

# Last-Branch and Speculative Pruning Algorithms for $\text{Max}^n$

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# Problem Overview

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- We'd like to develop programs to play multi-player games well

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- Most commonly used 2-player decision rule
- Implemented with alpha-beta pruning
  - In best case, alpha-beta reduces tree size from  $b^d$  to  $b^{d/2}$
  - Approach best case in practice by ordering nodes well

Max<sup>n</sup>

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- Generalization of minimax to  $n$  players



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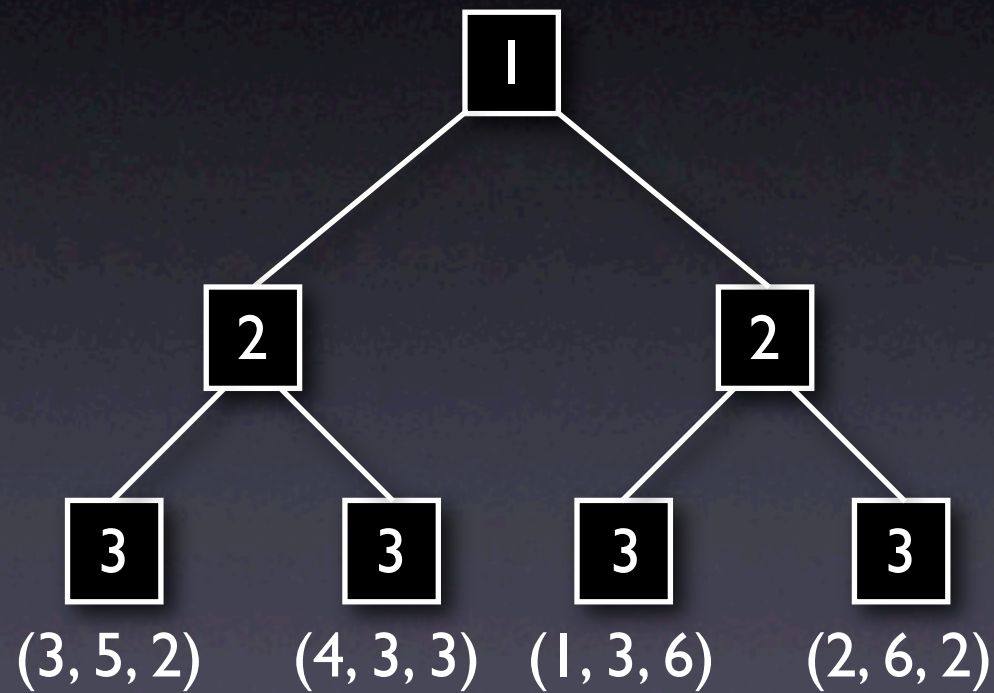
- Generalization of minimax to  $n$  players
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- Static evaluation returns  $n$ -tuple of scores

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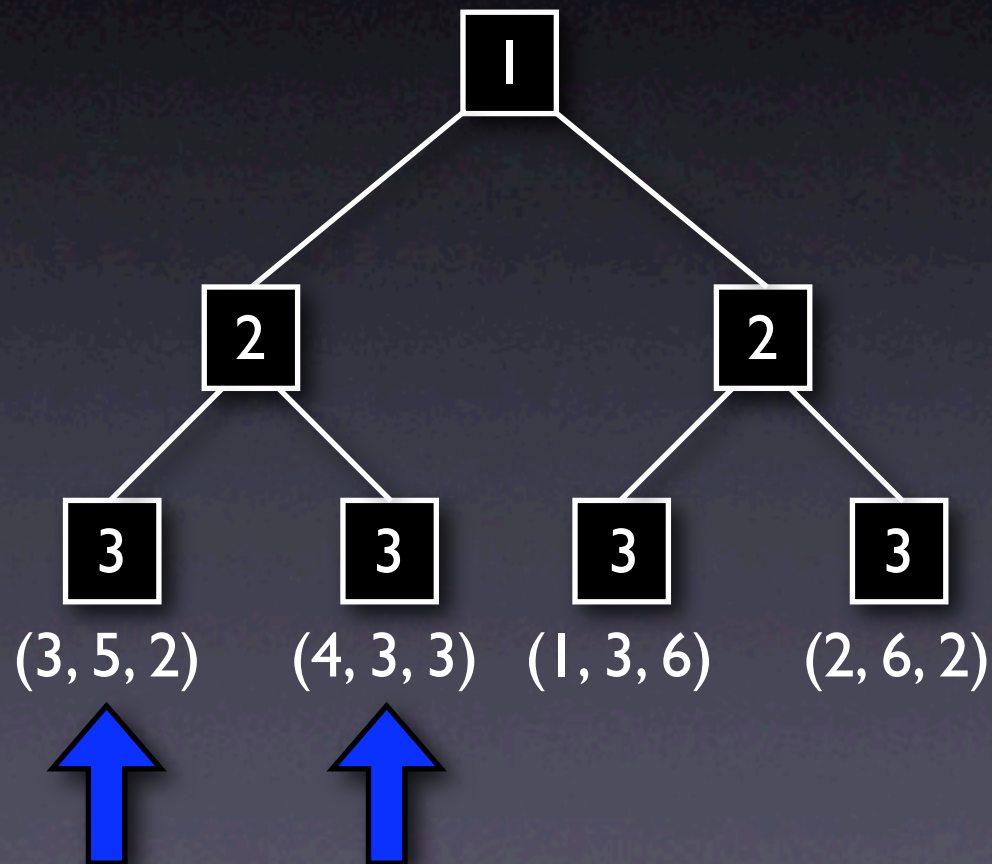
- Generalization of minimax to  $n$  players
  - Luckhardt and Irani, 1986
- Static evaluation returns  $n$ -tuple of scores
  - Each player tries to maximize their own component of the  $n$ -tuple



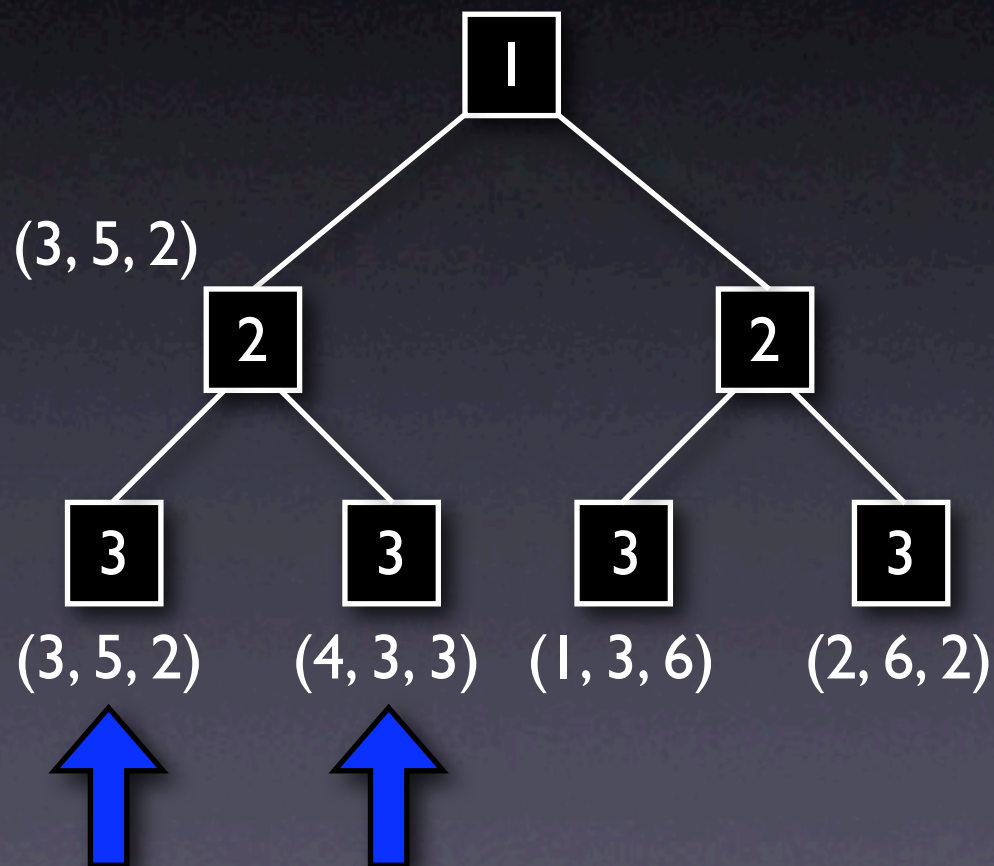
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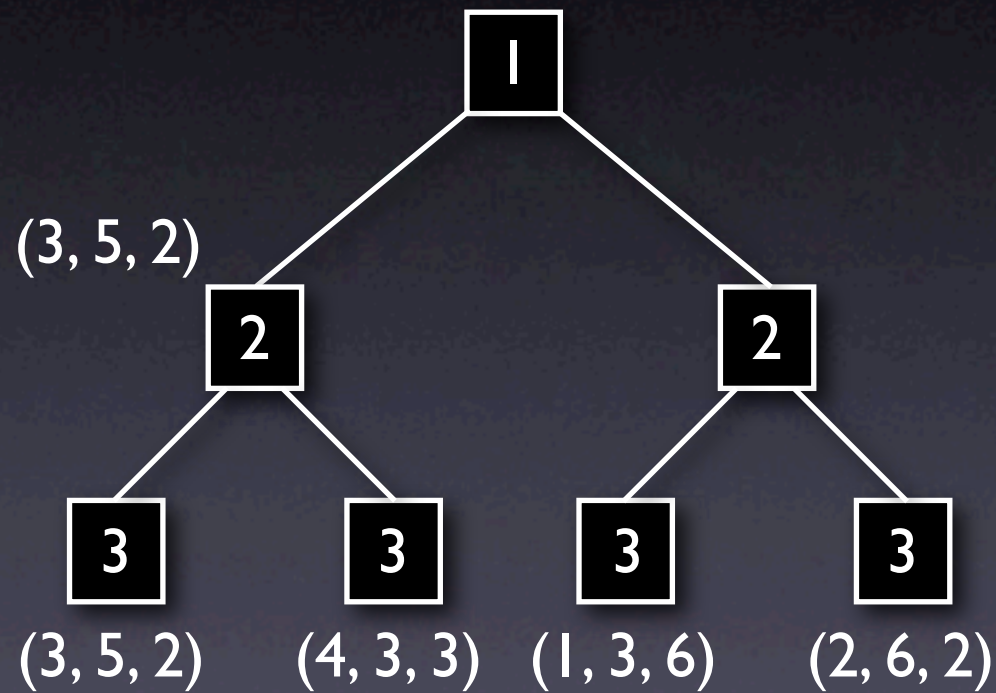


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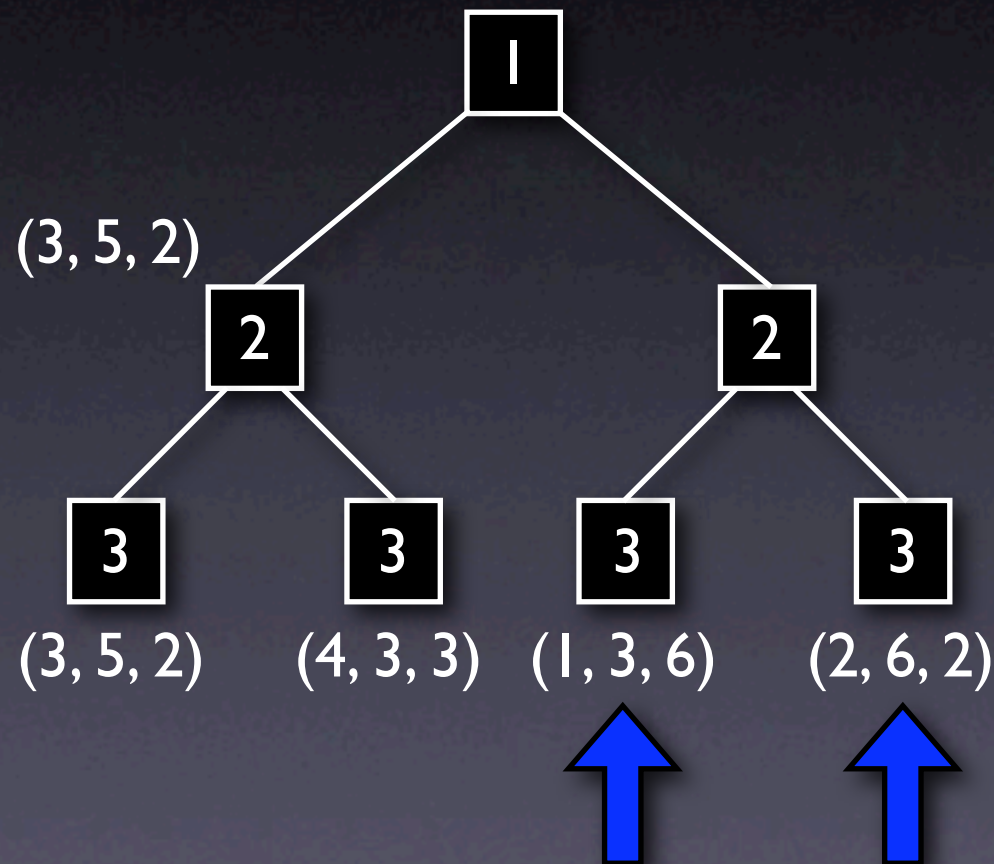




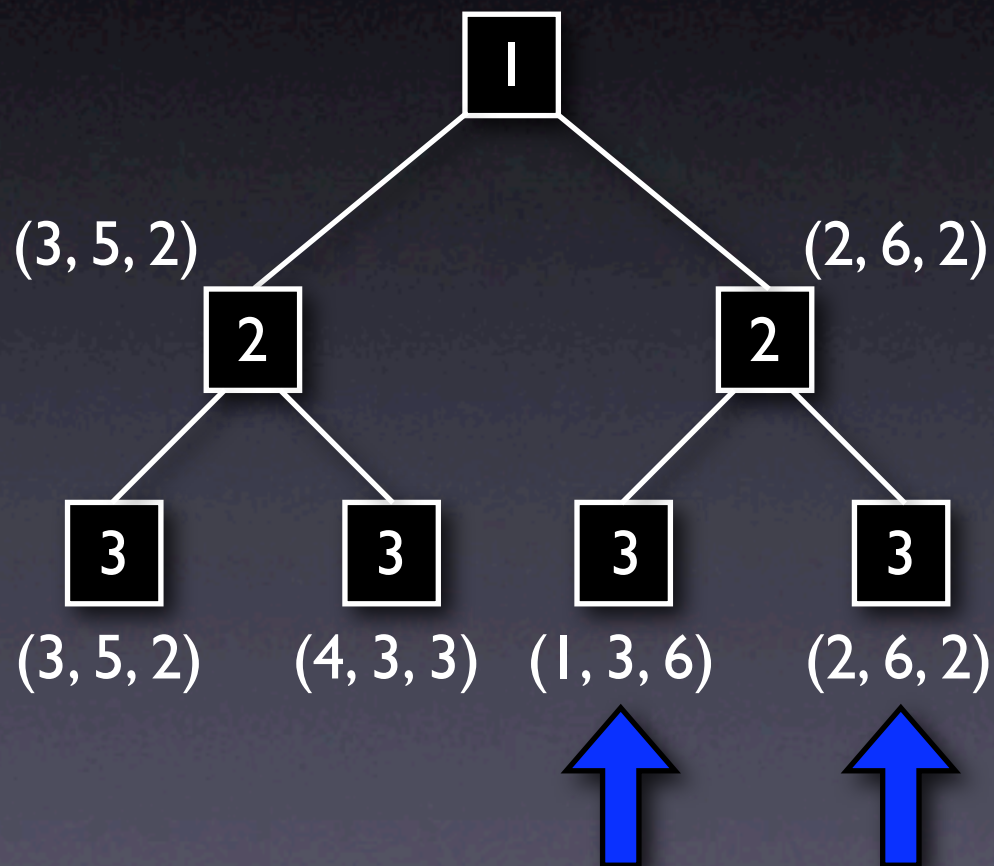
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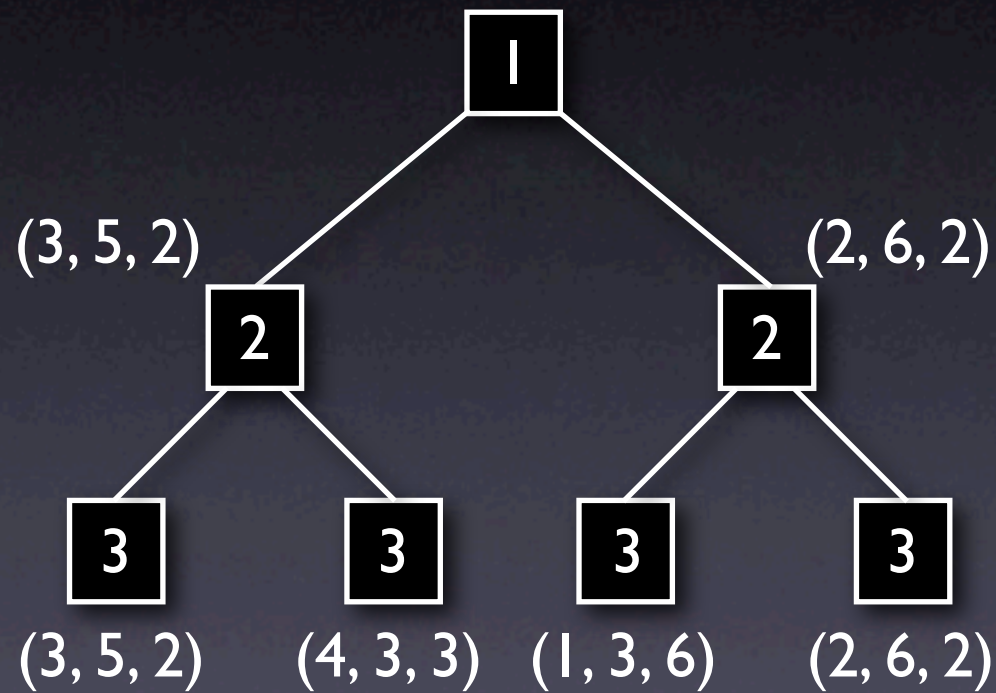


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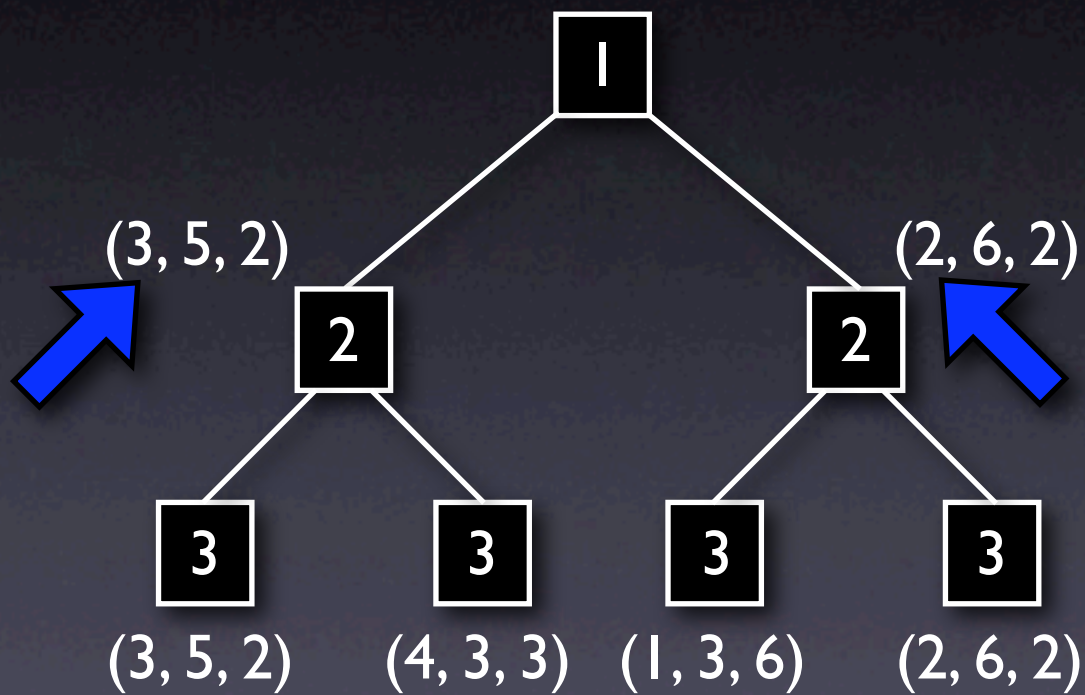




