

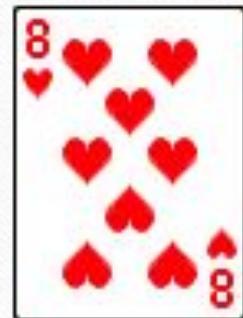
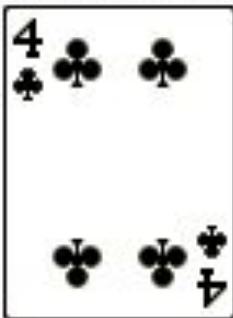
Markov Decision Process (BlackJack)

Jia Lin Hau (Monkie)

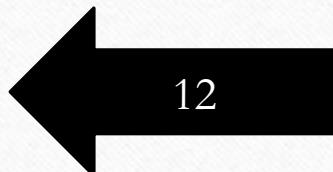
Introduction (Black Jack/ 21)

- Blackjack/21 is usually played in casino between several players and a dealer.
- Dealer decision is fixed (For example S17 rule), you know one of the dealer card.
- Player and dealer is given 2 cards to start with.
- Dealer get better odds because player lose immediately when they bust (exceed 21).

(Player card)



12



One of dealer card is visible for player to make decision

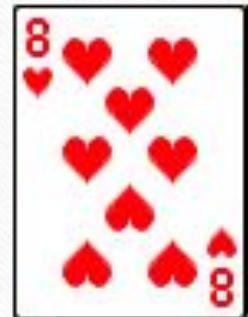
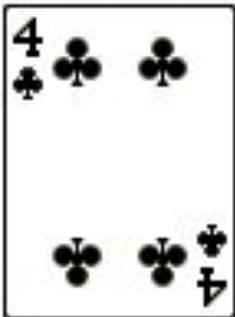


7

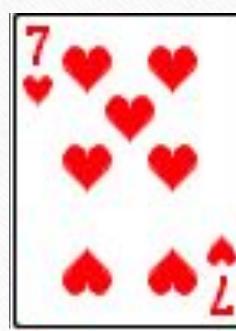
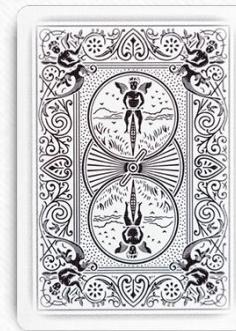


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22 (bust)

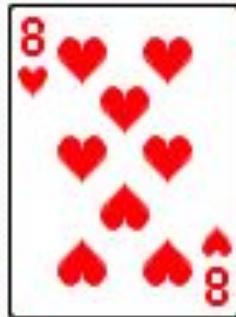
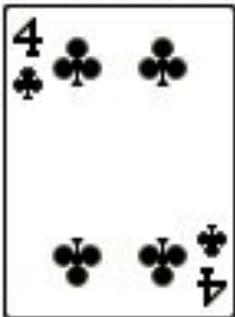


Dealer win

Introduction (Black Jack/ 21)

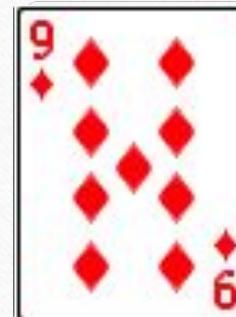
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22 (bust)

Dealer 16

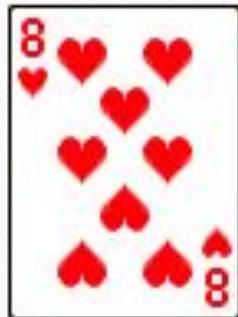
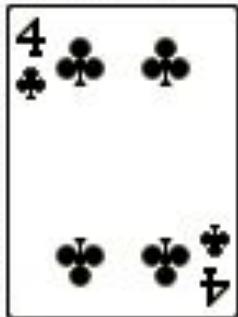


16

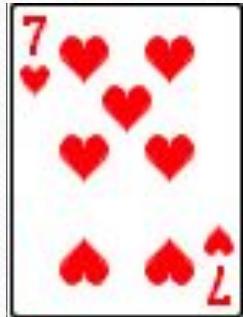
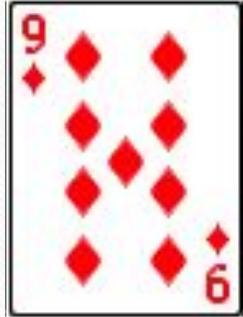
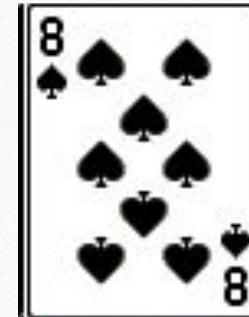
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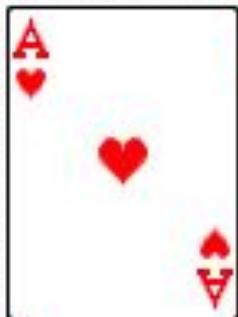


Dealer 24 bust

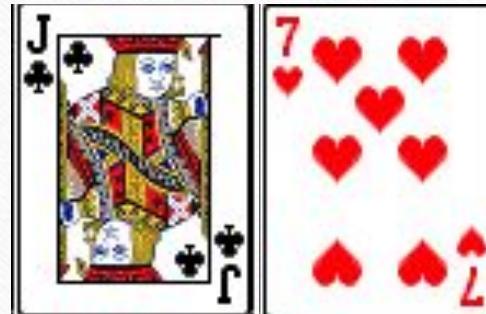


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- Reach a final score higher than the dealer without exceeding 21.
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(Player card) One of dealer card is visible for player to make decision



Player blackjack
Player win

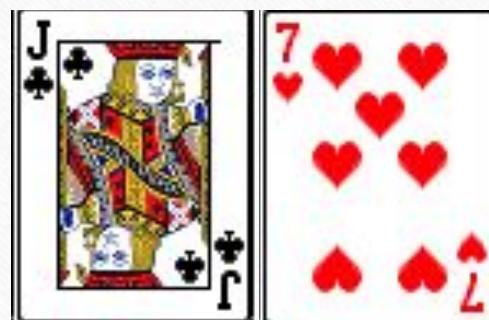
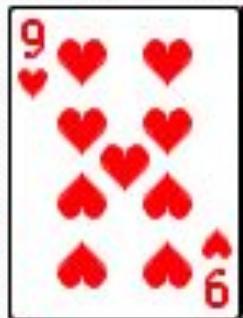


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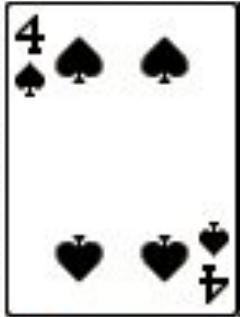
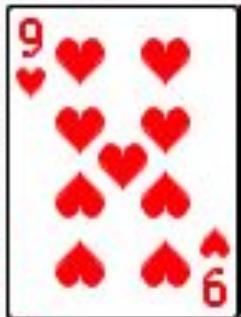
(Player card)

