

Front Search and Encirclement for Detectives

1. Concept Overview

The **Front Search / Encirclement** strategy positions detectives along the expected frontier of Mr. X's escape routes. The algorithm maintains a probability distribution over unseen positions, projects likely motion sequences from the last reveal, and drives pawns toward the averaged centre of mass of the distribution while preserving coverage of high-probability exits.

Belief model:

Beliefs are updated by simulating all transport combinations Mr. X could have used since the last visible turn. Ticket counts and banned transports shrink the hypothesis space. Each node gets a probability weight proportional to the number of consistent trajectories reaching it.

Operational phases:

1. Belief update:

- On each hidden turn, expand the frontier by applying all legal transport steps to each probable node.
- Multiply probabilities by transport usage likelihood (taxi \downarrow bus \downarrow underground unless black tickets are known).
- Normalize the map and discard nodes below a configurable threshold.

2. Front determination:

- Compute the weighted centroid of the probability cloud.
- Extract the top- k most probable nodes to form the encirclement set.
- Build Voronoi regions assigning each top node to the nearest detective to avoid overlapping pursuits.

3. Movement planning:

- For each detective, generate shortest constrained paths toward its assigned region using ticket-aware A*.
- Apply coordination heuristics: prevent detectives from entering the same node simultaneously and keep at least one detective guarding ferry hubs.
- Recalculate if Mr. X reveals or if probability mass shifts significantly.

4. Execution and feedback:

- Execute the first edge of each planned path.
- Record blocked nodes to down-weight them in the next update.
- Provide UI diagnostics: highlight top belief nodes and planned front.

