



# BLACKJACK PLAYER EVOLUTION

# THE PROBLEM

**“Can I evolve a Blackjack policy better than the dealer knowing **ONLY** the goal of the game?”**

## QUESTIONS

- What does "better" mean?
- How *much* better?

## ANSWERS

- Under the same conditions, I win more often
- Let's go for broke! I want to be 100% better!





# ENCODING

- **Policies:** 28bit strings representing hit/stand for each of 28 states
- **States:** 4 - 22 (where 22 = BUST, and 12.5 etc. are soft)
- **Simulating Games:** Move to random higher state on hit
- **Fitness:** Who got more wins following his policy at state n

HOW MUCH BETTER CAN WE GET?

# EVOLUTION PARAMETERS

- **Inheritance:** Learn from opponent i.e. The Dealer
- **Selection:** Opponent gene must be at least 50% better than mine to inherit; Elitist Selection
- **Crossover:** Steal genes from the opponent; Non-Uniform
- **Mutation:** Inversely proportional to improvement. Poor children get more mutation; Controlled Simulated Annealing
- **Termination:** On specified improvement target (100%)



# MORE ON EVOLUTION

- With Elitist Selection & Non-Uniform Crossover, the population ultimately became the # of genes **(28)**, as selection, crossover, mutation, and comparing all took place at the gene level.
- As it turns out, this will still lead you to good results, but getting a good representation of the fitness of a policy becomes difficult.  
*For the whole is more than the sum of its parts.*
- Increasing the number of simulations to base fitness on, the desired improvement, or the selection criteria, all see improvement to the final result, at the expense of computation time.
- So reaching a 100% improvement by my standards was easy, but the resulting policy shabby. Better results were seen upwards of 400%. Of course if the dealer had a terrible policy, even reaching 1000% could be done quite quickly.

THE FOLLOWING SLIDES  
EXEMPLIFY MY RESULTS

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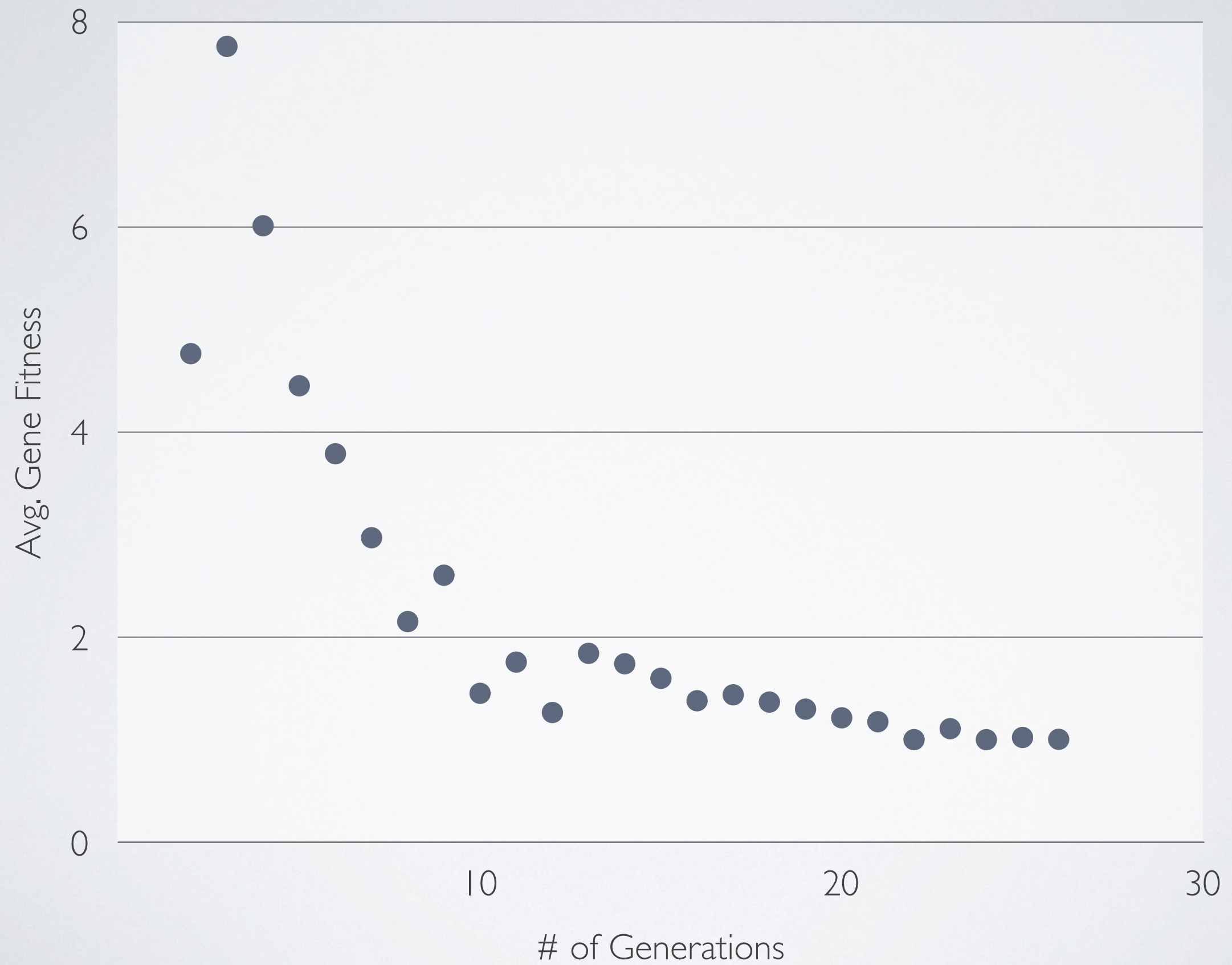
With a small case-study

