

Artificial Intelligence in Computer Games

Not only strong, but also entertaining

SAST-JAIST 2015 11th Nov.

Kokolo Ikeda

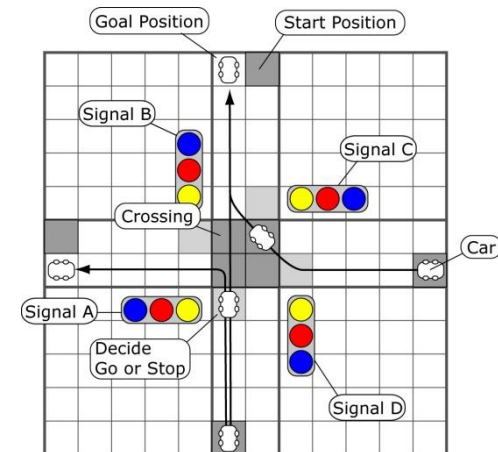
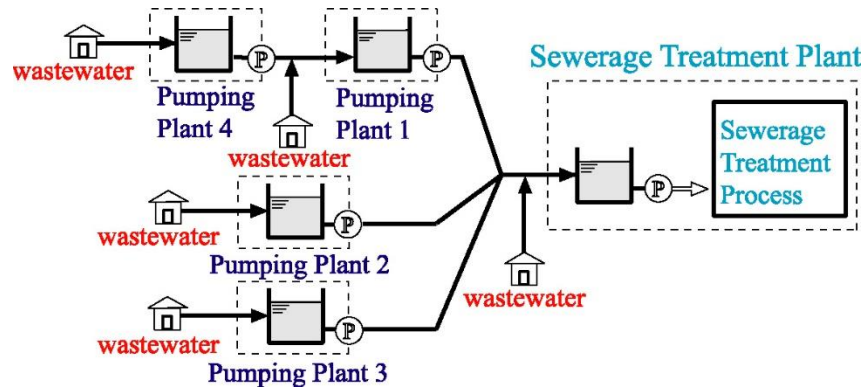
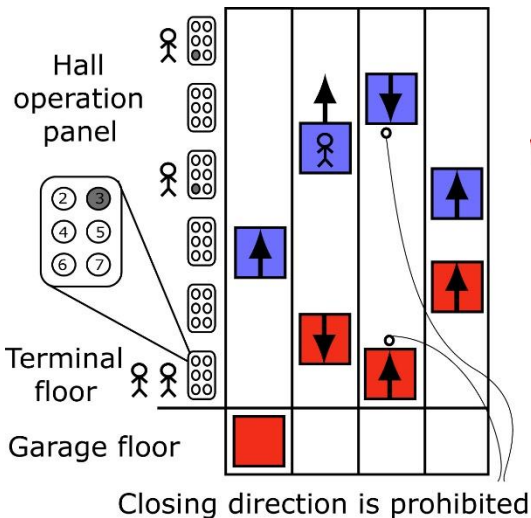
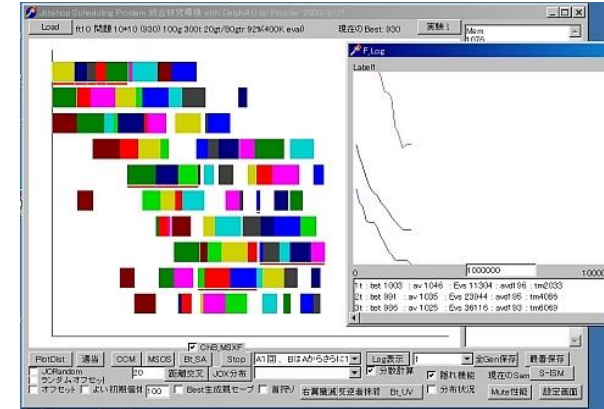
AI group, School of Information Science, JAIST

Artificial Intelligence

Many methods and many applications

- Reasoning
- Machine Learning
- Tree Search
- Optimization

From **23** years old (to 34), I applied
AI methods to many serious systems...

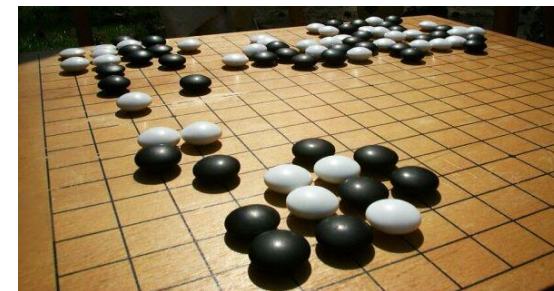
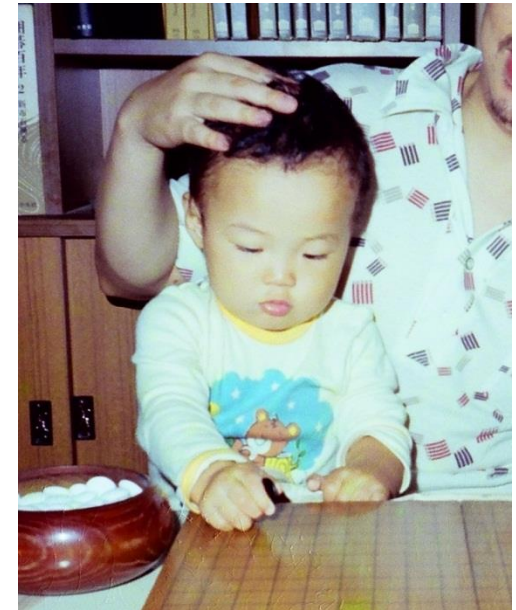


Artificial Intelligence in Games

But from **3** years old, I have played many games,
and I have had many complaints about AIs in Games.

AI methods are necessary for computer games,
and games are good testbeds for AI methods.

I want to improve AIs in Games, for researchers,
for game players, for society, and for me.



Not only strong, but also entertaining

- Board games such as Chess or Go have been the main target of AI researches
 - **Strong** computer players have been sought
 - By using sophisticated AI methods, they are now almost strong enough in many board games
- **Entertaining** aspects are intensively studied
- Human-like behaviors
 - Adaptive strength for each human player
 - Emotion and speaking
 - Contents generation (1 player game)
 - Not only as an opponent, but also as a team-mate
 - Or, as a coach
 - ... etc.