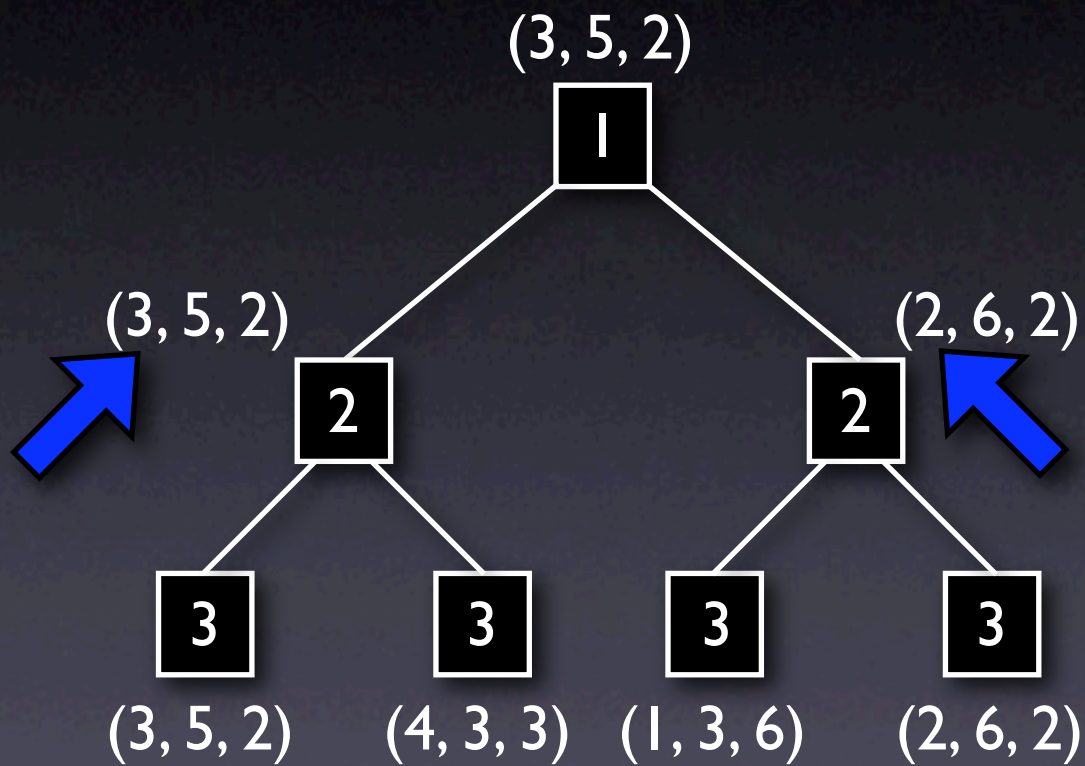
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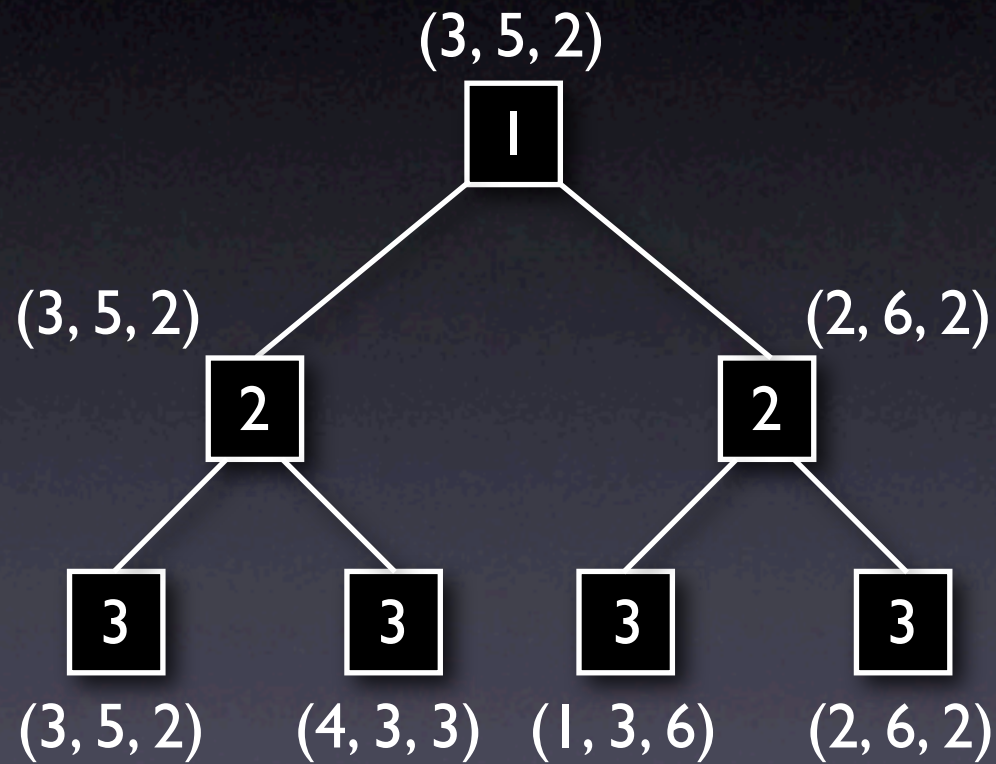


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# Outline

- Max<sup>n</sup> Decision Rule
- Max<sup>n</sup> Pruning Techniques
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

# Previous Max<sup>n</sup> Pruning



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- Shallow Pruning (Korf, 1991)
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- Are not always effective and/or applicable
  - Effectiveness depends on *both* node ordering and static evaluation function

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- Assume at least:
  - Lower bound on each score (0)
  - Upper bound on sum of all scores (*maxsum*)
- If the sum of scores always equals *maxsum*, the game is *constant-sum*



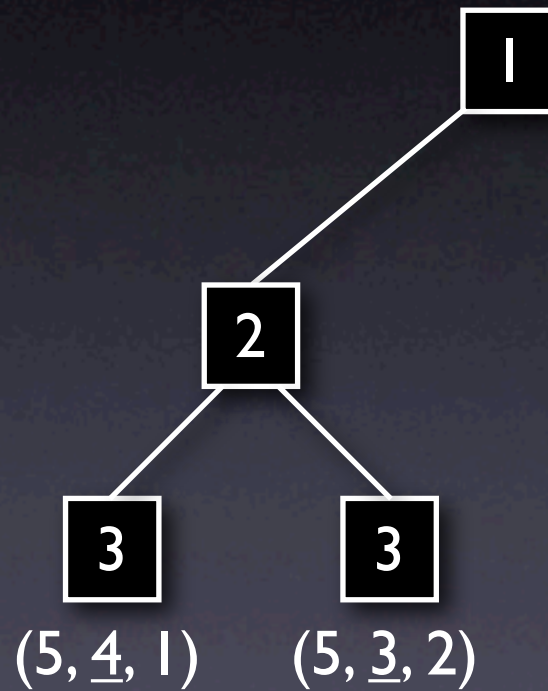
# Shallow Pruning

*maxsum* = 10



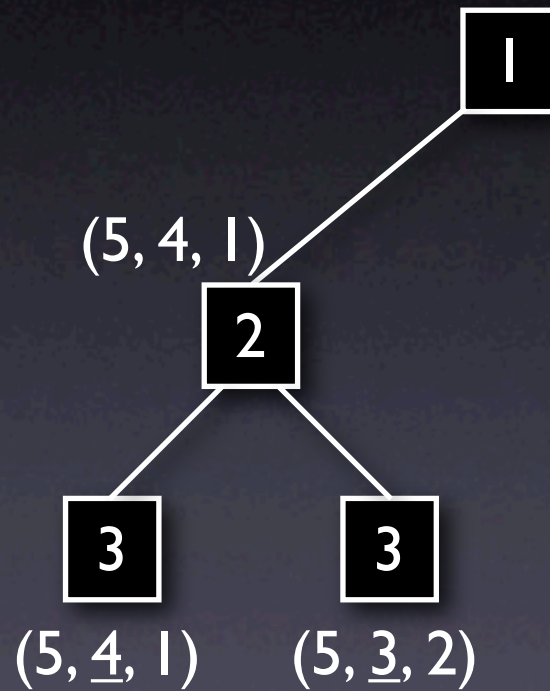
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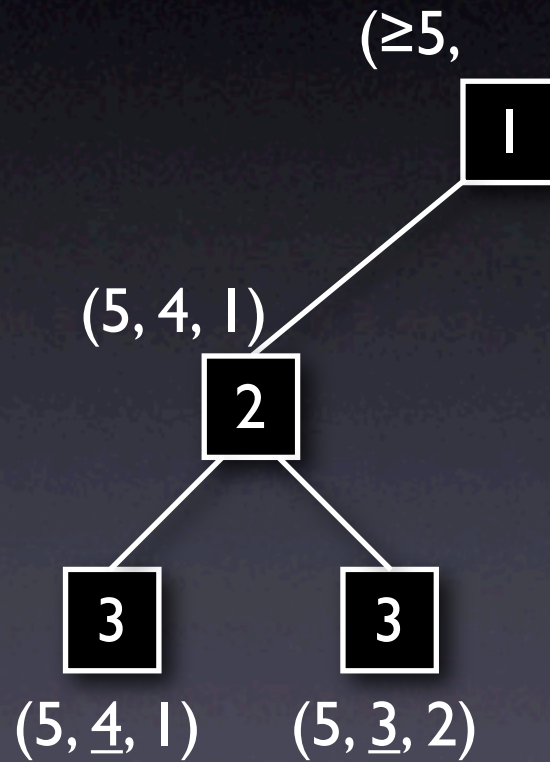
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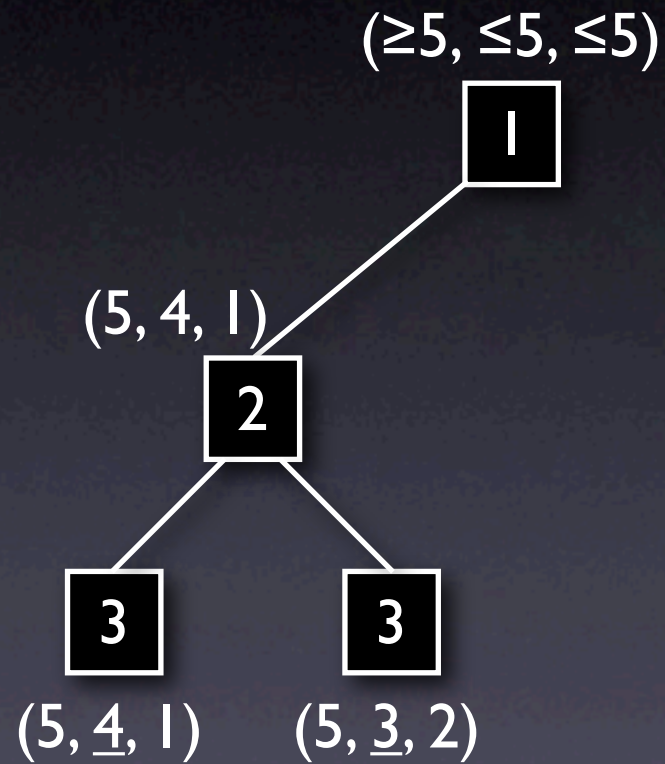
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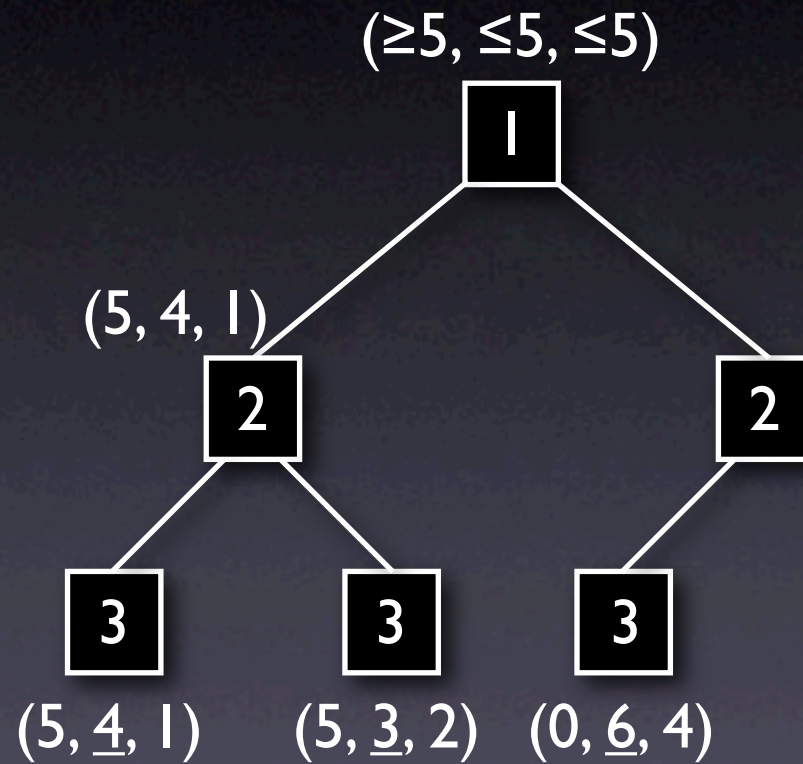
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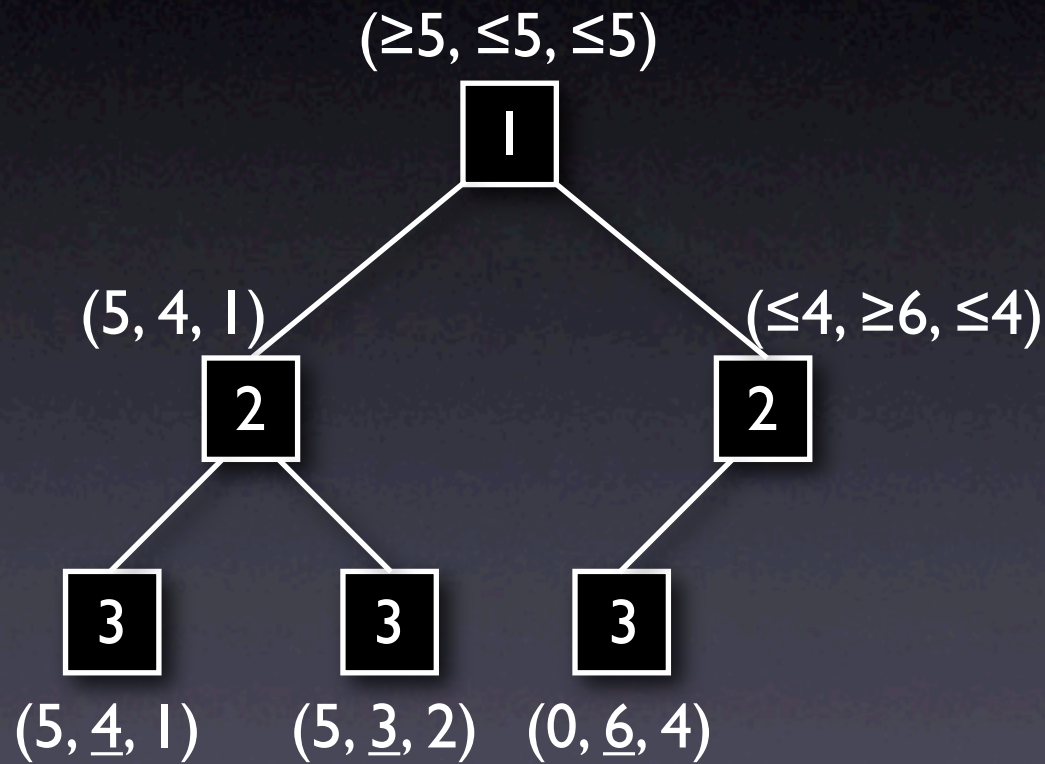
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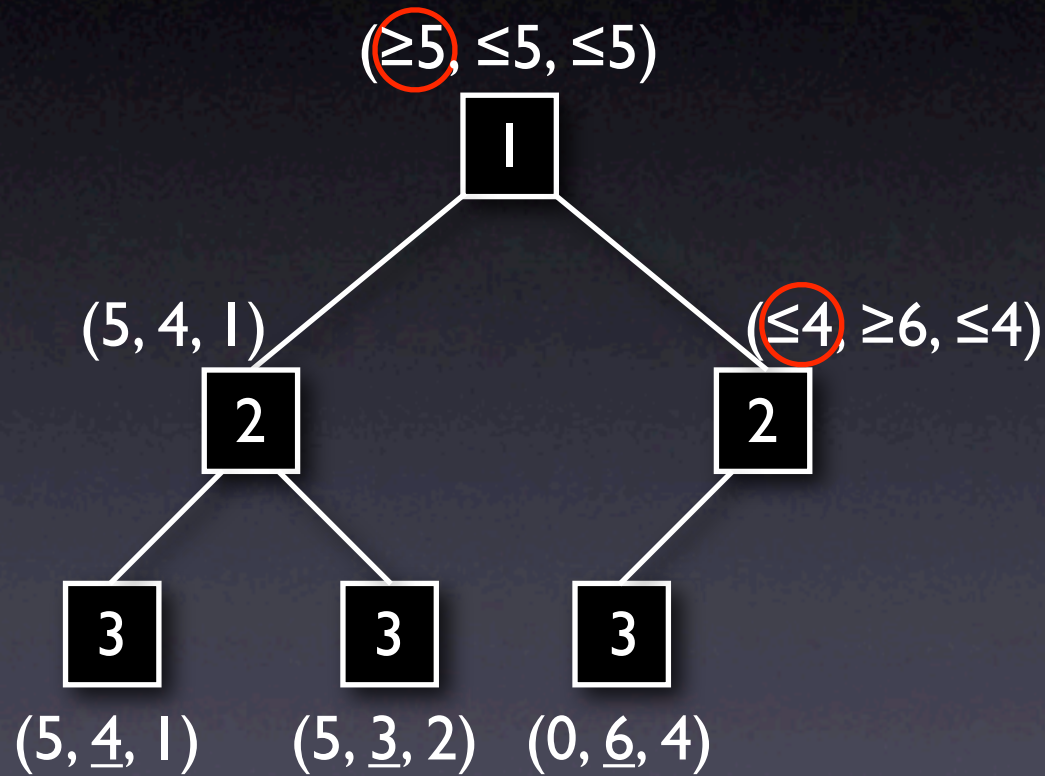
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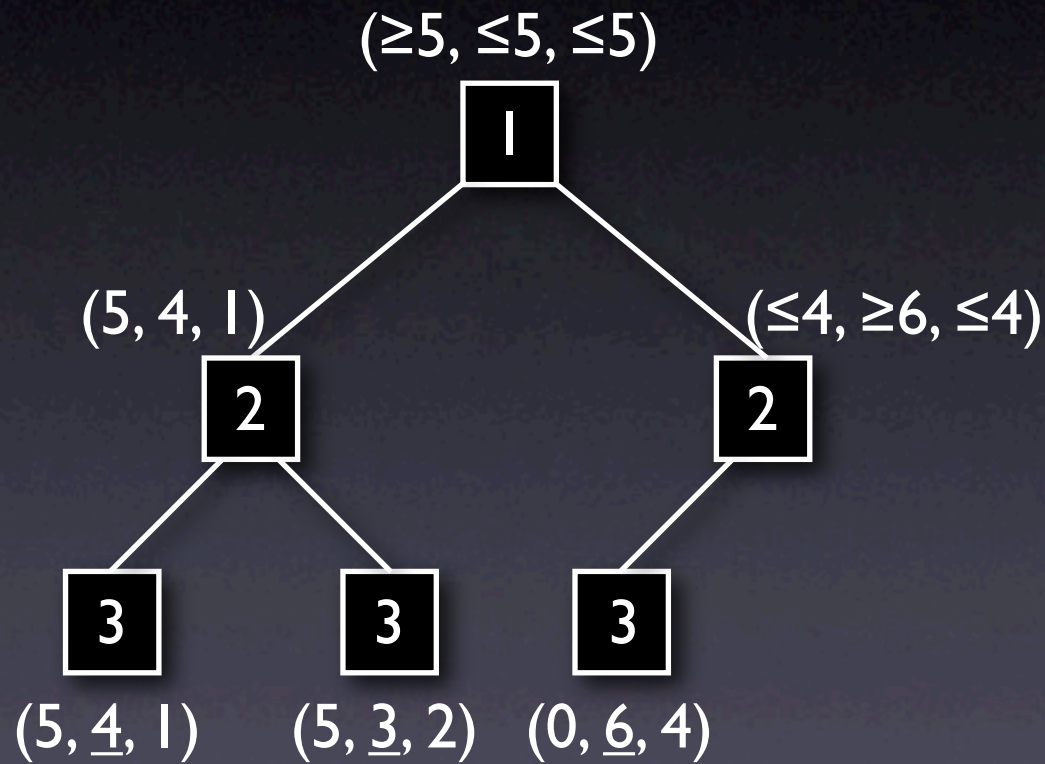
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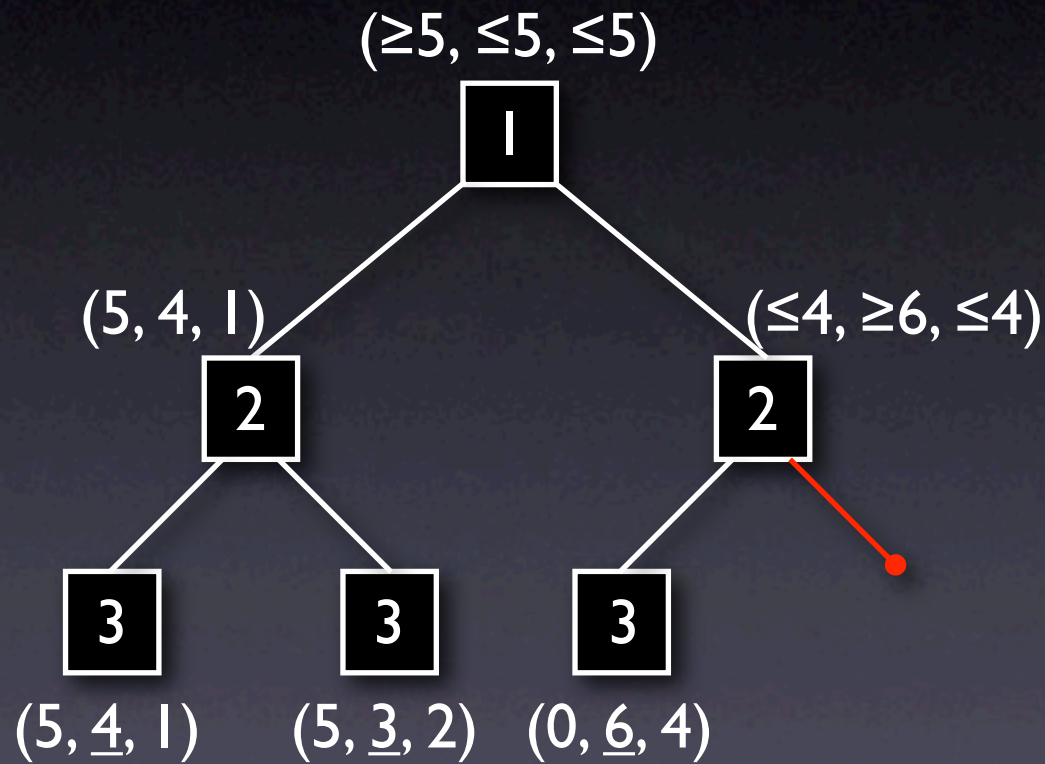
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- Dependent on properties of evaluation function
  - For some games, natural evaluation functions allow no pruning

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- Not directly valid in multi-player games

