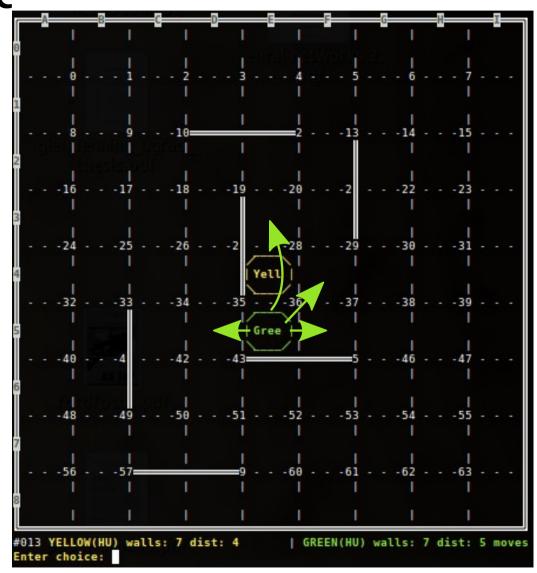
Advisor: Peter Gergel'

- 1. Brief overview of existing approaches to the production of agents playing board games
- 2. Program intelligent agent built based on neural networks, which will learn to play Quoridor
- 3. Test end evaluate the behaviour of the agent

- 2 player version
- 10 walls each
- each starts in the middle of opposite sides
- goal is opposite side



State complexity

$$S = 2 \cdot S_p \cdot S_f = 2.2775 \cdot 10^{27} \neq 3.9905 \cdot 10^{42}$$

Branching factor

$$b = \frac{D}{S_d} = \frac{1.0766 \cdot 10^{28}}{5.6379 \cdot 10^{26}} = 19.0974 \neq 60.4$$

Game tree complexity

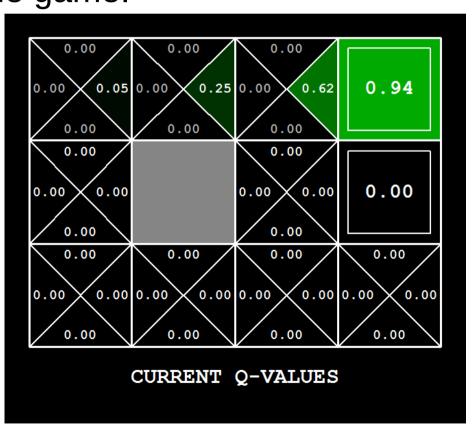
$$C = 19.0974^{91.1} = 4.9758 \cdot 10^{116} \neq 1.7884 \cdot 10^{162}$$

Neural Network (NN) learns to estimate Q-value. NN's ability to generalize should help propagate Q-values faster to the early stage of the game.

Alpha is 1, NN handles learning rate

$$\hat{Q}^{new}(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow r_t + \max_{a} \hat{Q}(s_{t+1}, a)$$

- 1. observe s₊
- 2. estimate Q(s₁, a₁) ¥i using NN
- 3. choose min/max a,
- 4. play a,
- 5. estimate $Q(s_{t+1}, a_i) \forall i$ using NN
- 6. choose max/min a_{t+1}
- 7. back propagate $\Delta \mathbf{W} = (\text{reward} + Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}))$



To speed up the process, I have created 'Heuristic' player following shortest path to goal or placing wall on the shortest path of the opponent.

Neural Network estimating Q-values has been used when learning othello, chess or go.

www.ai.rug.nl/~mwiering/GROUP/ARTICLES/paper-othello.pdf www.ai.rug.nl/~mwiering/GROUP/ARTICLES/learning-chess.pdf www2.kobe-u.ac.jp/~ozawasei/pub/iconip02a.pdf

State

$$S = (c, p_y, p_g, s_y, s_g, w)$$

- Context
 - shortest path, blockers, crossers

• Tensorflow - python GIL, GPU



