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CHECKERS GAME AS A MARKOV CHAIN PROCESS

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MOTIVATION

- Checkers is a game that has been played for centuries and is still enjoyed by millions of people worldwide.
- By analyzing the moves made during a game of checkers using a Markov Chain model, we believe we can gain valuable insights into the strategy and decision-making process of players.



introduction **CHECKERS**

- **Checkers** is also known as **draughts**.
- It is a strategy board game for two players.
- It involves [diagonal](#) moves of pieces and mandatory captures by jumping over opponent pieces.
- The most popular form is **American Checkers**, which is played on a 8x8 board.
- Other variations include **International draughts, Canadian Checkers and Russian draughts**.
- **Ordinary piece and King piece.**



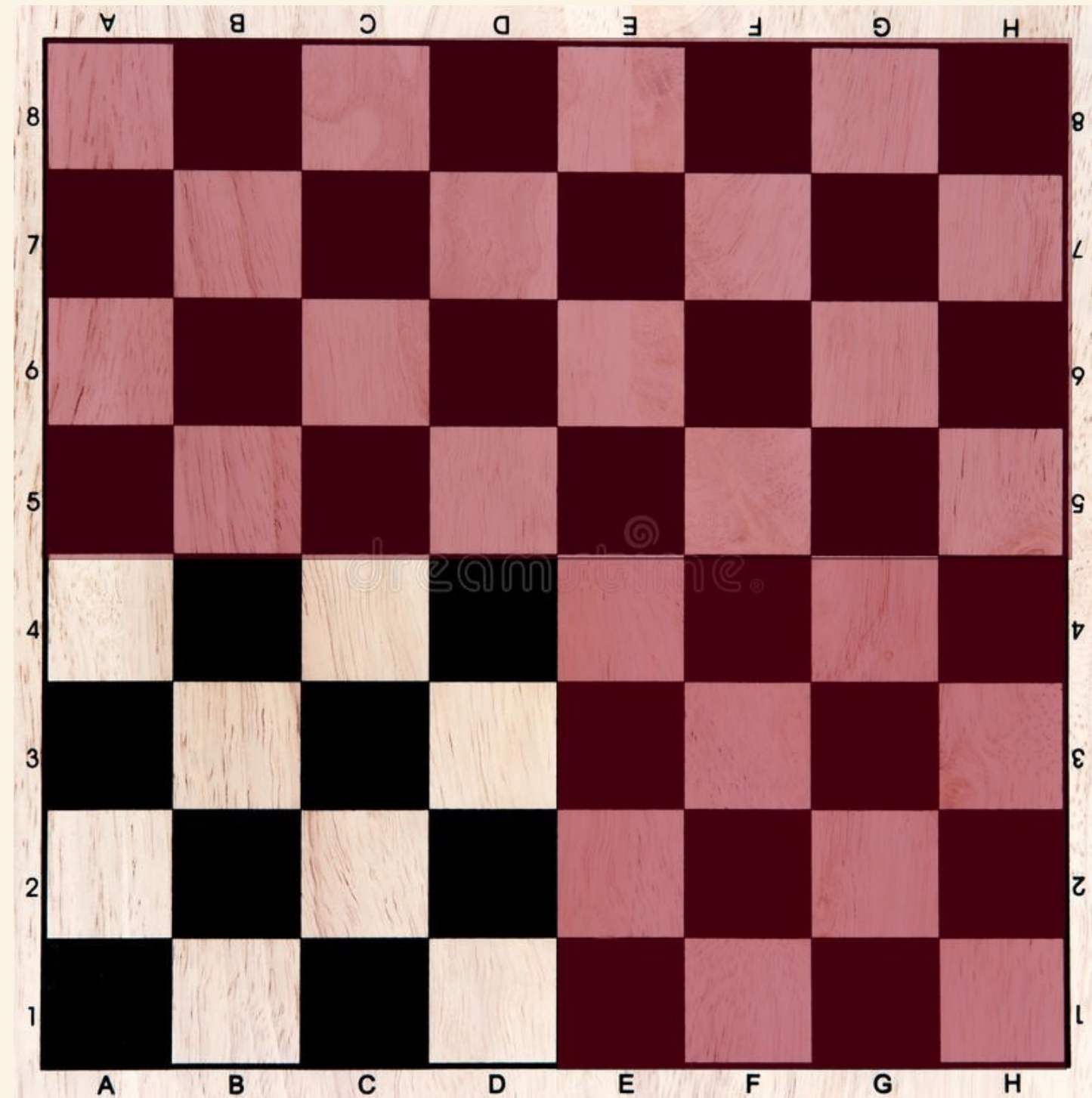
LET'S WATCH RULES

- 2 player game.
- Goal is to capture all opponents pieces or make it impossible for them to move a piece.
- 12 piece setup in 3 rows at bottom.
- Each row has 4 pieces.
- Each piece should be placed on dark square.
- Play by moving pieces diagonally.
- A piece cannot be moved onto white square or backwards.
- Capture by jumping diagonally.
- A piece that goes all the way to the opposite side of board becomes a King.



