電腦對局理論 Homework 1

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1 Algorithm design

主體搜尋使用 IDA^* 配合 $DFS1_{cost}$,其中 IDA^* 實作完全與課堂中相同,因此不另外說明。DFS 演算法在一些細節上有修改,具體演算法如下:

```
procedure DFS(pos, threshold)
   Stack\_init(S)
   Stack\_init(Prv\_States)
   Push(S, pos)
   depth \leftarrow 0
   while not S.empty() do
       current \leftarrow S.pop()
      if current == Null then
          depth - -
          continue
       record(current, limit\_depth - depth)
       NX \leftarrow next\_states\_gen(current.pos)
       Next \leftarrow sort\_and\_erase(NX, maximum = threshold-depth-1)
       Push(S, Null)
       for nx in Next do
          if is\_visited(nx) then continue
          if is\_win(nx) then return true
          Push(S, nx)
       depth + +
   return false
```

細節將於其後說明

1.1 sort and erase

 $sort_and_erase(NX, maximum)$ 使用 Heuristic value 排序 NX, 並移除所有 value > maximum 的元素,因此無須在 push 階段進行剪枝。

實作上,最初是使用標準算法的使用 std::sort 後於 push 過程中剪枝,但使用 gprof 時發現 heuristic 時間佔比相當高,也發現 std::sort 基本上只調用 insertion sort 進行排序,考量到實作 insertion sort 時間成本較低,且可以大幅降低 heuristic function 的呼叫次數,因此自行實作 sort 函數排序 NX,使用略帶修改的 insertion sort,使其直接忽略 value > threshold 的元素並能在同時計算 $\leq threshold$ 的元素數量,實測在公佈的 3-3 測資上能夠將約 60 秒的時間壓縮至 15 秒內,常數上有相當大的優化。

1.2 record / is_visited

在搜索完每個 pos 後,將 $(pos, remain_depth)$ 紀錄,代表 pos 在深度 $remain_depth$ 下不可能解開。 $is_visit(pos, remain_depth)$ 則會判斷是否盤面 pos 是否已搜索過深度 $\leq remain_depth$ 的狀態,若是則 return true。 具體實作如下:

```
procedure RECORD(pos, remain_depth)

if pos \in recorder.keys then

recorder[pos] \leftarrow \max(recorder[pos], remain_depth)

else

recorder[pos] \leftarrow remain_depth

procedure is\_visited(pos, remain\_depth)

if pos \notin recorder.keys then return false

else return recorder[pos] \geq remain\_depth
```

2 Heuristic function design

2.1 algorithm

```
procedure MINIMUMMOVEESTIMATE(pos)

Priority\_Queue\_init(PQ)

for b in Black\_Pieces(pos) do

for r in Red\_Pieces(pos) do

if b can capture r then

EnPriority\_Queue(PQ, dis(b, r))

for (r_1, r_2) be any pair in Red\_Pieces(pos) do

for r_2 in Red\_Pieces(pos) do

EnPriority\_Queue(PQ, dis(r_1, r_2))

N = |Red\_Pieces(pos)|

p = sum\{first N elements in PQ\}

return x
```

 $dis(sq_a, sq_b)$ 為位置 sq_a 到位置 sq_b 的最短路徑,在沒有 Duck 的情形下為 Euclidean distance,在有 Duck 時使用 Floyd-Warshall algorithm 計算。

2.2 admissible proof

Fix a board state pos, suppose OPT is the exact minimum step to capture all red pieces.

First, we transform a Board pos into a weighted, edge-colored graph G by following:

Let $B = \{b_1, b_2, ..., b_n\}$ be the set of all black pieces, and $R = \{r_1, r_2, ..., r_m\}$ be the set of all red pieces. Then G = (V, E) with $E = B \cup R$, node of B and

- if $b_i \in B$ can capture $r_j \in R$, then $(b_i, r_j) \in E$ with color Black and weight $dis(b_i.location, r_j.location)$
- for each $r_i, r_j \in R$, then $(r_i, r_j) \in E$ with color Red and weight $dis(r_i.location, r_j.location)$

Suppose we have an optimal solution.

For each single b_k , define M_k as the move of b_k in the optimal solution, and $R_k = \{r_1^k, r_2^k, ..., r_{n_k}^k\}$ be the red pieces captured by b_k sequentially in the optimal solution, then by the proposition of optimal solution, we have following proposition

- $(b_k, r_1^k) \in E, (r_i^k, r_{i+1}^k) \in E \forall i < n_k + 1$
- $\bigcup_k R_k = R$, each R_k disjoint.
- Let $P_k = \{(b_k, r_1^k), (r_1^k, r_2^k), ..., (r_{n_k-1}^k, r_{n_k}^k)\}$ be the path, then the union of all paths will cover all red nodes. i.e. $R \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^n P_k$

from triangular equation we have

$$M_k \ge weight(b_k, r_1^k) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k-1} weight(r_j^k, r_{j+1}^k)$$

Therefore

$$Optimal\ solution\ steps = \sum_{k=1}^{n} M_k \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} weight(b_k, r_1^k) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k-1} weight(r_j^k, r_{j+1}^k)$$

 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} weight(b_k, r_1^k) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k-1} weight(r_j^k, r_{j+1}^k)$ is the sum of |R| edges in G, and it will smaller or equal than the sum of |R| edges with minimum weight at G.

2.2.1 Variant of the algorithm