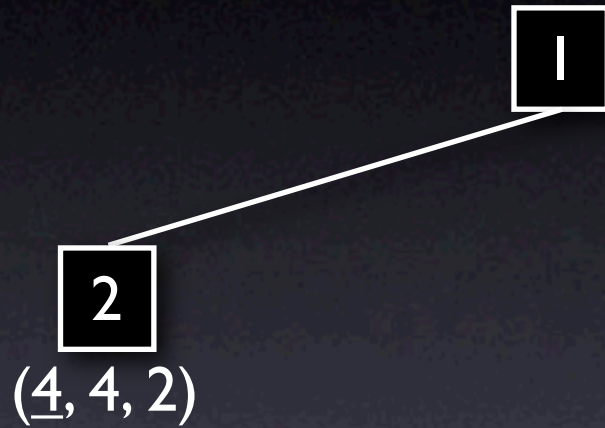
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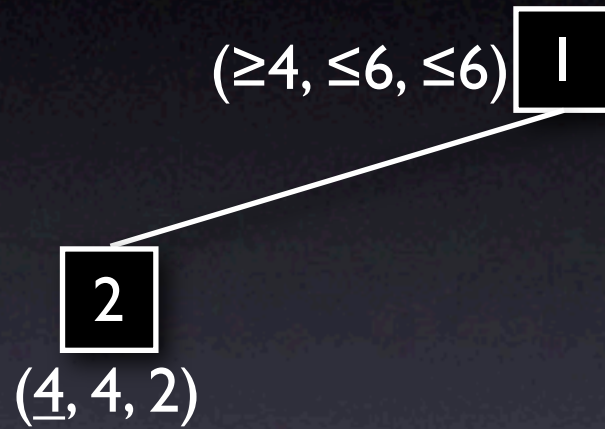
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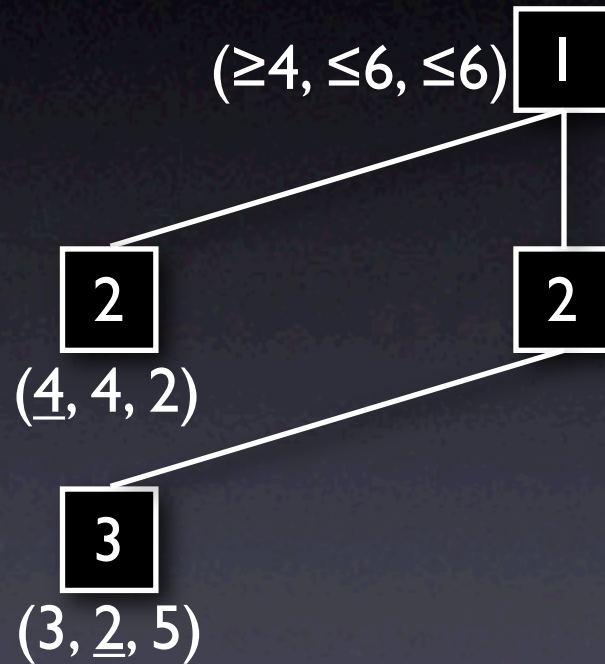
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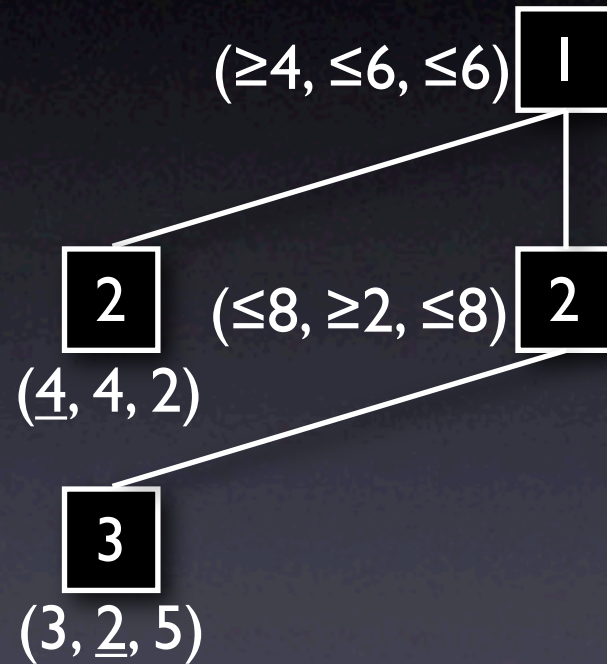
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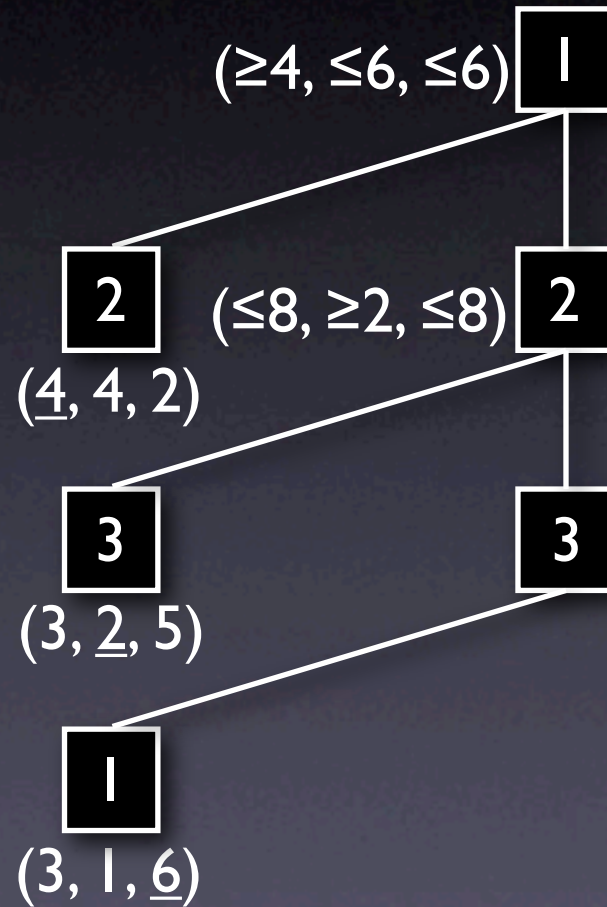
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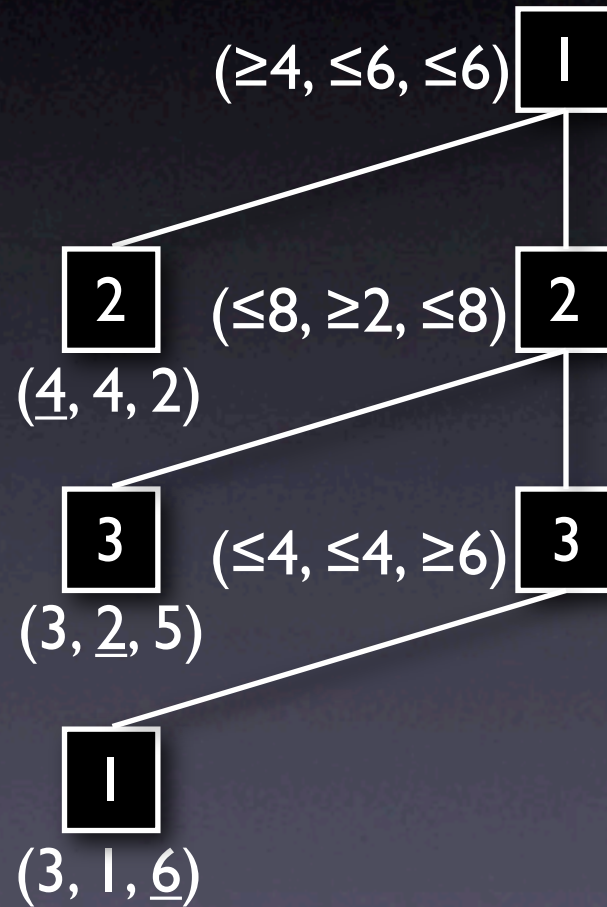
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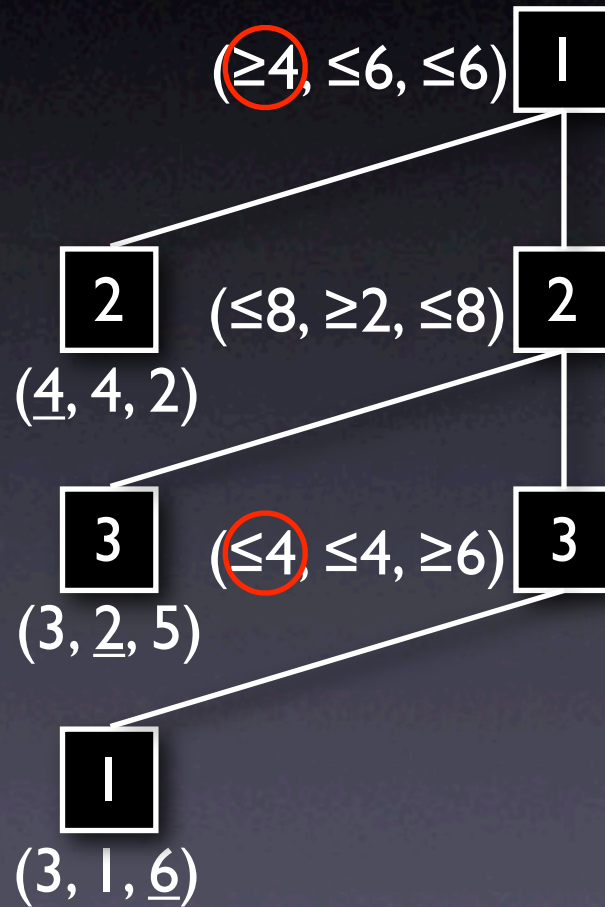
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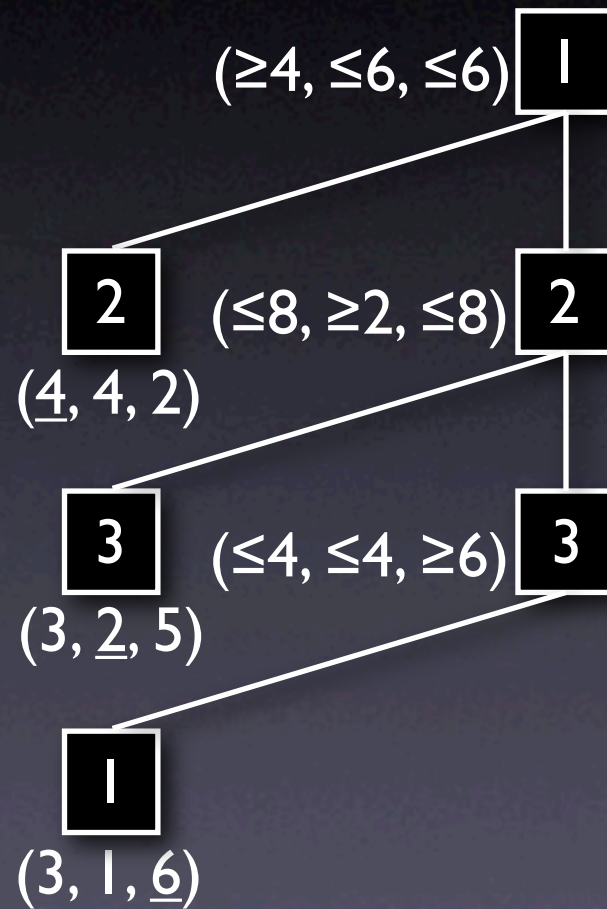
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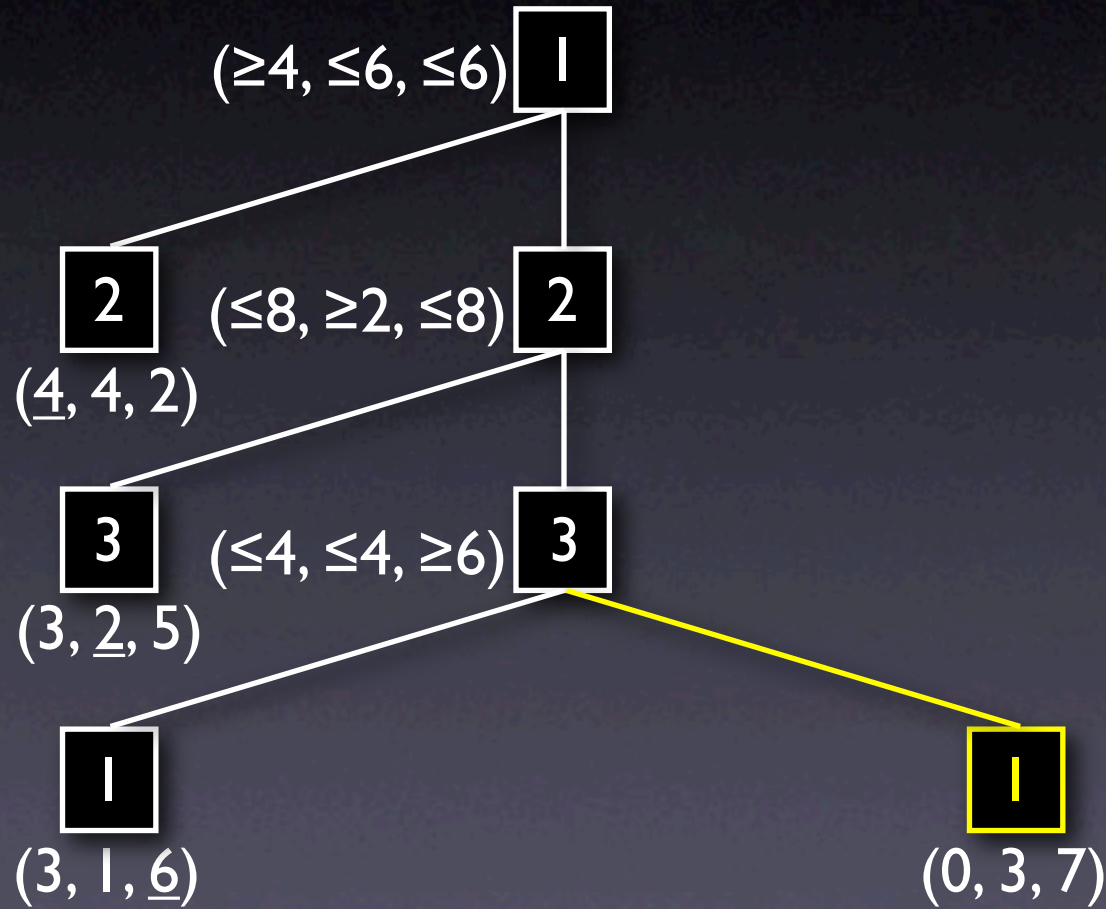
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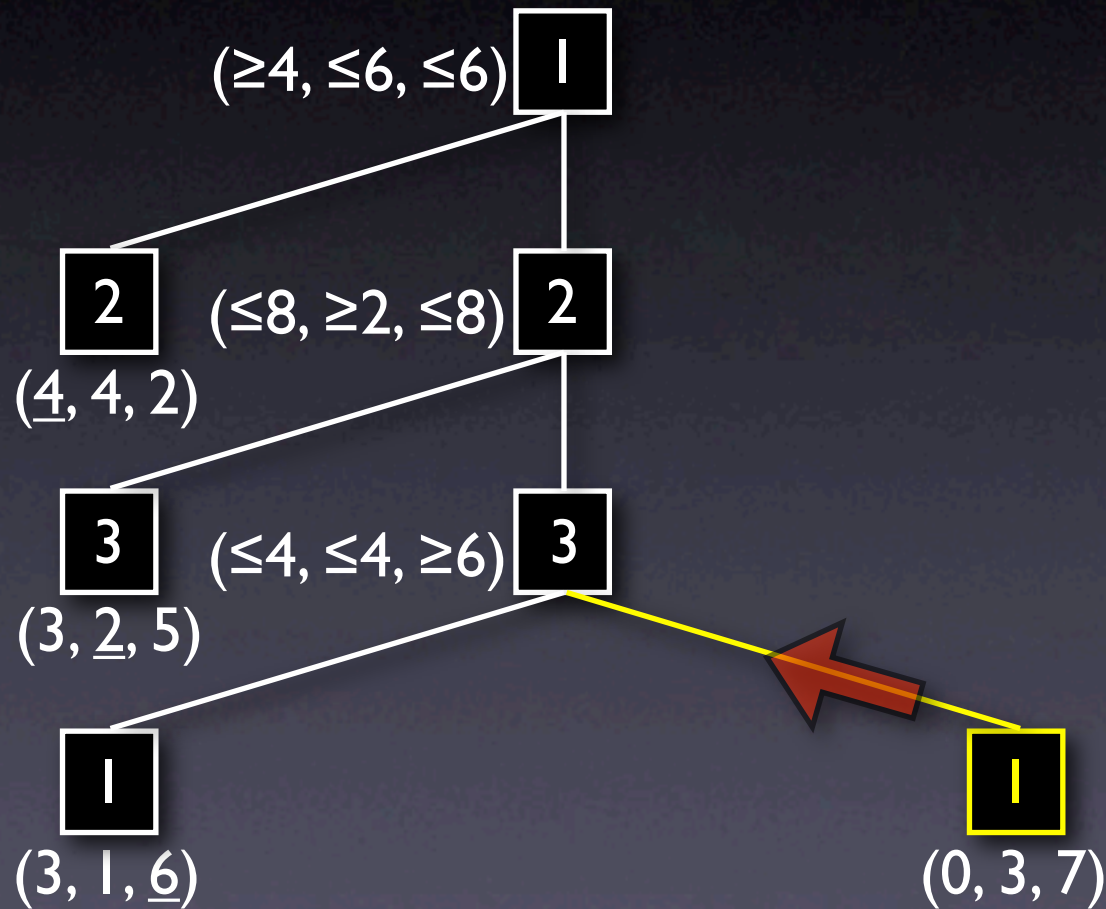
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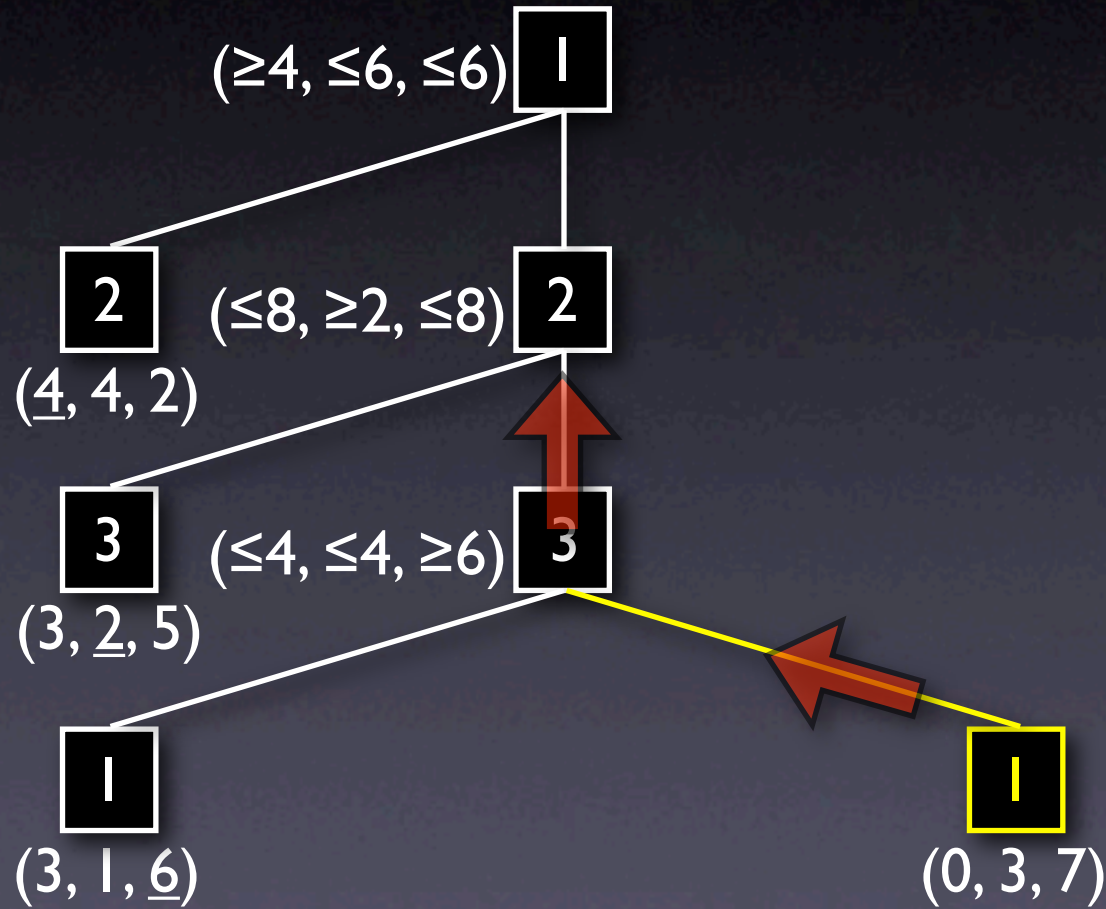
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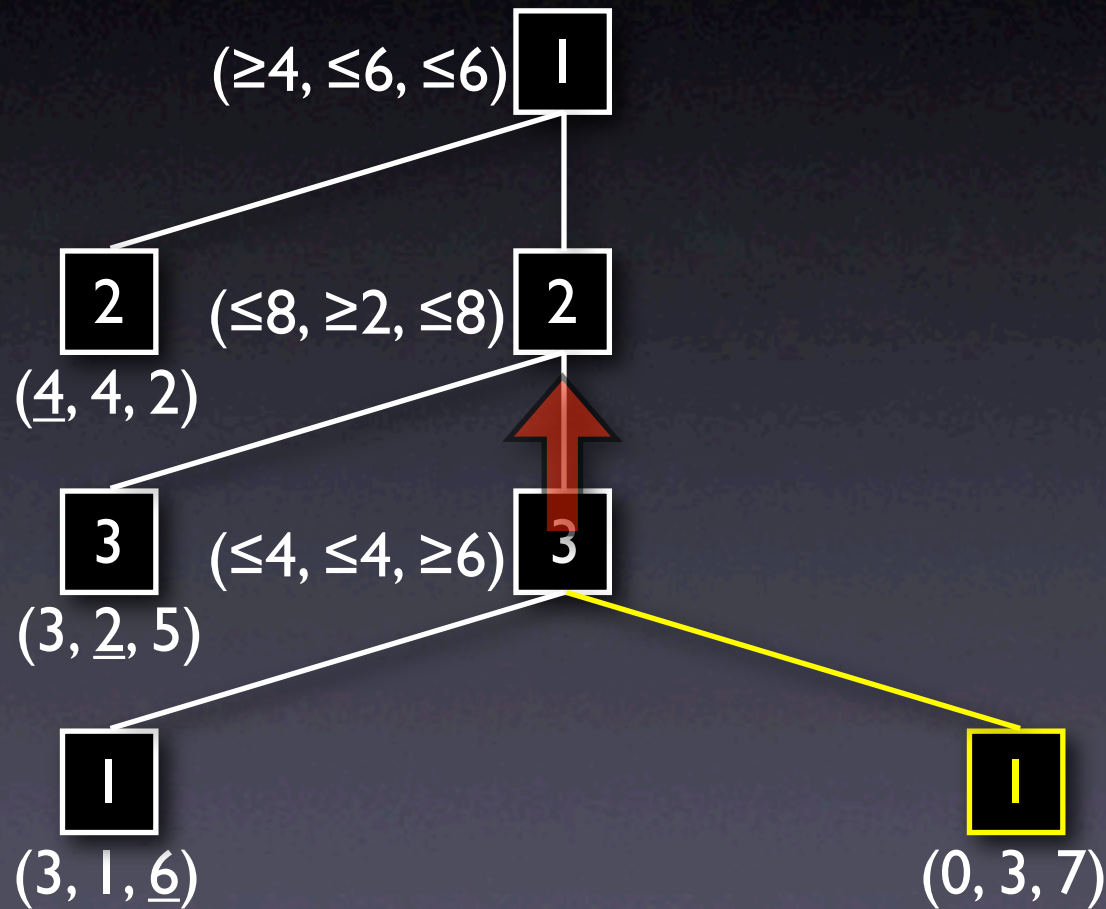
