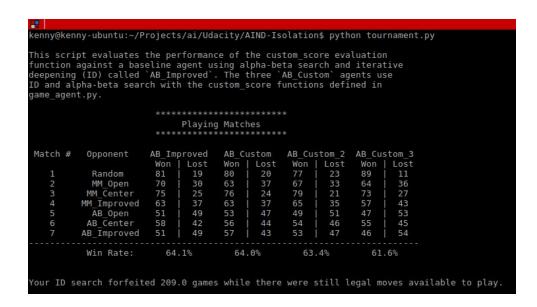
## **Position Evaluation Heuristic Analysis**



We were given the task to come up with custom score heuristics to evaluate board positions while searching the game tree with iterative deepening. We evaluate these custom heuristics by playing games against several pre-defined agents that use strategies like random move, mini-max, and alpha-beta pruning. Our goal is to try and beat the ID\_Improved heuristic, shown as the leftmost column above, which was a differential between player available legal moves and opponent available legal moves.

My custom heuristics are as outlined:

AB\_Custom: (Aggressive) player\_moves - 2 \* opponent\_moves

AB\_Custom\_2: (More Aggressive) player\_moves - 3 \* opponent\_moves

AB\_Custom\_3: (Defensive) 2 \* player\_moves - opponent\_moves

## Results

Because my custom heuristics were all variations of ID\_Improved, there is little to no improvement in performance. While this type of heuristic is easy to interpret and compute, it is not really "game-aware" and does not take into account any type of positional advantage. If I were to continue working on this project, I would have liked to explore some additional factors:

- A player with a starting position closer to the center of the board is more likely to do better than a player near the edge, where there are less options to move later in the game
- When the player and opponent have a similar amount of available moves, we can try to evaluate the positions using another method, maybe by estimating how many more turns each player can survive in a constrained area. Given the game rule of knight-moves only, we know there exist 3x3 game areas where a player can survive for up to 7 turns (illustrated below where starting position is 0).

