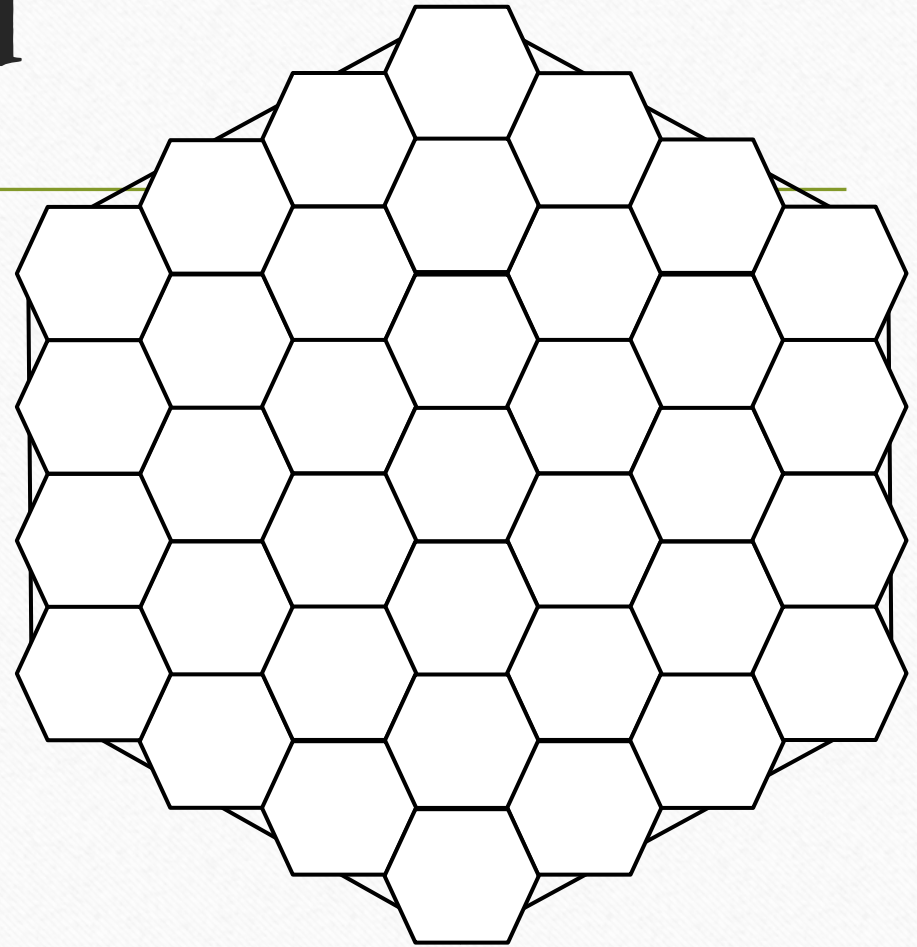
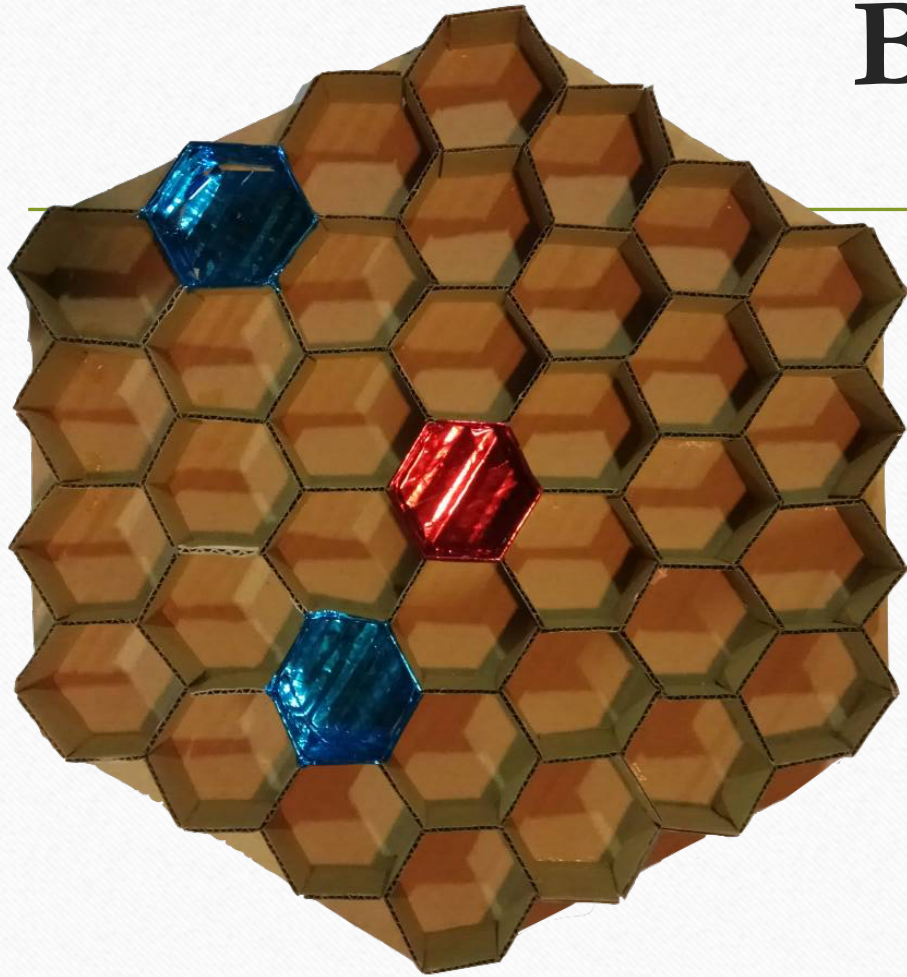


Gaming Strategy

CSIE B04902009 蕭千惠

CSIE B04902077 江緯璿

Board



Game Introduction

- Players: 2
- Round: N ($N \geq 10$)
- Two players take turns to throw a piece onto the board. If the player missed the board, he/she cannot re-throw it.
- If the piece is thrown into an occupied grid, the ownership of the grid will change.

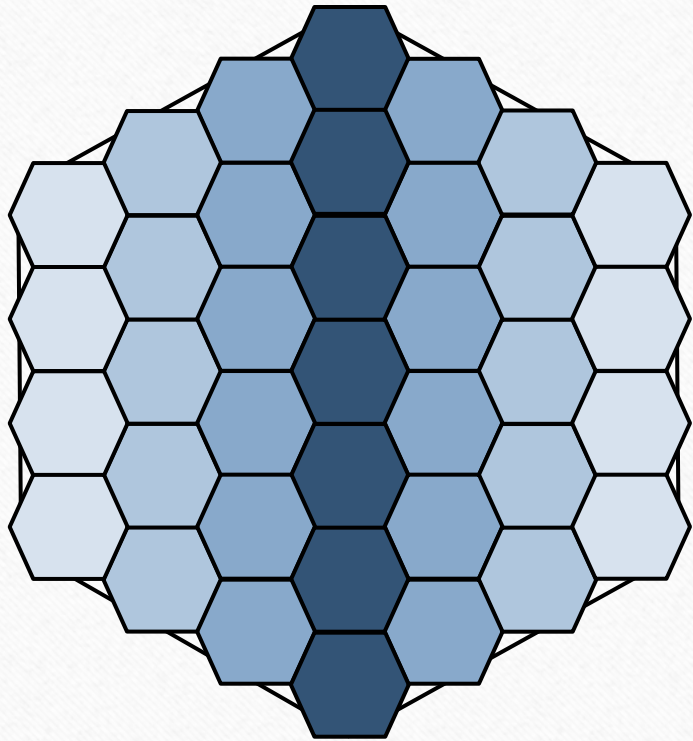
Winning Condition

- 1) Each grid has a weighted score, after N rounds, the player with higher total score wins.
- 2) After N rounds, the player with highest number of pieces in a same vertical or diagonal row wins.

