

There are hundreds or even thousands of chess studies in psychology and cognitive science, but it is pointed out that a Shogi study is virtually non-existent and that there are only a few Go studies. He described recent cognitive scientific studies of the game of Go, including his own research. Moreover, he mentioned what contribution Yoshikawa's and his own work could have on Wolf's Tsume-go program. He concluded his lecture by pondering on what remains to be done.

### Reference

Koyama, K. and Lay, T. W. (1994) An Optimal Mastermind Strategy *Journal of Recreational Mathematics*, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 251-256

## ARTICLES PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE

### B\* PROBABILITY BASED SEARCH<sup>1</sup>

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Pittsburgh, USA

Artificial Intelligence 86 (1996), pp. 97-156

We reproduce the abstract

"We describe a search algorithm for two-player games that relies on selectivity rather than brute-force to achieve success. The key ideas behind the algorithm are

- (1) stopping when one alternative is clearly better than all the others, and
- (2) focusing the search on the place where the most progress can likely be made toward stopping.

Critical to this process is identifying uncertainty about the ultimate value of any move. The lower bound on uncertainty is the best estimate of the real value of a move. The upper bound is its optimistic value, based on some measure of unexplored potential. This provides an *I-have-optimism-that-needs-to-be-investigated* attitude that is an excellent guiding force. Uncertainty is represented by probability distributions. The search develops those parts of the tree where moving existing bounds would be most likely to succeed and would make the most progress toward terminating the search. Termination is achieved when the established real value of the best move is so good that the likelihood of this being achieved by any other alternative is minimal.

The B\* probability based search algorithm has been implemented on the chess machine Hitech. *En route* we have developed effective techniques for

- producing viable optimistic estimates to guide the search,
- producing cheap probability distribution estimates to measure goodness,
- dealing with independence of alternative moves, and
- dealing with the graph history interaction problem.

The report describes the implementation, and the results of tests including games played against brute-force programs. Test data indicate that B\* Hitech is better than any searcher that expands its whole tree based on selectivity. Further, analysis of the data indicates that should additional power become available, the B\* technique will scale up considerably better than brute-force techniques."

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