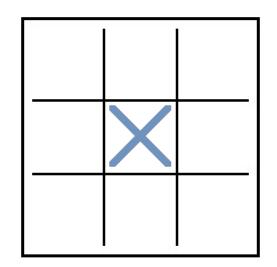
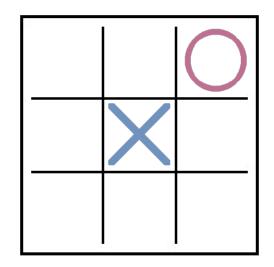
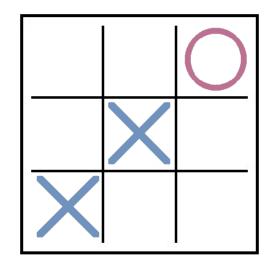
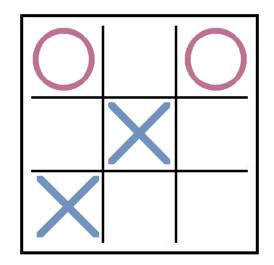
**Thomas Richards** 

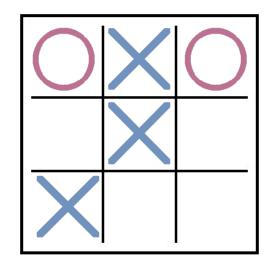
Super Noughts & Crosses Al

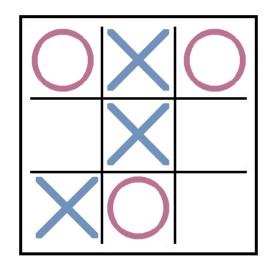


