

# SOME QUESTIONS ON HEX

## U MONTANA TALK

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computing UAlberta

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## THANK YOU

- invitation Prof Mark Kayll UMontana
- solving  $10 \times 10$  Hex joint with Jakub Pawlewicz
- builds on work with B Arneson, P Henderson
- machine Martin Müller
- photo courtesy MIT Museum, MIT, Cambridge MA
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada

- 1 SOME QUESTIONS
- 2 HEX
- 3 KNOWLEDGE
- 4 SOME ANSWERS

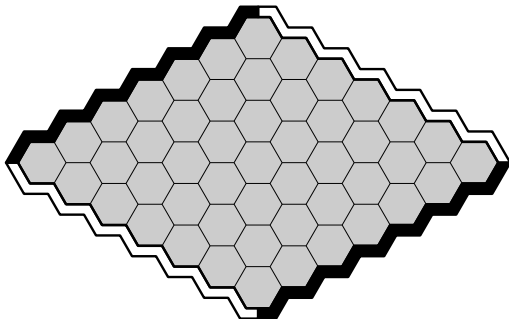
## SOME QUESTIONS

- is hex fair ?
- when will computers solve  $11 \times 11$  hex ?
- $11 \times 11$  hex, 10-1 odds, 1st 2 stones: wager ?
- write hex player in 8 hours: algorithms ?

# 1942 HEX

## RULES

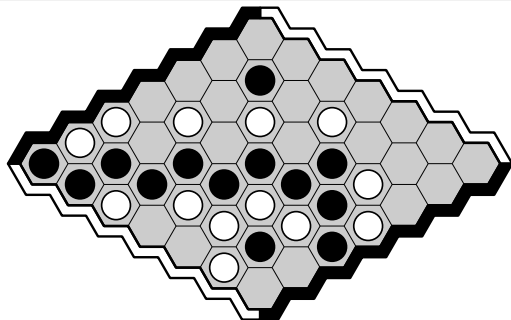
- 2 players, alternate moves
- win: connect your two sides



# 1942 HEX

## RULES

- 2 players, alternate moves
- win: connect your two sides



## N X N HEX: 1ST-PLAYER WIN

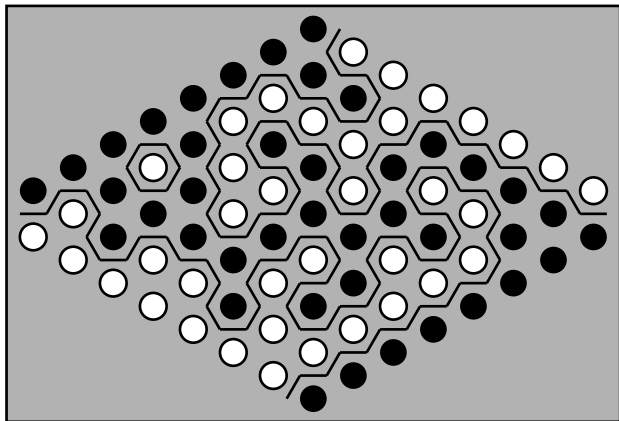
### PROOF

- lemma: extra X-cell ok for player X
- lemma: no draws
- suppose P2 has win strategy S2
- then P1 can move anywhere, forget move, and follow S2
- thus P1 has win strategy, contradiction  $\square$

