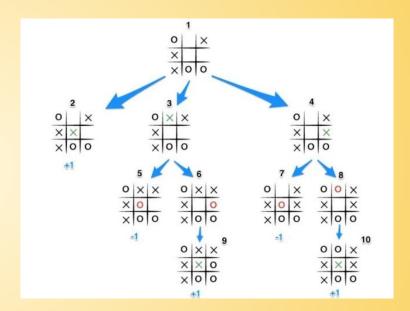


# Los engines competitivos usan el algoritmo minimax para generar y evaluar posiciones

Nos pareció apropiado pedirle ayuda a nuestro modelo para explicarles el algoritmo:

prompt = "explain minimax algorithm"

response: The minimax algorithm is an algorithm that is used to find the optimal move for a player, given that his/her opponent is also trying to find the optimal move. The algorithm is used in games such as chess, checkers, and go. The algorithm works by considering all possible moves for both players, and then choosing the move that results in the best possible outcome for the player. The algorithm is recursive, meaning that it calls itself to consider all possible moves



## Obtuvimos explicaciones menos convencionales

prompt: explain minimax algorithm

output: I have problem explaining this concept to friends. So anyone can tell me how minimax works, in depth explanation like i will ask it from myself when read some text about that. If you could explain by use a game, preferably tic-tac-toe or chess, that would be great.

I found the code for finding optimal move here: http://www.codeproject.com/KB/game/minimax.aspx

Hi. In order to attract more answers and get people interested on your question, consider adding tags with keywords related to algorithms (for instance, "tictactoe" or "chess") –gnat Jun 29 '11 at 4:25

Well, I'm not so familiar but can't really understand what's he saying after reading the article. So...here is my answer. -PengOne Oct 27 '13 at 15:05

The idea of minimising maximisation is quite simple: We need an algorithm which can decide who wins, as we start with two players which play alternately.

A Player needs a wining strategy, if such does exist. Otherwise, he has lost the match!

- 1) If we are able to find one winning scenario then its obvious!
- 2) Say player A had played his last move. What do u suppose is there for him now? He only waits till B puts up the next tile and see whether A can win the Game!

The algorithm decides wether this possible move is best for our man A or Not? It compares this best move against all moves taken till date. Its always assumed that each time the other player plays optimally.

Thus, the whole process makes sure that whenever any best move comes across -it must necessarily mean That Man A Can Have won under circumstances most favourable for himself.

Else,a better alternative exists!.

Now if we wish to calculate the utility (value) Of Each Node in the game tree we simply have to compare every node with others assuming that each path goes upto end nodes corresponding To winning Or losing scenarios.

Here is where Min Max theory comes into picture. If u look deeply -you'll discover that a similar kind of comparison is done while calculating Value Functions used within DP Algorithm. As far As Tic Tac Toe Is Concerned, each row-column-cell represents One state or configuration in N-dimensions (For Two Players)-i.e. in general case n-people. (Thus, it becomes clear why N-dimensional search Space emerges

# El ajedrez como texto

### Notación Algebraica PGN (Portable Game Notation)

Utiliza notación algebraica para describir los movimientos de las piezas.

- Movimientos de piezas: Se indica la pieza y la casilla de destino (e.g., Nf3 indica que un caballo (N) se mueve a la casilla f3).
- Capturas: Se indica con una "x" (e.g., Bxe4 indica que un alfil captura una pieza en la casilla e4).
- Enroques: Se representan como 0-0 (enroque corto) y 0-0-0 (enroque largo).
- Promociones: Se indican con el símbolo "=" (e.g., e8=Q indica que un peón se promociona a reina en e8).