(Dealer card)

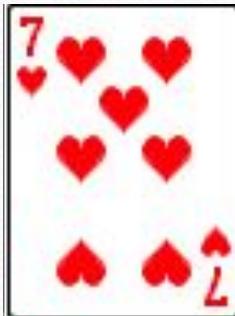
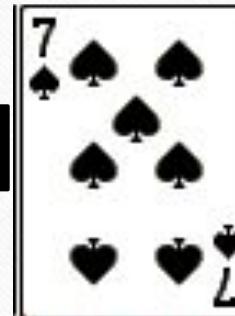


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(Player card) One of dealer card is visible for player to make decision



13 Stand



Dealer bust
23 Bust

Why MDP (Black Jack/ 21)

Dealer Revealed Card

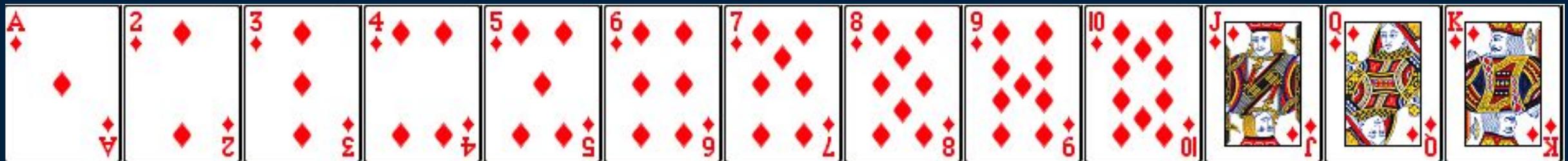
Player sum of Cards	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	A
4	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"						
5	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"						
6	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"						
7	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"						
8	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"						
9	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
10	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"						
11	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"						
12	"HIT"	"HIT"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"
13	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"
14	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"
15	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"
16	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"
17	"STAND"	"STAND"	"SURRENDER"	"SURRENDER"						
18	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						
19	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						
20	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						
21	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						
s12	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s13	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s14	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s15	"HIT"	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s16	"HIT"	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s17	"HIT"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s18	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"DOUBLE"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"HIT"	"HIT"	"HIT"
s19	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"DOUBLE"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"
s20	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						
s21	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"	"STAND"						

- Blackjack/21 can be solved with Markov Decision Process because your action only based on your current state, you don't care about the history.
- When an Ace(A) is treated as 11 then the card is called soft.

Assumptions

- In this paper, we will assume there is infinitely many decks.
- A double is allowed after a split.
- Blackjack get 1:1 pay.
- Surrender is only allowed before player done anything, surrender will lose half of the bet.
- Blackjack is equivalent as a s21 (blackjack is not superior than a regular 21).
- Dealer play a S17 rule. Hit when at S17 and smaller than 17 .

Dealer Transition (Soft 17)



$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$1/13$

$4/13$

Probability

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

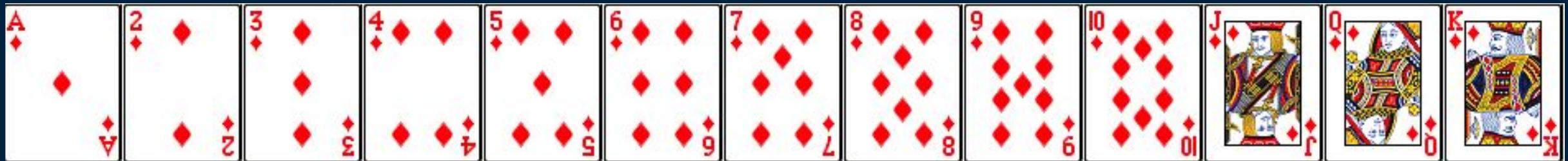
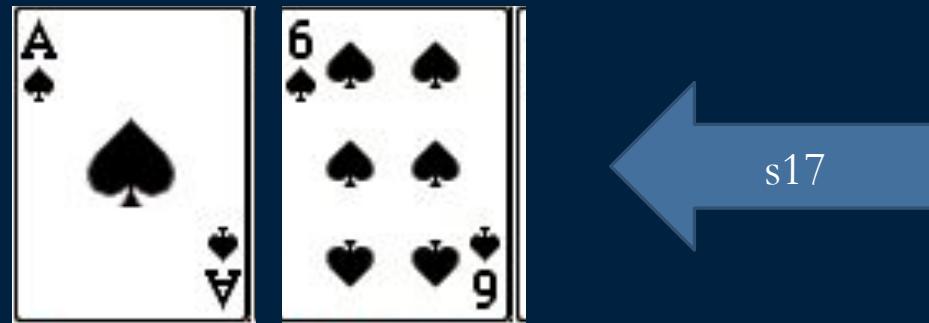
19

20

21

Next State

Dealer Transition (Soft 17)



1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

1/13

4/13

Probability

s18

s19

s20

s21

12

13

14

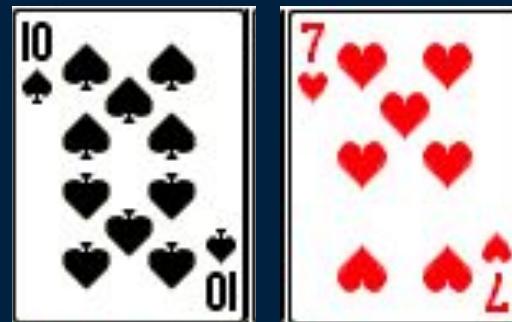
15

16

17

Next State

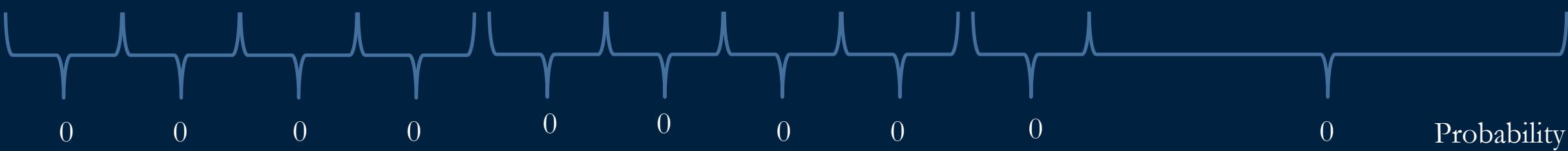
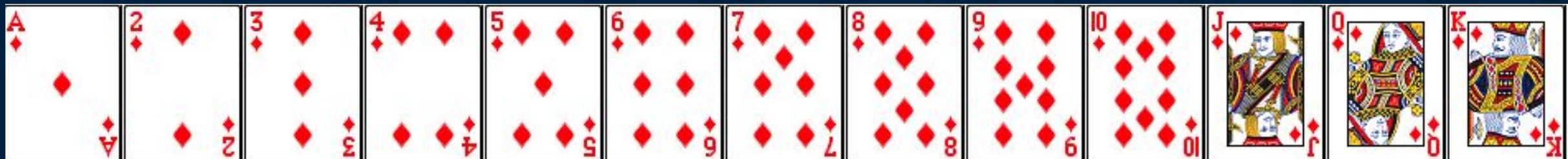
Dealer Transition (Soft 17)



h17

17

Final State



Dealer Transition Matrix (Markov Chain)

