实验 2: 黑白棋游戏

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摘 要: 黑白棋,又称反棋 (Reversi)、奥赛罗棋 (Othello)等,游戏使用围棋的棋盘棋子,在 8*8 的棋盘上,黑白双方分别落棋,翻动对方的棋子。本文主要对黑白棋的几种算法: MiniMax Decider 实现的 MiniMax 搜索、加入 AlphaBeta 剪枝的 MiniMax 搜索、改进启发式函数的 MiniMax 搜索和 MTDDecider 算法进行理解与介绍,并对几种算法进行效率分析。

关键词: MiniMax 算法、AlphaBeta 算法、MTDDecider 算法

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1 实验要求

- 1. 阅读源代码 MiniMax Decider 类, 理解并介绍 MiniMax 搜索算法
- 2.加入 AlphaBeta 剪枝,与原始 MiniMax 搜索算法比较
- 3. 改进启发式函数 heuristic 函数
- 4.理解 MTDDecider 类,与 MiniMaxDecider 类比较

2 MiniMax

2.1 原始MiniMaxDecider类理解

MiniMaxDecider 类中主要有两个函数: decide 和 miniMaxRecursor。Decide 用来决策,判断下一步如何 走; miniMaxRecursor 函数在 decide 中被调用,递归并利用启发式函数向下直到叶子节点,然后回溯并与父 节点的值进行比较,其本质和 decide 函数相同,都是对下一步进行决策。

2.1.1 decide 函数

在 decide 函数中,不同于课本中分别实现的 Min 和 Max 函数,而是利用 boolean 类型的 maximize 作为 开关控制状态: 当 maximize = 0 时,表示对手先下,此时需要使对手移动到有极小值的状态,即为 Min 函数; 当 maximize = 1 时,表示电脑先下,此时需要时自己移动到有极大值的状态,即为 Max 函数。

首先得到当前状态可以进行下一步的所有动作并遍历,新建状态 newState 并将所进行的动作附加于新状态,对当前状态调用 miniMaxRecursor 函数,限定深度为 1,并选择与当前状态相反的状况(即若当前状态寻找极大值,则下一层递归寻找极小值;反之亦然,以此类推),返回递归计算的结果

与当前状态的 value 进行比较,若选择优于当前选择,则将 newValue 赋予 value, 清空 bestActions 数组并添加当前所选动作;若当前选择更优,则直接添加当前动作到 bestActions 数组。

跳出循环后,若 bestAction 数组中有不止一个行为,则从中任选一个并返回该动作

```
public Action decide(State state) {
    // Choose randomly between equally good options
    float value = maximize ? Float.NEGATIVE_INFINITY : Float.POSITIVE_INFINITY;
    float alpha = Float.NEGATIVE_INFINITY;
    float beta = Float.POSITIVE_INFINITY;
    List<Action> bestActions = new ArrayList<Action>();
    // Iterate!
    int flag = maximize ? 1 : -1;

long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
    for (Action action : state.getActions()) {
        try {
            // Algorithm!
            State newState = action.applyTo(state);
            float newValue = this.miniMaxRecursor(newState, alpha: 1, lthis.maximize);
            // Better candidates?
            if (flag * newValue > flag * value) {
                value = newValue;
                bestActions.clear();
            }
            // Add it to the list of candidates?
            if (flag * newValue >= flag * value) bestActions.add(action);
        }
        catch (InvalidActionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Invalid action!");
        }
        // If there are more than one best actions, pick one of the best randomly Collections.shuffle(bestActions);
    }
}
```

2.1.2 miniMaxRecursor 函数

miniMaxRecursor 函数本质同 decide 函数,均为决策下一步行为。

首先对当前状态进行判断,若当前状态已经存在,则直接返回当前状态(状态存在 computedStets 中); 若当前状态是结束状态,则返回当前状态的值;若深度达到上限,则调用启发式函数选择最优值。