SOME QUESTIONS  
HEX  
KNOWLEDGE  
SOME ANSWERS

PROPERTIES  
SHANNON MACHINE  
PROVABLY HARD  
HUMANS  
COMPUTERS

## NO-DRAW

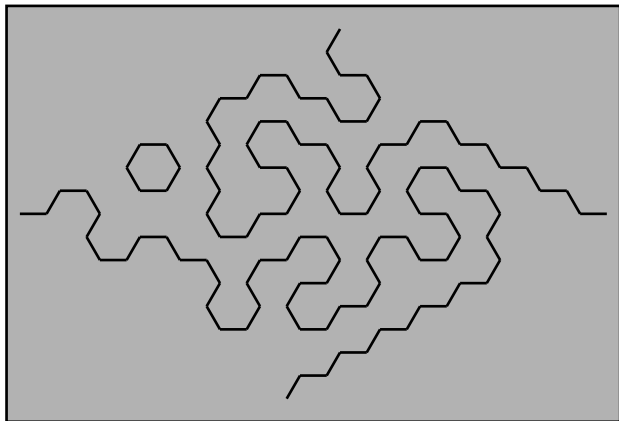




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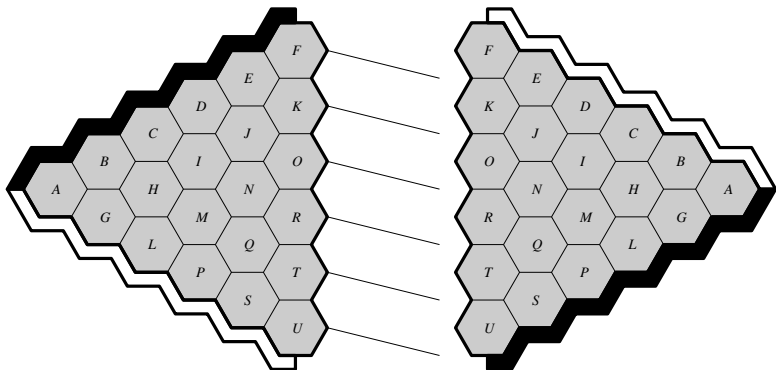
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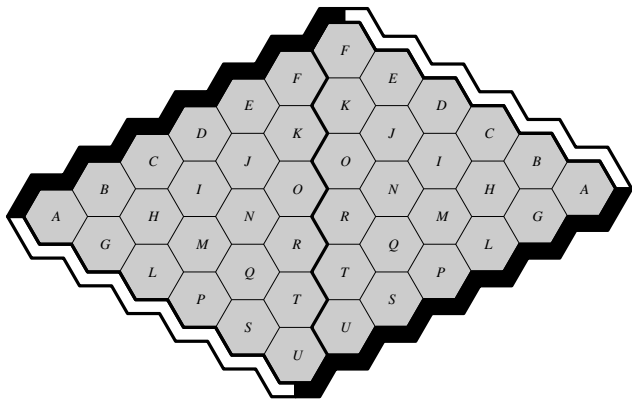
# $N \times N+1$ HEX: LONGER-SIDE WIN



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## $N \times N+1$ HEX: LONGER-SIDE WIN



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# 1951 SHANNON MACHINE



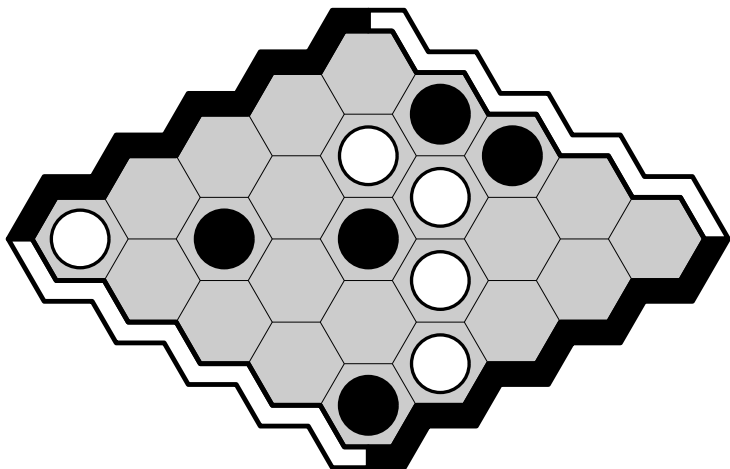
## 1951 SHANNON MACHINE

- play on any graph
- two marked vertices
- black move: 'short' any vertex (make nbrs clique)
- white move: 'cut' any vertex (delete)
- black wins iff two marked vertices are shorted (connected)
  
