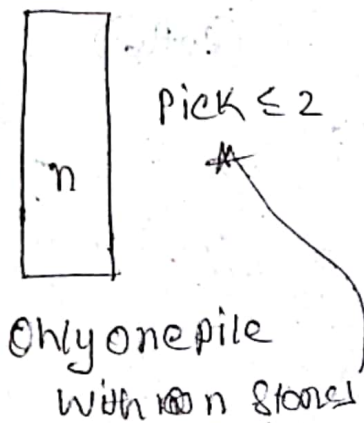


Game theory

- Two or more players
- sequential moves
- partial game / impartial game.
- state.
- Winning / losing state.

problem

- ① Mirror move (problem).
- ② Pattern

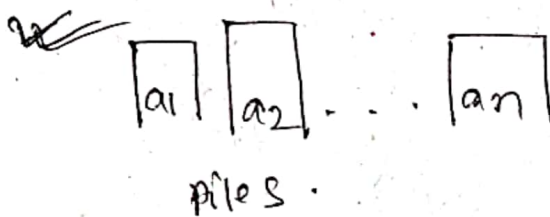


n	first
0	L
1	W
2	W
3	L
4	W
5	W
6	L
7	W
\vdots	\vdots

- ① If $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ then first player is in losing state.
if $n \pmod{3} \neq 0$ then first player is in winning state.
otherwise win.



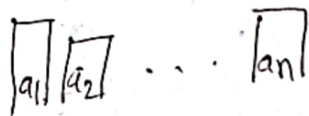
W node = If has an edges to a losing node
 L node = All edges result to a winning node.



Let a_k be the first non-empty pile.
 then the player choose some stones from a_k .
 Who cannot pick any stone loose the game.

⇒ Problem line (Sequential move) of

W NIM Theory:



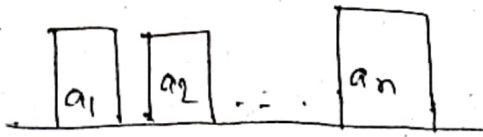
প্রতি-খেলোয়াড় (একসাথে) পাথর নিতে পারবে।
 Stone remove।

টা পাথর remove করে পাথর ০
 (N ২৪৭৬)

$$x = a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n$$

If $x > 0$ winning state for first player
 $x = 0$ losing state for ~~any~~ ^{first} player

Type 2:



ଯେ(କ) nonempty piles $20 \leq k$
ଅନ୍ୟ stone ଯାହା ମାତ୍ର 1
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ 1 stone ଯାହା ମାତ୍ର 1 ମାତ୍ର
ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହିଁତ ।

Soln:

$$Xor = (a_1 \% (k+1)) \oplus (a_2 \% (k+1)) \oplus \dots \oplus (a_n \% (k+1))$$

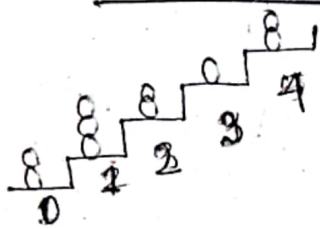
if $Xor > 0$ (First player WIN)

else $Xor == 0$ (second player WIN).

problem link

CS65-NIM GAME II

Type 3: Staircase NIM



ଯେ(କ) Staircase(i) ଯେ ଯେ (କ) ନୂଆ stone
ଯାହା (i-1) ଯେ - ଯାହା - ଯାହା - ଯାହା
ଯେ ଯାହା ଏହି ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା

Case: even index - ଯେ(କ) ଯାହା ଯାହା ଯାହା 1 ଯେ(କ)
ଯାହା ଯାହା

① (>0) odd index ଯେ ଯେ ଯାହା Xor ଯାହା (>0) ଯେ ଯେ First
Player WIN.

② ଯାହା second player WIN.

problem link

CS65: Staircase game

Minimax algorithms

Given Array L of size n , you can optionally move
from this Array to another array of size $n-1$.
You have to optimally choose the array to move to.

Given, you have to find the minimum sum of array
if you can move from total-sum of array element -
in the array to another array.

Recursion is

$dp[L][R][Turn]$.

base case:

if the array is empty return 0

→ $(L \neq R)$ then return $dp[L][R]$ return

otherwise return 0 return if the array is empty

if the array is empty return 0

Transition:

if the array is empty

return $\max(dp[L][R] + rec(L+1, R, 2), dp[L][R] + rec(L, R-1, 2))$

if the array is not empty

return $\min(rec(L+1, R, 1), rec(L, R-1, 1))$

↑ the array is empty if the array is not empty