

AI for Games & Puzzles Assignment 1

I tested both of the alpha beta variants on 10 big trees with the following parameters :

- $b = 4$
- $h = 8$
- $i = 4$
- $s = 4$

I assigned the true value 42 to the top node.

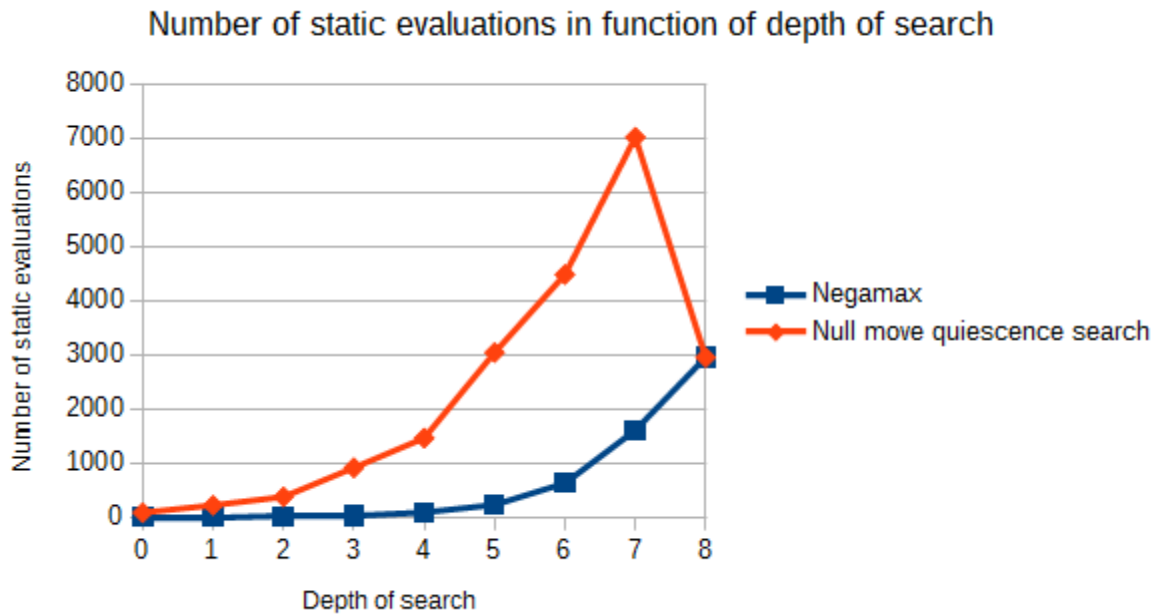
1. Number of static evaluations

| | Depth 0 | Depth 1 | Depth 2 | Depth 3 | Depth 4 | Depth 5 | Depth 6 | Depth 7 | Depth 8 |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tree 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 68 | 145 | 503 | 1158 | 2350 |
| Tree 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 39 | 74 | 267 | 690 | 1692 | 3092 |
| Tree 3 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 42 | 133 | 289 | 737 | 1980 | 3493 |
| Tree 4 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 37 | 119 | 251 | 747 | 2205 | 3260 |
| Tree 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 25 | 41 | 225 | 456 | 1022 | 2205 |
| Tree 6 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 35 | 97 | 285 | 765 | 1696 | 3065 |
| Tree 7 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 24 | 47 | 147 | 399 | 1313 | 2142 |
| Tree 8 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 45 | 158 | 288 | 895 | 2069 | 4517 |
| Tree 9 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 28 | 70 | 172 | 427 | 1353 | 2851 |
| Tree 10 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 40 | 102 | 219 | 675 | 1577 | 2532 |
| Mean | 1 | 4 | 11,7 | 33,9 | 90,9 | 228,8 | 629,4 | 1606,5 | 2950,7 |

Negamax

| | Depth 0 | Depth 1 | Depth 2 | Depth 3 | Depth 4 | Depth 5 | Depth 6 | Depth 7 | Depth 8 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Tree 1 | 14 | 133 | 156 | 420 | 905 | 2112 | 3595 | 5580 | 2350 |
| Tree 2 | 9 | 132 | 107 | 819 | 1644 | 3467 | 5293 | 6480 | 3092 |
| Tree 3 | 5 | 226 | 571 | 1420 | 1892 | 3545 | 5058 | 9525 | 3493 |
| Tree 4 | 9 | 94 | 508 | 988 | 2054 | 3220 | 5205 | 9285 | 3260 |
| Tree 5 | 190 | 300 | 493 | 833 | 679 | 3301 | 3744 | 4905 | 2205 |
| Tree 6 | 59 | 461 | 352 | 1169 | 901 | 3418 | 5373 | 7505 | 3065 |
| Tree 7 | 9 | 32 | 261 | 684 | 911 | 2261 | 3000 | 4880 | 2142 |
| Tree 8 | 249 | 256 | 549 | 1290 | 2184 | 3664 | 6159 | 8940 | 4517 |
| Tree 9 | 5 | 261 | 295 | 613 | 1473 | 2423 | 3068 | 6260 | 2851 |
| Tree 10 | 317 | 322 | 476 | 912 | 1987 | 2897 | 4321 | 6790 | 2532 |
| Mean | 86,6 | 221,7 | 376,8 | 914,8 | 1463 | 3040,8 | 4481,6 | 7015 | 2950,7 |

Null-move quiescence search



As we can see on the graph above, the null move quiescence search variant of alpha beta performs many more evaluations than the negamax variant. Indeed, as soon as the algorithm reaches the depth provided, it tries to evaluate the node by searching all the nodes under it, whereas the negamax variant only evaluates it by negating its estimated value. The number of static evaluations is the same when the depth of search is equal to the height of the tree, as both of the algorithms only evaluate the same portion of leaf nodes.

