



### **Evaluation Function Construction**

- EFs are used in **look-ahead seach** to assign **heuristic values** to leaf nodes if no perfect classification is available
- EFs correlated with optimization objective. E.g
  - Expected/minimal distance to goal state
  - Probability of winning (even in deterministic games? - yes!)
  - Expected payoff
- Classic approach: add weighted features
- Trade-off: evaluation accuracy vs. speed

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Examples

- Chess: count pieces fast!
  - Material, mobility, King safety, pawn structure ...
  - Add weighted features
    - w(delta-pawns) = 100
    - w(delta-queens) = 990 ...
- Othello: evaluate parts of the board fast!
  - add 51 pre-computed pattern values
- Rubic's Cube: admissible heuristic
  - Databases for solving sub-problems (lower bound on solution length)

### **Two Problems**

- Where do features come from?
  - Usually provided by human experts
  - What if there are **no experts**?
  - What if the expert **can't explain** the feature s/he is using?
  - What if human experts are weak in absolute terms?
- How to combine features?
  - Linear, non-linear? What structure?
  - How to assign weights to features?

#### Search in Function Space : Very Hard!

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# **Genetic Programming**

- Breed LISP expressions (trees) Atoms refer to state representation or provided features
- Maintain a pool of expressions
- Let the best ones generate offspring ("cross-over", "mutation")
- Remove weak performers
- Iterate

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## Hybrid Approach

- Start with (simple) features (could be raw state representation)
- Select evaluation model (e.g. linear, ANN, decision trees)
- Grow new features by combining previously generated features
- Select new relevant features
- Optimize numerical parameters
- Iterate if not satisfied

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### GLEM

- Start with **binary features** (as simple as "Is a black King on A1?")
- Grow feature conjunctions
- Combine relevant features linearly
- Apply monotone **squashing function** to model saturation
- **Optimize feature weights** using linear regression

$$e(p) \;=\; g(\;\sum\limits_i w_i \cdot c_i(p)\;)$$

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# Conjunctions

- Complete, can represent perfect evaluation
- Fast evaluation
- "only" 2^n feature combinations
- Natural non-linear feature interaction. E.g.
  - F1: (Black King on 8th rank)
  - $F_2$  : (White rook on  $7^{th}$  rank)
  - F1 not correlated with winning
  - $F_2$  somewhat correlated with winning
  - $F_1 \& F_2$  much more correlated with winning

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# Top Level: Linear + Squashing

- Fast evaluation
- Efficient weight optimization (Gradient based algorithms find global optimum)
- No need to apply squashing function during game-tree search: monotone! P(win) \$



# Generating Conjunctions

- **Over-fitting?** (good fit on training data, but poor generalization)
- Ad hoc solution: Generate conjunctions that appear at least N times in the training set:
  - Inductive algorithm, length 1,2,3...
- Post processing: **remove conjunctions** that are not correlated with winning
- Future work:
  - generate maximal conjunctions fast
  - smarter handling of rare conjunctions

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# Future Work

- Better solution for rare configurations
  - Weight bound depending on # of occurrence
- Automated pattern search
- Efficient implementation of large sparse patterns
- Non-linear top-level combinations
- Other applications: ataxx, backgammon, LOA, go ...

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