

Assignment - 2

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Problem 1

Max (x) :

Optimal solution.

	0	x
x	x	0
0		

A₃

0

A₁

0 | A₂

	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	

	0	x
x	x	0
0		x

Min(0)

x	0	x
x	x	0
0		

Max(x)

x	0	x
x	x	0
0	0	

x	0	x
x	x	0
0		0

	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	0

	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	

0	0	x
x	x	0
0		x

	0	x
x	x	0
0	0	x

x	0	x
x	x	0
0	0	x

x	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	0

x	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	0

0	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	x

0	0	x
x	x	0
0	x	x

x	0	x
x	x	0
0	0	x

Terminal

1

0

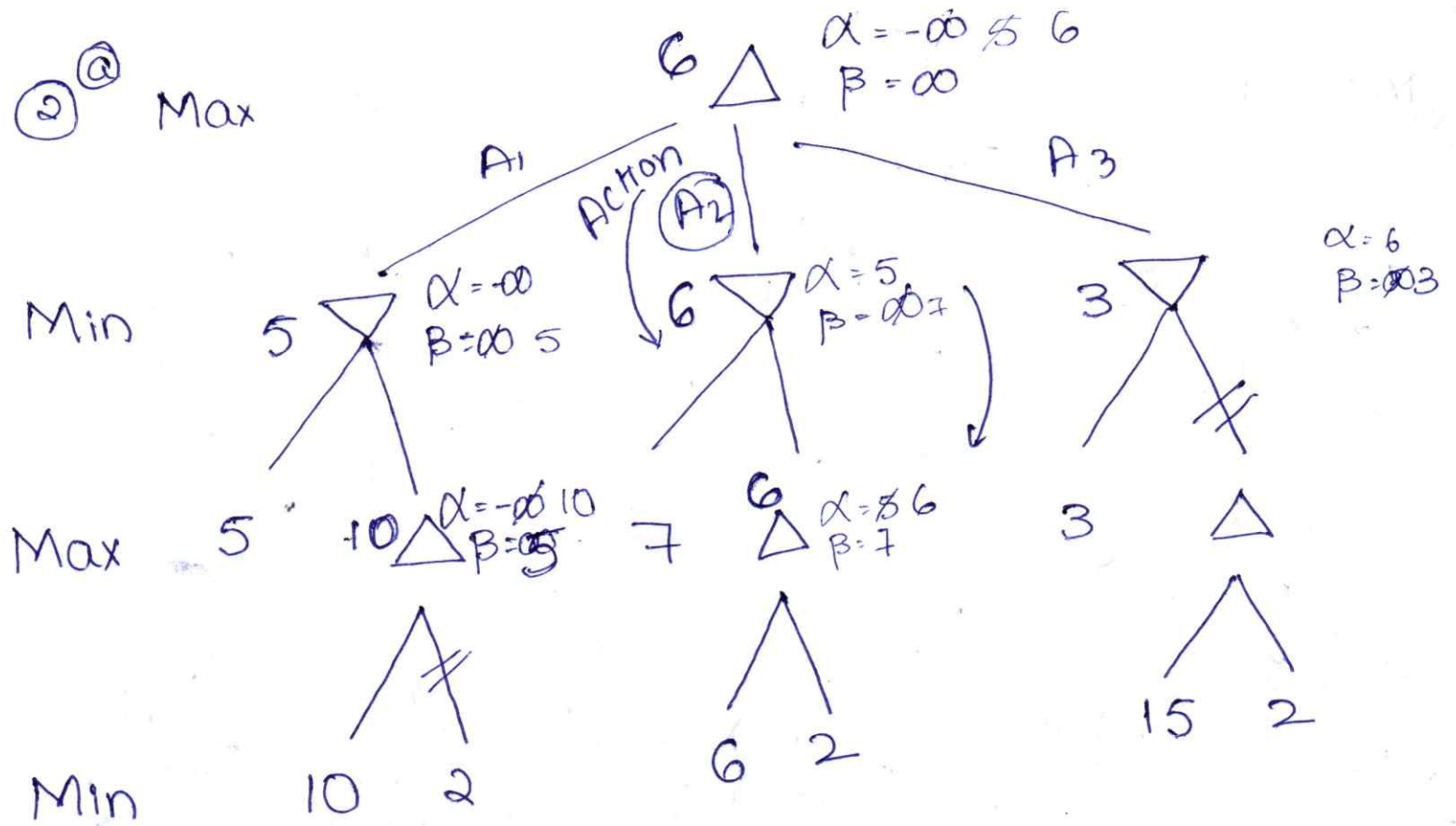
0

0

0

1

Optimal solution for the max player would be A1 or the left most move.



