

EMBRACING THE DARK ART OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING IN GAME AI

Dave Mark – Intrinsic Algorithm
Kevin Dill – Lockheed Martin



Administrivia

- Mid-to-Advanced Level Lecture
- References:
 - 2010 AI Summit Talk: [Improving AI Decision Modeling Through Utility Theory](#)
 - I/ITSEC 2011: *A Game AI Approach to Autonomous Control of Virtual Characters*
 - Best Paper: [paper](#) [presentation](#)
 - SISO SIW 2012: *Introducing GAIA: A Reusable, Extensible Architecture for AI Behavior*
 - Not published yet (end of March) – search for 12S-SIW-046
 - [Behavioral Mathematics for Game AI](#)



What Is Utility-Based AI?

- Calculate *relative goodness* of each option
 - Shades of gray
 - Finer granularity
 - Subtle nuance of the situation
- Guns and Grenades
- Reasonable Variation => *Believability*



<http://musicarmichael.com/category/music/>

AI Engineering

- “Like a giant bucket of floats...”
- Utility is complex to the novice
- *So is C++!!*
- Software Engineering => tools
- We need *Utility Engineering*



<http://www.enasco.com/product/TB15671T>

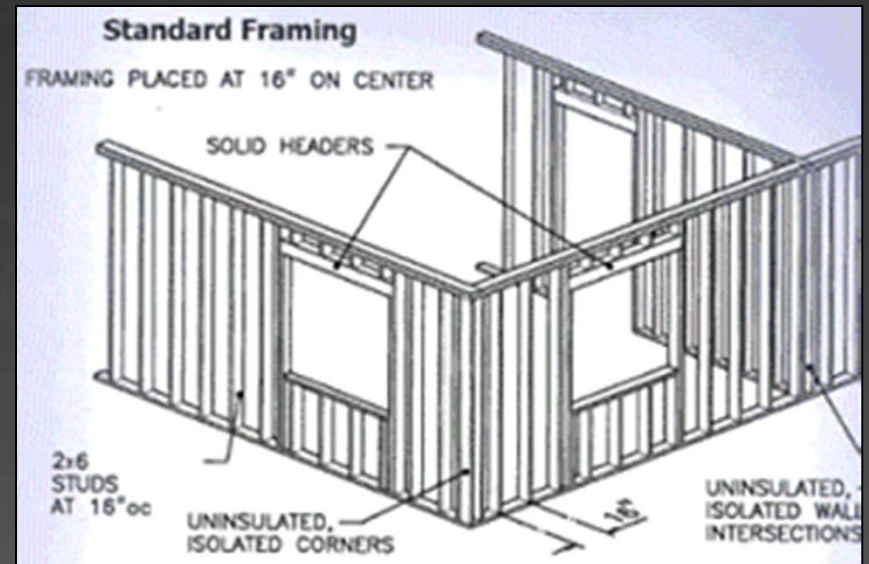


AI GAME
PROGRAMMERS
GUILD



Design Patterns

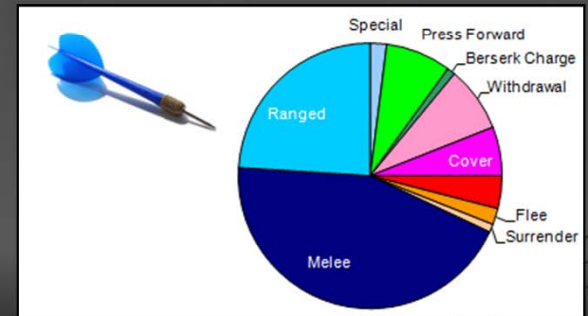
- “Simple and succinct solutions to commonly occurring design problems”
– Gamma et. al.



