Artificial Intelligence
CSE 4617

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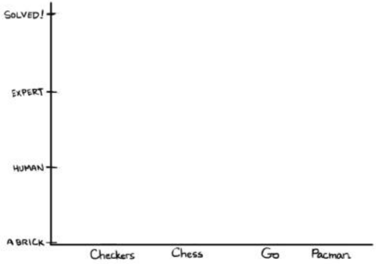
Game Playing (State-of-the-Art)



Game Playing (State-of-the-Art)

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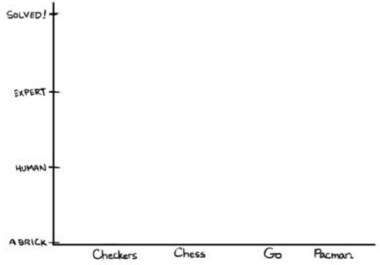
  - 1950: First computer player
  - 1994: First computer champion
    - Chinook ended 40-year-reign of human champion Marion Tinsley using complete 8-piece endgame



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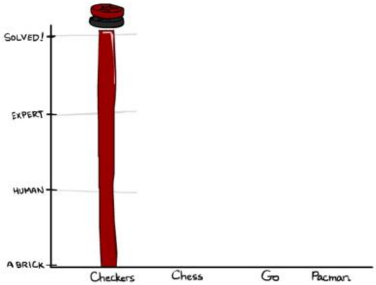

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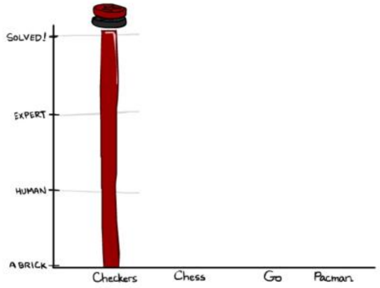
- **Chess**
  - 1997: Deep Blue defeats human champion Gary Kasparove in a six-game match
    - Examined 200M positions per second
    - Used very sophisticated evaluation function
    - Undisclosed methods for searching up to 40 ply



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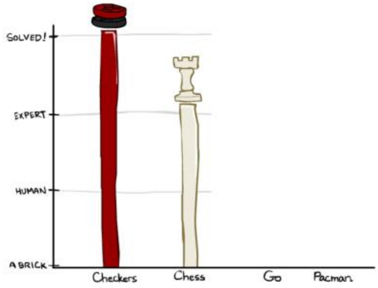
  - Current programs are even better, if less historic



Game Playing (State-of-the-Art)

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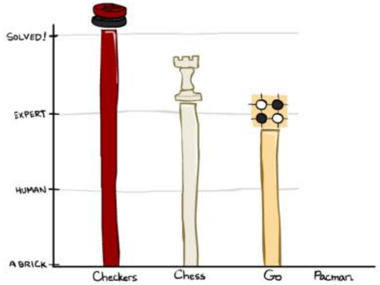
  - Human champions are now starting to be challenged by machines
    - Branching Factor $b > 300$
    - Classic programs $\rightarrow$ Pattern knowledge bases
    - Recent programs $\rightarrow$ Monte Carlo (randomized) expansion methods



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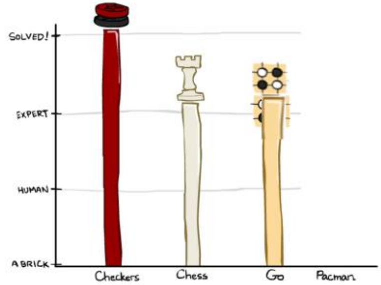

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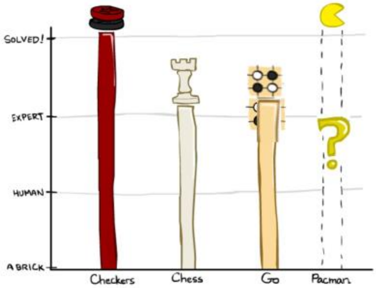
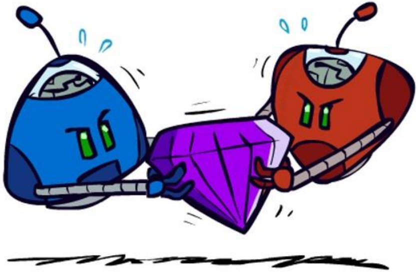
- Pacman



Adversarial Games

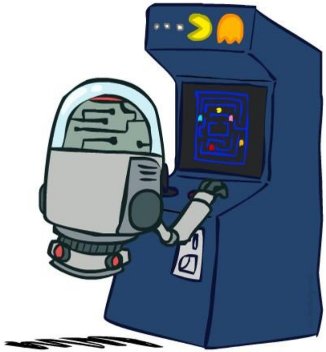


Types of Games

- Many different kinds of games!
- Criteria/Axes:
  - Deterministic or stochastic?
    - e.g., Chess vs Monopoly
  - One, two, or more players?
    - e.g., Solitaire vs Checkers vs D&D, etc.
  - Zero sum?
    - e.g., Football vs Nuclear war
  - Perfect information?
    - e.g., Tic-Tac-Toe vs Poker
- Want algorithms for calculating a **strategy (policy)** which recommends a move from each state