Dealer Transition Matrix (Markov Chain)

Dealer.Transition.Matrix %^% 12

```
# Only Extract row 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,s11
```

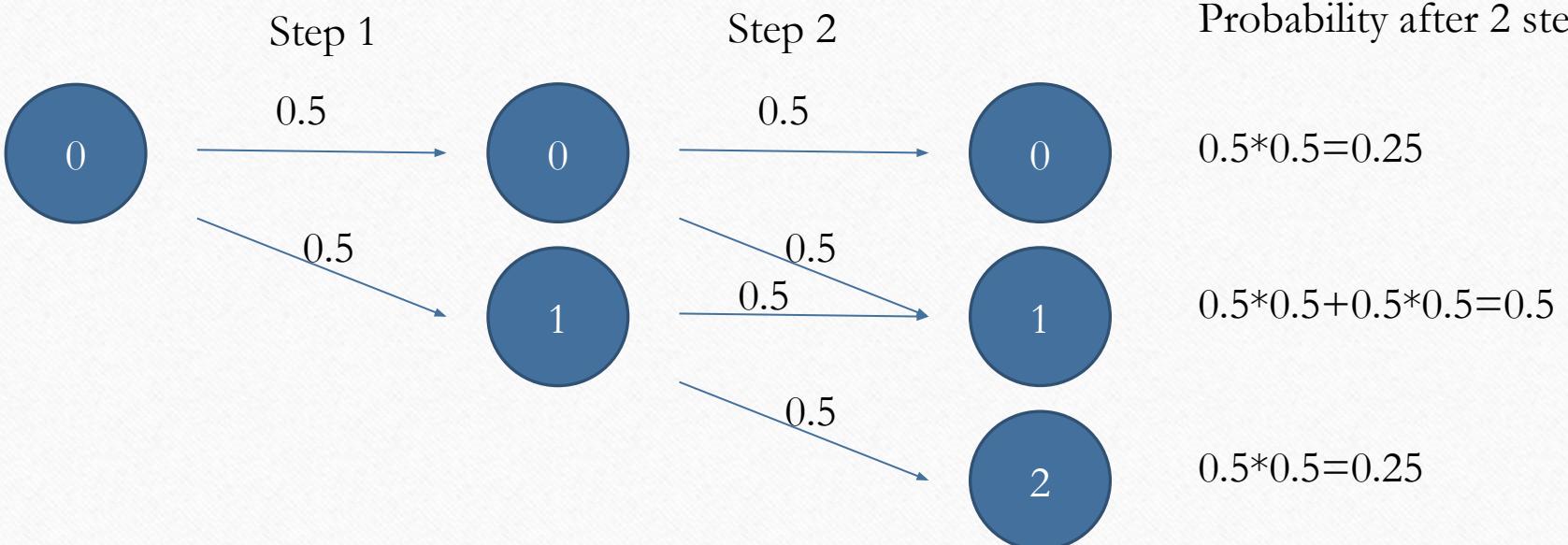
Dealer final state (s')

state	0	1	2
current	0.5	0.5	0
next	0	0.5	0.5
state	0	0	1

Note that the elements in a row always sum up to 1 cause is probability

Transition Matrix

For example you start at zero :



Transition Matrix

current state	next		
	0	1	2
0	0.5	0.5	0
1	0	0.5	0.5
2	0	0	1

%*%

current state	next		
	0	1	2
0	0.5	0.5	0
1	0	0.5	0.5
2	0	0	1

After 2 steps

current state	next		
	0	1	2
0	0.25	0.5	0.25
1	0	0.25	0.75
2	0	0	1.0

After 2 steps:
Transition Matrix $\%^2$
After n steps:
Transition Matrix $\%^n$

Dealer Transition Matrix (Markov Chain)

Dealer.Transition.Matrix %^% 12

```
# Only Extract row 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,s11
```

Dealer final state (s')

Dealer Final Probability Distribution

```
Dealer.Transition.Matrix %^% 12
# Only Extract row 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,s11
```

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	s12	s13	s14	s15	s16	s17	bust
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13013408	0.1365462	0.13129427	0.12566529	0.11963232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3567278
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12632803	0.1319570	0.12705522	0.12180330	0.11617432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3766821
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12240563	0.1273074	0.12275576	0.11785397	0.11260205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3970752
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11835894	0.1229106	0.11835894	0.11380728	0.10890549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4176588
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11483768	0.1148377	0.11483768	0.11028602	0.10573436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4394666
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.36856619	0.1377970	0.07862537	0.07862537	0.07407370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2623124
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12856654	0.3593358	0.12856654	0.06939495	0.06939495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2447412
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11999544	0.1199954	0.35076467	0.11999544	0.06082384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2284252
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11142434	0.1114243	0.11142434	0.34219357	0.11142434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2121091
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05749325	0.1432043	0.14320428	0.14320428	0.37397351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1389204

We can now compute the Stand.reward. For example:

You are standing when you have an 21 while the card dealer shows a #5. Thus, we know the stand.reward is

$$\text{Winning} - \text{losing} = \text{Total.probability} - \text{tie} - 2 * \text{losing} = 1 - 0.10890549 - 0 = 0.89709451$$

~The immediate reward for hitting is $-P(\text{bust})$

~The immediate reward for standing is $P(\text{win}) - P(\text{lose})$

~Transition for hitting matrix is similar to dealer transition matrix

~Transition for standing is zero

Value Iteration (backward induction)

