## 博弈搜索 (对抗搜索)

1 博弈:

如何应对巨大状态空间? 博弈的形式化。

- 2 Minimax 算法
- 3 Alpha-Beta 算法



#### Review

- $\square$  Breadth-first f(n)=depth(n)
- $\square$  Depth-first f(n) = -depth(n)
- Depth limited
- Iterative deepening
- $\square$  Uniform-cost f(n)=g(n)
- Bidirectional
- $\square$  Greedy best-first f(n)=h(n)
- $\square$  A\* f(n)=g(n)+h(n)

#### review

- □ Hill climbing: steepest ascent /stochastic /firstchoice /random restart
- □ Simulated annealing (allowing bad moves)
- □ Local beam (keeping k states)
- ☐ Genetic algorithm (combining two states to generate successors)

寻找满意的后继

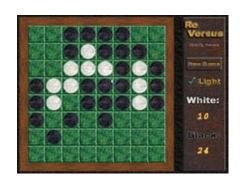
## 博弈

#### Game\*

- □ Adversarial(对抗) search problems
  - often known as games(博弈).
  - Game theory(博弈论/对策论)



- For centuries
  - humans have used games like Chess or Go to exert their intelligence.
- Recently
  - there has been great success in building game programs that challenge human supremacy.



#### Game

- □ Today's topic about games
  - ☐ Two-player, turn-taking
  - ☐ fully observable, deterministic
  - □ zero-sum(零和, 1 + (-1) = 0)
  - □ time-constrained

#### Games are a form of multi-agent environment.

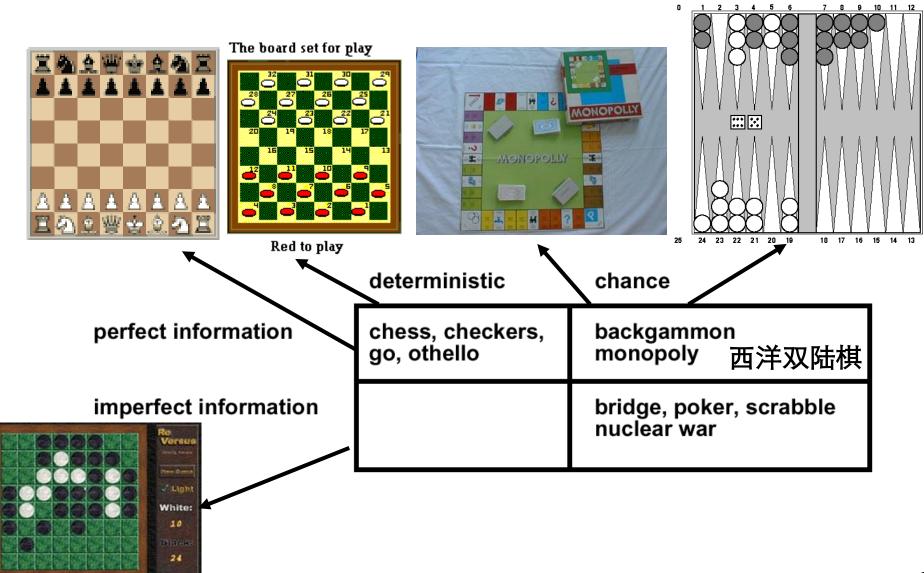
#### ☐ multi-agent environment

- What do other agents do and how do they affect our success?
- Cooperative vs. competitive multi-agent environments.
- Competitive multi-agent environments give rise to adversarial search a.k.a. games

#### Why study games?

- Why study games? \*
  - Games are fun!
  - Historical role in AI
  - Studying games teaches us how to deal with other agents trying to foil our plans
  - Huge state spaces Games are hard!

#### Type of games\*

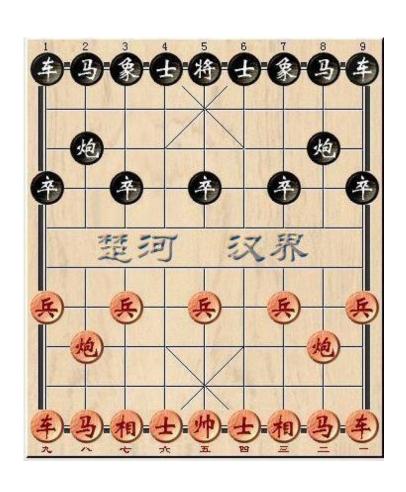


#### The state-of-the-art of game playing

计算机博弈: 永不停歇的挑战!

- □ 2001年"Deep Fritz" 击败了除了克拉姆尼克之外的所有 排名世界前十位的棋手
- □ 2002年10月 "Deep Fritz" 与克拉姆尼克在巴林交手, 4:4
- □ 2003年1月 "Deep Junior" 与卡斯帕罗夫在纽约较量, 3:3
- □ 中国首届"人机大战",诸宸0:2败于笔记本电脑"紫光之星"
- □ 2016, AlphaGo

## Game playing has a huge state space. How: Chinese Chess



#### state space

九列十行問的棋子二十二个棋子

#### Game playing has a huge state space.

- In general, the branching factor and the depth of terminal states are large.
  - Chess (国际象棋):
    - $\square$  Number of states:  $\sim 10^{40}$
    - □ Branching factor: ~35
    - Number of total moves in a game: ~100
  - 中国象棋10161、
  - 围棋更复杂10768

## Game playing has a huge state space.

- □国际象棋搜索树大约有35100或者10154个结点。如果考虑完整的搜索策略,就是用亿次机来处理,也得花天文数字计的时间。博弈要求在无法计算出最优决策的情况下也要给出*某种*决策。如何尽可能地利用好时间。
- □搜索树的深度影响性能。

## How to deal with the huge state space? (what are secrets?)

- Many game programs are based on
  - alpha-beta + iterative deepening + huge databases + ...
- ☐ The methods are general, but their implementation is dramatically improved by many specifically tuned-up enhancements (e.g., the evaluation functions).
- □ Go (国棋) has too high a branching factor for search techniques. Go software must rely on huge databases and pattern-recognition techniques.
- ☐ Search is very important.