Deterministic Games

- Many possible formalizations, one is:
  - States: S (start at s_0)
  - Players: $P = \{1 \ldots N\}$ (usually take turns)
  - Actions: A (may depend on player/state)
  - Transition Function: $S \times A \rightarrow S$
  - Terminal Test: $S \rightarrow \{t, f\}$
  - Terminal Utilities: $S \times P \rightarrow R$
- Solution for a player is a **policy:** $S \rightarrow A$

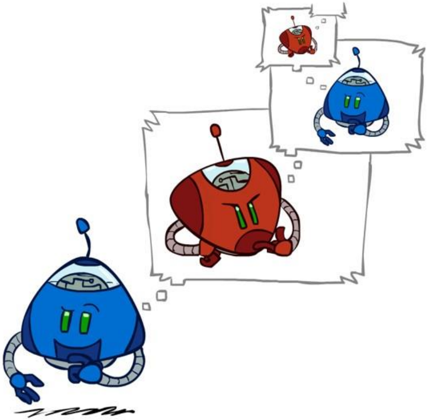


Zero-Sum Games

- Zero-Sum Games
  - Agents have opposite utilities (values on outcomes)
  - Lets us think of a single value that one maximizes and the other minimizes
  - Adversarial, pure competition

- General Games
  - Agents have independent utilities (values on outcomes)
  - Cooperation, indifference, competition, and more are all possible
  - More later on non-zero-sum games

Adversarial Search



Single-Agent Trees

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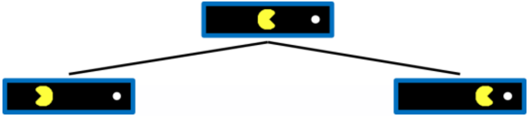

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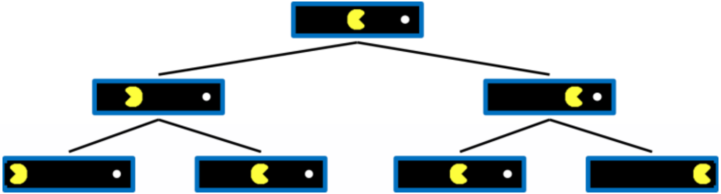

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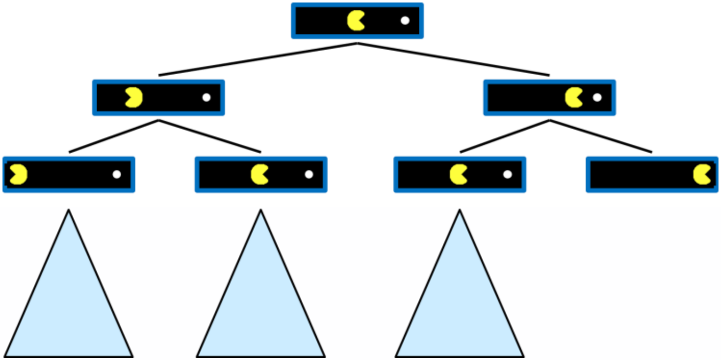

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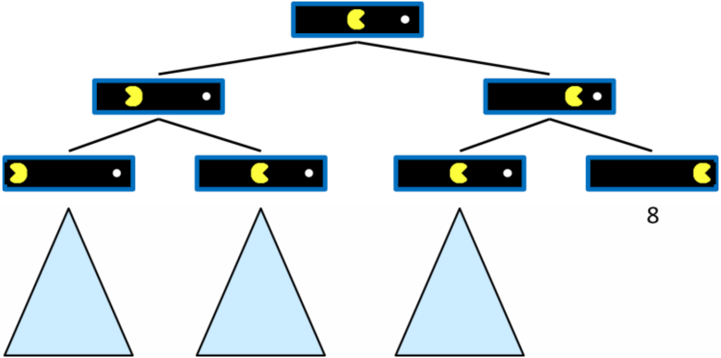

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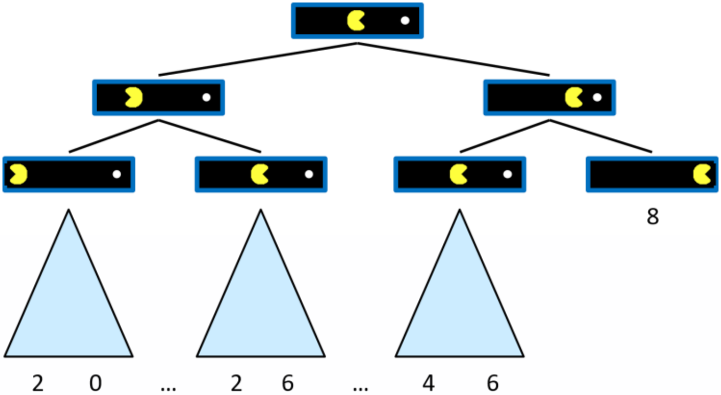
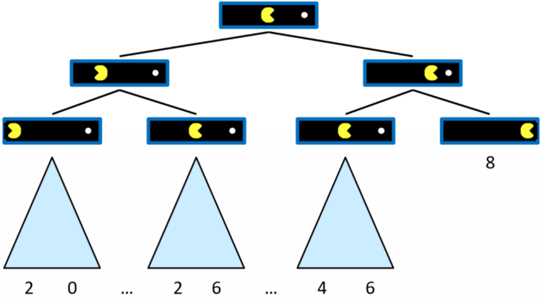


