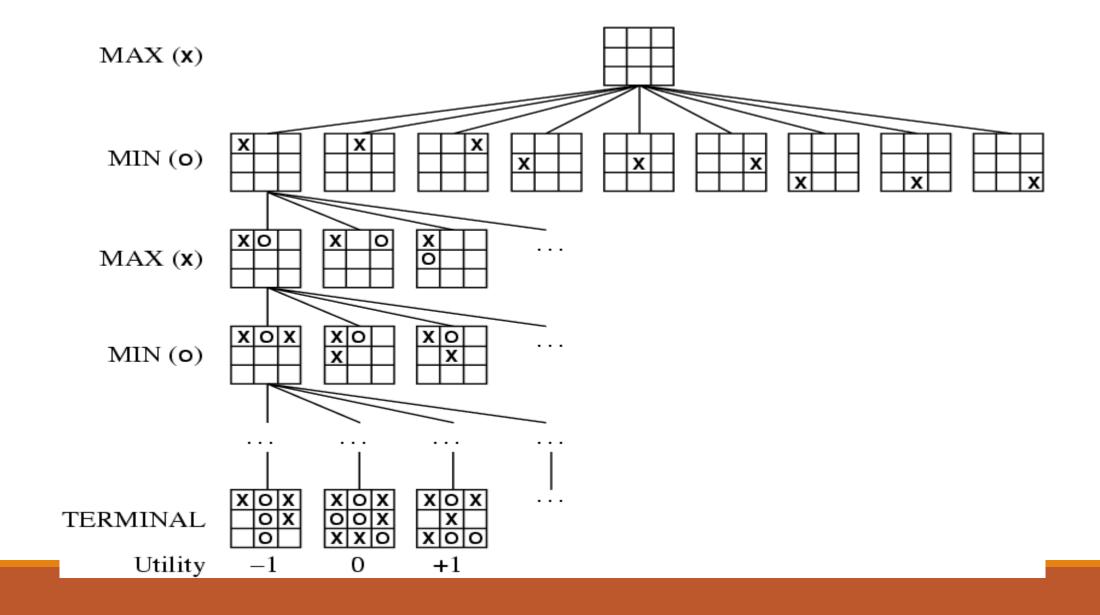
- Initial state
- Successor states
- Terminal test / state
- Utility function (objective / payoff)

Utility function

- Is assumed to be in relation with Max
 - What is good for max is always bad for min.
 - E.g. if max wins then min lose
- In chess the utility function might be.
 - -1 if min wins
 - 0 for a draw
 - 1 if max wins

Simple Games

- If we play e.g. TicTacToe, we can generate a complete search tree
- Some leafs in the tree will end up with max winning and some with min winning
- For more complex games a complete search tree is impossible. But that's a question for the near future.



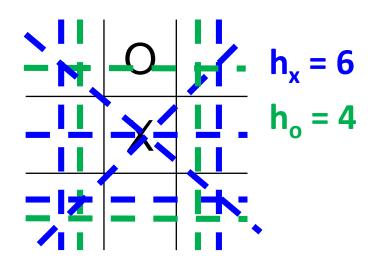
Heuristic (utility function) on Tic-Tac-toe

h: heuristic which is the number of cols/rows or diagonal where there is possibility of completing.

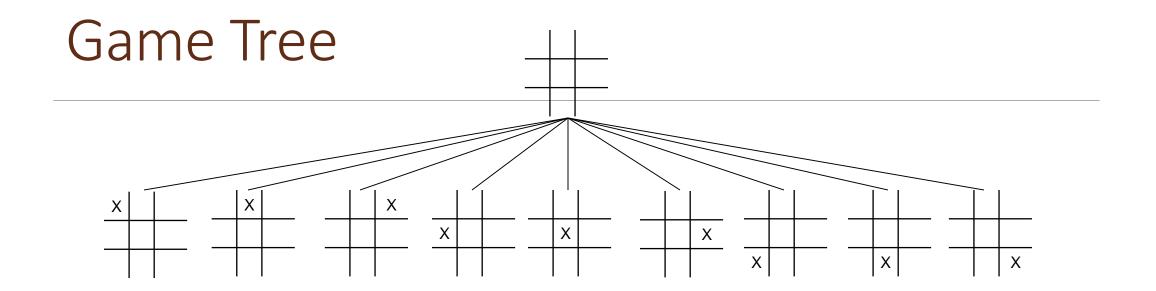
Then
$$h = h_x - h_o$$

Where if h: positive \rightarrow X is superseding

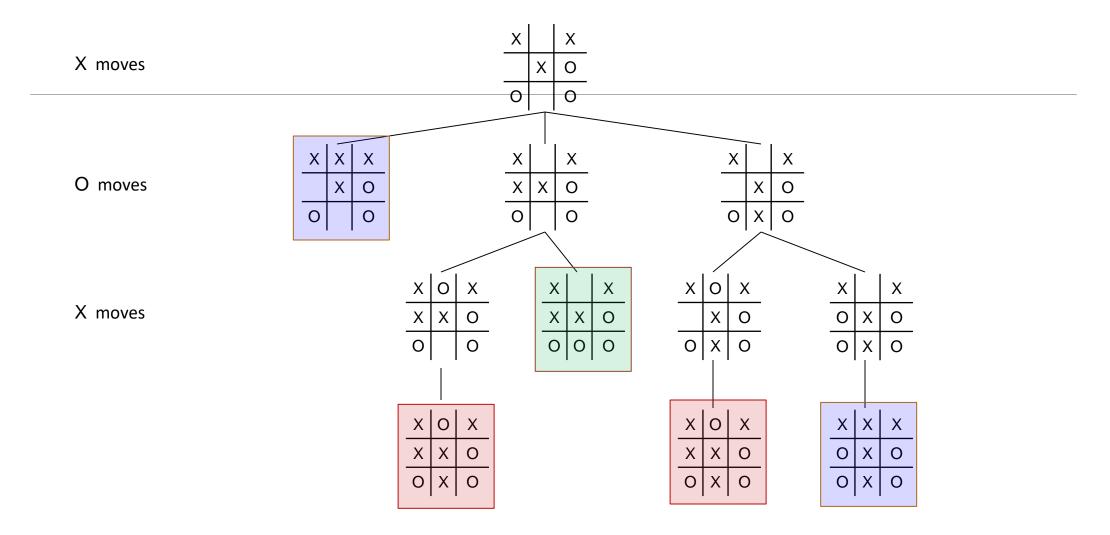
h: negative → O is superseding



$$h_x - h_o = 6 - 4 = 2$$



Game Tree



Game Tree