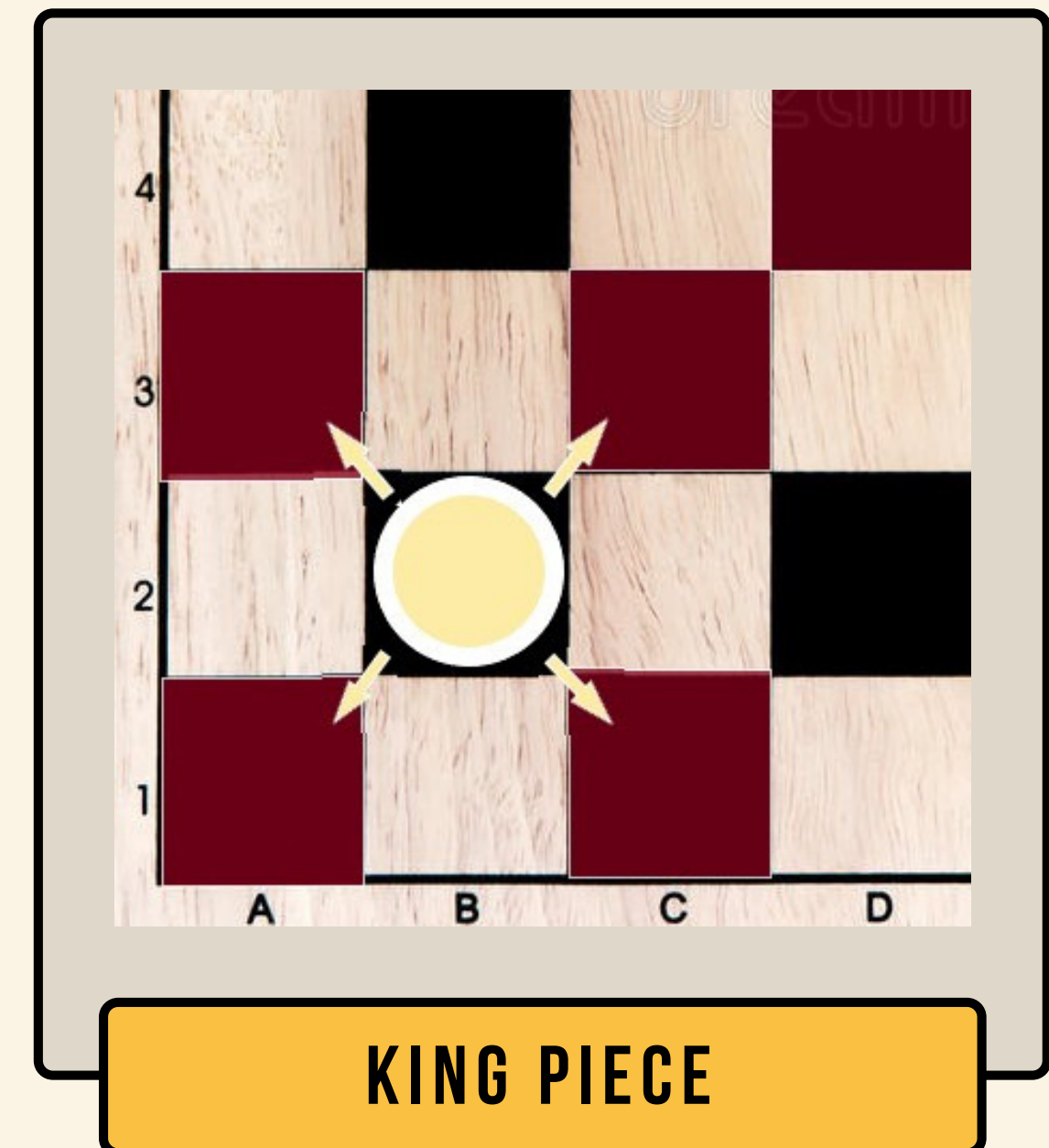
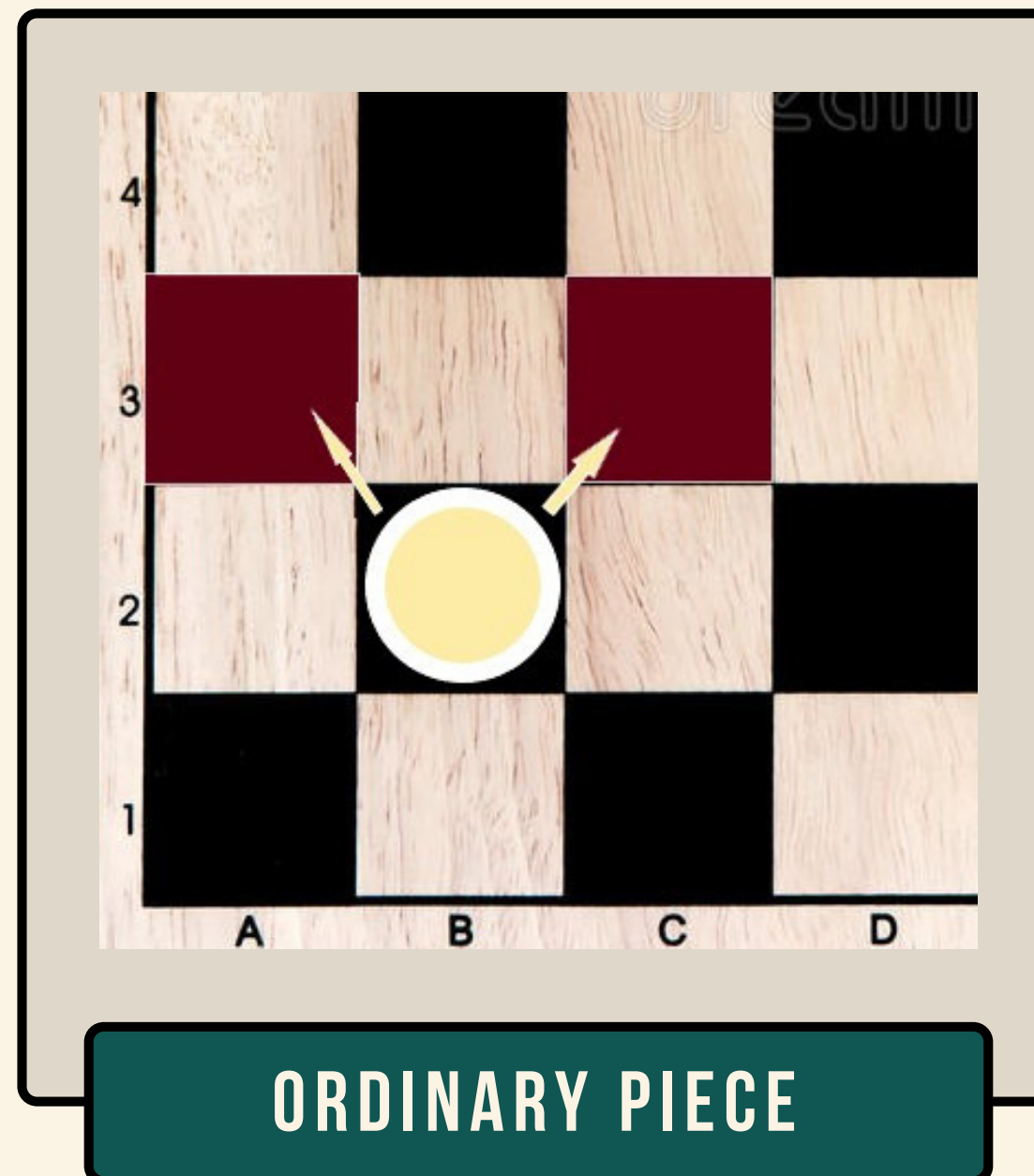
CHECKERS BOARD