当状态不属于上述任何一类,则递归向下找到最优动作:对当前状态所有可行动作集合遍历,新建状态 childState 并将当前动作赋予新状态,向下一层进行递归直至受限深度,并由上述状态可知,当到达受限深度时,需要调用启发式函数找到最优局面,然后再回溯到父节点并与父节点的值进行比较,选择更优的值。

```
for (Action action : test) {
    // Check it. Is it better? If so, keep it.
    try {
        State childState = action.applyTo(state);
        float newValue = this.miniMaxRecursor(childState, depth: depth + 1, !maximize);
        //Record the best value
        if (flag * newValue > flag * value) {
            value = newValue;
        }
    } catch (InvalidActionException e) {
            //Should not go here
            throw new RuntimeException("Invalid action!");
    }
}
```

跳出循环后,直接返回当前的值,回到上一层递归。

2.2 AlphaBeta剪枝算法

2.2.1 算法介绍与设计

根据 AlphaBeta 剪枝算法的定义,若当前节点没有优于父节点的值,则可以不进行后续的搜索,直接剪枝。在 miniMaxRecursor 函数的调用中添加 alpha 和 beta 两个参数来进行搜索剪枝运算。alpha 表示 Max 节点子节点搜索的最大值,beta 表示 Min 节点子节点搜索的最小值。

```
float newValue = this.miniMaxRecursor(newState, alpha, beta, depth: 1, !this.maximize);
```

若当前状态为 Max,则需要在子节点搜索最大值,所以当子函数的返回值大于 alpha 的值时,更新 alpha 的值,此时,beta 值是父节点 Min 所限定的最小值,所以若 alpha>beta 则表示该节点的值都大于父节点期望的最小值,无论如何都不会被父节点选中,所以可以直接剪掉该节点的所有分支;若当前状态为 Min,则需要在子节点搜索最小值,所以当子函数的返回值小于 beta 的值时,更新 beta 的值,此时 alpha 是父节点 Max 所限定的最大值,所以若 alpha>beta,则表示该节点的值都小于父节点所期望更大的值,所以父节点也不会选择该节点,可以直接剪枝。

```
if(USE_ALPHA) {
    if (flag == 1 && value > alpha)
        alpha = value;
    else if (flag == -1 && value < beta)
        beta = value;
    if (alpha > beta)
        break;
}
```

2.2.2 运行效果比较

用 System.currentTimeMillis()函数来获得当前时间,在开始搜索前获得开始时间,搜索结束后获得结束时间,二者相减获得运行时间。

当深度为6时:

不使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

```
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 410
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 602
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 285
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 291
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 453
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 550
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 334
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 735
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 534
```

使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

```
Finished generating tables!
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 115
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 65
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 63
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 73
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 119
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 47
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 51
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 71
Finished with computer move
Starting Computer Move
Total time: 73
```

深度为4时:

不使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

Starting Computer Move Total time: 11 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 81 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 22 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 32 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 18 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 15 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 57 Finished with computer move

深度为2时: 不使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

Starting Computer Move Total time: 5 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 4 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 3 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 3 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 3 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 1 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 1 Finished with computer move

使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

Starting Computer Move Total time: 46 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 40 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 15 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 26 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 12 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 6 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 7 Finished with computer move

使用 AlphaBeta 剪枝:

Starting Computer Move Total time: 3 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 4 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 2 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 2 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 2 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 1 Finished with computer move Starting Computer Move Total time: 1 Finished with computer move

可以看出当搜索深度较深的时候,AlphaBeta 剪枝算法优势比较明显,运算时间大幅度减少,但在小深度的情况下效果不明显,因为在深度较小的时候,递归的次数减少,所以剪枝的效果不明显。

2.3 Heuristic函数

2.3.1 函数介绍

在搜索到达限定深度时,需要用启发式函数来选择当前最优局面,在启发式函数中,首先定义一号玩家和二号玩家的初始值,由于一号玩家为先手,所以认为其为 Max 方,设定定值 winconstant = 5000,能够返回一个正值;二号玩家为后手,认为其为 Min 方,设定定值 winconstant = -5000,返回负值;缺省为 0。

```
switch (s) {
  case PlayerOneWon:
     winconstant = 5000;
     break;
  case PlayerTwoWon:
     winconstant = -5000;
     break;
  default:
     winconstant = 0;
     break;
}
```