- generalizes Hex

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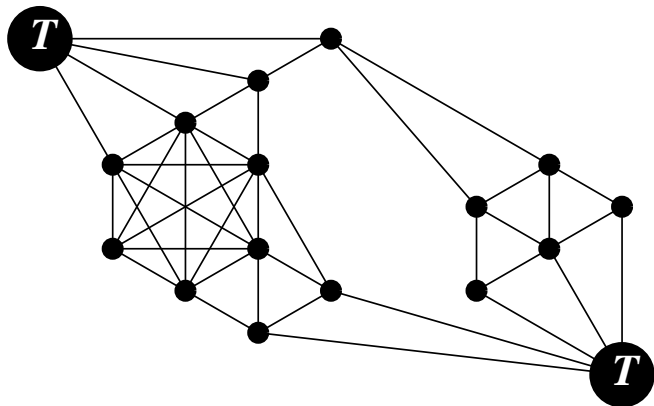
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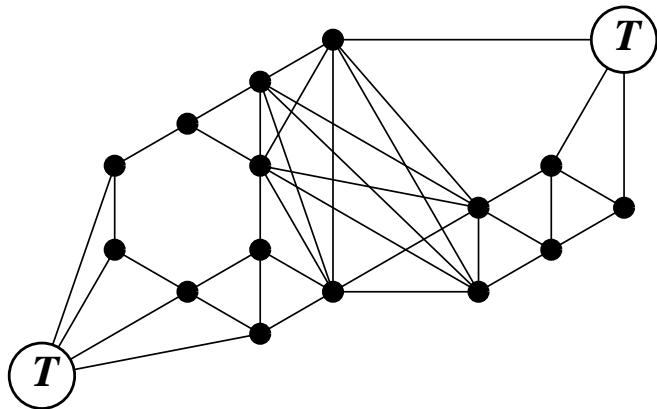
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# 1951 SHANNON MACHINE





## PROVABLY HARD

- 1975 Even & Tarjan
- 1981 Stefan Reisch
- 2000 Clay Math Inst

Shannon v-switching: PS-c

Hex: PS-c

P vs NP: \$1 000 000

# HUMANS

## SOLVED OPENINGS

- |                |       |     |
|----------------|-------|-----|
| ● 2001 Yang    | 17/49 | 7x7 |
| ● 2002 Yang    |       | 8x8 |
| ● 2003 Yang    |       | 9x9 |
| ● 2004 Noshita |       | 7x7 |
| ● 2005 Noshita |       | 8x8 |
| ● 2006 Mishima |       | 8x8 |

# COMPUTERS

## SOLVED OPENINGS

1995	Enderton		6x6
2000	van Rijswijck		6x6
2003	H Bjö Joh Kan Po vRij	5d	7x7
2007	Rasmussen et al.		7x7
2009	Arneson H Henderson	4d	8x8
2010	A H H	25d	some 9x9
2012	Pawlewicz H	110d x 24 thread	9x9
2013	Pawlewicz H	63d x 24 thread	centre 10x10

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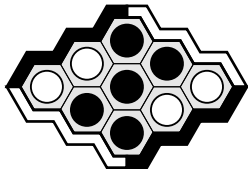
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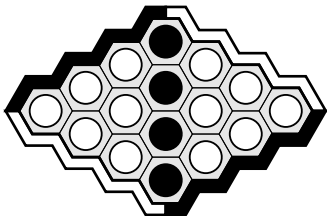
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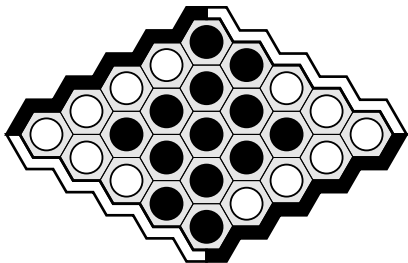
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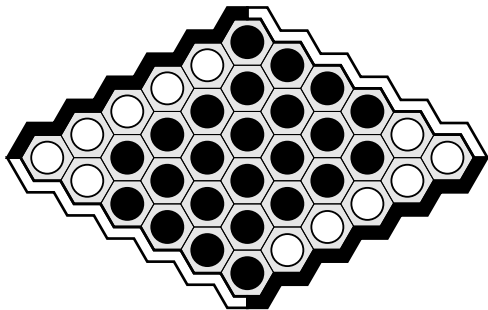




