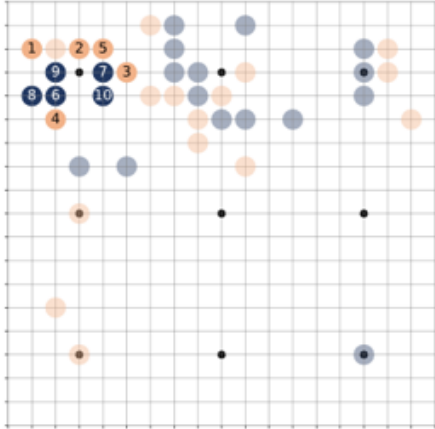
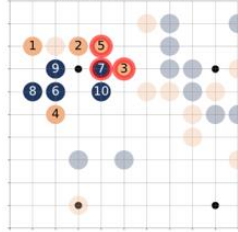


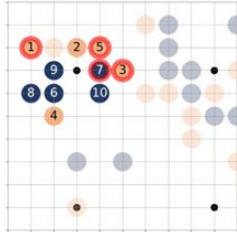
Game 1



$$\varphi(\{3, 5, 7\}) = 1.70$$

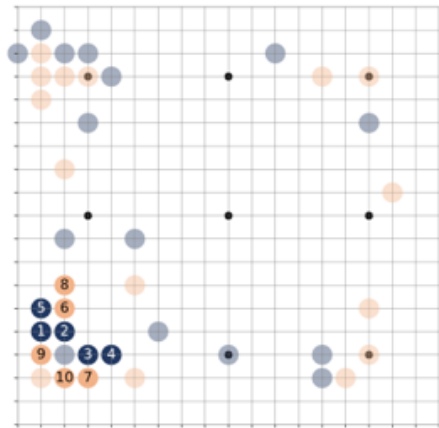


$$\varphi(\{1, 3, 5, 7\}) = 0.53$$

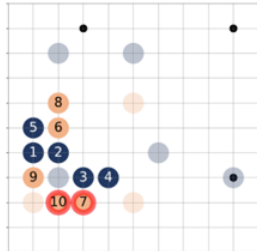


- (1) $\varphi(\{3, 5, 7\}) = 1.70$ and $\varphi(\{1, 3, 5, 7\}) = 0.53$. The shape pattern is a “shoulder-hit” pattern, therefore, white stones are in advantage in this shape pattern. However, the white stone 1 makes the opportunity for black stones to break the union of white stones, therefore, $\varphi(\{1, 3, 5, 7\}) < \varphi(\{3, 5, 7\})$.

