# Advanced Topics in Al Alpha-Beta Pruning





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Co-financed by the Connecting Euro Facility of the European Union

[These slides were created by Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel for CS188 Intro to AI at UC Berkeley. All materials are available at http://ai.berkeley.edu.]

#### Minimax Example







### Minimax Pruning







## Alpha-Beta Pruning



MAX version is symmetric





#### **Alpha-Beta Implementation**

 $\alpha$ : MAX's best option on path to root  $\beta$ : MIN's best option on path to root

```
\begin{array}{l} \mbox{def max-value(state, } \alpha, \beta): \\ \mbox{initialize } v = -\infty \\ \mbox{for each successor of state:} \\ v = max(v, value(successor, \alpha, \beta)) \\ \mbox{if } v \geq \beta \mbox{ return } v \\ \alpha = max(\alpha, v) \\ \mbox{return } v \end{array}
```

def min-value(state ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ): initialize  $v = +\infty$ for each successor of state:  $v = min(v, value(successor, \alpha, \beta))$ if  $v \le \alpha$  return v  $\beta = min(\beta, v)$ return v



## Alpha-Beta Pruning Properties

- This pruning has no effect on minimax value computed for the root!
- Values of intermediate nodes might be wrong
  - Important: children of the root may have the wrong value
  - So the most naïve version won't let you do action selection
- Good child ordering improves effectiveness of pruning
- With "perfect ordering":
  - Time complexity drops to O(b<sup>m/2</sup>)
  - Doubles solvable depth!
  - Full search of, e.g. chess, is still hopeless...



- This is a simple example of metareasoning
  - computing about what to compute





# Alpha-Beta Quiz







#### Alpha-Beta Quiz 2



# Advanced Topics in Al

#### Next: Evaluation functions





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