启发式函数分为四个部分: pieceDifferential 是棋盘上双方棋子之差; moveDifferential 是棋盘上双方可行棋步(可以下棋的位置)之差; cornerDifferential 是双方占据四个角落的数量之差(player1 – player2); stabilityDifferential 是双方稳定不会改变的棋子数量之差; 差值前面的系数是该差值的权重,由于在行棋策略中,占据角落最为重要,当一方占据多个角落时,另一方输棋的概率较大,所以占据的角落数量之差权重最大,设为 300,当该方为 Max 方,当对方占据角落数量多于本方,角落的数量之差为负数,函数返回值较小,则在决策时不会选择该局面; 当本方占据角落数量对于对方,角落的数量之差为正数,函数返回值大,则在决策时更倾向于选择该局面; 反之亦然; 其次为可行棋步之差,同理有 cornerDifferential。最后再加上定值 winconstant,总之在本方为 Max 方时,使 heuristic 函数返回值尽可能的大; 当本方为 Min 方时,使 heuristic 函数返回值尽可能的小。

```
return this.pieceDifferential() +
   8 * this.moveDifferential() +
   300 * this.cornerDifferential() +
   1 * this.stabilityDifferential() +
   winconstant;
```

2.3.2 函数改进

根据行棋策略可知,在边上的棋子也比较重要,所以可以考虑在边上不是角落的棋子数量,但由于其重要性低于角落的棋子,所以其权重应小于角落的棋子权重,可以设为10:

```
private float sideDifferential() {
    float diff = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i<8; i++) {
        short[] sides = new short[8];
        for (int j = 0; j < dimension; j++) {
            sides[j] = getSpotOnLine(hBoard[i], (byte) j);
        }
        for (short side : sides) if (side != 0) diff += side == 2 ? 1 : -1;
    }
    return diff;
}</pre>
```

除此之外,星位(与角斜向相邻的地方)是很危险的局面,不能够去占据的,权重可以设为15,并且由于不能占据,所以和上面角落和边的 diff 变化状态相反:

```
private float X_squareDifferential() {
    float diff = 0;
    short[] Xs = new short[4];
    Xs[0] = getSpotOnLine(hBoard[1], (byte)1);
    Xs[1] = getSpotOnLine(hBoard[1], (byte)(dimension - 2));
    Xs[2] = getSpotOnLine(hBoard[dimension - 2], (byte)1);
    Xs[3] = getSpotOnLine(hBoard[dimension - 2], (byte)(dimension - 2));
    for (short X : Xs) if (X != 0) diff += X == 2 ? -1 : 1;
    return diff;
}
```

最终,修改过的 heuristic 函数为:

```
return this.pieceDifferential() +
   8 * this.moveDifferential() +
   300 * this.cornerDifferential() +
       10 * this.sideDifferential() +
       15 * this.X_squareDifferential() +
   1 * this.stabilityDifferential() +
   winconstant;
```

3 MTD 算法

3.1 算法介绍

算法采用循环迭代的方式,采用空窗口进行搜索,搜索开始时,上下界范围较大,多次调用 MTDF 算法或 AlphaBeta 剪枝算法来完成搜索,调用结果返回真实的极小极大值的上下界,然后修改 MTD(f)中的上下界,随着搜索过程的不断进行,上下界范围不断缩小,向真实值逼近。当下边界的值大于或等于上边界时,搜索完成。同时,与置换表结合使用,重复利用搜索中已经生成过的节点,减少不必要的计算,提高效率。除此之外,MTD 算法中需要对真实值进行初始的猜测估计,初始预测值 firstguess 的好坏会影响上下界逼近的速度。

3.1.1 decide 函数: (iterative deepening)

