

Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

44. Monte-Carlo Tree Search: Advanced Topics

Malte Helmert

University of Basel

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Board Games: Overview

chapter overview:

- ▶ 40. Introduction and State of the Art
- ▶ 41. Minimax Search and Evaluation Functions
- ▶ 42. Alpha-Beta Search
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- ▶ 45. AlphaGo and Outlook

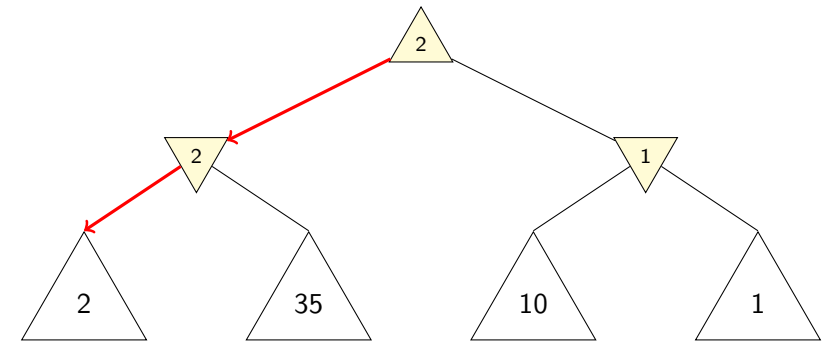
44.1 Optimality of MCTS

Reminder: Monte-Carlo Tree Search

- ▶ as long as time allows, perform **iterations**
 - ▶ **selection**: traverse tree
 - ▶ **expansion**: grow tree
 - ▶ **simulation**: play game to final position
 - ▶ **backpropagation**: update utility estimates
- ▶ execute move with **highest utility estimate**

Optimality

complete “minimax tree” computes **optimal utility values u^***



Asymptotic Optimality

Asymptotic Optimality

An MCTS algorithm is **asymptotically optimal** if $\hat{u}^k(n)$ converges to optimal utility $u^*(n)$ for all $n \in \text{succ}(n_0)$ with $k \rightarrow \infty$.

Note: there are MCTS instantiations that play optimally although the values do not converge in this way (e.g., if all $\hat{u}^k(n)$ converge to $\ell \cdot u^*(n)$ for a constant $\ell > 0$)

Asymptotic Optimality

A tree policy is **asymptotically optimal** if

- ▶ it **explores forever**:
 - ▶ every position is **expanded eventually** and **visited infinitely often** (given that the game tree is finite)
 - ▶ after a finite number of iterations, only **true utility values** are used in backups
- ▶ and it is **greedy in the limit**:
 - ▶ the probability that an optimal move is selected converges to 1
 - ↔ in the limit, backups based on iterations where only an **optimal policy** is followed dominate suboptimal backups

44.2 Tree Policy

Objective

tree policies have two contradictory objectives:

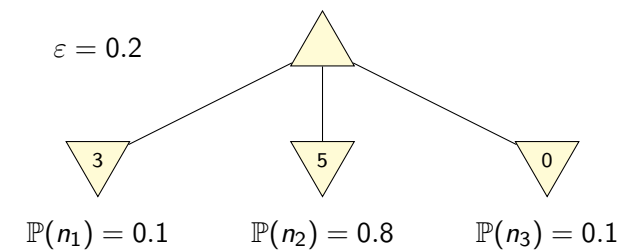
- ▶ **explore** parts of the game tree that have not been investigated thoroughly
- ▶ **exploit** knowledge about good moves to focus search on promising areas

central challenge: **balance** exploration and exploitation

ϵ -greedy: Idea

- ▶ tree policy with constant parameter ϵ
- ▶ with probability $1 - \epsilon$, pick a **greedy** move (i.e., one that leads to a successor node with the best utility estimate)
- ▶ otherwise, pick a non-greedy successor **uniformly at random**