2. Flowcharts

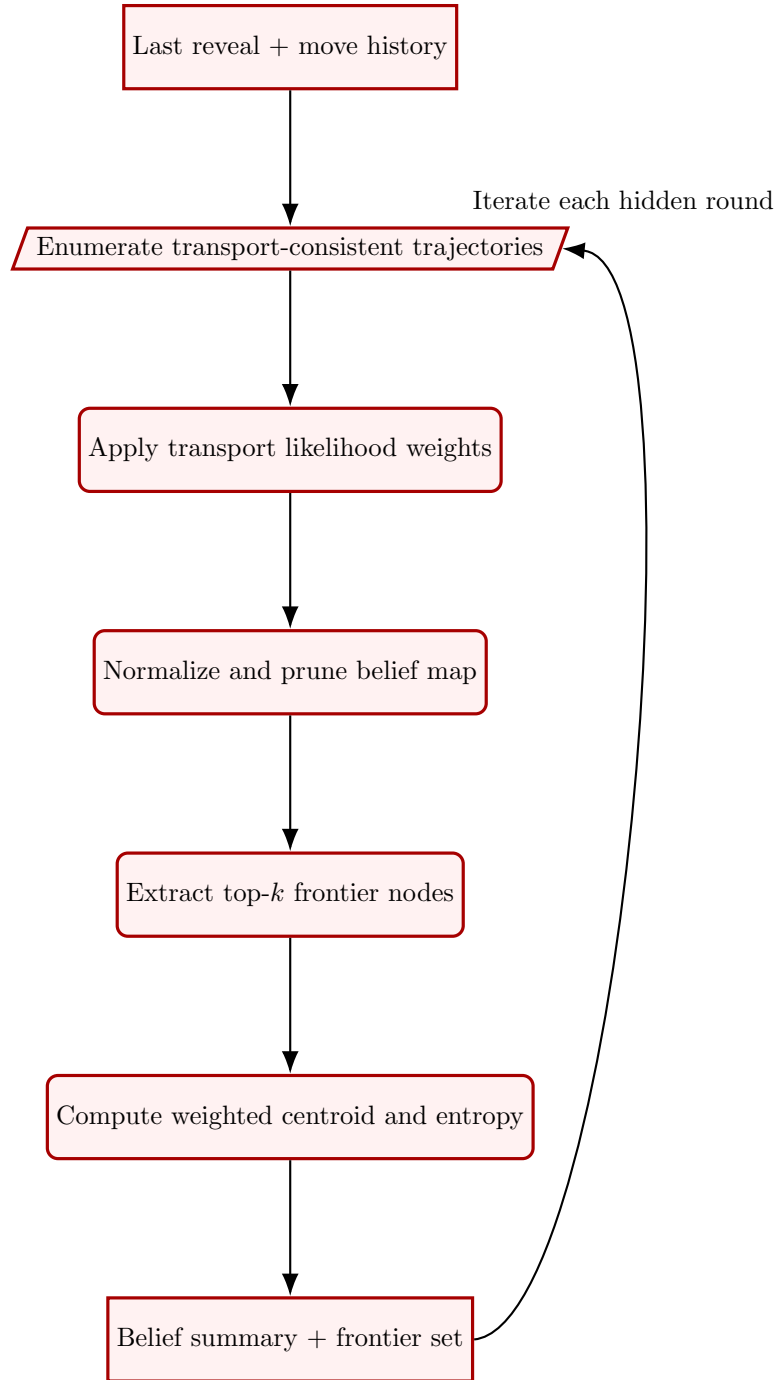


Figure 1: Belief update and frontier extraction pipeline

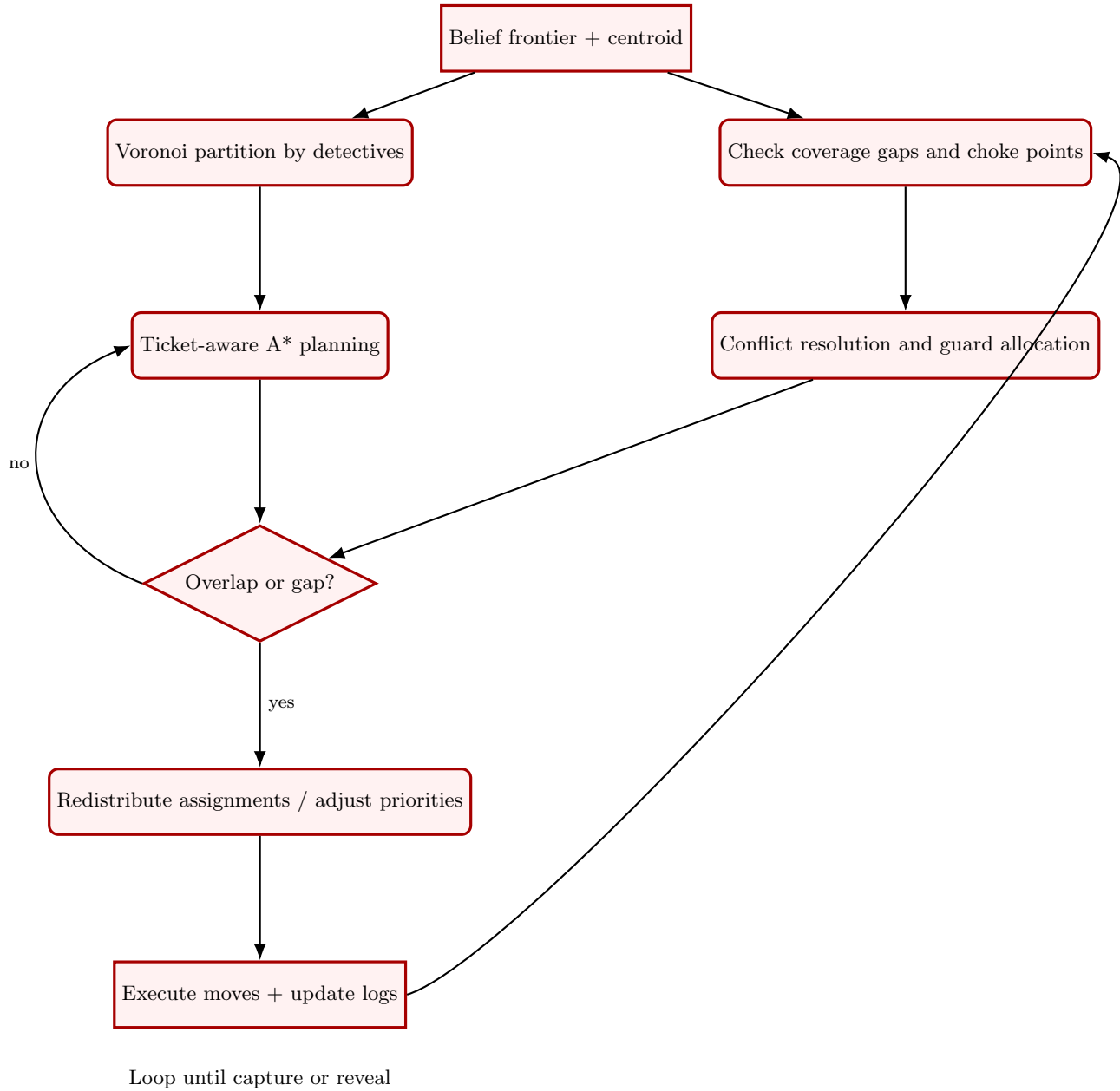


Figure 2: Detective coordination and encirclement decision flow

3. Pseudocode

Algorithm 1: Front search and encirclement strategy driven by probabilistic beliefs

Input: Current belief $belief$, detective tickets $tickets_D$, estimated Mr. X tickets $tickets_X$, transport graph $graph$, reveal schedule, heuristic weights

Output: Updated belief distribution and coordinated detective actions

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1 Function UpdateBelief( $belief$ ,  $tickets$ ,  $moves$ ):
2    $candidate \leftarrow$  empty map;
3   foreach ( $node, p$ ) in  $belief$  do
4     foreach  $transport$  in  $legalTransports(node, tickets)$  do
5       foreach  $neighbor$  in  $neighborsByTransport(node, transport)$  do
6         if  $transport$  not in  $moves$  then
7           continue;
8         end
9          $candidate[(neighbor, transport)] \leftarrow candidate[(neighbor, transport)] + p \cdot likelihood(transport)$ ;
10      end
11    end
12  end
13   $belief' \leftarrow aggregateByNode(candidate)$ ;
14   $normalize(belief')$ ;
15  return  $pruneLowProbability(belief')$ ;
16 Function SelectFront( $belief$ ,  $k$ ):
17    $centroid \leftarrow weightedCentroid(belief)$ ;
18    $frontNodes \leftarrow topK(belief, k)$ ;
19   return ( $centroid, frontNodes$ );
20 Function AssignDetectives( $frontNodes$ ,  $detectives$ ):