<http://www.renovation-headquarters.com/walls-partitions.htm>

Absolute vs. Relative

- **Absolute Utility (“Rank”)** ← **Divide Into Categories**
 - Always pick an option with higher rank over one with lower rank
- **Relative Utility (“Weight”)** ← **Calculate “Appropriateness”**
 - Every option could be picked, but one with higher utility is more likely
 - “Weighted Random”
- **You Can Use Both!!**



Dual Utility AI

1. Eliminate weight ≤ 0 ← Completely Inappropriate
2. Screen on rank ← Something more important is going on
3. Eliminate very small weight ← Avoid Artificial Stupidity!!
4. Weighted Random ← *Random but Reasonable*



Considerations

- Modular decision making
 - Each consideration examines a single aspect of the situation
- Each consideration can:
 - Set a minimum rank
 - Apply a bonus to the weight
 - Apply a multiplier to the weight

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$



Example: Sniper

- Shoot / No-Shoot
- Shoot Considerations:
 - Clear line of sight
 - Clear line of retreat



http://www.imfdb.org/wiki/Bangkok_Dangerous



Pattern: Opt Out

- Consideration: “*Do not do this!!*”
- Simply set $M = 0$

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$

Example: Guard

- Engage Decision
 - He attacks me
 - He attempts to enter
 - Poor chat choice



<http://www.histquest.com/index.php?id=51>



Pattern: Opt In

- Consideration: “*Do this!!*”
- Stand guard – “*Default Option*”
 - Fixed values: Rank 0, Weight 1
- Engage
 - Default R = -1
 - Each consideration can set R = 10

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$



Pattern: Inertia

- While executing, retain some rank
- Engage
 - Default $R = -1$
 - Each consideration can set $R = 10$
 - Execution History consideration
 - Set $R = 7$ while executing

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$

Example: Guard

- Options:
 - Guard
 - Engage
 - *Ring the Alarm*



<http://www.histquest.com/index.php?id=51>



Pattern: Commit

- Like inertia, but *increase* rank
- Engage / Ring the Alarm
 - Default R = -1
 - Each consideration can set R = 10
 - Execution History consideration
 - Set R = 11 while executing

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$



Pattern: Is Done

- “I’m done executing –
do something else now”
- *Is Done* consideration:
 - Am I currently selected?
 - Have I finished execution?
 - If so, $M = 0$

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$

Example: Sniper

- Shoot / No-Shoot
- Shoot Considerations:
 - Clear line of sight
 - Clear line of retreat
 - Delay between shots



http://www.imfdb.org/wiki/Bangkok_Dangerous



Pattern: Cooldown

- Don't do the same thing twice in a row
- Evaluate time since last selection
 - Fixed delay (M = 0 for 15 sec)
 - Variable delay (M = 0 for 10-20 sec)
 - Tiered delay
 - M = 0 for 8-12 sec
 - M = 0.5 for 18-22 sec

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$

Example: Sniper

- Shoot/Wait/Flee
- Shoot Considerations:
 - Clear line of sight
 - Clear line of retreat
 - Delay between shots
 - Number of shots fired





Pattern: Repeat Penalty

- Fire Option
 - $R = 10 - (2)^* \text{shots_fired}$
- Flee Option
 - R depends on situation
 - Shooting at me?
 - Looking at me?
 - Surrounding me?
 - Running away?

Repeat Penalty

- 1) Weight ≤ 0
- 2) Screen rank
- 3) Very small weight
- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$



Something Harder

- Sniper Target Selection:

- Side $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{US Military: } M = 10 \\ \text{Civilian: } M = 0.1 \end{array} \right.$

- Rank $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Officer: } M = 16 \\ \text{NCO: } M = 4 \\ \text{Enlisted: } M = 1 \end{array} \right.$

- Distance $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50\text{-}300 \text{ meters: } 0.5 \leq M \leq 2 \\ \text{Otherwise: } M = 0 \end{array} \right.$

- Visibility — $M = \text{LOS_hits} / \text{LOS_attempts}$

- 1) Weight ≤ 0

- 2) Screen rank

- 3) Very small weight

- 4) Weighted Random

$$R_o = \text{Max}_{i=1}^n (R_i)$$

$$W_o = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_i \right)$$

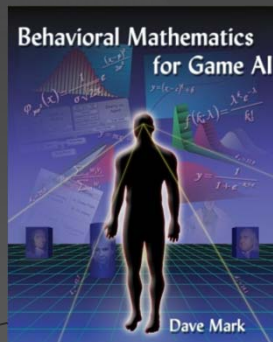
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