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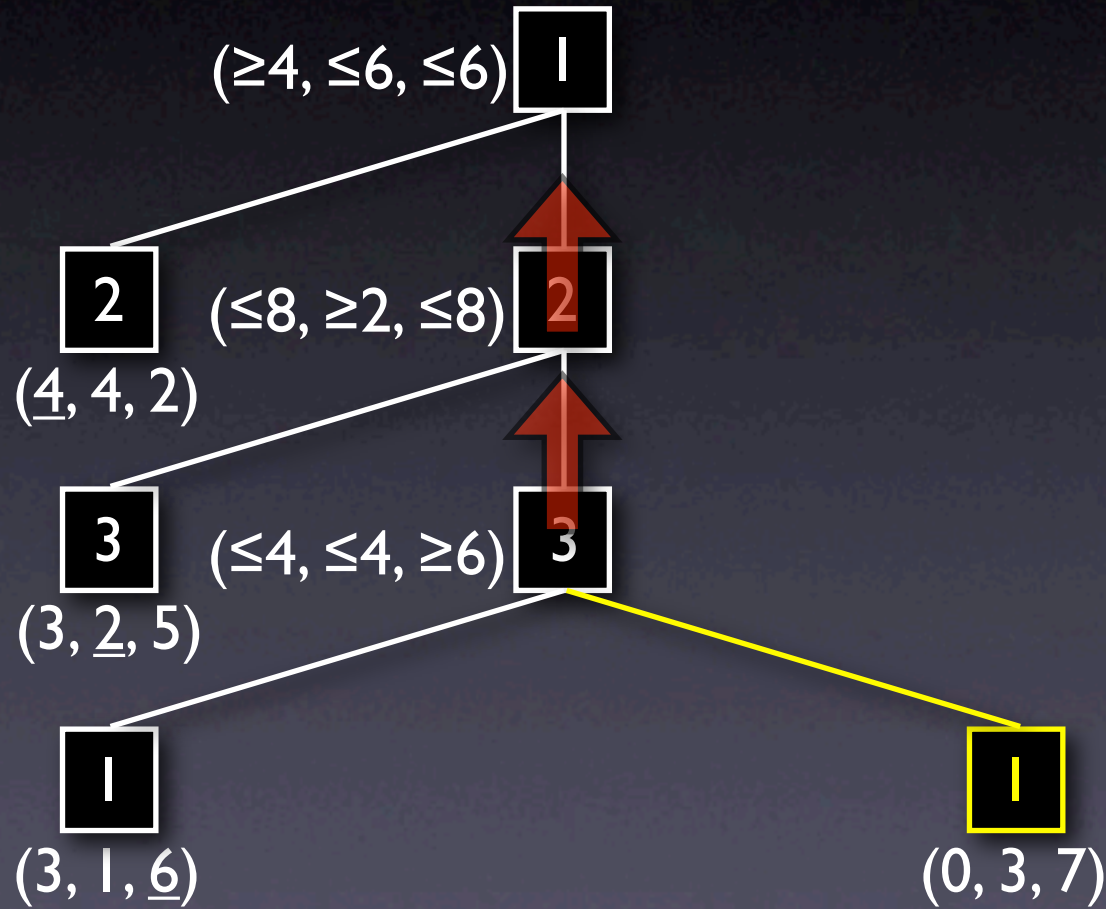
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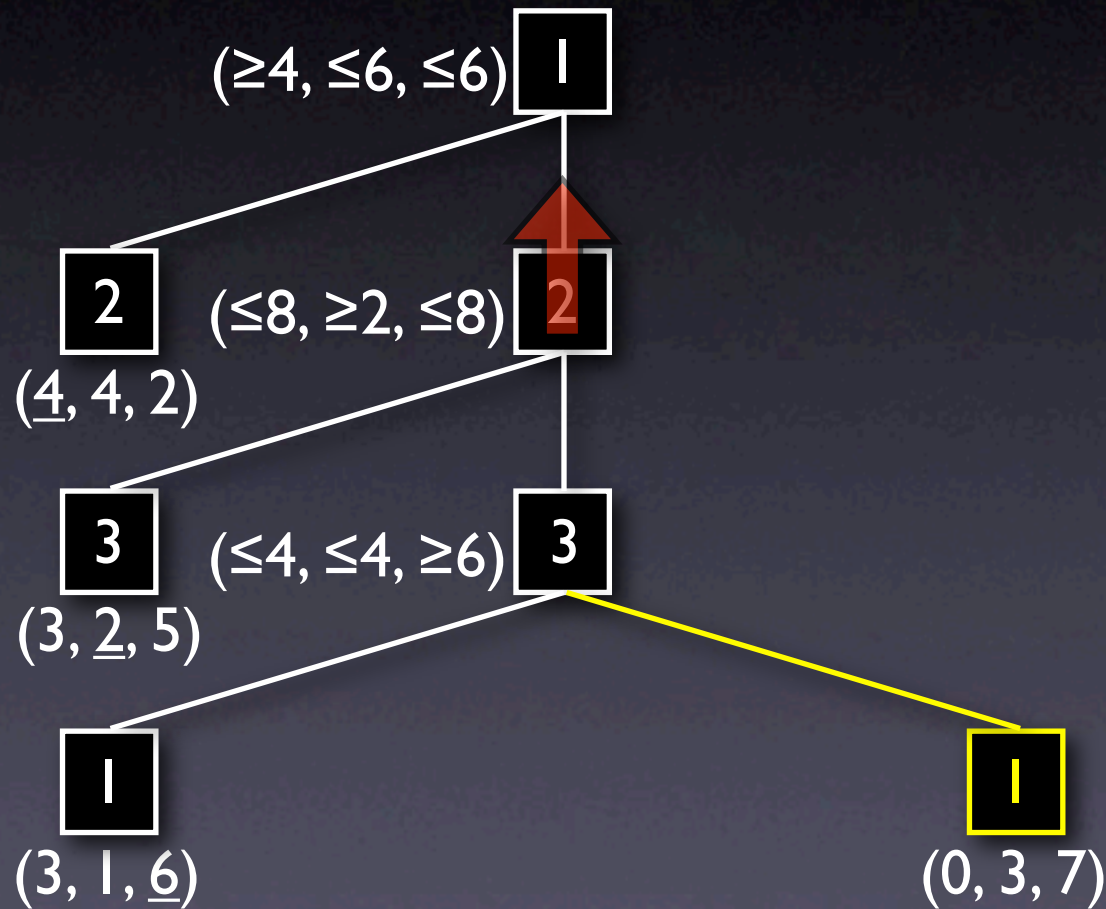
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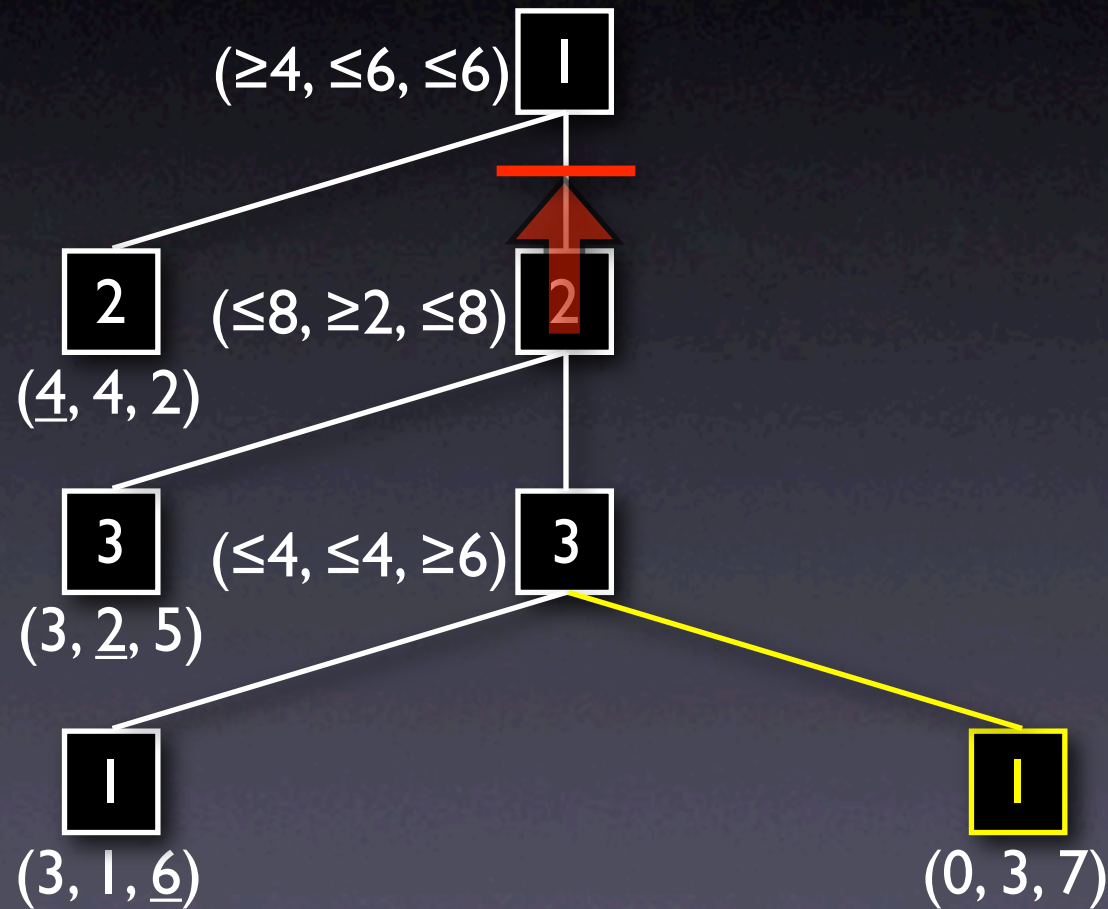
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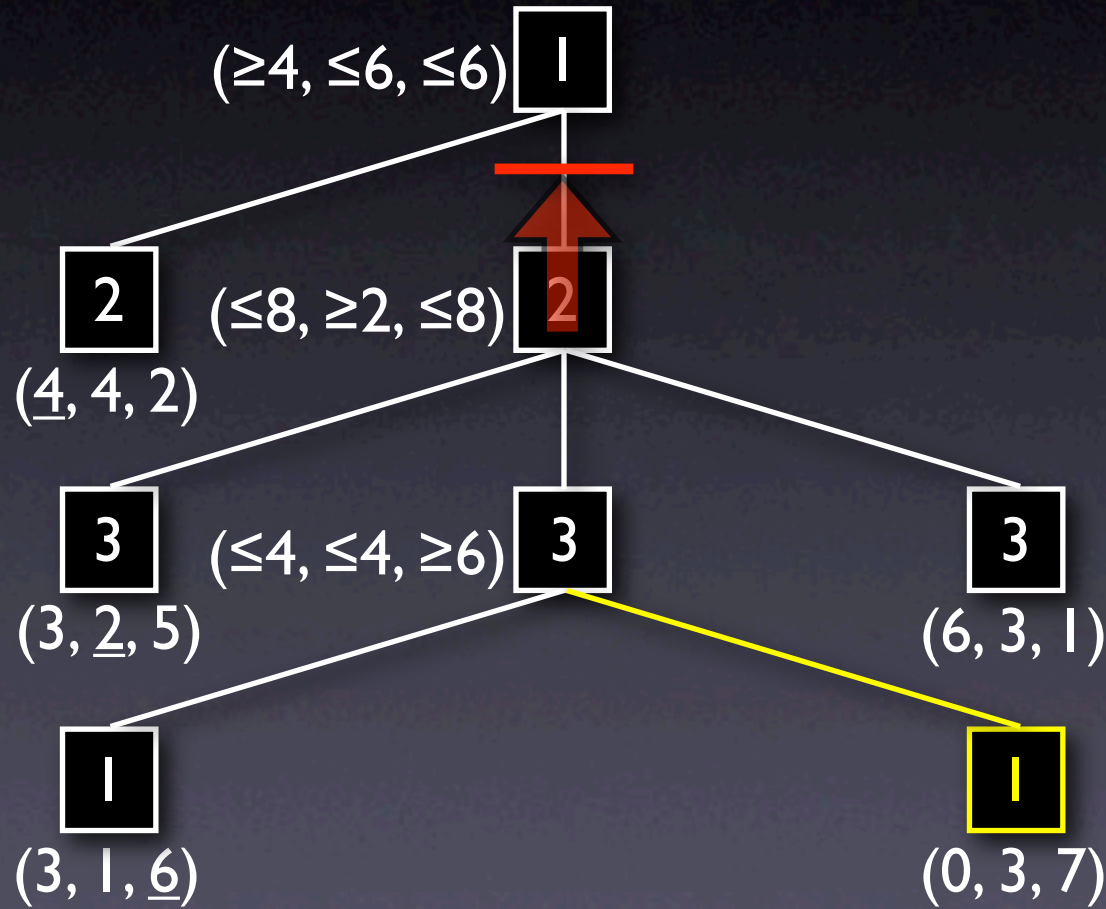
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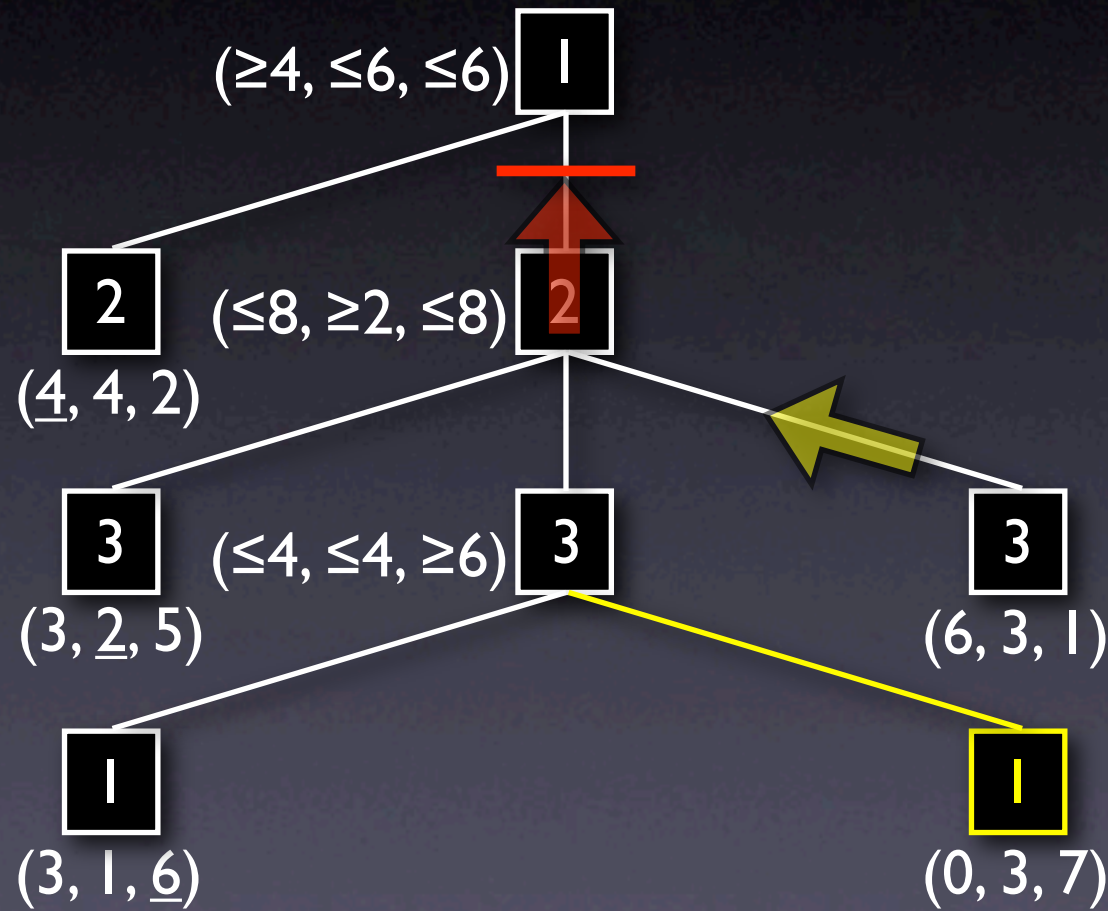
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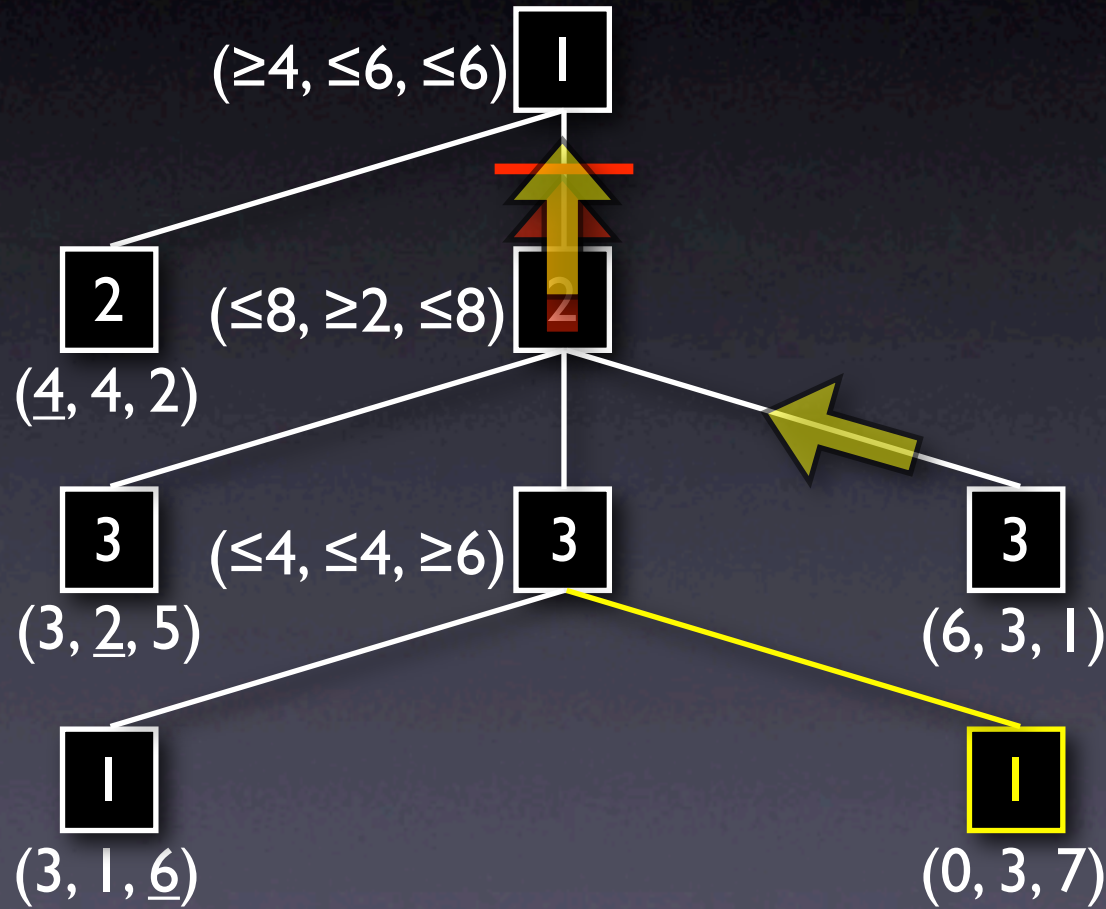
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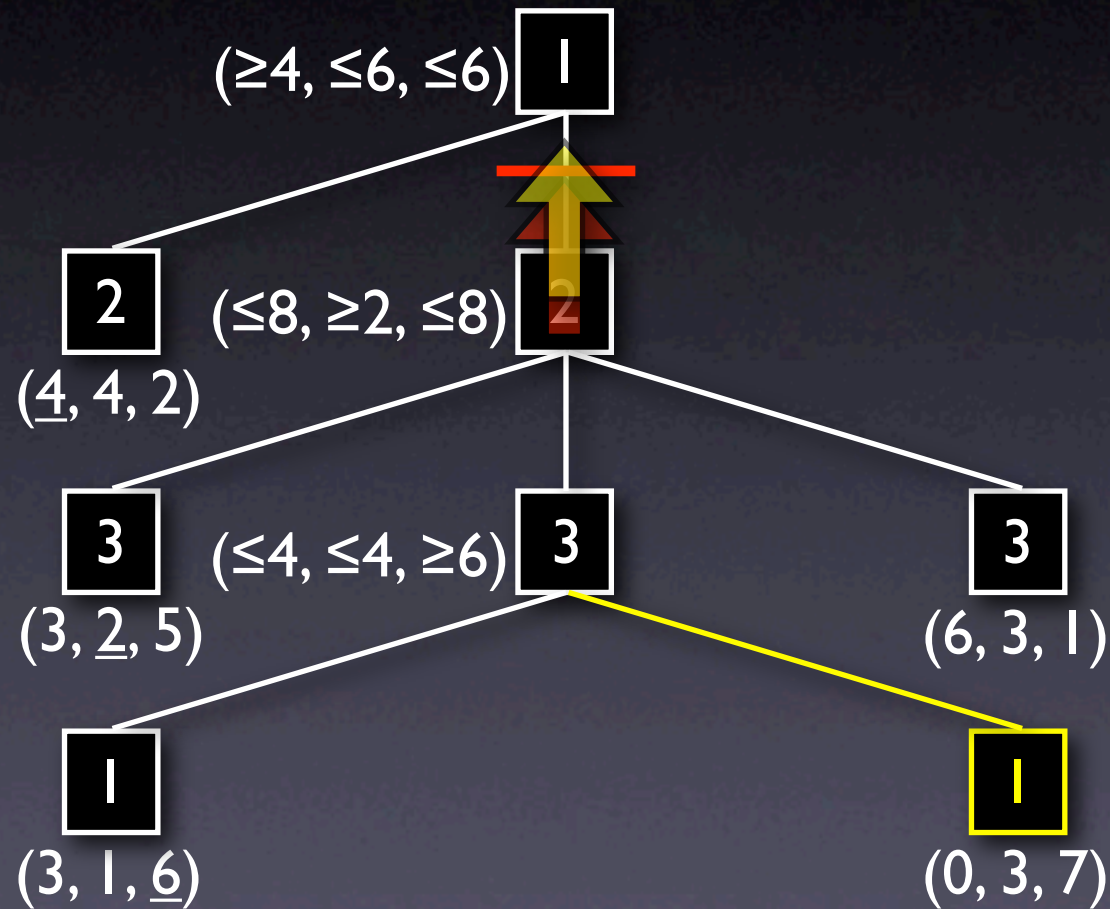
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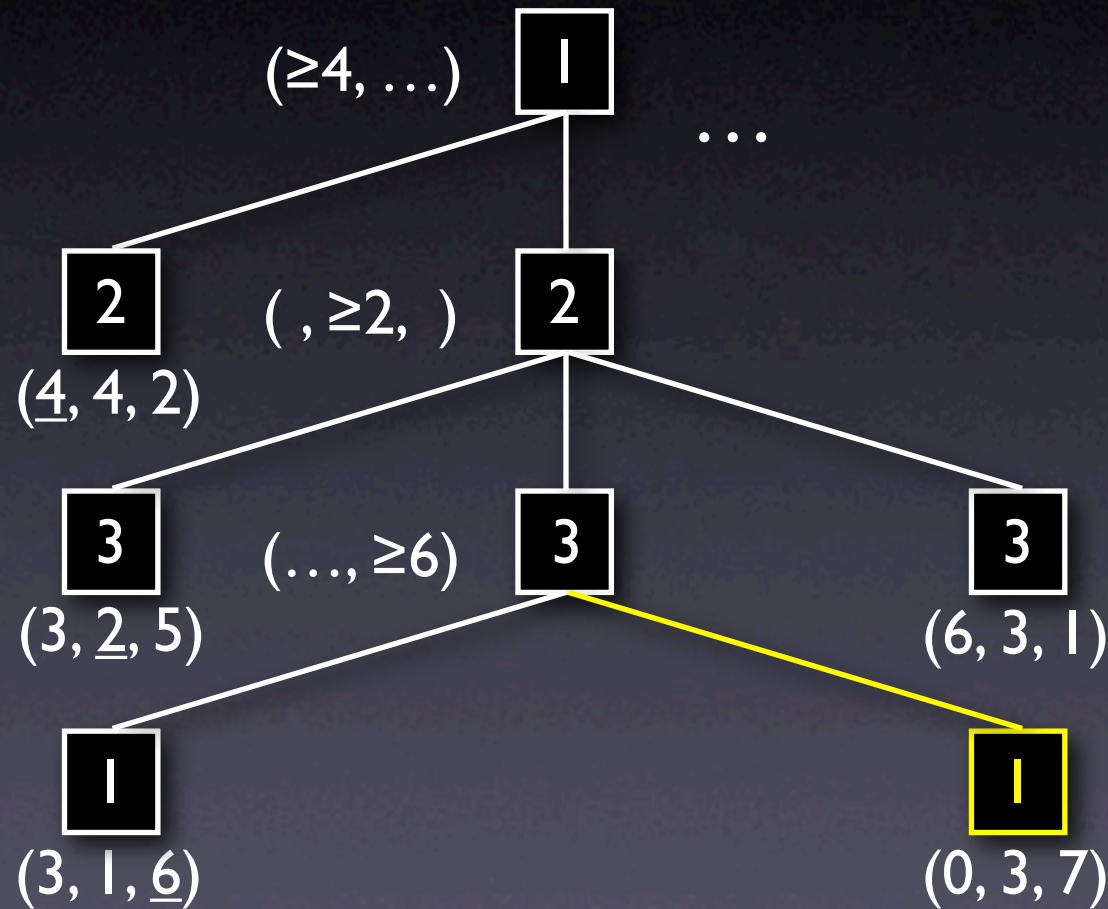
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- The  $\max^n$  value of the last child cannot be the  $\max^n$  value of the tree
- It can still affect the  $\max^n$  value of the tree (Korf, 1991)
- Is there a valid way to do this pruning?

