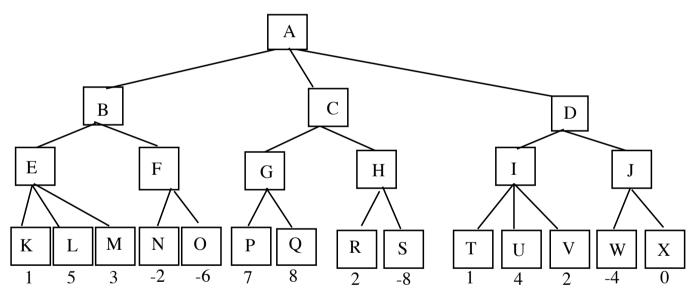
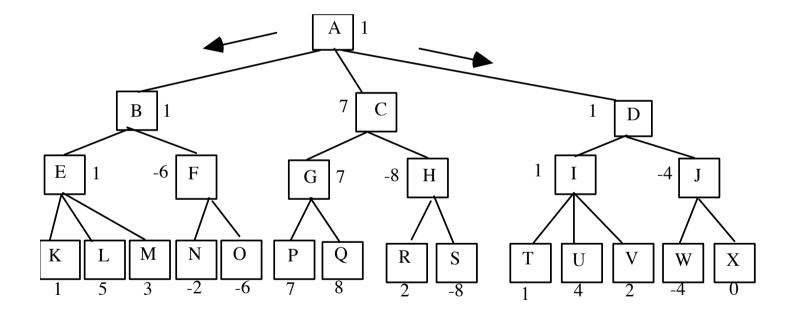
Consider the following search tree representing a game. The evaluation of the leaves has been given by the first player.

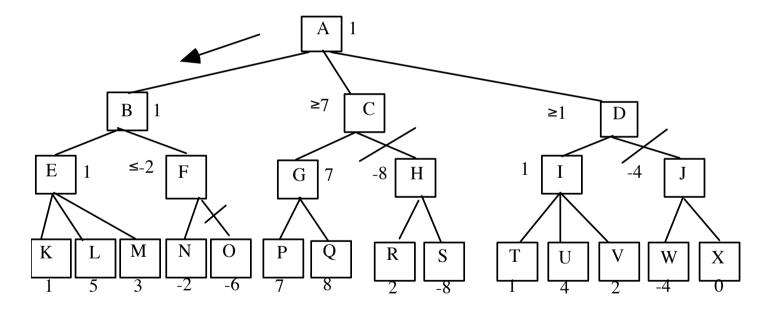


 Suppose that the first player is MIN, which move is the most convenient? First you have to apply the MIN-MAX algorithm. Then alfa beta cuts should be identified

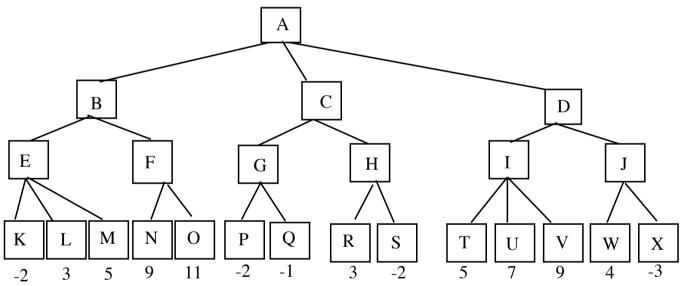
Min-Max:



Alfa-beta cuts

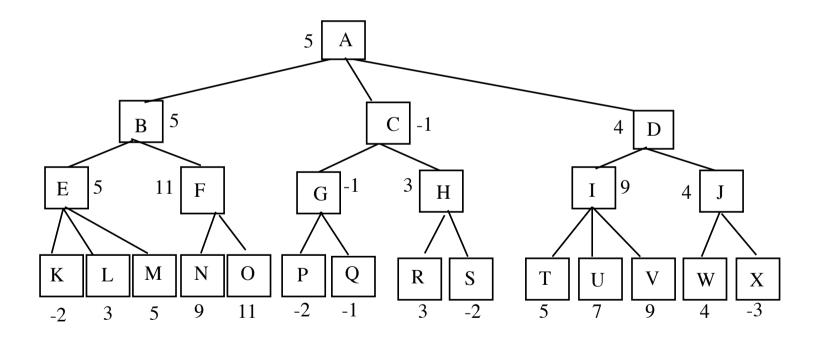


 Consider the following search tree representing a game. The evaluation of the leaves has been given by the first player.