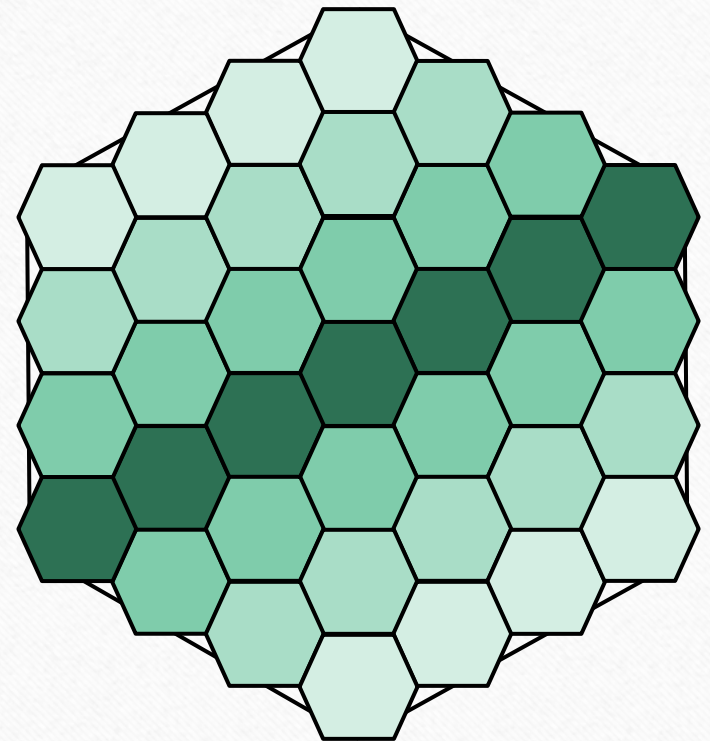
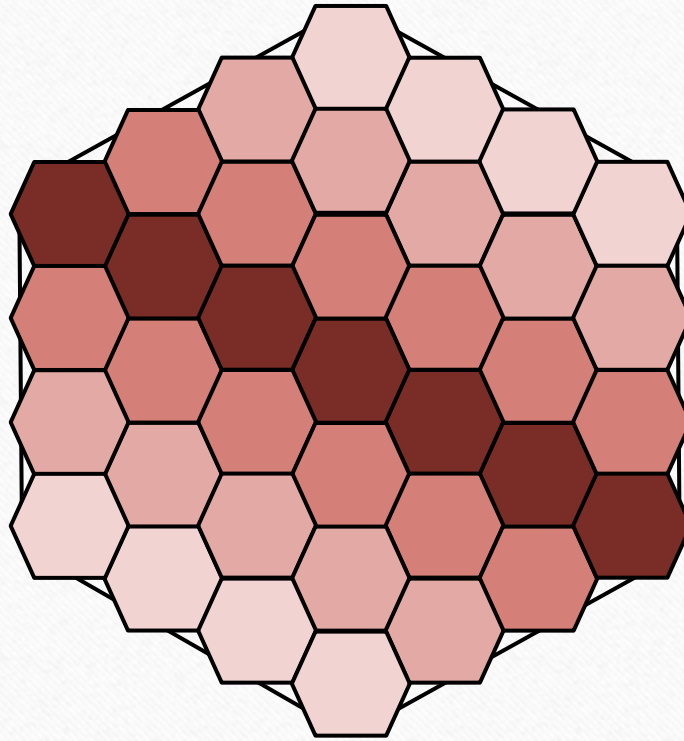
Winning Condition

- 1) Each grid has a weighted score, after N rounds, the player with higher total score wins.
- 2) After N rounds, the player with highest number of pieces in a same vertical or diagonal row wins.