首先在受限深度内迭代循环,并每一重循环中,都初始化 alpha 和 beta 进行空搜索。根据 USE_MTDF 的值判断是否进行 MTD 算法,若不进行 MTD 算法调用,则直接调用 AlphaBeta 剪枝算法,并根据调用函数的返回值修改当前动作的 value。由于下一层的搜索是对手搜索,所以 alpha 和 beta 要做对应更改。

```
for (d = 1; d < maxdepth; d++) {
   int alpha = LOSE; int beta = WIN; int actionsExplored = 0;
   for (ActionValuePair a : actions) {
      State n;
      try {
            n = a.action.applyTo(root);
            int value;
            if (USE_MTDF)
                value = MTDF(n, (int) a.value, d);
            else {
                int flag = maximizer ? 1 : -1;
                value = -AlphaBetaWithMemory(n, -beta , -alpha, (depth: d - 1, -flag);
            }
            actionsExplored++;
            // Store the computed value for move ordering
            a.value = value;</pre>
```

3.1.2 MTD 算法

若进行 MTD 算法,根据 iterative_deepening 函数可知,初始预测值即为动作的初始 value,初始化上下界。进入 while 循环,循环跳出条件为:下界大于或等于上界,即已将上下界逼近于真实值。根据下界改变 beta 的值,向下一层调用 AlphaBeta 剪枝算法,返回值为新的边界,根据返回值对上下界范围进行修改,

```
private int MTDF(State root, int firstGuess, int depth)
    throws OutOfTimeException {
int g = firstGuess;
    int beta;
    int upperbound = WIN;
    int lowerbound = LOSE;
    int flag = maximizer ? 1 : -1;
    while (lowerbound < upperbound) {</pre>
        if (g == lowerbound) {
            beta = g + 1;
        } else {
            beta = g;
        // Traditional NegaMax call, just with different bounds
        g = -AlphaBetaWithMemory(root, alpha: beta - 1, beta, depth, -flag);
        if (a < beta) {</pre>
            upperbound = q;
            lowerbound = g;
    return g;
```

3.1.3 AlphaBeta 剪枝算法

在进行算法主体之前,对当前状态进行判断。在置换表中查找是否已存在当前状态,若存在则直接取出,减少计算;若当前已到达受限深度或搜素已经结束,则调用启发式函数选择最优值并返回保存。

为了减少搜索时间, 当搜索深度大于 4 的时候, 则分为两部分: 浅深度搜索和长深度搜索

```
int[] depthsToSearch;
if (depth > 4) {
    depthsToSearch = new int[2];
    depthsToSearch[0] = depth - 2; // TODO: this should be easily adjustable
    depthsToSearch[1] = depth;
} else {
    depthsToSearch = new int[1];
    depthsToSearch[0] = depth;
}
```

对当前的状态遍历,新建状态并将动作和动作的值都赋予新状态,向下一层进行 AlphaBeta 剪枝运算,更改 MinMax 状态,并用递归运算的返回值更新动作的值。若新值大于最优值,则替换最优值;若最优值大于 alpha 值,则更新 alpha 的值。若最优值已经大于 beta 的值,则表示该分支都不会存在比当前更优的值,即可剪枝。跳出循环后,保存当前状态并返回。

```
for (int i = 0; i < depthsToSearch.length; i++) {</pre>
    for (ActionValuePair a : actions) {
        int newValue;
        try {
           State childState = a.action.applyTo(state);
            // Traditional NegaMax call
            newValue = -AlphaBetaWithMemory(childState, -beta, -alpha,
                     depth: depthsToSearch[i] - 1, -color);
            // Store the value in the ActionValuePair for action ordering
            a.value = newValue;
        } catch (InvalidActionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Invalid action!");
        if (newValue > bestValue)
           bestValue = newValue;
        if (bestValue > alpha)
           alpha = bestValue;
        if (bestValue >= beta)
   // Sort the actions to order moves on the deeper search
   Collections.sort(actions, Collections.reverseOrder());
return saveAndReturnState(state, alpha, beta, depth, bestValue, color);
```

4 Reference

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