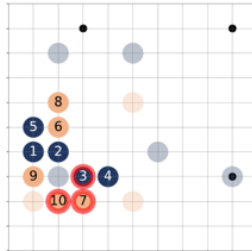
Game 2



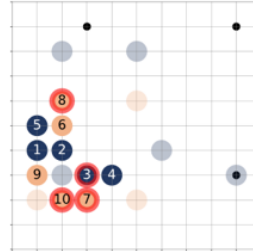
$$\varphi(\{7, 10\}) = 0.74$$



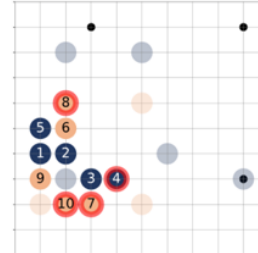
$$\varphi(\{3, 7, 10\}) = 2.55$$



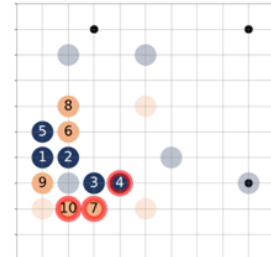
$$\varphi(\{3, 7, 8, 10\}) = 0.86$$



$$\varphi(\{4, 7, 8, 10\}) = 0.88$$

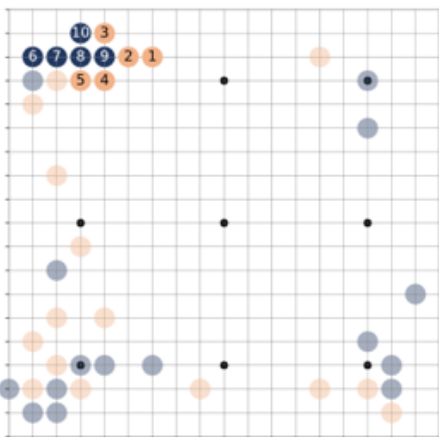


$$\varphi(\{4, 7, 10\}) = 1.39$$

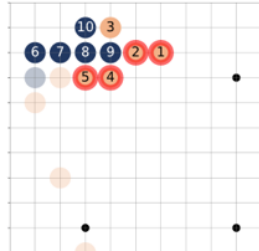


- (1) $\varphi(\{7, 10\}) = 0.74$ and $\varphi(\{3, 7, 10\}) = 2.55$. The combination of white stones 7 and 10 is not a good strategy. However, the move of black stone 3 makes the combination of white stones $\{7, 10\}$ form a combat configuration. The shape pattern $\{3, 7, 10\}$ is a typical tactical pattern known as “shoulder-hit.” Therefore, shape pattern $\{3, 7, 10\}$ is more advantageous for white stones than shape pattern $\{7, 10\}$.
- (2) $\varphi(\{7, 10\}) = 0.74$ and $\varphi(\{4, 7, 10\}) = 1.39$. Likewise, the move of black stone 4 also makes the combination of white stones $\{7, 10\}$ form a combat configuration. The shape pattern $\{4, 7, 10\}$ is also a “shoulder-hit” pattern, and is more advantageous for white stones than shape pattern $\{7, 10\}$. However, the position of black stone 4 in the pattern $\{4, 7, 10\}$ is superior to the black stone in the pattern $\{3, 7, 10\}$. Therefore, $\varphi(\{4, 7, 10\}) < \varphi(\{3, 7, 10\})$.
- (3) $\varphi(\{3, 7, 10\}) = 2.55$ and $\varphi(\{3, 7, 8, 10\}) = 0.86$. Although the shape pattern $\{3, 7, 10\}$ is a “shoulder-hit” pattern, due to the problematic placement of white stone 8, black stones get the opportunity to split the white combinations $\{7, 8, 10\}$. Therefore, shape pattern $\{3, 7, 8, 10\}$ have a lower advantage score than shape pattern $\{3, 7, 10\}$.
- (4) $\varphi(\{4, 7, 10\}) = 1.39$ and $\varphi(\{4, 7, 8, 10\}) = 0.88$. Although the shape pattern $\{4, 7, 10\}$ is a “shoulder-hit” pattern, due to the problematic placement of white stone 8, black stones get the opportunity to split the white combinations $\{7, 8, 10\}$. Therefore, shape pattern $\{4, 7, 8, 10\}$ have a lower advantage score than shape pattern $\{4, 7, 10\}$.

Game 3

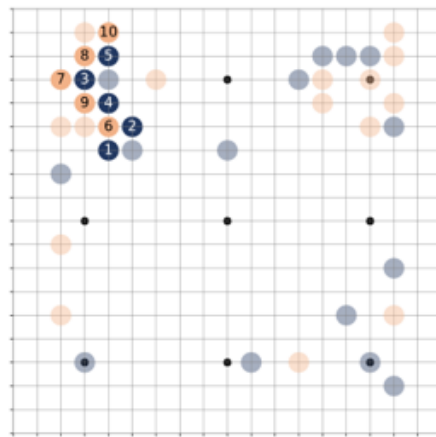


$$\varphi(\{1, 2, 4, 5\}) = -0.81$$

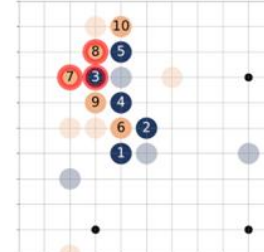


- (1) $\varphi(\{1, 2, 4, 5\}) = -0.81$. The shape pattern $\{1, 2, 4, 5\}$ is advantageous for black stones, because in this case white stones form a combat configuration too slowly.

Game 4



$$\varphi(\{3, 7, 8\}) = 3.41$$



- (1) $\varphi(\{3, 7, 8\}) = 3.41$. The shape pattern $\{3, 7, 8\}$ is advantageous for white stones, because it is a typical formalized series of moves (Dingshi), known as “corner regular form.”