- A typical Checkers game is played using a 8x8 board.
- For the purpose of this study, we considered just a quarter of the 8x8 board.
- This consideration was done to reduce the size of our state space.



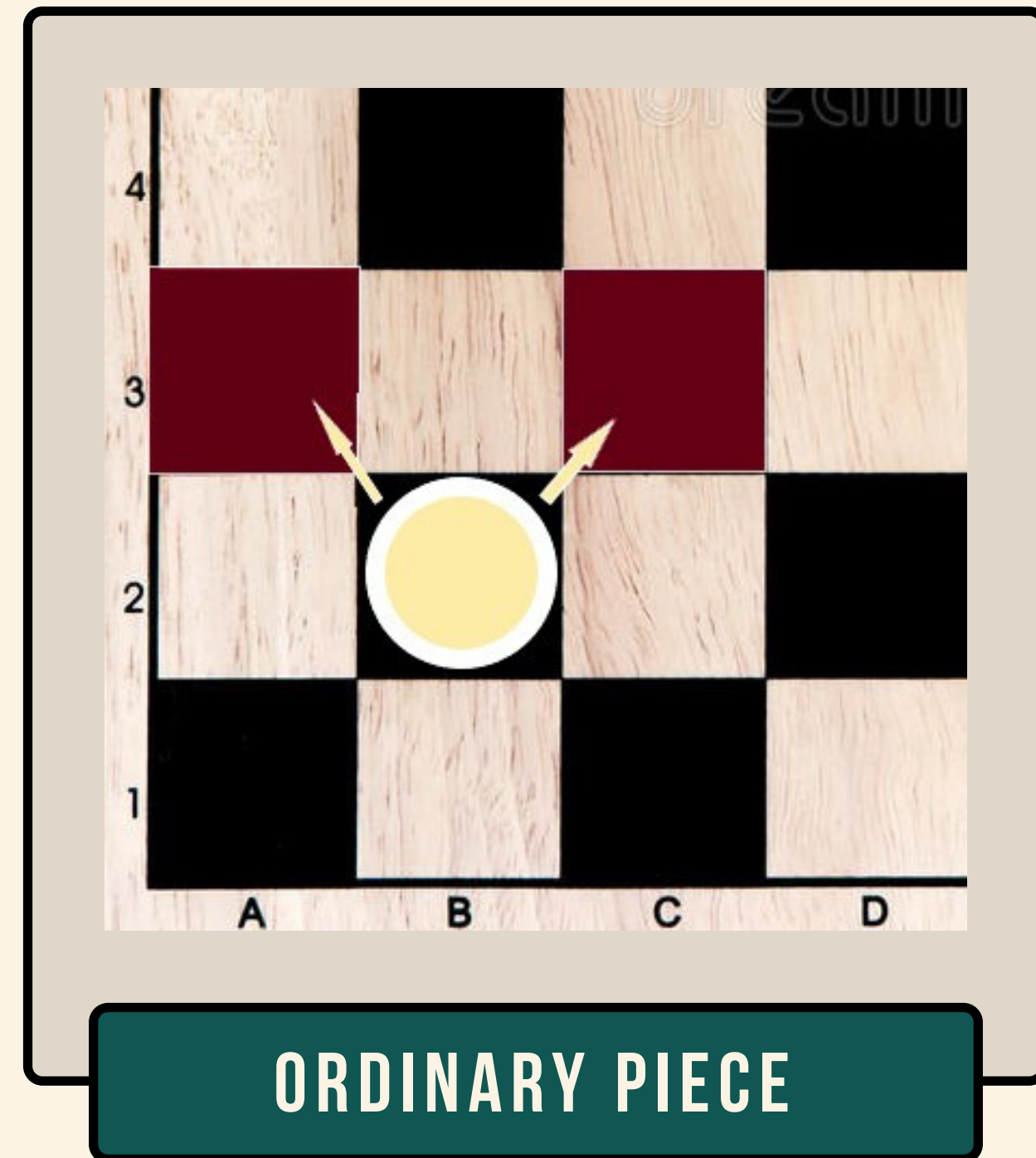
MARKOV PROCESS VERIFICATION

- The Checkers game models a **Markov Chain**.
- The next state X_{n+1} is conditionally independent of the past (X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}) , given the present state X_n .



