

# How to design AI for games

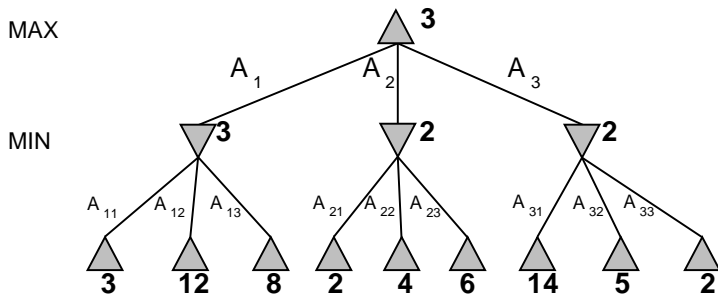
## To go further

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# What is the best strategy?

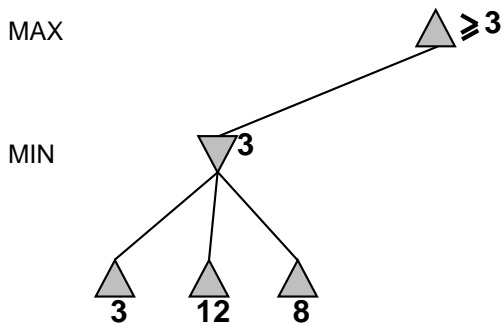


- The first player tries to maximise his payoff.
- The second player tries to minimise the first player's payoff.

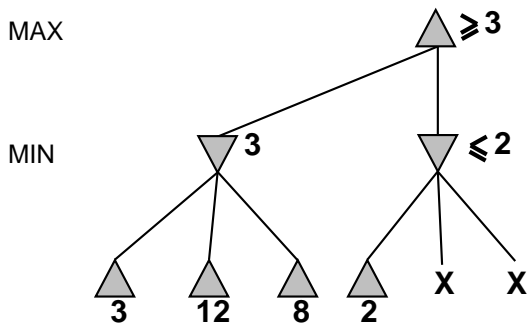
## Remark

The method works also when the pay off is not just win, draw or lose.

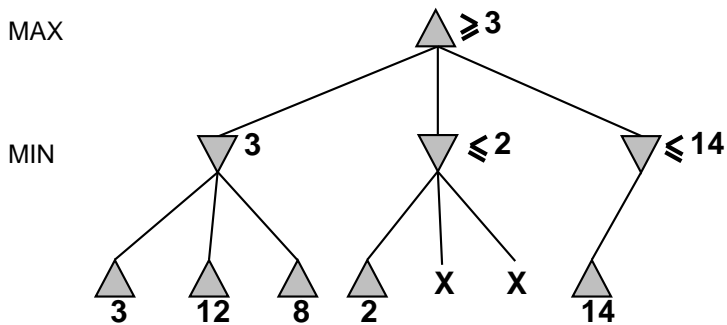
## $\alpha - \beta$ pruning



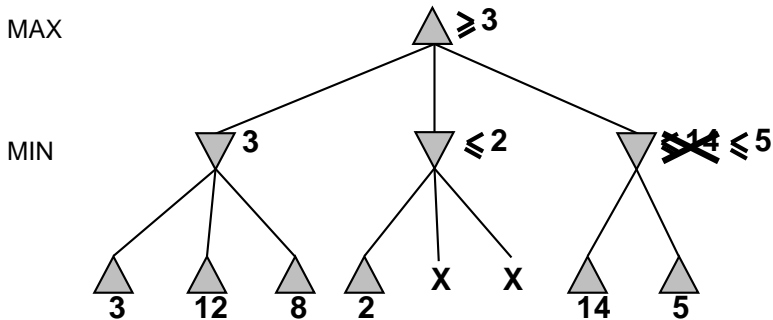
# $\alpha - \beta$ pruning



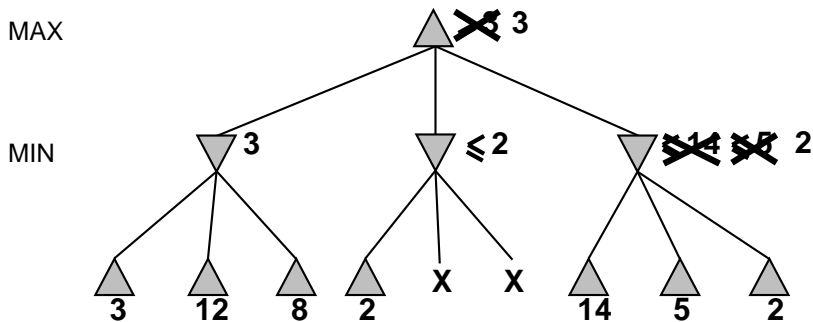
# $\alpha - \beta$ pruning



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# $\alpha - \beta$ pruning

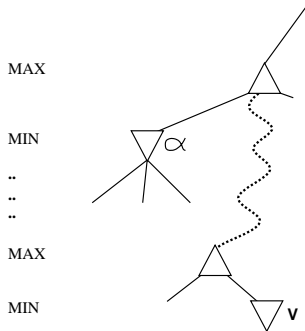


## Properties of $\alpha - \beta$

- Pruning *does not* affect final result.
- Good move ordering improves effectiveness of pruning.
- With “perfect ordering,” time complexity =  $O(d^{h/2})$ .
- This effectively *doubles* the depth of search.
- We can easily reach depth 8 and start playing good chess.



## Why is it called $\alpha - \beta$ ?



- $\alpha$  is the best value (to **max**) found so far off the current path
- If  $V$  is worse than  $\alpha$ , **max** will avoid it and prune that branch.
- Define  $\beta$  similarly for **min**.

## From Max nodes : increasing $\alpha$

### ExploreMaxAlphaBeta(currentState,remainingDepth, $\alpha,\beta$ )

```

1: if currentState is a terminal state then
2:   return payoff(currentState)
3: else if remainingDepth = 0 then
4:   return eval(currentState)
5: else
6:   Local $\alpha$  :=  $\alpha$  // generalises bestOutcome.
7:   for each successor nextState do
8:     Outcome := ExploreMinAlphaBeta(nextState, remainingDepth-
       1, Local $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ )
9:     if Outcome > local $\alpha$  then
10:      local $\alpha$  := Outcome
11:      if Local $\alpha$   $\geq$   $\beta$  then
12:        //further up in the exploration, my opponent(min) can play
         $\beta$ 
        // which is at least as bad for me.
13:      end if
14:    end if
15:  end for
16:  return Local $\alpha$ 
17: end if

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## From Min nodes : decreasing $\beta$

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3: else if remainingDepth = 0 then
4:   return eval(currentState)
5: else
6:   Local $\beta$  :=  $\beta$  // generalises worstOutcome
7:   for each successor nextState do
8:     Outcome := ExploreMaxAlphaBeta(nextState, remainingDepth-
9:       1,  $\alpha$ , Local $\beta$ )
10:    if Outcome < local $\beta$  then
11:      local $\beta$  := Outcome
12:      if local $\beta$   $\leq$   $\alpha$  then
13:        //further up in the exploration, I (max) can play  $\alpha$ 
14:        // which is at least as good for me.
15:      end if
16:    end if
17:  end for
18:  return Local $\beta$ 
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13:        //pruning step
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12:      if local $\beta$   $\leq$   $\alpha$  then
13:        //pruning step
14:        return  $\leq \alpha$ 
15:      end if
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