## A SINGLE POSITION

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Diagram 1 serves to point out some imperfections in a majority of chess programs. Let us analyse it attentively (with the Next Best function of Mach III): $\mathrm{c} 8=\mathrm{Q}+$ promotes a Pawn to a Queen with check but only manages a draw: 1. $\mathrm{c} 8=\mathrm{Q}+$ Kh7 2. Qc2+ (Kxg2? f3+ Kf1 [if Kxf 3 or Kg 3 there is a quick mate] Rh4 Qh3) e4 3. Kxg2 (if f3 Qh1+ mate in 7) f3+4. Kg1 Qh3 5. Qf1 Qg4+ 6. Kh1 (if Kh2 Be5+) Qh4+ draw.

Qe8+, the only winning move, was found in only 10 seconds with Next Best: 1. Qe8+!! Qxe8 2. Rb8!, winning. All other moves lose quickly.


Diagram 1: White to move.

Let us see what the micros think. The performance of the Mach III is highly typical. It instantly chooses c8=Q+ with a high evaluation; after 9 hours it finds the move leads to a draw +0.00 . One might have thought that the computer should find Qe8+ quickly, but it spends twenty seven and a half hours! The reason is that Qe8+ is at the bottom of the move list because it is falsely evaluated to lose. What happens between 9 and 27.5 hours is that, incredibly, Mach III spends its time analyzing Kxg 2 and other absurd moves.
Responsibility for this crash lies in the bad sorting of the move list, which pushes Qe8+ to the end of the list when it should be in second place. The quick mate Qh1+ must be at the top of its move list to allow very fast pruning.

Programmers should take heed that with a better sorting of the move list, large amounts of CPU time can be saved in the tree search.

During the $7^{\text {th }}$ WCCC held in Madrid, I was privileged to test Mr. Richard Lang's program Chess Genius 1.0 with this position. It found the correct move Qe8+ in only 7 minutes and 9 seconds on a 486/66. Assuming a speed up of a factor of 8 in the hardware, this works out at just over 57 minutes on a $286 / 16$, the best time achieved so far.


GUARDS IN HONOUR OF TORRES Y QUEVEDO.
The Universidad Politécnica de Madrid proudly displaying machine-chess' oldest relic (Madrid, November 1992).