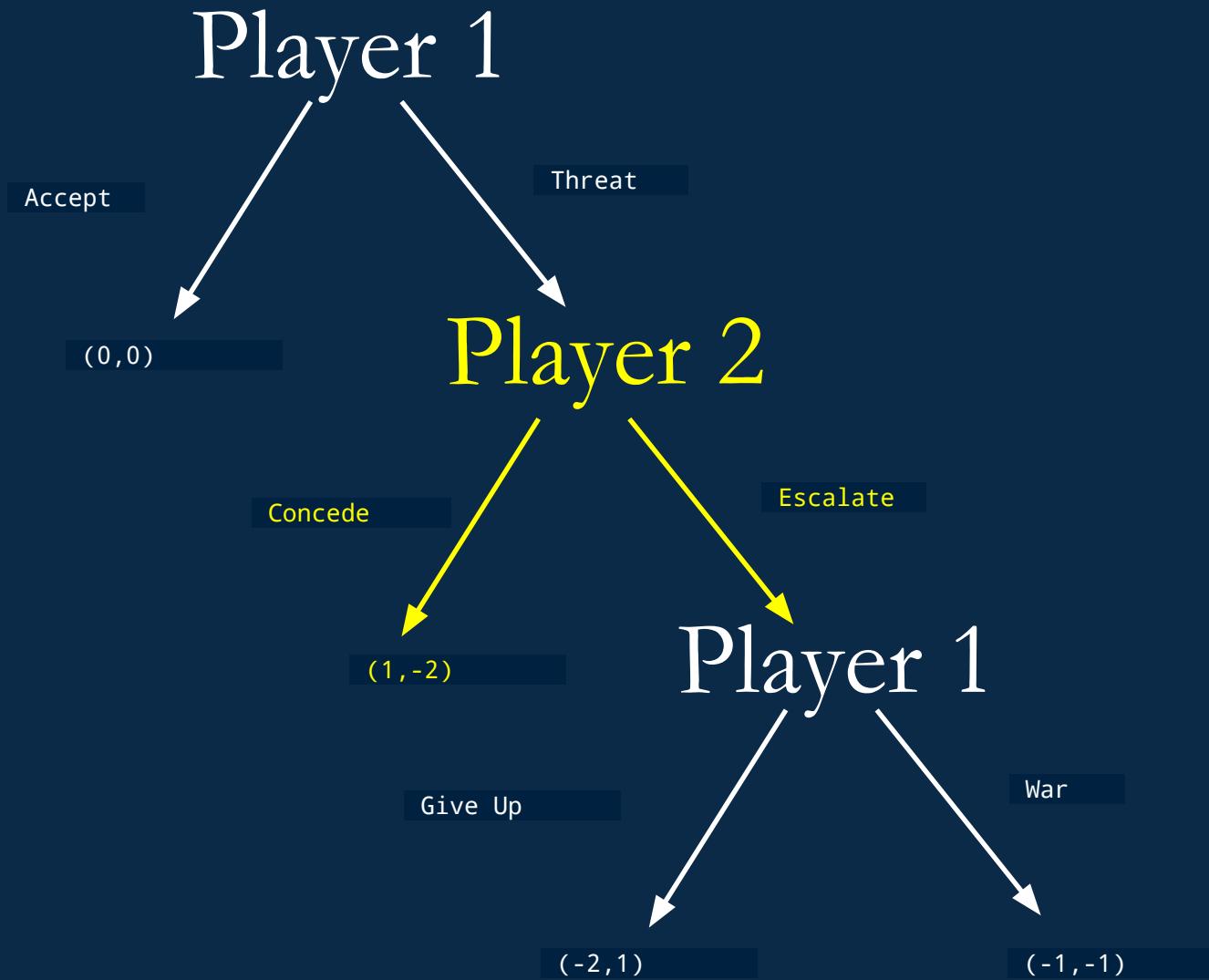
- $V_t(s) = \max_a \left(R(s, a) + \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') \gamma V_{t+1}(s') \right)$
 - s : current state
 - a : action {hit, stand}
 - R : immediate reward
 - T : transition matrix
 - γ : discount factor

```

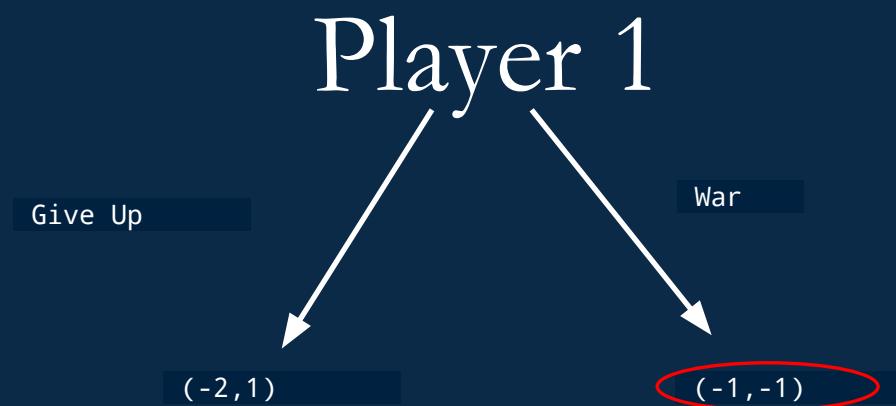
convergedvalue={}
for (n in 1:10){
  v=(rep(0,29))
  for (i in 1:20){
    v=pmax(Hit.Reward[1,]+Hit.Transition%*%v,(Stand.Reward[n,]))
  }
  convergedvalue=cbind(convergedvalue,v)
}
result=(t(Hit.Reward)+Hit.Transition%*%convergedvalue)<t(stand.Reward)