Vertical row



Diagonal row

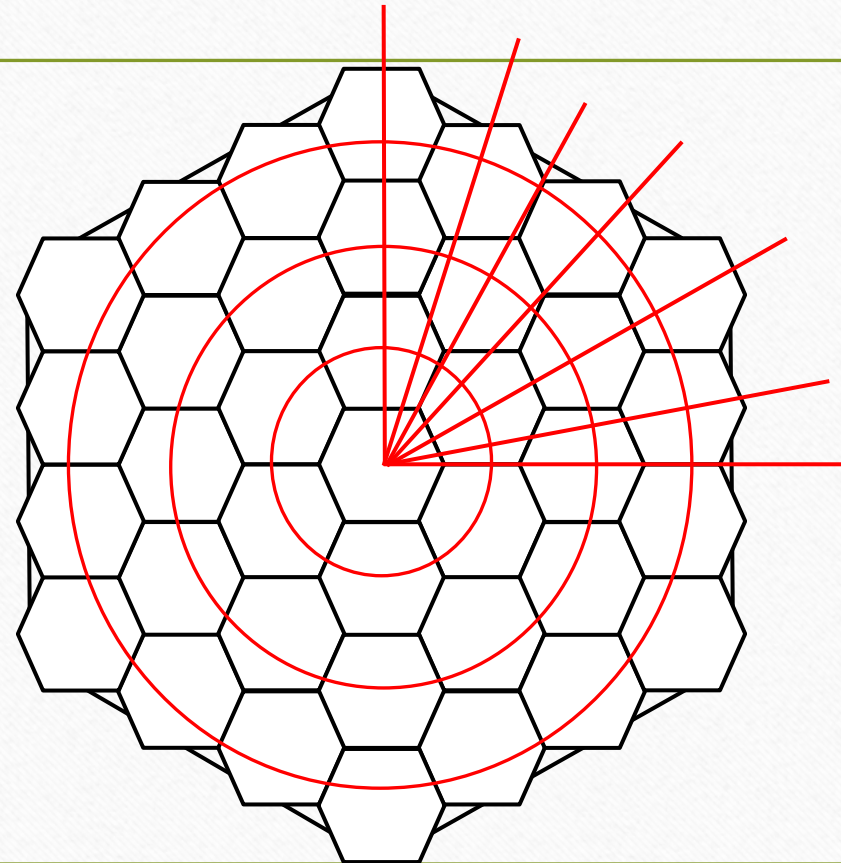


Coordinates

- Polar coordinates
- Oblique coordinate
- Cartesian coordinates

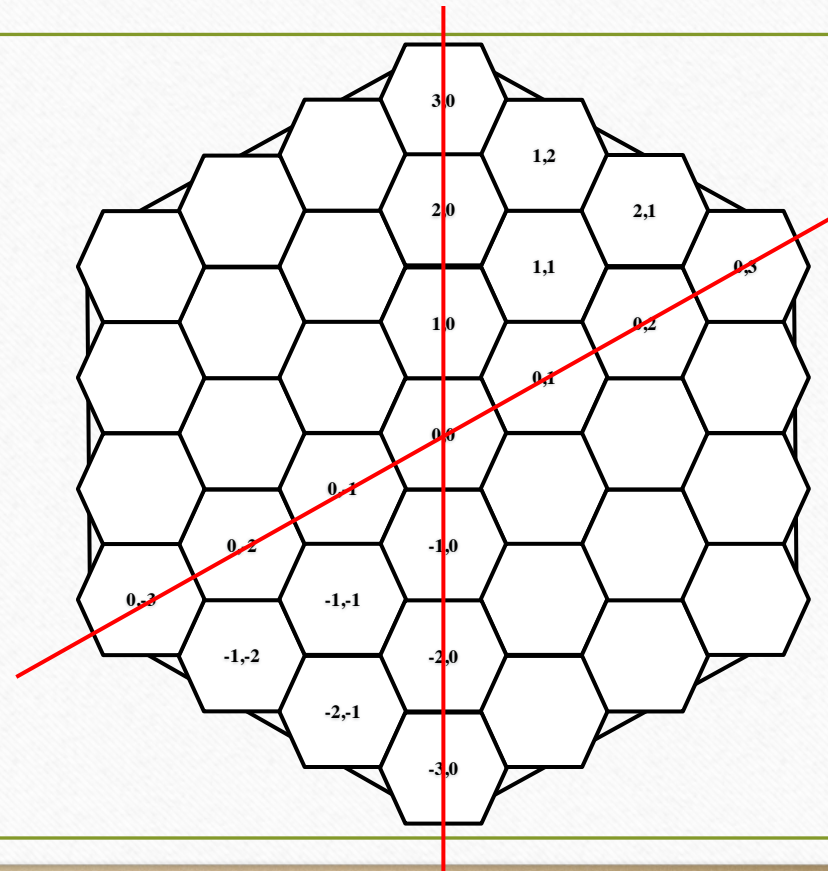
Coordinates

- **Polar coordinates**
- Oblique coordinates
- Cartesian coordinates



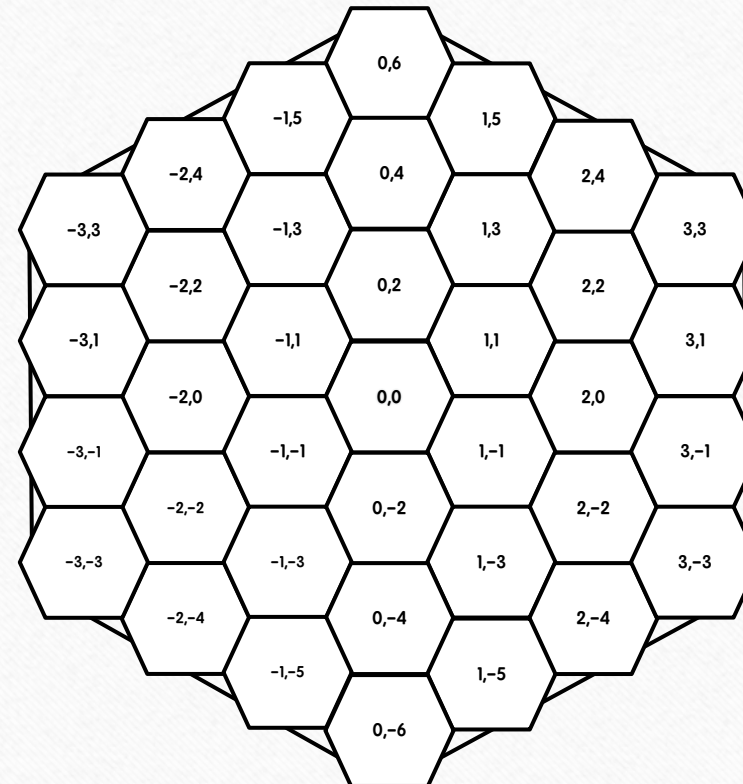
Coordinates

- ~~Polar coordinates~~
- **Oblique coordinates**
- Cartesian coordinates

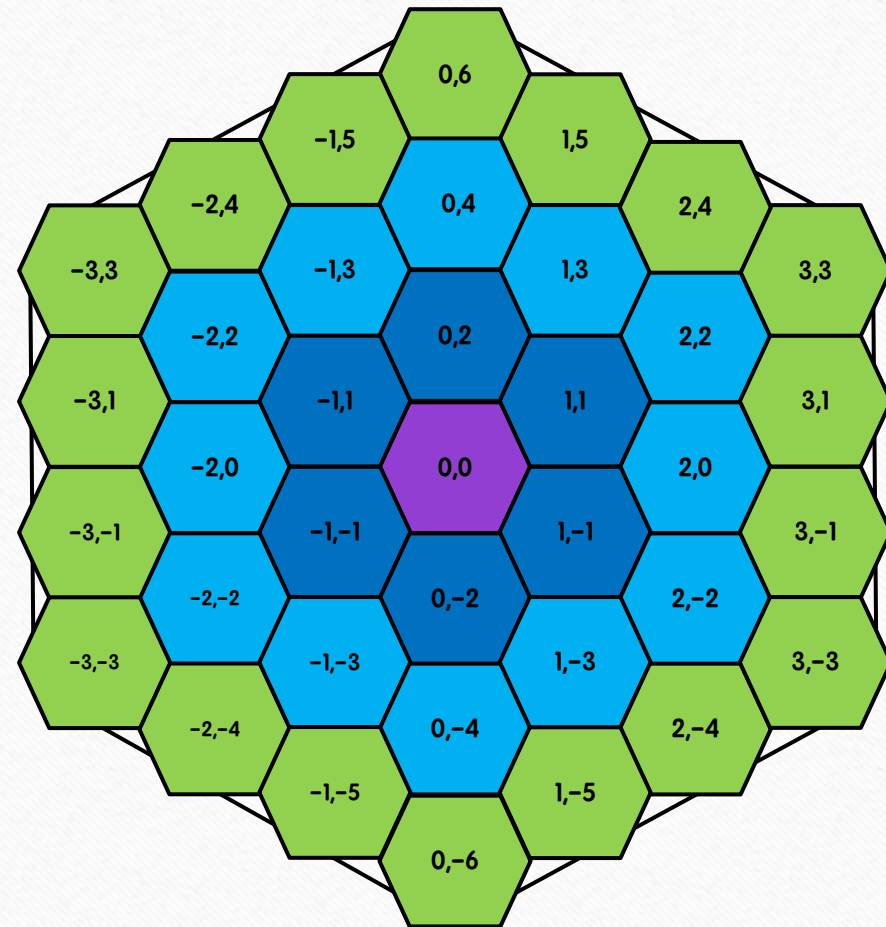
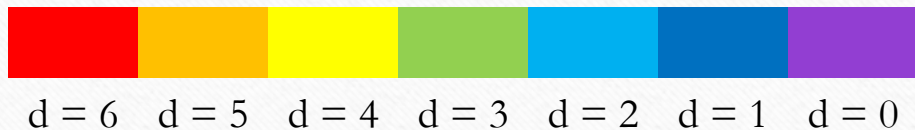


Coordinates

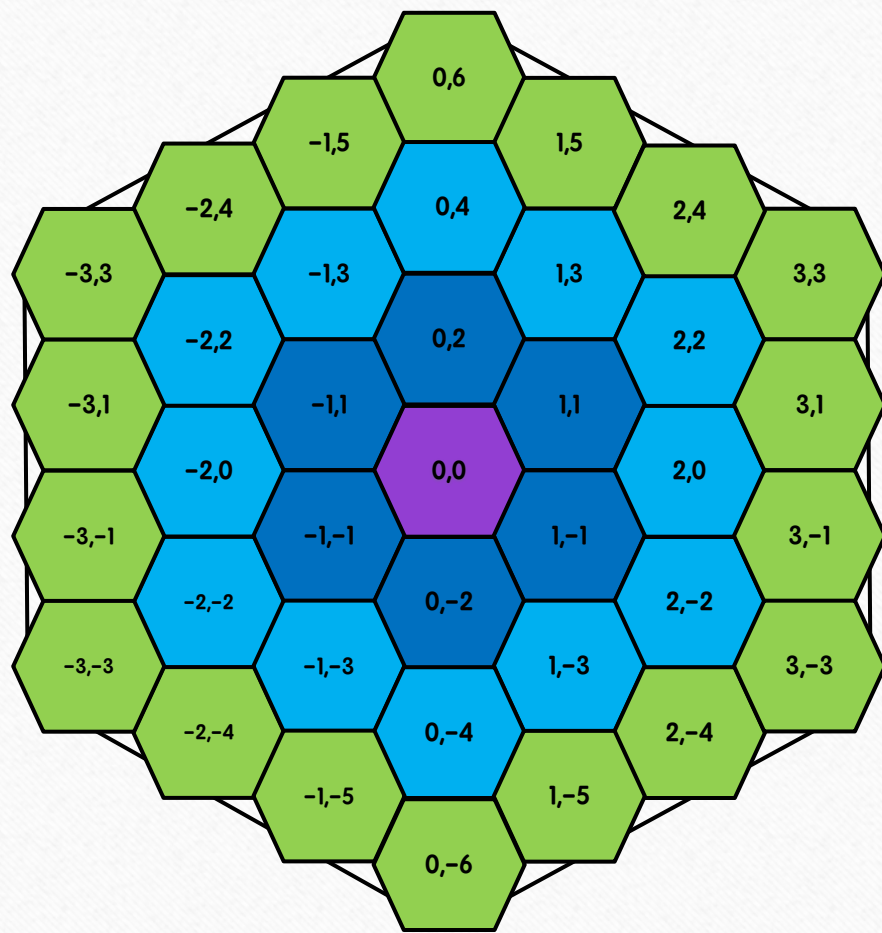
- Polar coordinates
- Oblique coordinates
- **Cartesian coordinates**



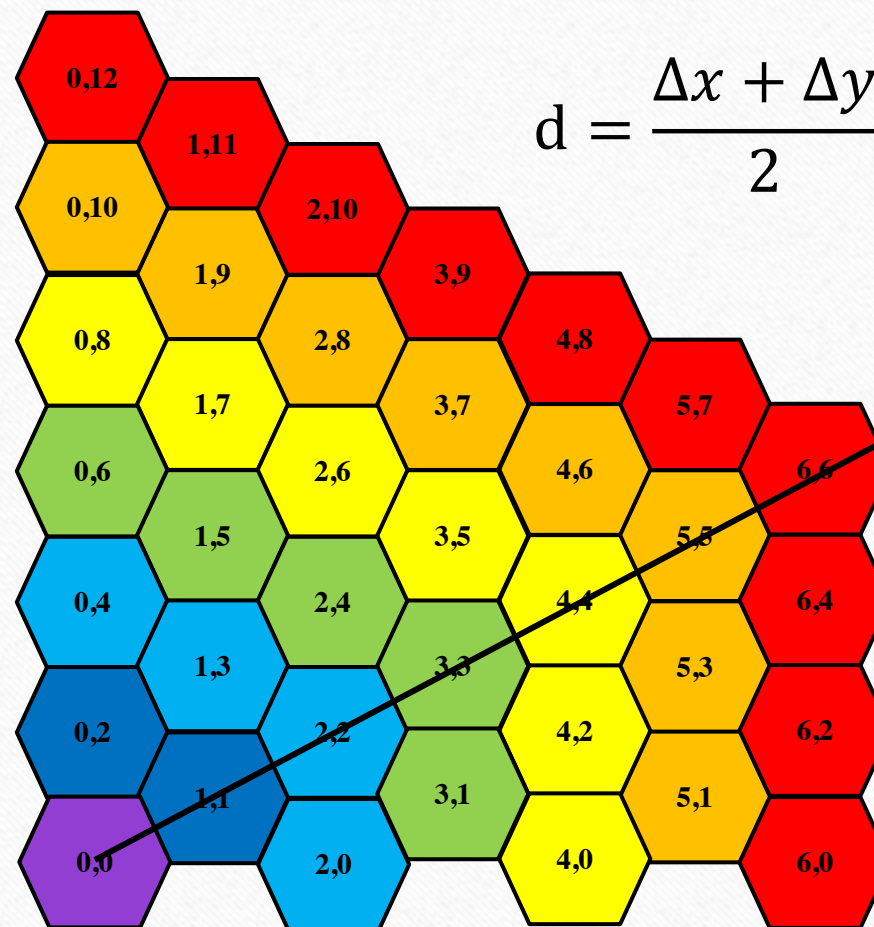
- Take $(0,0)$ as the center.
- Definition of $d(x, y)$:
the minimal number of
grids from the grid (x, y)
to the center grid $(0,0)$



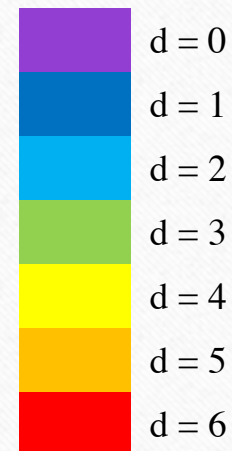
(x, y)