21    $regions \leftarrow voronoi(frontNodes, detectives)$ ;
22    $assignments \leftarrow$  empty map;
23   foreach  $detective$  in  $detectives$  do
24      $assignments[detective] \leftarrow regionTarget(regions, detective)$ ;
25   end
26   return  $assignments$ ;
27 Function PlanMoves( $state$ ,  $assignments$ ):
28    $plans \leftarrow$  empty map;
29   foreach  $detective$  in  $assignments$  do
30      $target \leftarrow assignments[detective]$ ;
31      $path \leftarrow ticketAwareAStar(state.graph, detective.position, target, detective.tickets)$ ;
32      $plans[detective] \leftarrow enforceNoOverlap(path, plans)$ ;
33   end
34   return  $plans$ ;
35 Initialize  $belief \leftarrow$  uniform distribution over start candidates;
36 Initialize  $movesSinceReveal \leftarrow []$ ;
37 while Mr. X not captured do
38   if Mr. X revealed then
39      $belief \leftarrow deltaAt(revealedNode)$ ;
40      $movesSinceReveal \leftarrow []$ ;
41   end
42   else
43     append lastObservedTransport() to  $movesSinceReveal$ ;
44      $belief \leftarrow UpdateBelief(belief, mrXTicketsEstimate(), movesSinceReveal)$ ;
45   end
46   ( $centroid, frontNodes$ )  $\leftarrow SelectFront(belief, k)$ ;
47    $assignments \leftarrow AssignDetectives(frontNodes, detectives)$ ;
48    $plans \leftarrow PlanMoves(state, assignments)$ ;
49   executeFirstSteps( $plans$ );
50   refreshBlockedNodes( $belief$ ,  $state.detectives$ );
51 end
52 Output captureTurn() when centroid overlaps with Mr. X position;

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