Universitatea POLITEHNICA din București

Facultatea de Automatică și Calculatoare, Departamentul de Calculatoare





LUCRARE DE DIPLOMĂ

Deep Learning în jocuri

Conducător Științific:

As. Drd. Ing. Tudor Berariu

Autor:

Florentina-Ștefania Bratiloveanu

University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest

Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers, Computer Science and Engineering Department





BACHELOR THESIS

Playing games with Deep Learning

Scientific Adviser:

Author:

As. Drd. Ing. Tudor Berariu

Florentina-Ștefania Bratiloveanu

Abstract

Deep Learning is a new, interesting and a fast-growing field of Machine Learning. It combines the classical model of multilayer perceptrons with layers of feature extraction inspired from visual cortex of the brain. Moreover, dealing with the curse of dimensionality is another advantage when we talk about Convolutional Neural Networks. This paper proposes an alternative to the classical reinforcement learning techniques, such as Q-Learning and SARSA. The question which arises is this: what if we make an agent and allow it to play a game based on information from visual frames and rewards received during the game?

Contents

Abstract		j
1	Introduction 1.1 Motivation	1 1
2	State of the art 2.1 mami	2
Bibliography		3

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Humans have always felt the need to explore and find a way to a better life. Starting with stone tools (2.6 million years ago) and continuing with personal computers are only some proof in human evolution. Lately, we have discovered Machine Learning which have the purpose to allow machines for learning to do different tasks.

Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning area and it is inspired by how the human brain works. Through deep learning, we are trying to solve some of the most pressuring human problems as cancer classification (benign or malignant tumor)[1], self-driving cars based on pedestrian detections[2] or recognizing digits taken by Google Street View[3], all using unsupervised learning for features

1.2 Project description

1.3 Technologies

All algorithms described in this paper have been implemented using Torch7¹, a deep learning framework written in Lua², a scripting language based on a C API. For creating the game, generating frames or modifying images LOVE platform³ was the close alternative which is also written in Lua.

Why Lua and Torch? They provide a fast environment as opposed to another ones[4], multiple modules with functions already implemented such as transfer functions(tanh, sigmoid), loss functions(Mean Squared Error) or convolutional layers(SpatialMaxPooling, SpatialSub-Sampling)

1.4 Structure of this paper

¹http://torch.ch/

²http://www.lua.org/about.html

³https://love2d.org/wiki/Main Page

Chapter 2

State of the art

2.1 mami

Bibliography

- [1] DanC. Cireşan, Alessandro Giusti, LucaM. Gambardella, and Jürgen Schmidhuber. Mitosis detection in breast cancer histology images with deep neural networks. In *Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention MICCAI 2013*, pages 411–418. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013.
- [2] Yonglong Tian, Ping Luo, Xiaogang Wang, and Xiaoou Tang. Pedestrian detection aided by deep learning semantic tasks. *CoRR*, abs/1412.0069, 2014.
- [3] Yuval Netzer, Tao Wang, Adam Coates, Alessandro Bissacco, Bo Wu, and Andrew Y. Ng. Reading digits in natural images with unsupervised feature learning. In NIPS Workshop on Deep Learning and Unsupervised Feature Learning 2011, 2011.
- [4] Ronan Collobert, Koray Kavukcuoglu, and Clément Farabet. Torch7: A matlab-like environment for machine learning. In *BigLearn*, *NIPS Workshop*, 2011.