$(\Delta x, \Delta y)$

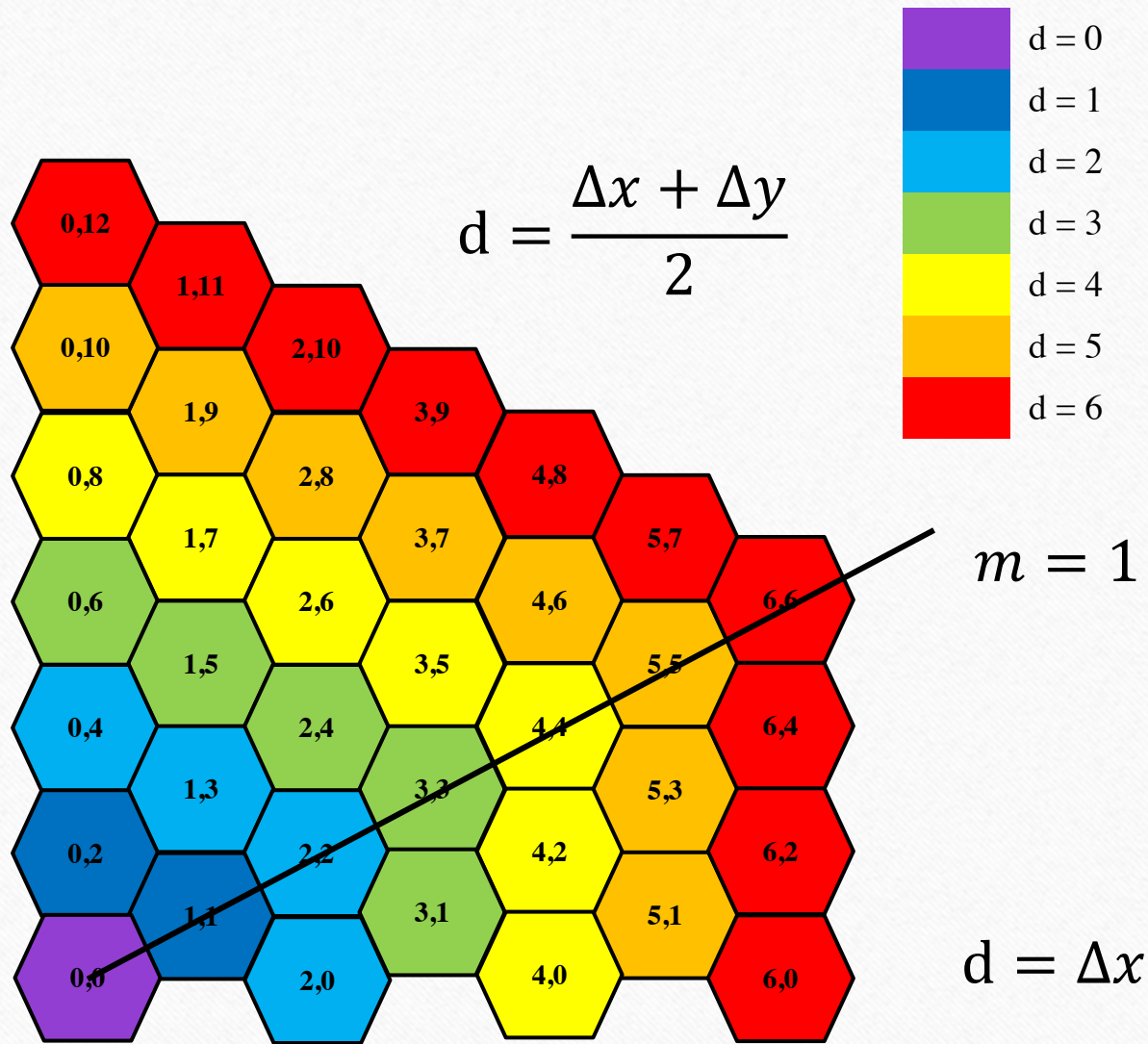


$$d = \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y}{2}$$



$m = 1$

$d = \Delta x$



Conclusion

$$d = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y}{2}, & \Delta x \leq \Delta y \\ \Delta x, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Next?

- 1) Test for N.D.
- 2) Adopt Strategies

Test the Model for Normal Distribution

$$\alpha = 0.1$$

$$\chi^2_{0.1}(8) = 13.36$$

d	Class	Mid	Frequency (Y)	f*mid	f*(mid-mean) ²
-4	[-31.5,-24.5)	-28	0	0	0
-3	[-24.5,-17.5)	-21	1	-21	441
-2	[-17.5,-10.5)	-14	7	-98	1372
-1	[-10.5,-3.5)	-7	11	-77	539
0	[-3.5,3.5)	0	7	0	0
1	[3.5,10.5)	7	11	77	539
2	[10.5,17.5)	14	7	98	1372
3	[17.5,24.5)	21	1	21	441
4	[24.5,31.5)	28	0	0	0
sum			45	0	2352

mean	0
variance	53.45454545
stdev	7.31126155

x	z-score	p-value	d	Probability (p)	area	p*area	Adjusted p (p')	Excepted (np')	$\frac{(Y - np')^2}{np'}$
-31.5	-4.30842	0.00001	-4	0.00039439	1231.50432	0.485690264	0.00186359	0.083861563	0.083861563
-24.5	-3.35099	0.00040	-3	0.00794009	923.6282402	7.333691665	0.028139326	1.266269664	0.055990865
-17.5	-2.39357	0.00834	-2	0.06713846	615.7521601	41.34065213	0.158623806	7.13807126	0.002670704
-10.5	-1.43614	0.07548	-1	0.24059005	307.8760801	74.07192186	0.284213469	12.7896061	0.250413497
-3.5	-0.47871	0.31607	0	0.36785758	38.48451001	14.15681864	0.054319618	2.44438283	8.490342655
3.5	0.47871	0.68393	1	0.24059005	307.8760801	74.07192186	0.284213469	12.7896061	0.250413497
10.5	1.43614	0.92452	2	0.06713846	615.7521601	41.34065213	0.158623806	7.13807126	0.002670704
17.5	2.39357	0.99166	3	0.00794009	923.6282402	7.333691665	0.028139326	1.266269664	0.055990865
24.5	3.35099	0.99960	4	0.00039439	1231.50432	0.485690264	0.00186359	0.083861563	0.083861563
31.5	4.30842	0.99999	sum	1	6196.006111	260.6207305	1	45	9.276215913

Test the Model for Normal Distribution

- H_0 : The model fits normal distribution.
- $\chi^2_{0.1}(8) = 13.36$
- $q_8 = \sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{(Y - np)^2}{np} = 9.2762$
- We can't reject H_0 .
- We believe that it's a normal distribution.

Probability of grids with different d

d	Adjusted p(p')	n	$\frac{p'}{n}$
0	0.054314335	1	0.054314335
1	0.568371647	6	0.094728608
2	0.317216753	12	0.026434729
3	0.056273178	18	0.003126288
4	0.003726818	24	0.000155284
5	9.62846E-05	30	3.20949E-06
6	9.85521E-07	36	2.73756E-08

Strategies

- Given a certain board, the optimal strategy is to
 - optimize player's score.
 - optimize score difference between player and opponent.
 - ◆ considering future conditions (consider opponent's target grid.)
 - ◆ without consideration of future conditions

	Player		Opponent	
	Consider future	Optimization	Consider future	Optimization
1	Yes	Difference	No	Own score
2	Yes	Difference	No	Difference
3	No	Own score	X	X
4	No	Difference	X	X

