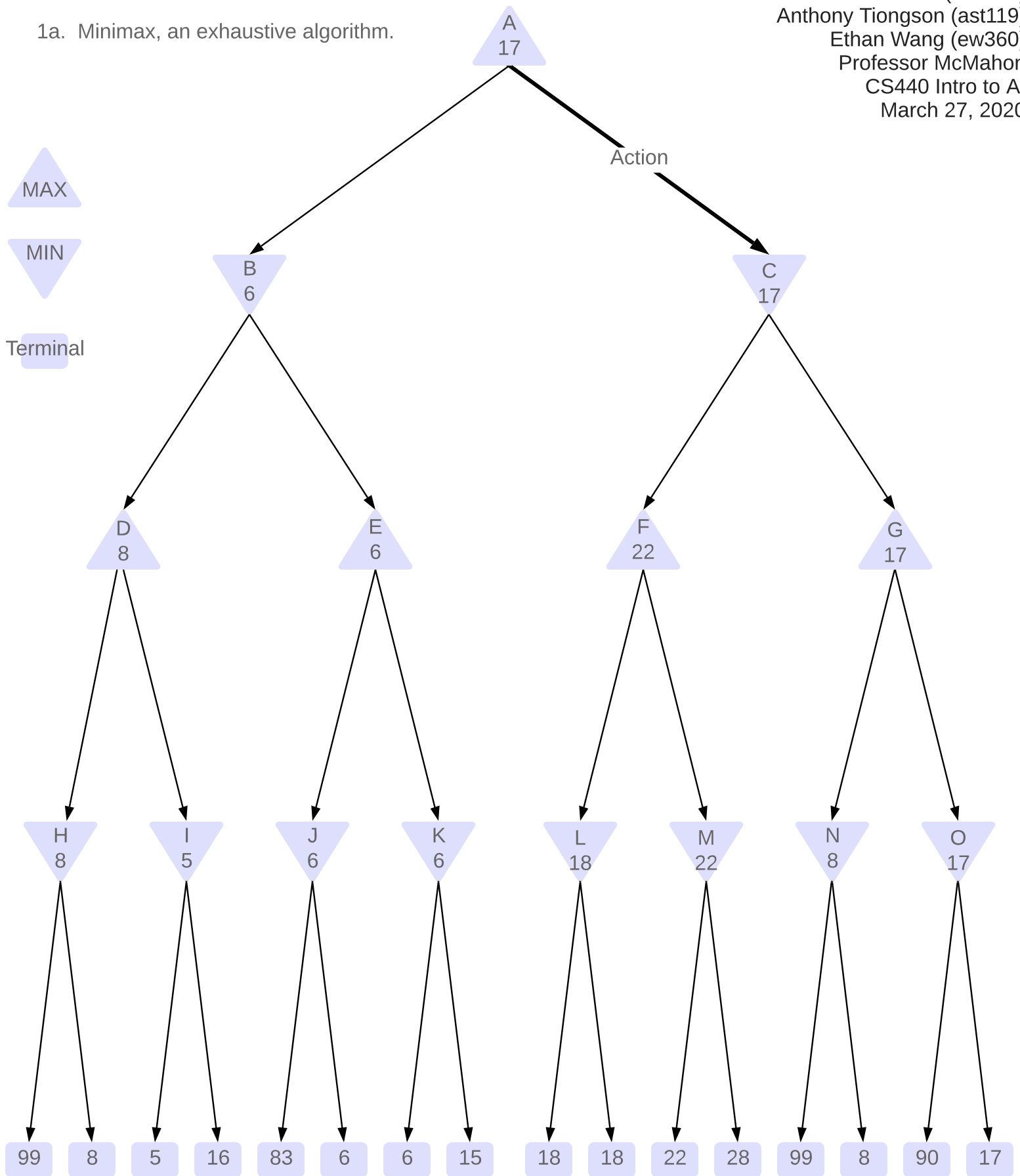


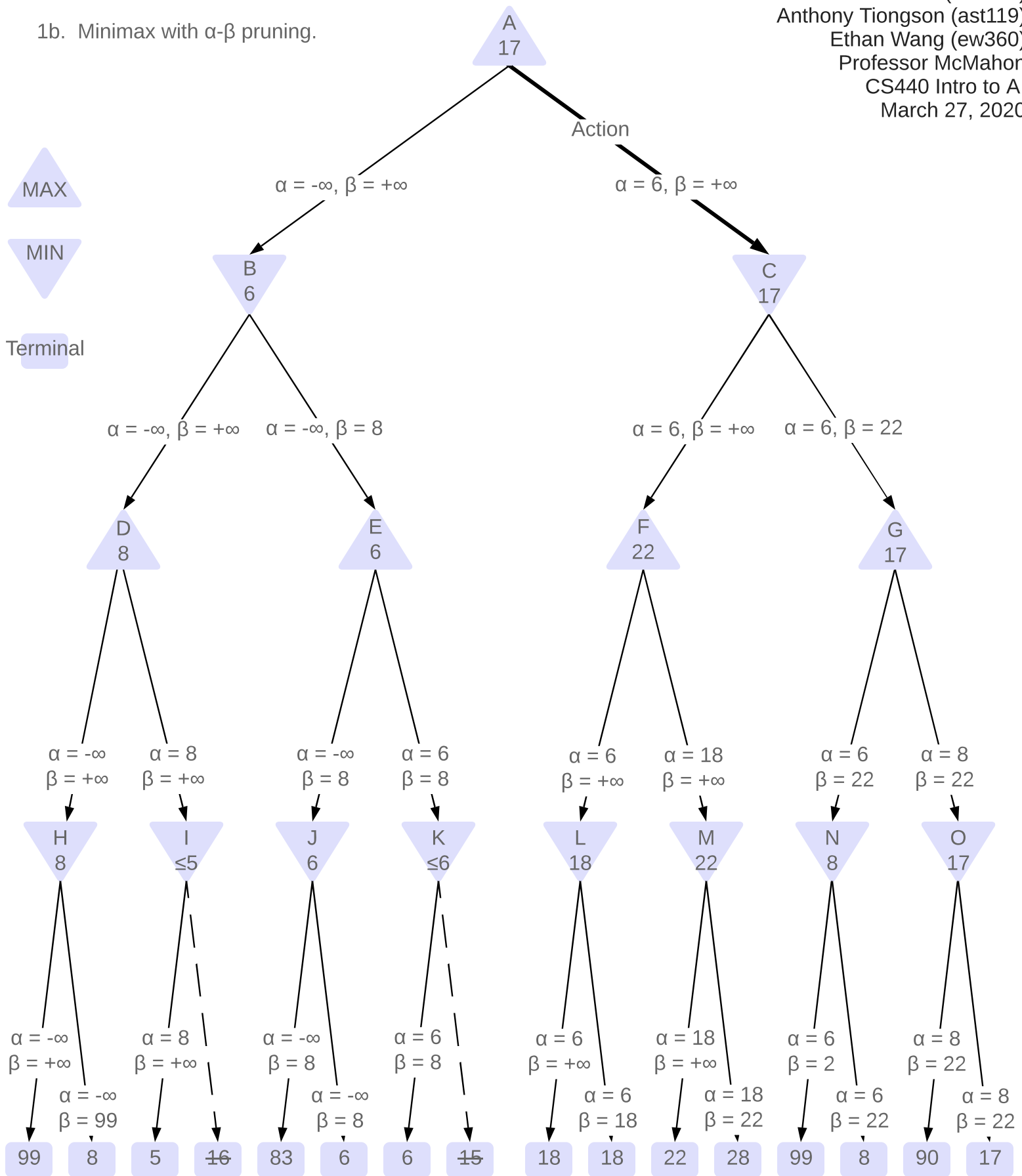
Assignment 2

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1a. Minimax, an exhaustive algorithm.



1b. Minimax with α - β pruning.