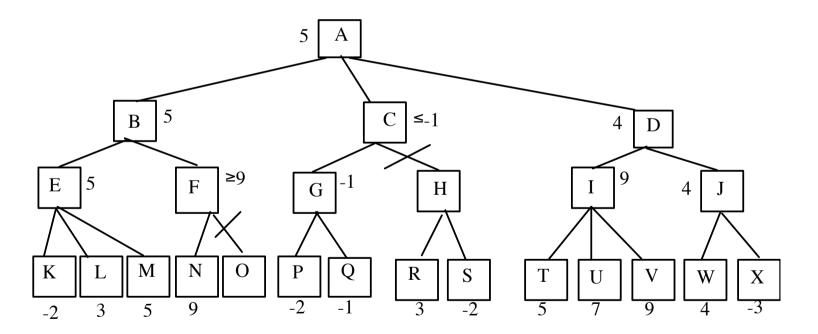


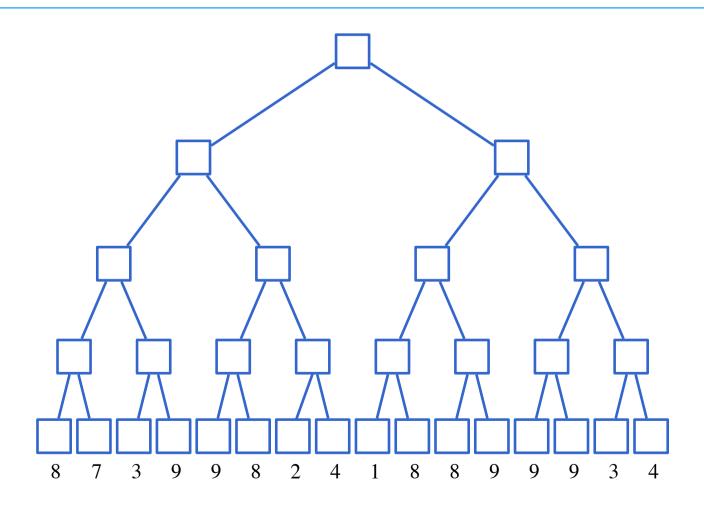
 Suppose that the first player is MAX, which move is the most convenient? First you have to apply the MIN-MAX algorithm. Then alfa beta cuts should be identified

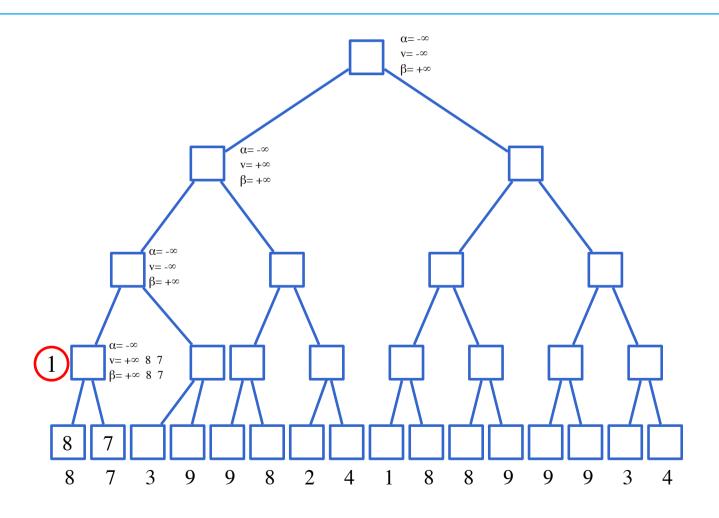
Min-Max:

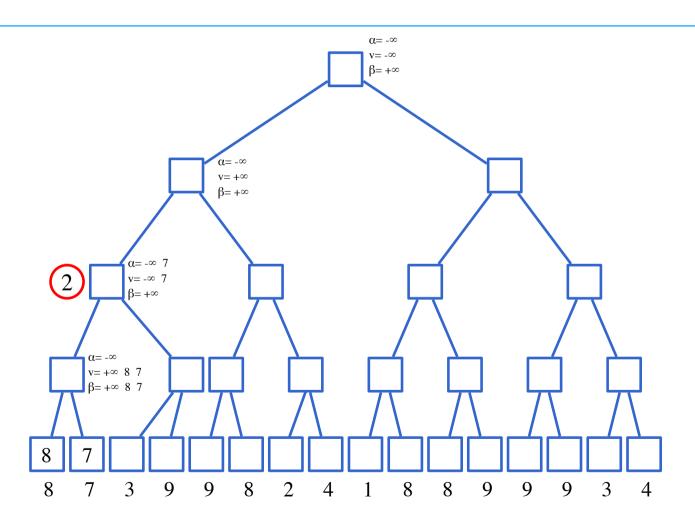


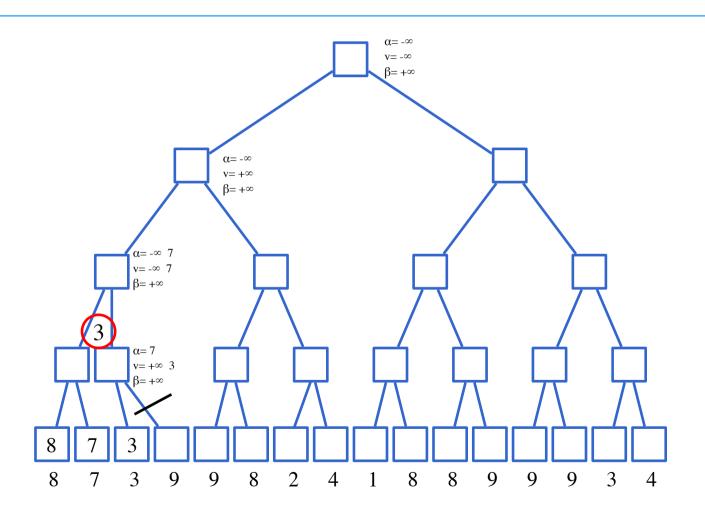
Alfa-beta cuts:

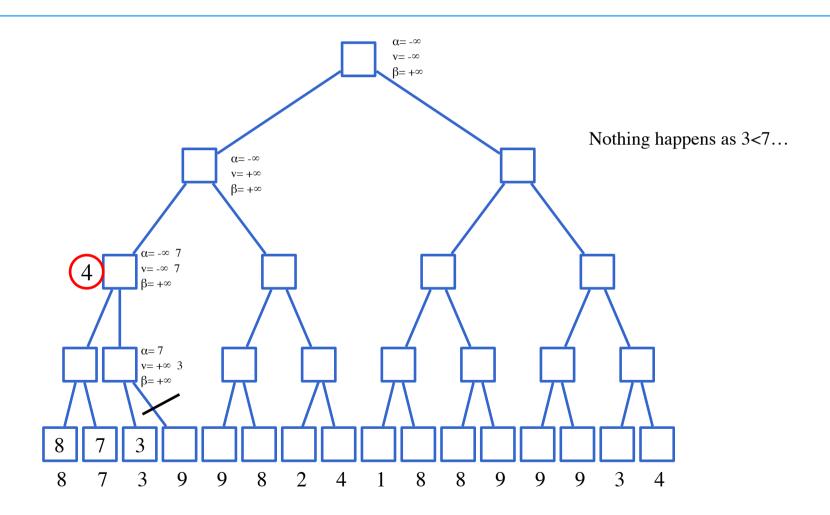


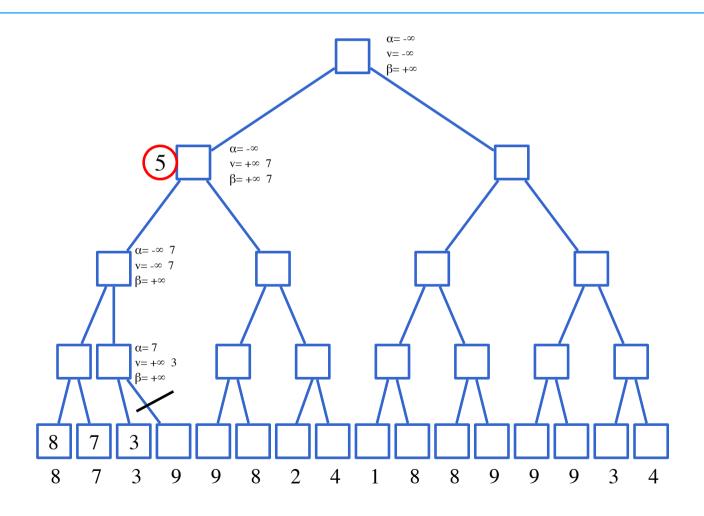


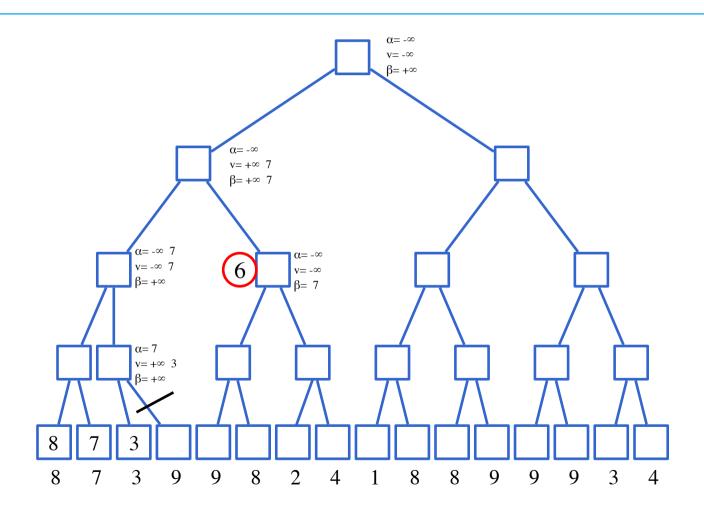


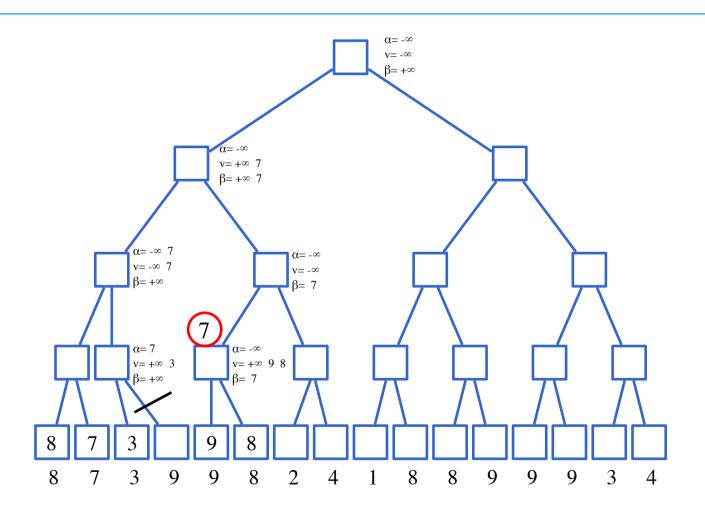


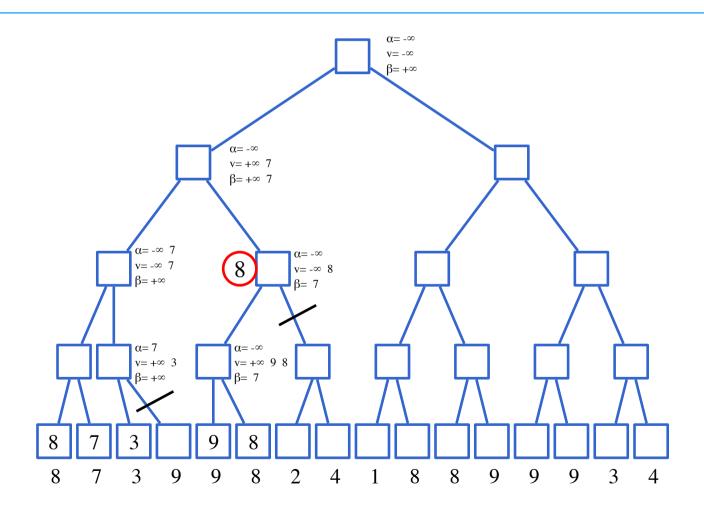


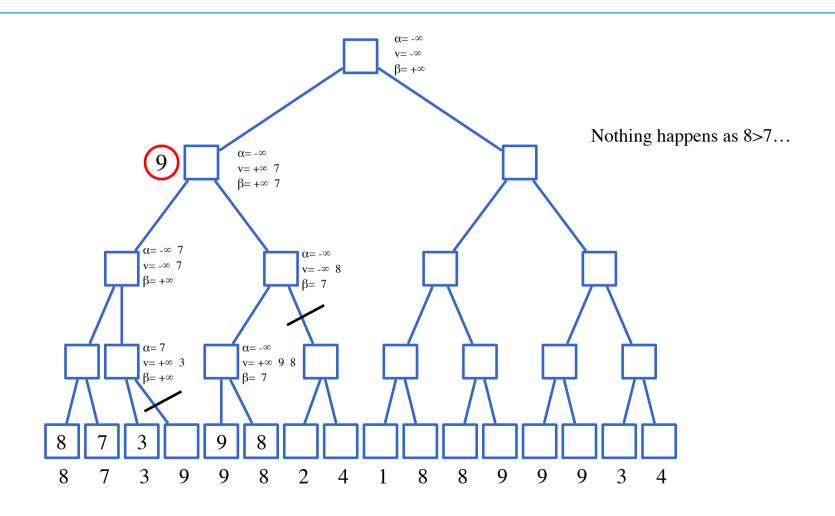