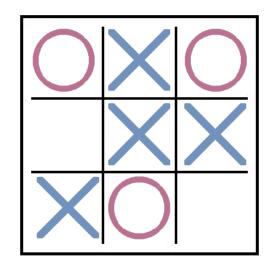


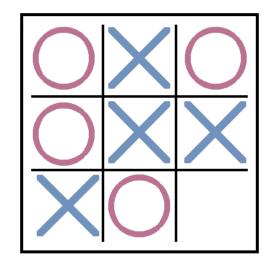


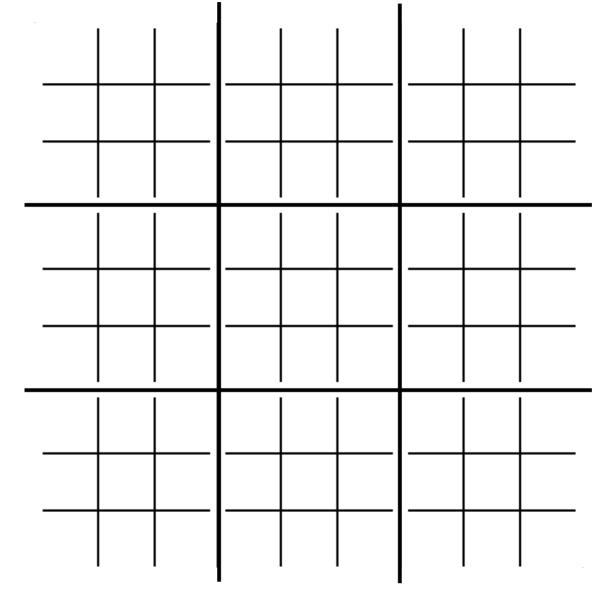


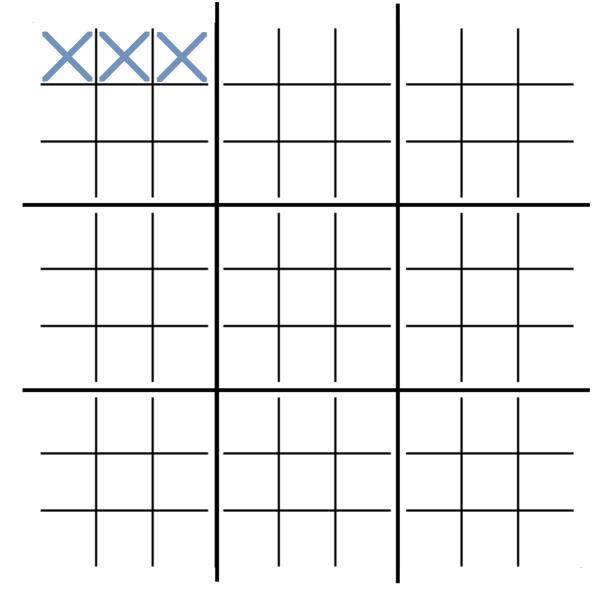


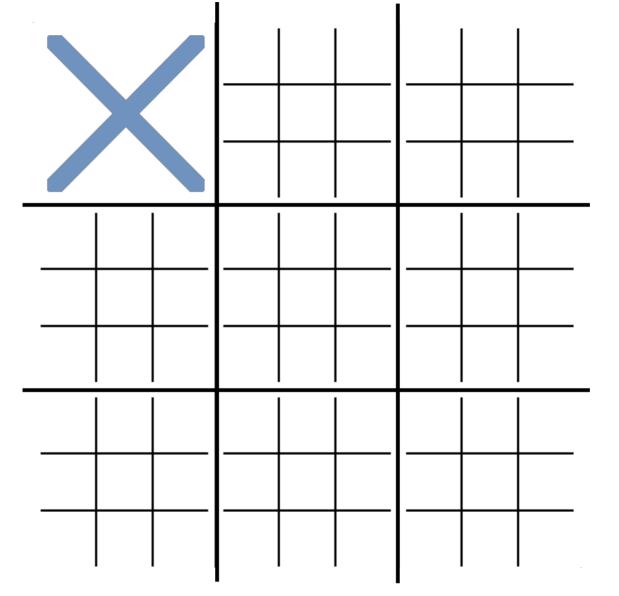


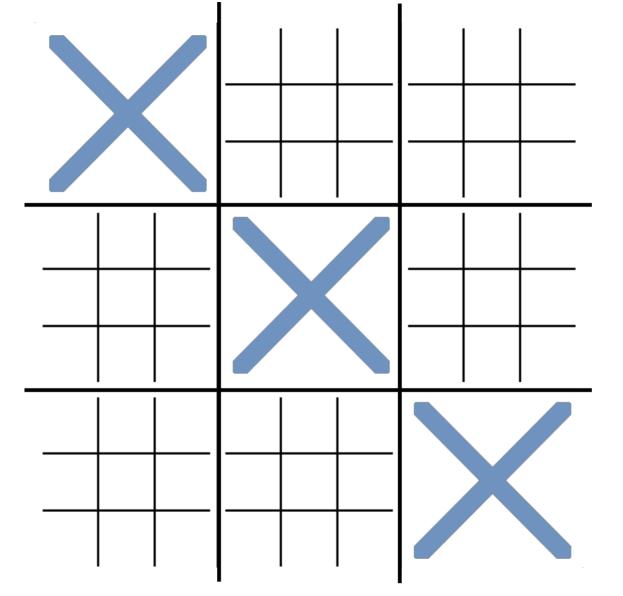












		X			