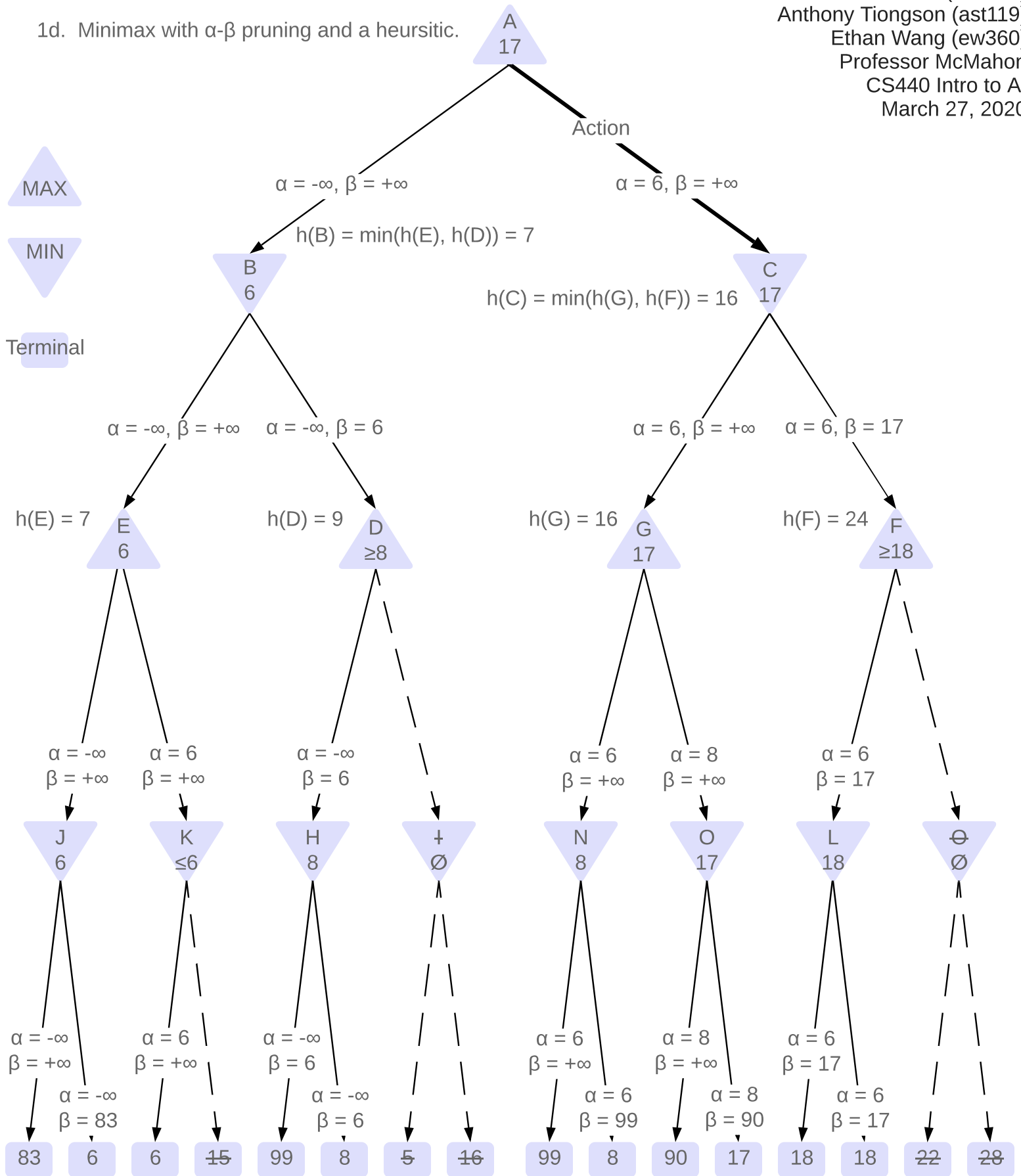
2 nodes pruned.

- 1c. The MAX player at the root state will make the **right** action in the exhaustive minimax algorithm. The MAX player will take the same **right** action when evaluating with α - β pruning. In general, the best move computed by both methods is guaranteed to be the same, which is why α - β pruning is so useful.