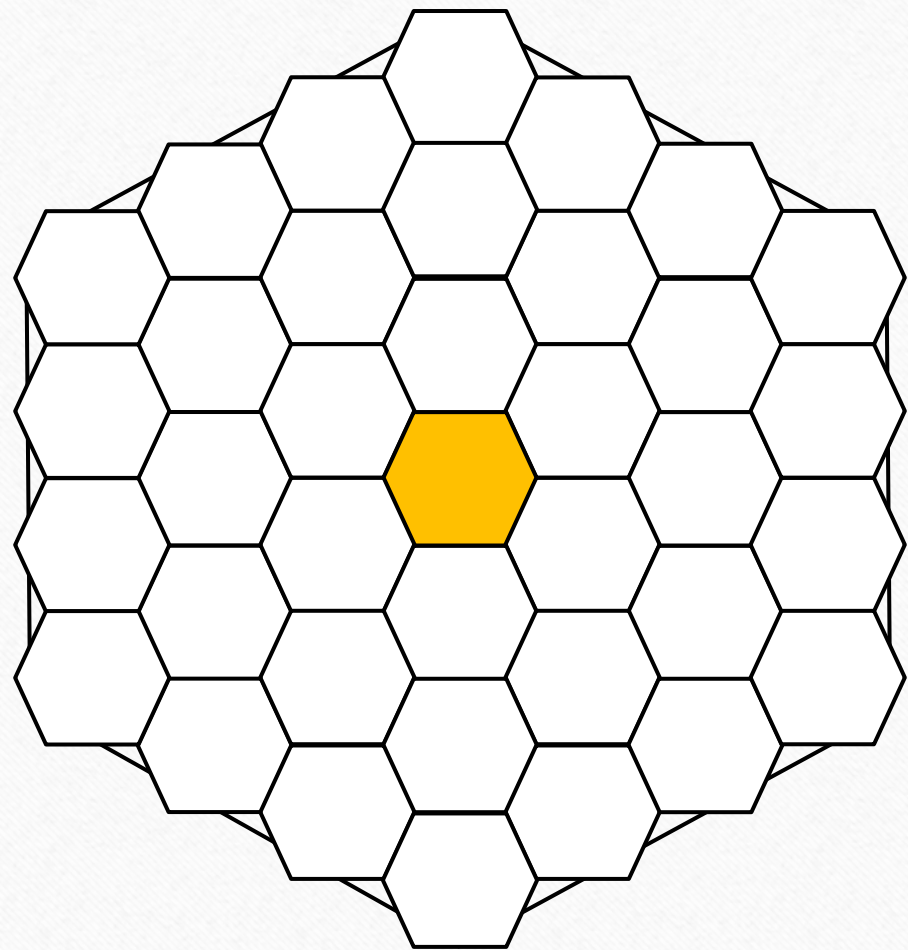
Formula

- **Maximize Strategy**

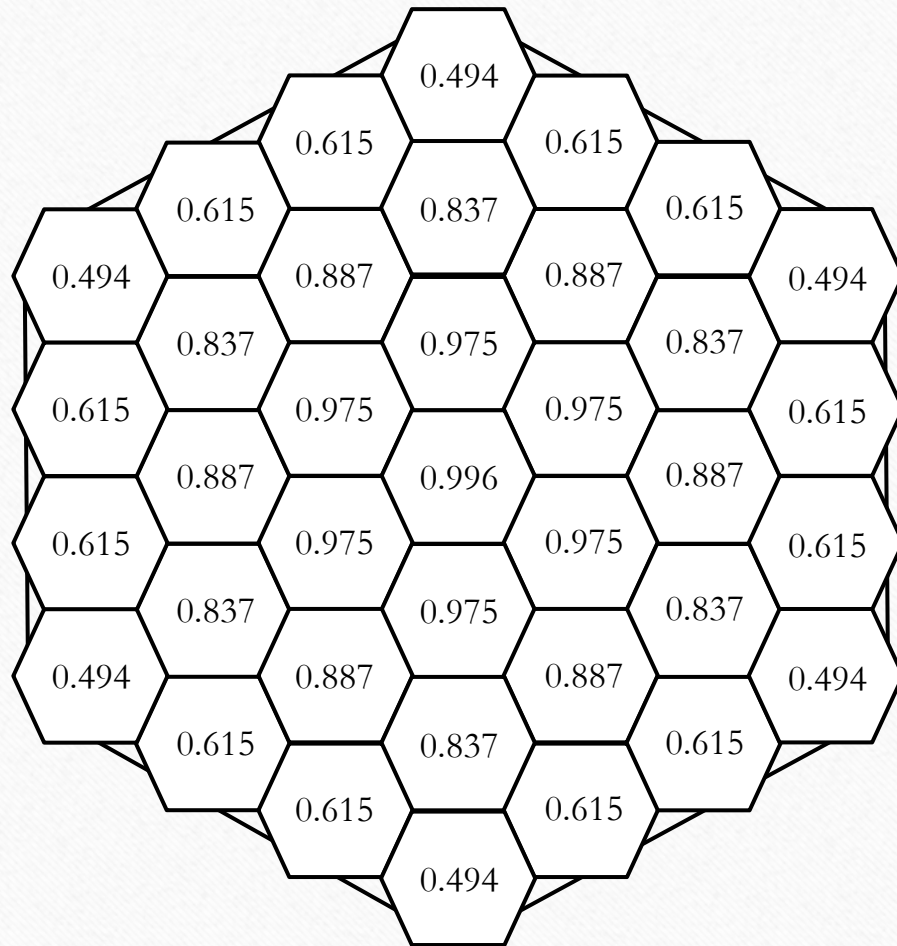
$$AIM_A = MAX\left(\forall X \in grid, \left(\sum_{Y \in grid} prob_{d(X,Y)} * score_{A_{after}}\right) + (1 - prob_{sum}) * score_{A_{miss}}\right)$$

- **Difference Strategy**

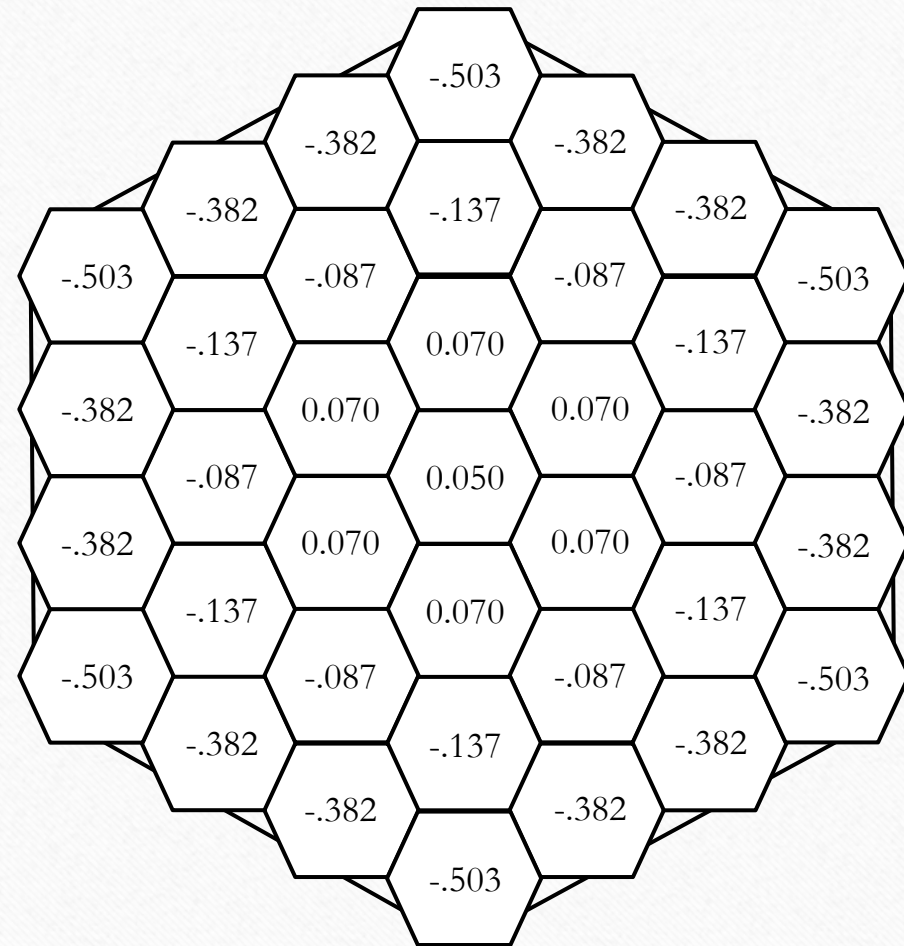
$$AIM_A = MAX(\forall X \in grid, \left(\sum_{Y \in grid} prob_{d(X,Y)} * (score_{A_{after}} - score_{B_{after}})\right) + (1 - prob_{sum}) * (score_{A_{miss}} - score_{B_{ori}}))$$



Optimize player's score



Optimize score difference



Simulation Result

Only partial data are shown in the slides

Full source code, data and records please check

https://github.com/zolution/Prob2017_Final

Simulation Parameters

- Test_Time = 10000 (Default)
- Round = 10
- Prob = {0.054314335, 0.094728608, 0.026434729, 0.003126288, 0.000155284, 3.20949e-6, 2.73756e-8}
- Player 1 Goes First

Player 1			Player 2														
Future	Self Max	Opp Max	Future	Self Max	Opp Max	1 AVG	2 AVG	2-1AVG	1 WON	1 WON%	1 WON% No Draw	2 WON	2 WON%	2 WON% No Draw	DRAW	DRAW (%)	N
0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3126	2.4303	0.1177	2372	23.72%	42.35%	3229	32.29%	57.65%	4399	43.99%	10000
0	0	0	0	1	0	2.4357	2.4777	0.042	2747	27.47%	47.72%	3010	30.10%	52.28%	4243	42.43%	10000
0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2826	2.3981	0.1155	2333	23.33%	42.14%	3203	32.03%	57.86%	4464	44.64%	10000
0	1	0	0	0	0	2.3485	2.5046	0.1561	2320	23.20%	39.84%	3503	35.03%	60.16%	4177	41.77%	10000
0	1	0	0	1	0	2.4744	2.5588	0.0844	2599	25.99%	44.85%	3196	31.96%	55.15%	4205	42.05%	10000
0	1	0	1	0	1	2.3106	2.4588	0.1482	2324	23.24%	40.37%	3433	34.33%	59.63%	4243	42.43%	10000
1	0	1	0	0	0	2.2839	2.4068	0.1229	2308	23.08%	42.06%	3180	31.80%	57.94%	4512	45.12%	10000
1	0	1	0	1	0	2.3948	2.4444	0.0496	2689	26.89%	47.41%	2983	29.83%	52.59%	4328	43.28%	10000
0	0	0	1	0	0	2.33736	2.44064	0.1033	1851	24.83%	43.39%	2415	32.39%	56.61%	3189	42.78%	7455
0	1	0	1	0	0	2.35266	2.5198	0.1671	1711	22.97%	39.25%	2648	35.55%	60.75%	3090	41.48%	7449
1	0	0	0	0	0	2.35382	2.45105	0.0972	1876	25.23%	43.54%	2433	32.72%	56.46%	3127	42.05%	7436
1	0	0	0	1	0	2.46951	2.49844	0.0289	2080	28.25%	48.67%	2194	29.80%	51.33%	3089	41.95%	7363
1	0	0	1	0	0	2.37567	2.47195	0.0963	908	24.49%	43.30%	1189	32.07%	56.70%	1611	43.45%	3708
1	0	0	1	0	1	2.32429	2.41424	0.09	1206	24.60%	43.63%	1558	31.78%	56.37%	2139	43.63%	4903
1	0	1	1	0	0	2.29965	2.41894	0.1193	1162	23.82%	41.93%	1609	32.98%	58.07%	2108	43.21%	4879
1	0	1	1	0	1	2.24735	2.36953	0.1222	1665	22.63%	41.02%	2394	32.54%	58.98%	3299	44.84%	7358