Researches In Ikeda Lab

**Switching Strategy
In Fighting Games**

**Human-like
Puyo-Puyo Player**

**Tree Search for
Strategy Games**

**Strong AI
for Go**

**Machine Learning
for Mahjong**

Video games

Board games

**Cooperative
RPG Players
as a Team Mate**

**Generation of Exciting
Puzzle Game Contents**

**Generation of Various
Strategies in Othello**

**Emotional
Mario Player**

**Random Number
Generation which
Seems to be Natural**

**Entertaining AI
for Go**

Entertaining

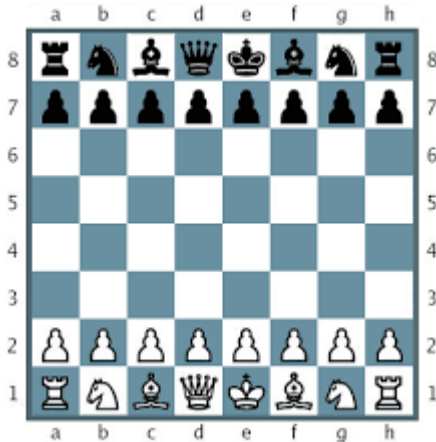
Strength

Estimation of Player's Preference for Co-operative RPGs Using Multi-Strategy Monte-Carlo Method

IEEE Computer Intelligence in Games (CIG)

2015 31st. Aug.

