

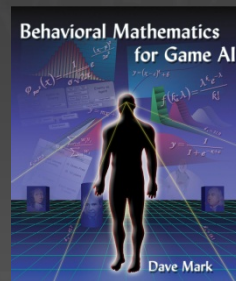
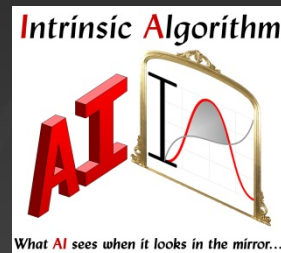
# Less A, More I: Using Psychology in Game AI

Dave Mark – Intrinsic Algorithm

Brian Schwab – Blizzard

# Dave Mark

- President & Lead Designer of **Intrinsic Algorithm LLC**
  - Independent Game Studio
  - AI Consulting Company
- Author of *Behavioral Mathematics for Game AI*
- Contributed to:
  - *AI Game Programming Wisdom 4*
  - *Game Programming Gems 8*
  - *Game Developer Magazine*



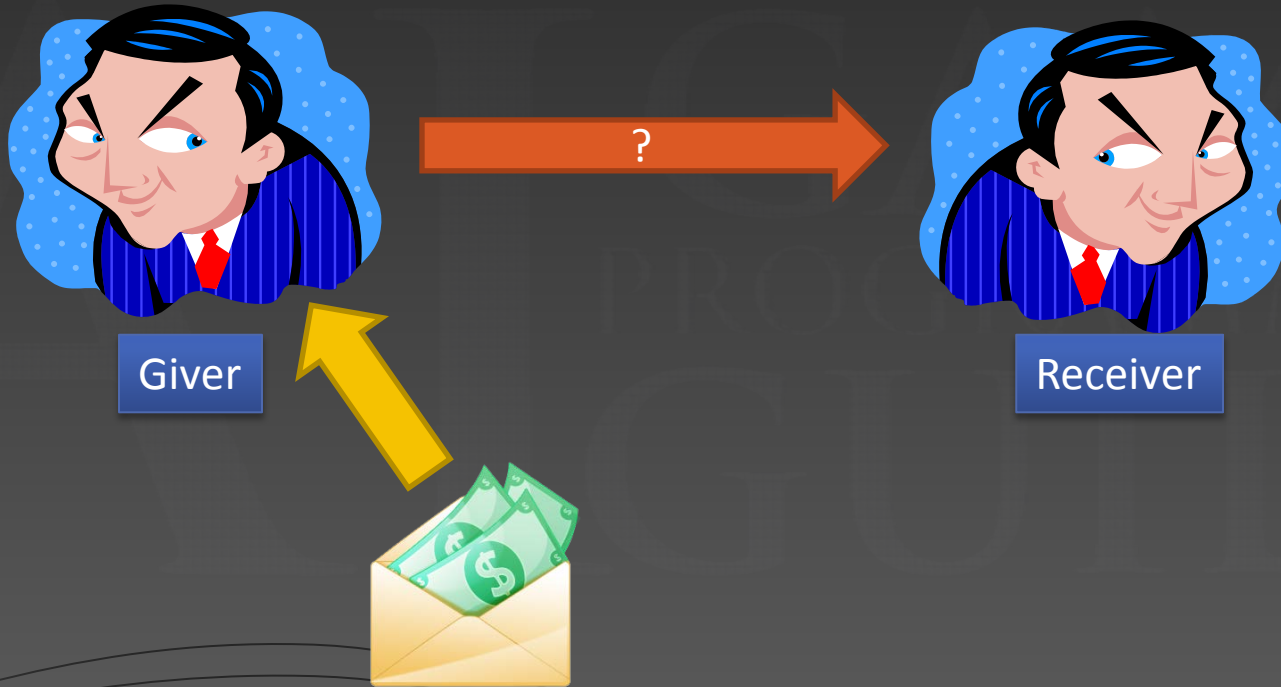
# What We're Covering

- Could involve **animation**
  - Not necessarily an “AI and animation” talk
- Could involve **character design**
  - Not necessarily a design talk
- Could involve **level design**
  - Not necessarily a level design talk
- Aspects and tools that AI programmers need to be aware of to create more expressive characters

# Let's Play a Game, Mr. Bond

- Ultimatum Game
  - I hand you \$100
  - You must offer a portion of it to the person next to you
  - If the person *accepts* your offer, you both keep your amounts
  - If the person *rejects* your offer, I take the \$100 back and you both get nothing.
- How much do you offer?