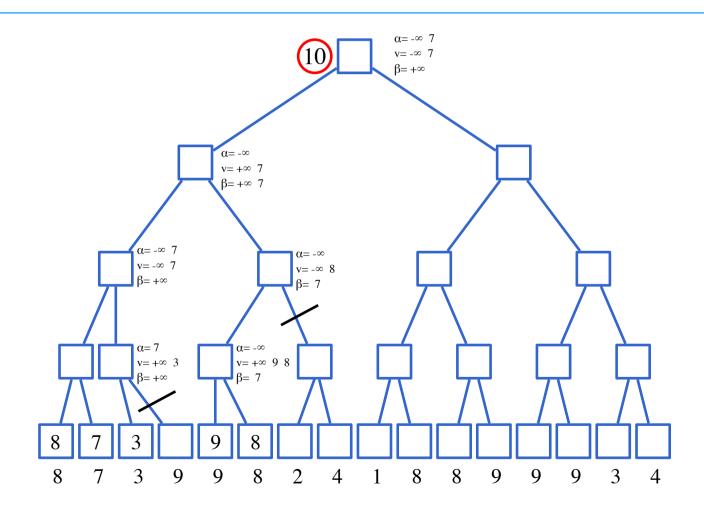


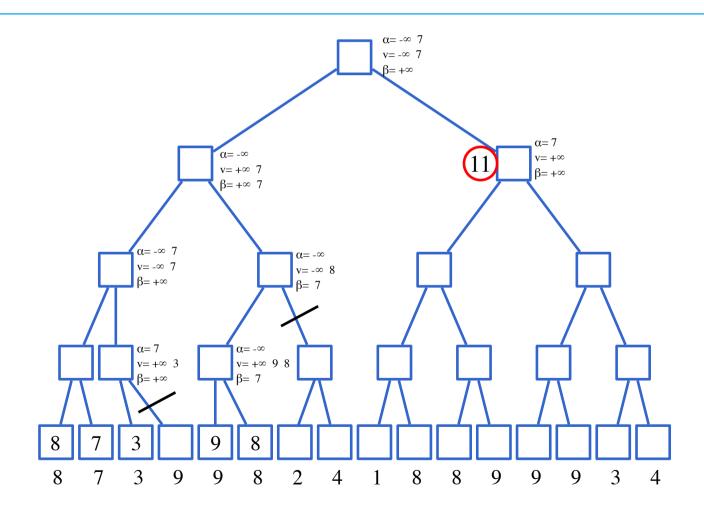


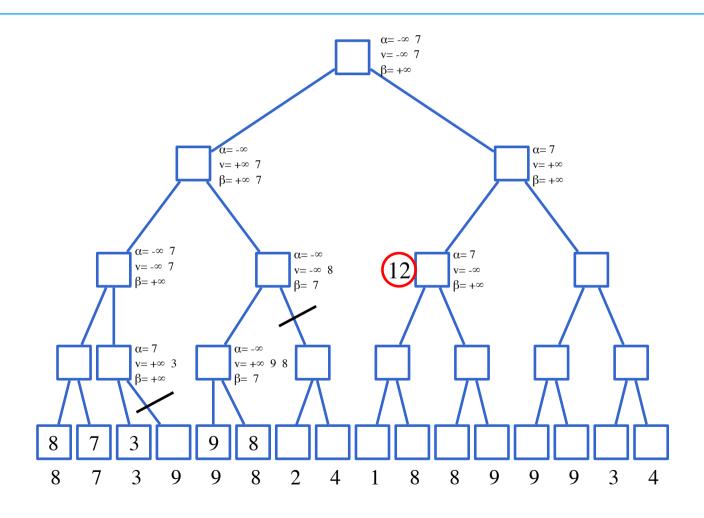


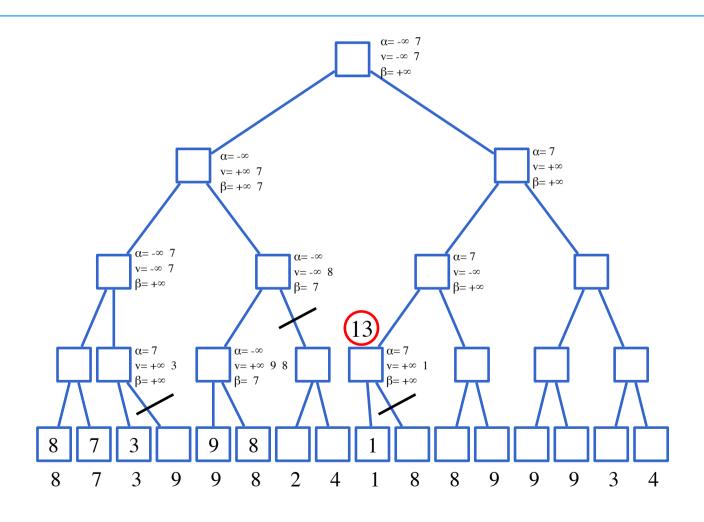


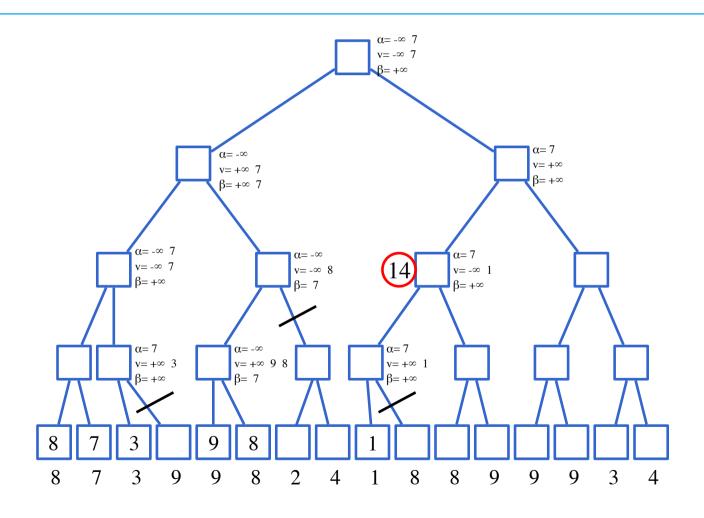


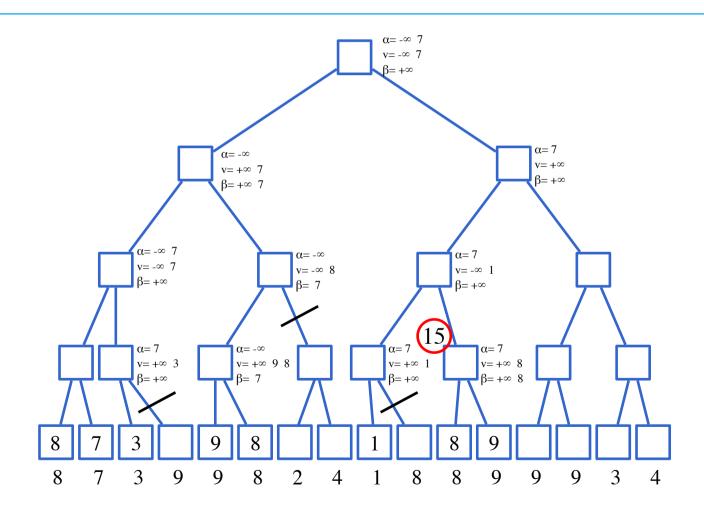


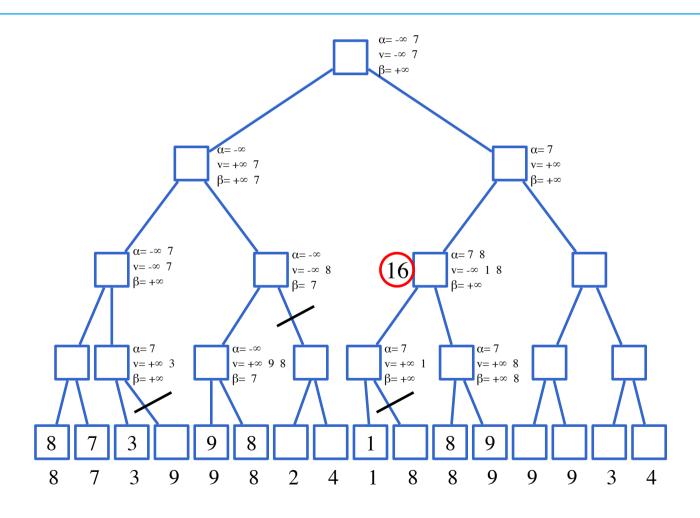


