

游戏人工智能

GameAI@NJUPT 陈兴国、徐修颖、杨光、吴毓双 2018-08-25



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游戏 (Game)

■游戏定义

- ◆游戏是一种具有某种功能的活动,具有两个最基本的特性:
 - ①以直接获得快感(包括生理和心理的愉悦)为主要目的。
 - ②主体参与互动。

■总的来说游戏有四个特征:

- ◆有趣
- ◆不确定
- ◆规则
- ◆虚构



游戏分类

电脑游戏按内容分:

- 1. RPG角色扮演游戏(Role-playing Game)
- 2. ACT动作游戏 (Action Game)
- 3. AVG冒险游戏 (Adventure Game)
- 4. FPS第一人称视角射击游戏 (First Personal Shooting Game)
- 5. FGT格斗游戏 (Fighting Game)
- 6. SPT体育类游戏 (Sports Game)
- 7. PZL益智类游戏 (Puzzle Game)
- 8. RCG竞速游戏 (Racing Game)
- 9. RTS即时战略游戏 (Real-Time Strategy Game)
- 10. STG射击类游戏 (Shoting Game)
- 11. SLG策略游戏 (Strategic Simulation Game)
- 12. MUG音乐游戏 (Music Game)
- 13. SIM生活模拟游戏 (Simulation Game)
- 14. TAB桌面游戏 (Table Game)
- 15. CAG卡片游戏 (Card Game)



游戏分类

- **■** Information
 - ◆Perfect information: Chess, Go
 - ◆Imperfect information: Card game
- Number of players
 - ◆Single player: Tetris, 2048 Game
 - ◆Multi players: Chess, Go, Card Game



目录

- ■游戏的复杂度
- ■玩游戏的人工智能
- ■展望



进度

- ■游戏的复杂度
- ■玩游戏的人工智能
- ■展望



游戏的复杂度

- ■算法的复杂度
 - **◆**P
 - **♦**NP
 - **♦**NP-Complete
 - ◆NP-hard
- ■游戏的复杂度
 - ◆Tetris的NP-Complete问题



算法的复杂度

■ Class P

◆Decision problems that can be solved by a deterministic Turing machine that runs in polynomial time.

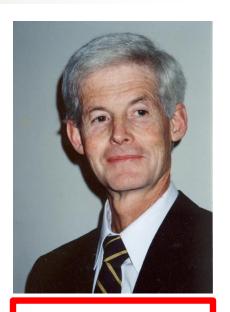
■ Class NP

- ◆Decision problems that can be solved by a nondeterministic Turing machine that runs in polynomial time.
- ◆NP can be defined using deterministic Turing machines as verifiers.



P=NP?

- The hardest problem in NP
- Cook's theorem (1971)
 - ◆The SAT problem (Boolean satisfiability)
 - ◆The first NP-Complete problem
 - ◆the problem of determining if there exists an interpretation that satisfies a given Boolean formula.



Stephen Arthur Cook (1939--) 1982年图 灵 奖



算法的复杂度

■ Class NP-Complete

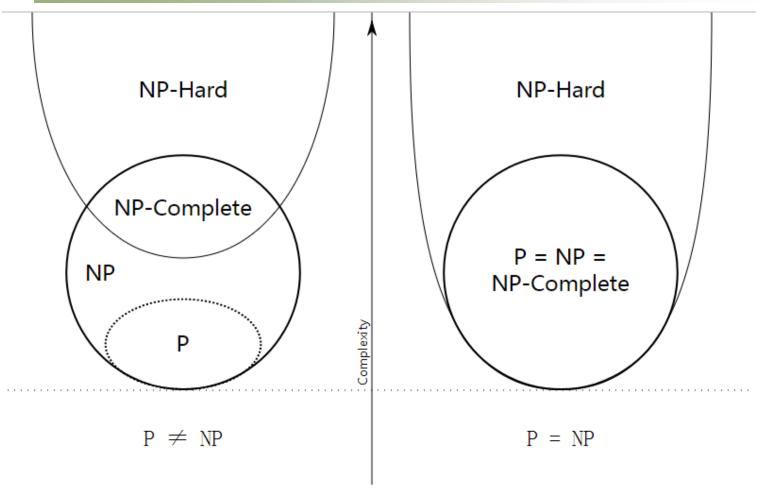
- ◆A decision problem c is NP-complete if
 - >c is in NP
 - Every problem in NP is reducible to c in polynomial time.

■ Class NP-Hard

- ◆A decision problem c is NP-hard if
 - Every problem in NP is reducible to c in polynomial time.



P=NP?