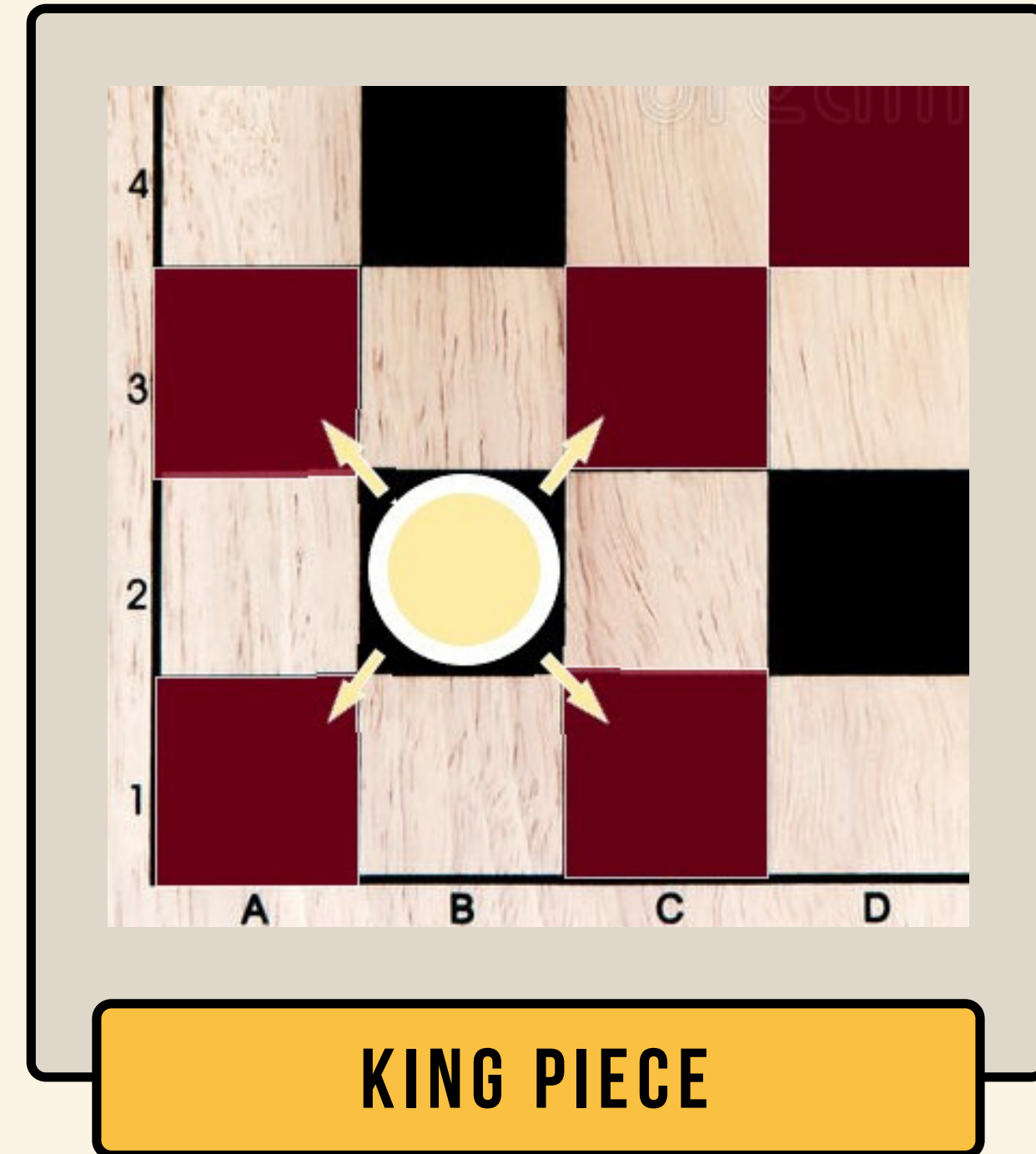
INDEX & STATE SPACE

- **Index space:**
 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- **State space:**
 $\{A1, A3, B2, B4, C1, C3, D2, D4\}$