Cooperative RPG Players as a Team Mate



Chess, 1 vs 1

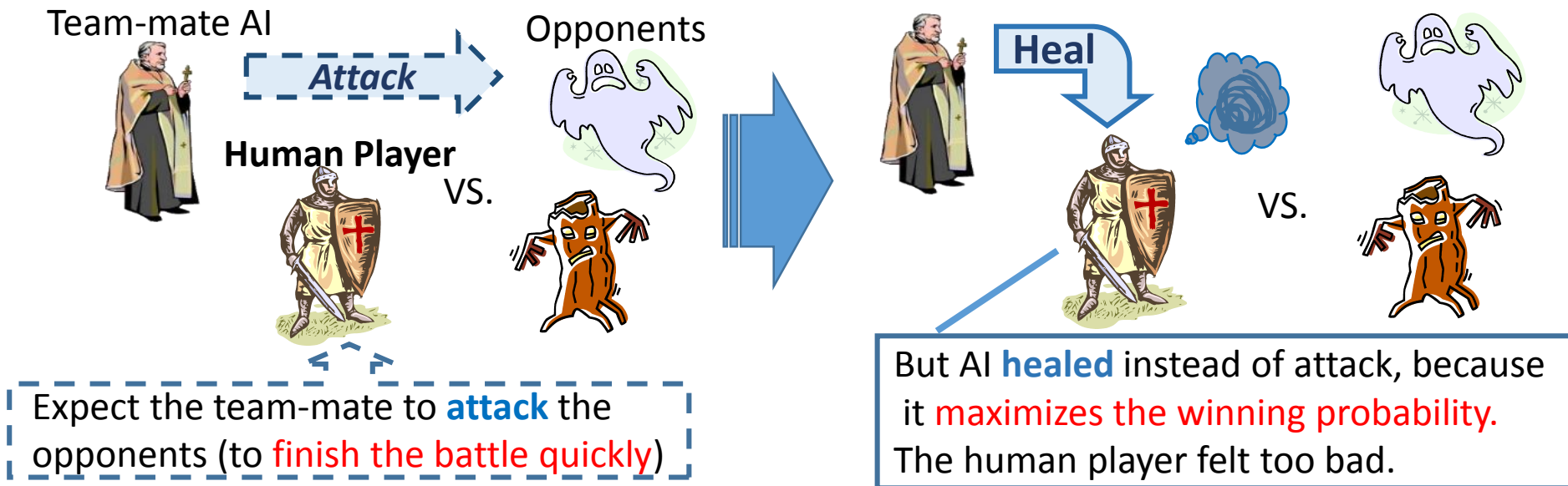
Soccer, **team vs team**

Wizardry [RPG], **team vs team**

DotA [RTS], **team vs team**

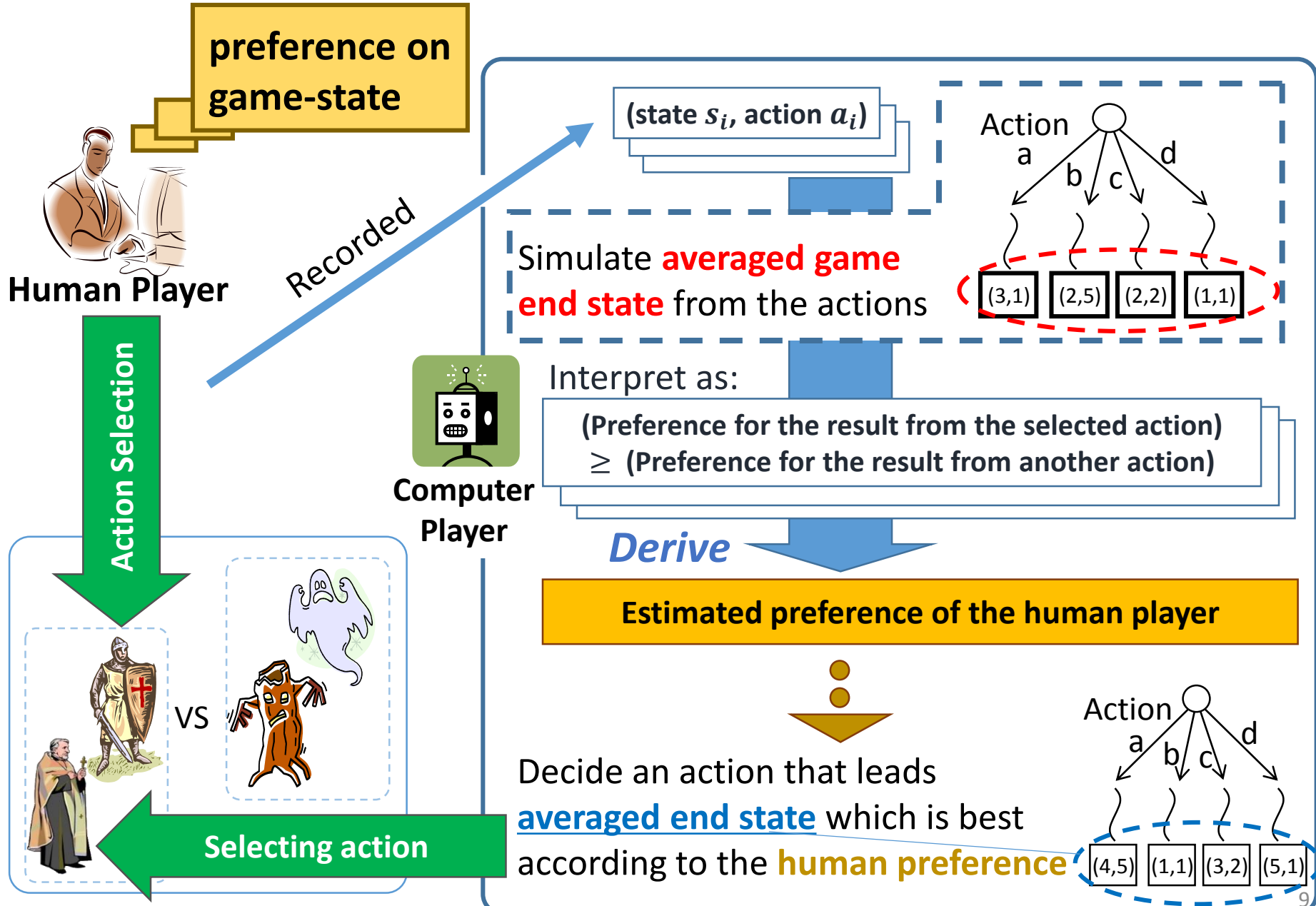
Game AIs in cooperative games

- AIs as opponent players
 - OK if not too strong or too weak
- AIs as team-mates
 - Strong play is not enough
 - AIs need to play **in the way that each human player prefers**
 - Otherwise, human player feels big dissatisfaction



→ So, AIs should **estimate** the **preference** of each player from his play

Approach overview



Estimation of player's preference

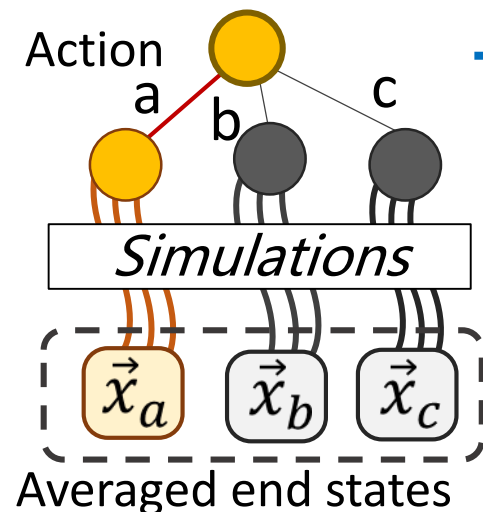
We use a simple parametrized **preference function**, and optimize the parameters

Preference function

- A function to evaluate the game end state
- Calculated as $u(\vec{x}, \vec{w}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{w}$
 $= x_{HP} + w_{MP} \cdot x_{MP} + w_{Turn} \cdot x_{Turn}$

Feature vector of the game state

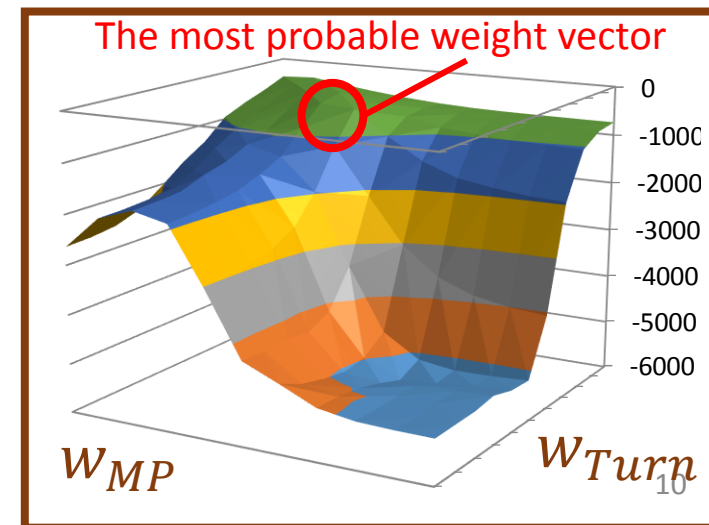
Preference weights vector $(1, w_{MP}, w_{Turn})$