# Ultimatum Game



# Ultimatum Game

- “Fair” offer is \$50
- Typical offer is about \$30 (Giver keeps \$70)
- **Optimal** offer is \$1
  - Receiver gets \$1 instead of \$0
  - Giver maximizes what he keeps (\$99)

Perfectly Rational

Perfectly Rational



# How a Computer Does It

```
Offer = 0;  
MineNow = 100;  
MineSoon = 100;  
YoursNow = 0;  
YoursSoon = 0;
```

```
While !( YoursSoon > YoursNow) {  
    Offer++;  
    MineSoon--;  
    YoursSoon++;  
}
```

**Result found:  
Offer = \$1**

# Emotions in Charge

## Giver

- Desire (greed)
- Fear of Rejection
- Generosity
  - “This wasn’t mine to begin with.”
- Altruism
  - Still give when it is fake money (?)
- Pride/Shame
  - “I want the receiver to think of me as a good person.”

## Receiver

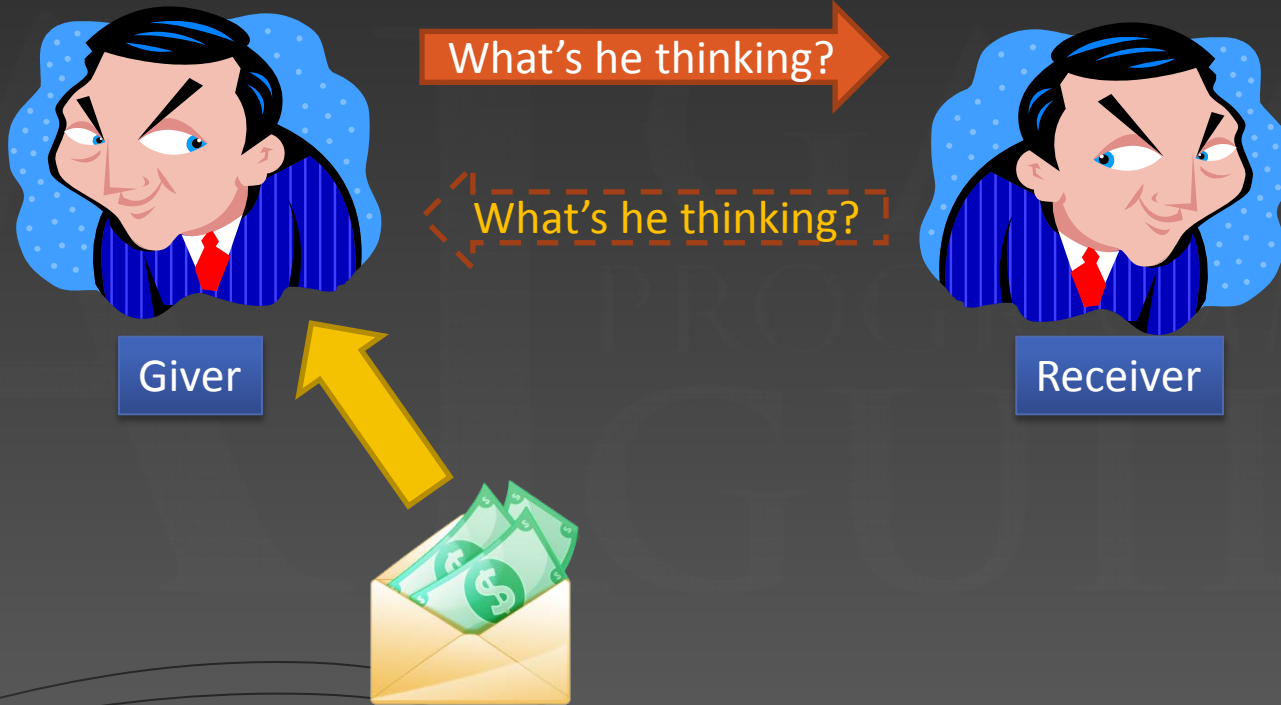
- Desire (greed)
- Sense of Fairness
  - “There should be a split.”
- Gratitude
  - “It’s nice that he gave me some.”
- Jilted/Slighted/Hurt
  - “What’s wrong with me?”
- Spite
  - “If he won’t give to me, I won’t let him have his!”



# Even Less Logical...

- Neurology too!
  - Increased oxytocin increased **generous** offers
  - Lower serotonin increased **rejections**
- Not all about the other human
  - People still give when they know it is a computer
  - (Being judged by the scientist?)
  - (Being judged by themselves?)

# Mental Models



# Mental Models

- Our decision must take into account the *other* player's situation.
  - What does he have now?
  - What will he have after?
- Our decision must take into account the *other* player's mental model of the situation.
  - He knows what I have now
  - He knows what I will have after

Math!

# Empathy

- How is he going to *feel* about this situation?
- How are those feelings going to affect his decision?
- How do I balance my desires with his?

# “Terrible Twos”


- Developed a sense of self
- No awareness of other people’s mental models or emotions
- 2-year-olds are sociopaths
- (So are most AI agents.)



# Psychology over Rationality

- Ultimatum Game
- Prisoner's Dilemma
- Poker
- Sports
  - Baseball
  - Basketball
  - Football

		Prisoner A	
		Stay silent	Betray
Prisoner B	Stay silent	Each serves 6 months	A: Goes Free B: 10 years
	Betray	A: 10 years B: Goes Free	Each serves 5 years





# Artificial Psychology?

- Our agents don't really *have* psychology
- Our *players* have psychology
- How can we leverage our players' innate psychology to create the illusion of it in our agents?

# What is he feeling?

AI GAME  
PROGRAMMERS  
GUILD

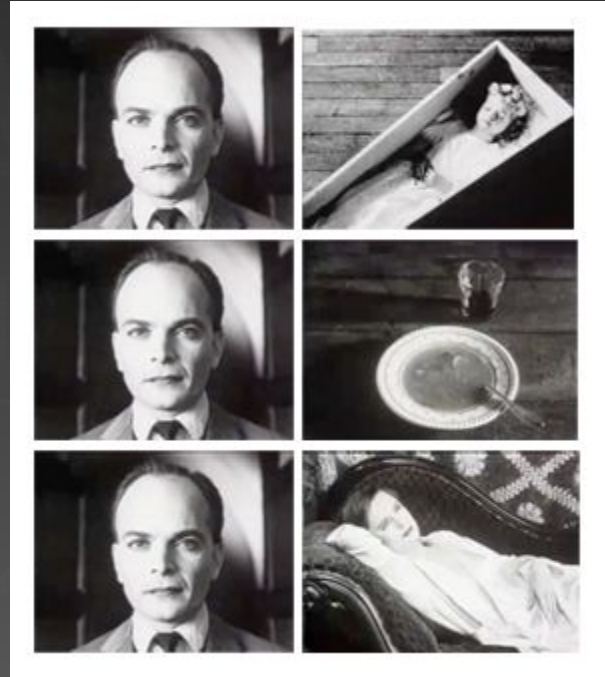
# Kuleshov Effect

- People project their own feelings onto the actor.
- What *should* the actor be feeling?
- What am I feeling?



# People Project

- In the absence of any defining information, people project what they believe *should* be there.
- Their projections might be right or wrong.
- Let's help them out some!

