

Sam Ganzfried
Assistant Professor, SCIS

artificial intelligence, game theory, multiagent systems, multiagent learning, large-scale optimization, large-scale data analysis and analytics, knowledge representation

Scope and applicability of game theory

- Strategic multiagent interactions occur in all fields
 - Economics and business: bidding in auctions, offers in negotiations
 - Political science/law: fair division of resources, e.g., divorce settlements
 - Biology/medicine: robust diabetes management (robustness against “adversarial” selection of parameters in MDP)
 - Computer science: theory, AI, PL, systems; national security (e.g., deploying officers to protect ports), cybersecurity (e.g., determining optimal thresholds against phishing attacks), internet phenomena (e.g., ad auctions)

Game theory background

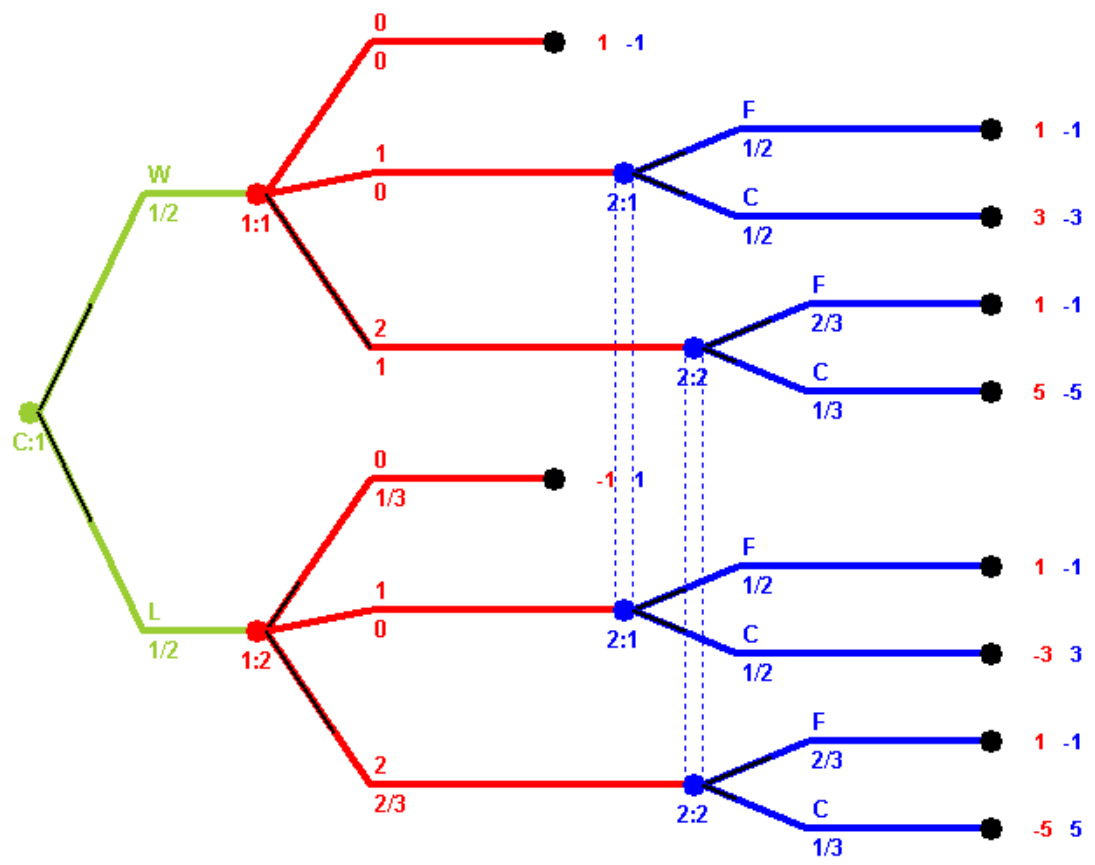
	rock	paper	scissors
Rock	0,0	-1, 1	1, -1
Paper	1,-1	0, 0	-1,1
Scissors	-1,1	1,-1	0,0

- Players
- Actions (aka pure strategies)
- Strategy profile: e.g., (R,p)
- Utility function: e.g., $u_1(\text{R},\text{p}) = -1$, $u_2(\text{R},\text{p}) = 1$

Imperfect information

- In many important games, there is information that is private to only some agents and not available to other agents
 - In auctions, each bidder may know his own valuation and only know the distribution from which other agents' valuations are drawn
 - In poker, players may not know private cards held by other players

Extensive-form representation



Extensive-form games

- Two-player zero-sum EFGs can be solved in polynomial time by linear programming
 - Scales to games with up to 10^8 states
- Iterative algorithms (CFR and EGT) have been developed for computing an ϵ -equilibrium that scale to games with 10^{17} states
 - CFR also applies to multiplayer and general sum games, though no significant guarantees in those classes
 - (MC)CFR is self-play algorithm that samples actions down tree and updates regrets and average strategies stored at every information set

Standard paradigm for solving large imperfect-information games

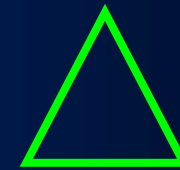
Original game



Automated abstraction



Abstracted game



Custom equilibrium-finding algorithm



Nash equilibrium

Reverse mapping



Nash equilibrium

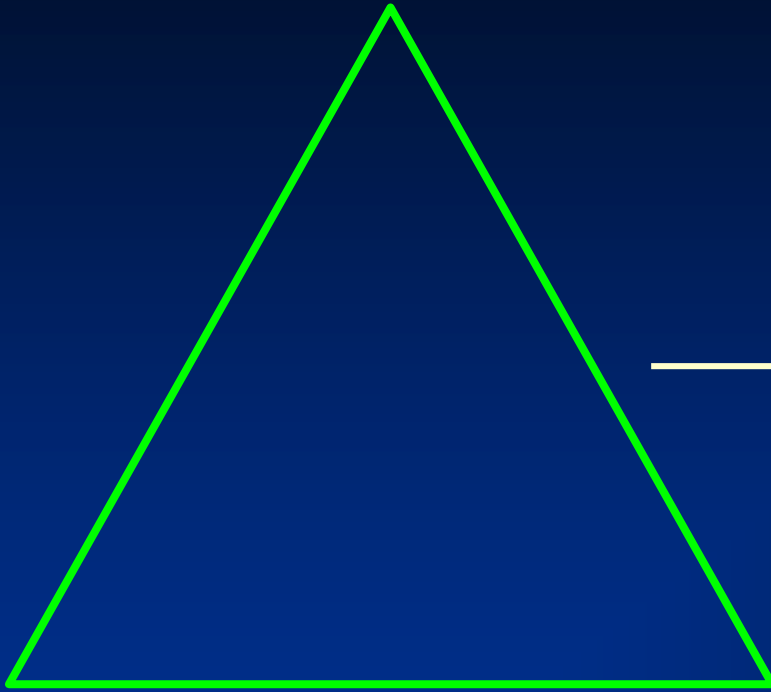
Texas hold ‘em poker

- Huge game of imperfect information
 - Most studied imp-info game in AI community since 2006 due to AAAI computer poker competition
 - Multi-billion dollar industry (not “frivolous”)
- Limit Texas hold ‘em – fixed betting size
 - $\sim 10^{17}$ nodes in game tree
- No Limit Texas hold ‘em – unlimited bet size
 - $\sim 10^{165}$ nodes in game tree
 - Most active domain in last several years
 - Most popular variant for humans

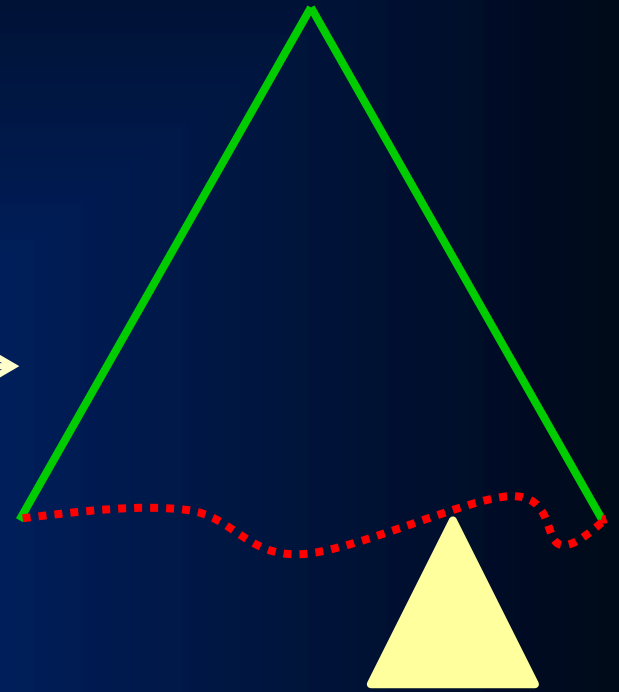
Brains vs. Artificial Intelligence

- April 24-May 8, 2015 at Rivers Casino in Pittsburgh, PA
- 20,000 hands of two-player no-limit Texas hold 'em between “Claudico” and four of the strongest human players in the world
 - Dong Kim, Jason Les, Bjorn Li, Doug Polk
 - 80,000 hands in total
- Humans won by 732,713 chips, which corresponds to 9.16 big blinds per 100 hands
 - Statistically significant at 90% confidence level, but not 95% level

