

## Research Review

### References:

- [Research Paper - Mastering the game of Go without human knowledge](#)
- [DeepMind article](#)

### Summary

As the research paper mentions, it has been a long-standing goal of the AI field to learn from a blank slate, a *tabula rosa* and gain superhuman proficiency in solving a problem. In this paper, a new model called AlphaZero goes on to achieve this using reinforcement learning.

AlphaGo Fan, which defeated the European champion Fan Hui, used two deep neural networks:

- *Policy network* that outputs move probabilities. It was trained initially by supervised learning to accurately predict human expert moves, and was subsequently refined by policy-gradient reinforcement learning.
- *Value network* that outputs a position evaluation. It was trained to predict the winner of games played by the policy network against itself. Once trained, these networks were combined with a Monte Carlo tree search (MCTS) to provide a lookahead search, using the policy network to narrow down the search to high-probability moves, and using the value network (in conjunction with Monte Carlo rollouts using a fast rollout policy) to evaluate positions in the tree.

A subsequent version, AlphaGo Lee, used a similar approach and defeated Lee Sedol, the winner of 18 international titles, in March 2016.

### How AlphaZero differs:

- It is trained solely by self-play reinforcement learning, starting from random play, without any supervision or use of human data
- It uses only the black and white stones from the board as input features
- It uses a single neural network, rather than separate policy and value networks
- It uses a simpler tree search that relies upon this single neural network to evaluate positions and sample moves, without performing any Monte Carlo rollouts

### Results

The results are astonishing across different metrics: AlphaZero surpassed AlphaGo's performance while training faster and using less resources.