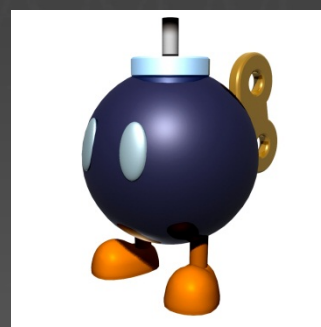
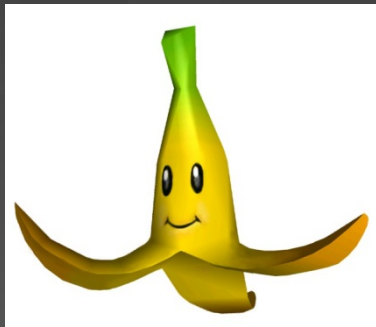


# Face it...

- Biologically wired to recognize faces
  - Faces = fusiform gyrus
  - Objects = inferior temporal gyrus
- Babies will detect and follow faces
- Faces express most of our emotions
  - FACS, Paul Ekman

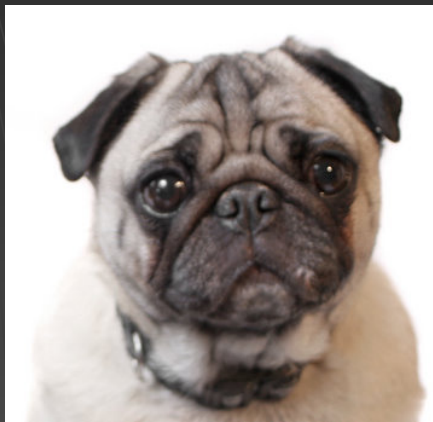
# And the eyes have it...

- Biologically wired to detect eyes
- Biologically wired to feel *connection* to eyes





# The Whites of their Eyes



- Humans have the highest % of visible sclera

# The Whites of their Eyes

- Easier to detect eye direction
  - Looking at a teleprompter instead of the camera
  - “Felt someone was looking at me”



# The Whites of their Eyes

- Attention
  - “Where am I looking?”
  - Primates don’t follow eye direction, only head direction
- Emotion
  - Interest
  - Surprise
  - Alarm
  - Fear
  - Desire

How does this help us?



# Meet Egg Boy

AI GAME  
PROGRAMMERS  
GUILD



# People Infer

- Given minimal physiological clues, people infer what they believe is causing them.
- Often this is done subconsciously
- This can be correct or incorrect
- The more information we can give them, the better.

# Heider-Simmel

- Fritz Heider and Marianne Simmel,  
Smith College
- “An Experimental Study of Apparent Behavior”  
– American Journal of Psychology, 1944



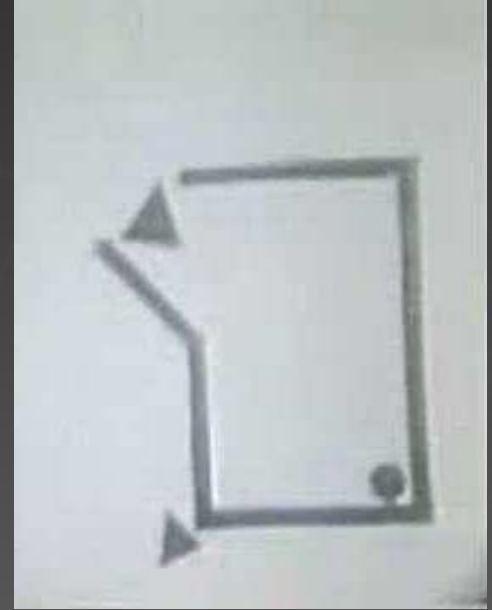
# Heider-Simmel

AI GAME  
PROGRAMMERS  
GUILD

# What did you just see?

# What most people say

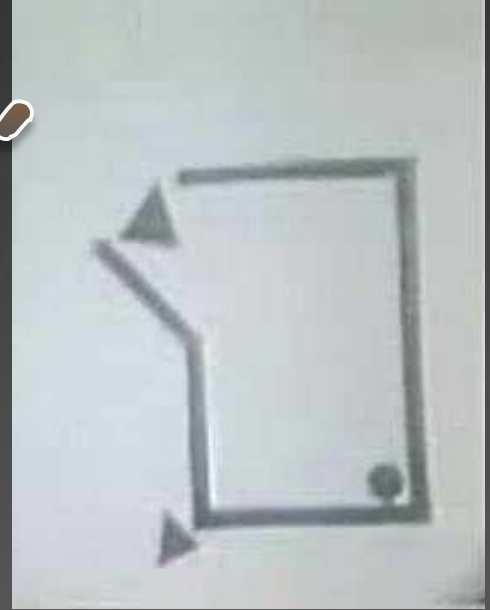
- Young couple + big bully
- Young couple + angry father
- Mother and child + [bad guy]
- Drug deal gone bad?



# What It Really Is...

IT'S 2 TRIANGLES,

A CIRCLE AND  
SOME LINES!

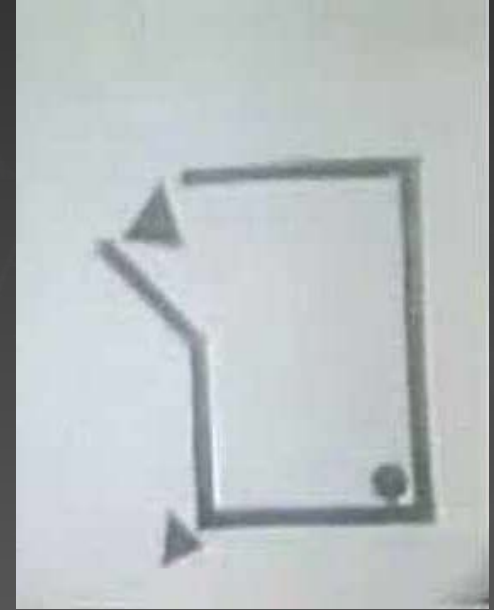


# Male vs. Female?



# People Bring their own Narrative

- We do this with animals, right?
  - Dogs, cats, birds, fish, bears
  - Anthropomorphism is a cartoon staple
- Even on non-anthropomorphic objects,
  - Relationships
  - Causality
  - Intent
  - Mood, emotion





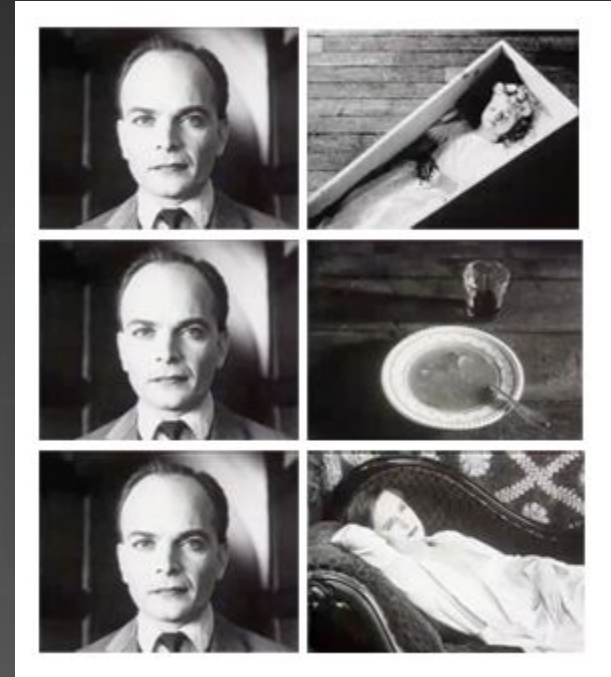
# How do we tell?

- Movement Speed
  - Fast movement – joyful or angry?
  - Slow movement – menacing or sneaking?
- Spatial Position
  - In corner – resting or cowering?
  - Close together – loving or aggressive?



