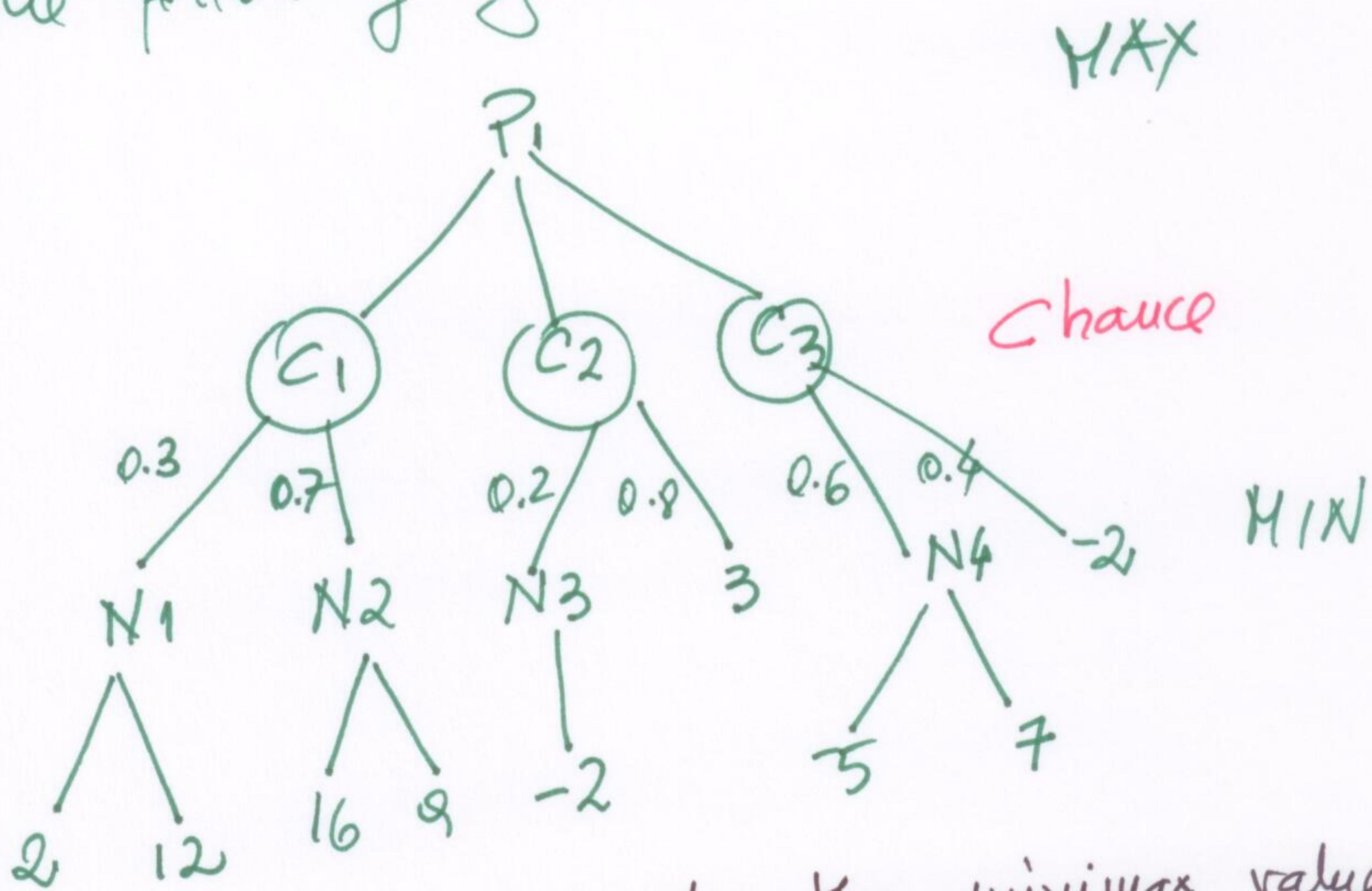


1

## Chance Games

Example #1

What chance of winning does MAX have in the following game?



