Othello game algorithms

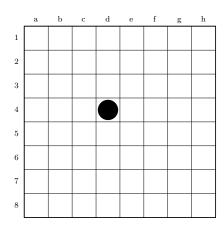
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Abstract

Algorithms to play Othello

1 Introduction to Othello



2 Bitboards

2.1 Piece neighbours

	3					
5	4					
		8	1	2		
		7		3		
		6	5	4		
					8	1
					7	
					6	5

A piece on the board could have 3, 5 or 8 neighbours depending on its position on the board. Positions are shown clockwise

Notation 3

We introduce the following notation:

 $bits_w$ = white pieces

 $bits_b = black pieces$

 $bits_c$ = current player pieces

 $bits_o$ = opponent player pieces

full = union of black & white pieces = $bits_b \mid bits_w$

 $empty = empty squares in the board = \overline{full}$

 $\stackrel{>>_d}{bits}$ = the neighbour of bits in the direction d

Line cap moves algorithm

Algorithm 1 Line cap moves

```
\begin{array}{l} possible\_moves \leftarrow \varnothing \\ \textbf{for } din \ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 \ \textbf{do} \\ & \stackrel{>>_d}{candidates} \leftarrow bits_o \cap bits_c \ \{\text{opponent neightbours in } d? \} \\ \textbf{while } candidates! = 0 \ \textbf{do} \\ & possible\_moves \mid = empty \& candidates \\ & candidates = bits_o \& candidates \\ & \textbf{end while} \\ \textbf{end for} \end{array}
```