#### games{5.1}

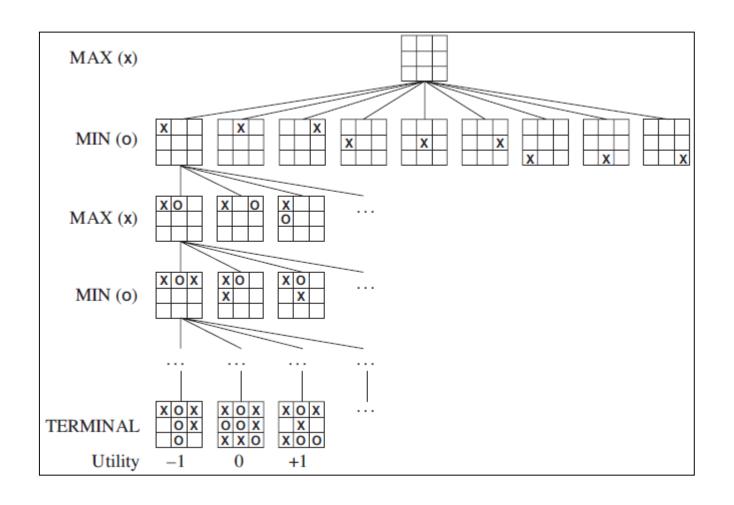
- □ 考虑两人博弈: MAX和MIN, (为什么这样命名)。MAX先行, 两人轮流出招, 直到游戏结束。 给胜者加分, 给败者罚分。
- □ 游戏可以形式化成一类搜索问题,含有特定的组成部分。

#### games{5.1}

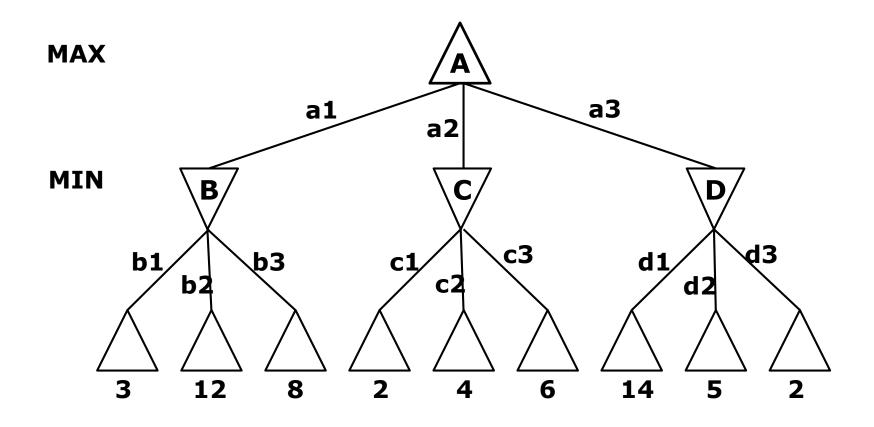
- 1. So: 初始状态, 规范游戏开始时的情况。
- 2. PLAYER(s): 定义此时该谁行动。
- **3.** ACTIONS(*s*): 此状态下的合法移动集合。
- **4.** RESULT(*s,a*): 转移模型,定义行动的结果。
- 5. TERMINAL-TEST(s): 终止测试,游戏结束返回真,否则返回假。游戏结束的状态称为终止状态。
- 6. UTILITY(*s,p*): 效用函数,定义游戏者p在终止状态s下的数值。**零和博弈**是指所有棋手的收益之和在每个棋局实例中都相同。国际象棋中是0+1,1+0或½+½。

初始状态、ACTIONS函数和RESULT函数 定义了游戏的**博弈树**——其中结点是状态, 边是移动。

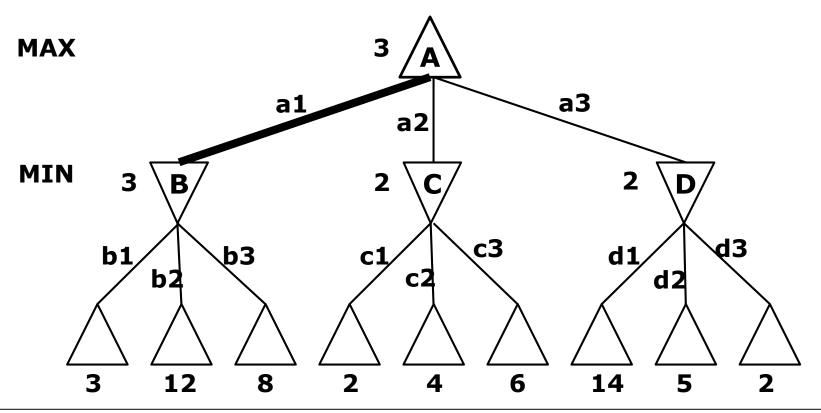
## games{5.1}



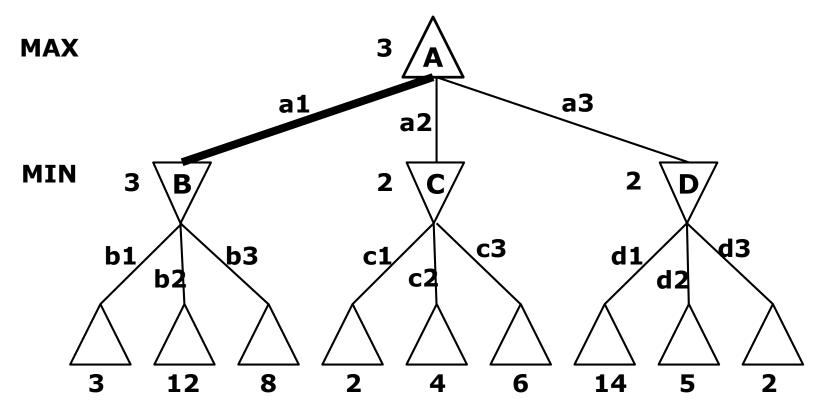
#### **MINIMAX**



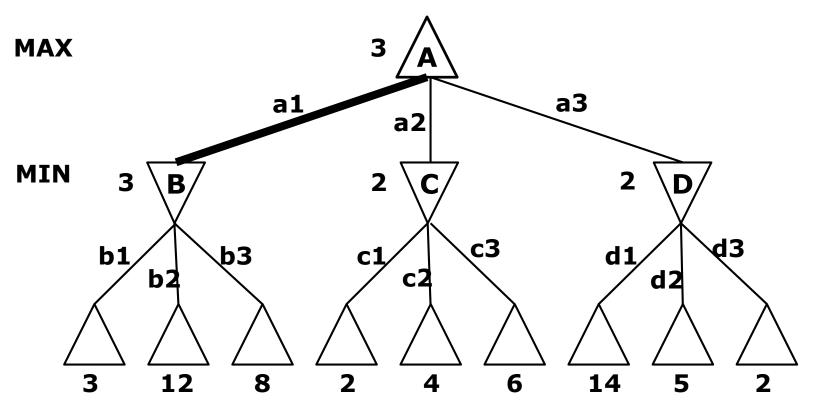
□ MAX选择哪一步? a1/a2/a3



**Figure 5.2** A two-ply game tree. The  $\triangle$  nodes are "MAX nodes," in which it is MAX's turn to move, and the  $\nabla$  nodes are "MIN nodes." The terminal nodes show the utility values for MAX; the other nodes are labeled with their minimax values. MAX's best move at the root is  $a_1$ , because it leads to the state with the highest minimax value, and MIN's best reply is  $b_1$ , because it leads to the state with the lowest minimax value.



