# Project Title: HexAI – AI Strategy for Hex Game

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Course: Al

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## 1. Project Overview

## **Project Topic:**

HexAl is an artificial intelligence project centered on the strategic two-player board game Hex. The innovation involves building a smart Al using a combination of Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning, Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS), and reinforcement learning techniques to simulate advanced gameplay and evolve strategies through self-play.

## **Objective:**

The main objective is to develop a capable AI agent for Hex that can learn, adapt, and compete with human or AI players. The AI aims to exhibit optimal decision-making, strategic depth, and adaptive behavior through learning mechanisms.

## 2. Game Description

## **Original Game Background:**

Hex is a connection-based game played on a hexagonal grid. Two players attempt to connect their respective opposite sides of the board using continuous chains of their pieces. Due to the Hex Theorem, a win is guaranteed for one of the players, ensuring the game has no draw condition.

#### Innovations Introduced:

- Implementation of Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning to minimize unnecessary exploration.
- Use of Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) with tuning for intelligent probabilistic decision-making.
- Application of Dijkstra's algorithm-based heuristics for shortest-path evaluation.
- Use of **Transposition Tables** for reducing repeated state evaluation.
- Difficulty scaling and adaptive strategies based on player performance.

These changes aim to make the Al more flexible, intelligent, and scalable across different skill levels.

## 3. Al Approach and Methodology

## Al Techniques to be Used:

- Minimax Algorithm: Optimized for two-player zero-sum gameplay.
- Alpha-Beta Pruning: Reduces unnecessary branches, improving efficiency.
- Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS): Simulates multiple outcomes for better move prediction.
- Reinforcement Learning: Al will learn strategies via self-play and policy/value estimation.

#### **Heuristic Design:**

- Influence mapping and control zones over the board.
- Path evaluation toward the winning edge using graph algorithms like Dijkstra.
- Blocking potential of opponent moves.
- State evaluation functions tuned via reinforcement learning experience.

## **Complexity Analysis:**

- Minimax complexity: O(b^d), reduced via Alpha-Beta.
- MCTS: Depends on simulations per move (generally large but manageable).
- Reinforcement Learning: Complexity varies by training episodes and convergence time.

#### 4. Game Rules and Mechanics

#### **Modified Rules:**

- Standard Hex rules are used.
- Al supports various difficulty levels and optionally uses different Al strategies.

## **Winning Conditions:**

 A player wins by forming a continuous chain of their colored pieces between their two designated board edges.

#### **Turn Sequence:**

- Players take turns alternately.
- Al will choose moves based on the selected algorithm (Minimax, MCTS, or learned policy).

## 5. Implementation Plan

Programming Language: Python

#### **Libraries and Tools:**

- **Pygame** for visual interface (optional).
- **NumPy** for board state representation and calculations.
- Scikit-learn for classic machine learning (optional).
- **TensorFlow/PyTorch** for reinforcement learning module.

#### Milestones and Timeline:

- Week 1-2: Implement base game mechanics and UI.
- Week 3-4: Add Al logic using Minimax and heuristics.
- Week 5-6: Integrate MCTS and reinforcement learning models.
- Week 7: Test all components, optimize Al.
- Week 8: Final tests, UI polish, and report writing.

# 6. References

- Wikipedia: <u>Hex (board game)</u>
- Hex Strategy Books and Research Papers
- MCTS and Reinforcement Learning resources on Medium, ArXiv, and official docs
- NetworkX and Red Blob Games for pathfinding visualization