INDEX & STATE SPACE

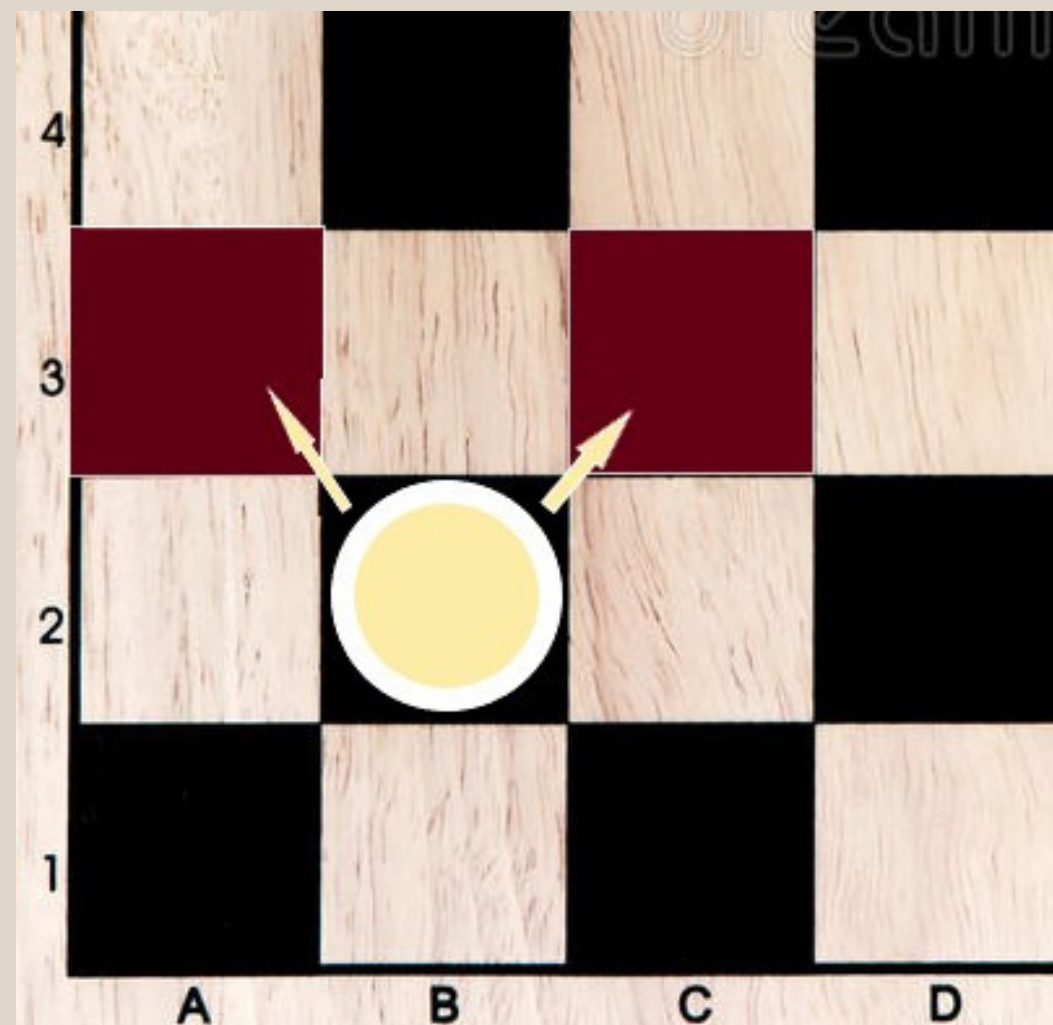
- **Index space:**
 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- **State space:**
 $\{A1, A3, B2, B4, C1, C3, D2, D4\}$



PROBABILITY MATRICES

	A1	A3	B2	B4	C1	C3	D2	D4
A1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
B2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0
B4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
C1	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0
C3	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2
D2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
D4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

ORDINARY PIECE

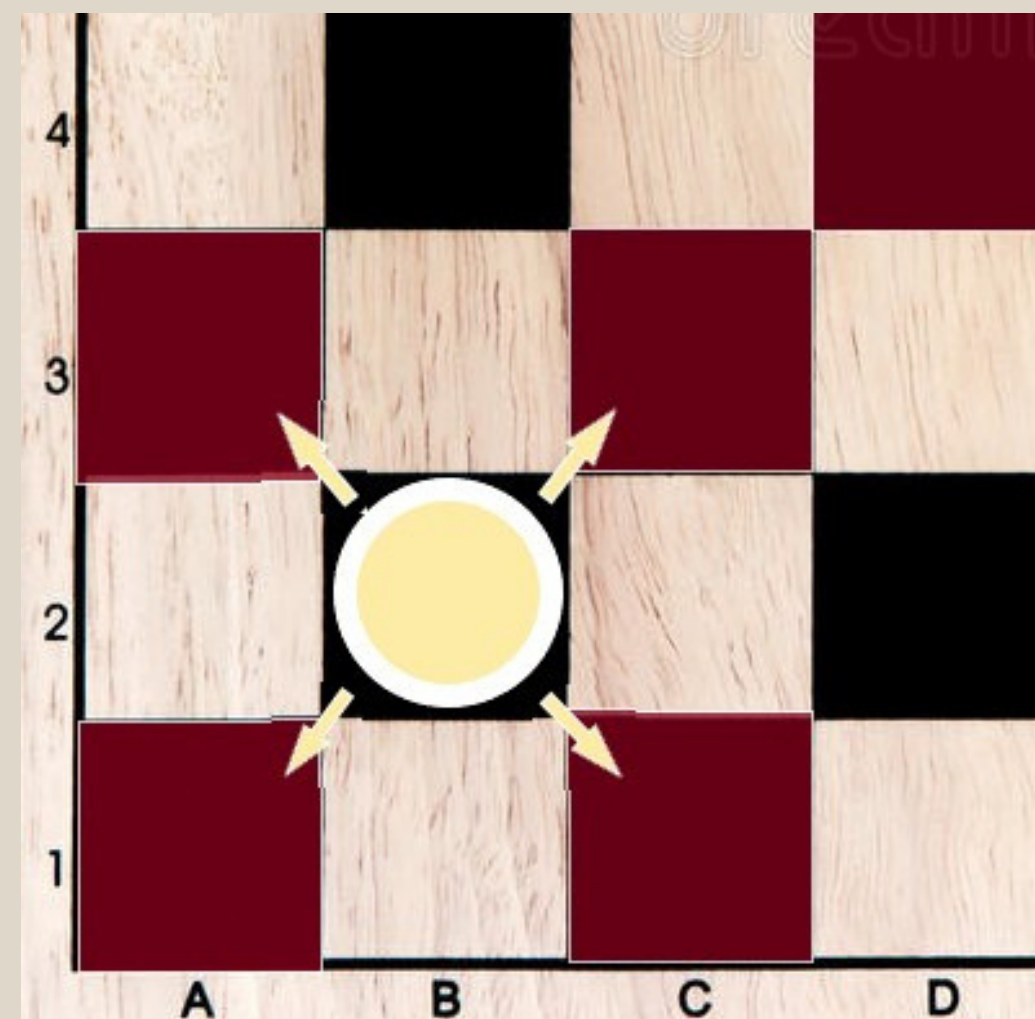


ORDINARY PIECE

PROBABILITY MATRICES

	A1	A3	B2	B4	C1	C3	D2	D4
A1	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
A3	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0
B2	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
B4	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
C1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
C3	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
D2	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0
D4	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0