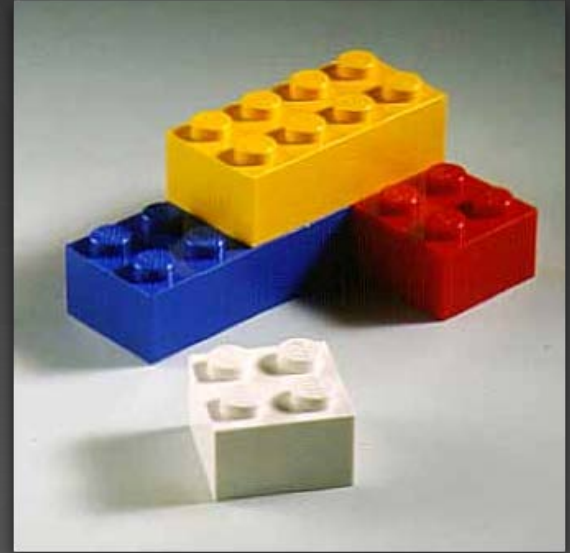
# Inferences from Total Context

- Like Kuleshov effect, we put together *entire* montages
- Perception of one stimulus is affected by proximity to another stimulus



# Crafting Meaning

- Numerous atomic actions
  - Facial
  - Postural
  - Barks
- Simultaneously or in serial
- “Assemble” different perceptions by the player



# Crafting Meaning

- Random headlook
- Double-take at player
- **Rapidly** back up half-step
- Look around **rapidly**
- **Rapidly** look back at player
- **Slowly** back **away** from the player

- Random headlook
- Double-take at player
- **Slowly** back up half-step
- Glance around **slowly**
- **Slowly** look back at player
- **Slowly** move **toward** the player

# Simple Things Make the Difference

- Speed of motion
- Fluidity
  - Smooth
  - Stutter-step
- Micro-motions
  - Flinches
  - Half-step forward
  - Half-step backward
- Headlook
  - Flinches
  - Double-takes (surprise!)
  - Relative Axis
    - Directly at
    - Partially towards
  - Eye-contact
    - With player
    - With other agents
    - With environment

# The Power of Movement

- Changing speed of action
- Stopping and starting an action
  - Hesitation
  - Uncertainty
- Pausing
  - Preparing to do something (e.g. run away)
  - Restraining themselves



# The Power of Headlook

- Looking for cover
  - Look at various cover points
  - Double look at one just before moving to it
- Looking at other agent's
  - Agents looking at each other are “working together”
  - Agents looking at the same agent show he’s “the boss”

# Big Motions vs. Small Motions

## Early Silent Movie Actors

- Exaggerated body and facial actions
- Used music to add emotion
- Project over a distance (from stage)
- Looks campy, overblown, and out of place now
- Eventually learned that subtlety works

## Early Game Characters

- Exaggerated body movements
- Used barks to reveal emotions and intentions
- Poor resolution and/or animation techniques
- Looks campy, overblown, and out of place now
- Time to learn how to be subtle?

# Why Subtlety Matters

- People “sense” things that they are not directly focusing on
- People physiologically “feel” things even when we can’t explain why.
- Takes a shorter time that we realize

# Pick a Card... Any Card

- University of Iowa “Gambling Task”
- 4 decks of cards – 2 red, 2 blue
  - Blue cards = generally better (net +)
  - Red cards = big payouts, *bigger* losses (net -)
- Pick one card at a time
- ???
- PROFIT!!

# Pick a Card... Any Card...





# Pick a Card... Any Card

- After 80 cards:
  - Explain exactly what was going on
- After 50 cards:
  - Had a hunch *something* was amiss
- After 10 cards:
  - Exhibited physiological stress responses
  - Had already started *changing their behavior* (subconsciously)



# Why are we doing this again?

- Average character = 7 seconds
- Not a lot of direct interaction
  - Dialog
  - Cutscenes
- So does this really matter?