MINIMAX(s) =



MINIMAX(s) =

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{UTILITY}(s) \\ & \max_{a \in Actions(s)} \text{MINIMAX}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)) \\ & \min_{a \in Actions(s)} \text{MINIMAX}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)) \end{aligned}$ 

if TERMINAL-TEST(s) if PLAYER(s) = MAX

if PLAYER(s) = MIN

## the minimax algorithm {5.2.1}

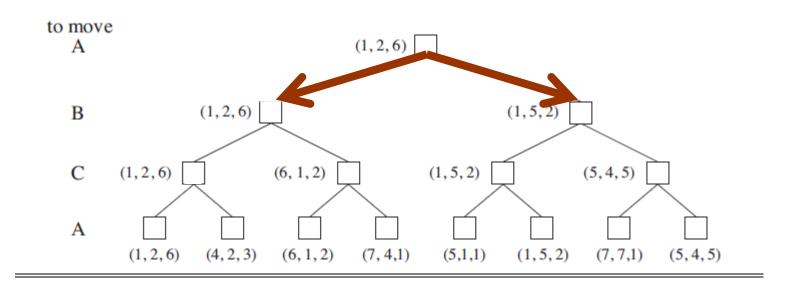
```
function MINIMAX-DECISION(state) returns an action
  return \arg\max_{a \in ACTIONS(s)} Min-Value(Result(state, a))
function MAX-VALUE(state) returns a utility value
  if TERMINAL-TEST(state) then return UTILITY(state)
  v \leftarrow -\infty
  for each a in ACTIONS(state) do
     v \leftarrow \text{MAX}(v, \text{MIN-VALUE}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)))
  return v
function MIN-VALUE(state) returns a utility value
  if TERMINAL-TEST(state) then return UTILITY(state)
  v \leftarrow \infty
  for each a in ACTIONS(state) do
     v \leftarrow \text{MIN}(v, \text{MAX-VALUE}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)))
```

return v

5

# optimal decisions in multiplayer games {5.2.2}

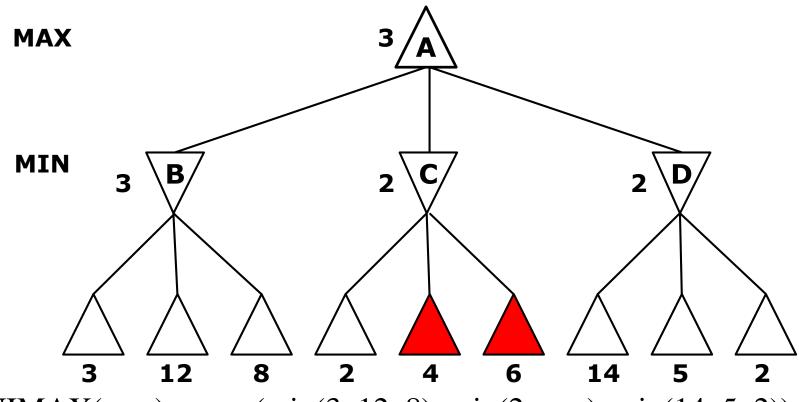
- □ 极小极大思想推广到多人博弈中
- □ 例如若博弈有三个人A, B和C参与,则每个结点都与一个向量〈V<sub>A</sub>, V<sub>B</sub>, V<sub>C</sub>〉相关联。对于终止状态,这个向量代表着从每个人角度出发得到的状态效用值。最简单的实现方法就是让函数UTILITY返回一个效用值向量



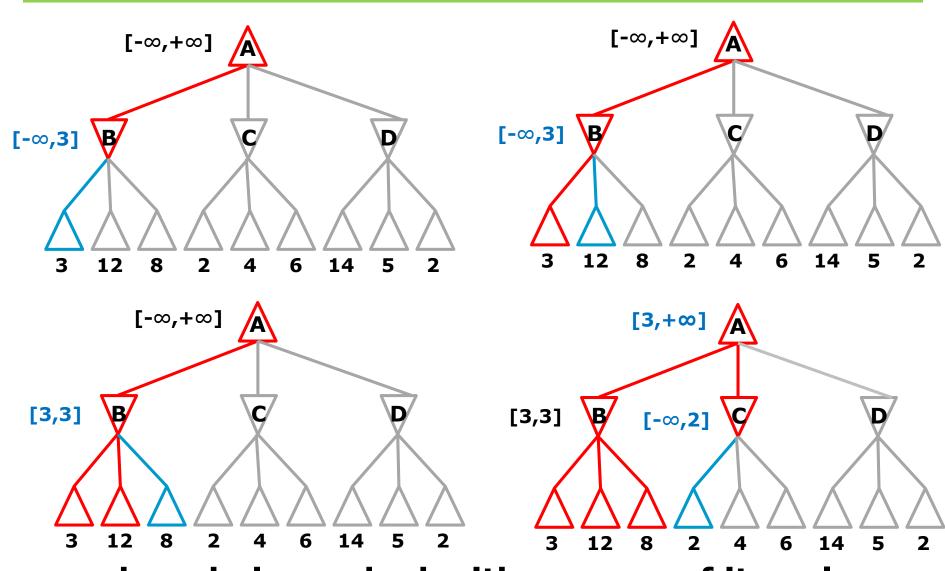
# optimal decisions in multiplayer games {5.2.2}

- 口对于非终止状态,结点n的回传值就是该选手在结点n选择的后继者的效用值向量。例如状态X,回传值是〈 $V_A$ =1,  $V_B$ =2,  $V_C$ =6〉。
- □选手之间出现联盟。联盟不断建立或者解散。
- 口如果游戏是非零和的,合作也可能发生在两人游戏中。例如,假设终止状态的效用值向量是〈 $V_A$ =1000,  $V_B$ =1000〉,并且1000对于两个选手都是最高的可能效用值。

