Query Complexity of Mastermind Variants

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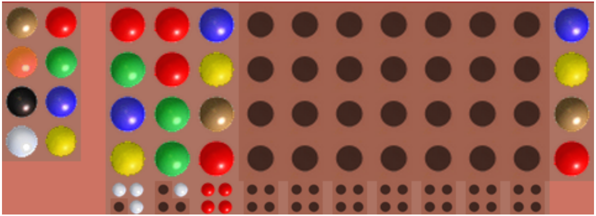
Mastermind

i. Codemaker vs. Codebreaker
ii. Queries: Guess a vector from $\{1, 2, \ldots, 6\}^4$
iii. Response
    i. Black (Red) hits
    ii. White hits



Knuth Paper – 1976

At most five turns needed to guarantee a victory

Minimax

For each possible guess

  For each possible response to that guess

    Check how many possible solutions remain

  Let *score* be min. number solutions eliminated

Make guess with maximum score

Extensions

i. Basic Extension: n spots, k colors
ii. Repeats vs. no repeats
iii. Non-adaptive vs. adaptive strategies

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Theorem

For any strategy that guarantees a win in s turns,

$$\binom{n+2}{2}^s \geq k^n$$

(Somewhat) Trivial Upper Bound

1. Represent guesses and solutions as matrices ($Q_{ij} = 1$ iff the i-th spot is the j-th color)

Example

The guess $(1, 1, 3)$ would become:

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5. Dot products with basis $\Rightarrow$ Uniquely determine X

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Theorem

There exists a set of at most nk guesses such that any hidden vector is uniquely determined by the responses to those guesses.

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Surprise Function: For an event x, we want

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Unique Surprise Function

$S(x) = -\log_2(\mathbb{P}[x])$.

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Let X be a random variable with domain D.

$$H(X) = \sum_{x \in D} \mathbb{P}[X = x] \cdot (-\log_2 (\mathbb{P}[X = x]))$$

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Theorem

The number of queries submitted by any winning non-adaptive strategy is at least

$$\frac{1}{4} \log_2 \left(\frac{k!}{(k-n)!} \right).$$

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Choose a random set of queries $Q = \{q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_s\}$.

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$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists \text{ a winning set of } 4k \log k \text{ guesses}$$

Thanks!

1. Special thanks to Danny Montealegre, Nathan Kaplan.
2. Thanks to SUMRY for this research opportunity.
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