

# Search cutoff and stochastic games

Note Title

Boardgames are available in majors' room: Othello & Checkers!

## ① Search cutoff

Our previous algorithms (minimax and  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ ) had:

if (terminal state) return utility

We now replace this with:

if (should cutoff) return evaluation

Example of cutoff test: ← ask for input on this

if (depth  $\geq$  MAX\_DEPTH or evaluation  $<$  BAD\_SCORE)  
return true;

Example of evaluation: See qn 5.9 in the textbook, where  
$$\text{Eval}(s) = (3X_2(s) + X_1(s)) - (3O_2(s) - O_1(s))$$
  
for tic-tac-toe.

How about for Othello?

Could try

$$\text{Eval}(s) = \text{score} + c_1 \times \text{NumCorners} + c_2 \times \text{NumEdges} + ???$$

do 5.9(b)-(e)  
in class or as  
exercise

## ② Stochastic Games

Review of expected value from basic probability:

Given some numerical outcomes and probabilities for those outcomes, the expected value is the sum of prob  $\times$  outcome.

e.g. • one dice:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
prob	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	---	---	---	$\frac{1}{6}$

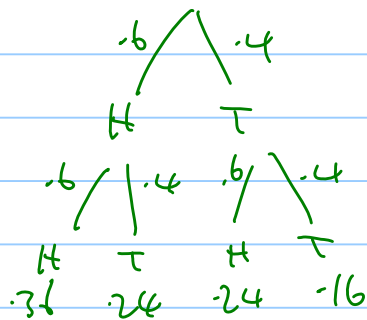
$$\text{exp. val.} = \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 1\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 2\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 6\right) = 3.5$$

• two dice:

	2	3	4	---	11	12
	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	---	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$

$$\text{exp. val.} = \left(\frac{1}{36} \times 2\right) + \left(\frac{2}{36} \times 3\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{5}{36} \times 12\right) = 7$$

Exercise: 2 biased coins. Chance of heads is 0.6 for each. Both are flipped, you win \$3 for each head showing. What are your expected winnings?



num heads	0	1	2
prob	.16	.48	.36
outcome	0	3	6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{exp. val.} &= 0 \times .16 + 3 \times .48 + 6 \times .36 \\ &= 3.6 \end{aligned}$$

## Solving a stochastic game:

- (1) Use chance nodes (as well as MAX, MIN)
- (2) Use minimax, but compute expected value of minimax at chance nodes  
e.g. Russell slide 26. Try it with biased coin.
- (3) Can cut off and evaluate if desired.

Notes:

- complexity is horrible =  $O(b^m \sqrt[n]{b^m})$  number of distinct chance outcomes
- pruning like  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  is possible but tricky - see homework exercise 5.16.
- can instead evaluate using Monte Carlo simulation.

## ③ State of the art for AI in games

- See textbook section 5-7
  - understand why computers are great at some games and not others
- Check out the paper "Checkers is solved" cited on the resources web page (optional)