```

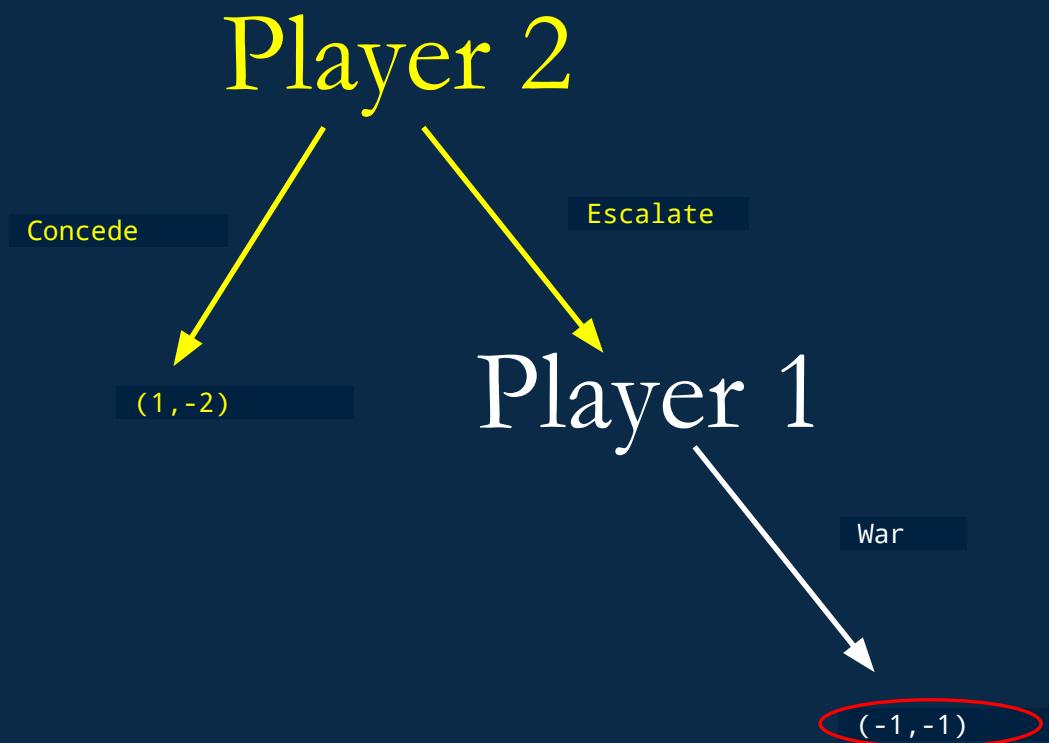
Backward Induction



Backward Induction



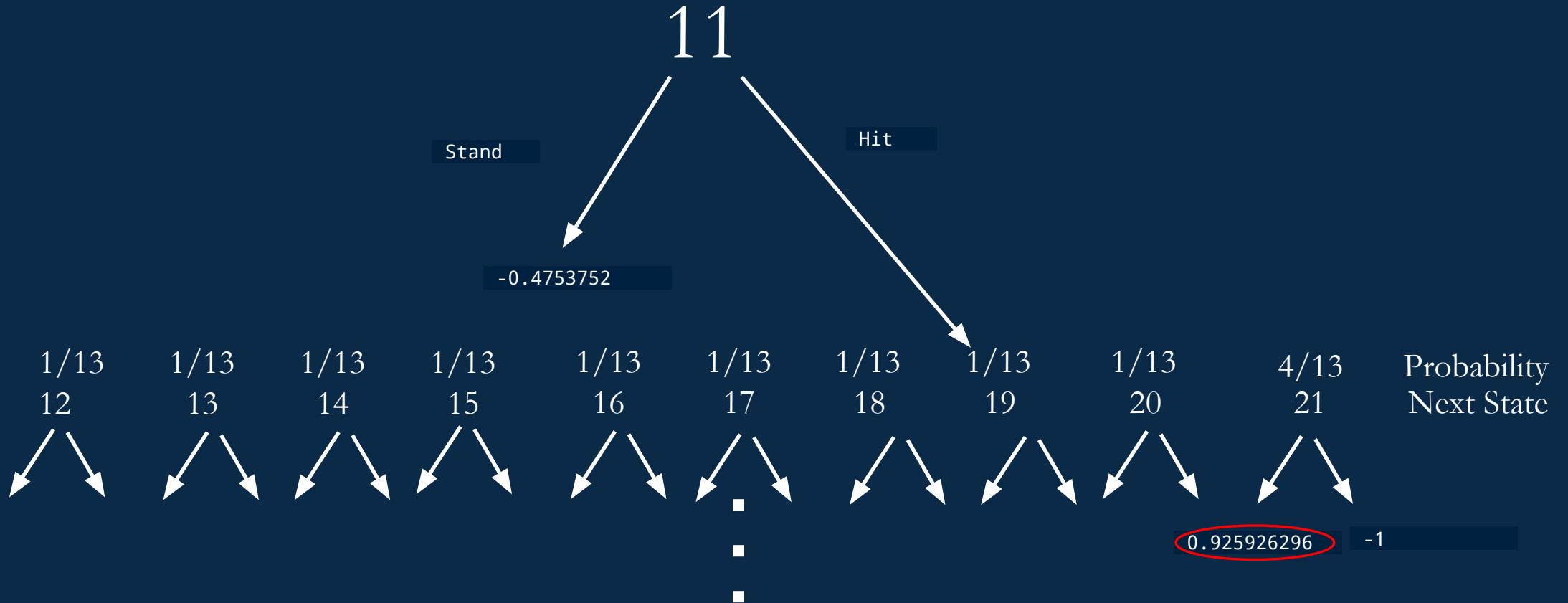
Backward Induction



Backward Induction



Value Iteration

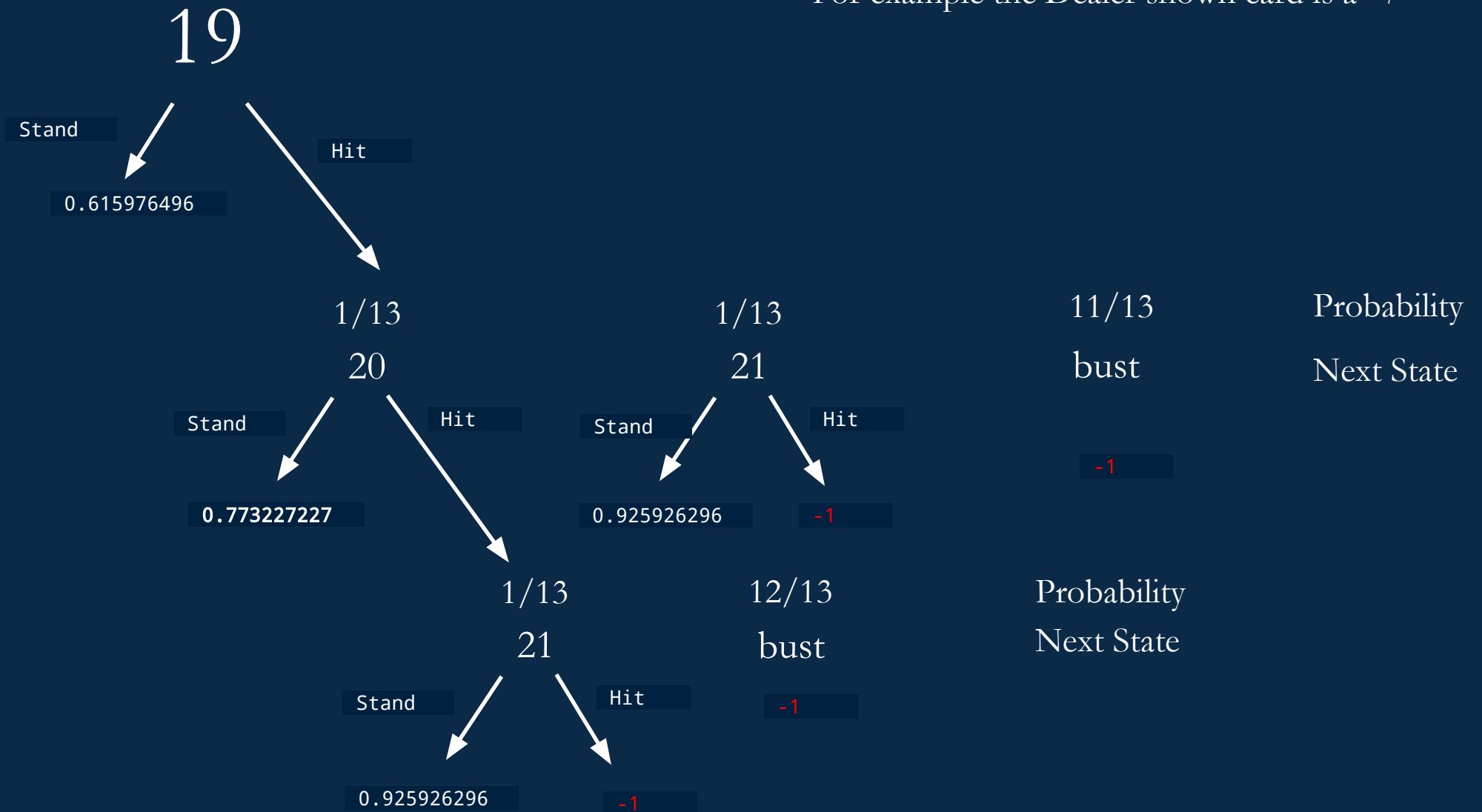


$$\text{Expected.Return} = \sum P(x) * \text{Best.Reward}(x)$$

for (x in A:10)