经典问题

- ■欧拉回路
 - ◆给定一个图,从图的某一个顶点出发,图中每条边走且仅走一次,最后回到出发点。
 - ◆充要条件:连通、所有节点度数为偶数 p
 - ◆ Fleury 算法
- ■Hamilton回路
 - ◆给定一个图,问你能否找到一条经过每个顶点一次且恰好一次)最后又走回来的路。 NPC



3-Partition

Can a integer set $A = \{t_1, t_2, ..., t_{3s}\}$ be partitioned disjointly subsets $A_1, A_2, ..., A_s$, with 3 integers in each subset

$$(\forall A_j) \left(\sum_{t_i \in A_j} t_i = T \right) ?$$

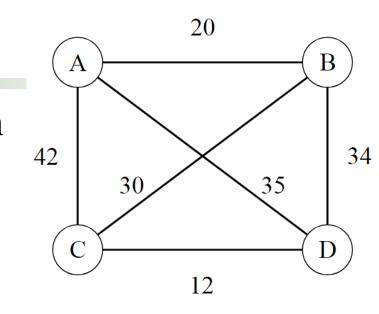
- \blacksquare {20, 23, 25, 45, 27, 40}, T = 90
 - $igoplus \{20, 25, 45\}$
 - \spadesuit {23, 27, 40}





TSP

- TSP: The travelling salesman problem
 - ◆Given a list of cities and the distances between each pair of cities, what is the shortest possible route that visits each city and returns to the origin city?
 - igoplus Given the costs and a number x, decide whether there is a round-trip route cheaper than <math>x?



NP-hard

NPC

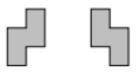


Tetris Game

■七种方块等概率出现



- ■以1的概率失败
 - ◆轮流掉落



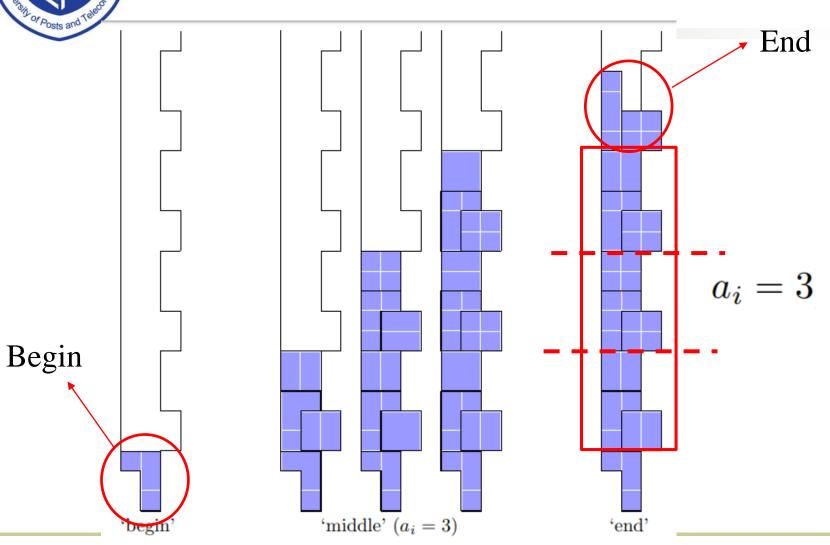


NP-Complete in Tetris

- ■消除一行,有时候很简单,有时候很难
- ■求解算法的目标:难
 - ◆给定初始形状
 - ◆给定顺序
- ■找到一个带变量n的问题
- ■给定一个解(下落位置和旋转的序列)
 - **♦**NP
 - **◆**Reduction?
 - >From 3-partition



Reduction





Tetris Game

■ NP-complete

◆Maximizing the number of rows cleared while playing the given piece sequence

■ NP-hard

• Given an initial gameboard and a sequence of p pieces, for any constant $\epsilon > 0$, it is NP-hard to approximate to within a factor of $p^{1-\epsilon}$ the maximum number of pieces that can be placed without a loss, or the maximum number of rows that can be cleared.



回顾

- ■游戏的复杂度
 - ◆算法复杂度p, np, np-complete, np-hard
 - ◆游戏复杂度
- ■启示?
 - ◆玩游戏 v.s. "不正经"?