Value of a State

- The best achievable outcome (utility) from that state



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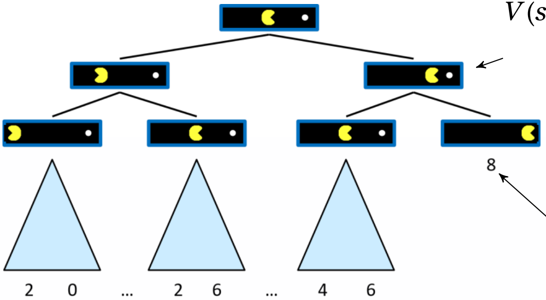

Non-Terminal States:

$$V(s) = \max_{s' \in children(s)} V(s')$$

Terminal States:

$V(s) =$ known

Adversarial Game Trees

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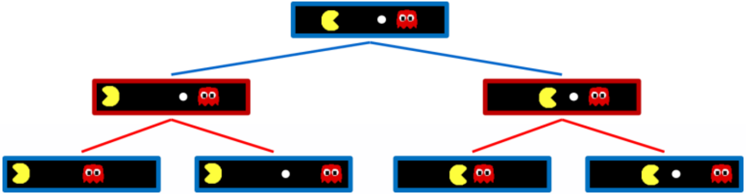

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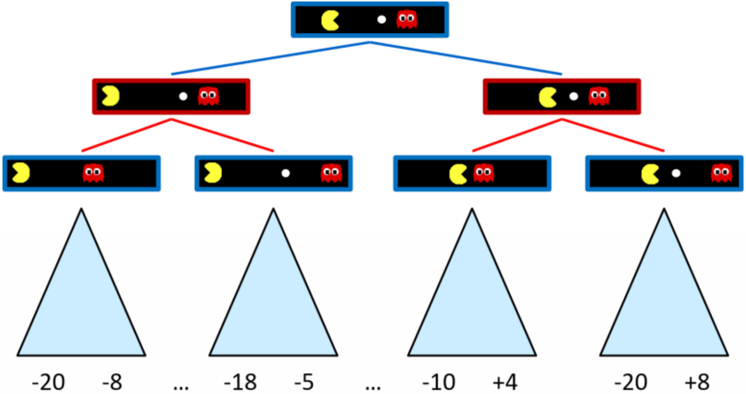
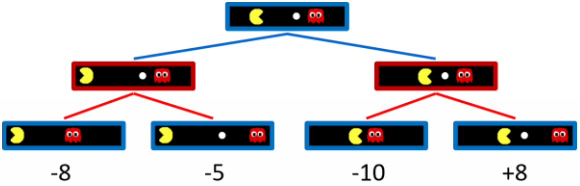


Minimax Values



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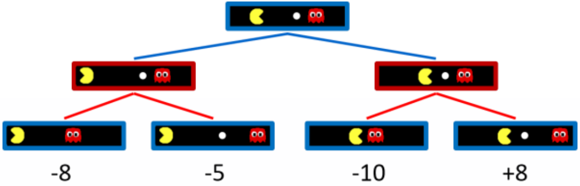
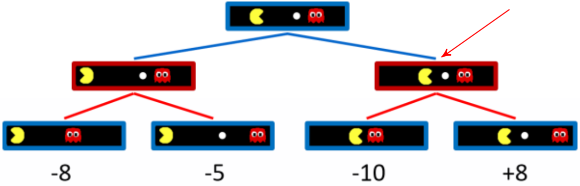


Terminal States:
$V(s) =$ known

Minimax Values

States Under Opponent's Control:

$$V(s') = \min_{s \in successors(s')} V(s)$$



Terminal States:

$V(s) =$ known

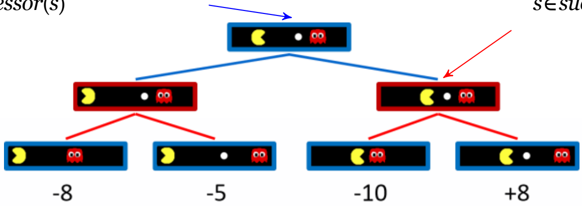
Minimax Values

States Under Agent's Control:

$$V(s) = \max_{s' \in successor(s)} V(s')$$

States Under Opponent's Control:

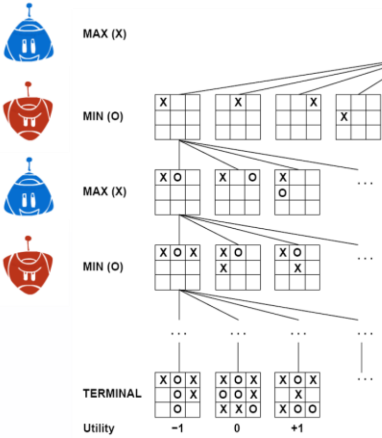
$$V(s') = \min_{s \in successors(s')} V(s)$$