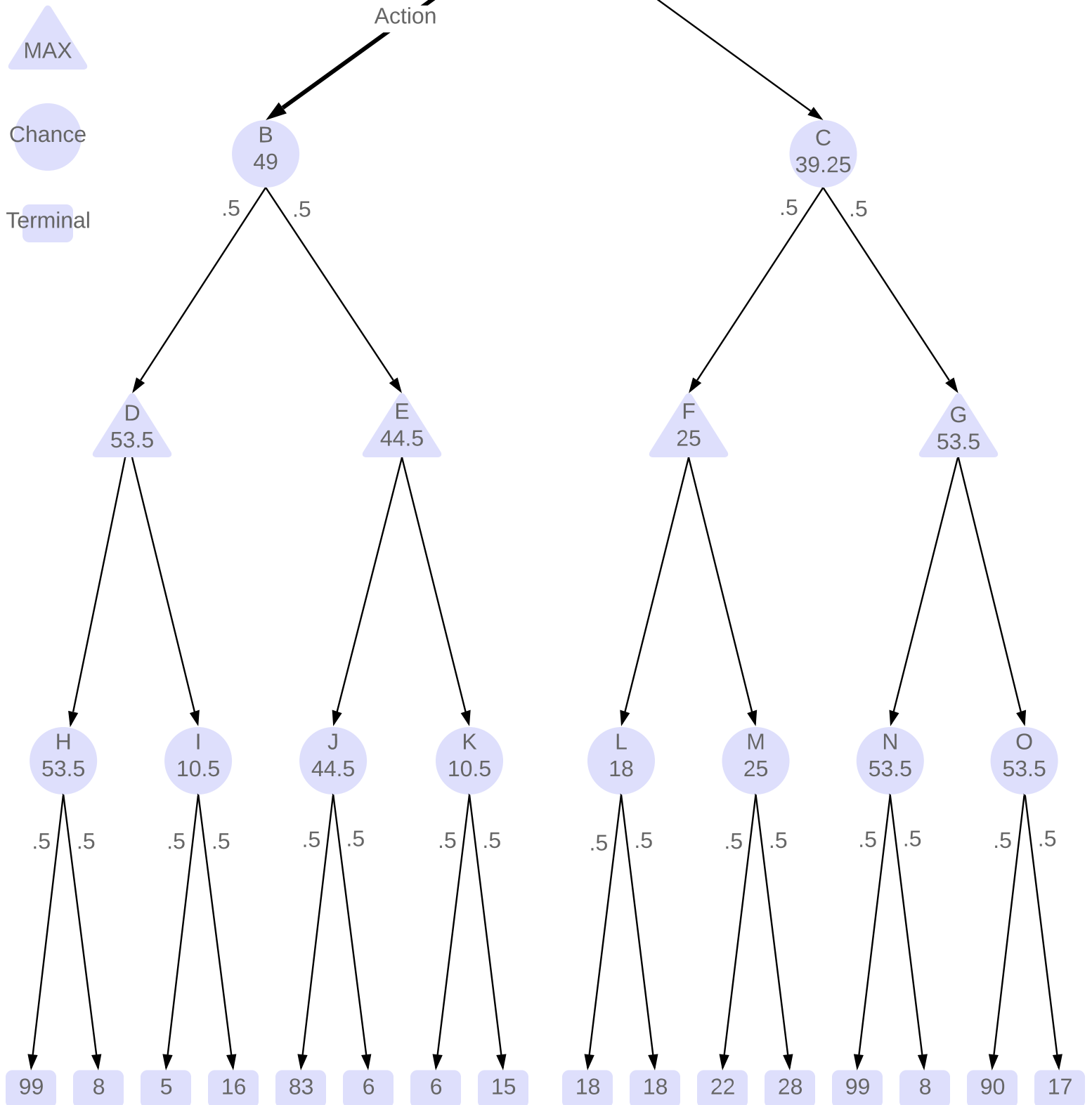
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1d. Minimax with α - β pruning and a heuristic.