Optimal solution will be A2.

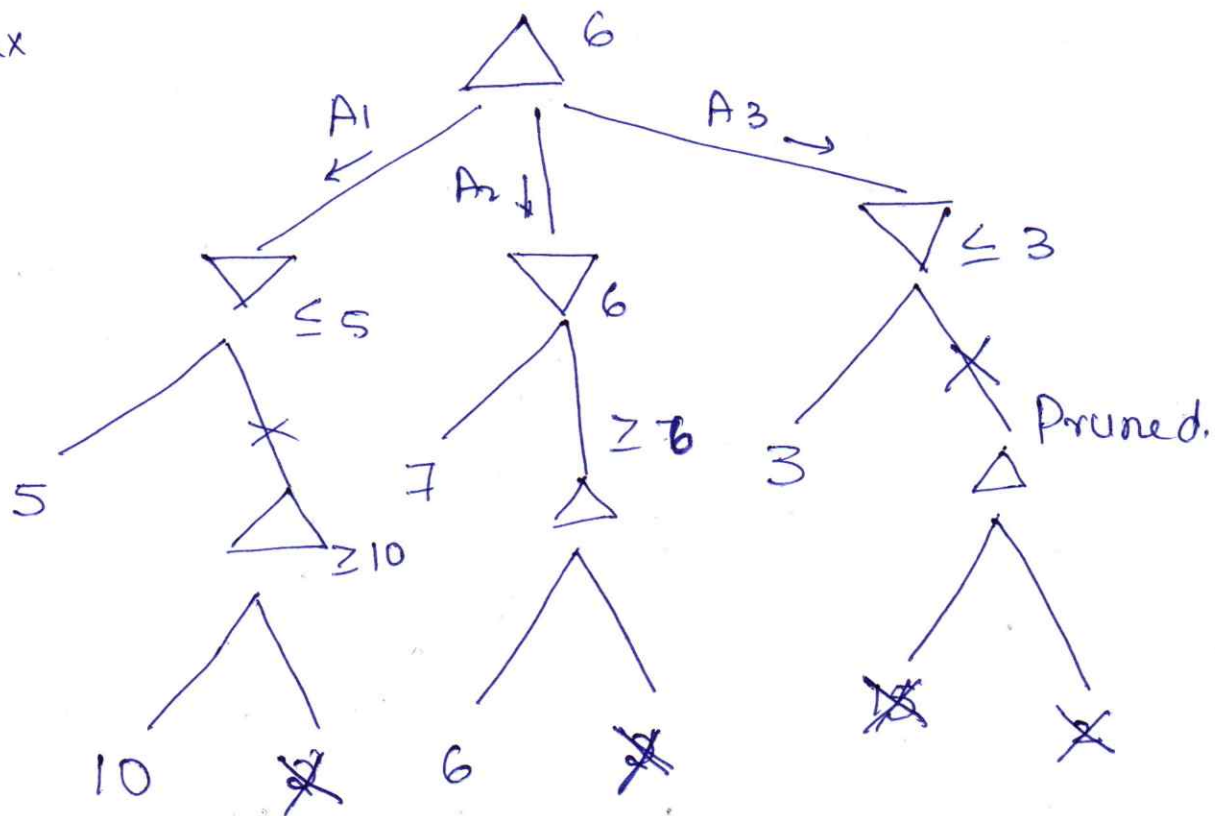
⑥

Max

Min

Max

Min



Since Max utility = 15 & Min = 2, α - β pruning will be same as before.