Answer: let us compute the minimax values in  
 $\text{EX-MINIMAX}(N_1) = 2$        $\text{CMINIMAX}(N_2) = 9$   
 $\text{EX-MINIMAX}(N_3) = -2$        $\text{CMINIMAX}(N_4) = -5$

$$\text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_1) = 0.3 \times 2 + 0.7 \times 9 = 0.6 + 6.3 = 6.9$$

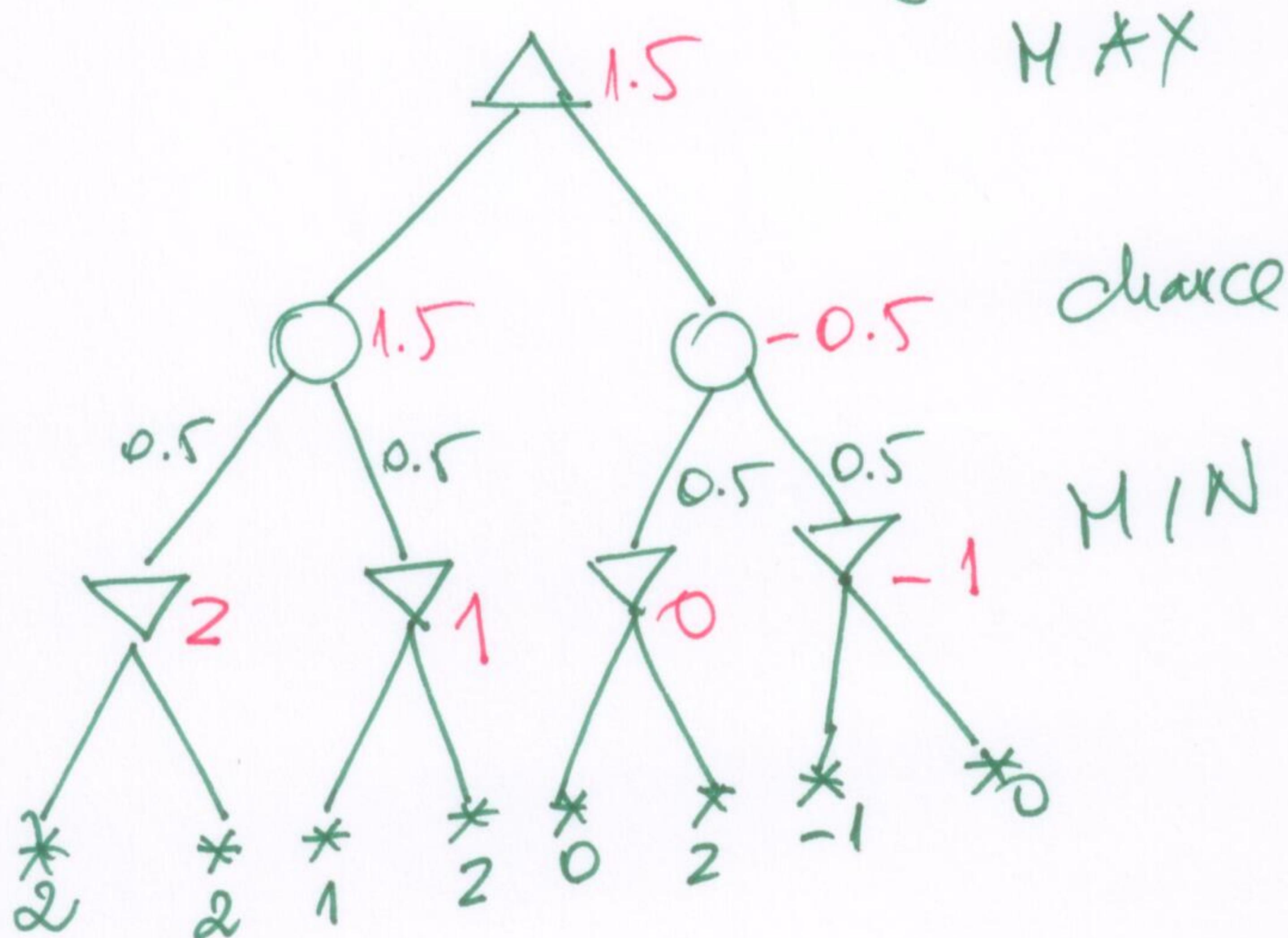
$$\text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_2) = 0.2 \times (-2) + 0.8 \times 3 = -0.4 + 0.24 = -0.16$$

$$\text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_3) = 0.6 \times (-5) + 0.4 \times (-2) = -0.3 - 0.8 = -1.1$$