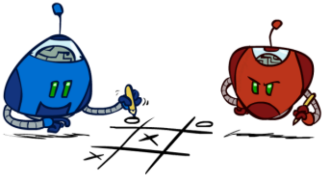


Terminal States:

$$V(s) = \text{known}$$

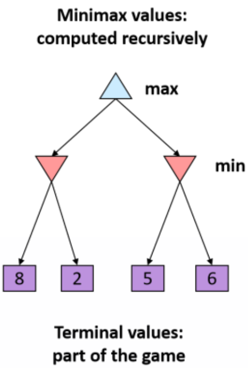
Tic-Tac-Toe Game Tree





Adversarial Search (Minimax)

- Deterministic, zero-sum games:
  - Tic-tac-toe, chess, checkers
  - One player maximizes result
  - The other minimizes result
- Minimax search:
  - A state-space search tree
  - Players alternate turns
  - Compute each node’s minimax value: the best achievable utility against a rational (optimal) adversary



Minimax Implementation (Dispatch)

```
def value(state):
    if the state is a terminal state: return the state's utility
    if the next agent is MAX: return max-value(state)
    if the next agent is MIN: return min-value(state)
```

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```
def max-value(state):
    initialize v = −∞
    for each successor of state:
        v = max(v, value(successor))
    return v
```