Value Iteration

For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”



Value Iteration

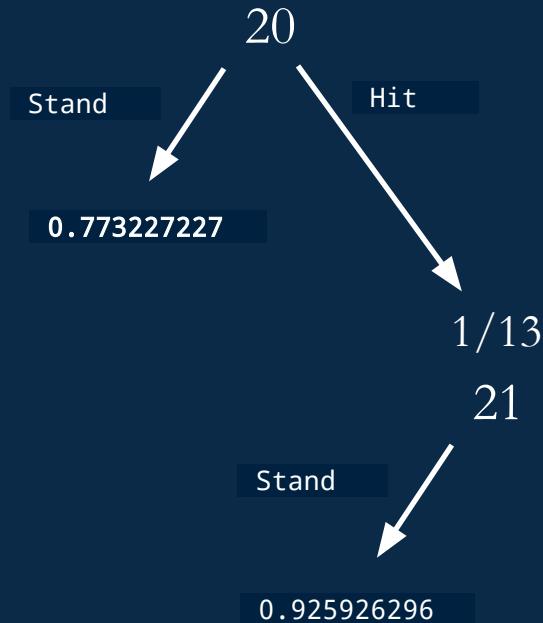
For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	s12	s13	s14	s15	s16	s17	bust
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13013408	0.1365462	0.13129427	0.12566529	0.11963232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3567278
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12632803	0.1319570	0.12705522	0.12180330	0.11617432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3766821
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12240563	0.1273074	0.12275576	0.11785397	0.11260205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3970752
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11835894	0.1229106	0.11835894	0.11380728	0.10890549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4176588
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11483768	0.1148377	0.11483768	0.11028602	0.10573436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4394666
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.36856619	0.1377970	0.07862537	0.07862537	0.07407370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2623124
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12856654	0.3593358	0.12856654	0.06939495	0.06939495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2447412
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11999544	0.1199954	0.35076467	0.11999544	0.06082384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2284252
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11142434	0.1114243	0.11142434	0.34219357	0.11142434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2121091
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05749325	0.1432043	0.14320428	0.14320428	0.37397351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1389204



Value Iteration

For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”



Expected return of hitting at 20:
 $1/13 * 0.925926296 + 12/13 * (-1) = -0.8518518$

$$\text{ExpectedReturn} = \sum_x p(x) * E^*(x)$$

Probability
Next State

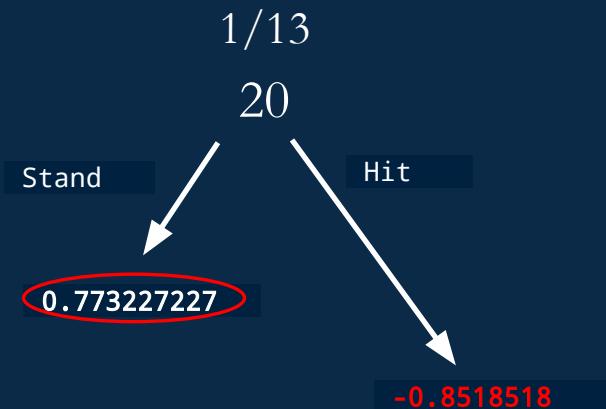
Value Iteration

For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”

Expected return of hitting at 20:

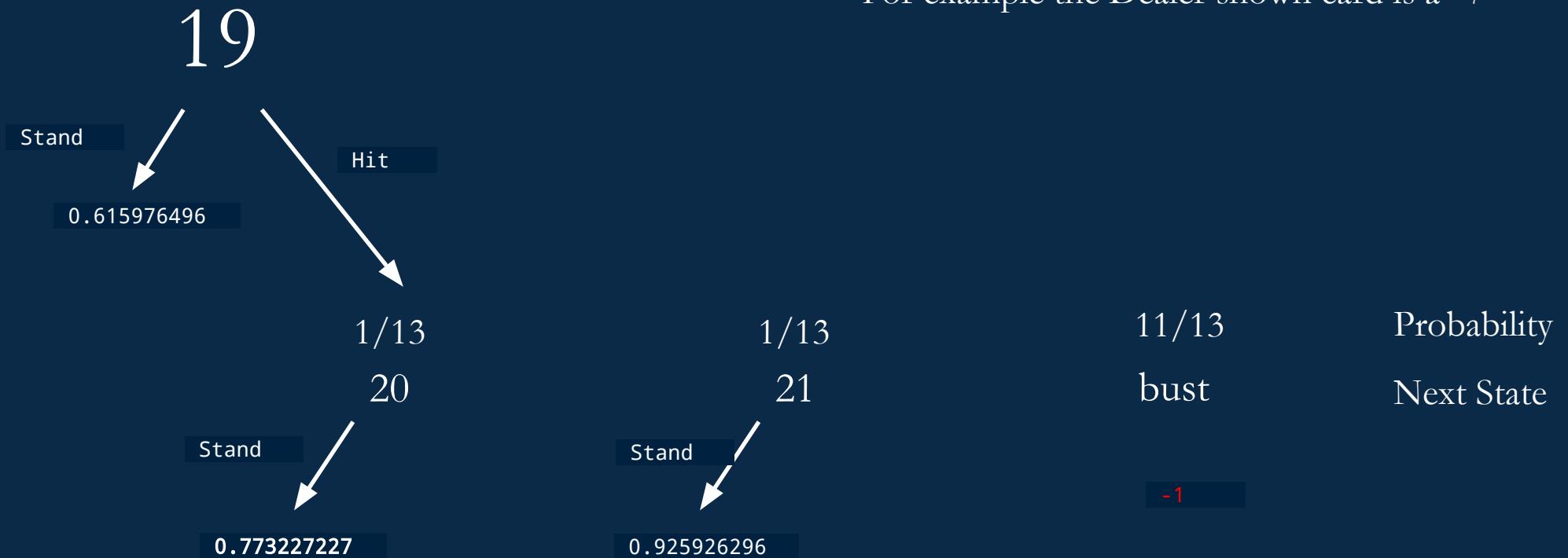
$$1/13 * 0.925926296 + 12/13 * (-1) = -0.8518518$$

$$\text{ExpectedReturn} = \sum_x p(x) * E^*(x)$$



Value Iteration

For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”