# CASE STUDY PARAMETERS

- **Dealer Policy:** Stand below 17 (Fixed)
- **Initial Player Policy:** Hit on states :- (Random)  
[S12, 13, S13, 14, S17, 18, 19, S19, S20, 21]
- **Simulations:** 100 per Genome
- **Gene Selection Criteria:** 50% improvement or better
- **Mutation Frequency:** 10% or more of the gene pool
- **Termination Criteria:** 1000% improvement over Dealer policy



Avg. Gene Fitness per Generation





Policy Improvement

Avg. Gene Fitness

### Correlation Between Gene & Policy Fitness

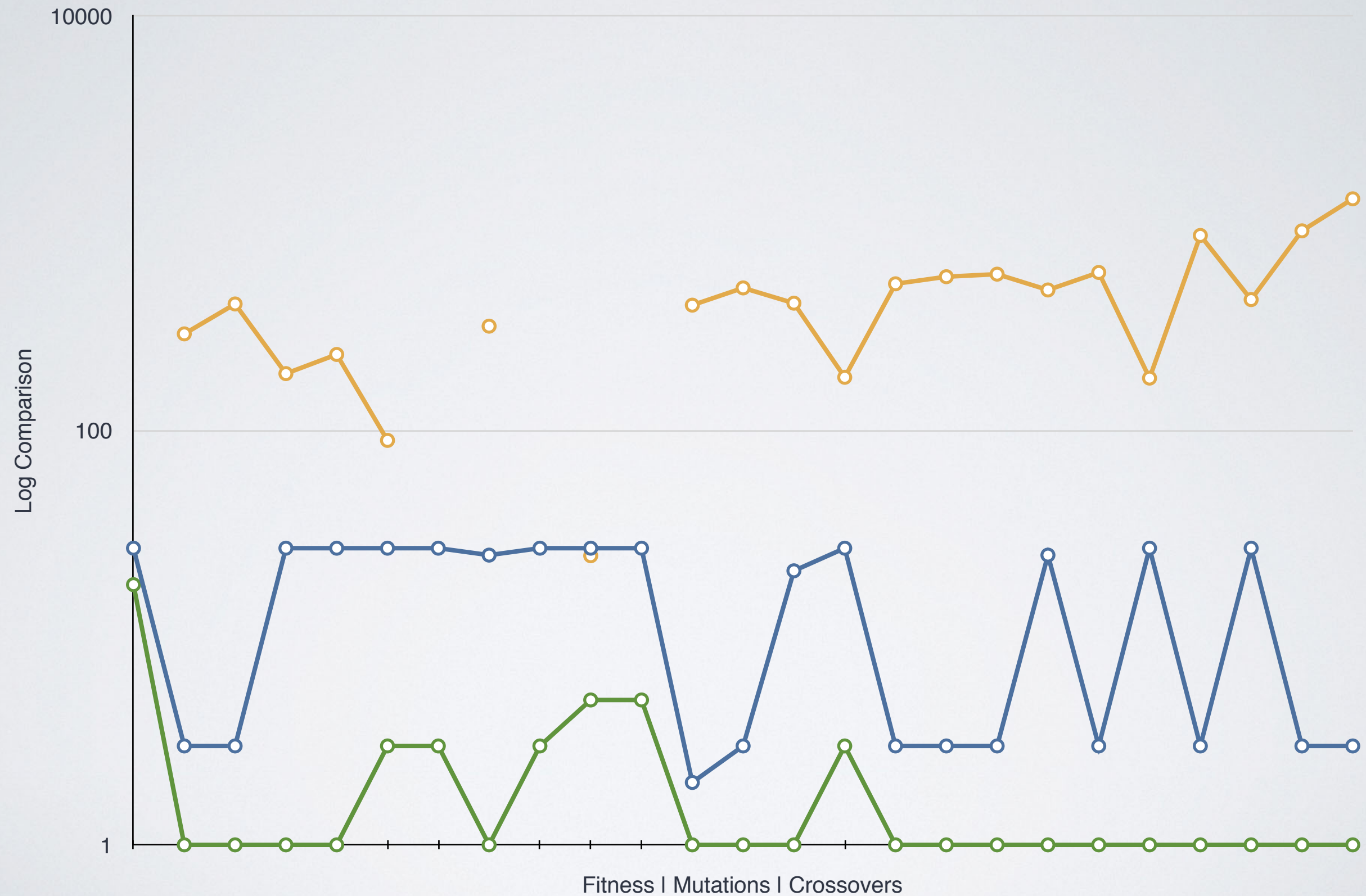


○ Mutations

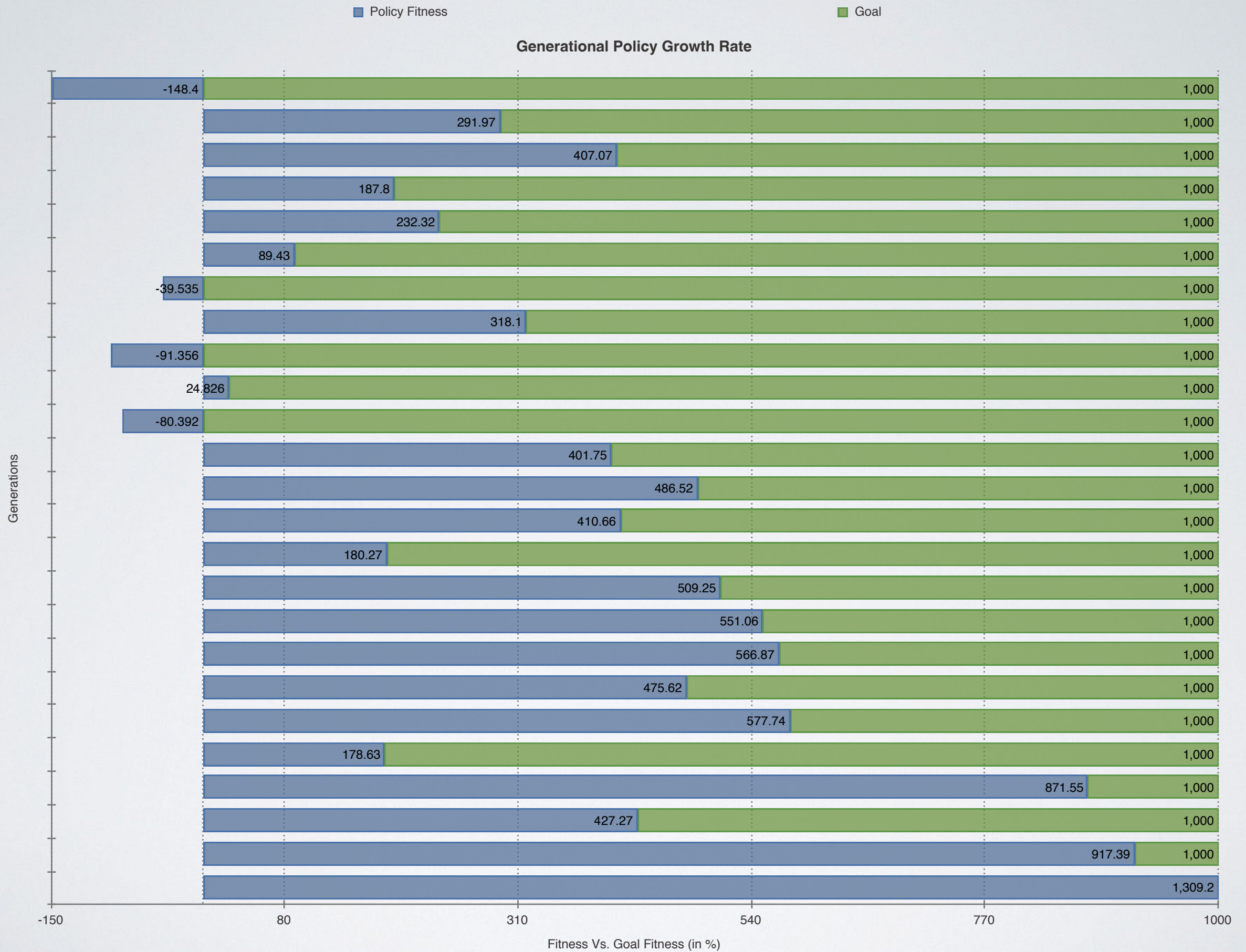
○ Crossovers

○ Policy Fitness

### Policy Fitness Vs Crossover & Mutation







# GOAL REACHED!

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Case study represents the trivial case where dealer policy is terrible.

However, similar results are seen against better policies.

(The better the dealer, the lower the max improvement attainable)



# FUTURE WORK

- In real blackjack, the dealer is not your only adversary. Thus we could improve on fitness by playing against multiple adversarial policies! This should lead to larger gains in policy fitness
- As seen from the correlation graph between genes and policy, the 2 are very loosely bound. A better fitness function is in order.
- A pseudo-coevolution was implemented in this program for the purpose of improving the player's policy faster (not discussed here). Upgrading this to proper co-evolution is desirable.
- Finally, having to set parameters such as 1000% i.e 10 times better is too unrealistic. This goes back to the loosely bound fitnesses, but also indicates a possible lack of correlation between my game simulations and an actual game. I might want to investigate this further.