进度

- ■游戏的复杂度
- ■玩游戏的人工智能
- ■展望



玩游戏的人工智能

- ■形式化:游戏的常见模型
- ■游戏怎么玩?
 - ◆看得远
 - ◆看得准



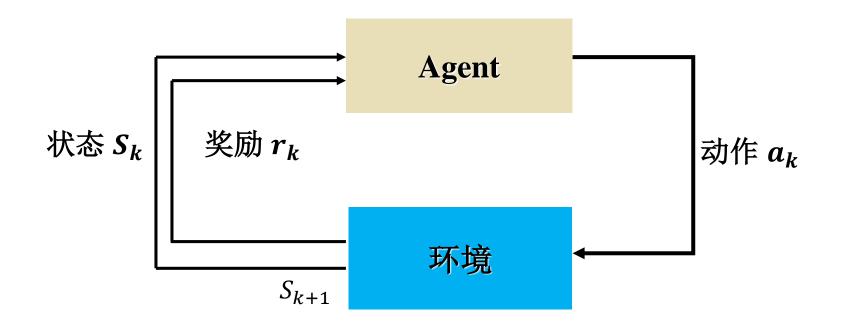
游戏的常见模型

- ■单个agent
 - **◆**Markov Decision Process
- ■多个Agent
 - **♦**Markov Game



Markov Decision Process

MDP的流程





Markov Decision Process

■四元组: <S,A,T,R>

◆S: 状态空间

状态 S_k

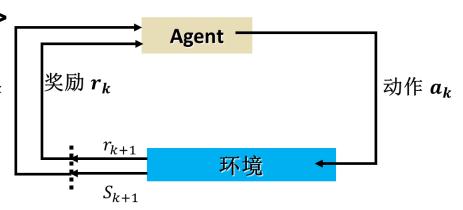
◆A: 动作空间

◆T: 状态转移函数

 $T: S \times A \times S \rightarrow [0,1]$

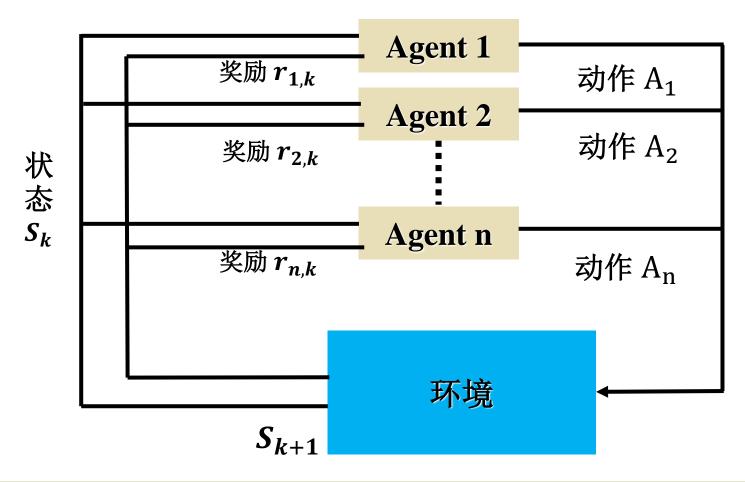
◆R: 奖赏函数

 $R: S \times A \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$





Markov Game





Markov Game

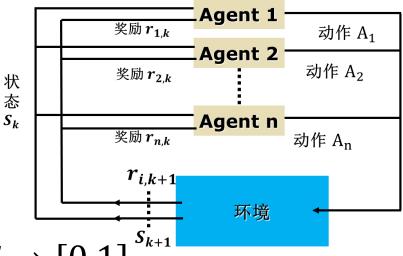
■Markov Game

- Φ <S, A, T, R>
- ◆S: 状态空间
- ◆A: 动作空间 A_1, \dots, A_n
- ◆T: 状态转移函数

$$T: S \times A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n \times S \rightarrow [0,1]$$

◆R: 奖赏函数

$$R: S \times A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n \times S \to \mathbb{R}^n$$





游戏怎么玩?

- ■看得远
- ■看得准

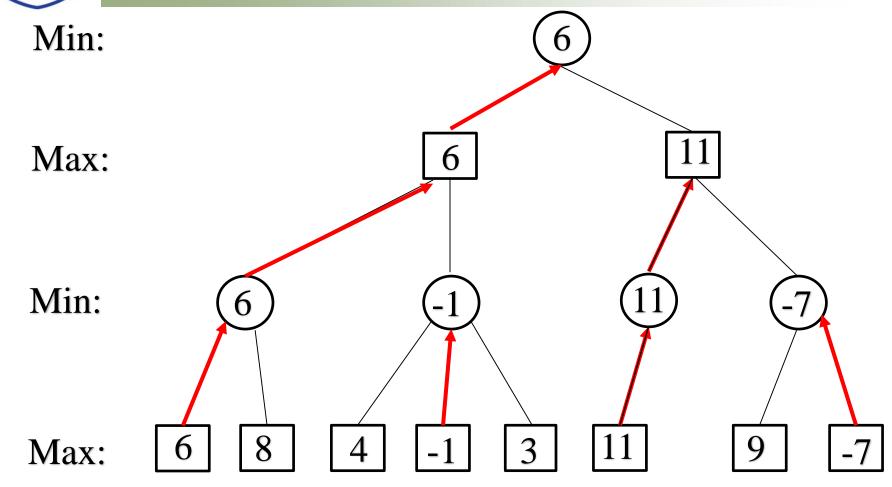


Search

- Mini-Max search
- $\blacksquare \alpha \beta$ pruning
- Monte-Carlo method
- Monte-Carlo tree search



极大极小搜索





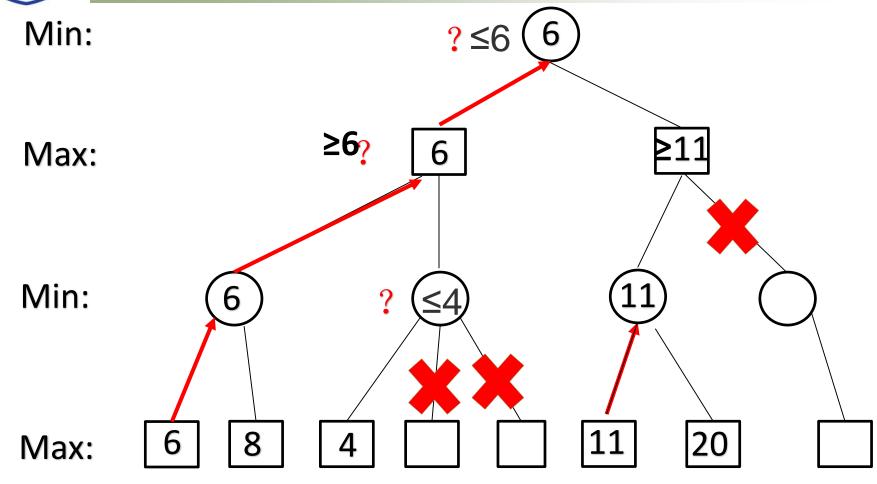
Minimax search

- A worst-case approach
 - ◆In zero-sum games, Nash equilibrium
- ■Maxi-min value

