Games With Oracles That Lie
Joint work with Richard J. Lipton, Georgia Tech

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A Classic “Liar Puzzle”

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**Ask:** “If I were to ask you whether the Left path leads to Wonderland, would you say yes?”
Solution Analysis

“If I asked you whether Left leads to W, would you say yes?”
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1. First suppose the man is a Knight:

If he says ‘yes’ then it is true that if you asked him he would say ‘yes’ which would be true, so Left goes to W.

If he says ‘no’ then he truthfully would say no if you asked directly, so Left goes to D and Right goes to W.

2. Now suppose the man is a Knave:

If he says ‘yes’ then it is a lie, so if you asked him directly he really would say ‘no’. But since he is a Knave, the ‘no’ to the direct question would be a lie, so Left really does go to W.

If he says ‘no’ then it is a lie, so if you asked directly he really would say ‘yes’—but that would be a lie so Left really goes to D.

So regardless of whether the answer is a lie, if you hear ‘yes’ you should go Left, else go Right.
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So regardless of whether the answer is a lie, if you hear ‘yes’ you should go Left, else go Right.
Now suppose the man either is a Knave who always lies or a somewhat fallen $K$ who can lie once. What then?
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  - If telling the truth, then it is true that he could say ‘yes.’ But the latter could be his allowed lie...
Oracles That Can Lie $k = 1$ Times

“If I asked you whether Left leads to W, \textbf{could} you say ‘yes’?”
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So in this case, an initial ‘no’ includes Left going to W.
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This second issue definitely ruins things. So no go.
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You can modify the question to say, “If I were to ask you twice...” But that is kind-of cheating. Let’s relax something else...
The New Setting

1. No Indirect Questions
   - You must ask the oracle which move is best.

2. Allow Hypothetical Plays
   - You may backtrack (until you commit to a choice in a path) but we count your steps as cost.

3. Oracle is a $K$ — no knaves — but we may have more than one of them.

4. Multiple Forking Paths
   - Which may come together again.

5. Dragons: At every other fork, a dragon may swoop down and bar all but one path with fire.

Crazier?
No, more familiar: Describes Chess or any two-person game with alternating turns.

- Dragon = opponent.
- W = Win for you, D = Draw or Loss (or any inferior result).
- Final positions are either W or D.
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Chess is Hard to play. How hard?
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Chess and Complexity and Oracles

Chess, Go, other games extend to $n \times n$ boards—with plays limited to length $h = n O(1)$ by some “generalized 50-move rule.”

Given a position $p$, is it winning? This problem is NP-Hard, indeed PSPACE-Complete.

But computers are awfully good at the concrete forms of these games: chess engines Deep Blue, Stockfish, Komodo…; AlphaGo… Hence they can be oracles to help us play.

Can we play perfectly even if the oracle has some faults?

A non-faulty chess oracle $K$ makes $P^K = NP^K = PSPACE$.

Question is “really about” Fault-Tolerance in computing.
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The Basic Idea for a One-Error Oracle

Starting with an initial position $P$ with legal moves $m_1, \ldots, m_\ell$ and the premise—or promise—that $P$ is $W$, focus on playing an optimal move from $P$.

$k = 1$ means $K$ can be faulty in at most one position in the game "tree" from $P$.

Ask $K$ to suggest a move $m_i$. Let $Q$ be the new position.

It's Dragon's turn, but you're in "Hypo-Play" mode: Dragon does not swoop. You can be the hypothetical Dragon.

Ask $K$: What move should Dragon play at $Q$?

If $K$ lied at $P$, then $K$ must find winning moves for Dragon here and later—and you lose the hypo-play. Hence if you win the hypo-play, you know $m_i$ was not a lie and can commit to it.
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- Hence if you win the hypo-play, you know $m_i$ was not a lie and can commit to it.
If $K$ lied in $P$, no use asking $K$ to suggest another move $m_j$—it is faulty at $P$. But you can hypo-try $m_j$ and ask whether the new position $R_j$ is $W$ for you. There must be such a move, since $P$ was $W$. $K$ cannot lie about $R_j$ since $K$ used up one lie. When $K$ says some $R_j$ is $W$, you can commit to the move $m_j$. So if you lose the hypo-play, backtrack to find the position $P'$ along it where $K$ lied. If $P' \neq P$, commit to $m_i$. Else $P' = P$ so find good $m_j$ as above. Whew.

When the basic idea for the $k = 1$ case won't fit on one Beamer frame, you know the whole thing is complicated.
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*Given an oracle $K$ that makes at most $k$ errors below $P$ of height $h$, we can build an “engine” $E_k$ that plays perfectly from $P$.***
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Suppose instead we have two oracles $K_1, K_2$, collectively faulty in at most $k$ positions. Idea: We can play them off against each other. Recursion then avoids excessive backtracking. Time becomes $O(h^k)$: still exponential in $k$ but “better” in $h$.

Further work on algorithms to improve these bounds is in progress. . .

End for now, thanks!
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