2c) Optimal

Max payoff = 6

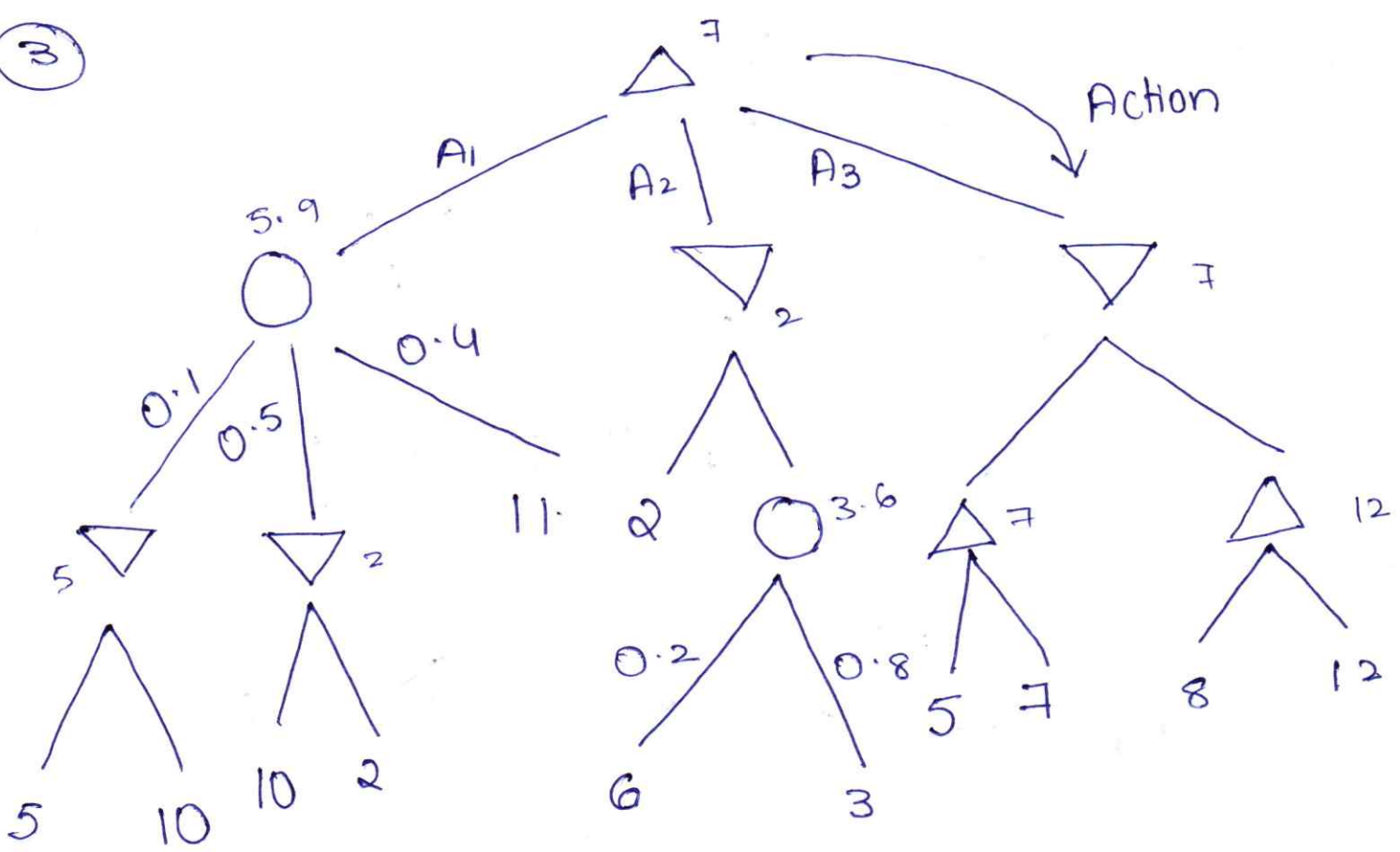
Min payoff = 6

Random Strategy

Max payoff = 7

Min payoff = 6.

3



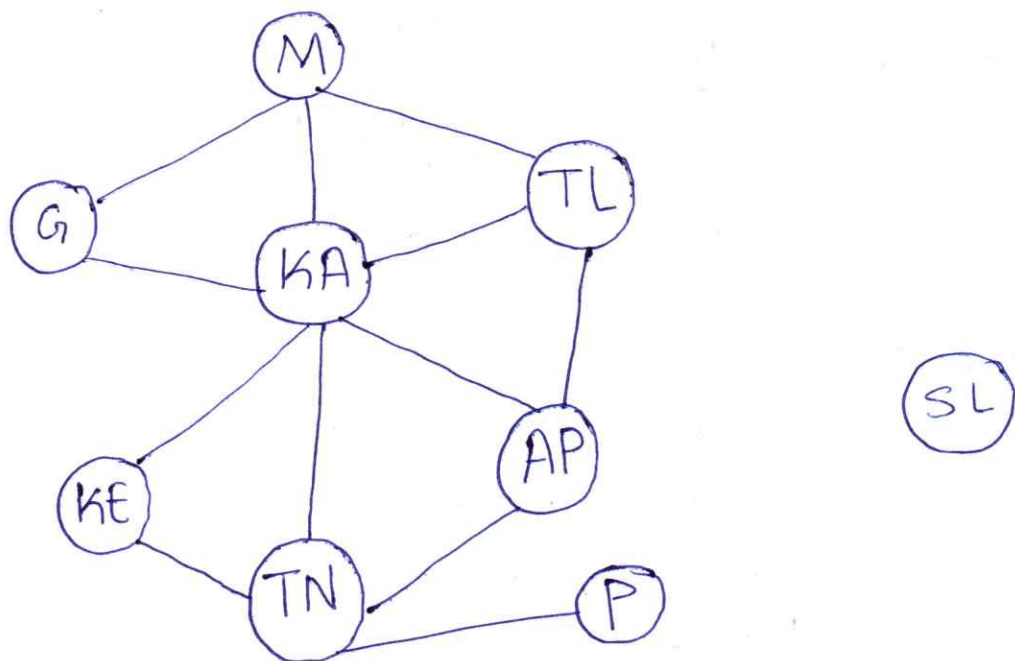
- Action A_3 will be performed
- Minmax value obtained at the root node represents expected payoff against an optimal opponent.
- The Max can be = ~~7~~
- The Min can be = 7