$$v = \max_{a} \min_{b} v(a, b)$$



$\alpha - \beta$ 剪枝搜索

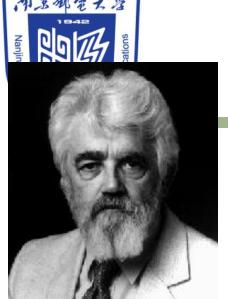




Donald Ervin Knuth (1938-)

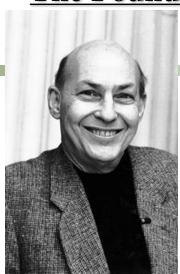
- ■1974年图灵奖获得者
 - ◆Art of computer programming
 - ◆TeX《具体数学》
- Knuth B D E, Moore R W. An analysis of alpha beta pruning, Artificial Intelligence 6(4): 293-326, 1975.



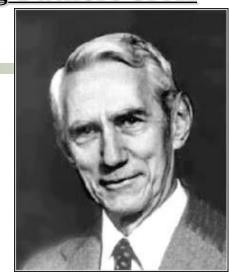


John McCarthy

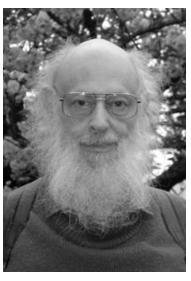
1956 Dartmouth Conference: **The Founding Fathers of AI**



Marvin Minsky



Claude Shannon



Ray Solomonoff





Arthur Samuel



And three others... Oliver Selfridge (Pandemonium theory) Nathaniel Rochester (IBM, designed 701)

Trenchard More (Natural Deduction)



伪代码

```
int AlphaBeta(int depth, int alpha, int beta)
    if (depth == 0) return Evaluate();
   GenerateLegalMoves();
   while (MovesLeft())
        MakeNextMove();
        val = -AlphaBeta(depth-1,-beta,-alpha);
        UnmakeMove();
        if (val >= beta) return beta;
        if (val > alpha) alpha = val;
    return alpha;
```

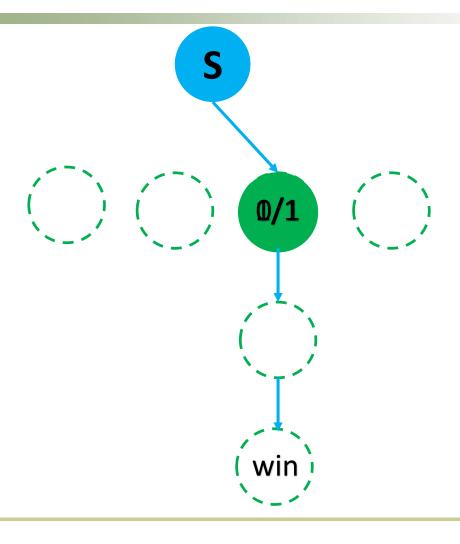


如何看得准?

■评估函数



Monte Carlo Search





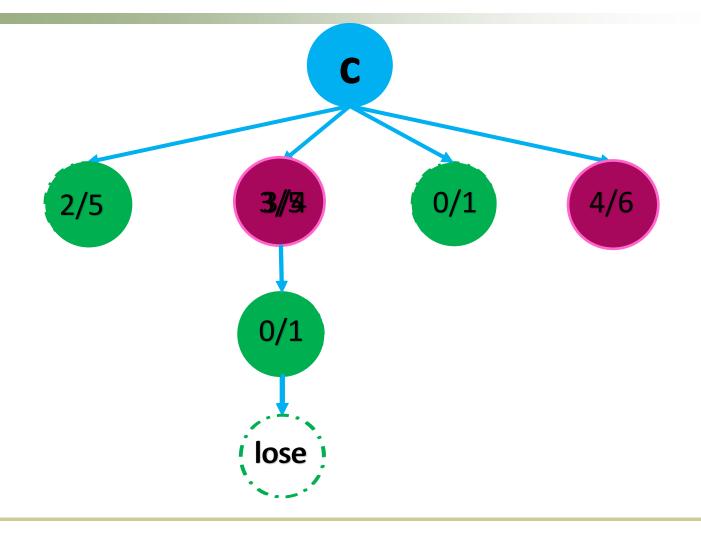
Monte Carlo Tree Search

Selection/ expansion/ simulation/ backpropagation

$$\blacksquare score = v_{child} + C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\log(N_{parent})}{N_{child}}}$$



Monte Carlo Tree Search





机器学习分类 (反馈)

- ■Supervised learning (监督学习)
 - ◆Training data: (input, output)
- ■Semi-supervised learning (半监督学习)
- ■Unsupervised learning (无监督学习)
 - ◆No information at all about given output
- ■Reinforcement learning (强化学习、游戏)
 - ◆Agent receives no examples and starts with no model of the environment and no utility function. Agent gets feedback through rewards, or reinforcement.



学习用的数据

- 监督学习中样例Instance < x, y >
- ■游戏的过程
 - **♦** Markov Decision Process
 - ▶ 经验 (Experience) : $\langle s, a, r, s' \rangle$
 - $> < s, a, r, s', a', r', s'', ..., s^{T} >$
 - **◆**Markov Game
 - $\gt < s, a_1, a_2, ..., a_n, r_1, r_2, ..., r_n, s' >$
 - $\gt < s, a_1, a_2, ..., a_n, r_1, r_2, ..., r_n, s', a'_1, a'_2, ..., a'_n, r'_1, r'_2, ..., r'_n, s'',$

. . .

$$s^{\mathrm{T}} >$$



Reward与Return

■有限任务:

- ◆其中T表示terminal state的时刻

■连续任务:

- ◆其中 γ 为折扣率, $0 \le \gamma \le 1$
- 统一

$$s_0$$
 $r_1 = +1$ s_1 $r_2 = +1$ s_2 $r_3 = +1$ $r_5 = 0$ $r_5 = 0$



目标与值函数

■累计奖赏

■状态值函数

■状态动作值函数



策略

- 策略 π : $S \times A \rightarrow [0,1]$
- ■两种方式
 - ◆利用状态动作值函数

$$a = \max_{a \in A} Q(s, a)$$

◆利用游戏的after-state

$$a = \max_{a \in A} [r + \gamma V(as(s, a))]$$



Bellman等式

■ Bellman 等式

$$\frac{V^{\pi}(s)}{V^{\pi}(s)} = E_{\pi} \{ R_{t} | s_{t} = s \}$$

$$= E_{\pi} \{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{k} r_{t+k+1} | s_{t} = s \}$$

$$= E_{\pi} \{ r_{t+1} + \gamma \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{k} r_{t+k+2} | s_{t} = s \}$$

$$= E_{\pi} \{ r_{t+1} + \gamma V^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) | s_{t} = s \}$$



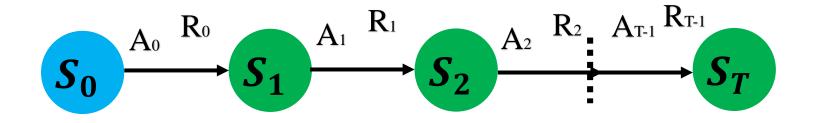
训练的数据

- 监督学习中样例Instance: $\langle x, y \rangle$
- ■MDP中的数据
 - lacktriangle 一步: $< V(s), r + \gamma V(s') >$
 - ightharpoonup目标最小化 $MSE = \sum_{s \in S} (r + \gamma V(s') V(s))^2$
 - 两步: $< V(s), r + \gamma r' + \gamma^2 V(s'') >$
 - 多步: $\langle V(s), r + \gamma r' + \cdots + \gamma^k V(s^k) \rangle$



Monte Carlo

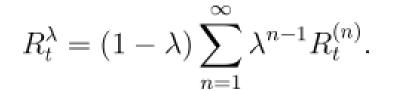
- ■基于当前策略评估值函数
- $\blacksquare A_i = \pi(S_i)$
- $\blacksquare V(S_t) = average(Returns(S_t))$

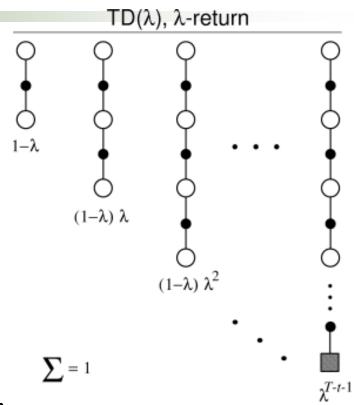


■到底用哪个?



