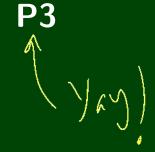
CSE 332: Data Abstractions



Recursion To The Rescue

```
4
```

```
boolean win(Board b) {
      *if (b.threeXs()) {
3
          return true;
4
5
6
7
8
       else {
          for (Move m : every possible move) {
             if (win(b.do(move))) {
                return true; 🔨
9
10
11
          return false;
12
```

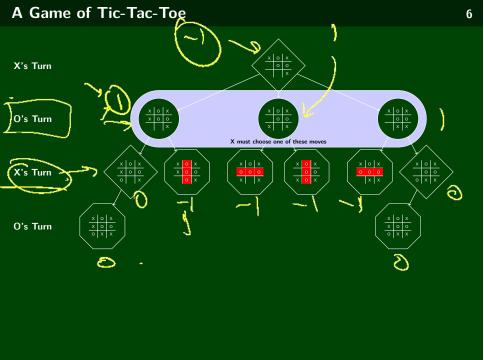
There's An Issue Here!

- When we make a move, it's not our turn any more.
- So the recursive call should be to **our opponent's option**
- Key Insight: Instead of guessing what the opponent is going to do, assume she plays optimally!

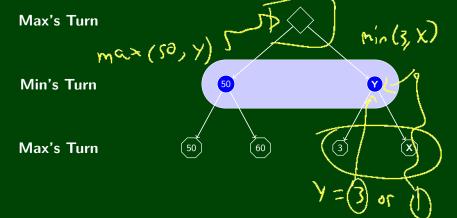
```
win:lose::me:you
```

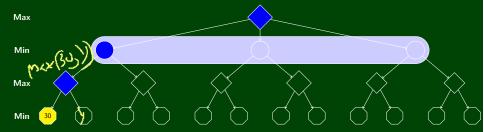
```
5
```

```
1 // +1 is a win; +0 is a draw; -1 is a loss
   int eval(Board b) {
 3
     __if (b.game0ver()) {
 4
          if (b.hasThree(me)) {
 5
             return 1;
6
7
8
          else if (b.hasThree(them)) {
             return −1;
9
10
          else {
             return 0;
11
12
13
14
      else {
15
          int best = -1:
16
          for (Move m : every possible move)
17
             best - max(best, eval(b.apply(move)));
18
19
          return best;
20
```



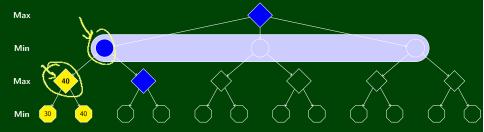
An Idea!





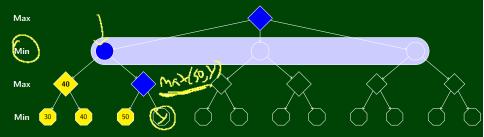
Do we check the next node? We currently have no information. So, yes!

Pruning 10



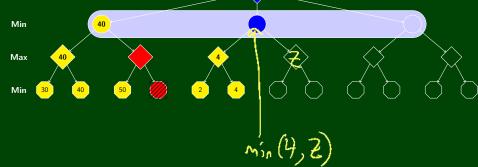
Do we check the next node? The current bounds are $[-\infty,40].$ So, we might do better!

Pruning 10

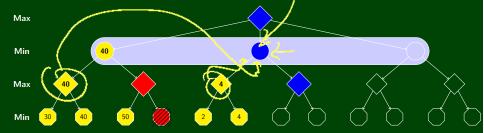


Do we check the next node? Max will choose $x \ge 50$ which is already worse than the 40. The current bounds are [50,40]. Don't bother.

10



Pruning 10



Do we check the next node? Min will choose $x \le 4$ which is already worse than the 40. The current bounds are [40,4]. Don't bother.