#### **ALPHA-BETA**

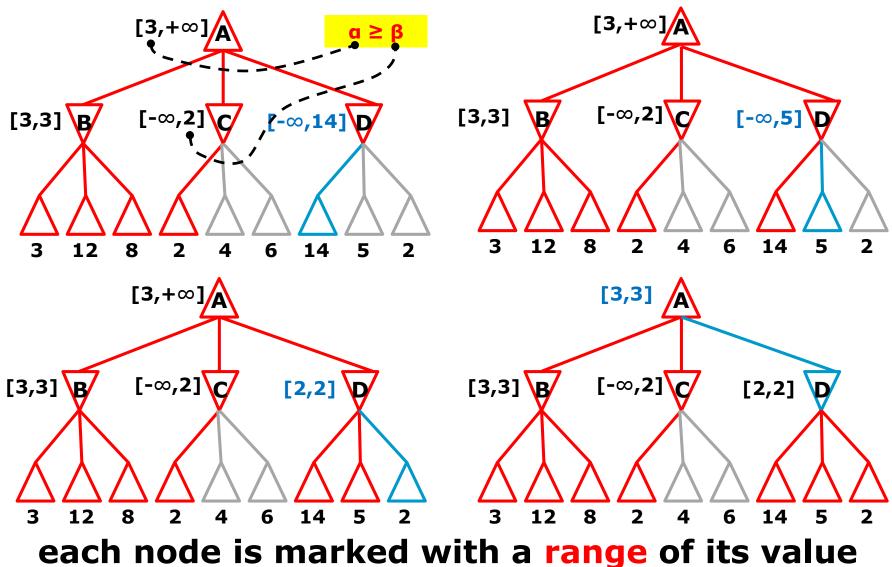


```
MINIMAX(root) = max(min(3, 12, 8), min(2, x, y), min(14, 5, 2))
= max(3, min(2, x, y), 2)
= max(3, z, 2) where z = min(2, x, y) \le 2
= 3
```

