

# CS540 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

## Lecture 21

Young Wu

Based on lecture slides by Jerry Zhu, Yingyu Liang, and Charles Dyer

August 9, 2022

# Pirate Game Example

## Quiz

# Pirate Game Example Diagram

## Quiz



# Tic Tac Toe Example

## Motivation

# Nim Game Example

## Motivation

# Minimax Algorithm

## Description

- Use DFS on the game tree.

# Minimax Example

## Quiz



# Minimax Performance

## Discussion

- The time and space complexity is the same as DFS. Note that  $D = d$  is the maximum depth of the terminal states.

$$T = 1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^d$$

$$S = (b - 1) \cdot d$$

# Non-deterministic Game

## Discussion

- For non-deterministic games in which chance can make a move (dice roll or coin flip), use expected reward or cost instead.
- The algorithm is also called expectiminimax.

# Game Tree with Chance Example 1

## Quiz

# Game Tree with Chance Example 1 Diagram

## Quiz

# Pruning

## Motivation

- Time complexity is a problem because the computer usually has a limited amount of time to "think" and make a move.
- It is possible to reduce the time complexity by removing the branches that will not lead the current player to win. It is called the Alpha-Beta pruning.

# Alpha Beta Pruning

## Description

- During DFS, keep track of both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  for each vertex.
- Prune the subtree with  $\alpha \geq \beta$ .

# Alpha Beta Example 1

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Example 1 Continued

## Quiz



# Alpha Beta Example 2

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Example 3

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Example 4

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Example 4

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Example 4 Continued

## Quiz

# Alpha Beta Performance

## Discussion

- In the best case, the best action of each player is the leftmost child.
- In the worst case, Alpha Beta is the same as minimax.

# Static Evaluation Function

## Definition

- A static board evaluation function is a heuristics to estimate the value of non-terminal states.
- It should reflect the player's chances of winning from that vertex.
- It should be easy to compute from the board configuration.

# Linear Evaluation Function Example

## Definition

- For Chess, an example of an evaluation function can be a linear combination of the following variables.
  - ① Material.
  - ② Mobility.
  - ③ King safety.
  - ④ Center control.
- These are called the features of the board.



# Iterative Deepening Search

## Discussion

- IDS could be used with SBE.
- In iteration  $d$ , the depth is limited to  $d$ , and the SBE of the non-terminal vertices are used as their cost or reward.

# IDS with SBE Diagram

## Discussion

# Non Linear Evaluation Function

## Discussion

- The SBE can be estimated given the features using a neural network.
- The features are constructed using domain knowledge, or a possibly a convolutional neural network.
- The training data are obtained from games between professional players.

# Monte Carlo Tree Search

## Discussion

- Simulate random games by selecting random moves for both players.
- Exploitation by keeping track of average win rate for each successor from previous searches and picking the successors that lead to more wins.
- Exploration by allowing random choices of unvisited successors.

# Monte Carlo Tree Search Diagram

## Discussion

# Alpha GO Example

## Discussion

- MCTS with  $> 10^5$  play-outs.
- Convolutional neural network to compute SBE.

# Summary

## Discussion