```
def min-value(state):
    initialize v = +∞
    for each successor of state:
        v = min(v, value(successor))
    return v
```

$$V(s) = \max_{s' \in successors(s)} V(s')$$

$$V(s) = \min_{s' \in successors(s)} V(s')$$

Minimax Example

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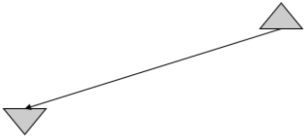

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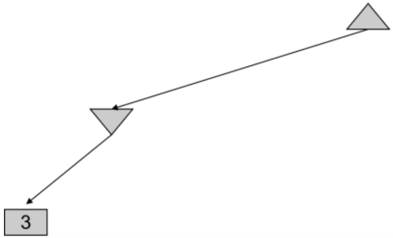

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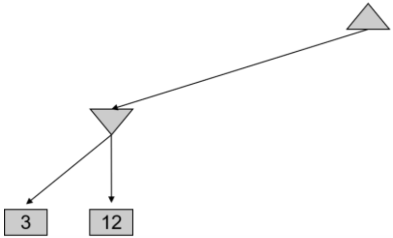

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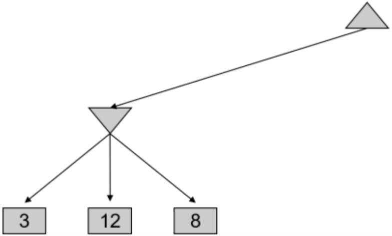

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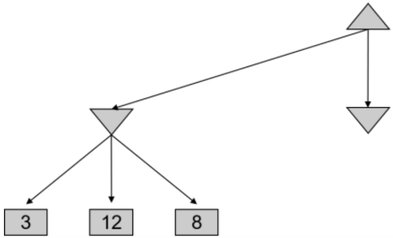

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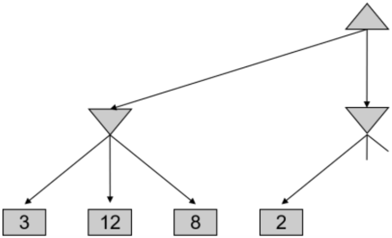

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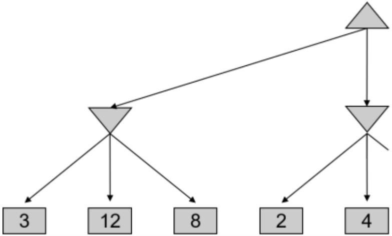

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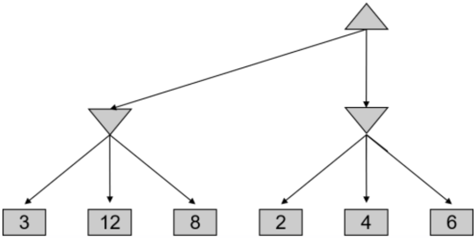

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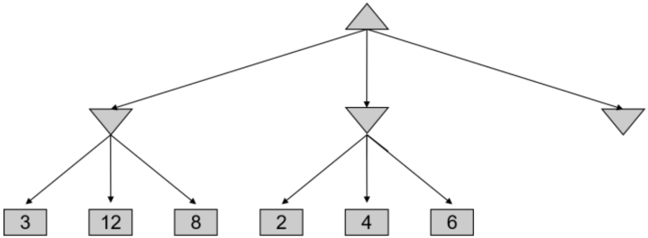

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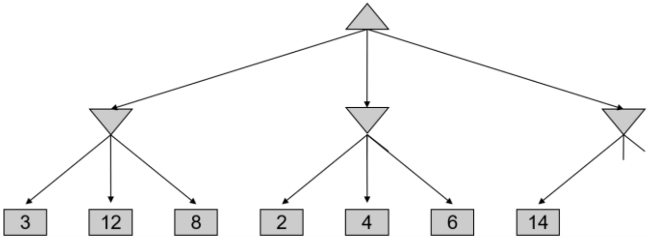

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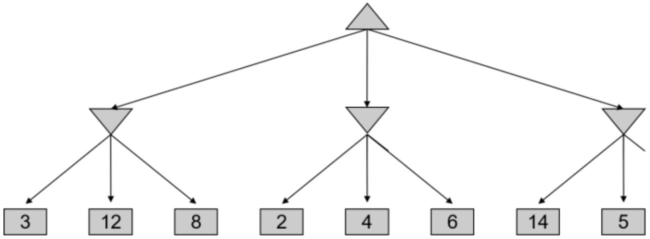

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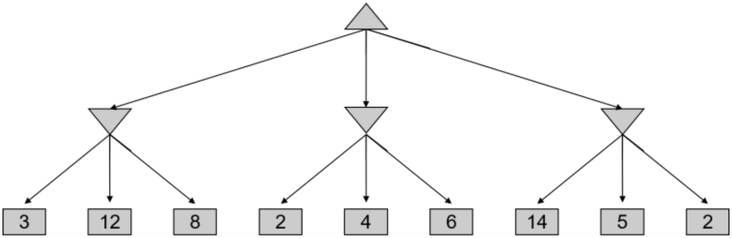
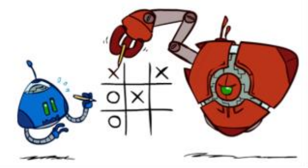
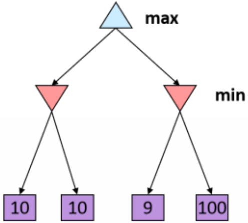


Minimax Properties

Optimal against a perfect player.

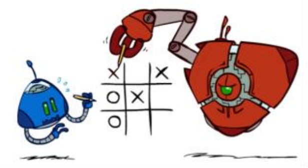


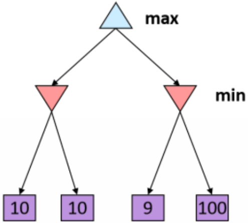


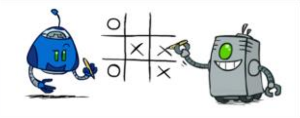
Video: min, exp

Minimax Properties

Optimal against a perfect player. Otherwise?



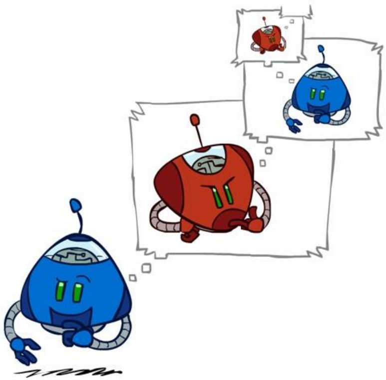