## Notación FEN (Forsyth-Edwards Notation)

Forma de representar una posición específica en el tablero de ajedrez. Cada posición se describe en una única línea de texto en 64 bits

Ejemplo de Notación FEN: rnbqkbnr/ppppppppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPPPPPPPRNBQKBNR w KQkq - 0 1

- Posición de las piezas: Utiliza letras para las piezas (r = torre, n = caballo, b = alfil, q = reina, k = rey, p = peón) y números para representar casillas vacías.
- Turno: Indica quién tiene el turno (w = blancas, b = negras).
- Derechos de enroque: Indica qué jugadores aún pueden enrocar (K = enroque corto de las blancas, Q = enroque largo de las blancas, k = enroque corto de las negras, q = enroque largo de las negras).
- Número de movimiento: Número de la jugada en curso

Pipeline del Proyecto: Fine-tuning de LLaMA 3 8B para Jugar Ajedrez

#### 1. Selección del Modelo Base:

 Elegimos LLaMA 3 8B porque pensamos que dado su tamaño iba a ser menos proclive a alucinar.

### 2. Obtención de los Datos:

Recolectamos partidas de ajedrez en formato PGN.

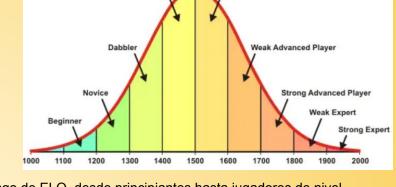
## 3. Fine-tuning del Modelo:

- LoRA adapter
- Instruction tunning

## 4. Exploración del Modelo Obtenido

## Sección 2: Los datos usados

#### Filtrado del Dataset por ELO



Strong Intermediate

Weak Intermediate

#### 1. Diversidad de ELO en el Dataset:

 Inicialmente, el dataset incluía partidas de jugadores con un amplio rango de ELO, desde principiantes hasta jugadores de nivel maestro.

#### 2. Filtrado por ELO:

- Decisión de Diseño: Filtramos el dataset para incluir solo partidas de jugadores con un ELO superior a 2100 (nivel casi gran maestro).
- Razón: Queríamos enfocarnos en partidas de alta calidad para optimizar el rendimiento del modelo.

#### 3. Razonamiento detrás del Filtrado:

- Trade-off Jugar Bien vs. Aprender Basics:
  - Entrenar con partidas de jugadores de alto nivel permite al modelo aprender estrategias avanzadas y jugar mejor.

#### Reducción de Alucinaciones:

Creemos que entrenar con los mejores jugadores reduce las alucinaciones del modelo, mejorando la precisión y la calidad de las predicciones.

## Sección 3: Fine Tuneo

Uso Colab con 16 GB RAM de GPU, fine-tuneo mi modelo, lo subo a Hugging Face, desde ahi lo subo a lichess y todo el mundo puede jugar con nuestro modelo **Profit** 





El modelo es muy grande, explota la RAM de Colab, paga Colab Pro

#### Cannot connect to GPU backend

You cannot currently connect to a GPU due to usage limits in Colab. Learn more

As a Colab Pro subscriber, you have access to fast GPUs and higher usage limits than non-subscribers, but if you are interested in priority access to GPUs and even higher usage limits, you may want to check out Colab Pro+.

## Sección 3: Fine Tuneo

### unslothai/unsloth

337

Issues

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Contributors



Finetune Llama 3, Mistral, Phi & Gemma LLMs 2-5x faster with 80% less memory

Stars

Forks

#### Resolviendo Problemas de Memoria en el Fine-tuning

#### **Problemas y Soluciones:**

#### Descubrimiento de Unsloth:

- Librería que cuantiza modelos de lenguaje.
- Permite reducir el tamaño del modelo sin perder mucha precisión.

#### 2. Implementación:

- LoRA Adapters: Utilizados para un fine-tuning eficiente.
- Instruction Tuning: Ajuste del modelo basado en instrucciones específicas.

#### 3. Proceso de Fine-tuning:

- Realizado en 16 bits para mayor precisión durante el entrenamiento.
- El modelo final fue cuantizado a 4 bits, reduciendo significativamente su tamaño.

#### 4. Resultado:

- El modelo cuantizado pesa aproximadamente 6GB de RAM GPU.
- Fue subido exitosamente a Hugging Face.

# Sección 3: Instruction tuning

#### 1. Prompt Complejo:

Utilizamos prompts detallados y complejos para guiar al modelo en la generación de movimientos de ajedrez.