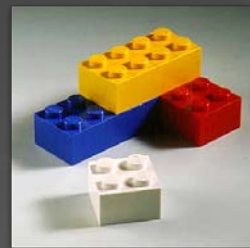
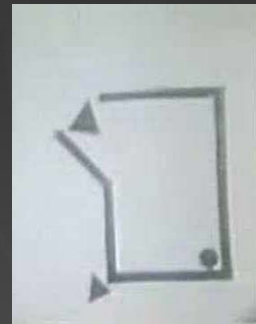


# You only get one chance for that first impression...

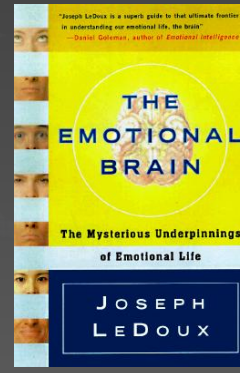
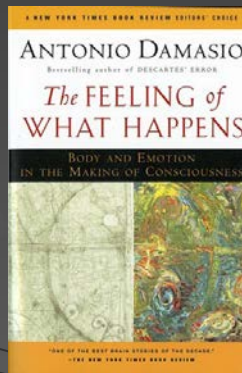
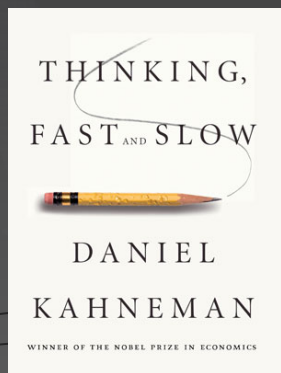
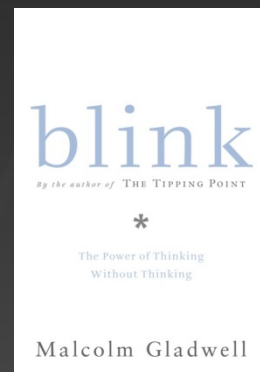
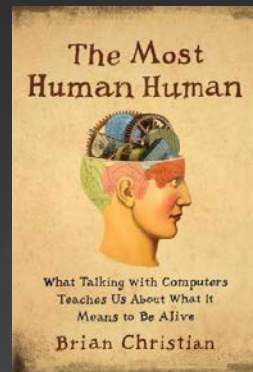
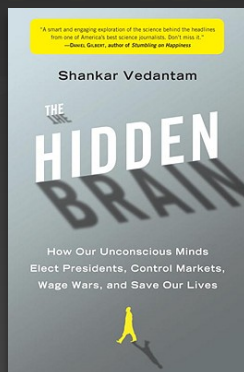
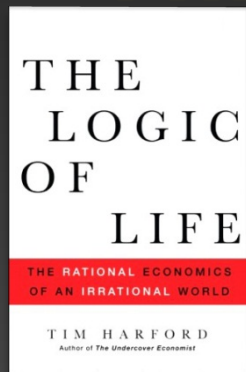
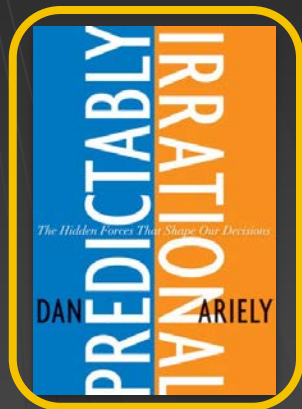
- Nalini Ambady
- Students rated professors on teaching effectiveness over a whole semester
- Participants showed **silent** video clips of professors teaching
- Participants ratings aligned with that of the full-semester students' ratings
- Length of video:
  - 10 seconds
  - 5 seconds
  - 2 seconds

# Simple Techniques – Lots of Mileage

- People are *not* **purely rational**, they are **emotional**
- People want:
  - Engage with emotional characters
  - Engage their own psychology
- People will:
  - Assume causality
  - Infer narrative
- Leverage player's built-in assumptions and expectations
  - Adding simple building blocks (serial or parallel) will yank the player's psychological strings
  - Be subtle! Players will *feel* the changes before they even *realize* they are there.



# Further Reading



“Reducing the world to mathematical equations!”