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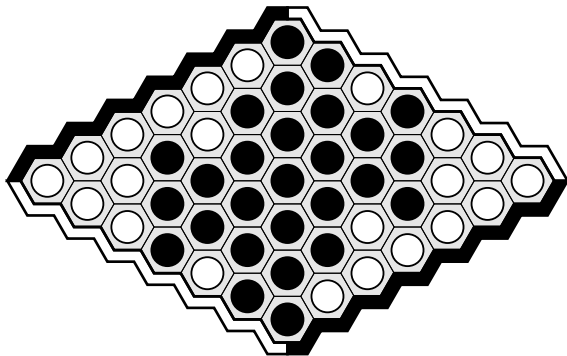
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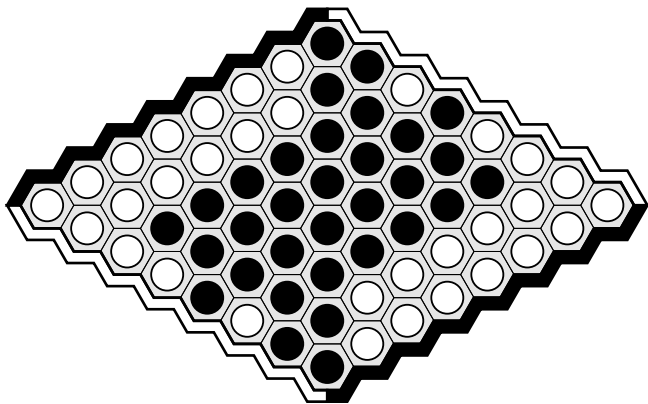
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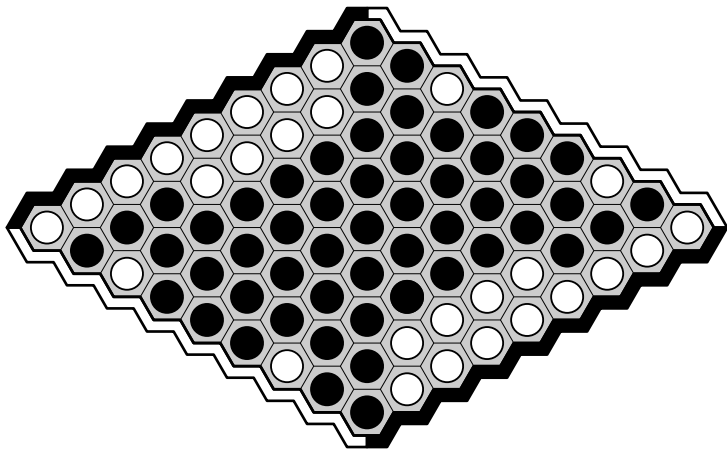
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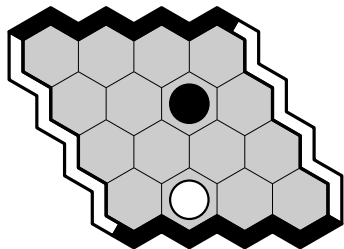
# COMPUTERS



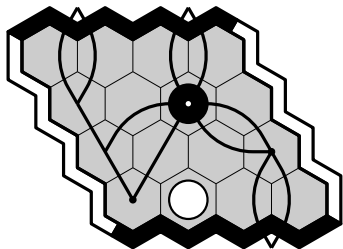
# KNOWLEDGE

- virtual connections: combining rules, mustplay
- inferior cells: dead, captured, etc.