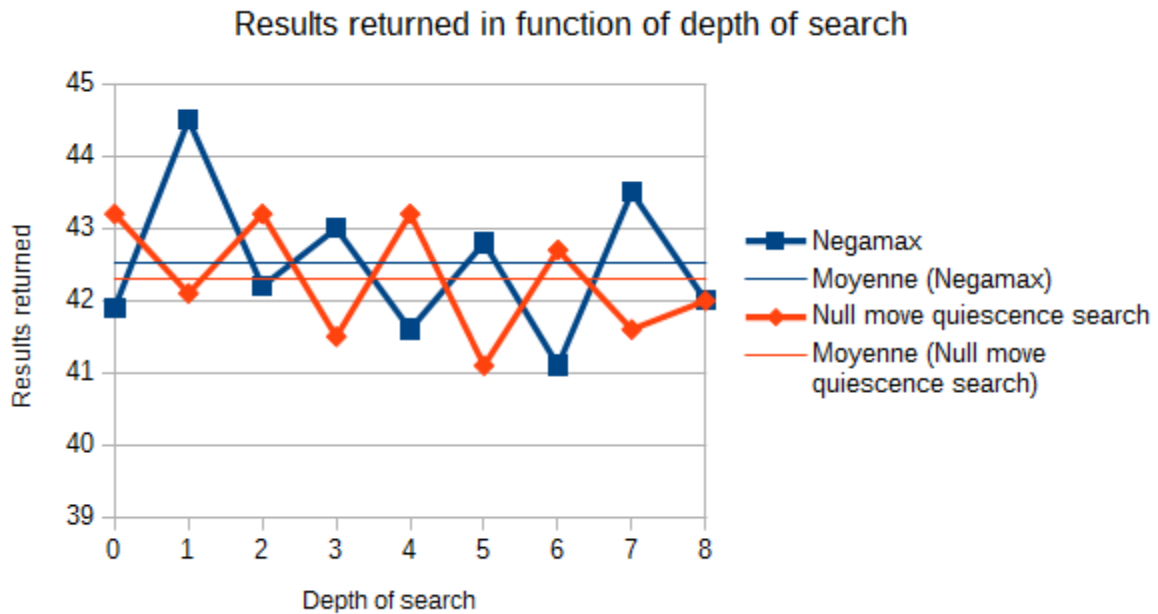
2. Results returned by searches

| | Depth 0 | Depth 1 | Depth 2 | Depth 3 | Depth 4 | Depth 5 | Depth 6 | Depth 7 | Depth 8 | Mean |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Tree 1 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 43,56 |
| Tree 2 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42,67 |
| Tree 3 | 46 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42,67 |
| Tree 4 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 40 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 43,22 |
| Tree 5 | 42 | 46 | 41 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 43 |
| Tree 6 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 41,56 |
| Tree 7 | 38 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42,33 |
| Tree 8 | 38 | 46 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 42 | 41,44 |
| Tree 9 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42,22 |
| Tree 10 | 39 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42,44 |
| Mean | 41,9 | 44,5 | 42,2 | 43 | 41,6 | 42,8 | 41,1 | 43,5 | 42 | 42,51 |

Negamax

| | Depth 0 | Depth 1 | Depth 2 | Depth 3 | Depth 4 | Depth 5 | Depth 6 | Depth 7 | Depth 8 | Mean |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Tree 1 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| Tree 2 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42,67 |
| Tree 3 | 46 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 42,22 |
| Tree 4 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| Tree 5 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 42,89 |
| Tree 6 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41,22 |
| Tree 7 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 42,67 |
| Tree 8 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41,67 |
| Tree 9 | 44 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41,44 |
| Tree 10 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 42,11 |
| Mean | 43,2 | 42,1 | 43,2 | 41,5 | 43,2 | 41,1 | 42,7 | 41,6 | 42 | 42,29 |

Null move quiescence search



The graph above shows that the null move quiescence search is more precise than the negamax algorithm : the mean value of the results returned is closer to the true value of the top node (42). Moreover, the standard deviation of the NMQS is smaller than the negamax's (around 1,4 and 1,8) : the negamax algorithms returns more outliers.

3. Conclusion

Both of the implemented algorithms have their advantages and disadvantages : indeed, the negamax variant will be quicker to return a result, but it will not be always the right one. On the other hand, the NMQS variant will be slower, as it evaluates more nodes, but the result is closer to the true value. Let us note that, sometimes, executing the negamax on the whole tree can be quicker than NMQS on a smaller depth.

This assignment allowed me to practise the programming in Python, a language that I find concise and clear for this type of algorithms. I did the assignment step by step, checking after every function if what I did was right before beginning to implement another.