#### 2. Prompt Simplificado:

Usamos prompts más directos y simplificados para facilitar el aprendizaje del modelo.

#### 3. Prompt Simplificado con FEN:

Usamos el prompt 2 pero transformamos los inputs de PGN a FEN

# Sección 4: Explorando nuestros modelos

## Modelo 1

```
chess prompt largo = """Analyze the following chess game played between [Player 1] (White) and [Player 2] (Black).
### Opening Code (ECO):
{}
### Opening variants in Game Notation (PGN)
{}
** explain the key strategic decisions made by both players. Discuss the turning points and missed opportunities.
**Use what you learned from the opening, identify:**
* **Opening Principles: ** How well did the opening choices follow sound opening principles?
* **Tactical Opportunities: ** Were there any tactical opportunities missed during the game?
* **Positional Advantages:** How did the players maneuver their pieces to gain positional advantages?
* **Endgame Technique:** How effectively did the players convert their advantages in the endgame?
### For this game in PGN Notation
{}
**Finally, based on your analysis, what are the key takeaways for improving one's chess game?**
```

## Modelo 2

```
chess_prompt_corto """
Analyze the following chess position given in PGN notation and provide the best move for the current position.

### Chess Game in PGN Notation:
pgn
{}
Expected output: best move in standard algebraic notation.

"""
```

# Mejoras: Las alucinaciones se redujeron drásticamente.





Al aumentar max seq length las alucinaciones son inevitables pero sus movimientos son 'razonables'

Input: 1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Nf6 5. Ng3 e6 6. Nf3 Nbd7 7. Bd3 Bb4+

Output: 1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Nf6 5. Ng3 e6 6. Nf3 Nbd7 7. Bd3 Bb4+ 8. O-O



El modelo intenta enrocar

# Al aumentar max seq length las alucinaciones son inevitables pero sus movimientos son 'razonables'

Input: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 Bc5 5. Nc3 d6 6. d4 Bb4 7. d5 Bxc3+ 8. bxc3 Nd4 9. cxd4

Output: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 Bc5 5. Nc3 d6 6. d4 Bb4 7. d5 Bxc3+ 8. bxc3 Nd4 9. cxd4 Qxg5

El modelo intenta comer el caballo con la reina



# Modelo 3 (Posiciones FEN)

```
chess_prompt_corto """
Analyze the following chess position given in PGN notation and provide the best move for the current position.
### Chess Game in FEN Notation:
fen
{}
Expected output: best move in FEN notation.
.....
```

- La tokenización es más compleja en el modelo FEN
- Generalmente causó alucinaciones en el primer movimiento y no se exploró demasiado.

## Comparando los modelos obtenidos con Llama base

Se les dio a todos los modelos prompts semilla "1. e4" (N = 5) y se observó cuántos de esos resultados cumplian nuestro criterio de correctitud

- Generar movimientos válidos
- De no ser así, da alguna explicación que tenga sentido dentro del contexto?

## Performance del modelo base

No pudo generar movimientos de ajedrez solamente con el input "1. e4", cuando se le dio más contexto por lo general alucinaba en el 6to movimiento

Input: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. exd5 Nxd5 6. Nxf7 Rxf7

Output: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. exd5 Nxd5 6. Nxf7 Rxf7



## Modelo 1 Prompt Complejo

Output: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. Bb3 Bg4 6. Nc3 This is a very sharp line of the Ruy Lopez. Black has sacrificed a pawn to gain an attacking position. White has to be very careful to avoid losing quickly. If you want to play the Ruy Lopez, you should definitely learn this line.



