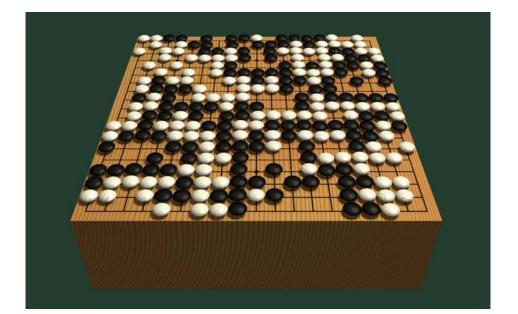
Mastering the game of Go without human knowledge

Paper by D.Silver *et al.* (2017) Seminar by Jack Kleinsman

The game of Go

- ~2×10¹⁷⁰ legal game states
- Thousands of years of history
- Over 20 million active players



Machine Learning Methods

Supervised Learning

AlphaGo Fan, AlphaGo Lee, Alpha Go Master

- Learns from labelled data
- Requires a large dataset
- Susceptible to overfitting

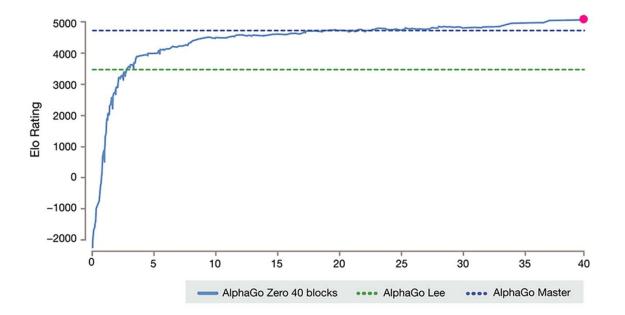
Reinforcement Learning

AlphaGo Zero

Learns from repeated self-play

Only requires knowledge of the games rules

AlphaGo Zero's performance



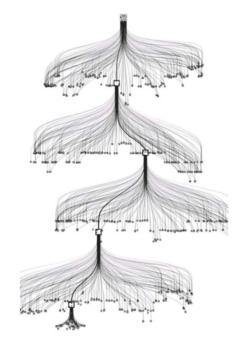
Knowledge learnt by AlphaGo Zero

- The fundamental human knowledge of Go
- Discovered new techniques

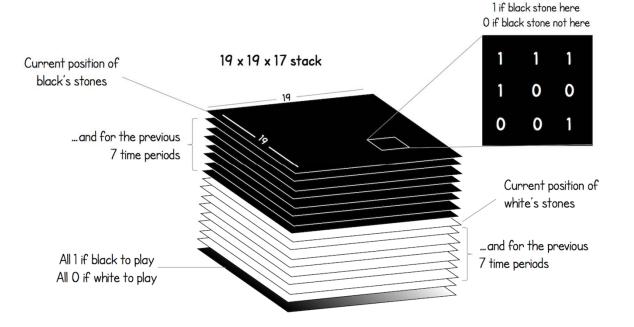
AlphaGo Zero surpassed thousands of years of Go knowledge in just 40 days.

AlphaGo Zero's architecture

- Input is the current game state
- One convolutional layer
- 40 residual layers
- Value and policy heads



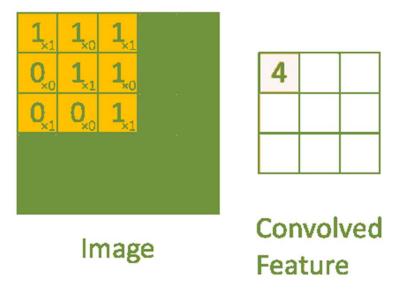
What AlphaGo Zero sees...



Convolutional layer

- The input game state has 6,137 dimensions
- It suffers the from 'curse of dimensionality'
- The convolutional layer reduces the dimensions of the data while preserving the important information

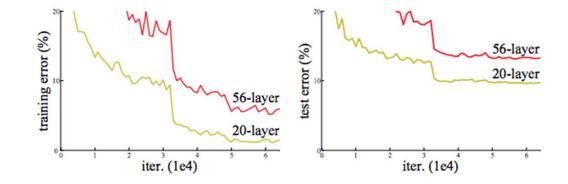
Convolutional layer



gif from www.towardsdatascience.com

Residual layers

• After passing a threshold, the performance of traditional CNN's decrease as the number of layers increase.



Residual layers

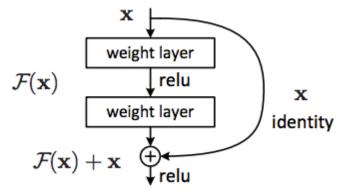


Figure 2. Residual learning: a building block.



- AlphaGo Zero requires full knowledge of the rules
- Simulating problems is computationally expensive
- There must be a way to calculate how correct a solution is

Conclusion

- Computers have achieved superhuman performance in Go
- A reinforcement learning based algorithm surpassed the supervised learning algorithms
- Reinforcement learning was able to learn strategies both existing and new
- A generalized version of the AlphaGo Zero algorithm, AlphaZero, has achieved similar results in chess and shogi

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