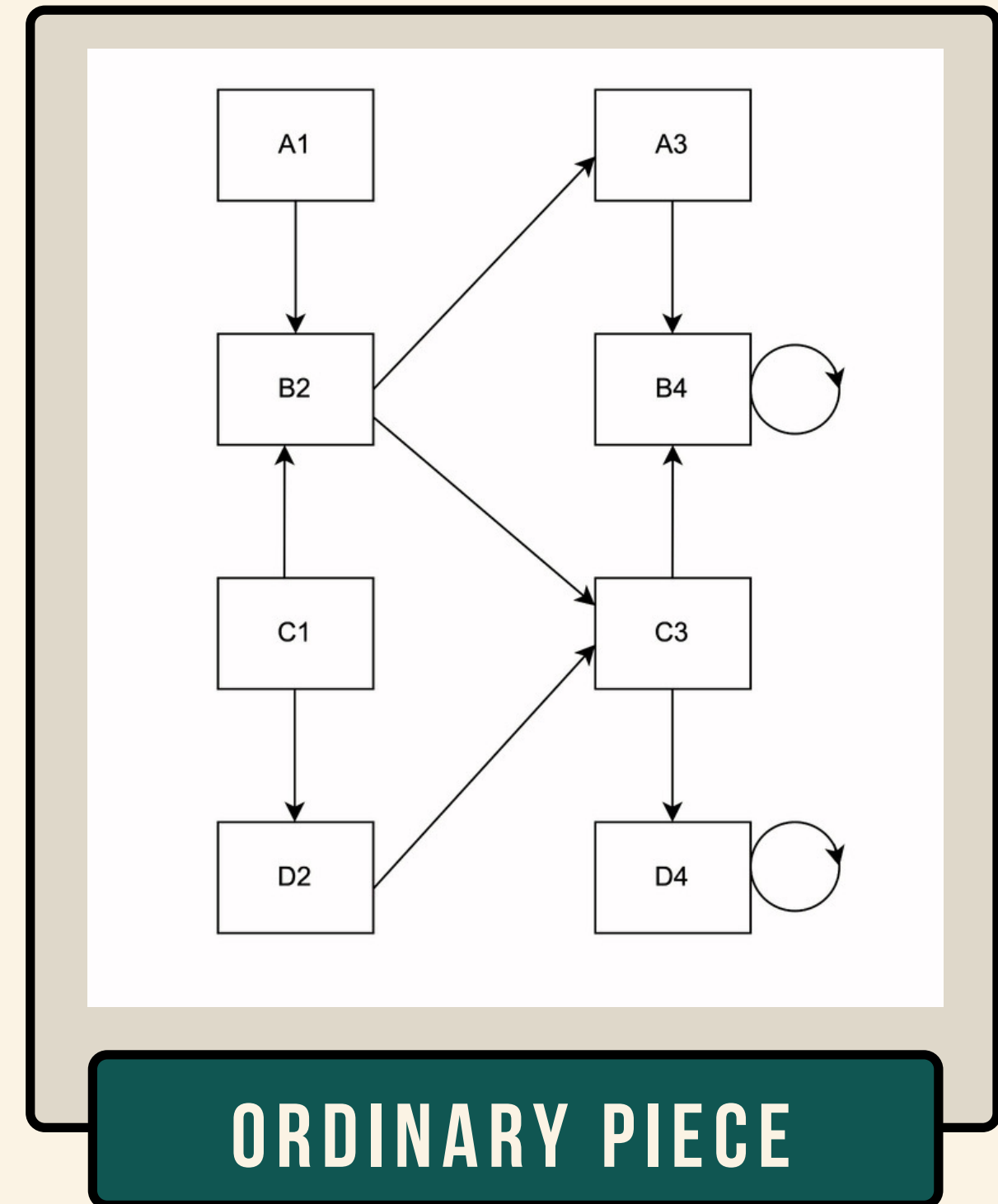
KING PIECE



KING PIECE

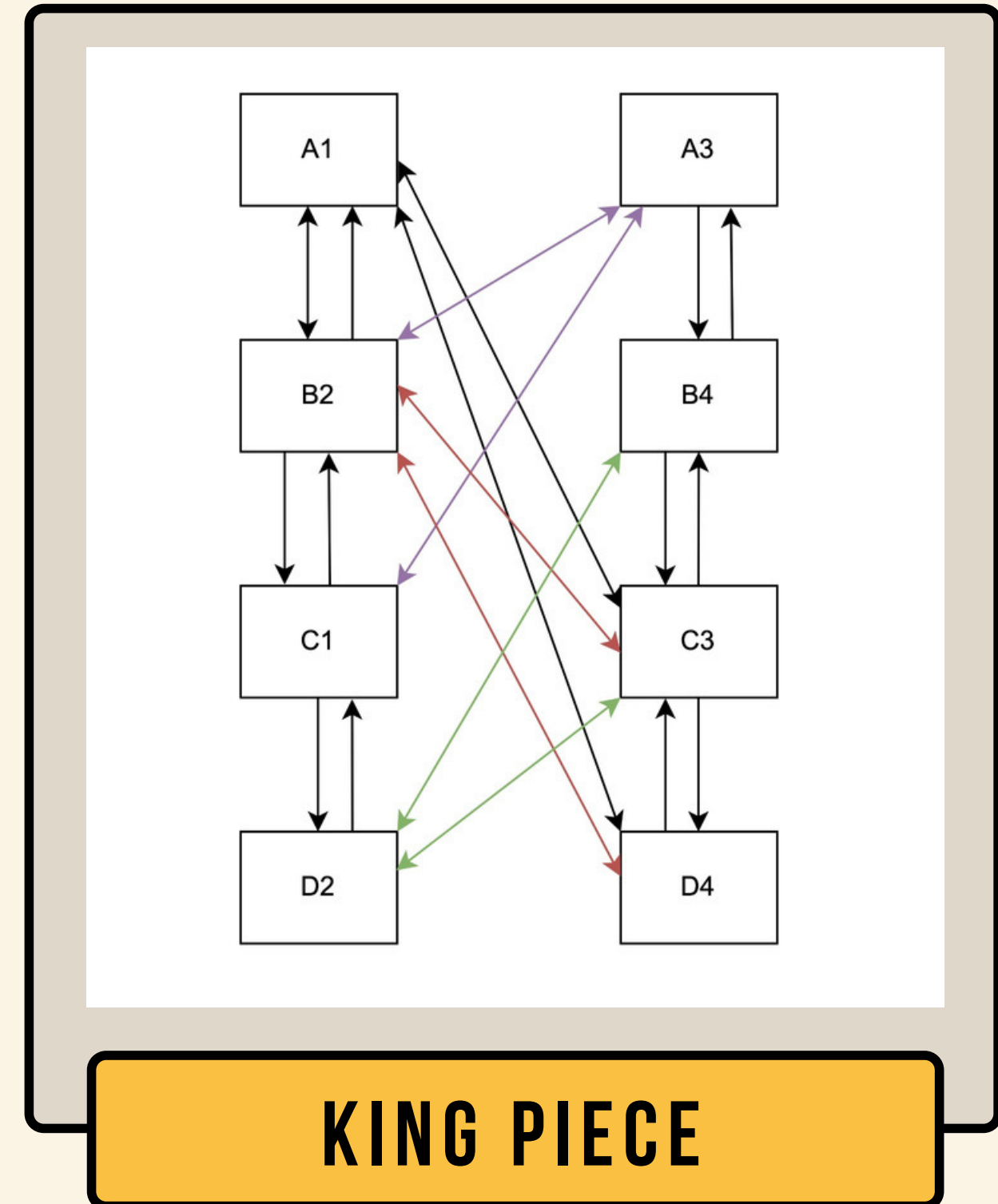
MARKOV PROCESS

- There are 8 classes.
- Every state on board is a class of its own.
- A1, A3, B2, C1, C3, D2 are transient.
- B4 and D4 are recurrent.
- B4 and D4 are also absorbing states.
- Reducible Markov Chain.
- Periodicity is undefined for A1, A3, B2, C1, C3, D2.
- B4 and D4 are A-periodic



MARKOV PROCESS

- There is only 1 class.
- Every state on board belongs to the same class.
- All states in the class are recurrent
- There are no absorbing states
- Irreducible Markov Chain.
- All states are A-periodic.



LIMITING DISTRIBUTION FOR ORDINARY PIECE

$$\pi = \begin{matrix} & \text{A1} & \text{A3} & \text{B2} & \text{B4} & \text{C1} & \text{C3} & \text{D2} & \text{D4} \\ \pi = [\pi_1 & \pi_2 & \pi_3 & \pi_4 & \pi_5 & \pi_6 & \pi_7 & \pi_8] \end{matrix}$$

Since the Markov Chain is reducible and not a-periodic, there will be many solutions.