Claims

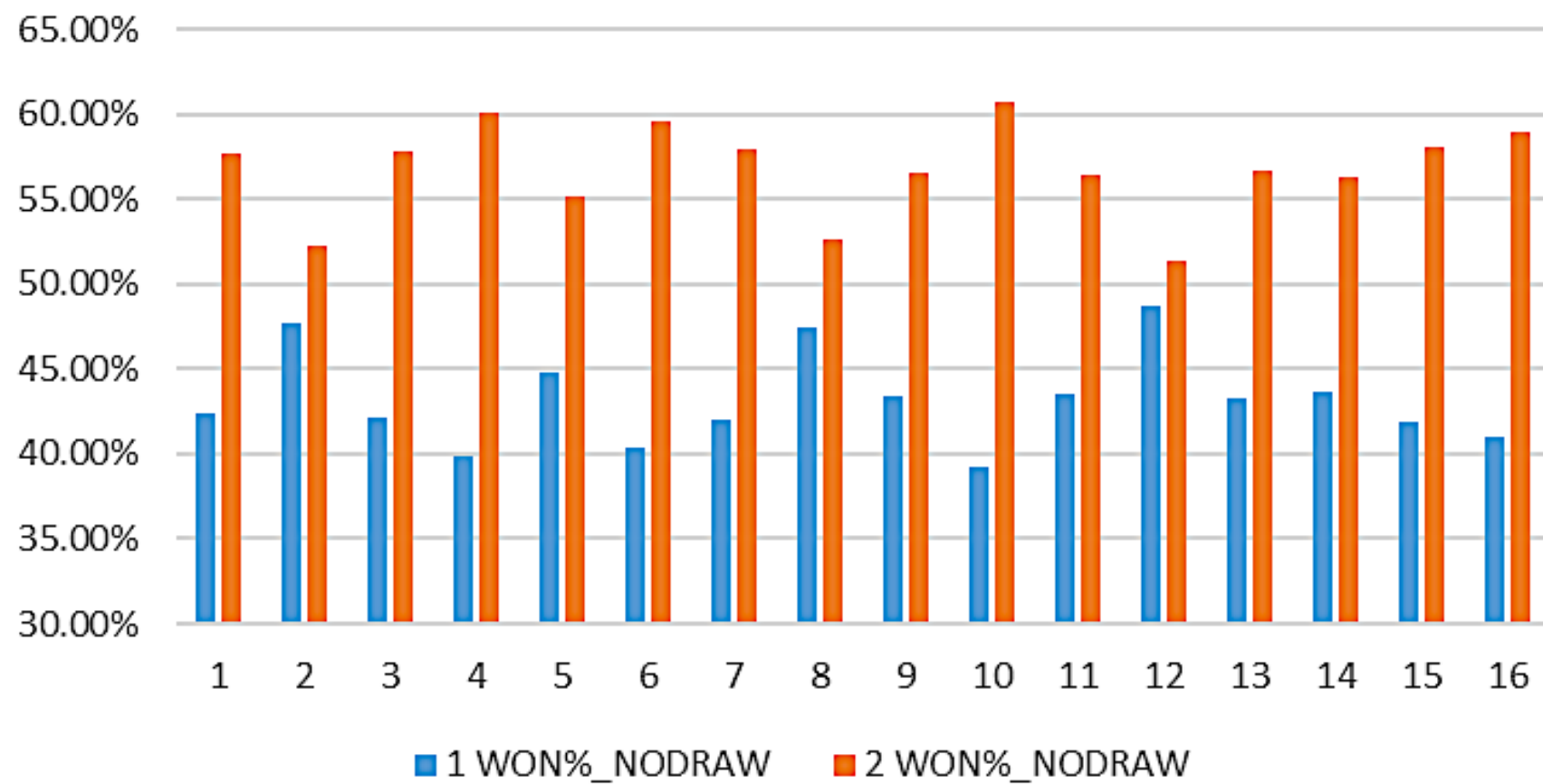
- The **second player** has advantage in this game.
- “**Difference Strategy**” is better than “Maximize Strategy”
- Both players tend to adopt “Difference Strategy” (w/o future)
- “**Consider Future**” is often better than “Not Consider Future” when player assume opponent adopts “Difference Strategy”

Player 1			Player 2														
Future	Self Max	Opp Max	Future	Self Max	Opp Max	1 AVG	2 AVG	2-1AVG	1 WON	1 WON%	1 WON% No Draw	2 WON	2 WON%	2 WON% No Draw	DRAW	DRAW%	N
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0	1	0	1	0	1	2.3106	2.4588	0.1482	2324	23.24%	40.37%	3433	34.33%	59.63%	4243	42.43%	10000
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1	0	1	1	0	0	2.29965	2.41894	0.1193	1162	23.82%	41.93%	1609	32.98%	58.07%	2108	43.21%	4879
1	0	1	1	0	1	2.24735	2.36953	0.1222	1665	22.63%	41.02%	2394	32.54%	58.98%	3299	44.84%	7358

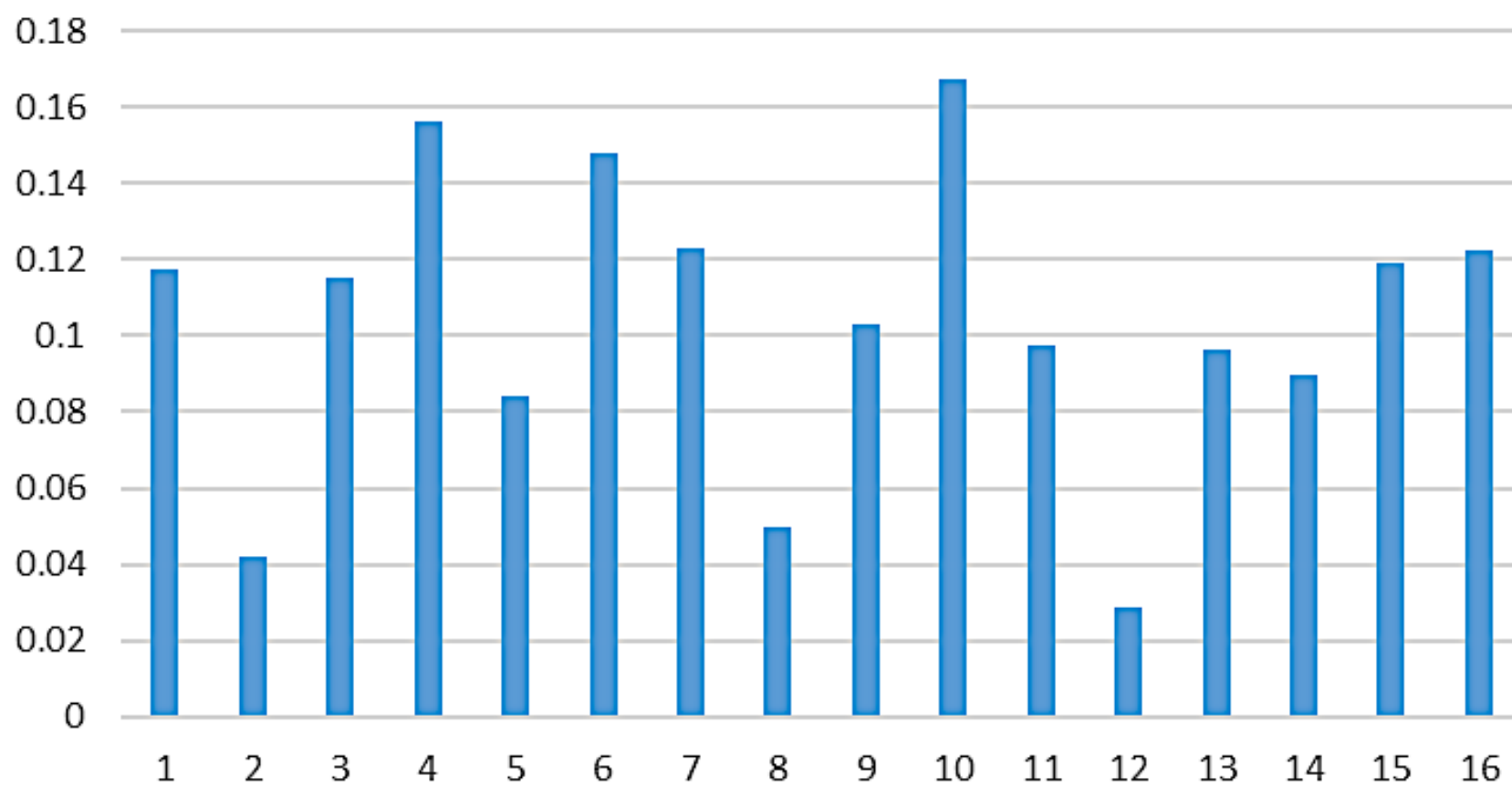
Claim 1

The second player has advantage in this game.