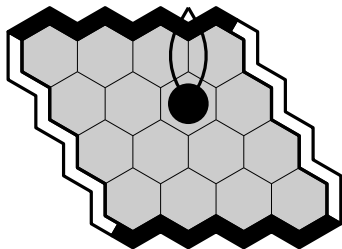
## A VIRTUAL CONNECTION



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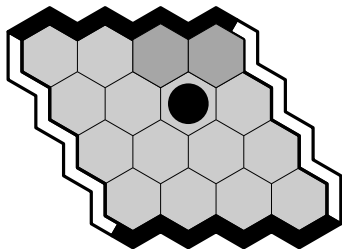


## COMBINING RULE: AND (FULL)

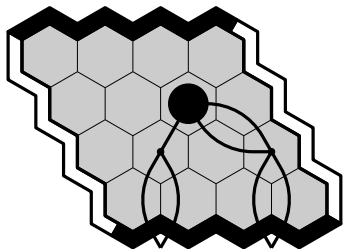




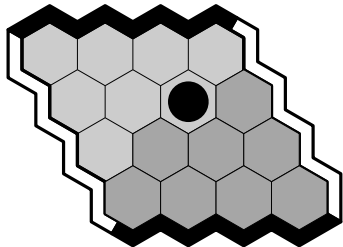
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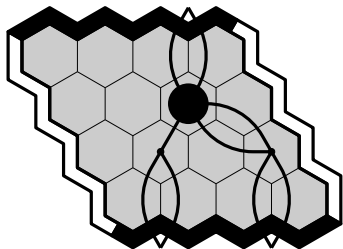
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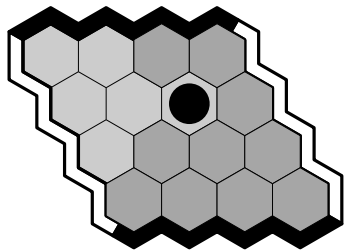
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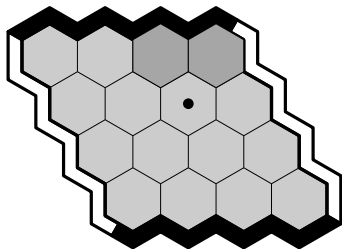
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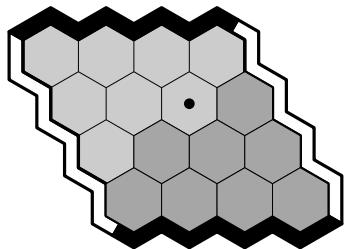
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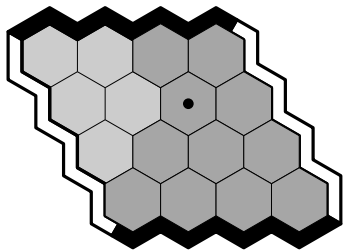
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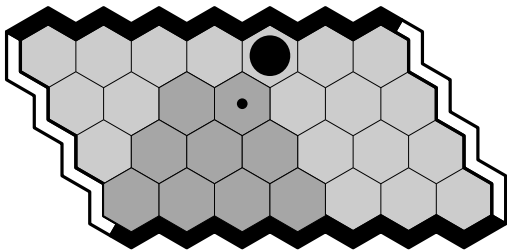


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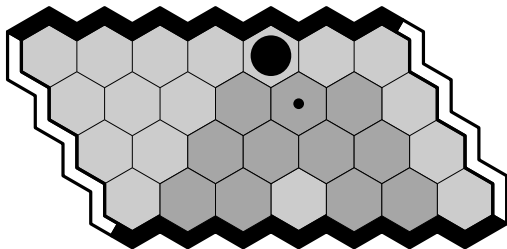