		-
		<b>-</b>
		<b>-</b> -

•	<u>O</u>	X			
•					
			X		

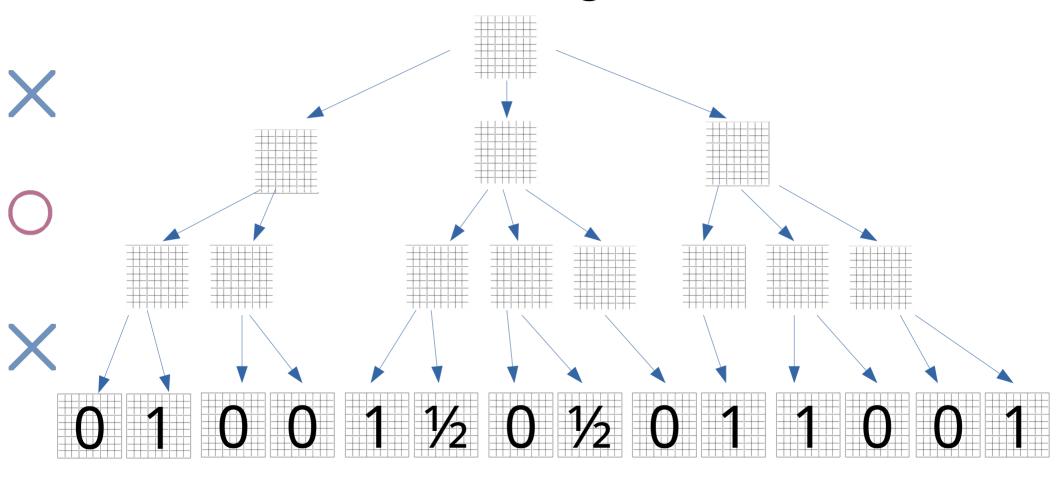
	<u> </u>				
		X			<u> </u>
			X		

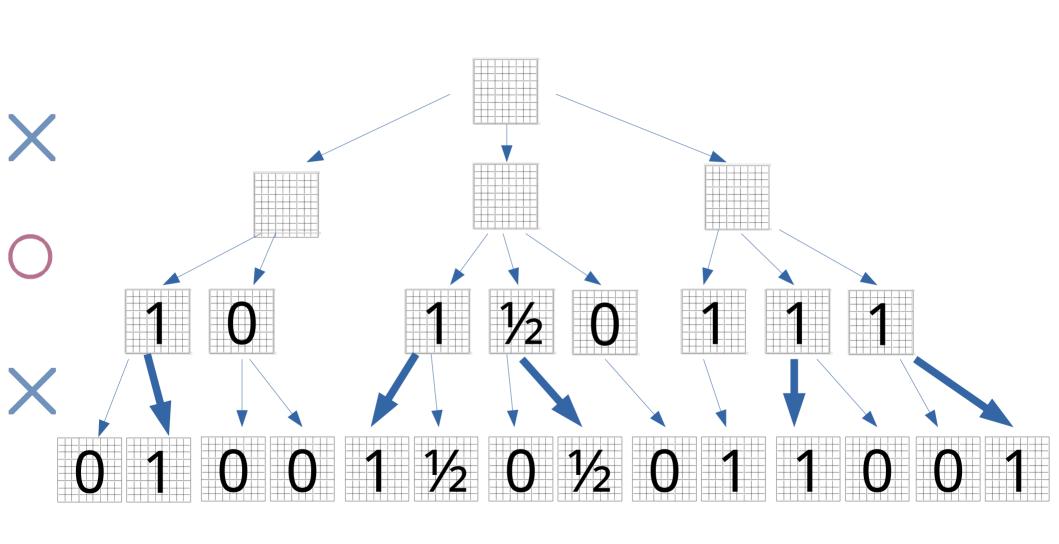
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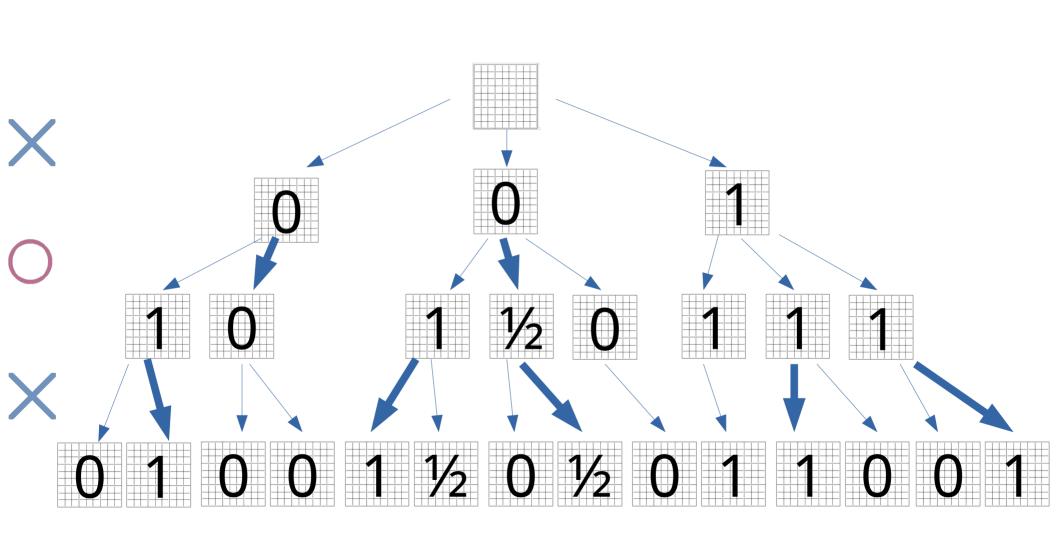
## Recap