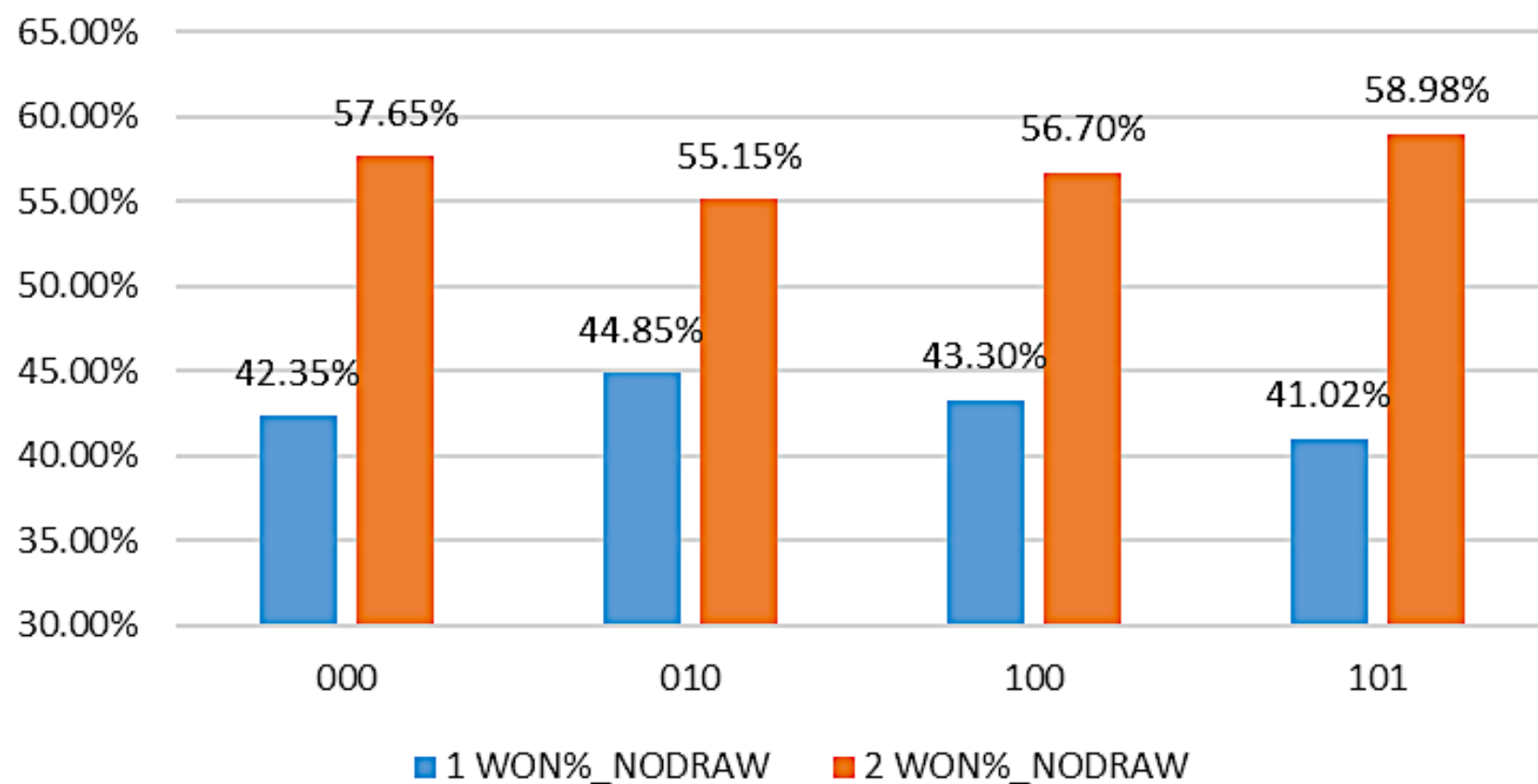
WON% Comparison



2AVG - 1AVG



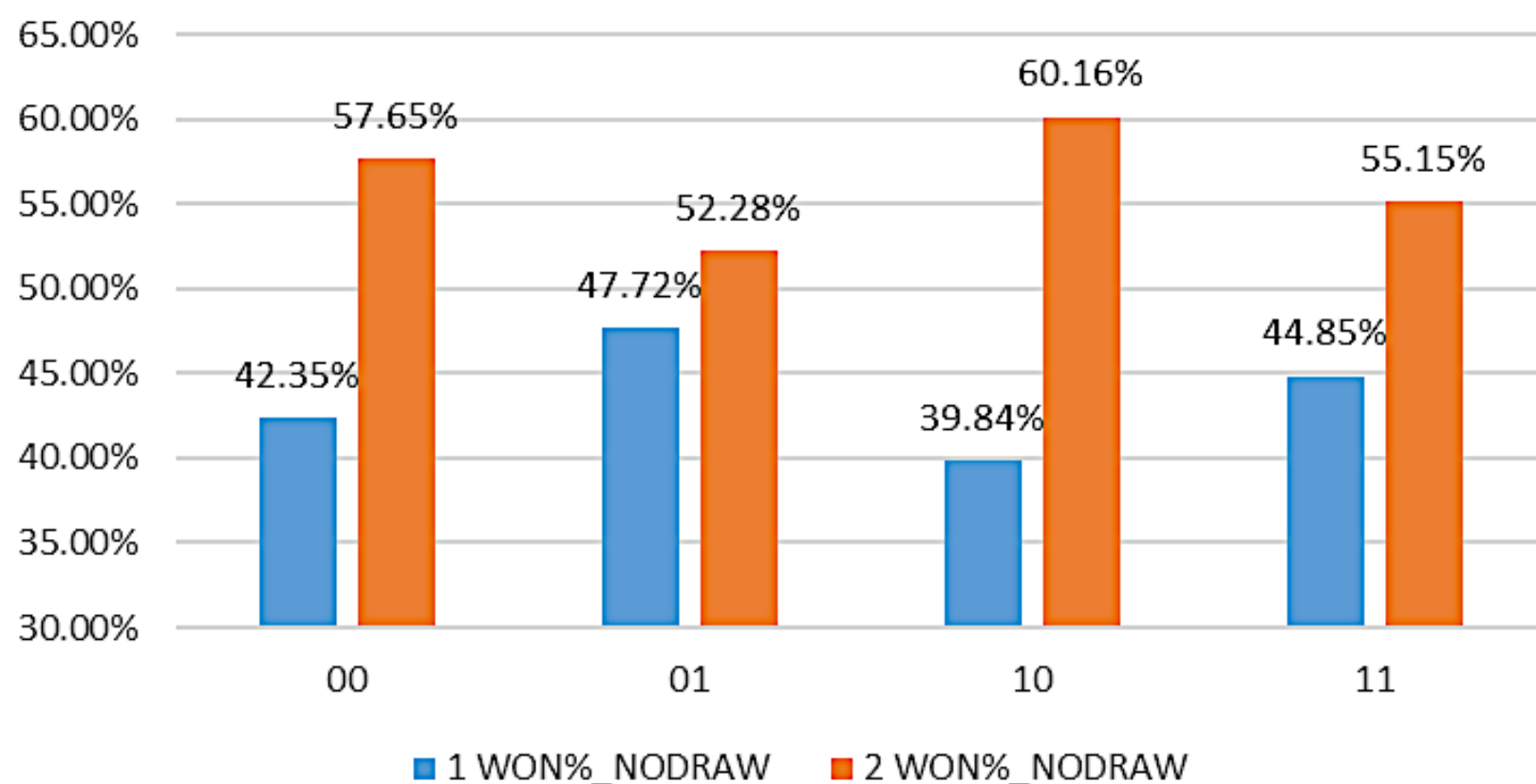
WON % With Same Strategy



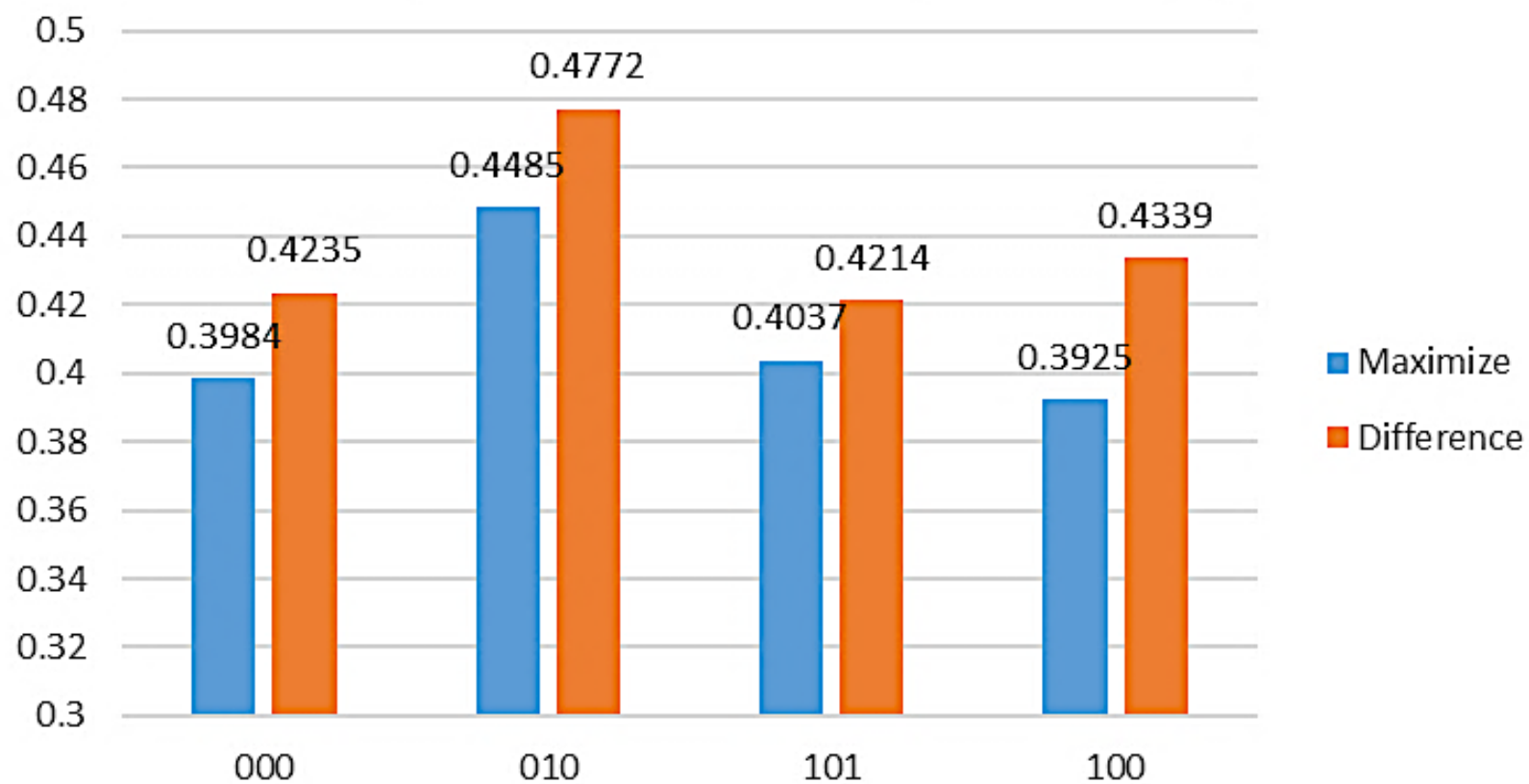
Claim 2

“Difference Strategy” is better than “Maximize Strategy”

