

# Heuristic Analysis of AI Isolation

## Summary

After implementing the MiniMax and AlphaBeta algorithms, we implemented 3 custom scoring heuristics which, when called, provide a score for the current game state. A higher score implies the current state is more likely to lead to a win for the current player.

## Detail

By way of example we were provided with several example score functions, the best performing of which (improved\_score), simply returns  $\text{moves}_{\text{own}} - \text{moves}_{\text{opp}}$ . The idea is that the player with more remaining moves has an advantage, and so a higher positive score for player 1 results in an advantage.

For our version of the scorer, we enhanced the improved\_score version:

- **custom\_score\_3:** We have added a metric about the game state, "empty\_board", which contains the number of spaces left unblocked in the game. We divide the improved\_score by this number. The idea behind this is that when the game begins, no particular move is very valuable, as we have plenty of room to move still

$$\frac{\text{moves}_{\text{own}} - \text{moves}_{\text{opp}}}{\text{empty\_board}}$$

- **custom\_score\_2:** Similar to the prior scorer, we have added another metric, "moves\_left", which is the total number of moves left to all players. While simply substituting this in where empty\_board was works, it provided no change in game outcome. Instead we combined the two metrics, as a deeper indicator of how much game remains. In addition, we found that squaring the number of player moves led to an improved score.

$$\frac{\text{moves}_{\text{own}}^2 - \text{moves}_{\text{opp}}^2}{\text{moves}_{\text{left}} + \text{empty\_board}}$$

- **custom\_score:** In the final version of the scorer, we used the idea that during the early portion of the game, the distance from the center will play an important role. To this end during the first half of the game, we modify the prior formula from custom\_score\_2 by adding their "center score" to the number of moves of each player. "center\_score" is generated using the code from the example scorers, and is the

square of the distance from the center of the board to the position of the player. During the final half of the game, we procede as in custom\_score\_2.

$$\frac{(moves\_own + \frac{center\_score}{moves\_left + empty\_board})^2 - (moves\_opp)^2}{moves\_left + empty\_board}$$

Additionally, I implemented a scoring model that outputs a probability that a specific game state leads to a win for a specific player, and then multiplied the improved score by this probability, etc. The model used ExtraTreesClassifier from scikit-learn, and generated game state and win/loss by saving the output of approximatly 50,000 games. Details are available in score\_model.py in the git repository. This model proved to be to slow computationally and lost due to reaching the timeout condition in all games, and so is unviable for the current testing scenario.

## Conclusion

It's difficult to beat the given included scorer, improved\_score. While most of the time the custom scorers described above are able to perform as well as the given, in some runs they perform worse. In tournaments with high(50+) NUM\_MATCHES, it was seen that a consistent improvement was possible of at least 1%. In some runs, we observed a 10% improvement. When we compare best runs between the given and our custom scorer, over all tests, we saw a 6% improvement in best score. Overall, custom score\_3 seems to perform most consistently better than improved\_score, and custom\_score achieves the highest overall scores. As written, I would recommend custom score\_3 for further game play. It is the simplest method, and closest to the original improved\_score. It is also the most consistent in maintaining a winning score across all my tests, even though it did not acheive the highest score seen in testing. As seen in the two runs below, it generally maintained a score betwen of 67-71%, with average slightly over 68%. The improved\_score maintained an avg of slightly under 68%.

Further improvements could be made by an in-depth analysis of game play, and creating scoring heuristics that credited good/bad strategy appropriatly.

Example tournament runs:

Match #	Opponent	AB_Improved		AB_Custom		AB_Custom_2		AB_Custom_3	
		Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
1	Random	95	5	95	5	91	9	95	5
2	MM_Open	67	33	81	19	76	24	66	34
3	MM_Center	92	8	92	8	90	10	86	14
4	MM_Improved	72	28	67	33	64	36	75	25

5	AB_Open	53		47	52		48	39		61	51		49
6	AB_Center	56		44	61		39	60		40	63		37
7	AB_Improved	50		50	47		53	52		48	45		55
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Win Rate:		69.3%		70.7%		67.4%		68.7%					

Match #	Opponent	AB_Improved		AB_Custom		AB_Custom_2		AB_Custom_3	
		Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
1	Random	91	9	94	6	91	9	96	4
2	MM_Open	74	26	75	25	71	29	79	21
3	MM_Center	84	16	92	8	90	10	91	9
4	MM_Improved	69	31	72	28	72	28	70	30
5	AB_Open	45	55	43	57	52	48	56	44
6	AB_Center	59	41	55	45	63	37	56	44
7	AB_Improved	49	51	43	57	50	50	45	55
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Win Rate:		67.3%		67.7%		69.9%		70.4%	