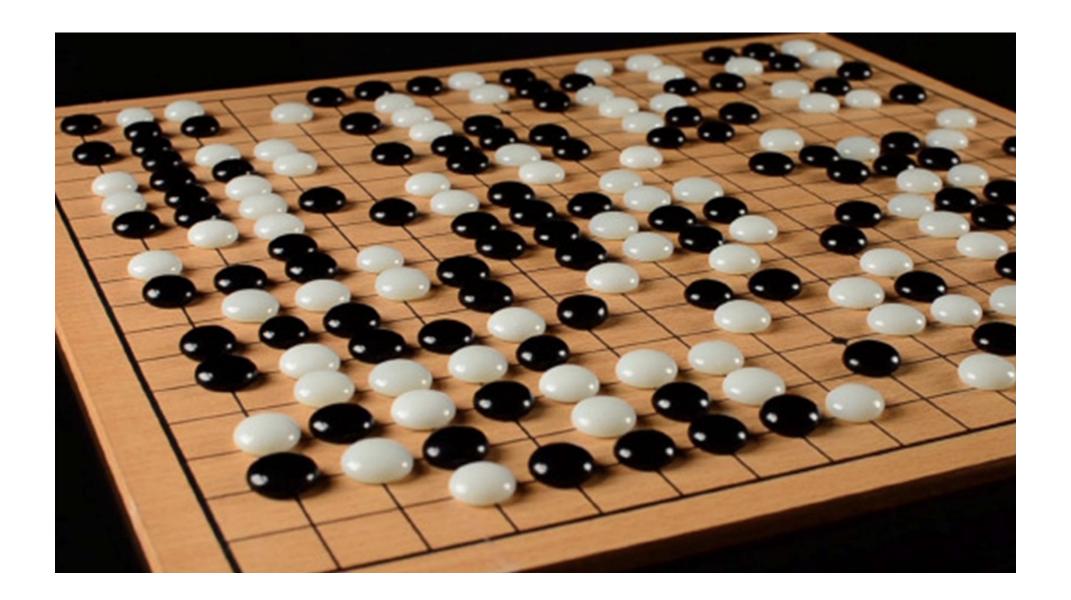


The Second Machine Age

Andrew McAfee, MIT amcafee@mit.edu
@amcafee

Living in Exponential Times



The Mystery of Go, the Ancient Game That Computers Still Can't Win

BY ALAN LEVINOVITZ 05.12.14 | 6:30 AM | PERMALINK





'I'LL SEE A MOVE AND BE SURE IT'S THE RIGHT ONE, BUT WON'T BE ABLE TO TELL YOU EXACTLY HOW I KNOW. I JUST SEE IT.'

The trouble is that identifying Go moves that deserve attention is often a mysterious process. "You'll be looking at the board and just know," Redmond told me, as we stood in front of the projector screen watching Crazy Stone take back Nomitan's initial lead. "It's something subconscious, that you train through years and years of playing. I'll see a move and be sure it's the right one, but won't be able to tell you exactly how I know. I just see it."

"We know more than we can tell"

- Michael Polanyi

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

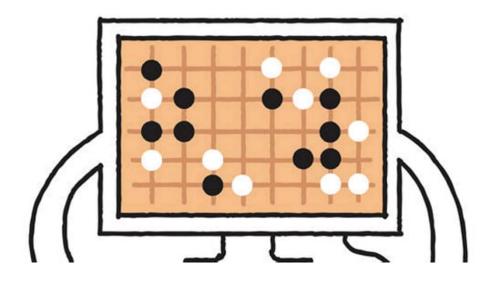
By CHRISTOPHER CHABRIS

Dec. 30, 2015 11:37 a.m. ET

LIFE | IDEAS | ESSAY

Why Go Still Foils the Computers

Facebook and Google are working to enable computers to play Go, an especially complex game that dates back more than 2,500 years