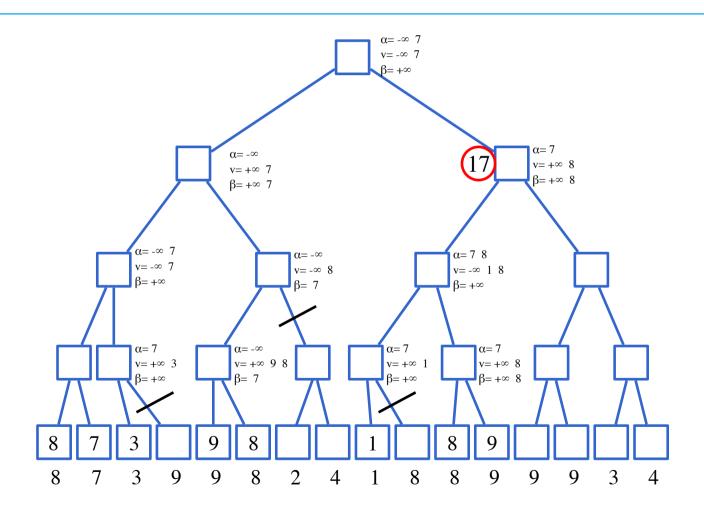


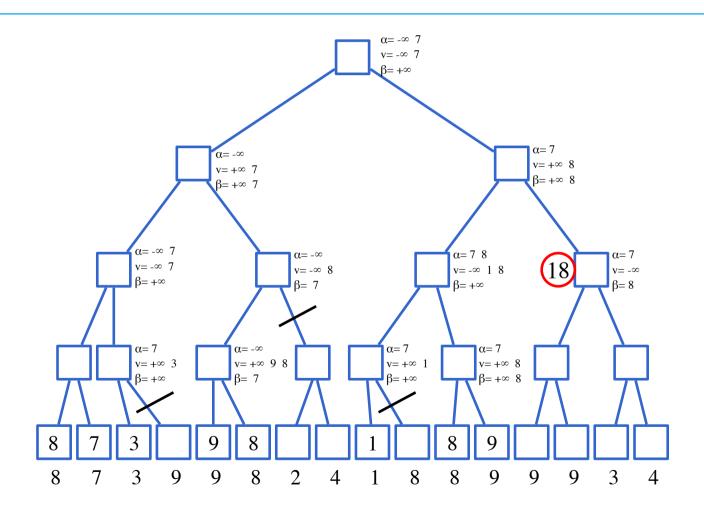


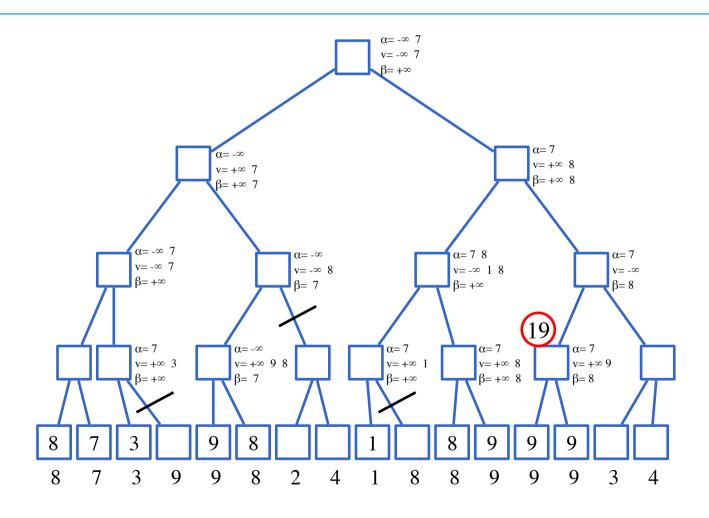


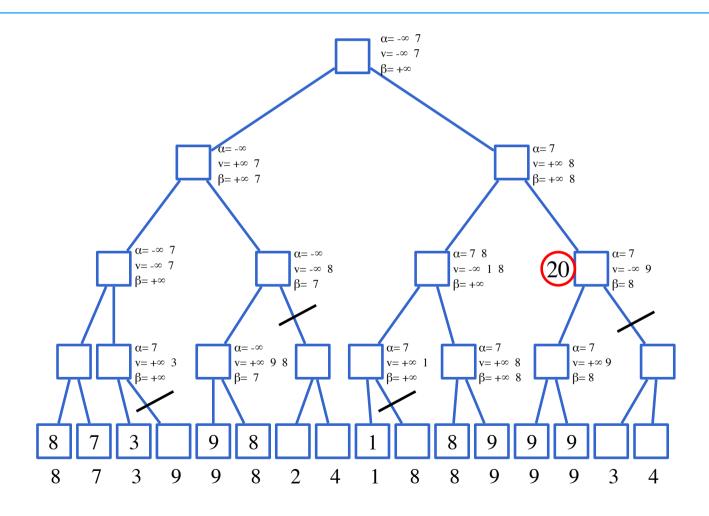


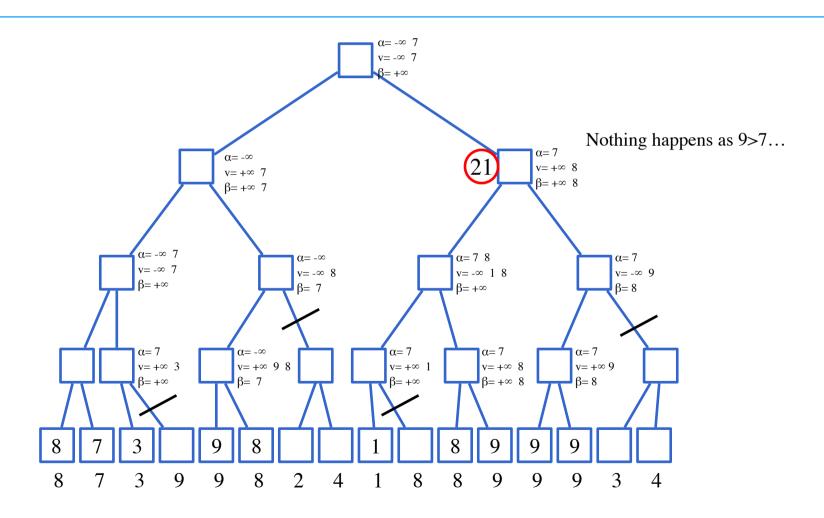


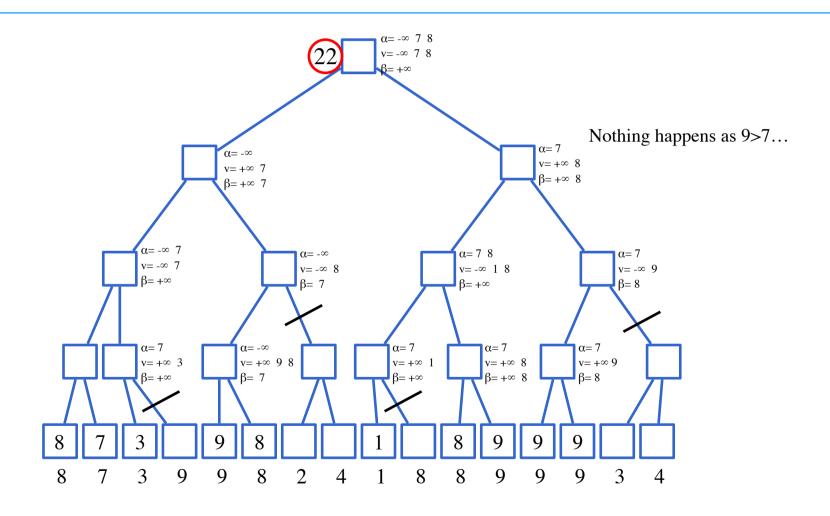












Exercise – min-max

Consider the following game:

- Two players have a single shared pile of coins
- A pile can be divided only if the two resulting piles have a different number of coins.
- The game ends when in each pile we have either one or two coins. At this point the player that cannot move loses.
- Build a MIN-MAX search tree in case MIN starts with a single pile of 7 coins.
- Notation: each node of the search space is a list of numbers. Each number represents a pile and the number of coins in the corresponding pile

Exercise – min-max

Min-Max:

