# A Bayesian Approach on Chess Openings

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#### Abbreviated abstract:

Chess grandmasters prepare the opening in depth. It is intriguing that even with the help of engines, they failed to reach a consensus on which the strongest opening is. Statistics have been covered to compare the strength of each opening, yet most of the approaches are from the frequentist's point of view. In this study, a Bayesian approach is suggested as an alternative.

#### **Related publications:**

- Lee, J. (2021). Chess Data Analysis: A Bayesian Approach on Opening Tier. [QR]
- Gelman, A. (2004). Bayesian data analysis. Boca Raton, Fla: Chapman & Hall/CRC.



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## The Limitations of Frequentist Approach

- The three phases of chess:
  - 1. **opening** statistics 2. middle game 3. endgame computation
- Frequentist approach:
  - Build a multinomial model with three possible outcomes: win, draw or loss.
  - Count the numbers of W/D/L for each opening to estimate the true values of parameters. (MLE)
- Data: lichess.org game data (better use GM-level games next time 🐵)

Best 2 Openings for White	Worst 2 Openings for White					
B32 Open Sicilian (0.77)	C45 Scotch Game (0.36)					
B30 Old Sicilian (0.76)	C50 Giuoco Piano (0.38)					



- Problem:
  - Extreme win rates might be simply due to small sample sizes.  $\nearrow$
  - The legitimacy of an opening that hasn't been played by stronger players is doubted.

 $\rightarrow$  Try the Bayesian approach instead!



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### **Bayesian Multinomial Model**

• Bayesian trinomial model:

 $Prior: heta \sim Dirichlet(lpha, eta, \gamma) \ Likelihood: Y | heta \sim Trinomial( heta) \ Posterior: heta | y \sim Dirichlet(lpha+w,eta+d, \gamma+l)$ 

- Prior belief:
  - Get the opinion of the best player in the world: Stockfish.
  - − Simulate 10 games of Stockfish vs Stockfish per each opening.
  - Save the results as the parameters for the prior distribution!
- Monte Carlo simulation:
  - To approximate the posterior distribution that each win rate follows.

$$E(p_w + \frac{1}{2}p_d|w, d) = \int_{\Theta} (p_w + \frac{1}{2}p_d) \, p(p_w, p_d|w, d) d\Theta \quad \textcircled{\bullet} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{S} \sum_{s=1}^S \left( p_w^{(s)} + \frac{1}{2}p_d^{(s)} \right) \rightarrow E(p_w + \frac{1}{2}p_d|w, d) \quad as \ S \rightarrow \infty \quad \textcircled{\bullet}$$

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	ECO	FEN	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	<b>G</b> 9	G10
0	A00	mbqkbnr/ppppppp/8/8/1P6/8/P1PPPPPP/RNBQKBNR	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2
1	A01	mbqkbnr/ppppppp/8/8/8/1P6/P1PPPPP/RNBQKBNR	0-1	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2
2	A04	mbqkbnr/ppppppp/8/8/5P2/8/PPPPP1PP/RNBQKBNR	0-1	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2
3	A15	rnbqkb1r/pppppppp/5n2/8/2P5/8/PP1PPPPP/RNBQKBN	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2
4	A16	rnbqkb1r/pppppppp/5n2/8/2P5/2N5/PP1PPPPP/R1BQK	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0
5	A40	rnbqkbnr/pppp1ppp/8/4p3/3P4/8/PPP1PPPP/RNBQKBN	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	0-1	1-0	1-0
6	A45	rnbqkb1r/pppppppp/5n2/8/3P4/8/PPP1PPPP/RNBQKBN	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2
7	A46	mbqkb1r/ppppppp/5n2/8/3P4/5N2/PPP1PPPP/RNBQK	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2
8	A80	rnbqkbnr/ppppp1pp/8/5p2/3P4/8/PPP1PPPP/RNBQKBN	1-0	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	0-1	1/2-1/2	1-0
9	B00	rnbqkbnr/ppppp1pp/5p2/8/4P3/8/PPPP1PPP/RNBQKBN	1-0	1-0	0-1	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1-0	1-0
10	B01	rnbqkbnr/ppp1pppp/8/3p4/4P3/8/PPPP1PPP/RNBQKBN	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1-0	1/2-1/2	1-0	1-0

#### the outcome of simulated games: Stockfish vs Stockfish



UCSAS

2021

### Posterior Intervals of Win Rates per Opening



• Shrinkage effect:

 The expected value of win rate is pulled a bit from the observed mean towards the prior mean by the amount depending on the sample size.



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