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Search Q

By ALISTAIR BARR and JACK NICAS

Updated Jan. 27, 2016 2:18 p.m. ET

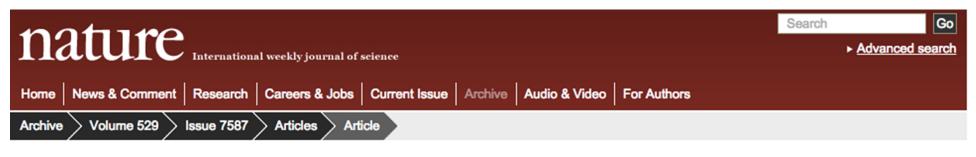
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TECH

Google Parent Claims Artificial-Intelligence Victory in Go Game Win

Alphabet's AlphaGo beats top human player of Go game on full board, a milestone challenge





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NATURE | ARTICLE



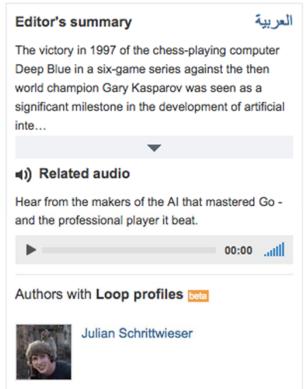
日本語要約

Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search

David Silver, Aja Huang, Chris J. Maddison, Arthur Guez, Laurent Sifre, George van den Driessche, Julian Schrittwieser, Ioannis Antonoglou, Veda Panneershelvam, Marc Lanctot, Sander Dieleman, Dominik Grewe, John Nham, Nal Kalchbrenner, Ilya Sutskever, Timothy Lillicrap, Madeleine Leach, Koray Kavukcuoglu, Thore Graepel & Demis Hassabis

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Nature 529, 484-489 (28 January 2016) | doi:10.1038/nature16961



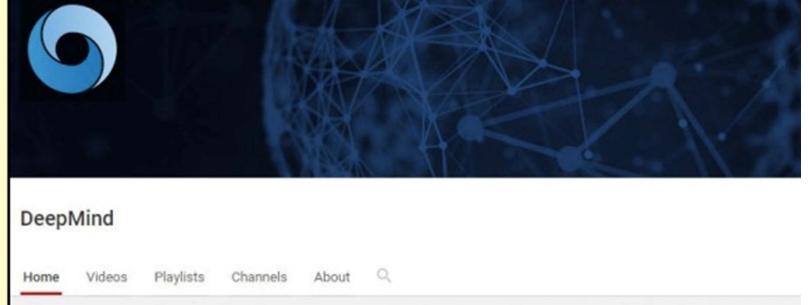
American Go E-Journal

AlphaGo vs Lee Sedol: Match schedule and details

Tuesday March 8, 2016

The much anticipated five game match between Lee Sedol 9P and Google DeepMind's AlphaGo begins this wee Wednesday, March 9 (March 8 for American viewers). Here is the match schedule, along with details of how you can in

and timezone conversions. courtesy Go Game Guru. The first game in the Lee Sedol-AlphaGo match will be Tuesday. March 8, 8p PST (11p EST). The match will be livestreamed on DeepMind's YouTube with channel English



Google's AlphaGo AI beats Lee Se-dol again to win Go series 4-1

By Sam Byford on March 15, 2016 05:00 am

Email

@345triangle





Why is This Happening Now?

Second Half of the Chessboard

Second half of the chessboard [edit]

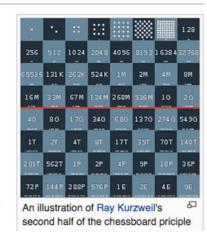
In technology strategy, the **second half of the chessboard** is a phrase, coined by Ray Kurzweil, [3] in reference to the point where an exponentially growing factor begins to have a significant economic impact on an organization's overall business strategy.

While the number of grains on the first half of the chessboard is large, the amount on the second half is vastly $(2^{32} > 4 \text{ billion times})$ larger.

The number of grains of rice on the **first half** of the chessboard is 1 + 2 + 4 + 8... + 2,147,483,648, for a total of 4,294,967,295 ($2^{32} - 1$) grains of rice, or about 100,000 kg of rice (assuming 25 mg as the mass of one grain of rice). India's annual rice output is about 1,200,000 times that amount.