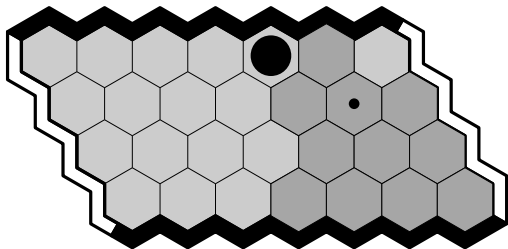
## COMBINING RULE: OR



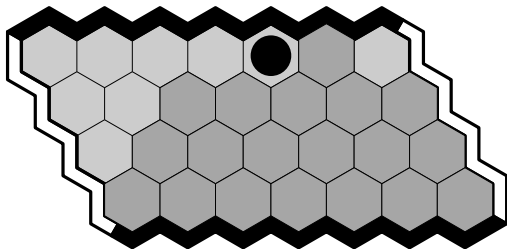
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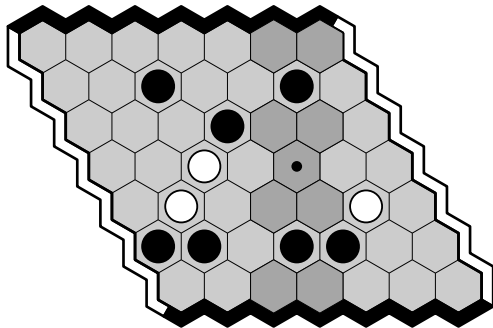
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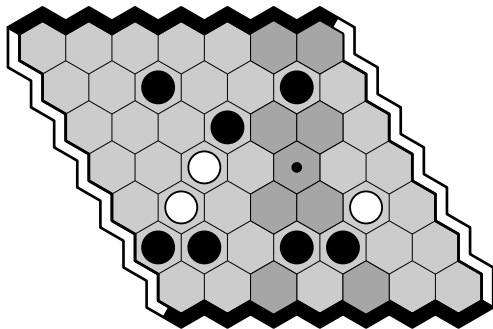
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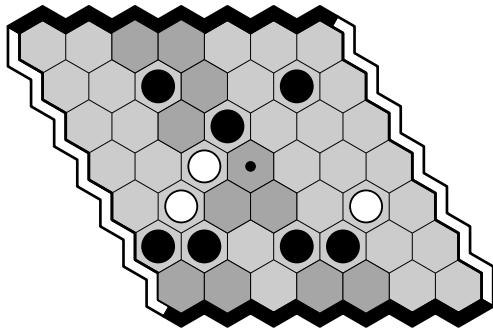
## WHERE MUST WHITE PLAY?



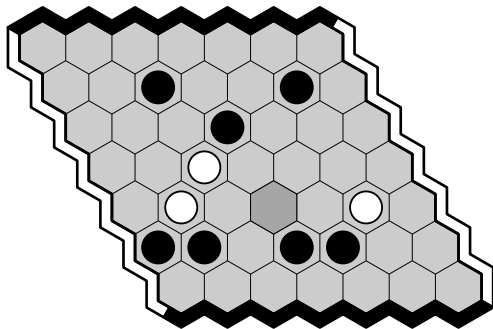
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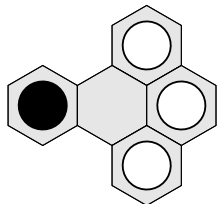
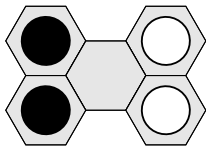
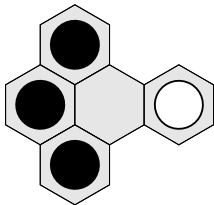
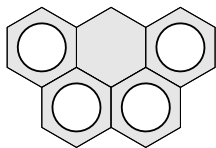
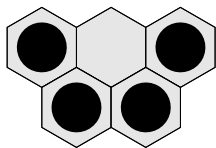


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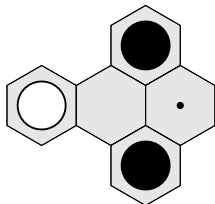
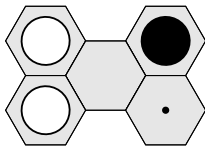
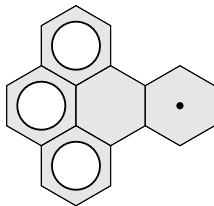
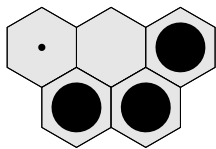




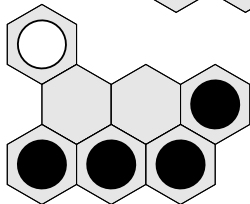
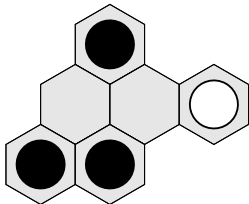
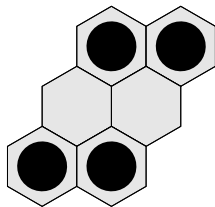
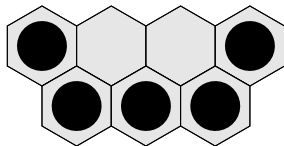
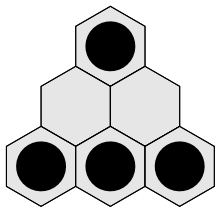
# DEAD



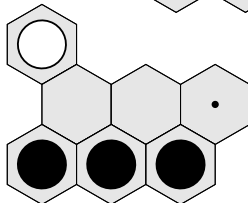
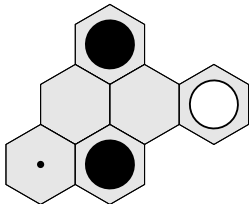
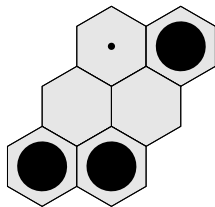
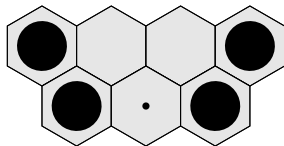
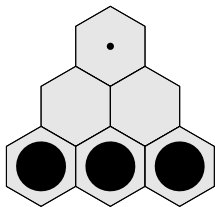
# BLACK-DOMINATED (DOT SUPERIOR)



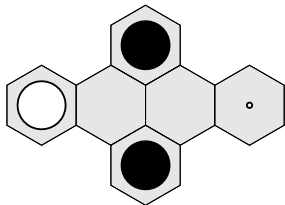
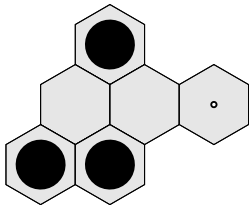
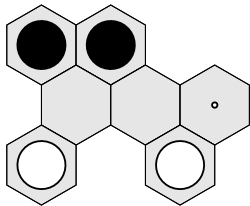
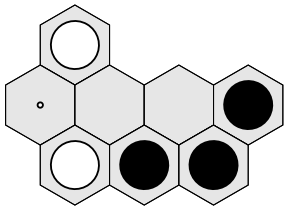
## BLACK-CAPTURED



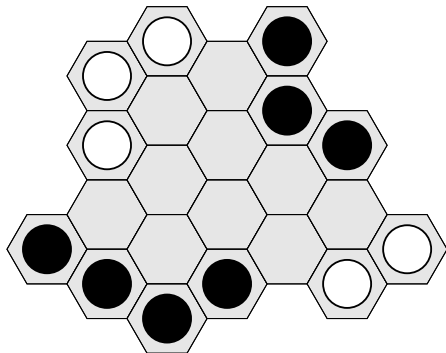
## BLACK-DOMINATED (DOT SUPERIOR)