Won %: No Future



Player 1WON %: Fix Player2 Strategy

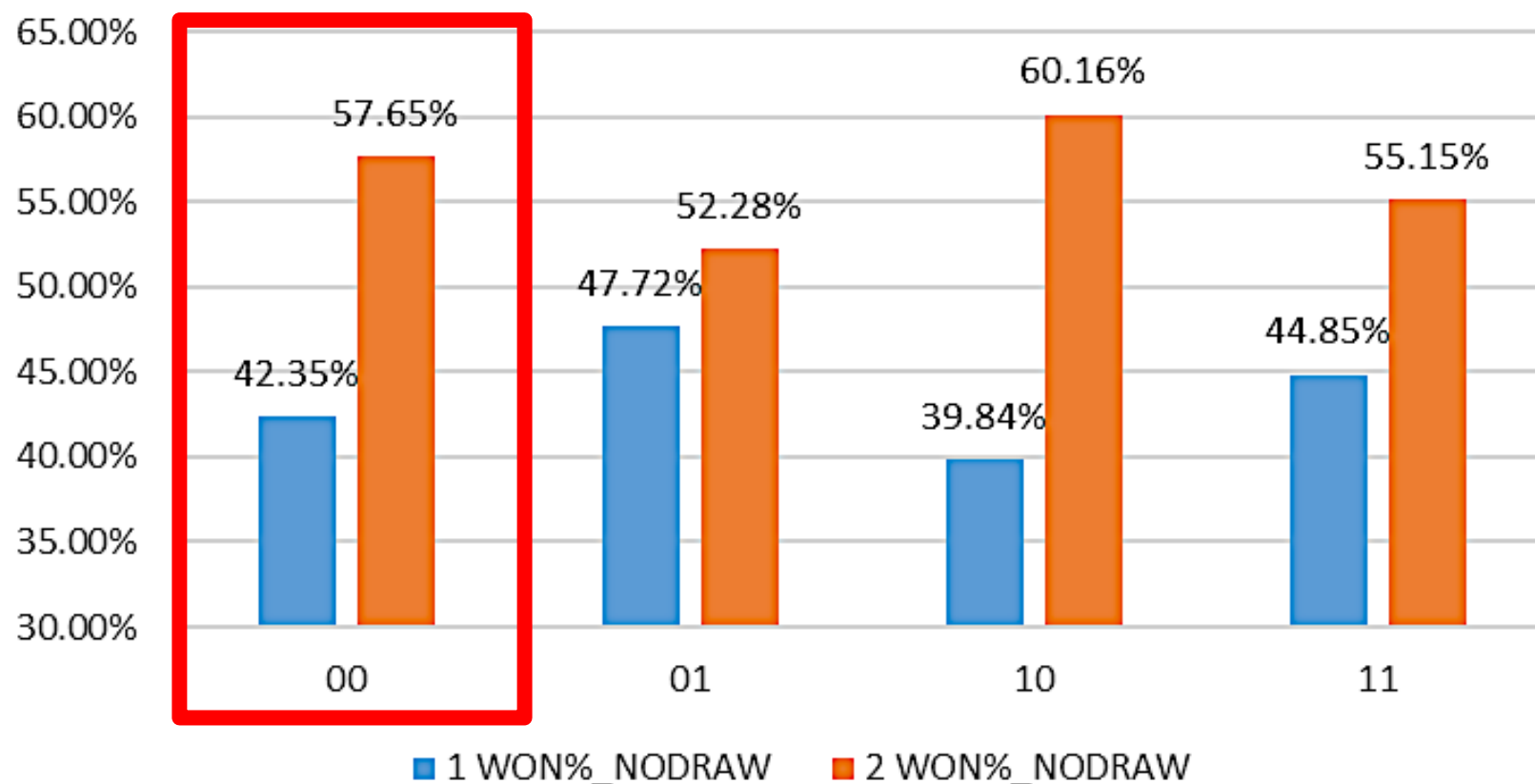


Claim 3

Both players tend to adopt “Difference Strategy” (w/o future)

Nash Equilibrium

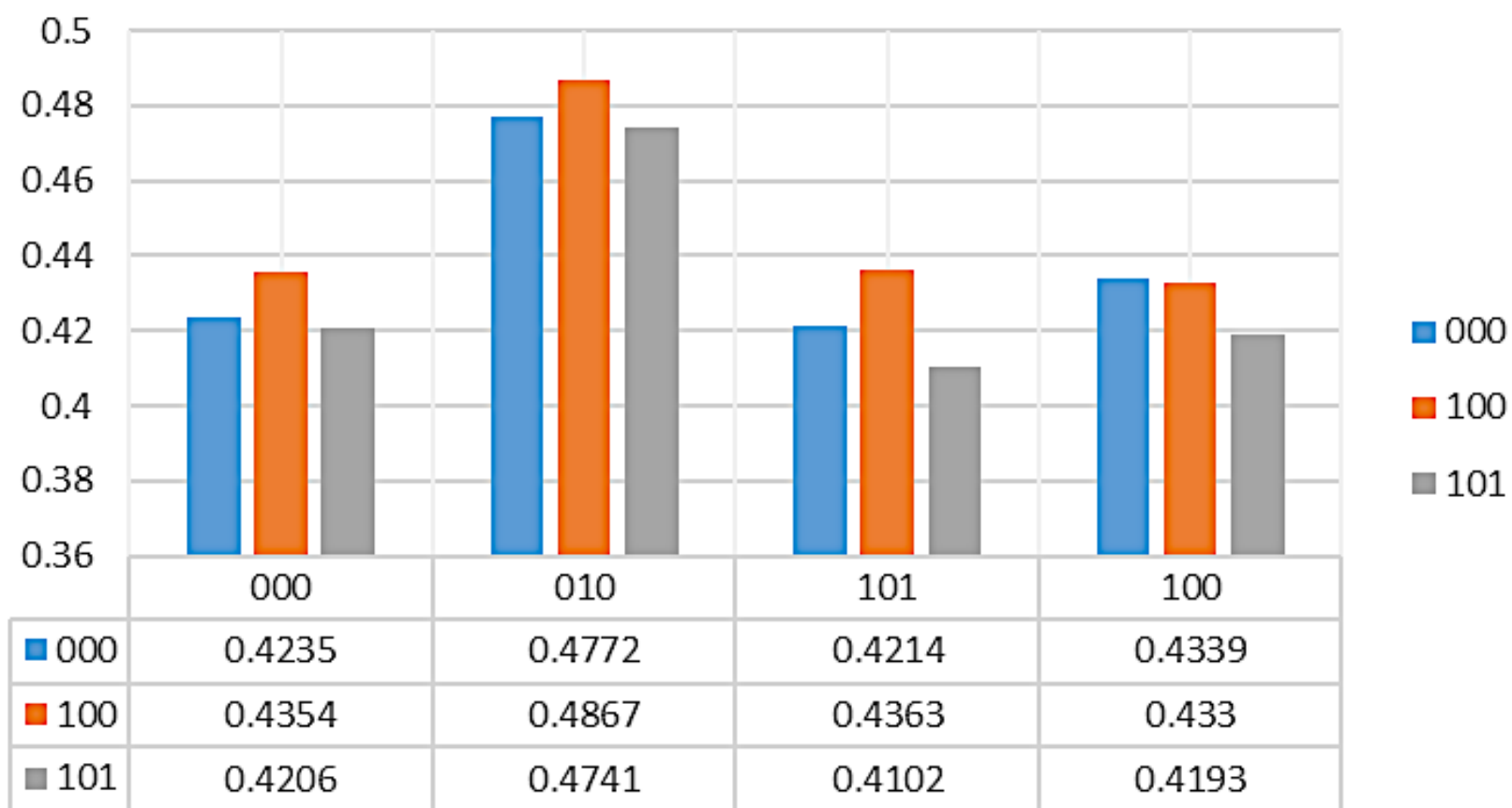
Won %: No Future



Claim 4

“Consider Future” is often better than “Not Consider Future”
when player assume opponent adopts “Difference Strategy”

Player 1 Won %: Consider Future



Conclusions

- Throwing the pieces satisfies a normal distribution.
(There's no enough evidence to show that it is not N.D.)
- This game is not fair: player 2 has advantage.
- Adopting a better strategy can result in higher winning rate.
- This game has a Nash equivalent strategy (w/o future).

Future Work

- Research on different winning conditions and rules.
- Parallelize the simulating process.
- How to solve the imbalance between player 1 and 2?

Thank you!