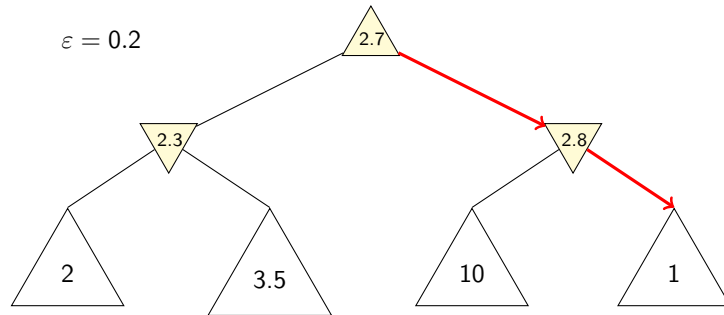
ϵ -greedy: Example



ϵ -greedy: Asymptotic Optimality

Asymptotic Optimality of ϵ -greedy

- ▶ explores forever
- ▶ not greedy in the limit
- ↔ not asymptotically optimal



ϵ -greedy: Asymptotic Optimality

Asymptotic Optimality of ϵ -greedy

- ▶ explores forever
- ▶ not greedy in the limit
- ↔ not asymptotically optimal

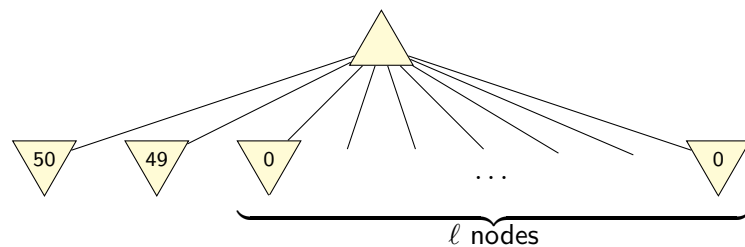
asymptotically optimal variants:

- ▶ use **decaying** ϵ , e.g. $\epsilon = \frac{1}{k}$
- ▶ use **minimax backups**

ϵ -greedy: Weakness

Problem:

when ϵ -greedy explores, all non-greedy moves are treated **equally**

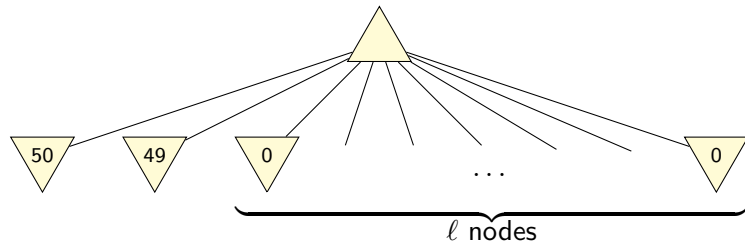


e.g., $\epsilon = 0.2, l = 9: \mathbb{P}(n_1) = 0.8, \mathbb{P}(n_2) = 0.02$

Softmax: Idea

- ▶ tree policy with constant parameter τ
- ▶ select moves **proportionally** to their utility estimate
- ▶ **Boltzmann exploration** selects moves proportionally to $\mathbb{P}(n) \propto e^{\frac{\hat{u}(n)}{\tau}}$ for MAX nodes ($\mathbb{P}(n) \propto e^{-\frac{\hat{u}(n)}{\tau}}$ for MIN nodes)

Softmax: Example



e.g., $\tau = 10, \ell = 9: \mathbb{P}(n_1) \approx 0.51, \mathbb{P}(n_2) \approx 0.46$

Boltzmann Exploration: Asymptotic Optimality

Asymptotic Optimality of Boltzmann Exploration

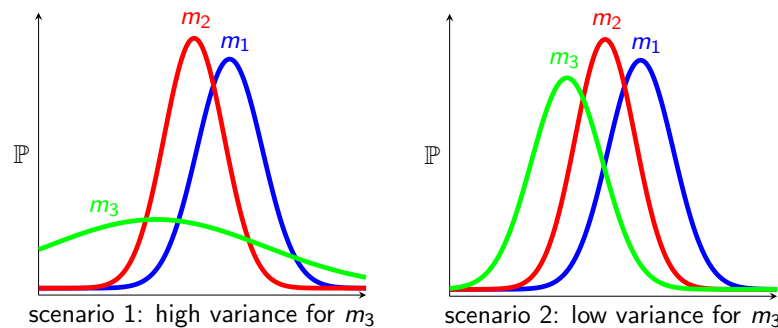
- ▶ explores forever
- ▶ not greedy in the limit
(probabilities converge to positive constant)
- ↔ not asymptotically optimal

asymptotically optimal variants:

- ▶ use **decaying** τ
- ▶ use **minimax backups**

careful: τ must not decay faster than logarithmically
(i.e., must have $\tau \geq \frac{\text{const}}{\log k}$) to explore infinitely

Boltzmann Exploration: Weakness



- ▶ Boltzmann exploration only considers **mean** of sampled utilities for the given moves
- ▶ as we sample the same node many times, we can also gather information about variance (how **reliable** the information is)
- ▶ Boltzmann exploration ignores the variance, treating the two scenarios equally

Upper Confidence Bounds: Idea

balance **exploration** and **exploitation** by preferring moves that

- ▶ have been **successful in earlier iterations** (exploit)
- ▶ have been **selected rarely** (explore)

Upper Confidence Bounds: Idea

Upper Confidence Bounds

for MAX nodes:

- ▶ select successor n' of n that maximizes $\hat{u}(n') + B(n')$
- ▶ based on **utility estimate** $\hat{u}(n')$
- ▶ and a **bonus term** $B(n')$
- ▶ select $B(n')$ such that $u^*(n') \leq \hat{u}(n') + B(n')$ with high probability
- ▶ idea: $\hat{u}(n') + B(n')$ is an **upper confidence bound** on $u^*(n')$ under the collected information (analogous for MIN nodes)

Upper Confidence Bounds: UCB1

- ▶ use $B(n') = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \ln N(n)}{N(n')}} as bonus term$
- ▶ bonus term is derived from **Chernoff-Hoeffding bound**:
 - ▶ gives the probability that a **sampled value** (here: $\hat{u}(n')$)
 - ▶ is far from its **true expected value** (here: $u^*(n')$)
 - ▶ in dependence of the **number of samples** (here: $(N(n'))$)
- ▶ picks the optimal move **exponentially** more often

Upper Confidence Bounds: Asymptotic Optimality

Asymptotic Optimality of UCB1

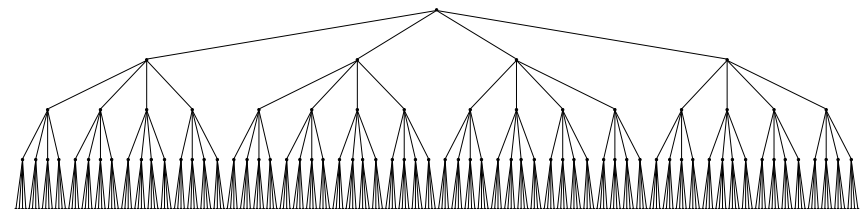
- ▶ explores forever
- ▶ greedy in the limit
- ↔ **asymptotically optimal**

However:

- ▶ no **theoretical justification** to use UCB1 in **trees** or **planning scenarios**
- ▶ development of tree policies active **research topic**

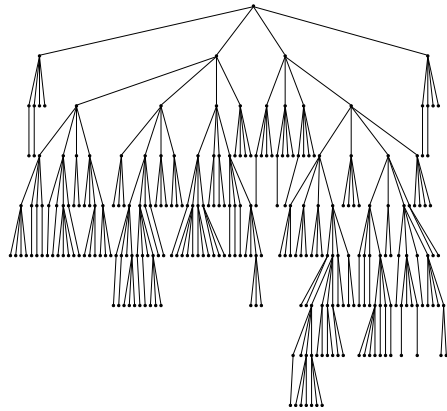
Tree Policy: Asymmetric Game Tree

full tree up to depth 4



Tree Policy: Asymmetric Game Tree

UCT tree (equal number of search nodes)



44.3 Other Techniques

Default Policy: Instantiations

default: Monte-Carlo Random Walk

- ▶ in each state, select a legal move **uniformly at random**
- ▶ very **cheap to compute**
- ▶ **uninformed**
- ▶ usually **not sufficient** for good results

only significant alternative: **domain-dependent** default policy

- ▶ **hand-crafted**
- ▶ function **learned offline**

Default Policy: Alternative

- ▶ default policy **simulates** a game to obtain utility estimate
- ↔ default policy must be evaluated in many positions
- ▶ if default policy is **expensive to compute**, simulations are expensive
- ▶ solution: replace default policy with **heuristic** that computes a utility estimate **directly**

Expansion

- ▶ to proceed deeper into the tree, each node must be visited at least **once for each legal move**
- ↪ **deep lookaheads** not possible when branching factor is high and resources are limited
- ▶ rather than add a single node, **expand** encountered leaf node and **add all successors**
 - ▶ allows deep lookaheads
 - ▶ needs **more memory**
 - ▶ needs **initial utility estimate** for all children

44.4 Summary

Summary

- ▶ tree policy is crucial for MCTS
 - ▶ ϵ -greedy favors **greedy moves** and treats all **others equally**
 - ▶ **Boltzmann exploration** selects moves proportionally to an **exponential function** of their utility estimates
 - ▶ **UCB1** favors moves that were **successful in the past** or have been **explored rarely**
- ▶ for each, there are applications where they perform best
- ▶ good default policies are domain-dependent and hand-crafted or **learned offline**
- ▶ using **heuristics** instead of a default policy often pays off