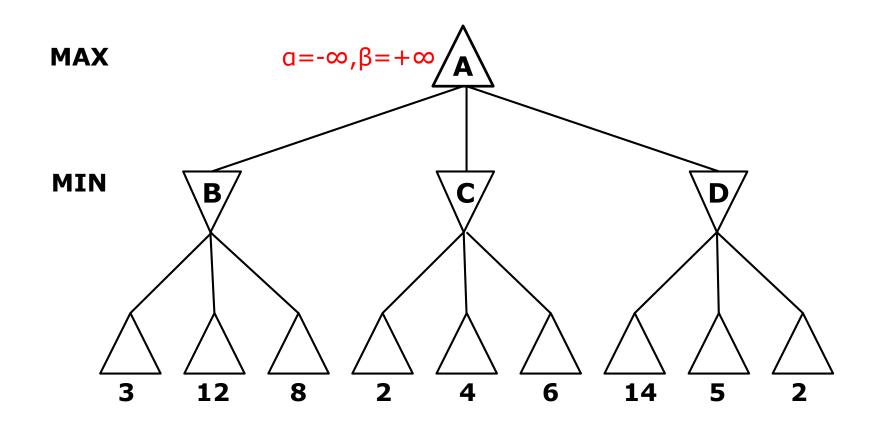


each node is marked with a range of its value

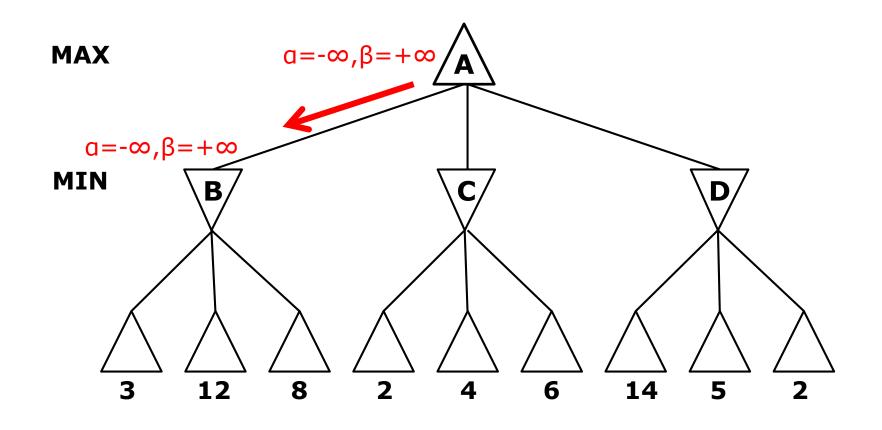
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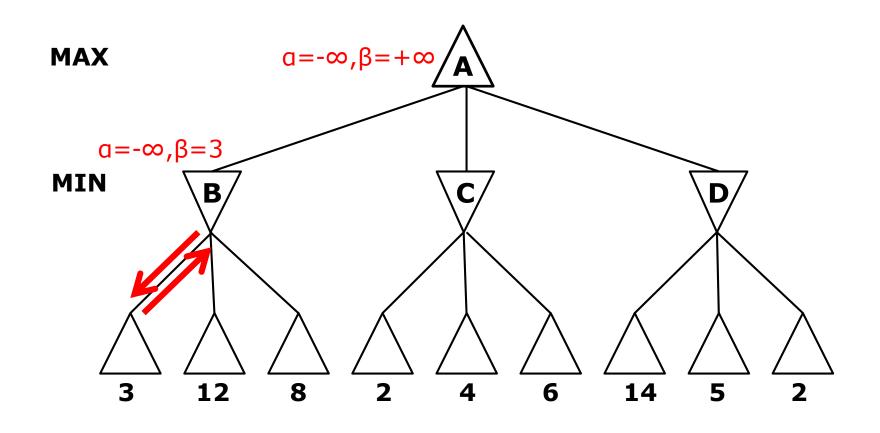
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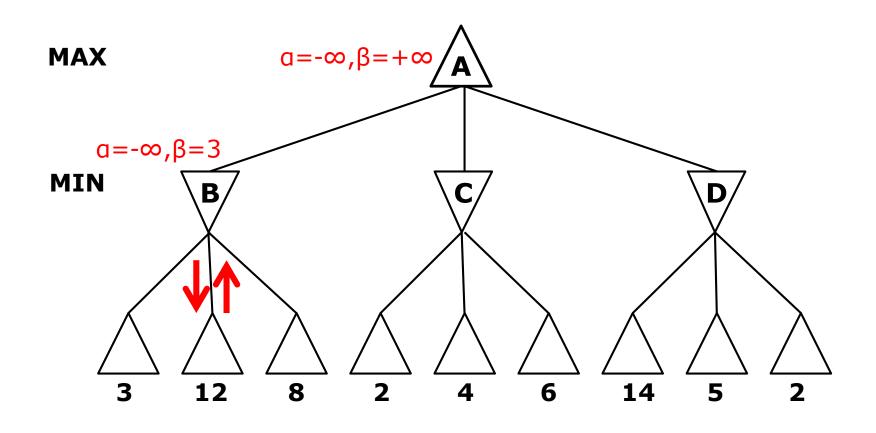
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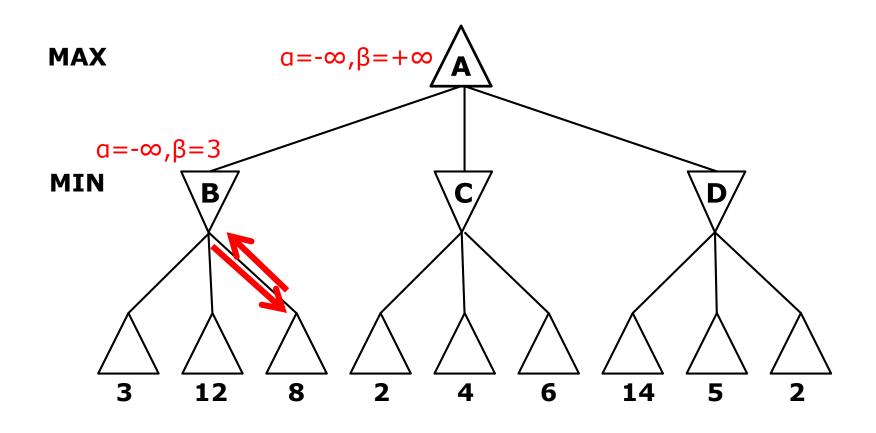
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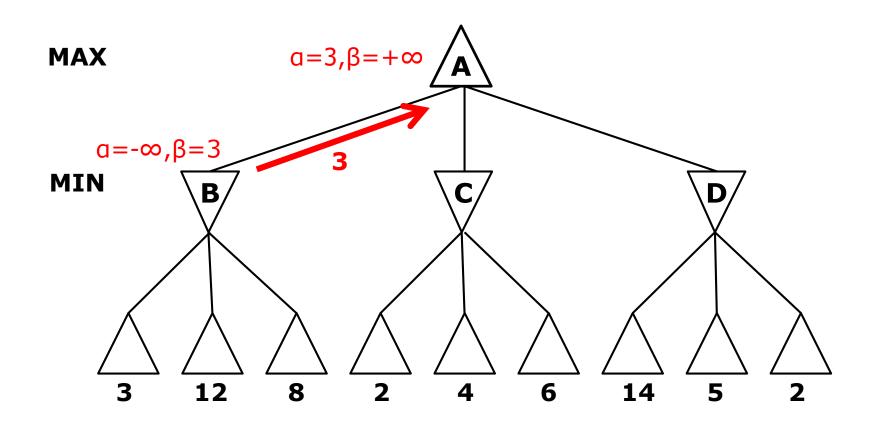
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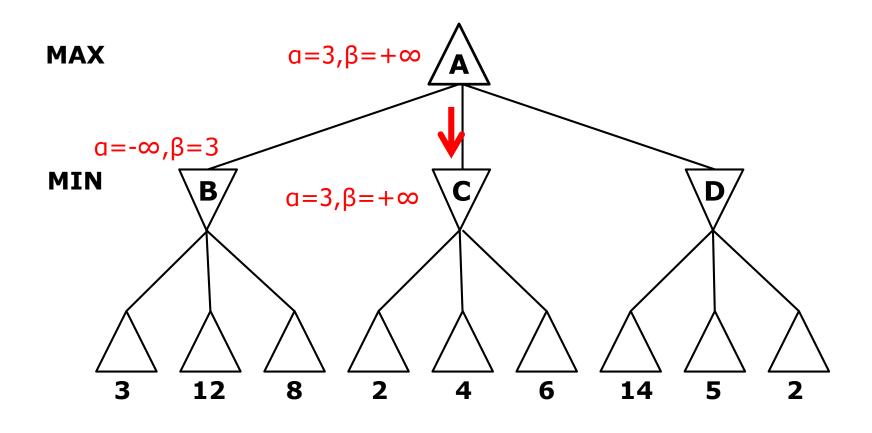
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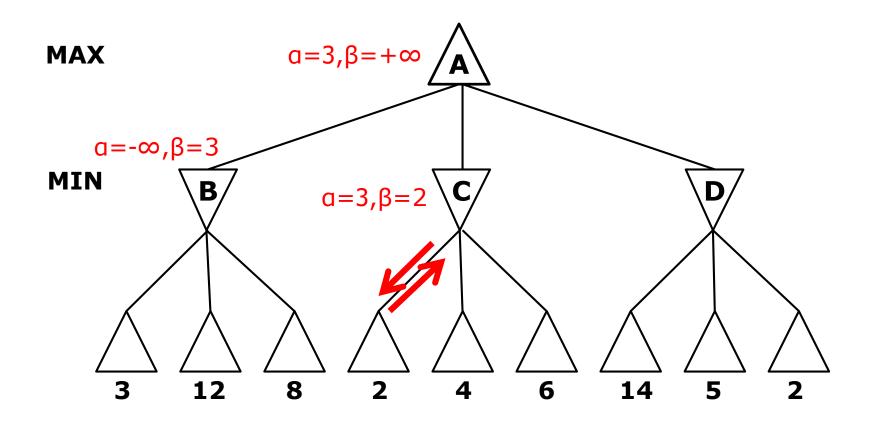
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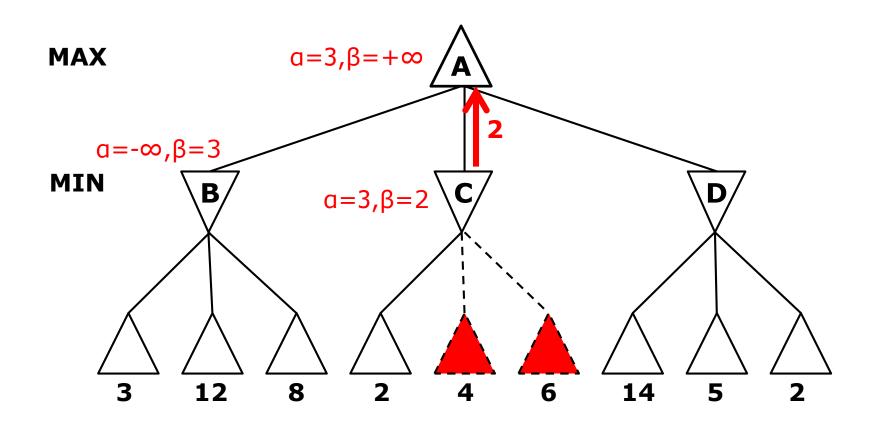
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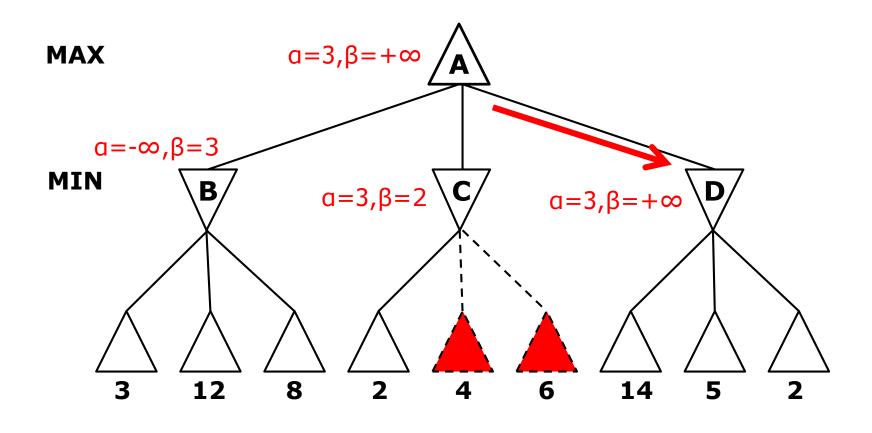
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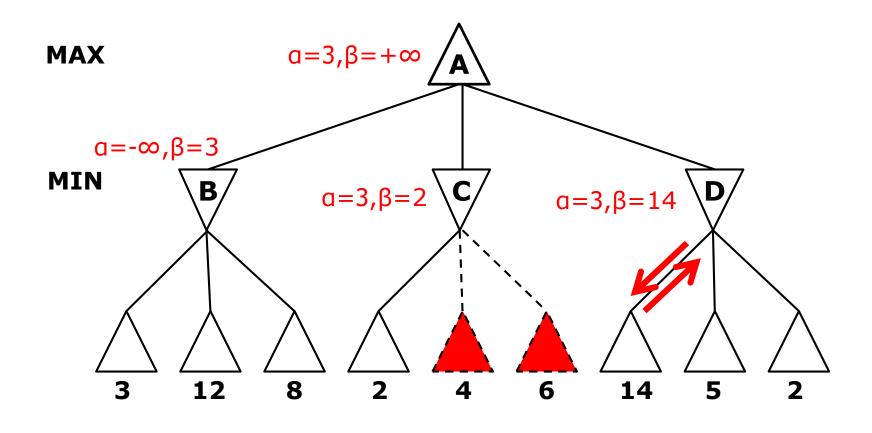
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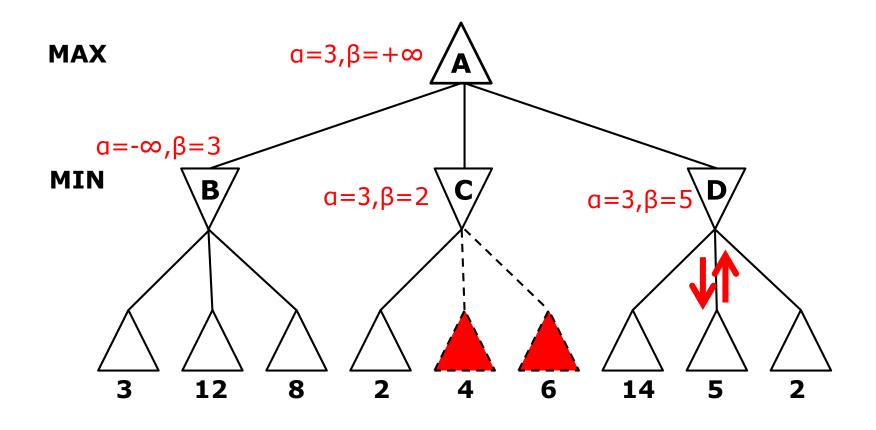
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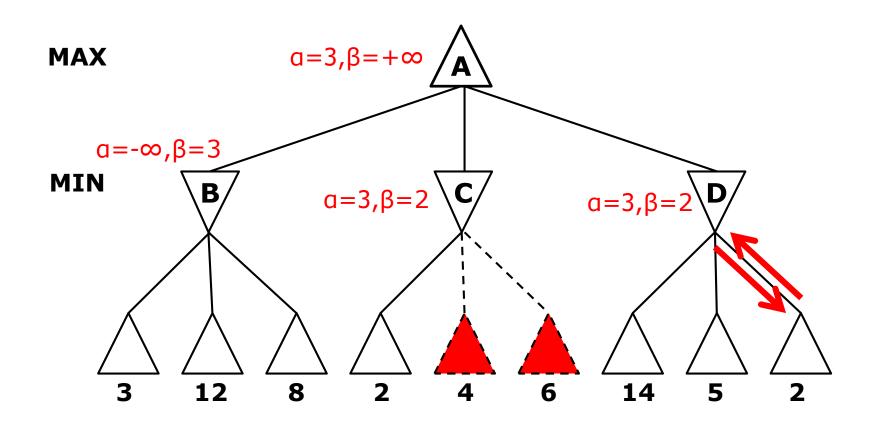
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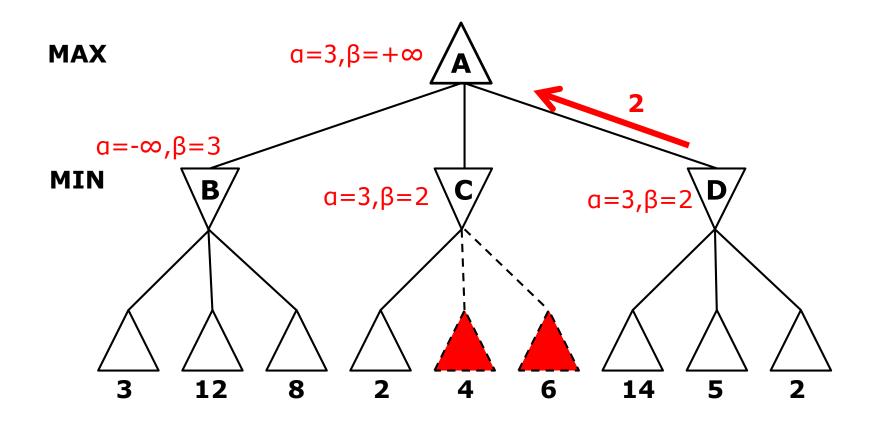
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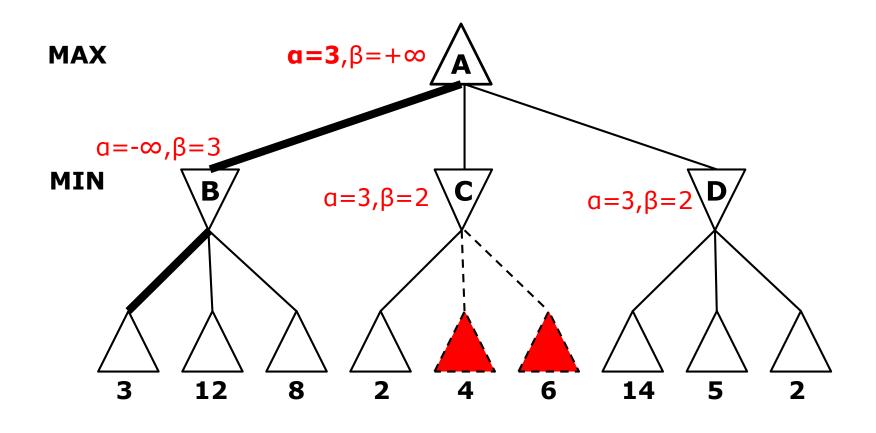
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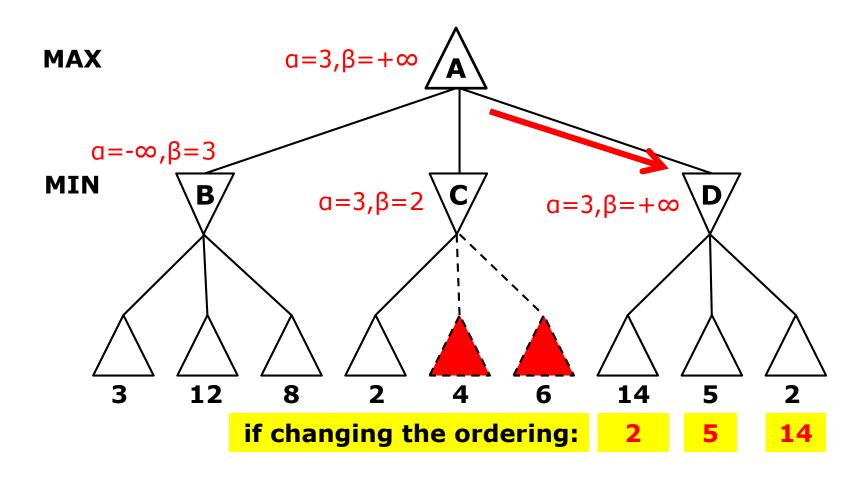