Video: min, exp

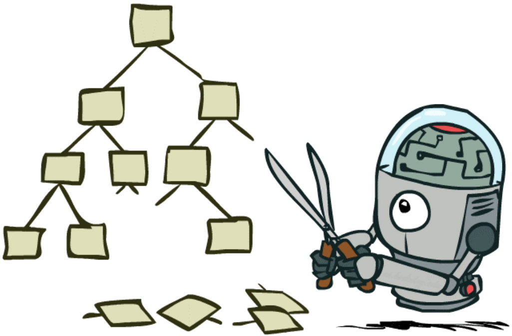
Minimax Efficiency

- How efficient is minimax?
  - Just like (exhaustive) DFS
  - Time: $O(b^m)$
  - Space: $O(bm)$
- Example: For chess, $b \approx 35, m \approx 100$
  - Exact solution is completely infeasible
  - But, do we need to explore the whole tree?

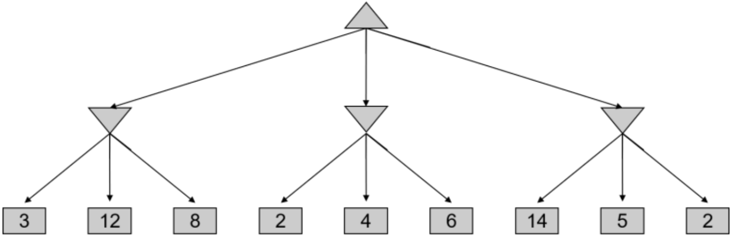


Resource Limits

Game Tree Pruning



Minimax Example (Revisited)



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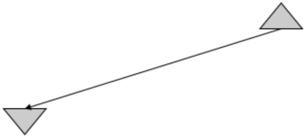

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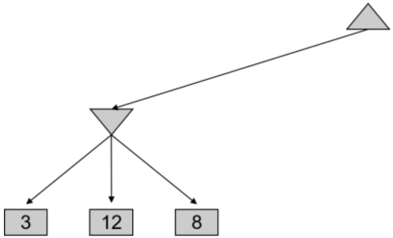

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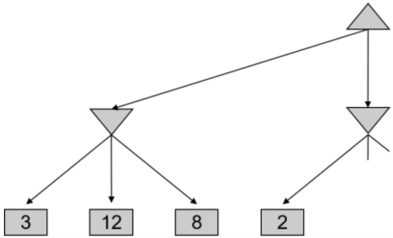

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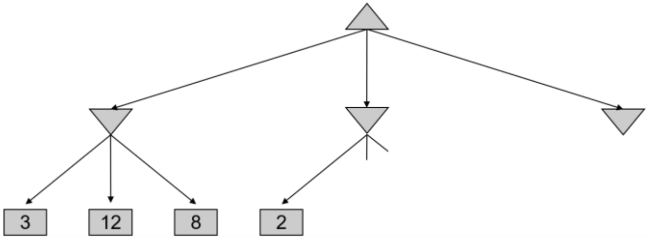

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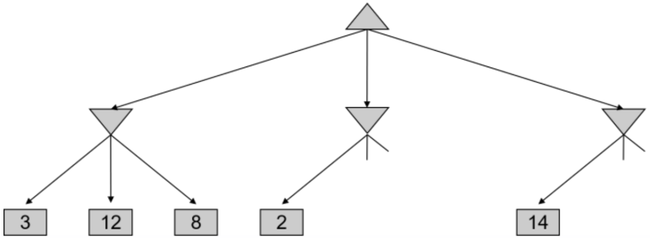

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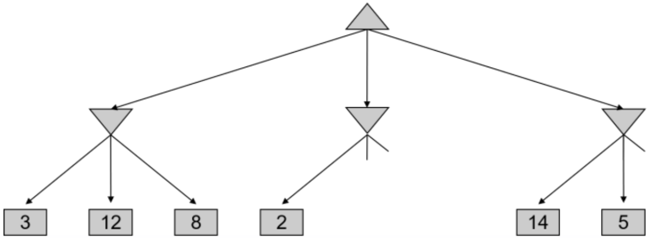

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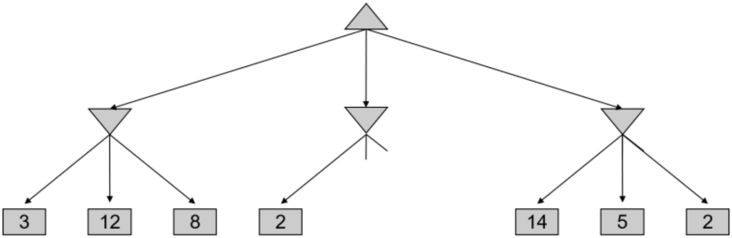
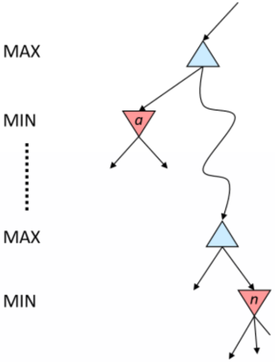


Alpha-Beta Pruning

- General configuration (MIN version)
  - Computing the MIN-VALUE at some node n
  - Looping over n's children
  - n's estimate of the children's min is dropping
  - Who cares about n's value? MAX
  - Let a be the best value that MAX can get at any choice point along the current path from the root
  - If n becomes worse than a, MAX will avoid it, so we can stop considering n's other children (it's already bad enough that it won't be played)
- MAX version is symmetric



Alpha-Beta Implementation

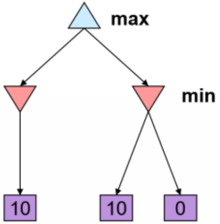
α: MAX's best option on path to root
β: MIN's best option on path to root