# Last-Branch Pruning

## (Part I)

$maxsum = 10$

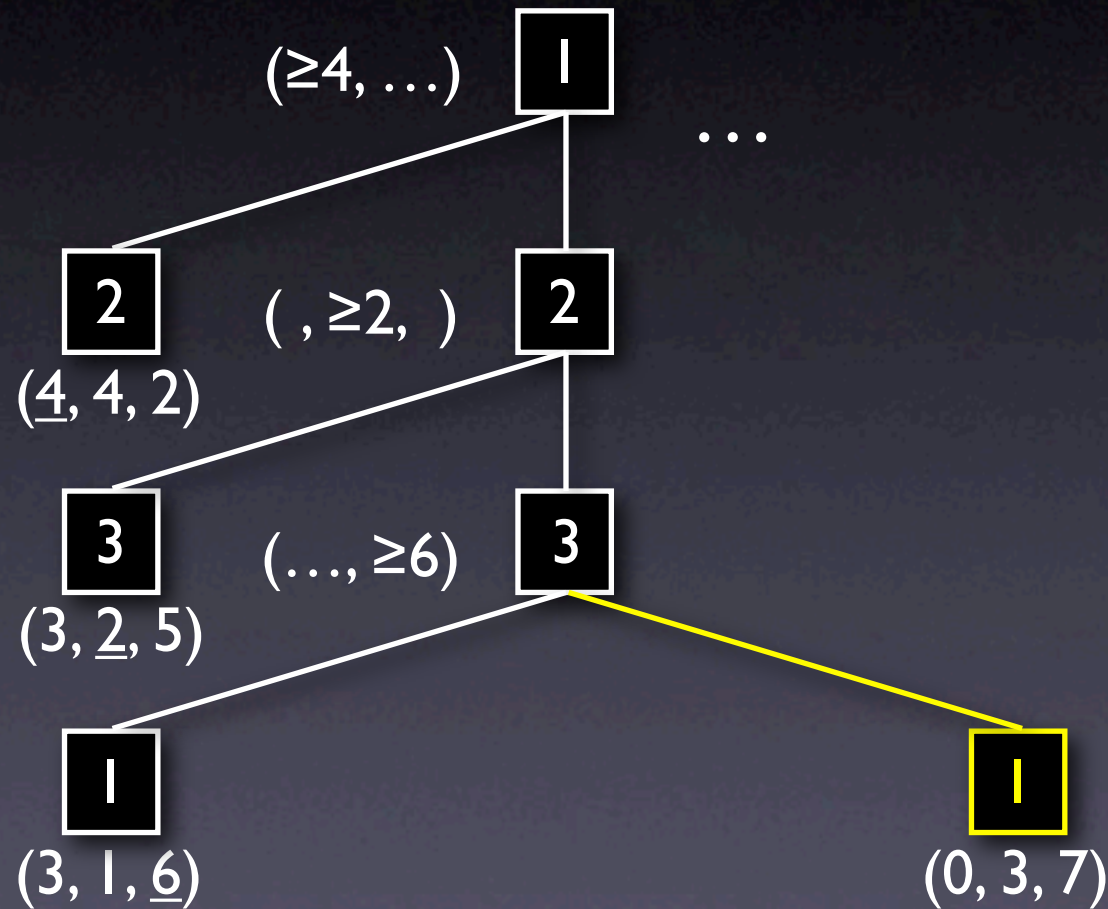




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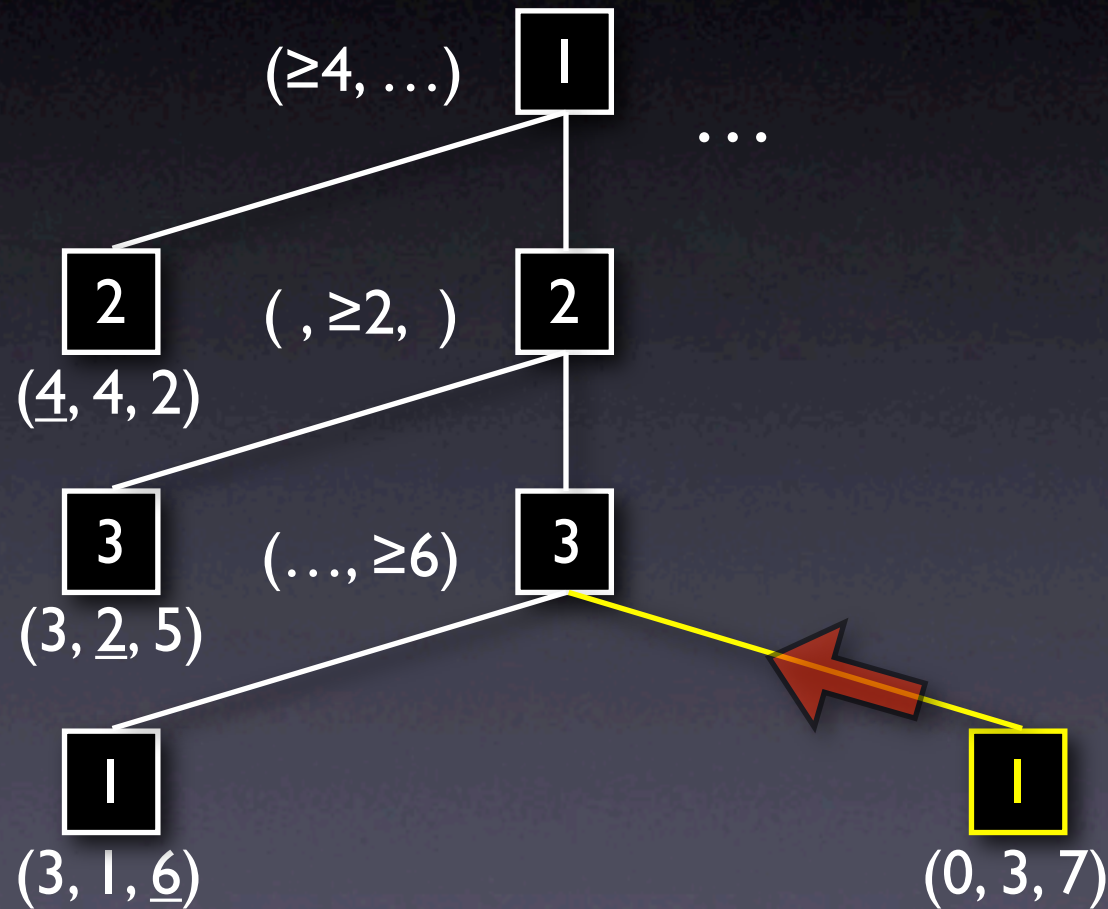
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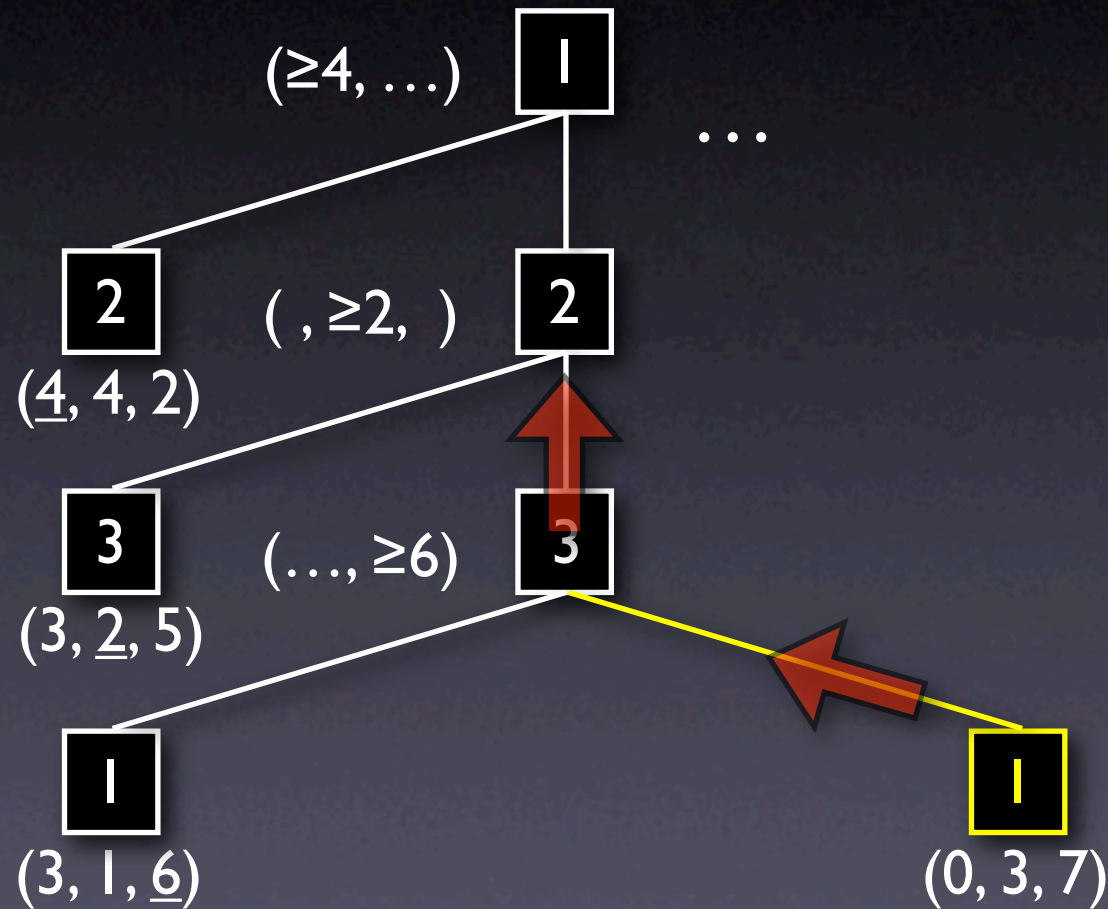
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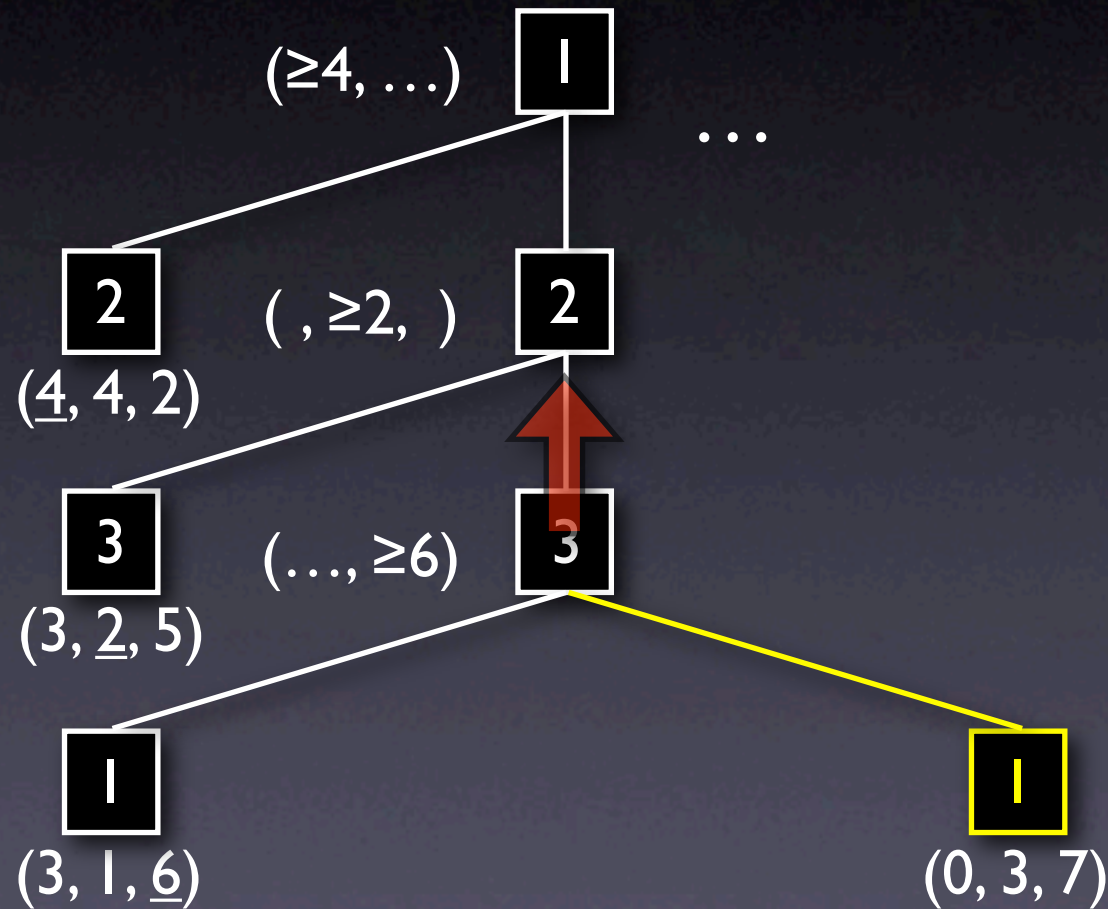
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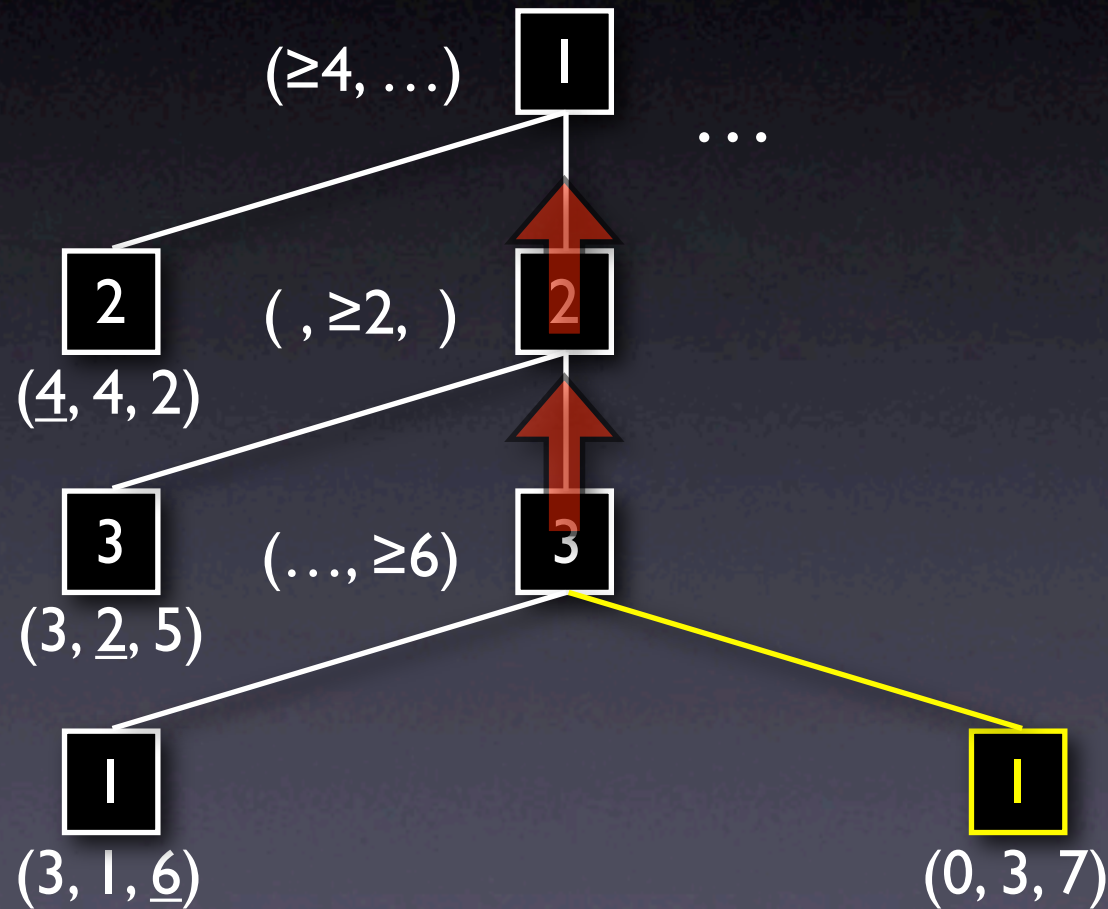
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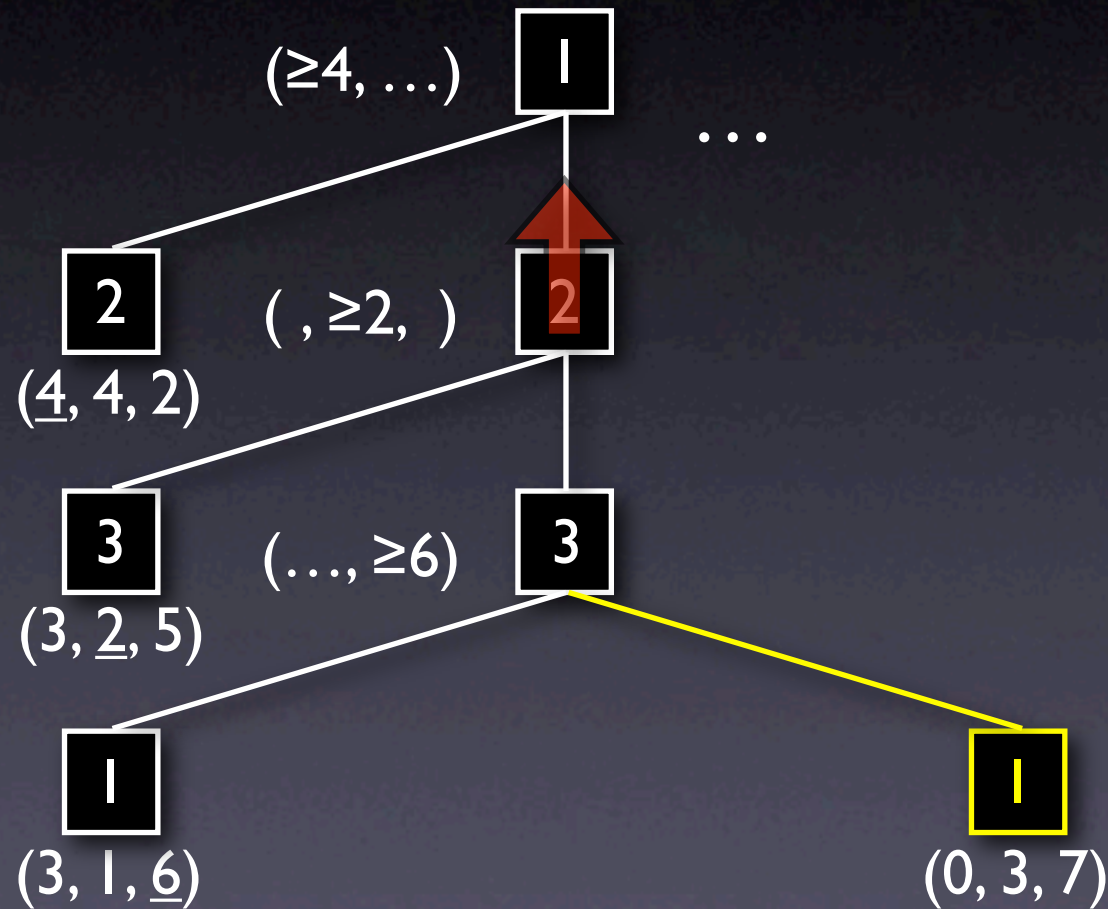
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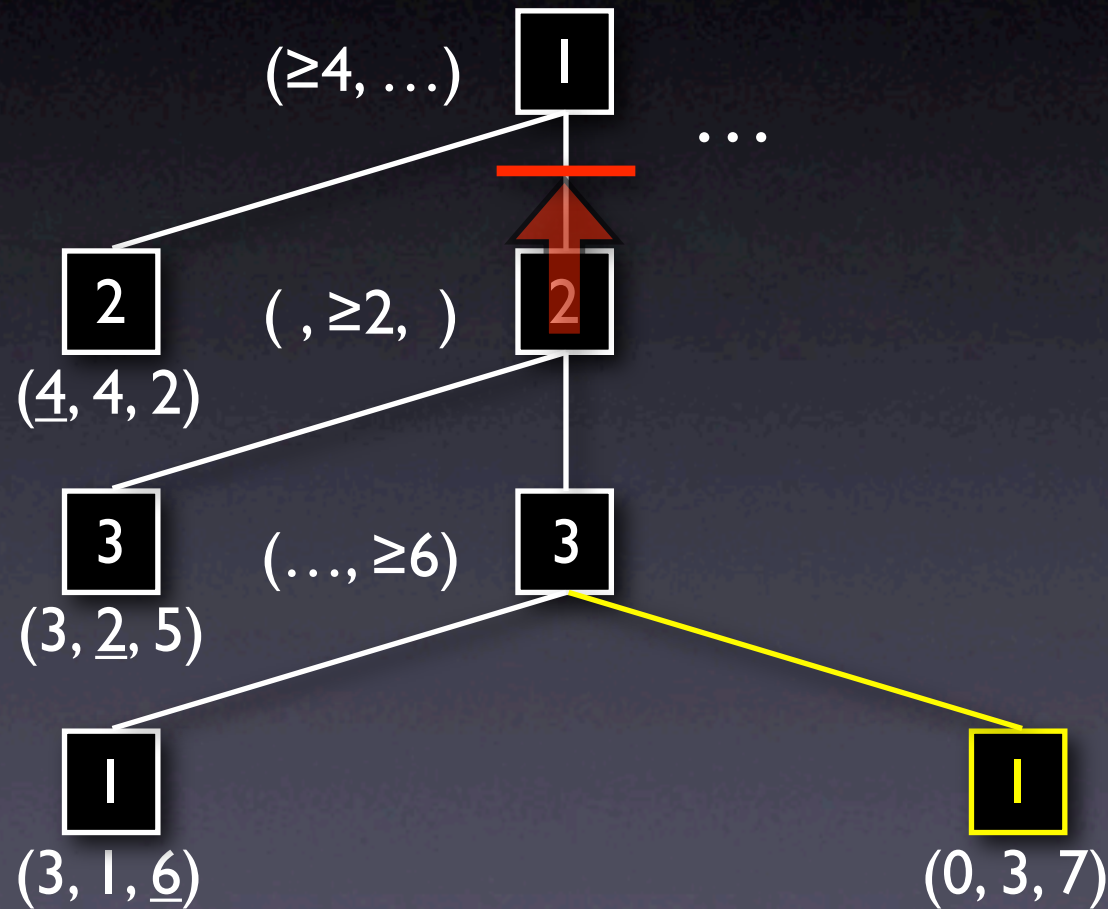