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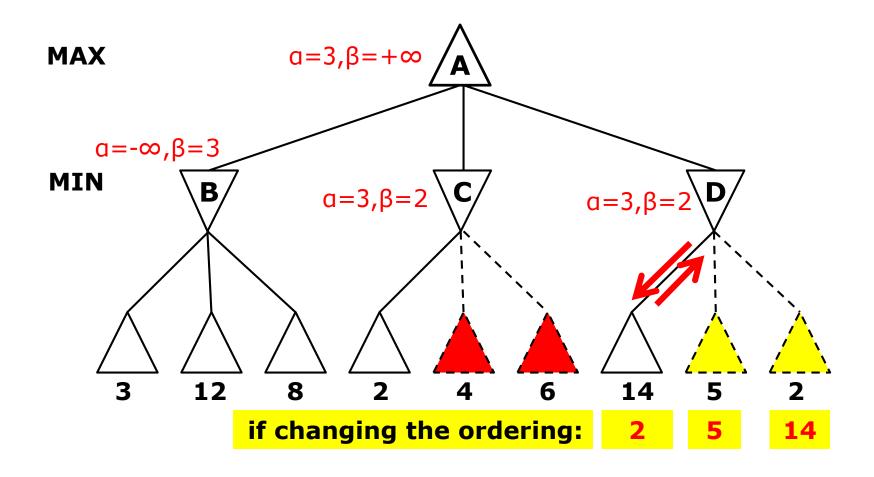