λ – return





■ MDP综合数据: $\langle V(s), R_t^{\lambda} \rangle$



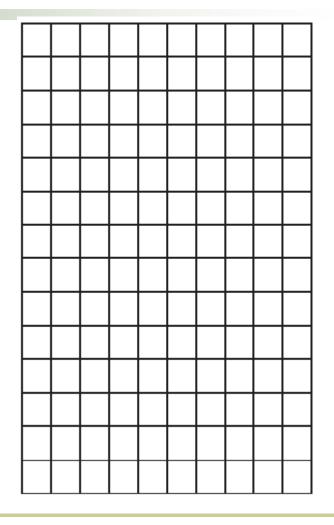
状态空间大小

■以Tetris游戏为例

◆ 状态空间大小 $2^{10\times20}\times7=7\times2^{200}$

■值表

- ◆若采用值表对存储,
- ◆每个值用一个字节表示,
- ◆则需要空间: 7×10⁵¹GB





存在的问题

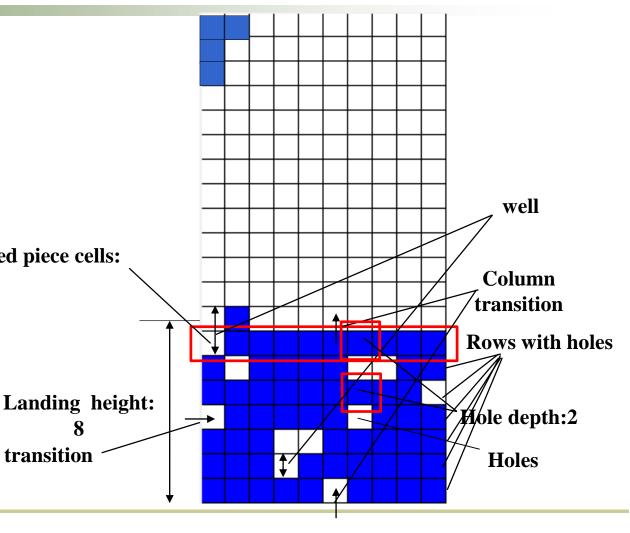
- ■强化学习中的维度灾难体现在两个方面
 - ◆空间复杂度
 - >状态、动作空间的基数随着维度的增加呈指数上升趋势
 - ◆时间复杂度
 - ▶强化学习算法优化的过程与状态、动作空间的大小成正比
- ■表现形式
 - ◆大规模或者连续状态空间
 - ◆连续动作空间
- ■解决方法: 值函数估计



特征

特征有

- Landing height
- Eroded piece cells
- Holes
- Hole depth Eroded piece cells:1*1
- Rows with holes
- Column transition
- Row transition
- **Board wells**Row transition
- Diversity(-2,-1,0,1,2)



■线性值函数

$$V_{\theta}(s) = \theta \phi^{\top}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \theta_i \phi_i(s)$$

■特征

$$\phi(s) = [\phi_1(s), \phi_2(s), \dots, \phi_M(s)]$$

■权重

$$\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_M]$$



目标函数

$$MSE(\theta) = ||V_{\theta} - v||_D^2 = (V_{\theta} - v)^T D(V_{\theta} - v).$$

$$MSPE(\theta) = ||V_{\theta} - \Pi v||_D^2$$
.

$$MSBE(\theta) = ||V_{\theta} - TV_{\theta}||_{D}^{2}.$$



目标函数

$$MSPBE(\theta) = ||V_{\theta} - \Pi T V_{\theta}||_{D}^{2}.$$

$$NEU(\theta) = \mathbb{E}[\delta \phi]^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbb{E}[\delta \phi].$$



优化

- ■基于梯度
 - ◆值迭代、策略迭代
 - ◆策略梯度
- ■不基于梯度
 - ◆启发式
 - >Cross entropy
 - ➤ Genetic algorithm



$TD(\lambda)$

传统的线性时序差分学习(Temporal Difference

Learning: TD) 对于权重向量,更新公式如下:

$$\theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t + \alpha_t \delta_t \phi_t$$

资格跟踪更新:

$$\phi_{t+1} \leftarrow \gamma \lambda \phi_t + \phi(s_{t+1})$$

时序差分误差 (TD error):

$$\delta_t \leftarrow r_t + \gamma \theta_t \phi^T(s_{t+1}) - \theta_t \phi^T(s_t)$$



GTD、GTD2和TDC

- **■** Sutton 2009
- ■根据MSPBE提出了GTD, GTD2和TDC。

$$\blacksquare \text{GTD}: \qquad \theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t + \alpha_t (\phi_t - \gamma \phi_{t+1}) (\phi_t^T w_t)$$

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t + \alpha'_t (\delta_t \phi_t - w_t)$$

$$\blacksquare \mathbf{GTD2}: \qquad \theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t + \alpha_t (\phi_t - \gamma \phi_{t+1}) (\phi_t^T w_t)$$

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t + \alpha'_t (\delta_t - \phi_t^T w_t) \phi_t$$

TDC:
$$\theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t + \alpha_t \delta_t \phi_t - \alpha_t \gamma \phi_{t+1} (\phi_t^T w_t)$$
$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t + {\alpha'}_t (\delta_t \phi_t - w_t)$$



策略梯度

■定义目标函数

- igo初始状态 $S_0, J_0(\theta) = V^{\pi_{\theta}}(S_0) = \mathbb{E}[V_0]$
- igo均值, $J_{avg}(\theta) = \sum_{S} d^{\pi_{\theta}}(S) V^{\pi_{\theta}}(S)$

■策略梯度

◆有限差分策略梯度
$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_k} \approx \frac{J(\theta + \epsilon u_k) - J(\theta)}{\epsilon}$$

◆蒙特卡罗策略梯度

>得分函数 $\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(s, a)$

$$\nabla_{\theta} \pi_{\theta}(s, a) = \pi_{\theta}(s, a) \frac{\nabla_{\theta} \pi_{\theta}(s, a)}{\pi_{\theta}(s, a)}$$
$$= \pi_{\theta}(s, a) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(s, a)$$