The number of grains of rice on the **second half** of the chessboard is $2^{32} + 2^{33} + 2^{34} \dots + 2^{63}$, for a total of $2^{64} - 2^{32}$ grains of rice (the square of the number of grains on the first half of the board plus itself). Indeed, as each square contains one grain more than the total of all the squares before it, the first square of the second half alone contains more grains than the entire first half.

On the 64th square of the chessboard alone there would be $2^{63} = 9,223,372,036,854,775,808$ grains of rice, or more than two billion times as much as on the first half of the chessboard.



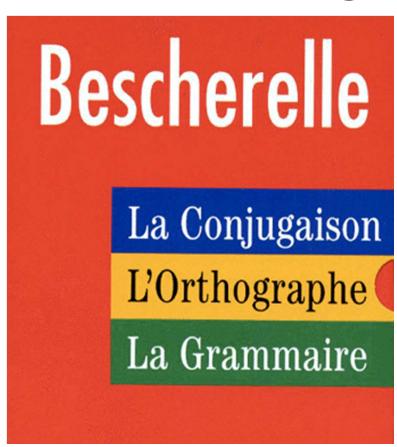
US BEA starts tracking IT

We enter second half of the technology chessboard?

1958 + 32 * 1.5 = 2006

Moore's Law doubling period (years)

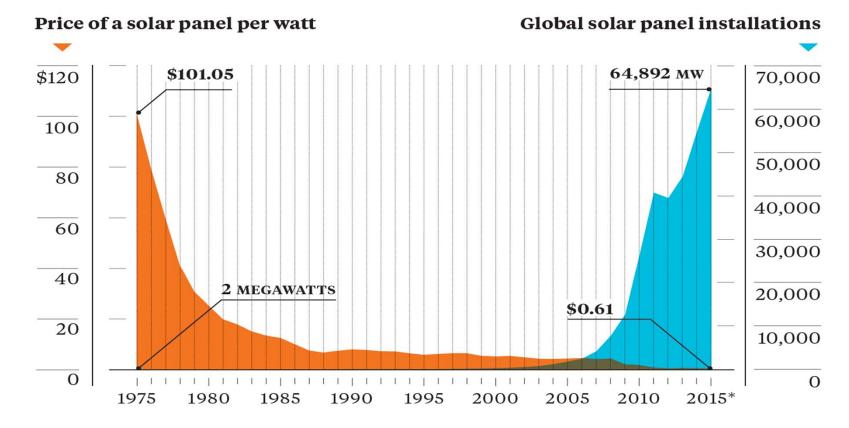
A Change in Approach





Solar on Fire

As prices have dropped, installations have skyrocketed.



^{*}Estimate. Sources: Bloomberg, Earth Policy Institute, www.earth-policy.org

Google's Tensor Processing Unit Could Advance Moore's Law 7 Years Into The Future

from the Moore's-Law dept.

An anonymous reader writes from a report via PCWorld:

Google says its Tensor Processing Unit (TPU) advances machine learning capability by a factor of three generations. "TPUs deliver an order of magnitude higher performance per watt than all commercially available GPUs and FPGA," said Google CEO Sundar Pichai during the company's I/O developer conference on Wednesday. The chips powered the AlphaGo computer that beat Lee Sedol, world champion of the game called Go. "We've been running TPUs inside our data centers for more than a year, and have found them to deliver an order of magnitude better-optimized performance per watt for machine learning. This is roughly equivalent to fast-forwarding technology about seven years into the future (three generations of Moore's Law)," said Google's blog post. "TPU is tailored to machine learning applications, allowing the chip to be more tolerant of reduced computational precision, which means it requires fewer transistors per operation. Because of this, we can squeeze more operations per second into the silicon, use more sophisticated and powerful machine learning models, and apply these models more quickly, so users get more intelligent results more rapidly."

The chip is called the Tensor Processing Unit because it underpins TensorFlow, the software engine that powers its deep learning services under an opensource license.

