



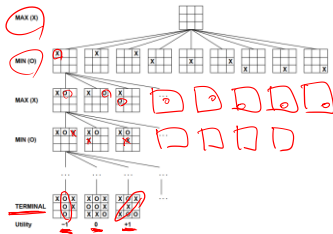
# Adversarial Search and Games

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
JUCHEOL MOON

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## Tic-Tac-Toe

- 2-player, deterministic, turns



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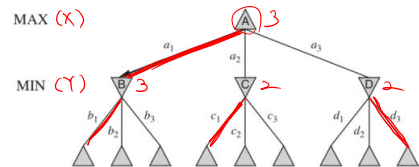
## Games vs. search problems

- “Unpredictable” opponent
- solution is a strategy specifying a move for every possible opponent reply
- Time limits
- unlikely to find goal, must approximate
- Tic-Tac-Toe
- <https://www.math10.com/en/math-games/tic-tac-toe/tic-tac-toe.html>

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## The MinMax game

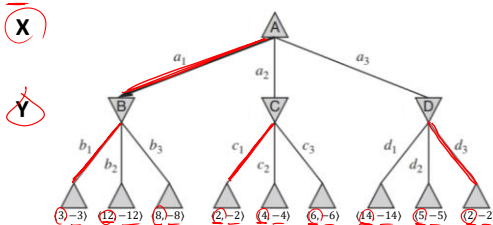
- The possible moves for MAX at the root node are labeled  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ , and  $a_3$ .
- This particular game ends after one move each by MAX and MIN



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## The MaxMax game

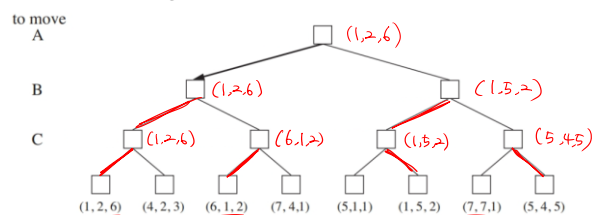
- In a two-player game with players X and Y, a vector  $\langle v_X, v_Y \rangle$  is associated with each node.



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## Multiplayer games (MaxMaxMax game?)

- In a three-player game with players A, B, and C, a vector  $\langle v_A, v_B, v_C \rangle$  is associated with each node.



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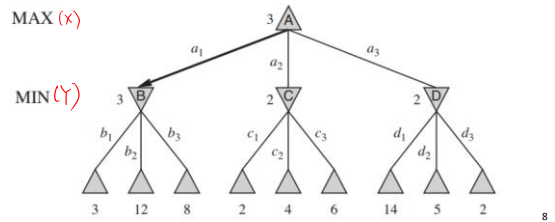
## IBM DeepBlue



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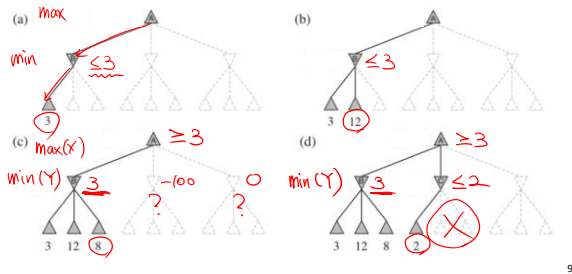
## Pruning

- Is it possible to compute the correct minimax decision without looking at every node in the game tree?



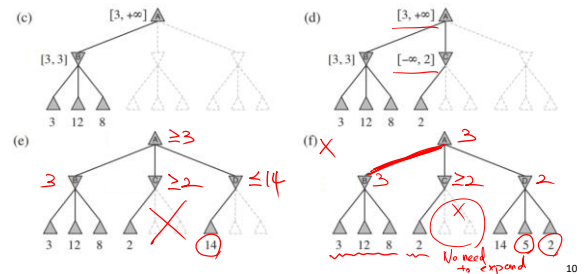
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## $\alpha - \beta$ pruning



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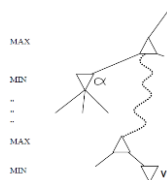
## $\alpha - \beta$ pruning



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## Properties of $\alpha - \beta$

- $\alpha$  is the best value (to max) found so far off the current path
  - If  $V$  is worse than  $\alpha$ , max will avoid it
- Similarly for  $\beta$  and min
- Pruning (does / does not) affect final result



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