```
def max-value(state, α, β):
    initialize v = −∞
    for each successor of state:
        v = max(v, value(successor, α, β))
        if v ≥ β: return v
        α = max(α, v)
    return v
```

```
def min-value(state, α, β):
    initialize v = +∞
    for each successor of state:
        v = min(v, value(successor, α, β))
        if v ≤ α: return v
        β = min(β, v)
    return v
```

Alpha-Beta Pruning Properties

- The pruning has **no effect** on minimax value computed for the root!
- Values of intermediate nodes might be wrong
  - Important: children of the root may have the wrong value
  - The most naïve version won't let you do action selection



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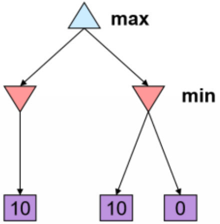

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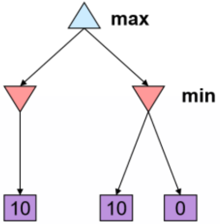

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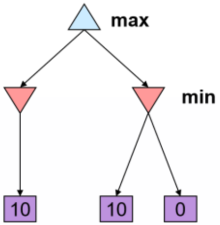

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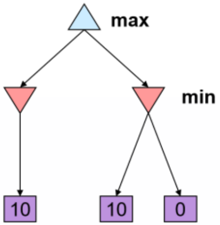
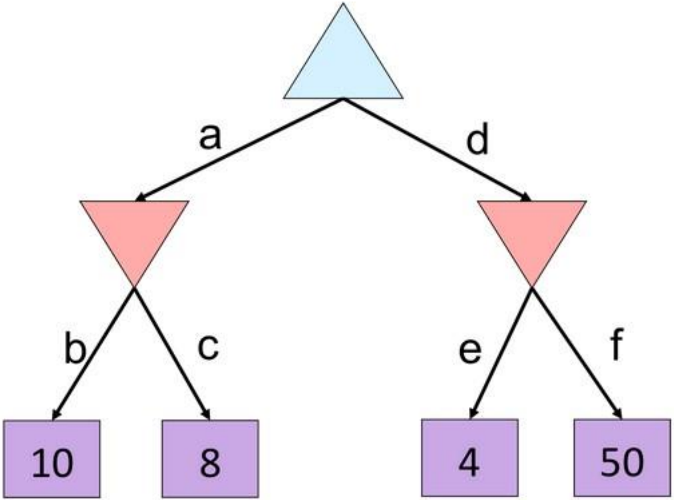
- This is a simple example of **metareasoning** (computing about what to compute)



Alpha-Beta Quiz



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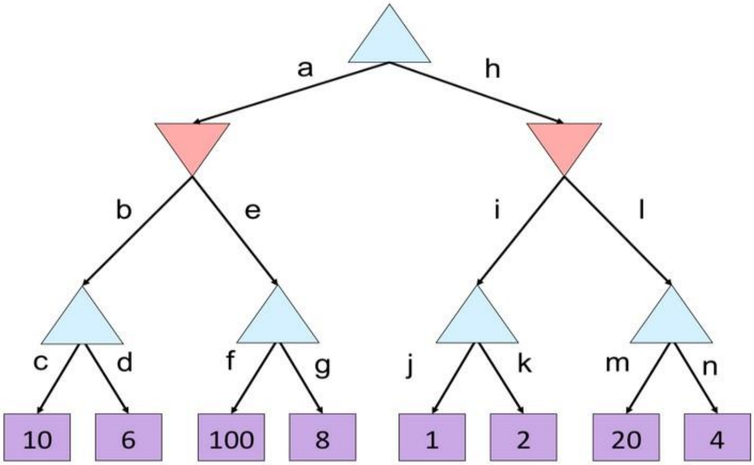
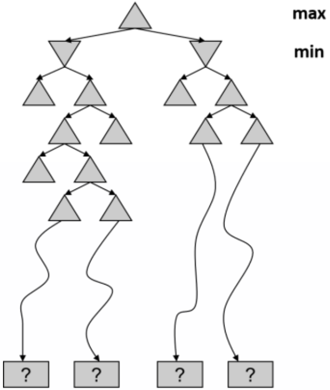


Resource Limits

- Problem: In realistic games, cannot search to leaves!



Video: demo-thrashing

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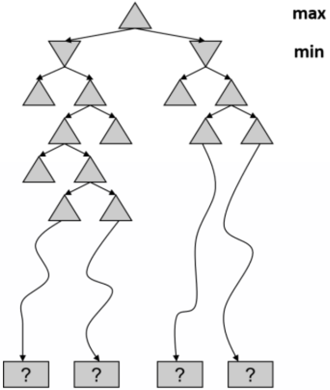

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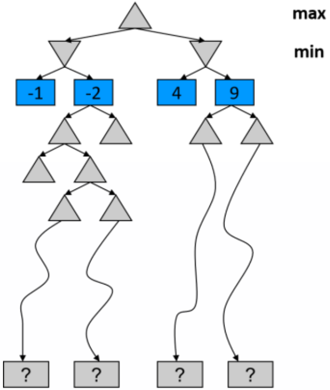

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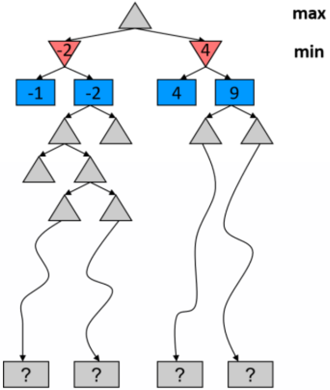

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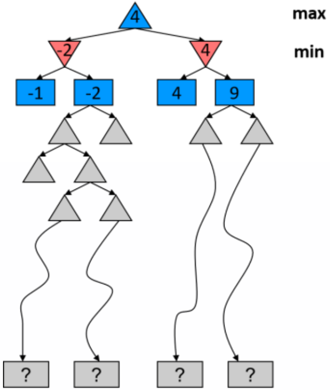

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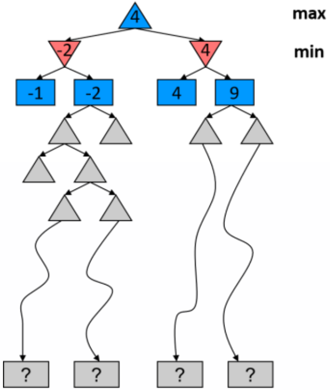

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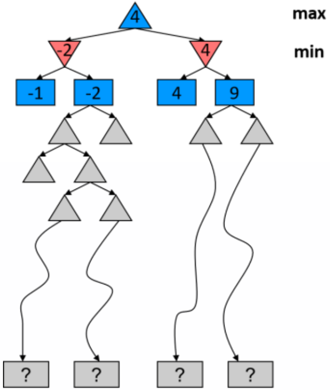
- Guarantee of optimal play is gone
- More plies makes a BIG difference
- Use iterative deepening for an anytime algorithm

Video: demo-thrashing



Why Pacman Starves