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```
function Alpha-Beta-Search(state) returns an action
   \nu \leftarrow \text{Max-Value}(state, -\infty, +\infty)
   return the action in Actions(state) with value v
function Max-Value(state, α,β) returns a utility value
   if Terminal-Test(state) then return Utility(state)
  for each a in Actions(state) do
      a = Max(a,Min-Value(Result(s,a), a,\beta)
      if a \ge \beta then return a
   return a
function Min-Value(state, α,β) returns a utility value
   if Terminal-Test(state) then return Utility(state)
   for each a in Actions(state) do
      \beta = Min(\beta, Max-Value(Result(s,a), \alpha, \beta)
      if a \ge \beta then return \beta
   return B
```



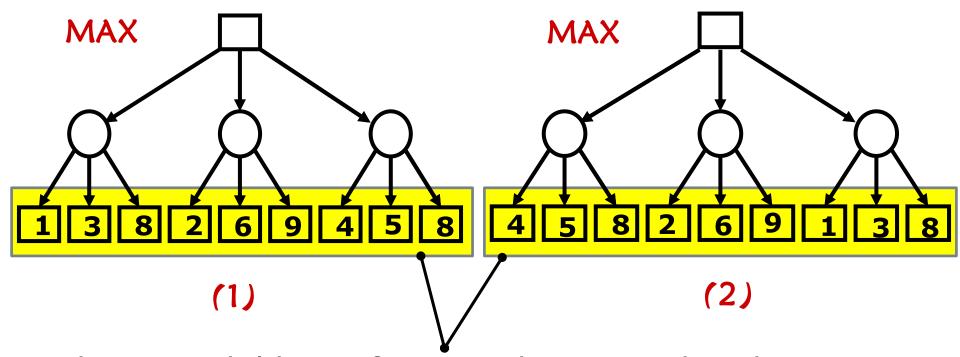
#### move ordering{5.3}



It is better if the MAX children of a MIN node are ordered in increasing backed up values

#### move ordering {5.3.1}

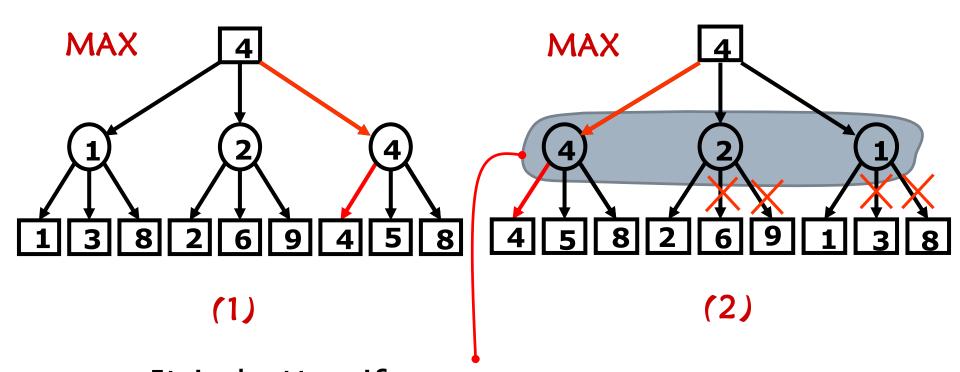
- ☐ find the best move:
- ☐ Which nodes are pruned?



The MAX children of MIN nodes are ordered in increasing backed up values

#### move ordering {5.3.1}

- ☐ find the best move:
- Which nodes are pruned?



It is better if the MIN children of a MAX node are ordered in decreasing backed up values

#### move ordering {5.3.1}

- Assume a game tree of uniform branching factor b
- Minimax examines O(b<sup>m</sup>) nodes, so does alpha-beta in the worst-case
- ☐ The gain for alpha-beta is maximum when:
  - The MIN children of a MAX node are ordered in decreasing backed up values
  - The MAX children of a MIN node are ordered in increasing backed up values
  - then alpha-beta examines O(b<sup>m/2</sup>) nodes
- But this requires an oracle (if we knew how to order nodes perfectly, we would not need to search the tree)
- If nodes are ordered at random, then the average number of nodes examined by alpha-beta is  $\sim O(b^{3m/4})$

We often can not reach to the terminal nodes within limited time!

#### imperfect real-time decisions {5.4}

- □应该尽早截断搜索
- □ 用估计棋局效用值的启发式评估函数EVAL取代效用函数,用决策什么时候运用EVAL的截断测试(cutoff test)取代终止测试