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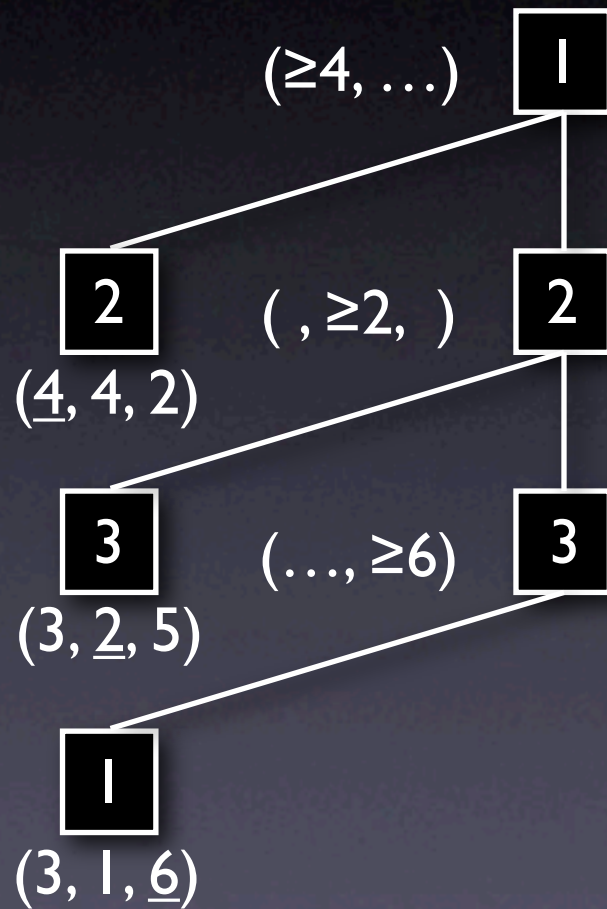
- We can now deep prune when:
  - Scores sum to *maxsum* or greater
  - Second player on their last branch
- Can we still do better?



# Last-Branch Pruning

## (Part 2)

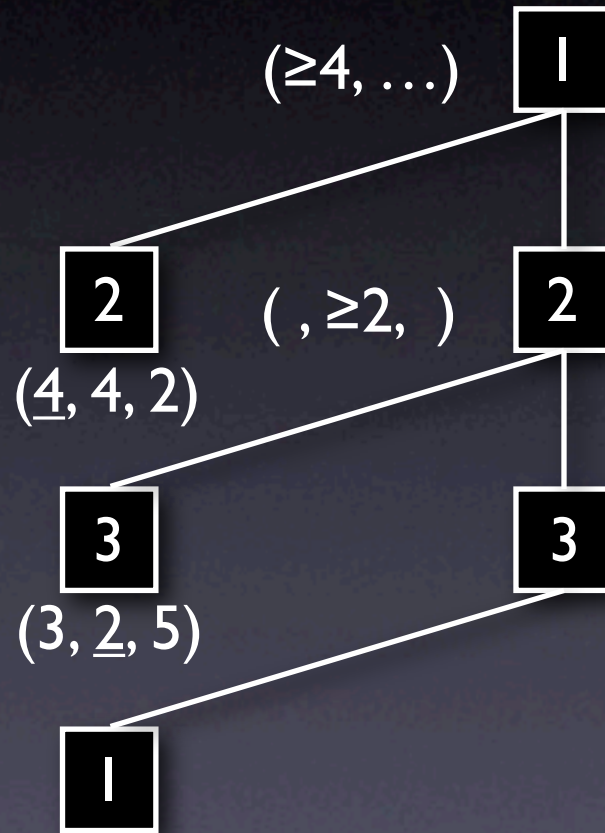
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(Part 2)

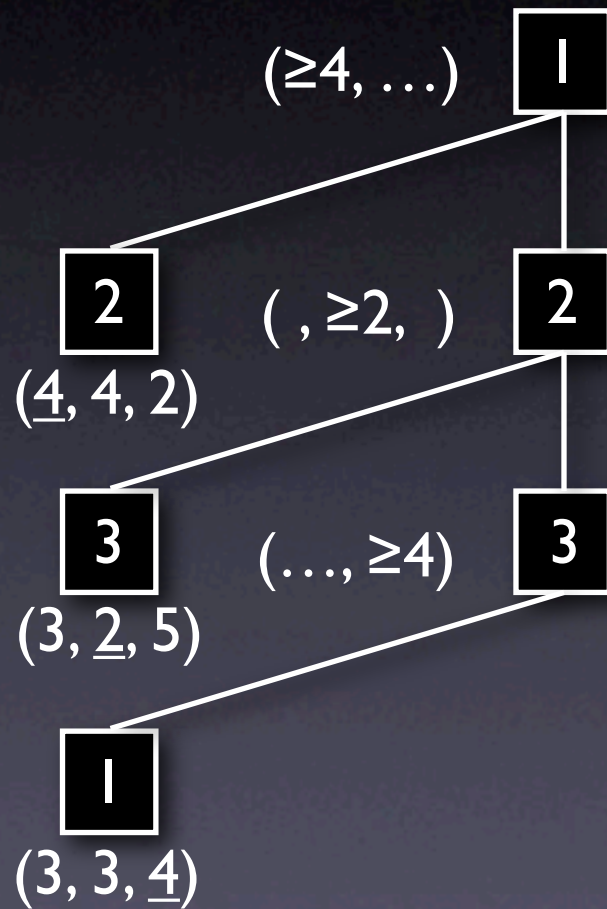
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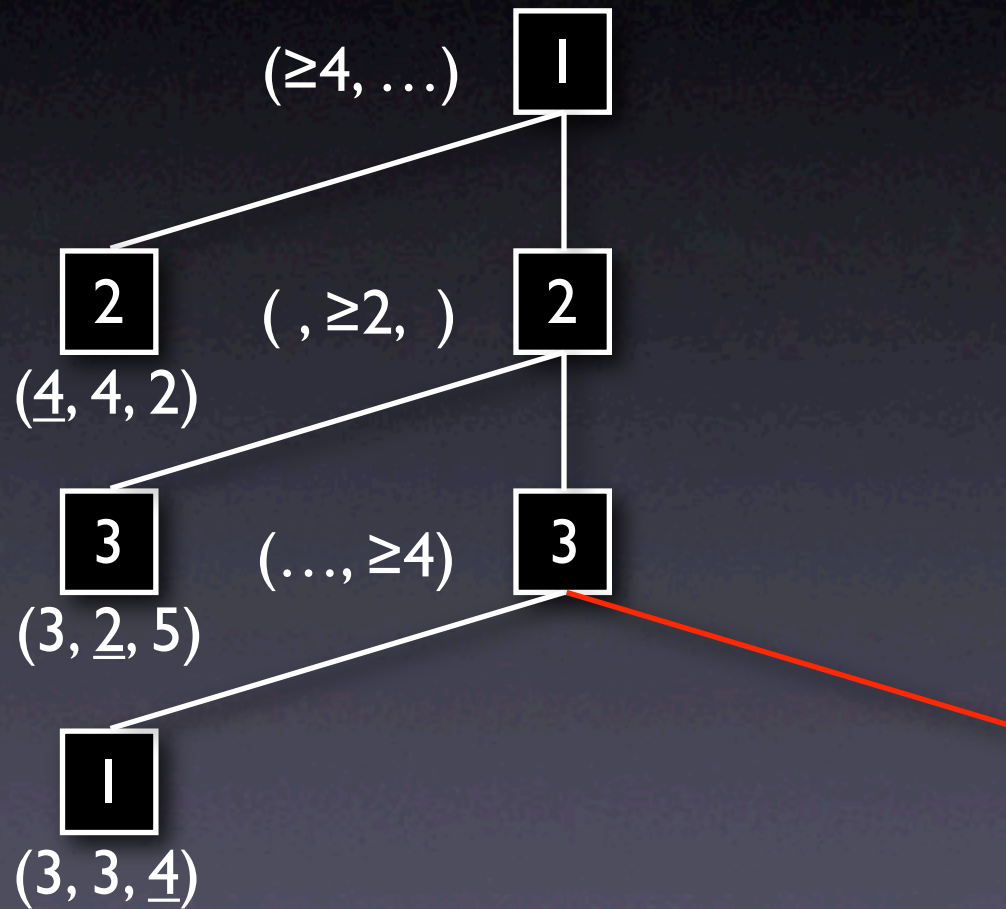




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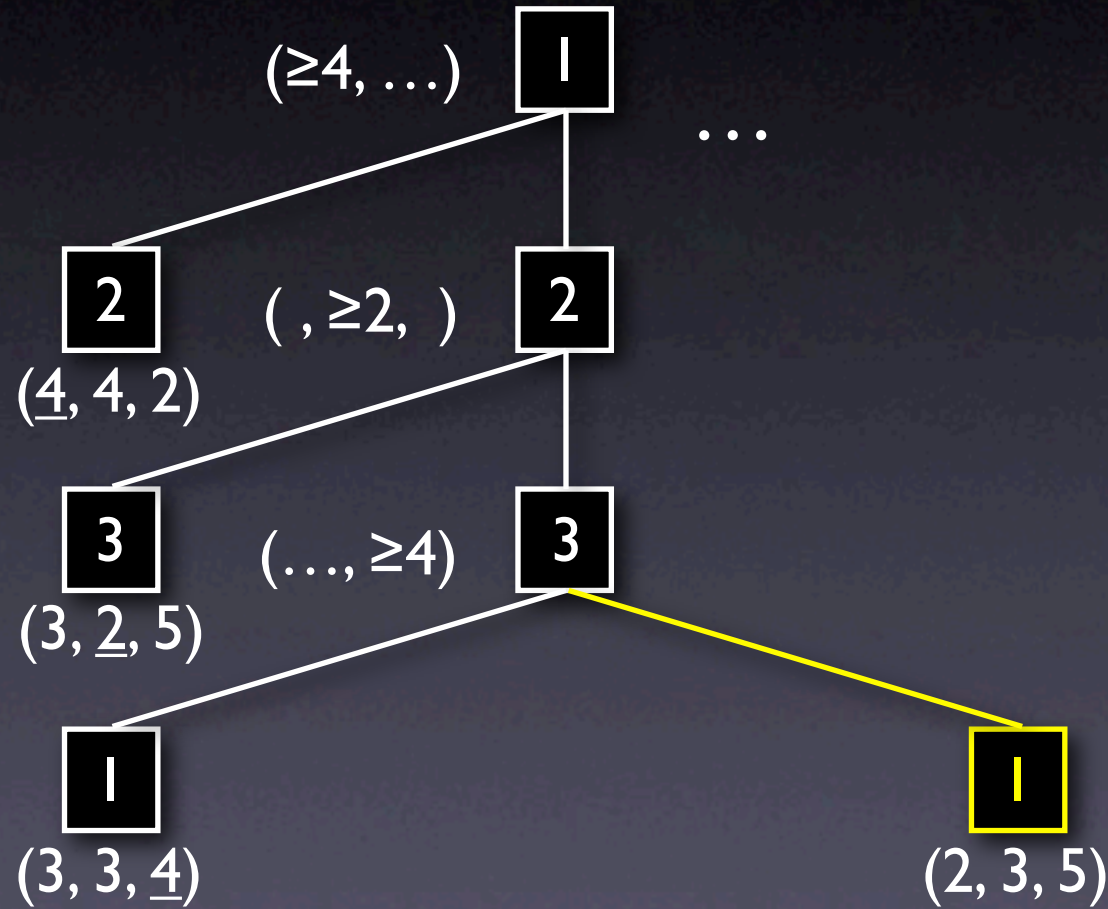


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- Directional Algorithm
- Prunes when:
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  - Second player on their last branch
- Limited to last branch! Can we do better?