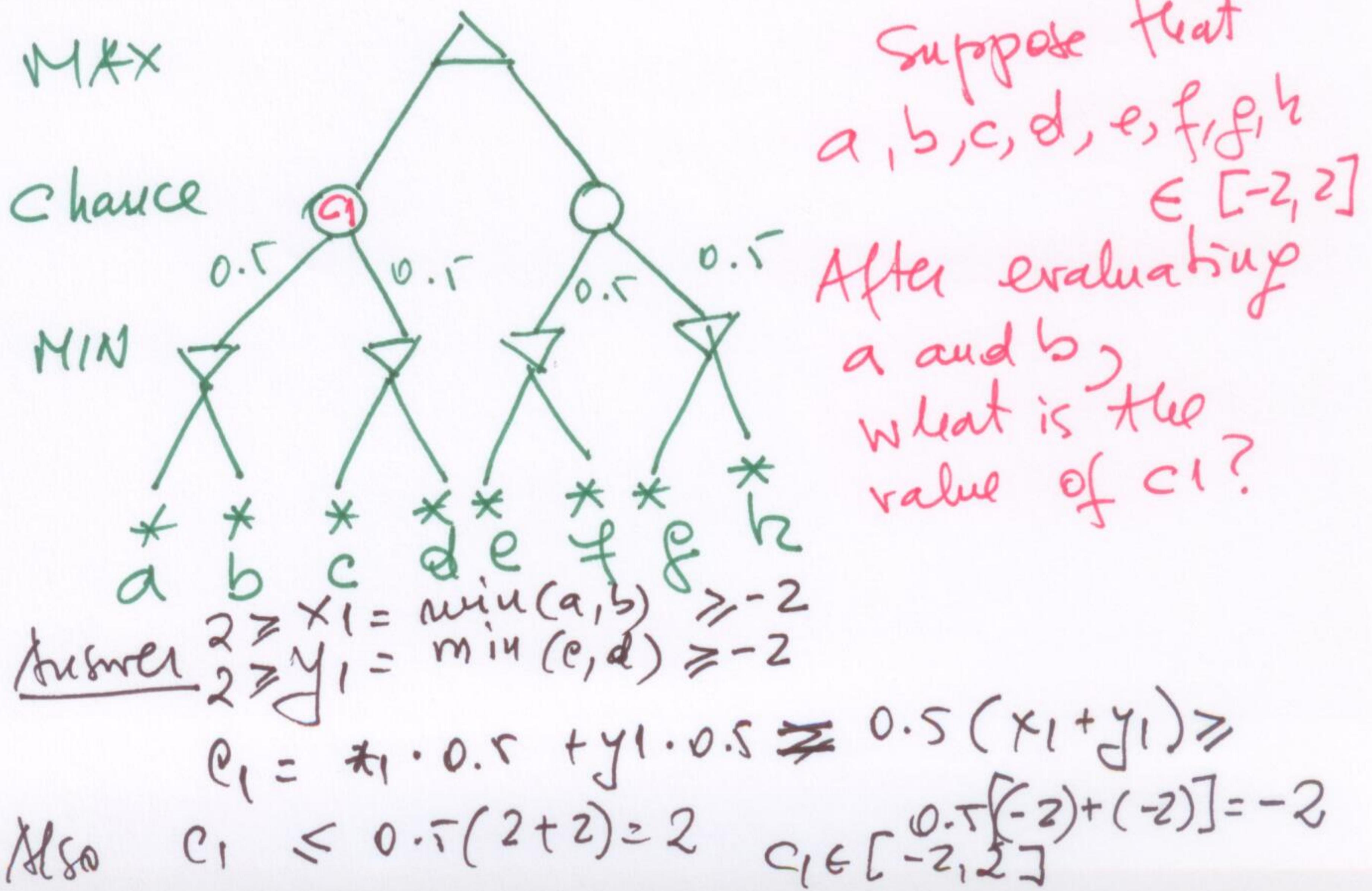
$$\text{EX-MINIMAX}(P_1) = \max(\text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_1), \text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_2), \text{EX-MINIMAX}(C_3)) = 6.9$$

Given the chance game:

2

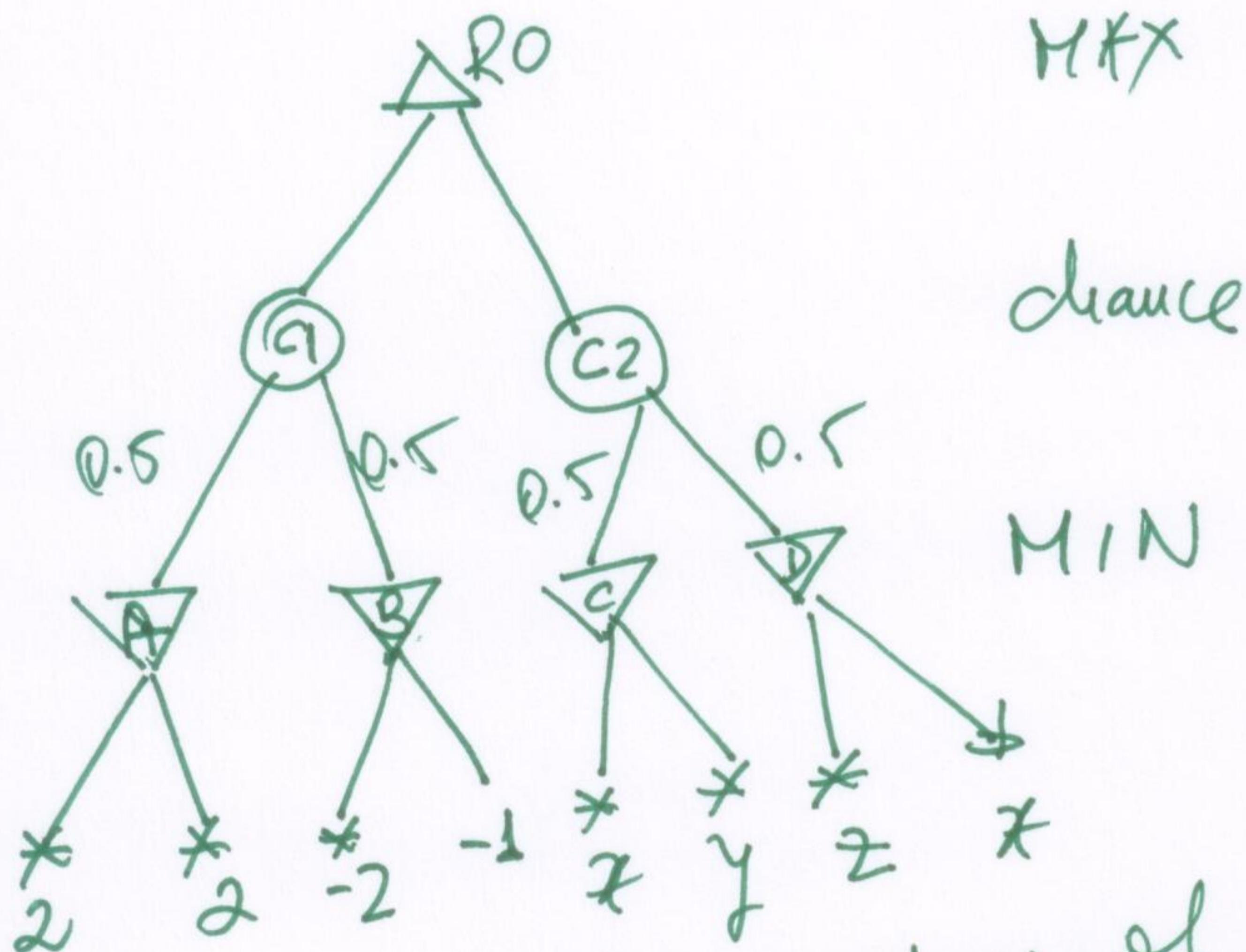


- Write the expectimax values in the nodes.
- Consider the chance game again



[3]

In the following chance game tree:



what are the values of  $x, y$  and  $z$   
 such that the  $\text{Expectimax}(R_0)_{\text{MIN}} = 1.5$ ?  
 if  $x, y, z \in [-2, 2]$

### Solution

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(B) = -2$$

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(C) = \min(x, y) = a$$

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(D) = \min(x, z) = b$$

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(C_1) = 0.5(2 - 2) = 0$$

$$\text{Expectiminimax}(C_2) = 1.5 = 0.5(a + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 3$$

Because  $\min(x, y) = a$  we can infer that either  $a = x$  or  $a = y$

Because  $\min(x, z) = b$  we can infer that either  $b = x$  or  $b = z$

We have therefore 4 possible cases:

Case 1

$$\begin{array}{l} a = x \\ b = x \end{array}$$

Case 2

$$\begin{array}{l} a = x \\ b = z \end{array}$$

Case 3

$$\begin{array}{l} a = y \\ b = x \end{array}$$

Case 4

$$\begin{array}{l} a = y \\ b = z \end{array}$$

let us first consider: but  $a+b=3$

(Case 1)

$$\begin{array}{l} x = a \\ x = b \end{array} \Rightarrow a = b \quad 2a = 3 \Rightarrow a = b = 1.5$$

$x = 1.5$   $y, z$  can take any value.

(Case 2)

$$\begin{array}{l} x = a \\ z = b \end{array} \quad a + b = 3$$

$$\frac{x+z}{x+z} = 3 \Rightarrow 2 = 3 - x$$

$x, y$  can take any value!

(Case 3)

$$\begin{array}{l} y = b \\ y = a \end{array} \quad x + y = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3 - x$$

$x$  and  $y$  can take any value

(Case 4)

$$\begin{array}{l} y = a \\ z = b \end{array} \quad x + y + z = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 3 - x$$

$x$  and  $y$  can take any value.