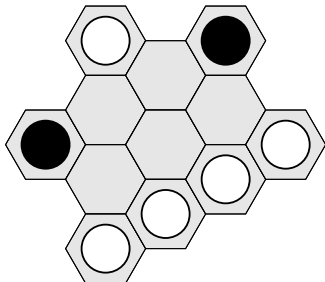
# BLACK-CAPTURE-REVERSIBLE (TO WHITE DOT)



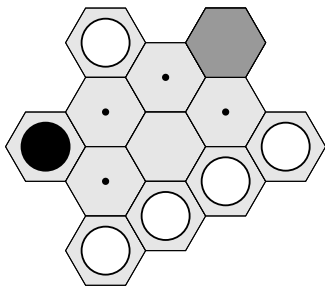
## BLACK FILL DECOMPOSITION



## STAR DECOMPOSITION



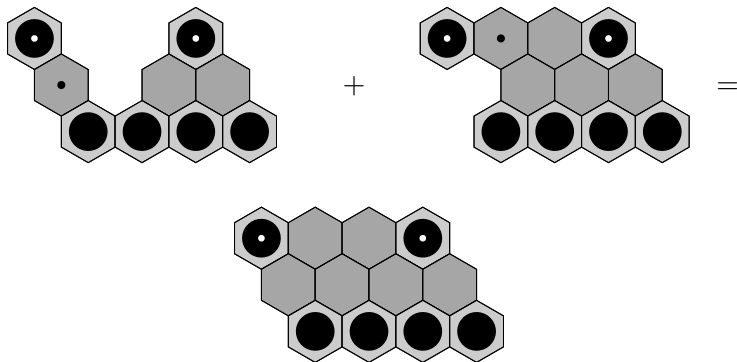
## BLACK STAR DECOMP DOMINATION





modify H-search

- and/or combining rules + capture



## SOME ANSWERS

SOME QUESTIONS  
HEX  
KNOWLEDGE  
SOME ANSWERS

# FAIR ?

# FAIR ?

- $n \times n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , most win psns have losing moves
- $n \times n$ , random play,  $n$  even:  $\text{Prob}(1pw) = .5$
- $n \times n$ , random play,  $n$  odd:  $\text{Prob}(1pw) \rightarrow .5$  (?)

# HOW LONG UNTIL $11 \times 11$ ?

## HOW LONG UNTIL 11x11 ?

yr	size	states (approx)	center cell: solver fn calls
42	2x2	9.0 e 0	0
42	3x3	5.5 e 1	0
42	4x4	7.6 e 5	0
42	5x5	4.0 e 9	0
42-95	6x6	4.0 e 14	2
01-03	7x7	1.5 e 20	68
02-09	8x8	1.0 e 27	19 554
03-12	9x9	2.7 e 34	912 352
13-	10x10	1.2 e 43	5 821 097 789
	11x11	2.2 e 52	??? ??? ??? ??? ???

# 11x11 HANDICAP: WAGER ?

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- exists simple strategy that wins
  - up to  $5 \times 5$  with 1 stone
  - up to  $11 \times 11$  with 2 stones
  - up to  $17 \times 17$  with 3 stones
  - ...

[webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/talks/hex.handicap.pdf](http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/talks/hex.handicap.pdf)



# 8 HOURS TO CODE PLAYER : ALGORITHMS ?

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### basics

- search ? flat monte-carlo (random simulations, keep stats)
- detect wins ? union-find
- stats: all-moves-as-first (each winning stone gets bonus)
- move selection: highest AMAF score

### improvements

- in simulations, save bridges
- monte carlo tree search
- code sample: <https://github.com/ryanbhayward/miowy>

[webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/670gga/jem/gga.html](http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~hayward/670gga/jem/gga.html)

## THANK YOU

- invitation Prof Mark Kayll UMontana
- solving  $10 \times 10$  Hex joint with Jakub Pawlewicz
- builds on work with B Arneson, P Henderson
- machine Martin Müller
- photo courtesy MIT Museum, MIT, Cambridge MA
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