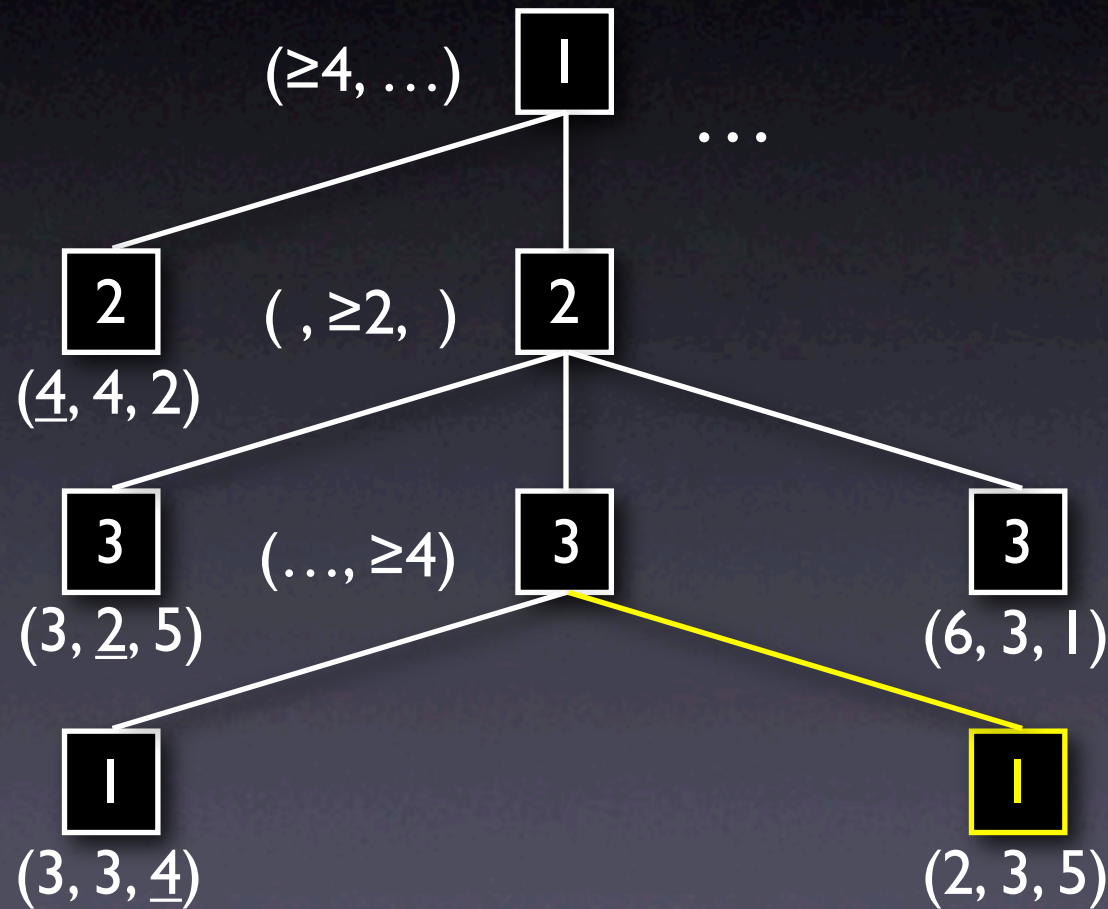
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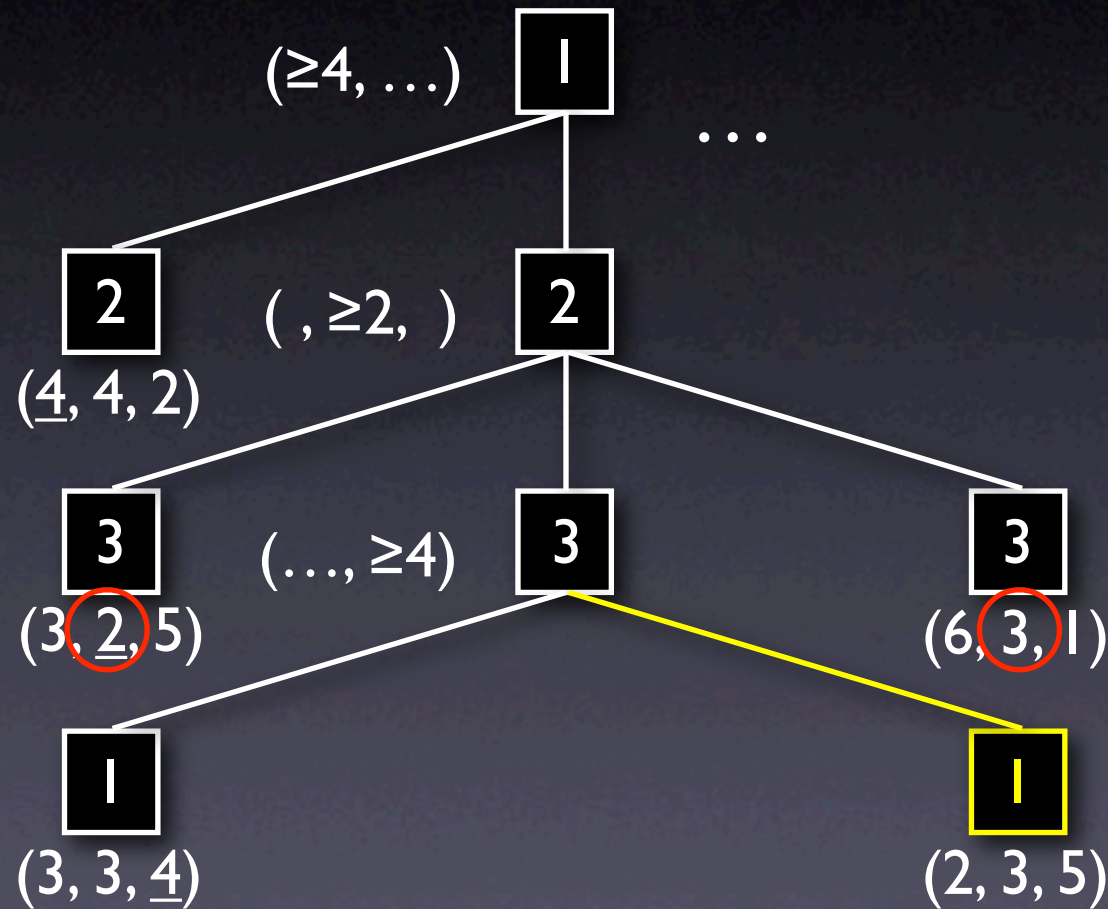
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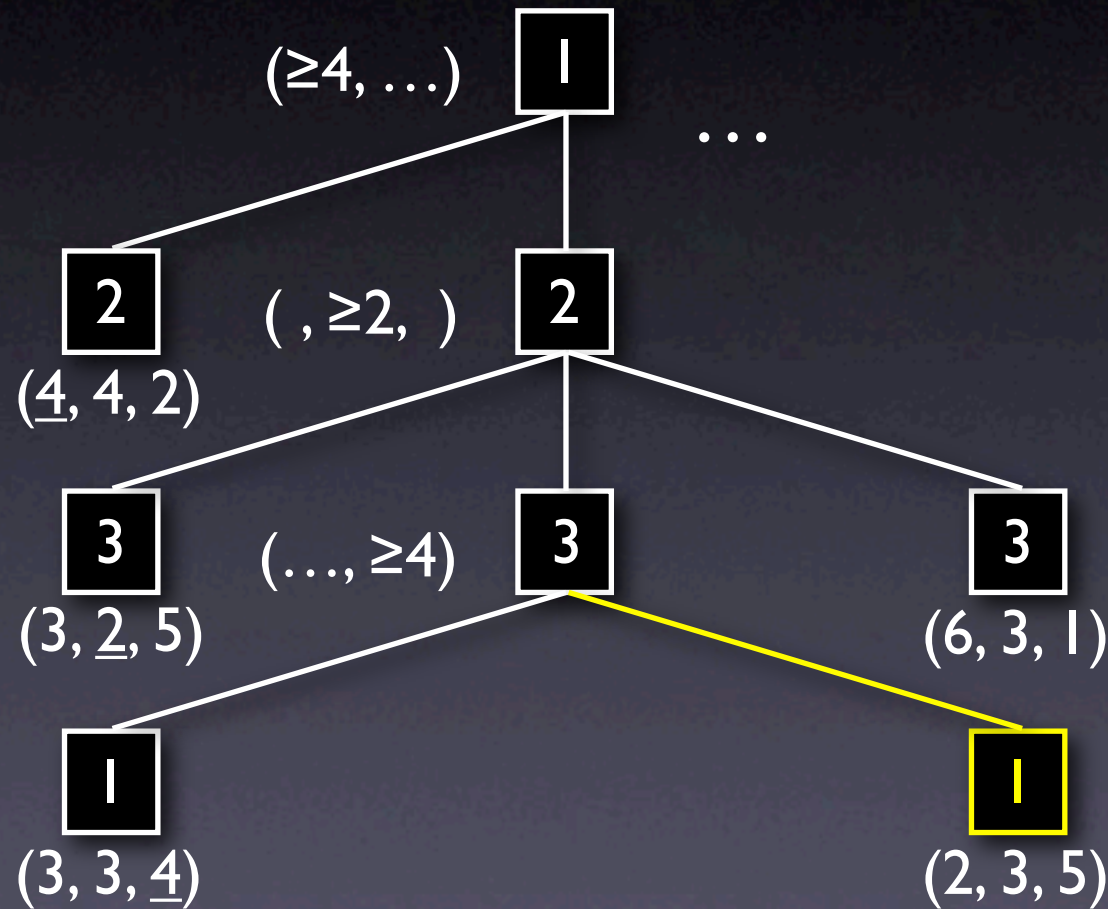
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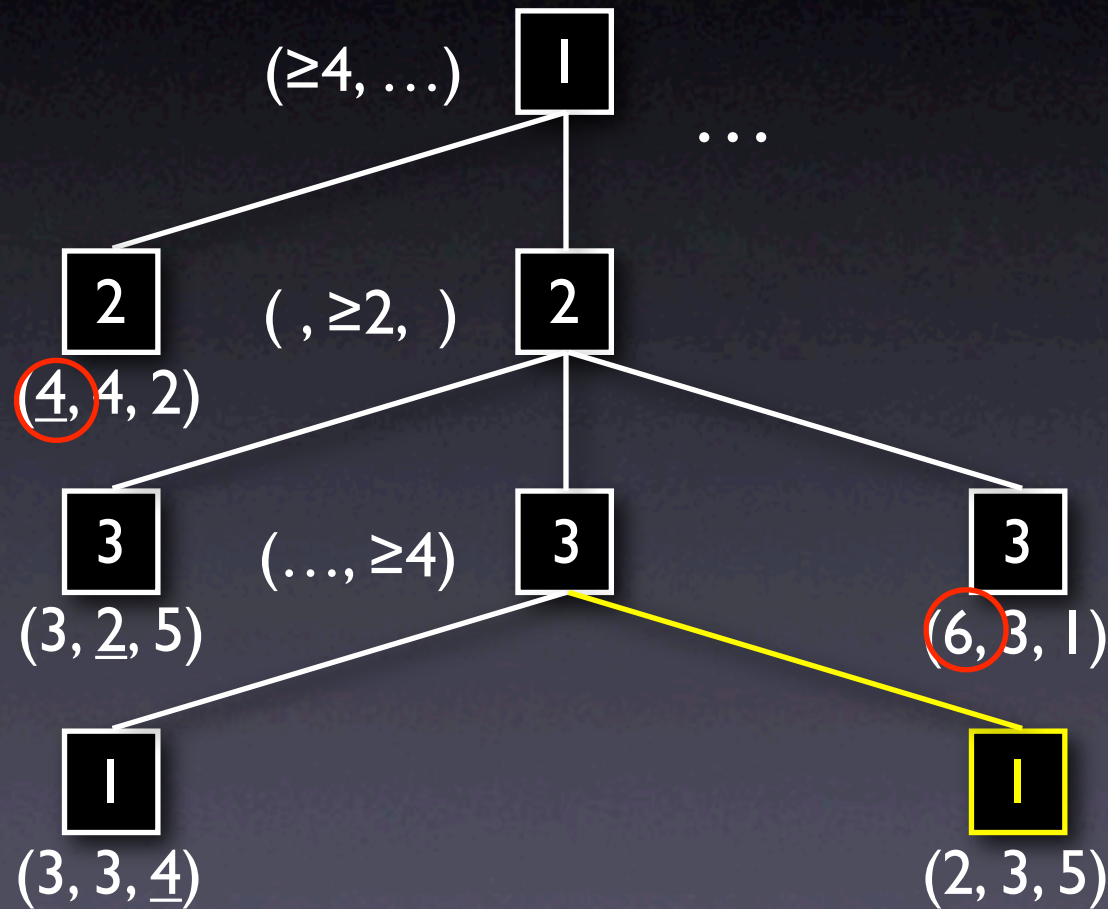
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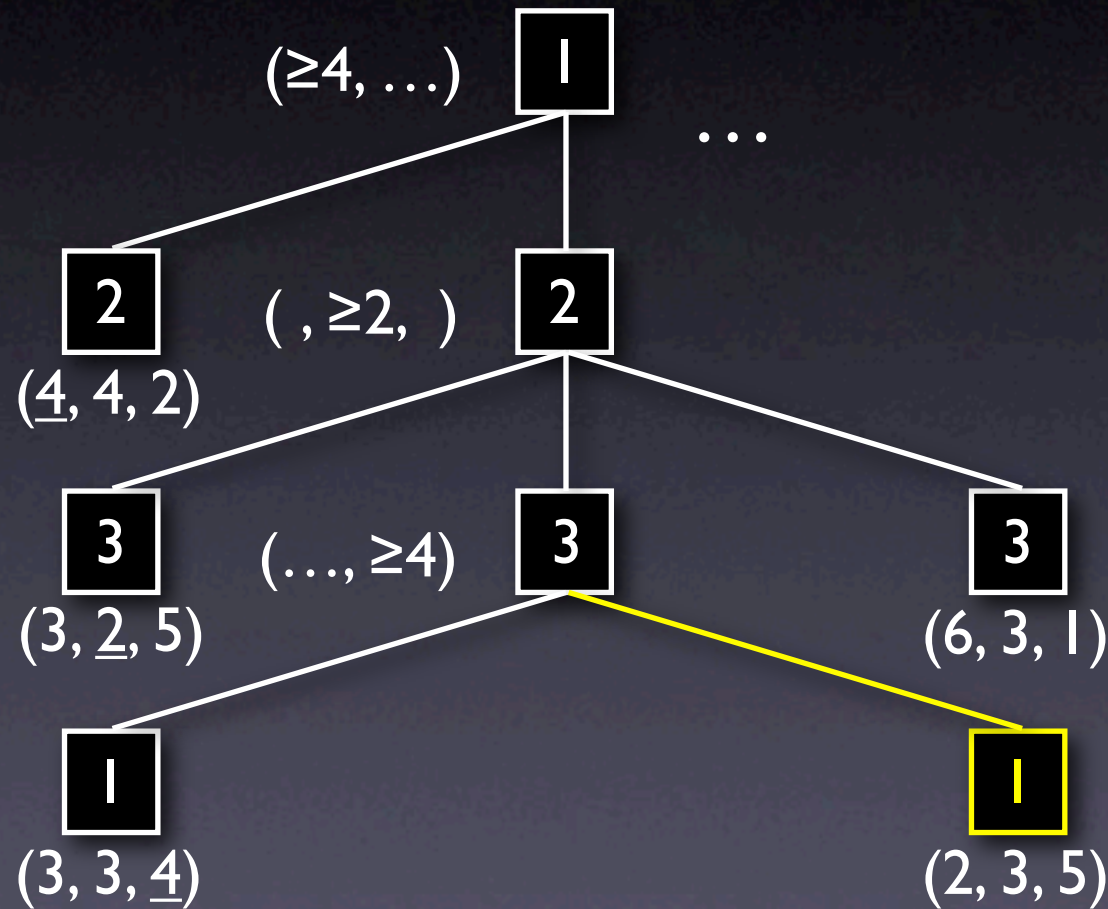
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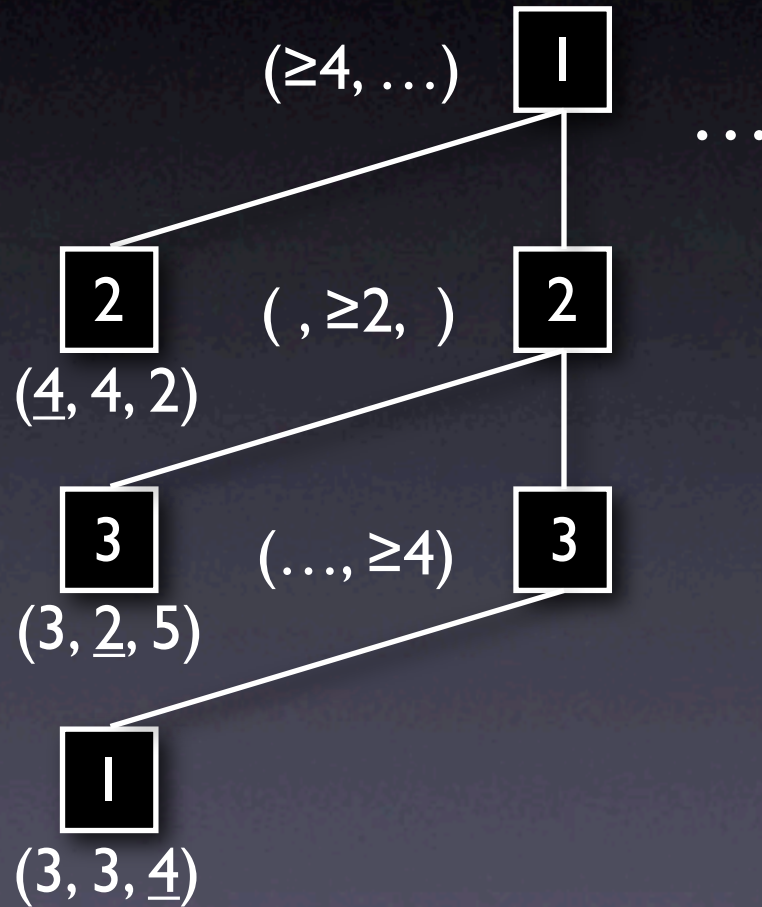
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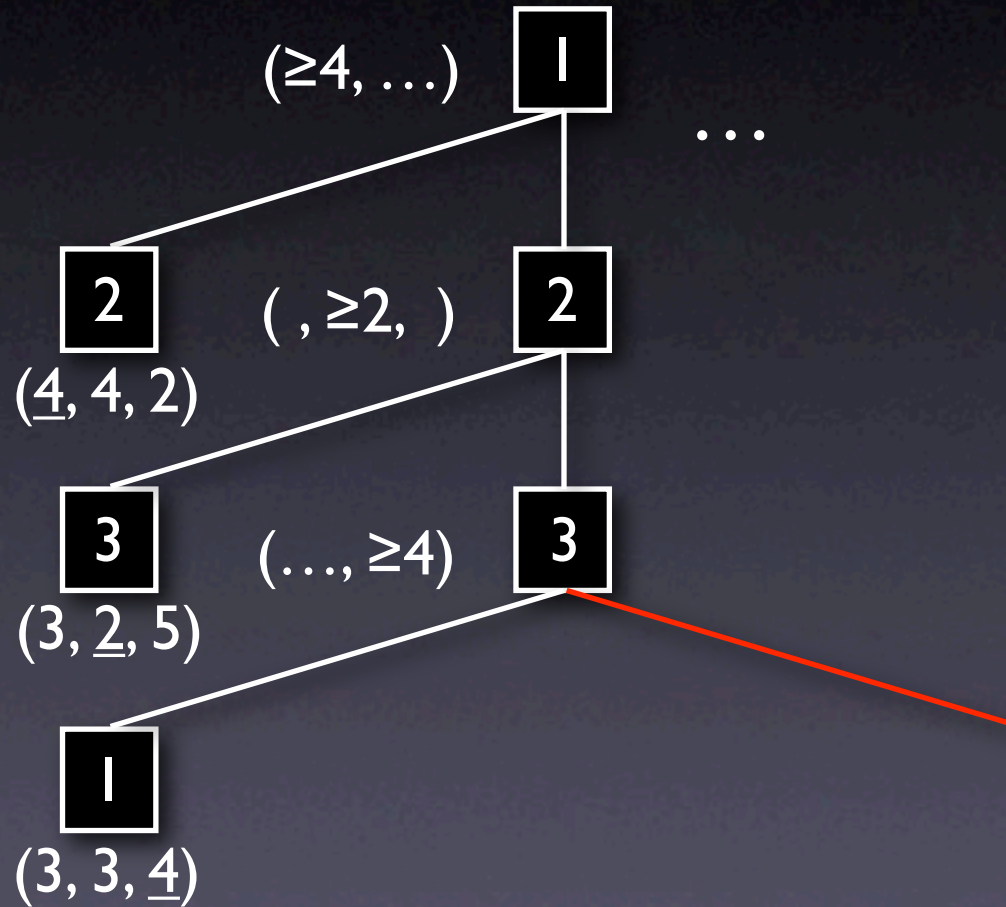
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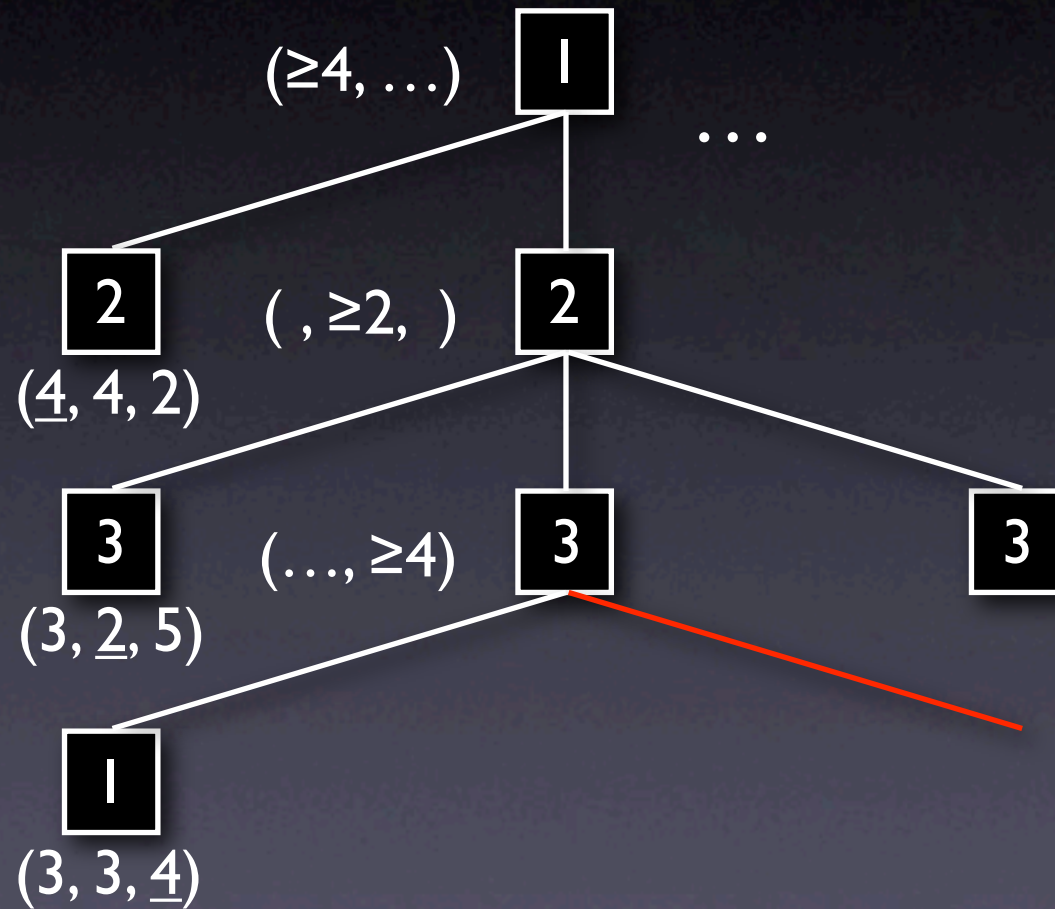
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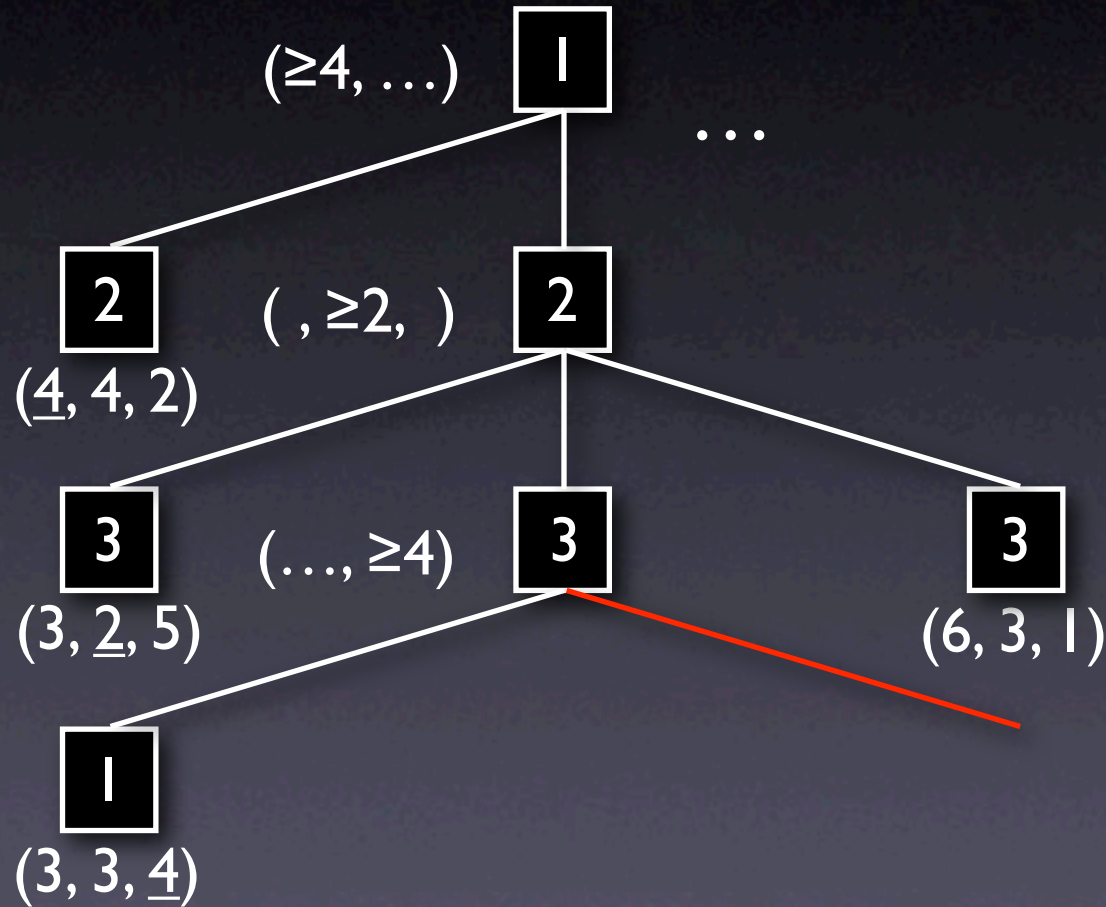
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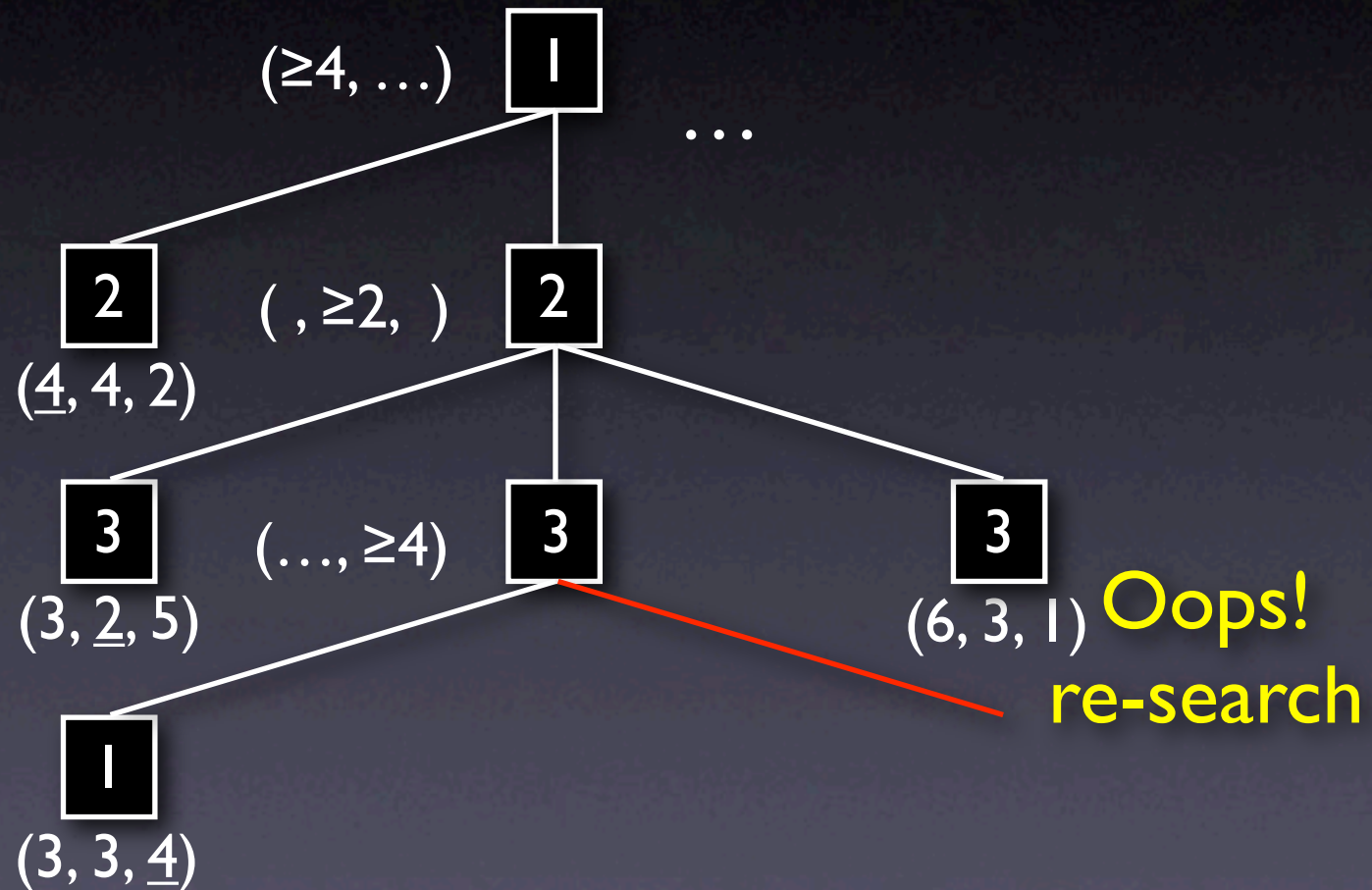
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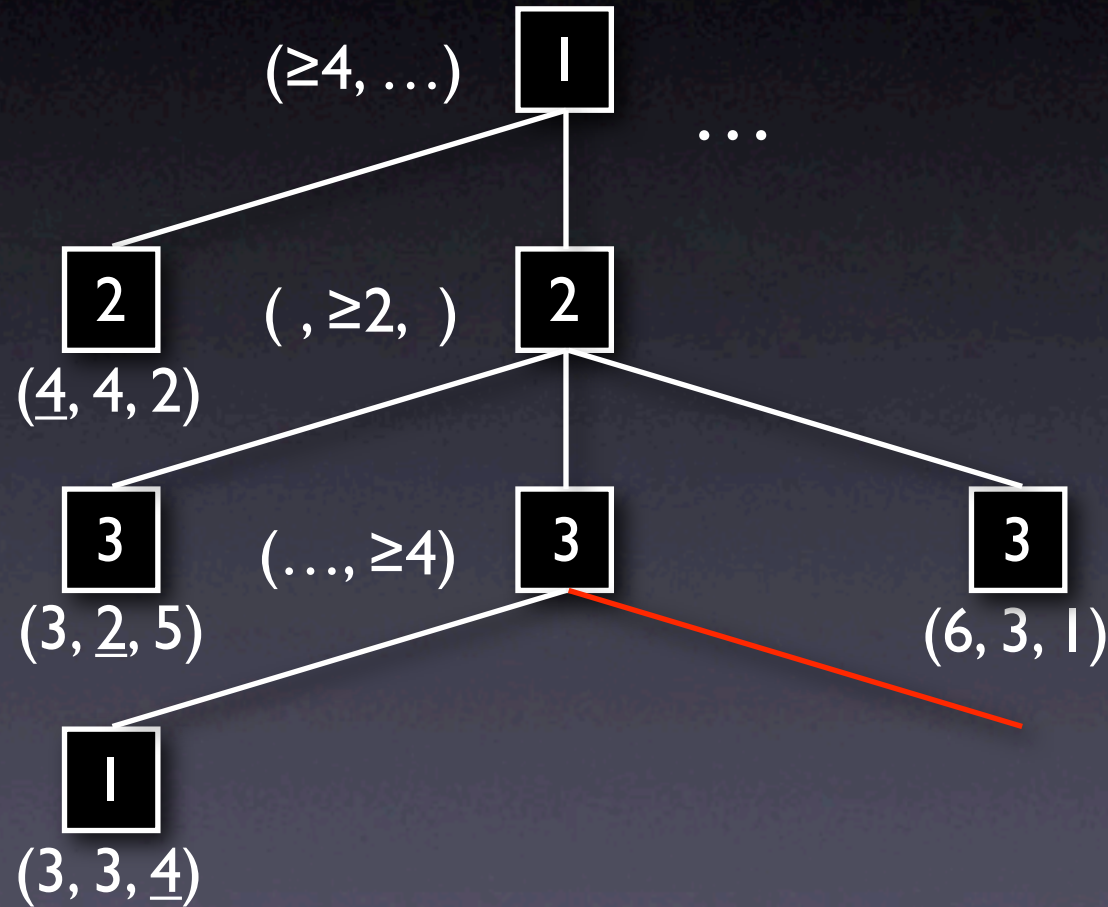
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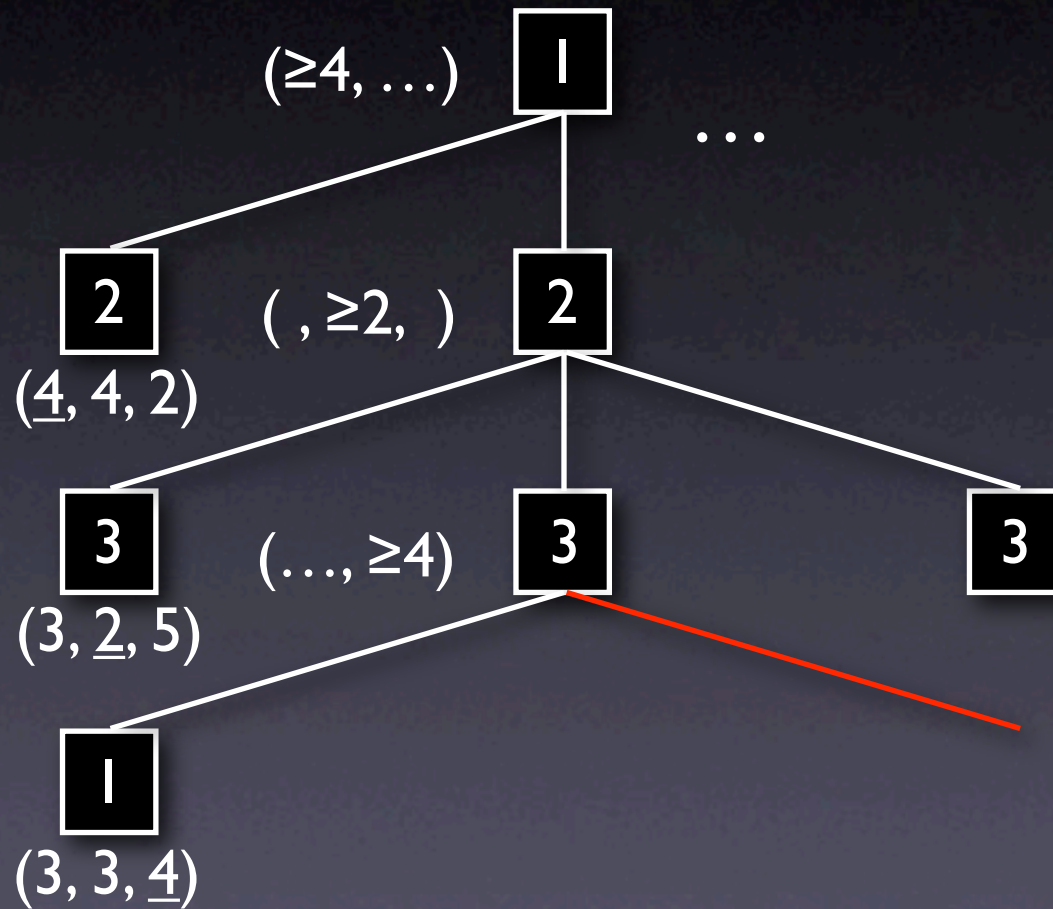
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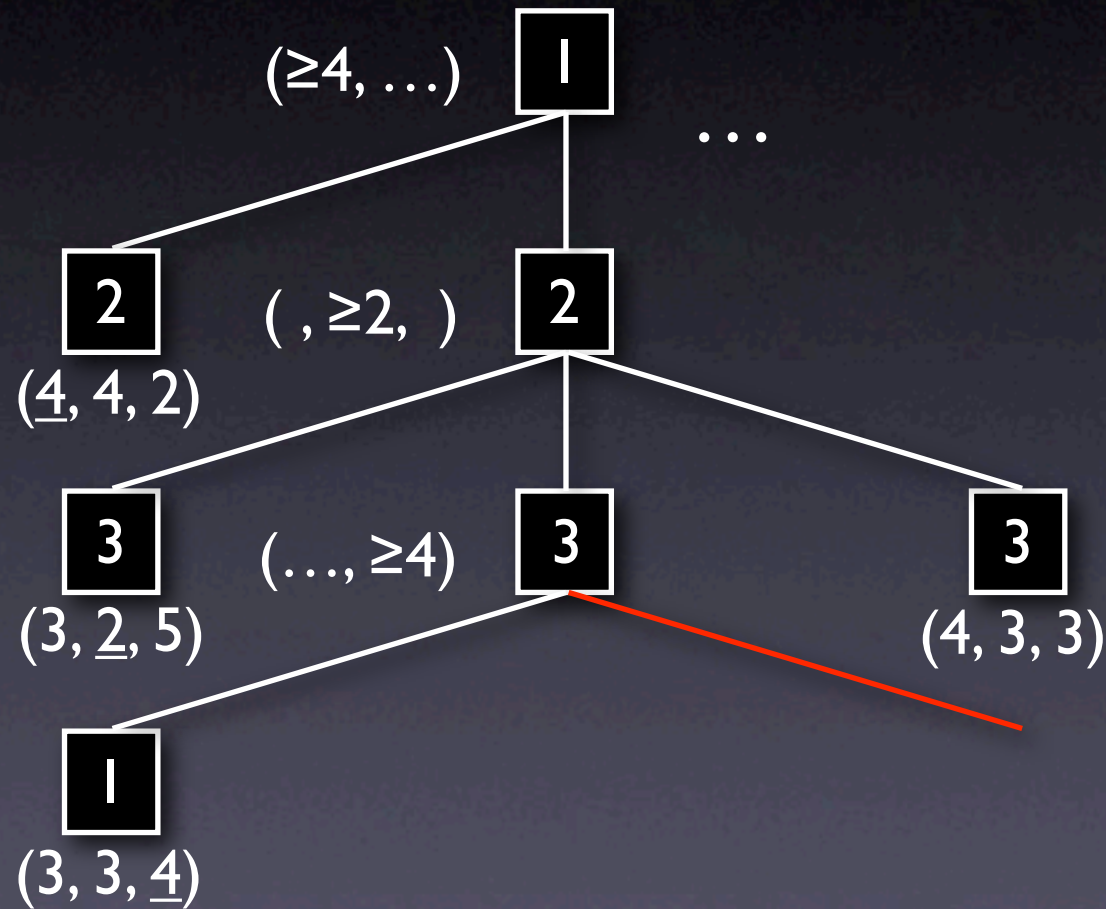
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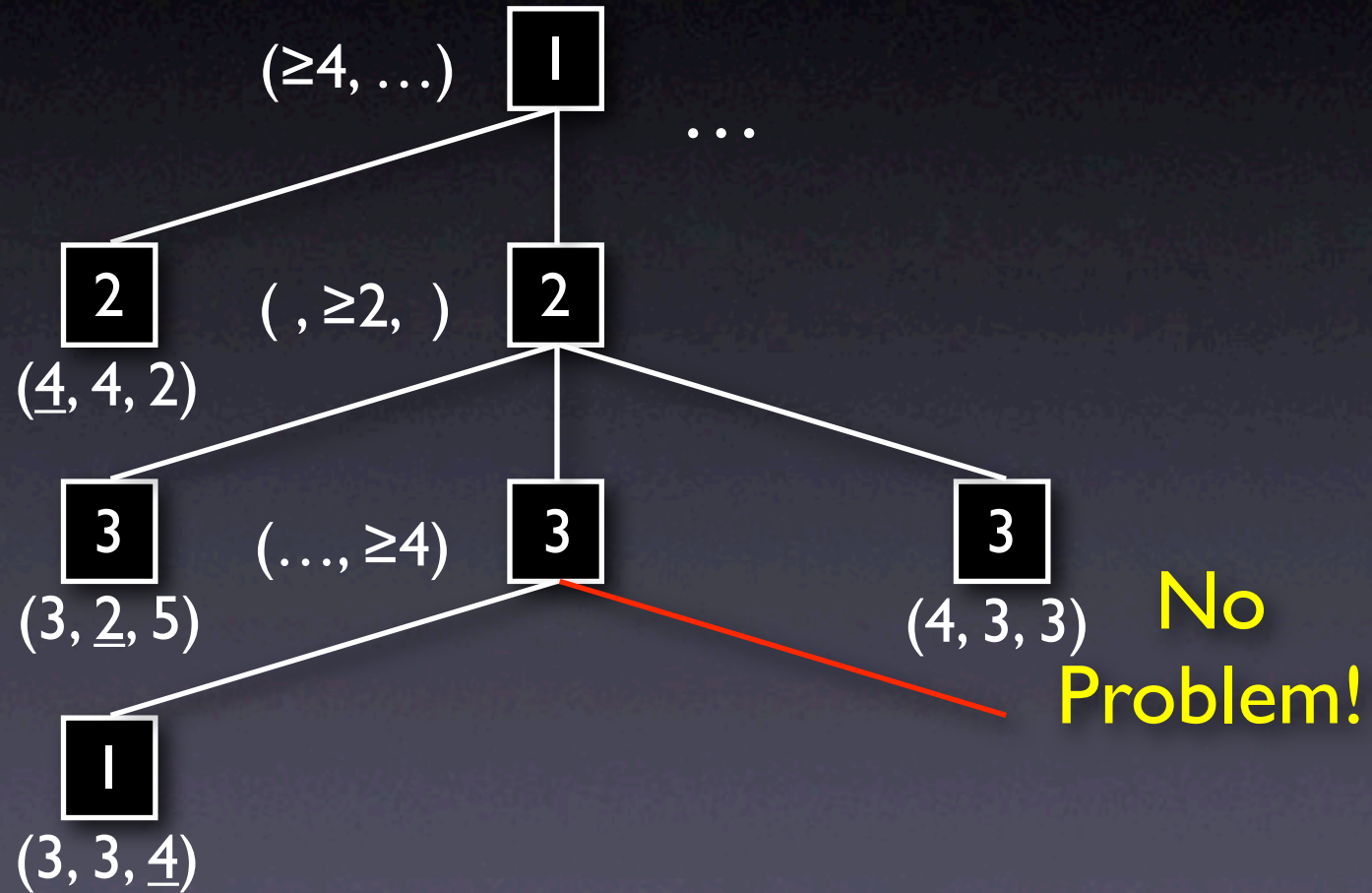
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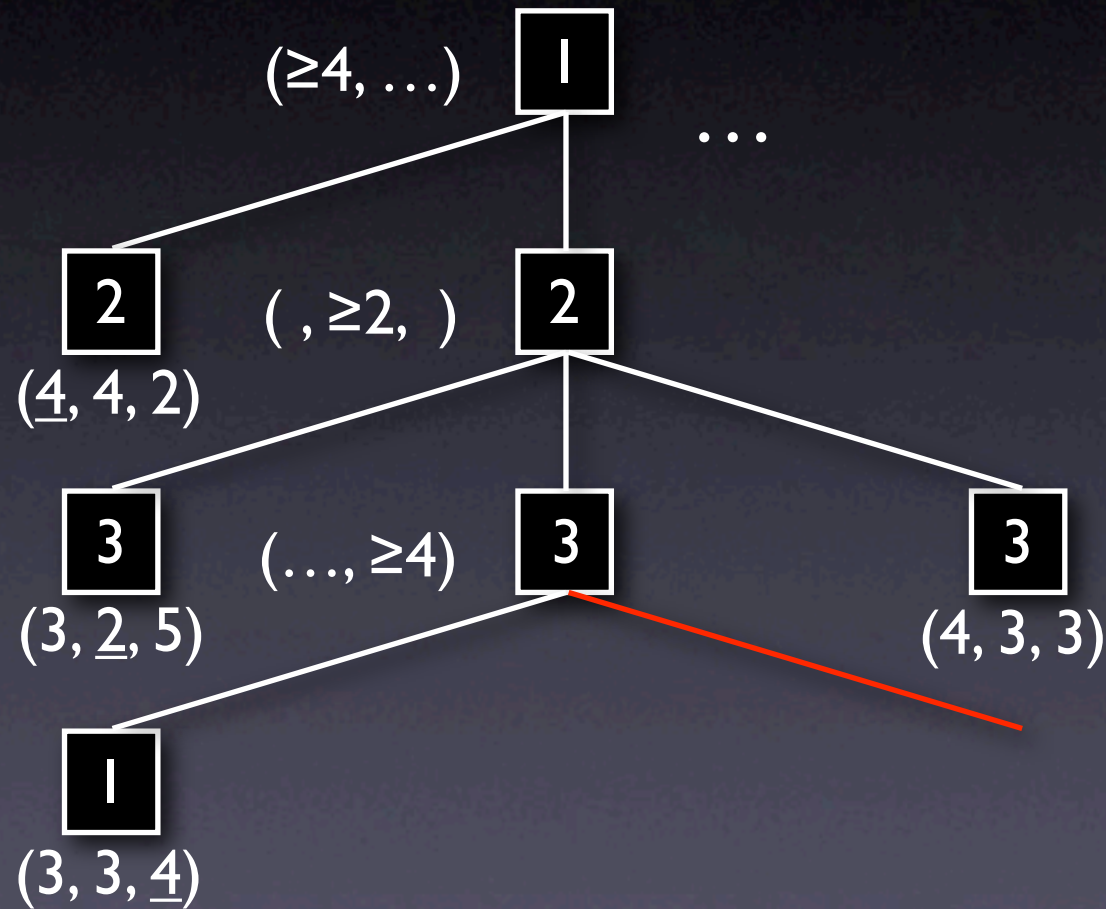
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- Non-directional algorithm
  - Prunes are not guaranteed to be correct
  - Can re-search branches if needed
- Works on any constant-sum game tree
  - Effectiveness depends only on node ordering