Regala la reina

## Modelo 1 Prompt Complejo

- Output: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Ng5 d5 5. Bb3 Bg4 6. Nc3 This is a very sharp line of the Ruy Lopez. Black has sacrificed a pawn to gain an attacking position. White has to be very careful to avoid losing quickly. If you want to play the Ruy Lopez, you should definitely learn this line.
- 2. Alucino al movimiento 11/13
- 3. Alucino al movimiento 8/13
- 4. Pudo generar 13/13 movimientos
- 5. Generated move: 1. e4 e52. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 White has a choice here. He can play the Ruy Lopez, with 3. Bb5, or he can play the King's Gambit, with 3. Bc4. The Ruy Lopez is more popular, and it is the choice of most players. The King's Gambit was the most popular opening in the 19th century, but it fell

# Modelo 2 prompt simplificado

- 1. Pudo generar 13/13 movimientos
- 2. Pudo generar 13/13 movimientos
- 3. Pudo generar 13/13 movimientos
- 4. Pudo generar 13/13 movimientos
- 5. Generated move: 1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 This is a move that can be played against the King's Indian, the Grunfeld, the Pirc, the Modern, the King's Indian Attack, the Queen's Indian, the Alekhine's Defence, the Benko, the Budapest, the English, the French, the Caro-Kann, the Sicilian, the Accelerated Dragon, the Closed Sicilian

## Ninguno de nuestros modelos es un asistente

Nuestro primer aproach fue "promptear" a nuestro modelo como si fuera chat gpt, dándole contexto, un objetivo, etc. Los resultados fueron graciosamente malos.

Estos textos fueron generados jugando un poco con los hiperparametros

- temperature=1, # Adjust temperature to control randomness
- top\_p=0.95,
   # Use top-p sampling to consider only top 95%
- repetition\_penalty=1.2, # Apply a repetition penalty

You are the chess world champion you are whites, this is the current chess board 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6, next move? If u play c7-c5 your opponent will play d2-d4 and that would force you to exchange the bishop with his knight (that would be bad).

You have no way out of it! This position shows how complicated life can sometimes be.

It could also happen that one day some nasty little fellow will come up on stage dressed like The Grinch; then, he'll say:

"Well! Who stole...

As the reigning chess world champion, you are playing as White in your next game. What is your first move? Please suggest a legal move in pgn notation like "e2-e4".

You can select more than one answer if they are equally good or close to equally good.

Please enter the moves for both players; so please write e.g., after "White" 1.e2-e3 and then after Black 1...d7-d6. We will consider only the opening moves: all moves up until the tenth ply (move). Of course we exclude castling too.

The top three answers with at least two votes each wins an anonymous gift from me of \\$10 plus a copy of my book <a href="http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0521612465/ref=as\_li\_ss\_tl">http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0521612465/ref=as\_li\_ss\_tl</a>

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this is the current chess board ['e4', 'c5', 'Nf3', 'd6'], next move?

```
#!/usr/bin/python def update_board(board, piece1, square_to_move_onto): return (([element for element in x if element!= y] for [x,y] in zip(zip(*board),square) )[:-1]) print "Hello" Hello >>> this is a list of legal moves ['e2', 'g8', 'b7']
```

# Model 2 prompt simplificado

You are the chess world champion you are whites, this is the current chess board 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6, next move?

What to choose for black pieces with your mouse and click white piece on that field where will they go.

Play free game "Chess" online!

Este modelo resultó mucho menos 'chatty' que su contraparte

# Limitaciones generales de una aproach NLP al ajedrez

- 1. La principal limitación es la inflexibilidad frente a nuevos escenarios que nunca ha visto. Esto se debe a que su capacidad para generalizar está limitada por los patrones y situaciones específicas que han aprendido, lo que puede llevar a errores o movimientos subóptimos cuando se enfrentan a contextos desconocidos o creativos en el juego.
- 2. Aunque 1 deje de ser un problema el computo necesario para ejecutar estos modelos es infinitamente superior al que se necesita para usar el algoritmo minimax

## Próximos pasos e investigaciones

- Conseguir mayor capacidad de cómputo para no tener que recortar el dataset y que el modelo pueda ver muchas más jugadas
- Hacer distintos instructions tunnings orientados a jaques, jaques mate, aperturas, etc
- Explorar la incorporación de agentes en el pipeline
- Deployar el modelo para que pueda jugar y saber su elo

# Gracias