Endgame solving

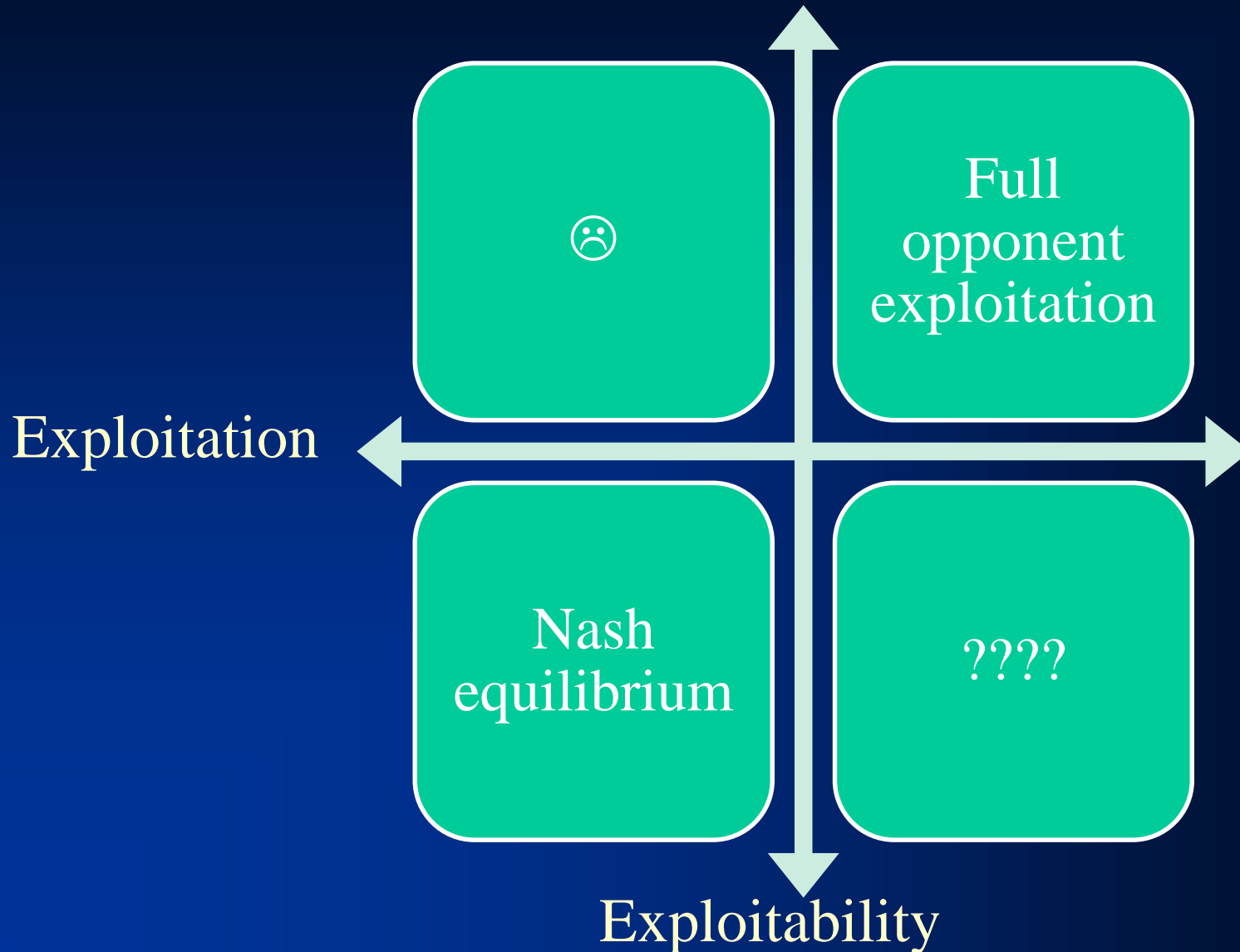


Strategies for entire game
computed offline



Endgame strategies
computed in real time to
greater degree of accuracy

Exploitation-exploitability tradeoff



Big picture questions

- Solution concepts, theory, and algorithms for games with more than two agents
- Improved algorithms and theoretical analysis of endgame solving and abstraction
- Interplay between opponent exploitation/learning and game-theoretic solution concepts
- Fundamental theory and applications to other domains
 - medicine, national security
- Fundamental problems in AI and big data analytics
 - New manuscript “Optimal Number of Choices in Rating Contexts,” applications to grading, paper reviewing, dating

- www.ganzfriedresearch.com
- Strategic Adversarial Multiagent Artificial Intelligence Lab (<http://www.sam-ai.com/>)
- <http://forumserver.twoplustwo.com/29/news-views-gossip-sponsored-online-poker-report/wcgrider-dong-kim-jason-les-bjorn-li-play-against-new-hu-bot-1526750/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phRAyF1rq0I>

The screenshot shows a poker hand in progress. The player Doug Polk is on the left, and the AI player Claude Polk is on the right. The community cards are A, 3, A, 8, 9. The pot is 2624. The AI player has a 1000 chip stack, and Doug Polk has a 18179 chip stack. The AI player's hand is not visible, but the community cards are A, 3, A, 8, 9. The AI player's action is r250C/B100e25GNb437CK. The interface includes a sidebar with logos for Carnegie Mellon University, Rivers Casino, and Microsoft, and a bottom bar with buttons for Fold, Check, and Bet.

BRAINS VS. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

• Hold'em
• Leave Match

#BrainsvsAI

dougpolk2 364 / 750

Player	Balance
Claudio_Polk	-18179
DougPolk	18179

Doug Polk @DougPolkPoker

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Carnegie Mellon University

RIVERS CASINO

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Microsoft

PITTSBURGH LIGHTS GAMBLING CENTER

Claudio_Polk

DougPolk

Community Cards: A, 3, A, 8, 9

Pot: 2624

Actions: r250C/B100e25GNb437CK

Min: 0.5, 0.75, Pot, 2xPot, All-in

Wager Amount: 100

Buttons: Fold, Check, Bet