# Improving Depth-first PN-Search: $1+\varepsilon$ Trick 

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## Outline

(1) PN-Search and DF-PN
(2) Weak Point of DF-PN
(3) $1+\varepsilon$ Trick
(4) Experiments

## Relevant Work.

1994 Allis et al: Proof-Number Search.
1998 Nagai: PDS - Proof Disproof Search.
2002 Nagai: DF-PN - Depth-first PN-Search.
2004 Winands et al: PDS-PN.
2005 Kishimoto et al: DF-PN with heuristic threshold increments.

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## (1) PN-Search and DF-PN

## (2) Weak Point of DF-PN

(3) $1+\varepsilon$ Trick
(4) Experiments

## PN-Search.

- PN-Search is AND/OR tree search algorithm.
- Uses proof and disproof numbers to find MPN.
- Iteratively expands Most Proving Node.


## Recursive formula for the proof and disproof numbers



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## DF-PN

- DF-PN is a PN-Search transformation to depth-first algorithm.
- Suspend updates as long as MPN is in current node's subtree.
- Uses proof and disproof number thresholds.
- Return condition: $p>p t \vee d>d t$.


## Calculating the thresholds

root


## DF-PN

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## Typical Situation During a Run of DF-PN.



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## $1+\varepsilon$ Trick.



## PN History <br> 300 <br> 379 <br> 597 <br> 302 <br> 476

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## Advantages

- Reduced number of recursive calls and transposition table refills.
- Less tree traversion.


## Disadvantages

- Leaves are not expanded in the same order as in PN-Search.
- For bigger $\varepsilon$ the algorithm may spent too much time in inessential part of a tree.


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<td style="text-align: left; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">302</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">379</td>
<td style="text-align: left; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">476</td>
</tr>
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<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">597</td>
<td style="text-align: left; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">750</td>
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<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">752</td>
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</tr>
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<table-markdown style="display: none">| 300 | 302 |
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## Summary

- We have pointed out the problems in DF-PN.
- We have introduced $1+\varepsilon$ trick to enhance DF-PN.
- Atari Go experiment has shown that enhanced methods outperform their plain variants in low memory conditions.
- Experiment on LOA has shown that the trick is also valuable for solving hard problems.


## Thank You

## Questions?