Expected return of hitting at 19:
$$1/13 * 0.773227227 + 1/13 * 0.925926296 + 11/13 * (-1) = -0.7154497$$

$$\text{ExpectedReturn} = \sum_x p(x) * E^*(x)$$

Value Iteration



For example the Dealer shown card is a “7”

Expected return of hitting at 19:
$$\begin{aligned} & 1/13 * 0.773227227 + 1/13 * 0.925926296 + 11/13 * (-1) \\ & = -0.7154497 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ExpectedReturn} = \sum_x p(x) * E^*(x)$$

Value Iteration (backward induction)

- $V_t(s) = \max_a \left(R(s, a) + \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') \gamma V_{t+1}(s') \right)$
 - s : current state
 - a : action {hit, stand}
 - R : immediate reward
 - T : transition matrix
 - γ : discount factor

```

convergedvalue={}
for (n in 1:10){
  v=(rep(0,29))
  for (i in 1:20){
    v=pmax(Hit.Reward[1,]+Hit.Transition%*%v,(Stand.Reward[n,]))
  }
  convergedvalue=cbind(convergedvalue,v)
}
result=(t(Hit.Reward)+Hit.Transition%*%convergedvalue)<t(stand.Reward)

```

Maximum Reward

Actions included in this game:

- 1. Hit - This action allow player to take an extra card.
- 2. Stand - This action indicate player want to end their turn.
- 3. Double - This action allow player to double its bet and end their turn by taking an extra card.
- 4. Surrender - This action allow player to give up in the game while losing only half of the bet before making any action.
- 5. Split - This action allow player to split into 2 games. This action is only required if player get 2 cards that has the same value at the beginning.

$\text{maxrew} = \text{pmax}((t(\text{Hit.Reward}) + \text{Hit.Transition}^{\%} * \% \text{convergedvalue}), t(\text{Double.reward}), t(\text{surrender.reward}), t(\text{Stand.Reward}), t(\text{Split.Reward}))$

~The immediate reward for surrender is -0.5 cause you lose half of the bet

~The immediate reward for Double is $2 * (P(\text{win}) - P(\text{lose}))$

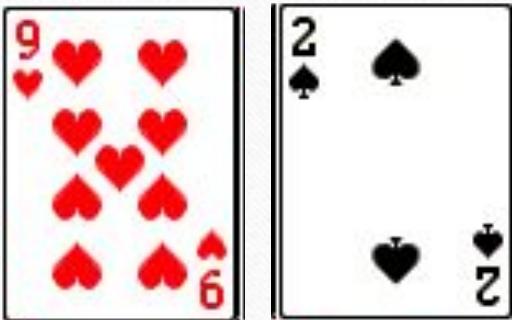
~The reward for splitting is $2 * \text{First.Card.Transition}^{\%} * \% \text{maxrew}$

~Transition for surrender,double and splitting is considered zeroes

~We compute the element wise maximum reward as the best action because double, surrender and split only allow on the first move, thus we don't need backward induction.

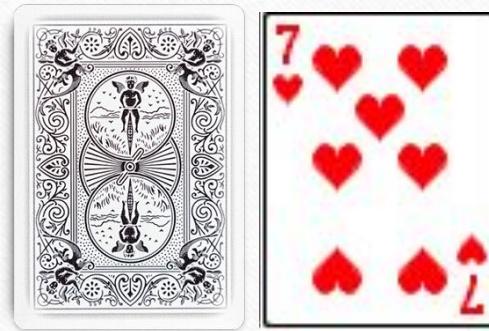
Double

(Player card)



11

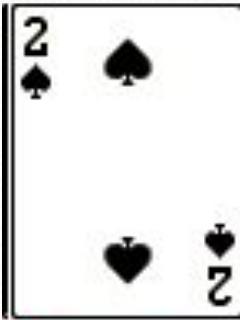
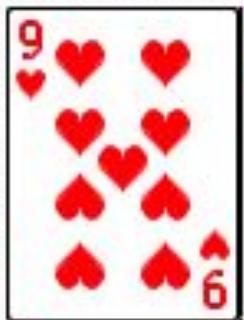
One of dealer card is visible for player to make decision



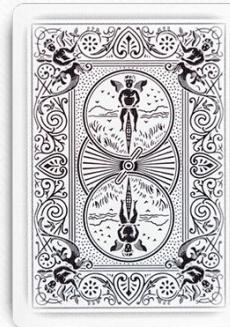
(bet=\$1)

Double

(Player card)



One of dealer card is visible for player to make decision

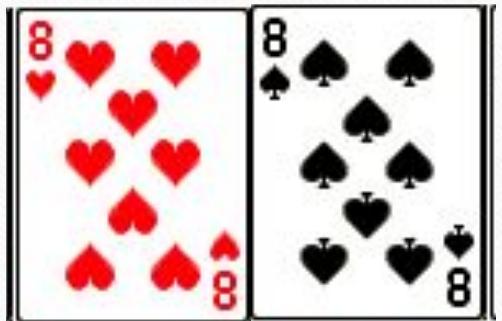


Double your bet and take a card (\$2)

~The immediate reward for Double is, pick an extra card. Then, $2*(P(\text{win}) - P(\text{lose}))$.

Split

(Player card)

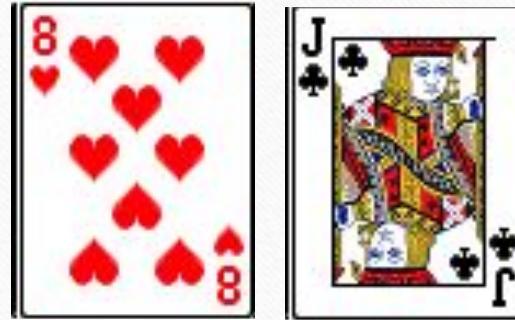


(bet=\$1)

Split

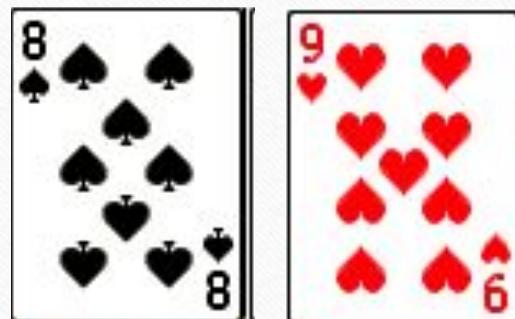
(Player card)

(bet=\$1)



18

(bet=\$1)