If opponent uses random strategy,

$$\text{Max payoff} = 12$$

$$\text{Min payoff} = 7$$

4) a



Variables = M, G, KA, TL, AP, TN, KE, P, SL

Domains = { Red, Green, Blue }

Constraint = No two section sharing a border will have same color

Yes, this information can be used to simplify the problem. We can use MRV value & node of each degree to get degree heuristic.

b Start with KA

KA → red

MRV:

M = 2

G = 2

TL = 2

AP = 2

KE = 2

TN = 2

P = 3

SL = 3

{ Red, Green, Blue }

Degree Value: $M=2$ $TN=3$
 $G=1$ $KE=1$
 $TL=2$ $P=1$
 $AP=2$ $S=0$

② $TN = \text{Green}$

MRV = $M=2$ $KE=1$
 $G=2$ $P=2$
 $TL=2$ $SL=3$
 $AP=1$

DEGREE Value

$M=2$ $KE=0$
 $G=1$ $P=0$
 $TL=2$ $SL=0$
 $AP=1$

③ $AP = \text{blue}$

MRV = $M=2$ $P=2$
 $G=2$ $SL=3$
 $TL=1$
 $KE=1$

DV: $M=2$ $P=0$
 $G=1$ $SL=0$
 $TL=1$
 $K=0$

④ $TL = \text{Green}$

MRV = $M=1$ $P=2$
 $G=2$ $SL=3$
 $KE=1$

Degree Value : $M=1$ $P=0$
~~M~~ $G=2$ $SL=0$
 $KE=0$

⑤ $M = \text{blue}$
 $MRV = G=1$ $P=2$
 $KE=1$ $SL=3$

Degree Value : $G=0$ $P=0$
 $KE=0$ $SL=0$

⑥ ~~Blue~~ $G = \text{Green}$
 $MRV = KE=1$
 $P=2$
 $SL=3$

DEGREE Value =
 $KE=0$
 $P=0$
 $SL=0$

⑦ ~~KE~~ = Blue

$MRV = P=2$
 $SL=3$

Degree Value $P=0$
 $SL=0$

⑧ $P = \text{Red}$
 $MRV = SL=3$

Degree Value $SL=0$

⑨ $SL = \text{Blue}$

(c) M G TL KA AP KE TN P SL
 KA = red rgb rgb rgb R rgb rgb rgb rgb
 TN = green rgb rgb rgb R rgb rgb g rgb rgb
 AP = blue rgb rgb rgb R blue rgb g rgb rgb
 TL = green rgb rgb g R b rgb g rgb rgb
 M = blue b rgb g r b rgb g rgb rgb
 G = green b g g r b rgb g rgb rgb
 KE = blue b g g r b b g rgb rgb
 P = red b g g r b b g r rgb
 SL = blue b g g r b b g r b

M	KA	TN	AP	TL	G	KE	P	SL
B	R	G	B	G	G	B	R	B

(d) M = red, KA = green, TL = blue, AP = red,
 TN = blue, G = blue, KE = red, P = red,
 SL = red

M	KA	TL	AP	TN	G	KE	P	SL
R	G	B	R	B	B	R	R	R

⑤ algorithm pseudocode

```
function min-value(s) then return utility
    if terminal test (s) then return
        utility(s)
    return Max-value(Deep Green move(s))
```

If the deep green move pick the optimal strategy then this algorithm will return the exact strategy as min-max & have same payoff

If deep Green move is sub optimal then it is possible for this Version to get better result

Min Max explore all node where as using deep green node (s) will give optimal solution.