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# Speculative Pruning

- Reduces branching factor:
  - In the best case, as  $b$  gets large
  - $b^{(n-1)/n}$
- Effective even in the average case

# Speculative Pruning (3-Players)

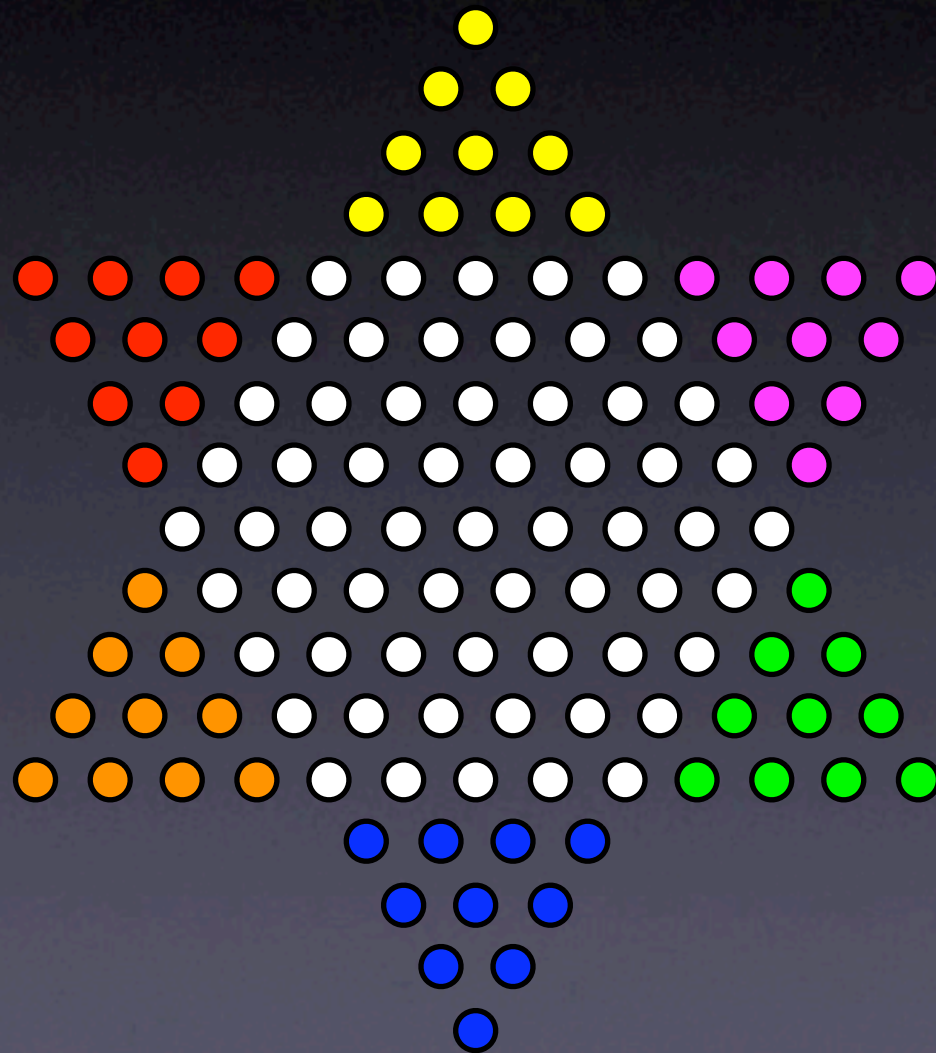
$b$	$b^{2/3}$	<i>actual b</i>
2	1.59	1.84
3	2.08	2.47
4	2.52	3.00
10	4.64	5.42
1000	100.0	103.6

# Outline

- Max<sup>n</sup> Decision Rule
- Max<sup>n</sup> Pruning Techniques
- **Experimental Results**
- Conclusions



# Chinese Checkers



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- 3 Players



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- 3 Players
- Played 30 games, ~1500 searches
  - Iterative deepening search
  - Limited branching factor to 10 moves
  - Measured average expansions at depth 6
- Previous algorithms could not prune tree

# Chinese Checkers

Algorithm	Node expansions (depth 6)
Max <sup>n</sup>	1.2 million
Spec. Max <sup>n</sup>	100k



# Hearts and Spades

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  - Have monotonic heuristics
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- Measured average search depth
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  - 500k node search limit

# Average Search Depth

	Hearts	Spades
Best Prev. Max <sup>n</sup>	20.9	21.7
Spec. Max <sup>n</sup>	22.1	24.3

# Conclusions



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# Conclusions

- New pruning algorithms for  $\max^n$
- Last-Branch Pruning
  - Directional algorithm
- Speculative Pruning
  - Non-directional algorithm
- First algorithms effective in pruning any constant-sum game