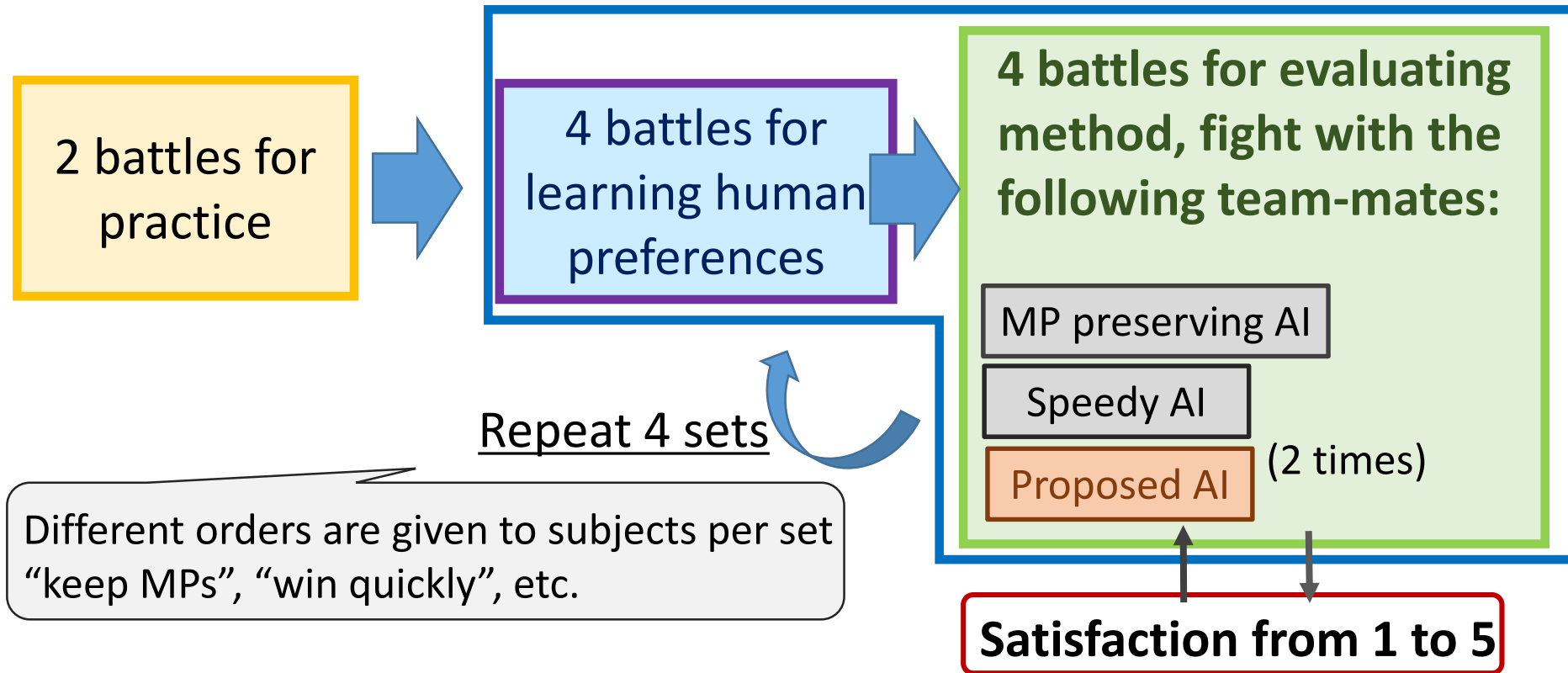
If the player select action a (not b),

$$\underline{u(\vec{x}_a, \vec{w}) > u(\vec{x}_b, \vec{w})}$$

would hold.
If not, penalty is added.



Evaluation experiment using human subjects



(Team-mate)	[Direction] Keep MPs	Win quickly	Keep HPs	Win quickly and keep MPs
MP preserving AI	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0
Speedy AI	2.1	4.0	3.2	2.7
Proposed AI	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.0

→ Our method successfully decreased the dissatisfaction of human players

Biased Random Sequence Generation for Making Common Player Believe it Unbiased

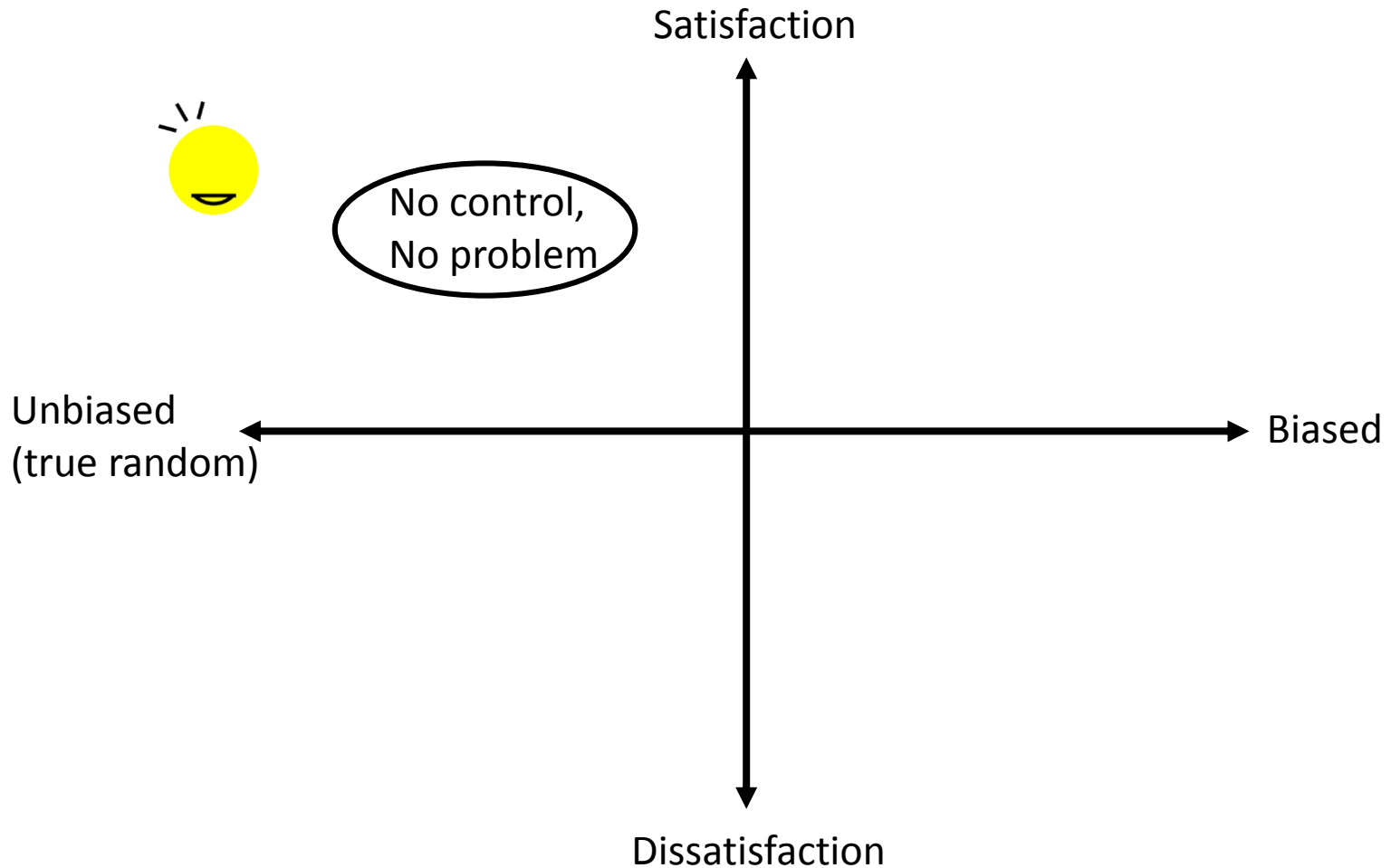


IEEE Game Entertainment Media (GEM) Conference
2014, October 23th

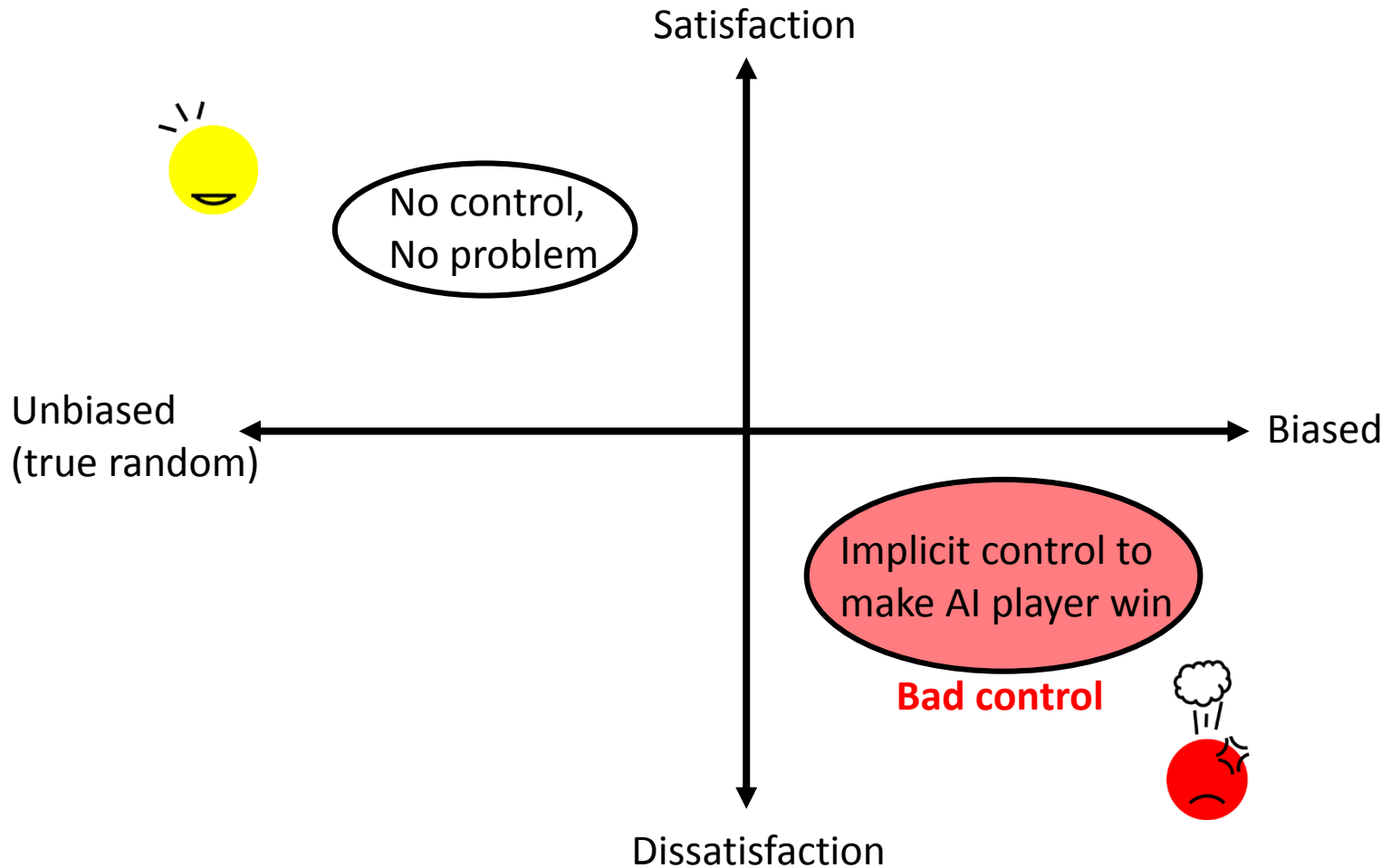
Random generation

- Pseudorandom algorithm widely used
 - Monte-Carlo methods
 - Stochastic optimization
 - Agent based simulation
 - Cryptography
- Sophisticated methods
such as Mersenne Twister
- Also important in computer games
 - Card shuffling (Poker)
 - Rolling dice (Monopoly)
 - Judging hit/miss (RPG)
- Usual random generator is sufficient?

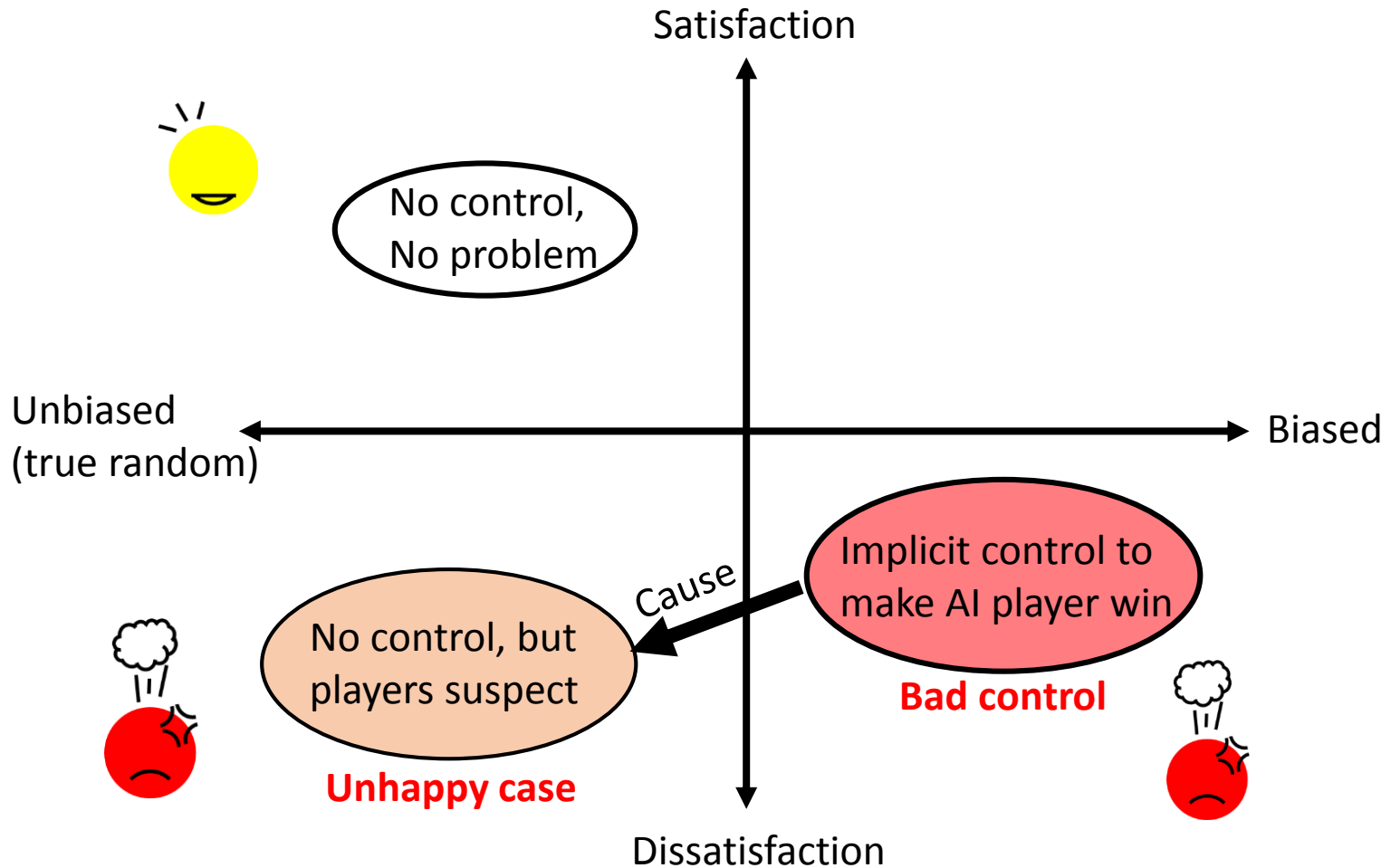
Problem and purpose



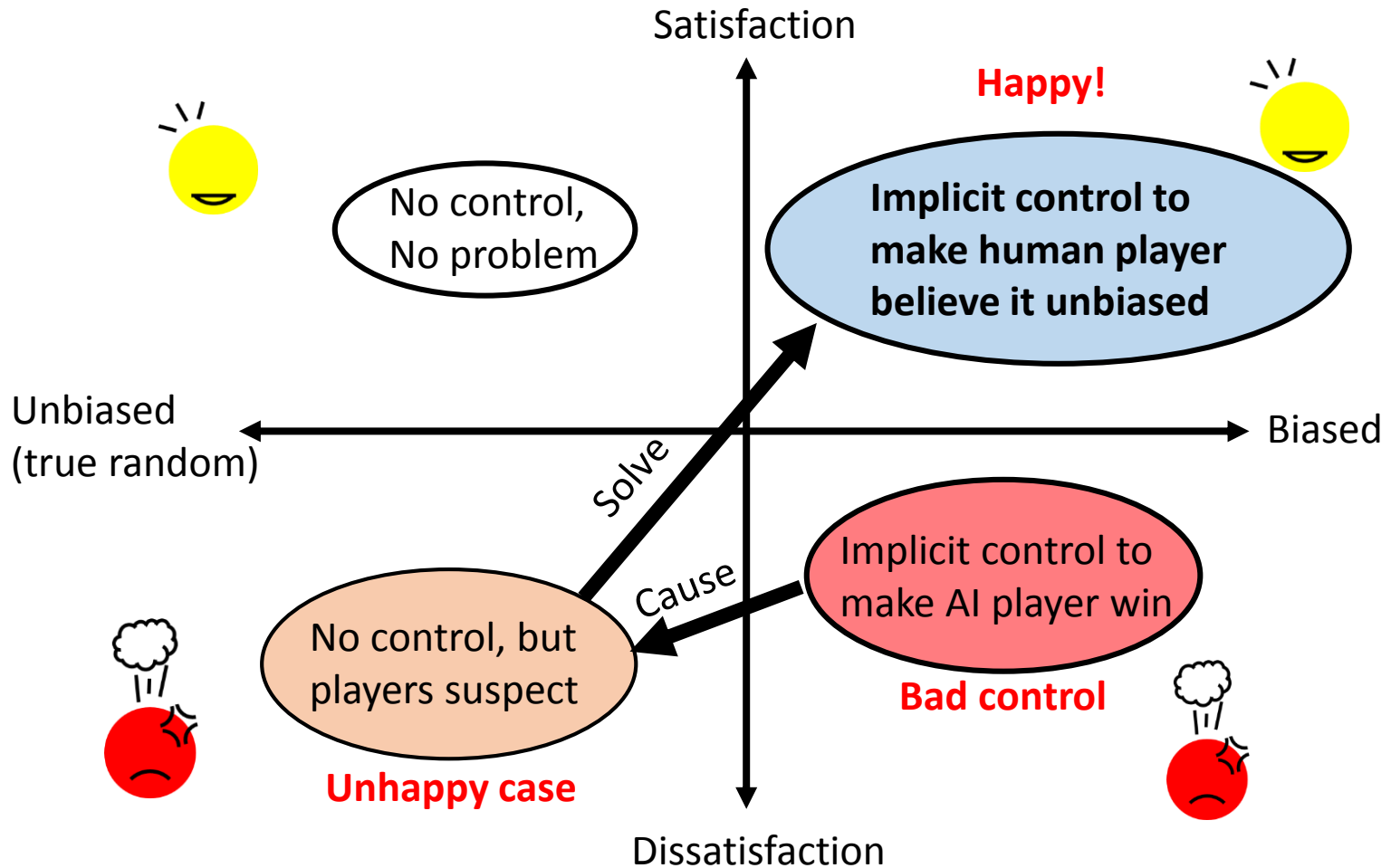
Problem and purpose



Problem and purpose

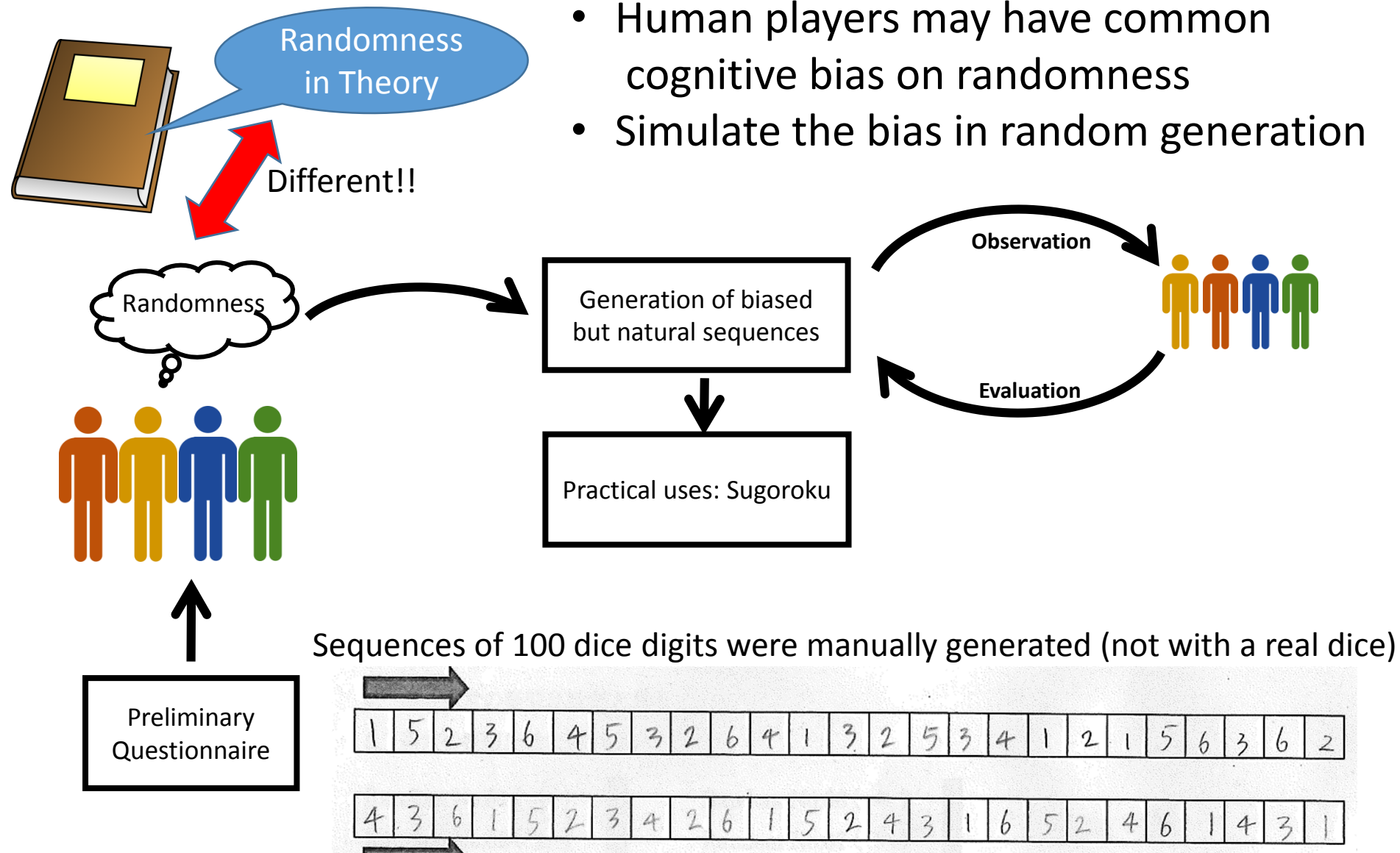


Problem and purpose



Approach

- Human players may have common cognitive bias on randomness
- Simulate the bias in random generation



Do you find a typical bias in this sequence?

Common bias in human players

Feature	Theoretical	average	Top half	Bottom half
F6 : Frequency of the flips from even to odd (or vice versa) 	49.5	55.6	62.0	49.3
F7 : Frequency of the same numbers appearing consecutively 2 times. (e.g. )	16.5	10.9	15.9	6.0
F12 : Frequency of subsequences in which 3 of 4 digits are the same numbers.(e.g. )	4.5	1.4	2.8	0.0