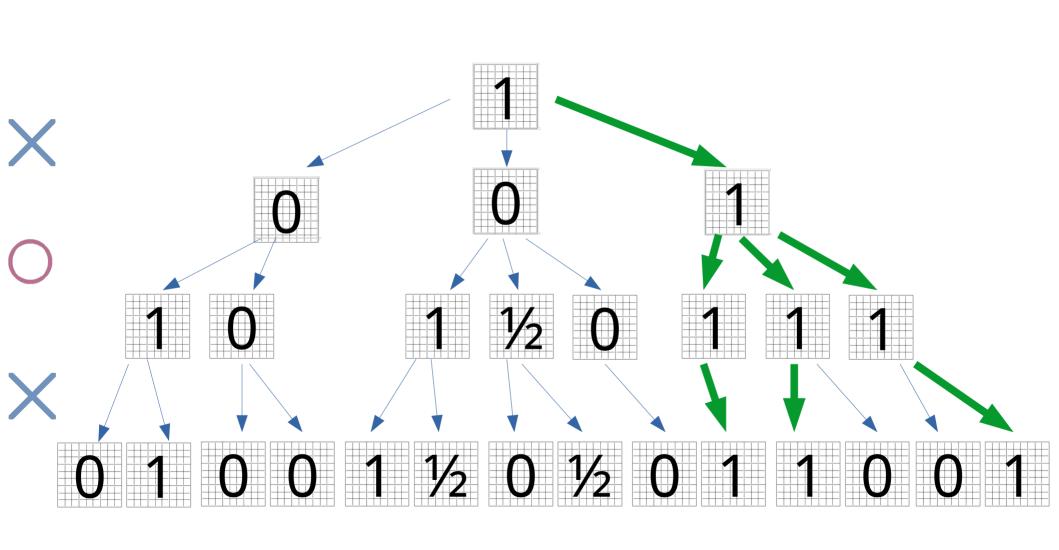
- Win by getting a row, column, or diagonal in the big game.
- Winning a small game, gives you that cell in the big game.
- A player's move determines which small game the next player must choose.
- If you are forced to play in a small game that is full or has been won, you can play in any cell.
- On the first turn of the game, the player can choose any cell.

# Minimax Algorithm

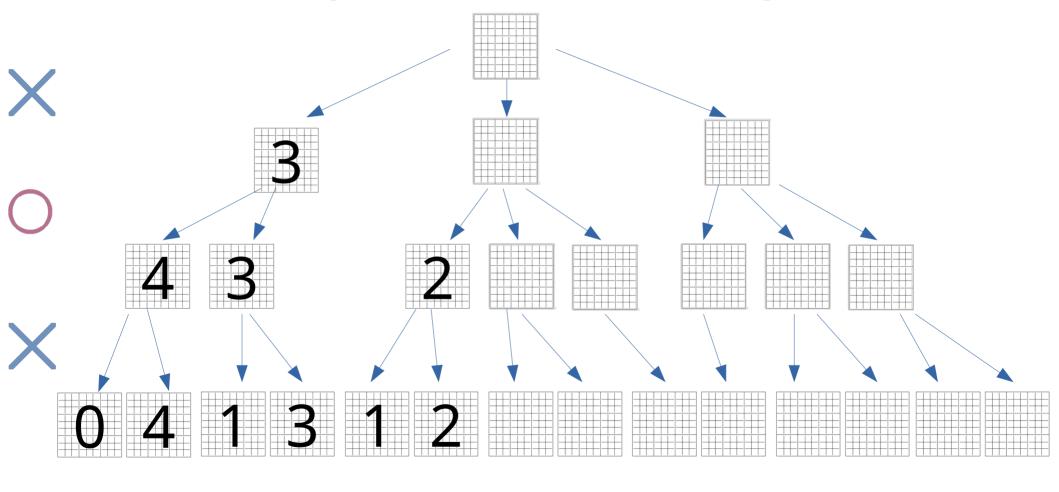


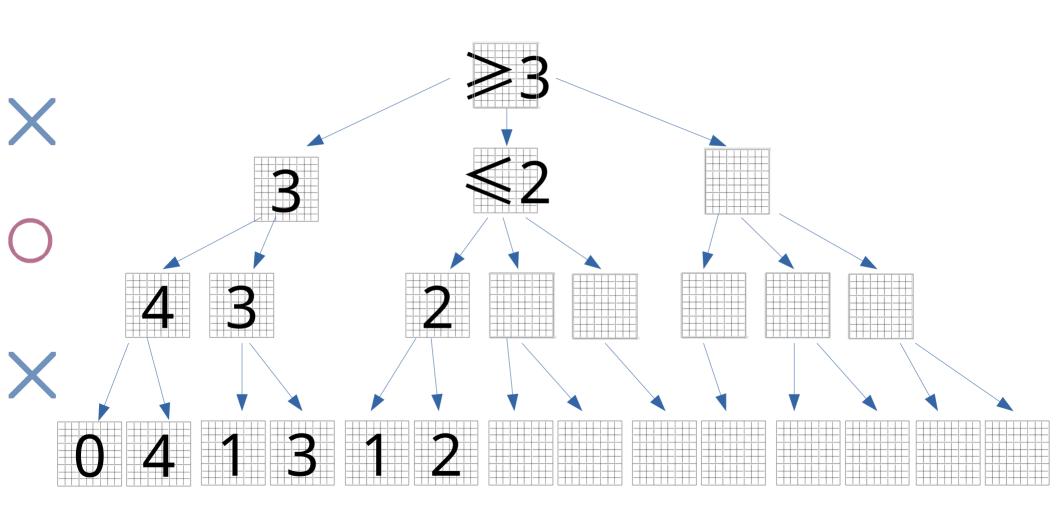


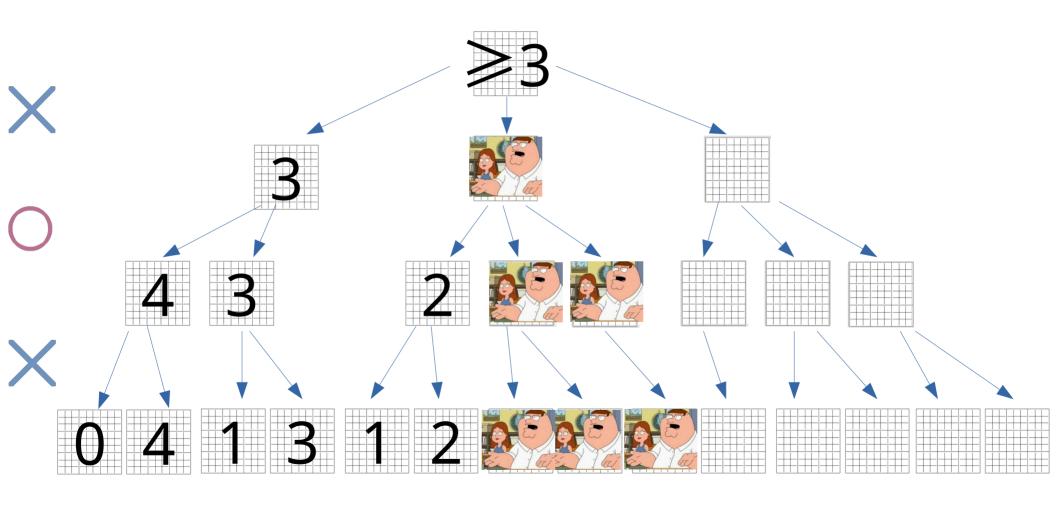


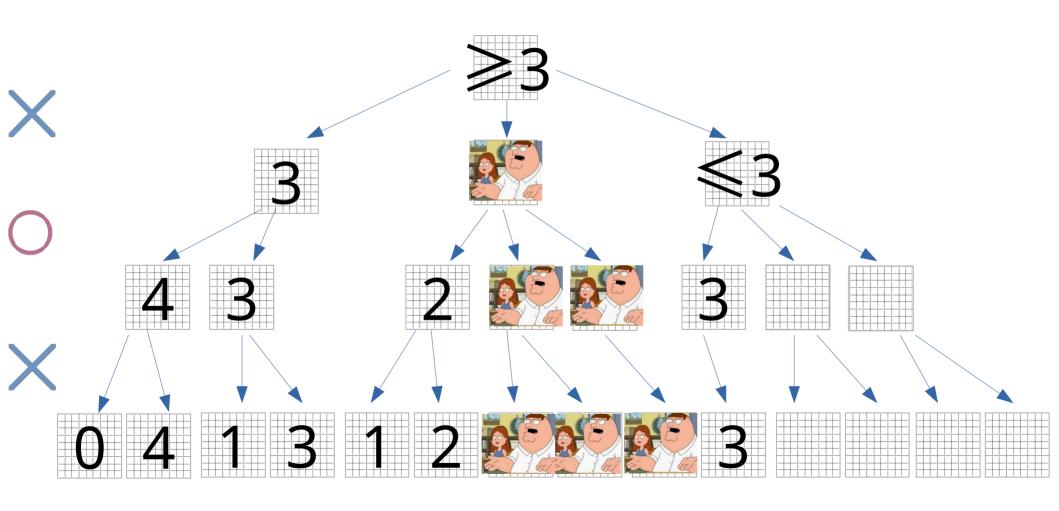


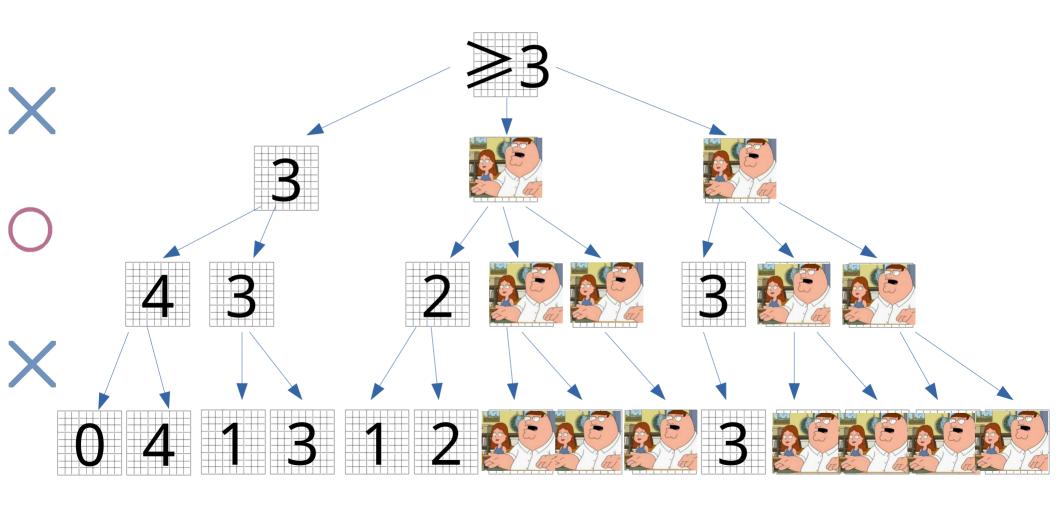
# Alpha-Beta Pruning





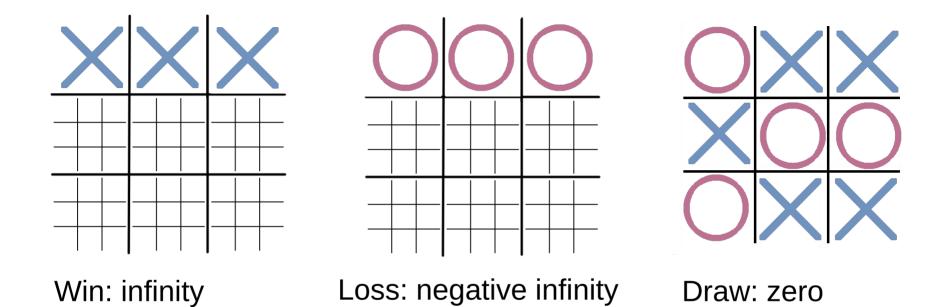




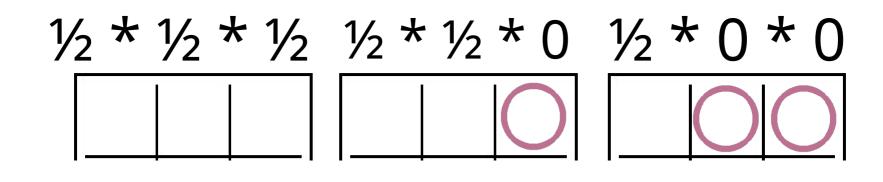


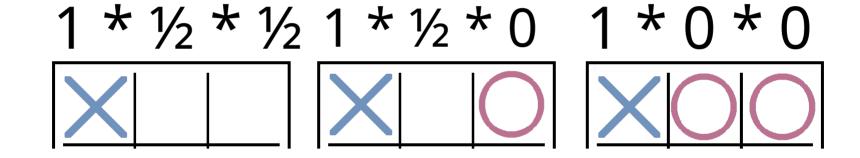
#### Heuristic

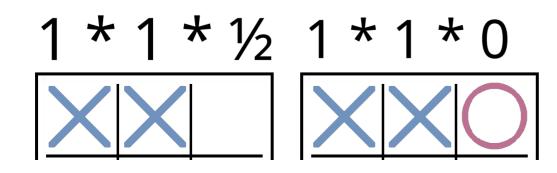
A shortcut in problem solving that trades optimality for time

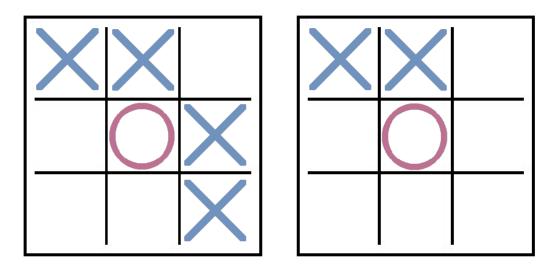


Otherwise: f(game, X) - f(game, O)









There are more lines that are one away from a win.

But there are the same number of ways to win in one move.

## The End