启发式优化

- ■特点
 - ◆基于经验规则
 - ◆黑盒
- ■流程
 - ◆群体采样
 - ◆评估适应度
 - ◆根据经验规则更新



启发式优化

- ■遗传算法
- ■粒子群算法
- Noisy Cross Entropy
- **■** Covariance Matrix Adaption

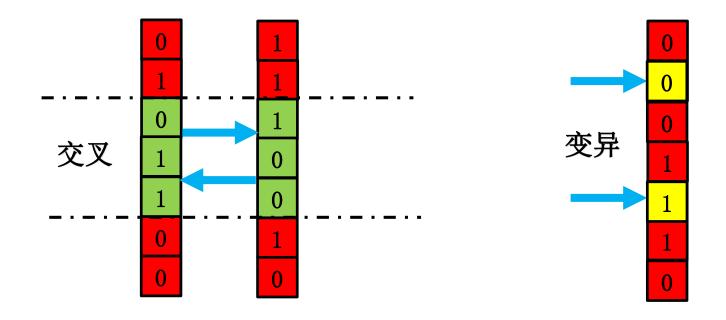


遗传算法

- ■对问题的解编码(如二进制) 以及解码;
- ■循环:
 - ◆计算当前代每个个体的适应度;
 - ◆根据先验生成下一代
 - ▶选择算子,交叉算子,变异算子等;



遗传算法





示例

- ■变量: x, y
- ■函数

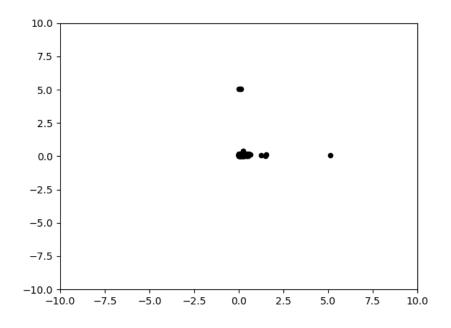
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

■目标

$$x, y = \operatorname{argmin}_{x,y} f(x, y)$$



遗传算法



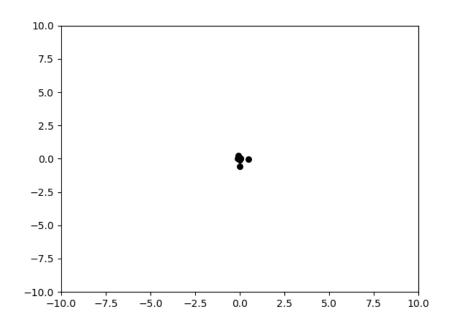


粒子群算法

- ■初始化粒子群
- ■循环:
 - ◆计算每个粒子的适应度
 - ◆根据两个极值来更新自身的速度和位置
 - ▶种群中的最优解 gBest
 - ▶历史中粒子的最优解pBest
 - $v = w * v + c_1 * rand() * (pBest v) + c_2 * rand() * (gBest v)$



粒子群算法



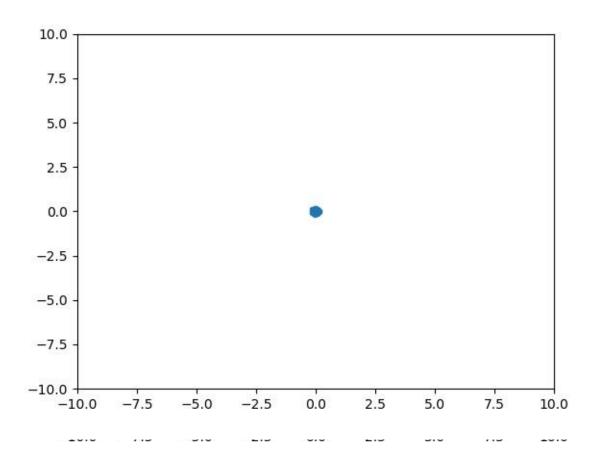


Cross Entropy

- ■初始化:均值、方差,设置种群数量
- ■循环:
 - ◆根据均值方差,生成种群
 - ◆评估种群, 计算适应度, 并排序
 - ◆根据选择前(10%)的种群,计算均值方差



Cross Entropy



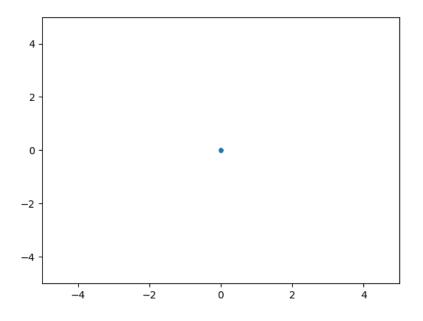


CMA-ES

- ■初始化种群数量及其分布N~(m, σ^2C);
- ■循环直到达到目标精度或者最大迭代次数:
 - ◆根据当前分布采样;
 - ◆计算目标函数值,评估排序;
 - ◆取前一半,基于递减权重更新均值;
 - ◆更新进化路径、协方差、步长



CMAES





优化

- ■值迭代、策略迭代
 - ◆值函数不稳定
- ■策略梯度
 - ◆局部最优
- ■启发式
 - ◆从头到尾模拟



基于分类的改进策略迭代算CBMPI

■ 策略评估 (回归)

