

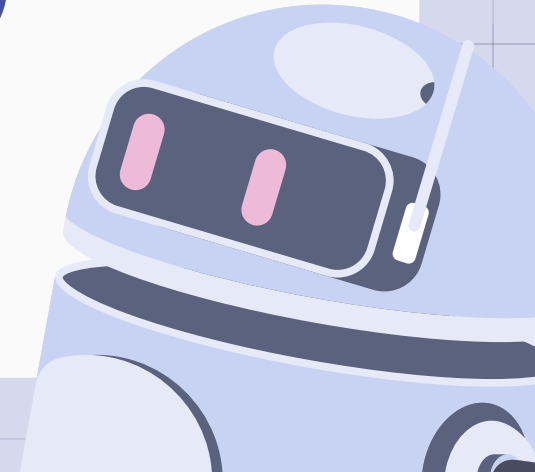


CYPRUS  
INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY



# Deep blue (chess computer)

Department of AIE



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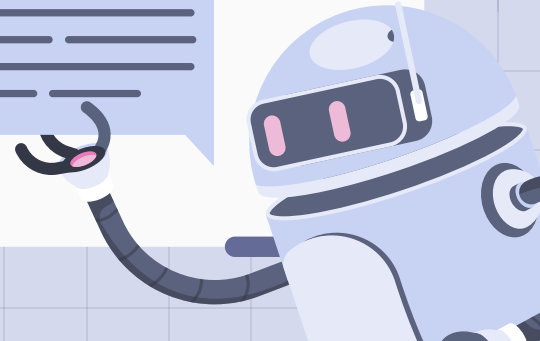
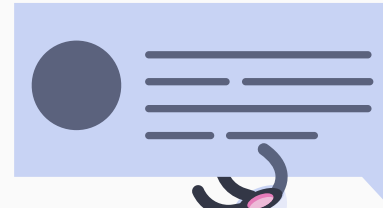
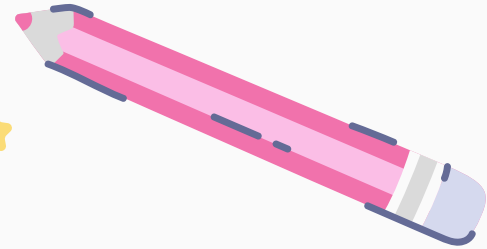
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# Introduction

For ages, humans were the most powerful chess players on the world. The idea that a machine might ever beat the best human players appeared impossible even in the 1980s. Then, in 1997, the world champion was defeated by a machine. You ask, which computer? Deep Blue.(3)



## What is deep blue ?

IBM created the chess computer known as Deep Blue. It is well-known for having defeated GM Garry Kasparov, the chess world champion, in their 1997 match. The success of Deep Blue was seen as a triumph of machine over man and a symbolic example of the development of artificial intelligence.(1)

Originally named ChipTest, the Deep Blue project was developed in 1985 by Feng-hsiung Hsu. To complete the development of Deep Blue, Hsu and his associates joined the IBM team in 1989. (1)



# The story

Deep Blue, a chess computer, defeated human world champion Kasparov in two matches in the 1990s. Despite losing 2-4 in the 1996 match, Deep Blue achieved an unprecedented feat. (1)



Garry Kasparov vs. Deep Blue (2)

Improvements were made between 1996 and 1997, leading to a 1997 rematch where Deep Blue defeated Kasparov 3.5-2.5 in standard time controls and tournament setting, marking a groundbreaking achievement in artificial intelligence.(1)

# The techniques that used to improved the AI

Tree search

The Evaluation  
Function

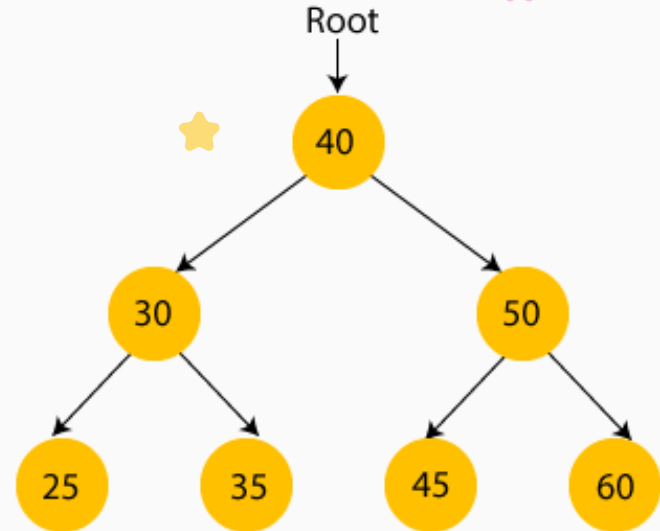
The Minimax  
Algorithm

Heuristics  
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# 1- tree search

Each state in chess indicates a specific board arrangement, and the possible actions match the player's permitted moves. Chess is a Tree Search issue.(1)



## 2-The Evaluation Function

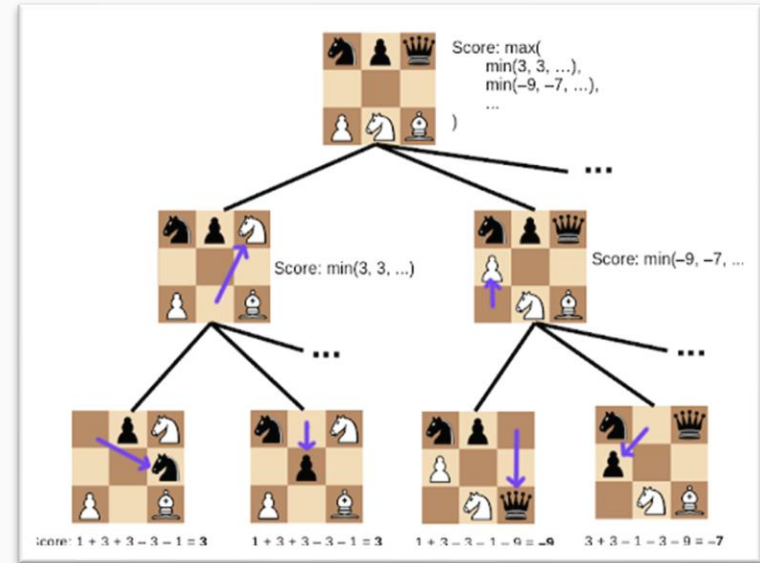
The function should assess a game state, such the layout of the board, and give high marks to states in which the player has more pieces than the opposition. This guarantees that the game will be won by the player of interest.(2)

$$f \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Chessboard state} \end{array} \right) = 5$$




### 3- Minimax algorithm

The "Minimax algorithm" is a method for selecting the optimal move. It entails reducing the maximum loss by taking into account the opponent's post-move activities. The program calculates the biggest loss the opponent might cause by looking forward as many steps as feasible and taking into account every move the opponent could make in subsequent turns.(2)



## 4- Heuristics Optimizations

Heuristics and optimizations are used by big time applications to cut down on computation time. Alpha-beta pruning is a common optimization technique that removes moves that are certain to outperform others. This makes playing chess more efficient by reducing the investigation of pathways with crossed edges.(2)

# Resources

- (1) <https://www.chess.com/terms/deep-blue-chess-computer>
- (2) <https://stanford.edu/~cpiech/cs221/apps/deepBlue.html>
- (3) <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Garry-Kasparov>