```
 \begin{cases} \mathsf{EVAL}(s) & \text{if Cutoff-Test}(s,d) \\ \max_{a \in Actions(s)} \mathsf{H-Minimax}(\mathsf{Result}(s,a),d+1) & \text{if Player}(s) = \mathsf{max} \\ \min_{a \in Actions(s)} \mathsf{H-Minimax}(\mathsf{Result}(s,a),d+1) & \text{if Player}(s) = \mathsf{min}. \end{cases}
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{MINIMAX}(s) = \\ & \begin{cases} & \text{UTILITY}(s) & \text{if TERMINAL-TEST}(s) \\ & \max_{a \in Actions(s)} \text{MINIMAX}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)) & \text{if PLAYER}(s) = \text{MAX} \\ & \min_{a \in Actions(s)} \text{MINIMAX}(\text{RESULT}(s, a)) & \text{if PLAYER}(s) = \text{MIN} \end{cases} \end{aligned}
```

- □ 评估函数必须和取胜几率相关: 算法在一个非终止状态截断, 评估函数只能猜测最后的结局, 获胜的几率多大, 平局的几率多大, 失败的几率多大。
- □ 定义状态的类别,例如两兵对一兵的残局类别, 同一类别中,有致胜的状态、导致平局的状态, 导致失败的状态。评估算法无法知道会导致哪个 结局。

□某类中72%的状态是致胜的(效用值+1), 20%是会输的(0),而其他8%是平局(½)。 那么该类中状态的合理评价是期望值:(0.72× +1)+(0.20×0)+(0.08×½)=0.76。总体上 每个分类确定一个期望值,帮助产生任一状态的 评估函数。------类别过多,难以统计。

- □ 多数评估函数会分别计算每个特征的影响 ,然后把它们组合起来找到总数值
- □ 国际象棋各个棋子的子力价值估计:兵值1分 , 马和象值3分, 车值5分, 后值9分。其他特 征诸如"是否好兵阵"和"王是否安全"可能 值半个兵。评估函数可以是特征值的线性组合 :

$$EVAL(s) = w_1 f_1(s) + w_2 f_2(s) + \dots + w_n f_n(s) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f_i(s)$$

□ 线性组合基于过强的假设:每个特征的贡献是独立的。

□ 采用非线性组合。两个象的价值>单个象的价值 的两倍;残局中的象棋力值高于开始时的棋力值 。

□ 棋力值和组合权值来自经验规律,经验规律可通过机器学习获得。机器学习的结果:一个象值三个兵。

□ 如何截断, 以满足时间限制?

□ 直接的方法:设置固定的深度限制,深度值设定 必须符合游戏规则许可的时间。

□ 更好的方法: 迭代加深, 直到时间用完。

□ 评估函数是不准确的,截断可能导致错误,特别 是在非静态棋局下(评估值出现大的摇摆):

□ 达到深度限制后,对于评估函数认为导致获胜的 状态,只要再往前一步就可能会发现毫无悬念地 通向失败。

□ 有很好吃招的棋局对于只统计棋力的评估函数来 说就不是静态的

□ 评估函数只适用于静态棋局——评估值没有大的 摇摆。

□ 非静态棋局可以进一步扩展直到变为静态棋局。 这种额外的搜索称为**静态搜索** 

□ 地平线效应: 对手招数导致我方严重损失并且从 理论上基本无法避免时。我方的搜索深度为8. 这个深度内, 大部分选择都会导致象被吃掉, 但 有一个选择能通过牺牲两个兵而保住象, 我方选 择保住象的走法。但实际上超出搜索深度8, 你 会发现象一定会被吃掉,那么两个兵是白白牺牲 的。实际上象被吃掉是不可避免的,只是超出了 我方能看到的地平线

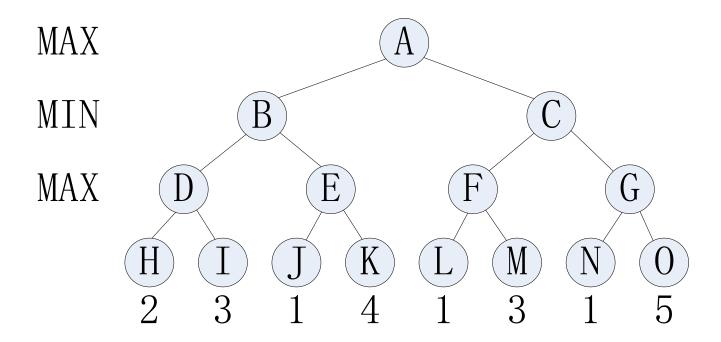
#### 向前剪枝

□除了截断搜索,还可使用向前剪枝。大多数人在下象棋的时候,对每个棋局只考虑部分行棋。

□一种向前剪枝的方法是柱搜索:在每一层,只考虑最好的n步行棋(称为"柱")可能,并不是考虑所有行棋招数。但无法保证最佳的行棋不被裁剪掉。

#### excercise

#### exercise:



结点	В	C	D	E	F	G
从父节点获得的 (α,β)值						
返回值						

# Thanks!

next: Chapter 6 CSP