- iglau状态值的近似结构: $\widehat{v}_k(s^{(i)}) = \phi(s^{(i)})w$
- ◆策略 $\pi_k(s_t^{(i)})$ 下的m步马尔科夫序列: $(s^{(i)}, a_0^{(i)}, r_0^{(i)}, s_1^{(i)}, \dots, a_{m-1}^{(i)}, r_{m-1}^{(i)}, s_m^{(i)})$
- ◆当前 $\hat{v}_k(s_t^{(i)})$ 的无偏估计为:

$$\widehat{v}_k(s^{(i)}) = \sum_{t=0}^{m-1} \gamma^t r_t^{(i)} + \gamma^m v_{k-1}(s_m^{(i)})$$

◆生成训练集{ $(s^{(i)}, \hat{v}_k(s_t^{(i)}))$ } $_{i=1}^N$ 的损失函数(最小二乘): $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_k^{\mathcal{F}}(\hat{\mu}; v) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\hat{v}_k(s^{(i)}) - v(s^{(i)}))^2$.



基于分类的改进策略迭代算CBMPI

■ 策略改进(分类):

- ◆ 策略值的近似结构: $\pi_u(s) = \operatorname{argmax}_a \psi(s, a)u$
- ◆策略 $\pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{s}_{t}^{(i)})$ 下M局游戏的m步马尔科夫序列: $(s^{(i)}, a, r_{0}^{(i,j)}, s_{1}^{(i,j)}, a_{1}^{(i,j)}, \dots, a_{m}^{(i,j)}, r_{m}^{(i,j)}, s_{m+1}^{(i,j)})_{j=1}^{M}$
- ◆ 当前 $\hat{Q}_k(s_t^{(i)})$ 的无偏估计为: $\frac{1}{M}\sum_{j=1}^M R_k^j(s^{(i)}, a)$ $R_k^j(s^{(i)}, a) = \sum_{t=0}^m \gamma^t r_t^{(i,j)} + \gamma^{m+1} v_{k-1}(s_{m+1}^{(i,j)})$
- ◆构造代价敏感的损失函数(cma-es):

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_k^{\Pi}(\widehat{\mu}; \pi) = \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{i=1}^{N'} \left[\max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \widehat{Q}_k(s^{(i)}, a) - \widehat{Q}_k(s^{(i)}, \pi(s^{(i)})) \right]$$



基于分类的策略迭代算CBMPI

■ 2013 NIPS

◆ Approximate Dynamic Programming Finally Performs Well in the Game of Tetris

■ 2015 JMLR

◆ Approximate Modified Policy Iteration and its Application to the Game of Tetris

Boards \ Policies	$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}$	\mathbf{BDU}	DT-10	DT-20
Small (10×10) board	3800	4200	5000	4300
Large (10×20) board	31,000,000	36,000,000	29,000,000	51,000,000



研究结束了吗?

- AlphaGo → AlphaGo Zero
- Tetris?
 - ◆从一个特别好的策略的采样开始
 - ◆期待Tetris Zero



回顾

- ■游戏的复杂度
 - ◆算法复杂度p, np, np-complete, np-hard
 - ◆游戏复杂度
- ■玩游戏的人工智能
 - ◆模型
 - ◆常见思路
 - ▶搜索
 - ▶评估:启发式、值迭代、策略迭代、策略梯度



进度

- ■游戏的复杂度
- ■玩游戏的人工智能
- ■展望



展望

- ■更高效,更优的解?
- ■如何游戏开发中提高效率?
- ■智能算法与传统文化?



中国象棋基本杀招

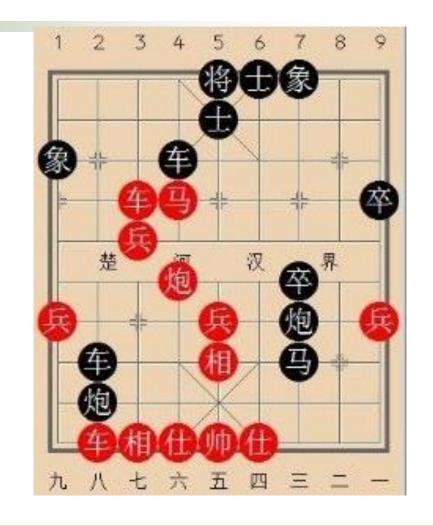
■马后炮、双车挫、对面笑、铁门栓、卧槽 马、挂角马、八角马、钓鱼马、高钓马、 拨簧马、天地炮、空头炮、侧面虎、三进 兵、重炮、夹车炮、闷宫杀、双马饮泉、 海底捞月、白马现蹄、炮辗丹沙、送佛归 殿、二鬼拍门、双车协士、大刀腕心、双 照将、大胆穿心、三子归边、借炮使马、 借车使炮、借车使马、车炮抽闪、车马炮 兵连杀定式、各种 杀法的组合



三子归边

■ 1974年成都全国象棋个人赛

- ■杨官璘 (黑方) V.S.
- ■徐乃基(红方)





排拐!