- A danger of replanning agents!
  - He knows his score will go up by eating the dot now (west, east)
  - He knows his score will go up just as much by eating the dot later (east, west)
  - There are no point-scoring opportunities after eating the dot (within the horizon, two here)
  - Therefore, waiting seems just as good as eating: he may go east, then back west in the next round of replanning!

Video: demo-thrashing-fixed

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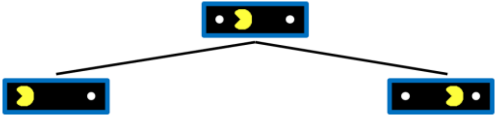

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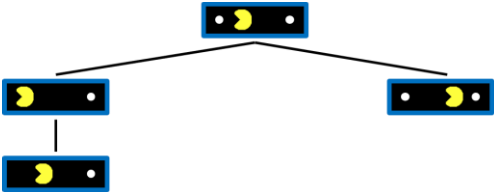

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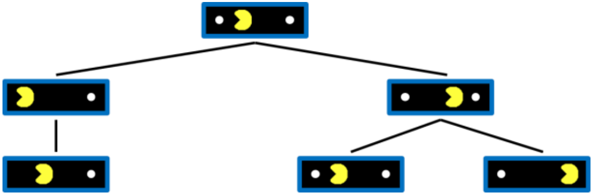

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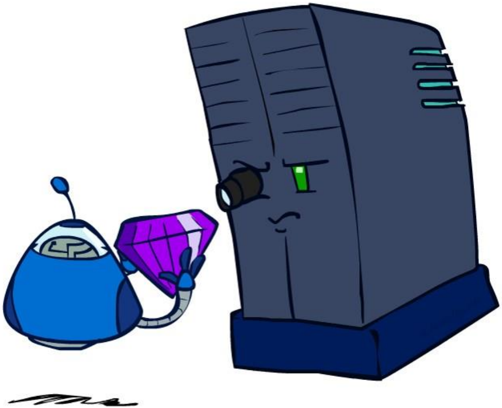
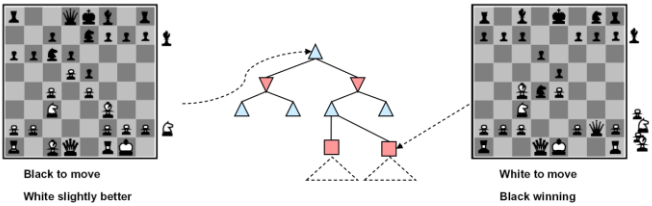
Evaluation Functions



Evaluation Functions

- Used to score non-terminals in depth-limited search

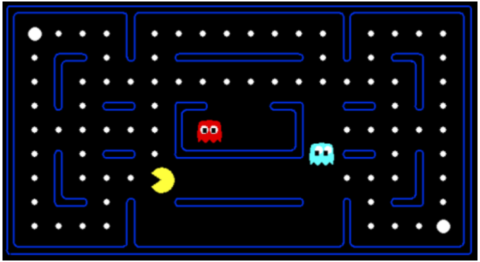


- Ideal function: returns the actual minimax value of the position
- In practice: typically weighted linear sum of features:

$$Eval(s) = w_1 f_1(s) + w_2 f_2(s) + \cdots + w_n f_n(s)$$

- e.g.: $f_1(s)$ = (# of white queens - # of black queens), etc.

Evaluation Function for Pacman



Video: smart-ghosts, smart-ghosts-zoomed

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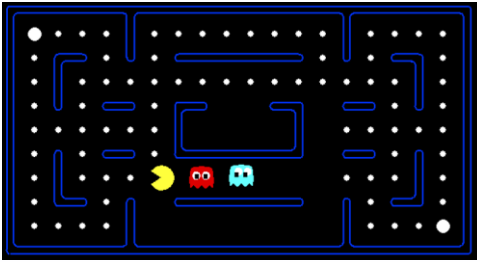

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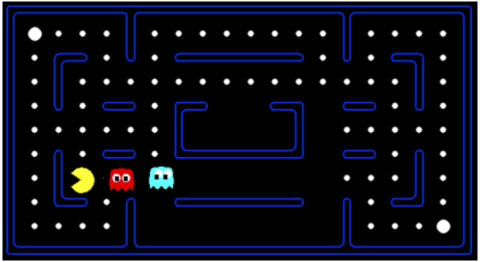

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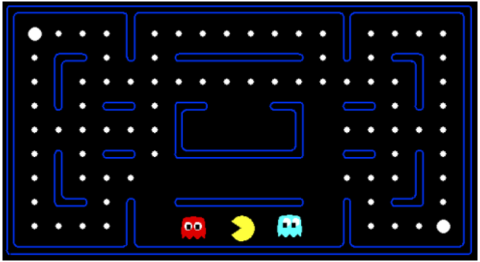

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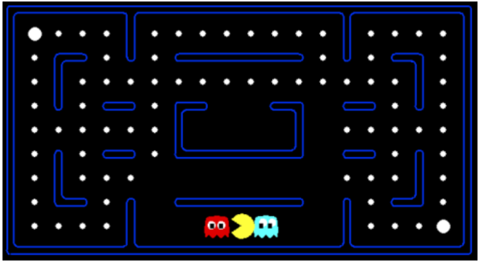

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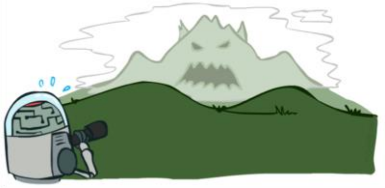
Depth Matters

- Evaluation functions are always imperfect
- The deeper in the tree the evaluation function is buried, the less the quality of the evaluation function matters
- An important example of the tradeoff between complexity of features and complexity of computation



Video: depth-limited-2, depth-limited-10

Suggested Reading

- Russell & Norvig: Chapter 5.2-5.5