$$\pi = \pi * P$$

$$\pi_1 = 0$$

$$\pi_2 = 1/2\pi_3$$

$$\pi_3 = \pi_1 + 1/2\pi_5$$

$$\pi_4 = \pi_2 + \pi_4 + 1/2\pi_6$$

$$\pi_5 = 0$$

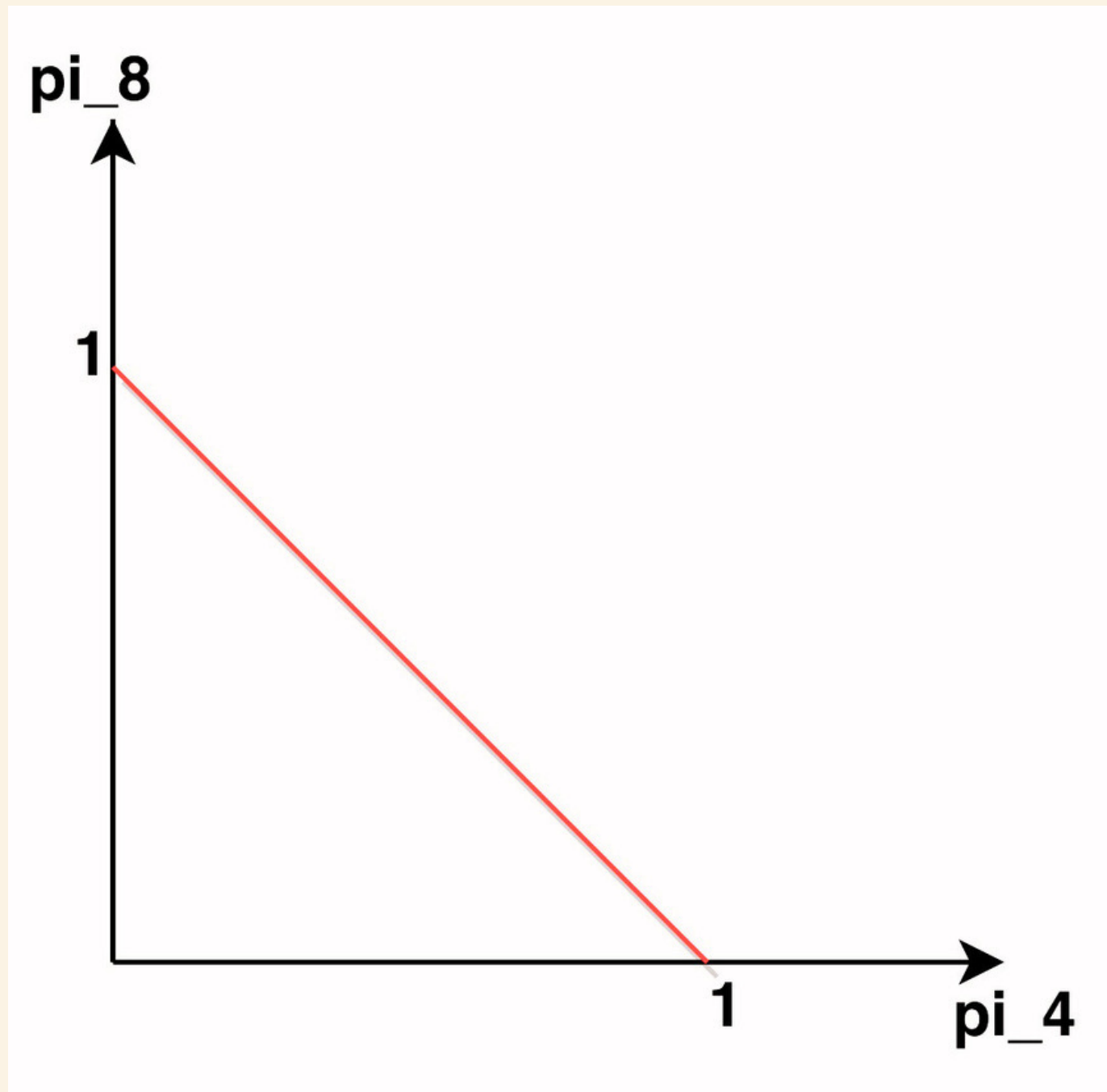
$$\pi_6 = 1/2\pi_3 + \pi_7$$

$$\pi_7 = 1/2\pi_5$$

$$\pi_8 = 1/2\pi_6 + \pi_8$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^8 \pi_i = 1$$

LIMITING DISTRIBUTION FOR ORDINARY PIECE



$$\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \pi_5 = \pi_6 = \pi_7 = 0$$
$$\pi_4 + \pi_8 = 1$$

$$\pi = \begin{matrix} & \text{A1} & \text{A3} & \text{B2} & \text{B4} & \text{C1} & \text{C3} & \text{D2} & \text{D4} \\ [0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_8] \end{matrix}$$

LIMITING DISTRIBUTION FOR KING PIECE

$$\pi = [\overset{A1}{\pi_1} \quad \overset{A3}{\pi_2} \quad \overset{B2}{\pi_3} \quad \overset{B4}{\pi_4} \quad \overset{C1}{\pi_5} \quad \overset{C3}{\pi_6} \quad \overset{D2}{\pi_7} \quad \overset{D4}{\pi_8}]$$

Since the Markov Chain is irreducible and a-periodic, there will be an unique solution.

$$\pi = \pi * P$$

$$\pi_1 = 1/5 \pi_3 + 1/5 \pi_6 + 1/3 \pi_8$$

$$\pi_2 = 1/5 \pi_3 + 1/3 \pi_4 + 1/3 \pi_5$$

$$\pi_3 = 1/3 \pi_1 + 1/3 \pi_2 + 1/3 \pi_5 + 1/5 \pi_6 + 1/3 \pi_8$$

$$\pi_4 = 1/3 \pi_2 + 1/5 \pi_6 + 1/3 \pi_1$$

$$\pi_5 = 1/3 \pi_2 + 1/5 \pi_3 + 1/3 \pi_7$$

$$\pi_6 = 1/3 \pi_1 + 1/5 \pi_3 + 1/3 \pi_4 + 1/3 \pi_7 + 1/3 \pi_8$$

$$\pi_7 = 1/3 \pi_4 + 1/3 \pi_5 + 1/5 \pi_6$$

$$\pi_8 = 1/3 \pi_1 + 1/5 \pi_3 + 1/5 \pi_6$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^8 \pi_i = 1$$

Screensl

LIMITING DISTRIBUTION FOR KING PIECE

A1	π_1	=	0.083333333
A3	π_2	=	0.140000000
B2	π_3	=	0.166666667
B4	π_4	=	0.126666667
C1	π_5	=	0.126666667
C3	π_6	=	0.166666667
D2	π_7	=	0.140000000
D4	π_8	=	0.050000000

CONCLUSION

- The Markov chain process is a powerful tool for analyzing checkers games.
- By understanding the state space, transitions, probability matrix, stationary distribution, and absorbing states, players can make more informed decisions and improve their chances of winning.

FUTURE WORKS

- Analyzing the Markov process of the full 8x8 Checkers board.
- Considering the opponent pieces in making the Probability Transition Matrix.



THANK YOU. 🤗



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