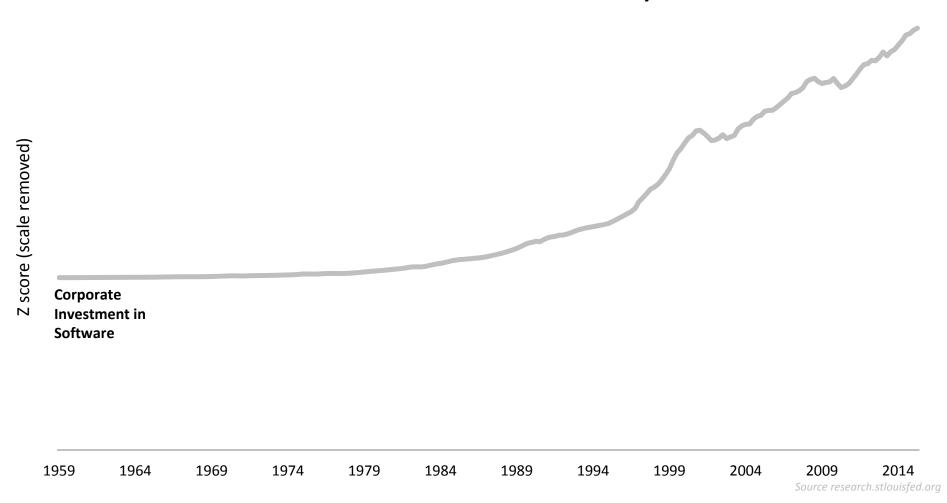
Posted by . BeauHD May 18th, 2016 8:10PM