17

Splitting Reward Explanation

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	A
4	-0.112855438	-0.080761553	-0.04696161	-0.011221572	0.026189020	-0.088279201	-0.15933415	-2.406662e-01	-0.33509987	-0.4749033
5	-0.125854666	-0.093185805	-0.05886894	-0.022722051	0.015153620	-0.119447442	-0.18809330	-2.666151e-01	-0.35774345	-0.4928078
6	-0.138073029	-0.104874041	-0.07007777	-0.033548870	0.004766509	-0.151932707	-0.21724188	-2.926407e-01	-0.38050766	-0.5000000
7	-0.109577485	-0.076937568	-0.04282637	-0.007177267	0.030408566	-0.068807800	-0.21060477	-2.853654e-01	-0.36507790	-0.5000000
2x 8	-0.024506830	0.005567931	0.03701078	0.069950633	0.103858113	0.082207440	-0.05989828	-2.101863e-01	-0.30177739	-0.4687471
9	0.072232809	0.118717086	0.17999961	0.242118664	0.304853450	0.171867860	0.09837622	-5.217805e-02	-0.21343169	-0.3749992
10	0.356907198	0.407492012	0.45924220	0.511699535	0.564961696	0.392412456	0.28663572	1.443284e-01	-0.04499026	-0.2506490
11	0.470121480	0.517327840	0.56560652	0.614490043	0.664663410	0.462888949	0.35069259	2.277834e-01	0.05969080	-0.1313003
12	-0.253751471	-0.234016177	-0.20584969	-0.164682494	-0.121066850	-0.212847715	-0.27157481	-3.400133e-01	-0.42069619	-0.5000000
13	-0.286544301	-0.246635774	-0.20584969	-0.164682494	-0.121066850	-0.269072878	-0.32360518	-3.871552e-01	-0.46207503	-0.5000000
14	-0.286544301	-0.246635774	-0.20584969	-0.164682494	-0.121066850	-0.321281958	-0.37191909	-4.309298e-01	-0.50000000	-0.5000000
15	-0.286544301	-0.246635774	-0.20584969	-0.164682494	-0.121066850	-0.369761817	-0.41678201	-4.715777e-01	-0.50000000	-0.5000000
16	-0.286544301	-0.246635774	-0.20584969	-0.164682494	-0.121066850	-0.414778830	-0.45844044	-5.000000e-01	-0.50000000	-0.5000000
17	-0.156410218	-0.120307743	-0.08344405	-0.046323555	-0.006229168	-0.106808989	-0.38195097	-4.231542e-01	-0.46435751	-0.5000000
18	0.110270051	0.137977297	0.16626900	0.194945986	0.223446195	0.399554167	0.10595135	-1.831634e-01	-0.24150883	-0.4639684
19	0.378110506	0.396989525	0.41633219	0.436215526	0.453121559	0.615976496	0.59385367	2.875968e-01	-0.01866015	-0.1775599
20	0.635070067	0.645848047	0.65694192	0.668381744	0.678245261	0.773227227	0.79181516	7.583569e-01	0.43495775	0.1088487
21	0.880367680	0.883825675	0.88739795	0.891094511	0.894265641	0.925926296	0.93060505	9.391762e-01	0.88857566	0.6260265
s12	0.079806247	0.101680409	0.12678682	0.156574441	0.196048414	0.165472931	0.09511502	6.579068e-05	-0.12808280	-0.2978245
s13	0.046611316	0.074096483	0.10302707	0.133627517	0.196048414	0.122385695	0.05405707	-3.769469e-02	-0.16080628	-0.3246016
s14	0.022814486	0.051187036	0.08096445	0.127208347	0.196048414	0.079507489	0.01327722	-7.516319e-02	-0.19330354	-0.3511359
s15	0.000717430	0.029913978	0.06103069	0.127208347	0.196048414	0.037028283	-0.02705478	-1.121888e-01	-0.22543993	-0.3773255
s16	-0.019801265	0.010160424	0.06103069	0.127208347	0.196048414	-0.004890157	-0.06679485	-1.486435e-01	-0.25710121	-0.4030842
s17	-0.001673173	0.053881647	0.11752560	0.181835550	0.249050421	0.053823464	-0.07291540	-1.497869e-01	-0.24941602	-0.4229116
s18	0.114691805	0.173090127	0.23277778	0.293190723	0.355054435	0.399554167	0.10595135	-1.007443e-01	-0.20109793	-0.3828376
s19	0.378110506	0.396989525	0.41633219	0.436215526	0.461058449	0.615976496	0.59385367	2.875968e-01	-0.01866015	-0.1775599
s20	0.635070067	0.645848047	0.65694192	0.668381744	0.678245261	0.773227227	0.79181516	7.583569e-01	0.43495775	0.1088487
s21	0.880367680	0.883825675	0.88739795	0.891094511	0.894265641	0.925926296	0.93060505	9.391762e-01	0.88857566	0.6260265
bust	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000000	0.000000000

Maximum Reward

Actions included in this game:

- 1. Hit - This action allow player to take an extra card.
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~The reward for splitting is $2 * \text{First.Card.Transition}^{\%} * \% \text{maxrew}$

~Transition for surrender,double and splitting is considered zeroes

~We compute the element wise maximum reward as the best action because double, surrender and split only allow on the first move, thus we don't need backward induction.

Final Decision Matrix

Dealer Revealed Card

Evaluation

- Optimal Strategy
 - Expectation return per game is: **-0.02345701**
- Same as dealer Strategy
 - Expectation return per game is: **-0.1172382**

Did You Know?

For some casinos: They pay 3:2 for Player blackjack, which increase the expected return of player by 0.02254823 on average.

Which result the expectation return for optimal strategy equal to **-0.0009087813**.

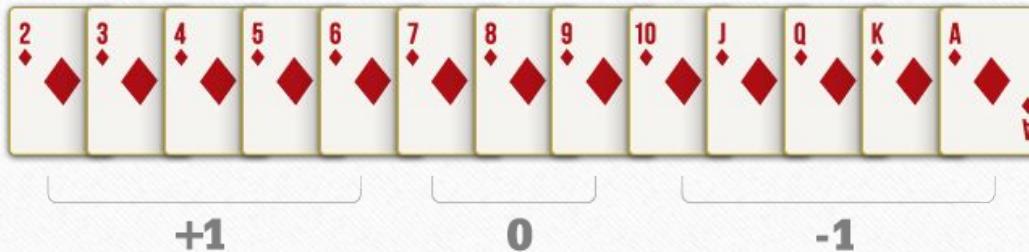
Can we do better ? Extra Fun Fact

- Yes, we are able to do better with counting cards.



- By knowing more information about the deck we can make better decision.
 - If we know the number of decks a casino using specifically and we implement the card count. We could do better than the casino.
 - However, to simulate the expected reward including the count could be difficult. One of the way to compute it is running a simulator a lot of times and compare the reward of each action on each state.

Fun Fact



- How does counting cards work.
 - When the count get high, we know there exist more (high cards) 10,J,Q,K,A in the deck compare to (small cards) 2,3,4,5,6.
 - Some casino offer a 3:2 pay off for Player Blackjack. If there are more high cards in the deck, means there is more likely for someone to get blackjack.
 - When the deck has more high cards, the dealer is more likely to bust since they have a deterministic strategy.
 - Player is able to make a better STRATEGY against the dealer when they know more information about the deck of cards.

Thank You

- Any questions ?