

# Deep models used in games

## Bachelor Thesis Session – September 2015

Florentina-Ştefania Bratiloveanu  
Supervisor: As. Drd. Ing Tudor Berariu

Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers,  
University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest

September 14, 2015

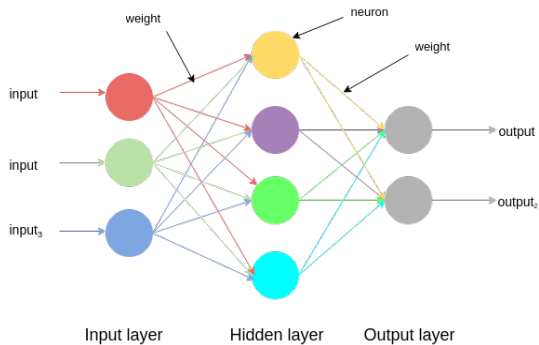
- 1 Motivation
- 2 State of the art
- 3 Architecture, Design, Results
- 4 Future work
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Questions

# Motivation

- de
- find models capable of generalization

# Once upon a time...

- reinforcement learning: Q-Learning
- neural networks **vs** deep neural networks

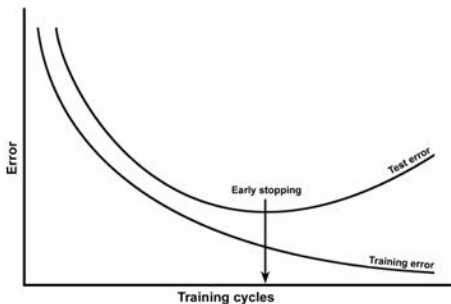


# PREPROCESSING, MODEL, LOSS FUNCTION

- color space: RGB, YUV, grayscale
- data normalization 0..1, contrast normalization
- activation functions
  - hidden layer vs output layer
  - tanh, sigmoid, ReLU
- how many layers/features, what type of layers
- loss function: classification(binary/multi-class) or regression?

# Train and test

- split dataset for training and testing
- when to stop training?



# Once upon a time...

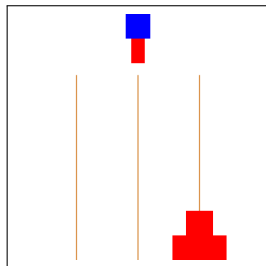
- Basic formula

```
#define MAX(a, b) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
```

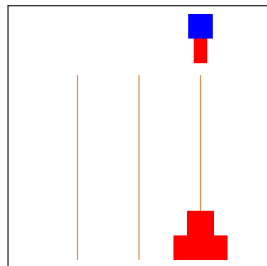
- TODO

# Q-Learning

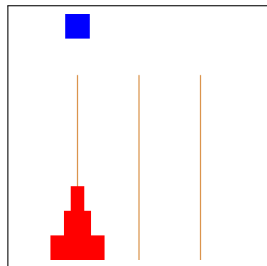
- finds optimal policy for action-value function
- $Q(s,a) = Q(s,a) + \alpha \cdot (r + \gamma \cdot \max_a Q(s', a') - Q(s, a))$



UP = 90,6534  
DOWN = 86,8787  
LEFT = 89,1867  
RIGHT = 94,2824



UP = 97,6530  
DOWN = 100,0000  
LEFT = 93,8538  
RIGHT = 92,5261



UP = 26,3520  
DOWN = 23,8452  
LEFT = 23,8897  
RIGHT = 22,8827



# Future work

- implement Q-Network
- test algorithm on dynamic environments or games where the state of the universe is not fully observed
- make Nao capable of playing Tic-Tac-Toe
- after all tasks mentioned above are done, use all the information gathered for cancer classification, etc.

# Conclusions



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.



Source:

<http://xkcd.com/>

## Questions

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

**?**