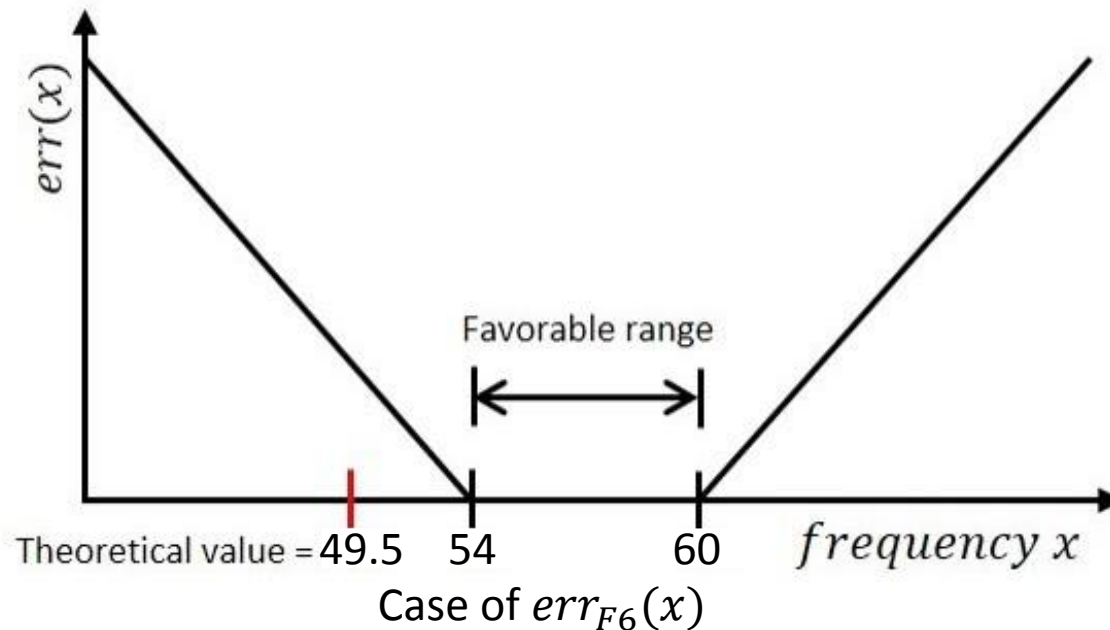
- Average of F6 is higher than the theoretical value
 - Frequent change of even/odd seems to be natural
- Average of F7 is lower than theoretical (Even the average of top half is lower)
 - It seems to be unnatural that the same number appears in a row
- Average of F12 is below $\frac{1}{3}$ of theoretical value
 - Close similar numbers seem to be unnatural

Significant bias were found in almost all 15 features → We simulate this bias

Error function to be minimized

$$err(s) = \sum_i (\gamma_i err_i(f_i(s)))$$

- $err_i(x)$: amount of deviation from the favorable range.
- γ_i : weight of deviation for this feature.



The sequences will look more natural with smaller $err(s)$ value.

Evaluation using human subjects

Standard sequences

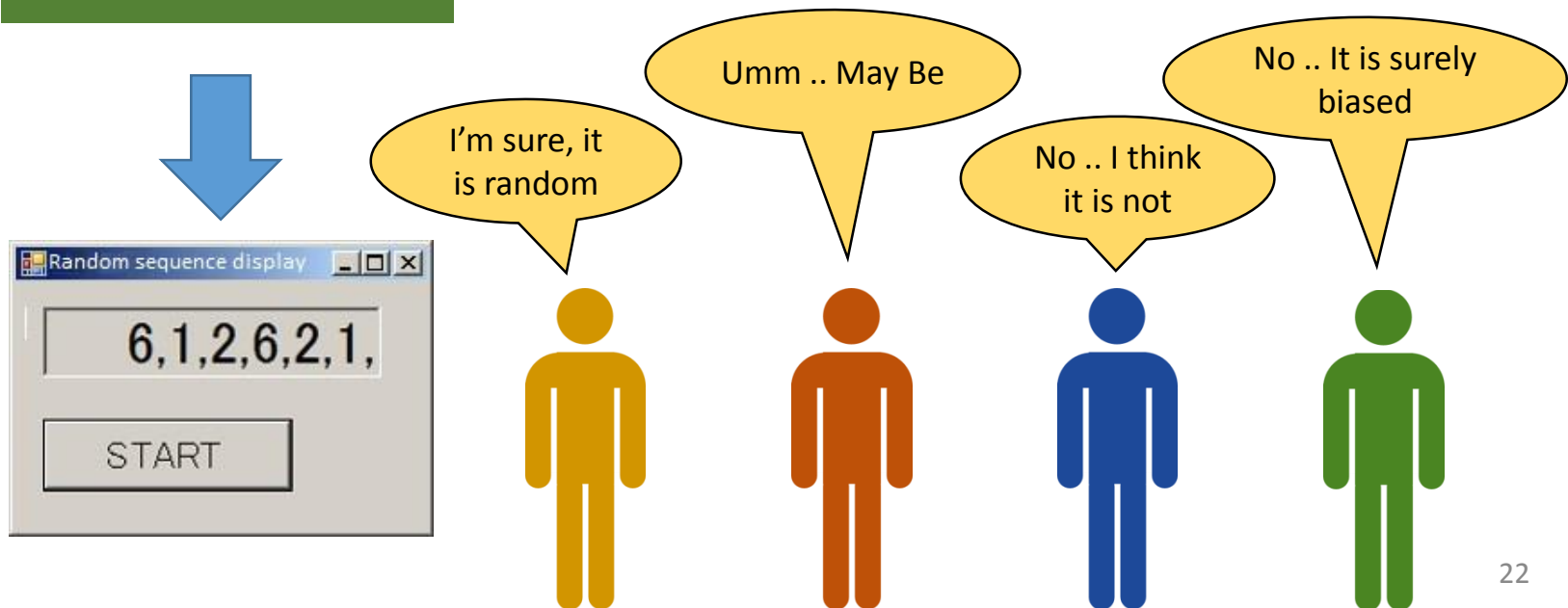
Generated by MT pseudorandom algorithm

Low rank sequences

Bottom 20% of 300 pseudorandom sequences
(sorted by *err()*)

Proposed sequences

Optimized pseudorandom sequences (*err()* = 0)



Evaluation using human subjects

Unnatural  Natural

Group	Score					
	1	2	3	4	5	Average
[Standard]	11	19	2	11	5	2.58
[Low rank]	17	23	2	5	1	1.96
[Proposed]	7	9	4	23	5	3.21

- 48 votes for each type.
- [Standard] range of `err()` are 2.7 to 238.0, some might look natural, and some might not.
- [Low rank] seems to be unnatural, even though they are not so rare sequences
- [Optimized] get higher scores than the others

“Biased Random Sequence Generation for Making Common Player Believe it Unbiased”
was successfully achieved.

Thank you!