court google gpu graphics hardware

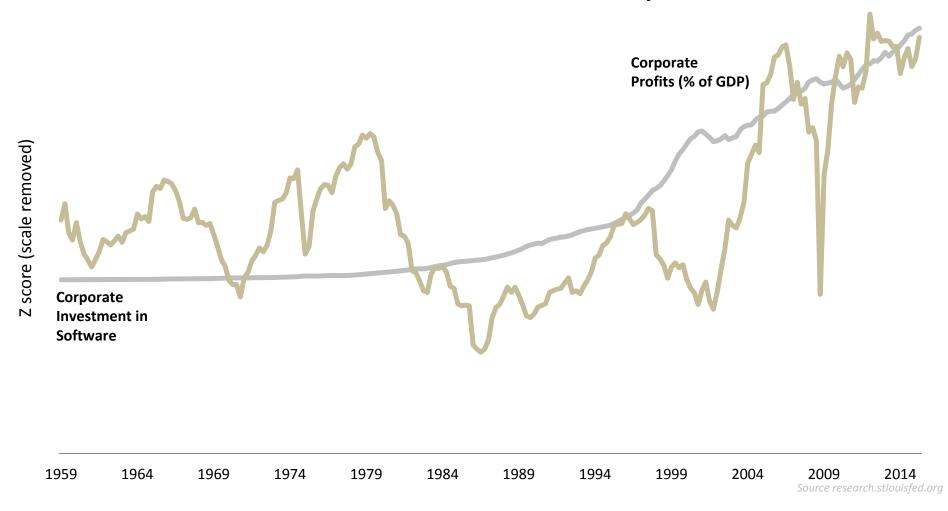


Implications for the economy and workforce

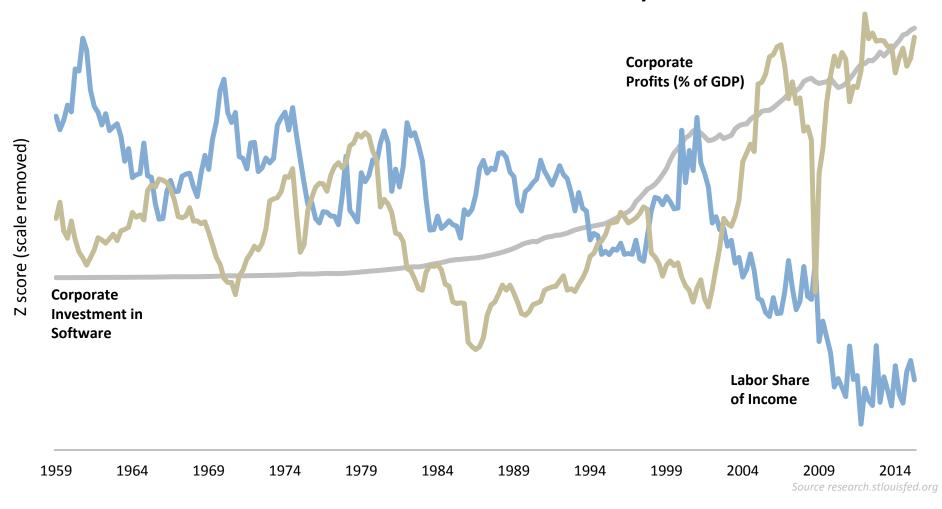
Postwar Trends in the US Economy



Postwar Trends in the US Economy

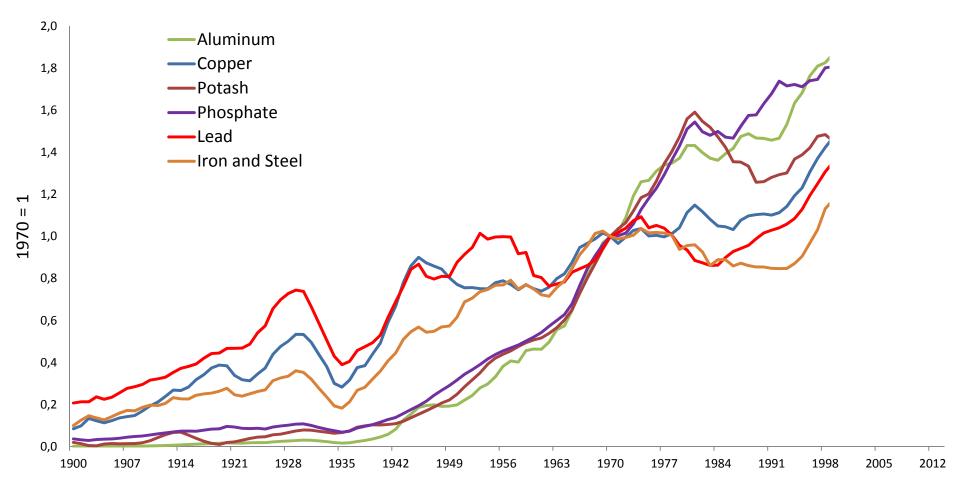


Postwar Trends in the US Economy



Implications for the planet Dematerialization (bits for atoms)

Use of Basic Commodities in the US, 1900-2013



Source: Ausubel, "The Return of Nature"

"We have tremendous challenges ahead of us. We have to improve the human condition around the world as the population grows while at the same time learning to tread more lightly on our planet. The only way we'll meet them - and I'm confident that we will - is with a combination of technological progress, innovation, markets and goodwill."

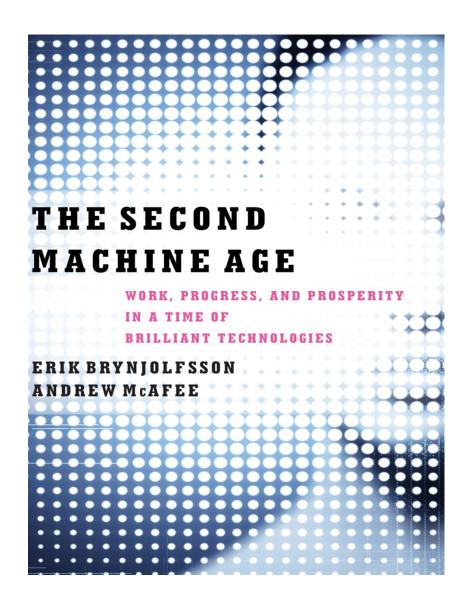
LEARN MORE IN:

'Intelligent assets: Unlocking the circular economy potential'

AVAILABLE TO DOWNLOAD NOW FROM:

www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/publications/intelligent-assets

ANDREW MCAFEE
CO-DIRECTOR
MIT INITIATIVE ON THE DIGITAL ECONOMY &
AUTHOR, THE SECOND MACHINE AGE



Thank You!

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