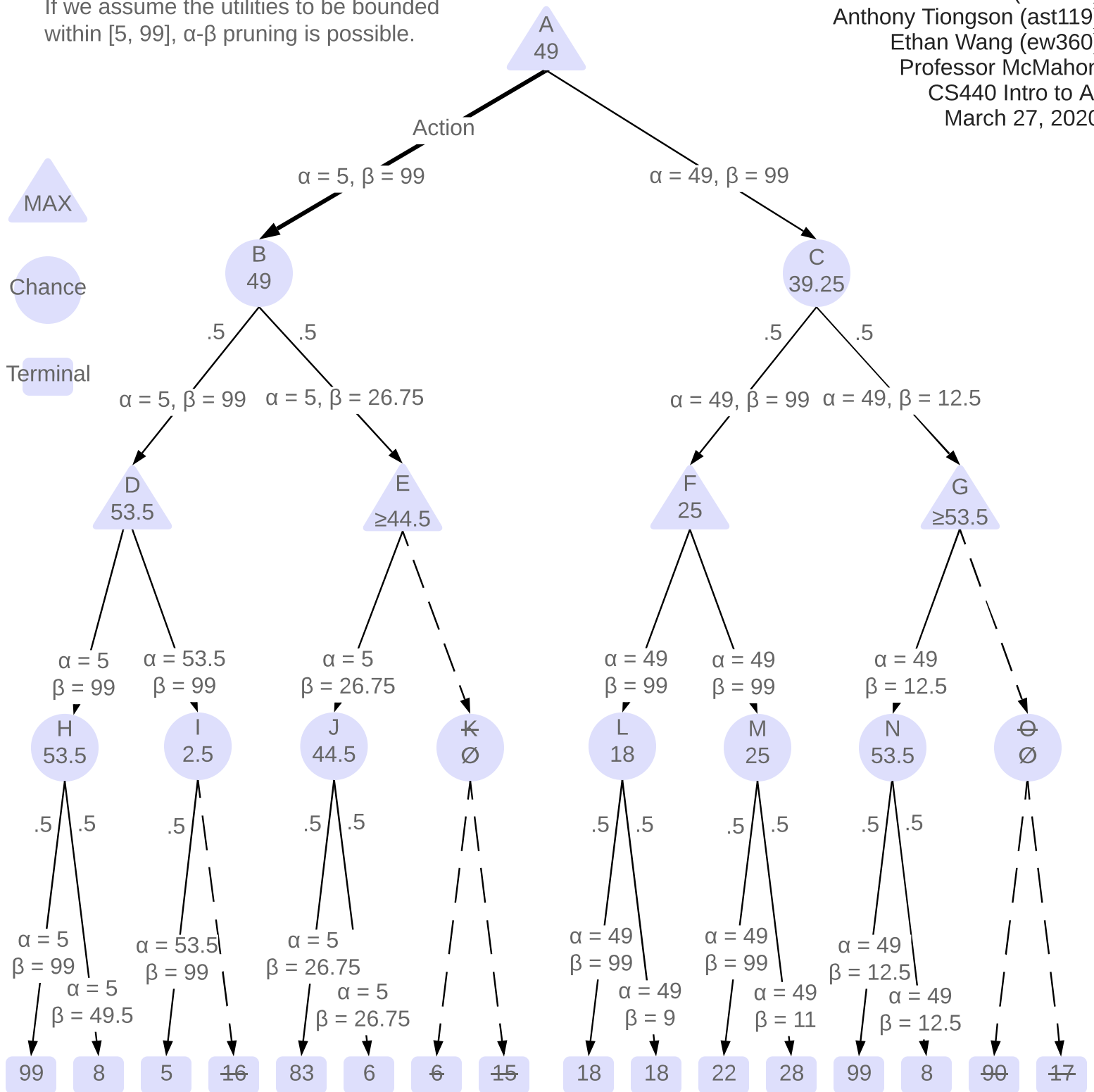
1e. Expectimax: the minimizing opponent's moves are governed by a given probability. It behaves and is evaluated more like an environment rather than an adversary. Expected value of the minimizer's moves is $.50(\text{left node}) + .50(\text{right node})$.



Without bounds for the utilities, pruning is not possible for expectimax and must be an exhaustive search. In this scenario, any unseen leaf node may possibly be the best or worst value for the tree. Expectimax is an algorithm that is not entirely safe since it has the chance of losing, and ignoring any nodes may greatly decrease its safety and effectiveness.

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If we assume the utilities to be bounded within $[5, 99]$, α - β pruning is possible.



Talk about how to prune here.