AlphaZero in Sparsely Rewarded Games: Limits and Auxiliary Supervision

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Abstract

AlphaZero has demonstrated that a neural-guided Monte Carlo Tree Search can achieve superhuman performance, but strong play does not necessarily imply perfect play. We study this gap in two oracle-evaluable domains with contrasting structure: Connect Four, a solved partisan game with exact game-theoretic values, and Chomp, an impartial game whose optimal play is governed by Grundy-number structure. Under a unified self-play + MCTS pipeline, we compare vanilla AlphaZero, a multi-frame variant, and an AlphaZero Auxiliary Loss (AZAL) that adds oracle-derived policy supervision. We find that vanilla AlphaZero achieves strong play across both domains but cannot preserve the exact trajectories required for optimal play: in Connect Four, it fails to maintain the optimal line of play, while in Chomp, it fails to consistently restore the $g = 0$ invariant. Multi-frame inputs alone do not remove this gap. Nevertheless, AZAL substantially improves optimality recovery, reaching perfect oracle consistency on the evaluated Chomp traces and near-perfect oracle consistency on the evaluated Connect Four trace. These results suggest that, in these oracle-evaluable settings, a major bottleneck is the weakness of the standard AlphaZero search-learning signal.

1 Introduction

AlphaZero established the neural network-guided Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) as a central paradigm in modern game AI. Building on the broader idea of combining planning with generalization, AlphaGo Zero showed that search can be embedded directly into the reinforcement learning loop, improving policy targets while self-play supplies value supervision (Anthony et al., 2017; Silver et al., 2017). AlphaZero then generalized this recipe across Go, chess, and shogi, showing that a single policy–value network guided by MCTS can achieve superhuman play from random initialization, provided only the rules of the game (Silver et al., 2018).

Yet superhuman play is not identical to perfect play. An AlphaZero-style system may achieve excellent results from the standard starting position while still failing to choose the optimal move. This distinction has become especially important in games that depend on sparse global invariants rather than dense local tactics. In such settings, errors in policy and value estimation do not remain isolated: they affect the search targets used to generate future self-play data. This weakens the positive feedback loop on which AlphaZero depends (Zhou & Riis, 2022; Riis, 2024; Anonymous, 2026).

This paper studies the gap between strong play and perfect play through two contrasting domains: Connect Four and Chomp. Connect Four is a solved partisan game with exact game-theoretic values, allowing direct comparison to winning trajectories (Allis, 1988). By contrast, Chomp is an impartial combinatorial game whose winning structure is naturally studied through Grundy numbers. Despite classical theoretical results, the explicit optimal strategies of Chomp remain difficult to characterize (Gale, 1974; Brouwer et al., 2005). Together, these games provide a useful test of whether AlphaZero fails to recover exact play across games with very different strategic structure.

We provide an empirical study of AlphaZero-style learning on both domains under a standard self-play + MCTS pipeline. We evaluate vanilla AlphaZero against exact oracles, compare it with a multi-frame variant inspired by Riis (2024), and introduce an AlphaZero Auxiliary Loss (AZAL) variant designed to provide

a stronger learning signal. Across both domains, we find that vanilla AlphaZero cannot reliably recover perfect play. We further find that the multi-frame modification does not eliminate this gap. However, AZAL substantially improves performance, reaching perfect play on Chomp and near-perfect play on Connect Four.

The broader lesson is that search-improved self-play can produce policies that are empirically strong yet structurally misaligned with exact optimality, and oracle-evaluable games provide a useful diagnostic setting for separating these two notions.

Our contributions are as follows:

1. We show that vanilla AlphaZero can learn strong self-play policies without routinely recovering oracle-consistent play in Connect Four and Chomp, as measured by exact oracle evaluation and trace-level metrics.
2. We compare two possible remedies under a unified self-play + MCTS framework: a multi-frame representation and an auxiliary-loss variant, AZAL.
3. We find that AZAL substantially improves trace-level metrics and reduces the gap to perfect play, suggesting the main bottleneck lies in the standard AlphaZero search-learning signal.

2 Related Work

2.1 AlphaZero and expert iteration

AlphaZero belongs to an extensive line of work that combines planning with function approximation in self-play reinforcement learning. Expert Iteration utilizes a tree search as a strong expert and a neural network as a fast learner (Anthony et al., 2017). AlphaGo Zero integrated this idea into an end-to-end self-play framework, wherein MCTS improves policy targets while game outcomes supervise value learning (Silver et al., 2017). AlphaZero then generalized the same recipe across Go, chess, and shogi, demonstrating that a single search-guided policy–value network can achieve superhuman performance without handcrafted evaluation or human demonstration data (Silver et al., 2018).

2.2 Strong play versus perfect play

Strong empirical play does not imply convergence to perfect play. Zhou and Riis argue that AlphaZero-style agents may become effective *champions* while still failing to become true *experts*, especially in impartial games whose optimal behavior depends on sparse global structure that is difficult to infer from self-play alone (Zhou & Riis, 2022; Anonymous, 2026). Riis further suggests that single-frame representations are insufficient for recovering such structure in games like Nim and proposes multi-frame inputs as one possible remedy (Riis, 2024). Relatedly, Trudeau and Bowling identify search inefficiencies in standard AlphaZero-style training, where self-play beginning from the initial position can weaken supervision for deeper vital states (Trudeau & Bowling, 2023). Together, this literature motivates evaluating whether AlphaZero actually recovers the exact structural regularities required for perfect play.

3 Problem Setting and Oracle Evaluation

Our goal is to study the disparity between *superhuman* and *perfect* play in AlphaZero-style agents. We do so in two oracle-evaluable domains with contrasting structure: Connect Four and Chomp. In both games, the oracle allows us to assess if the learned agent preserves the trajectories required by optimal play.

3.1 Superhuman vs. perfect play

In this paper, we distinguish between *superhuman* play and *perfect* play. By superhuman play, we mean empirical performance that exceeds strong practical baselines or human-level play. By perfect play, we mean selecting an optimal move from every legal state, as judged by an exact solver or oracle. This distinction

is central to our study: an AlphaZero-style agent may achieve high win rates but fail to preserve the oracle-optimal trajectories required for exact play. In Connect Four, both players can be evaluated against exact game-theoretic value, whereas in Chomp, players are evaluated by their ability to preserve the winning invariant by moving to $g = 0$ states.

3.2 The games

Connect Four and Chomp are both perfect-information, turn-based board games, but they differ sharply in their rules and strategic structure. In Connect Four, two players alternately drop discs into the columns of a vertical 6×7 grid. The objective is to be the first to align four of one's own discs horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

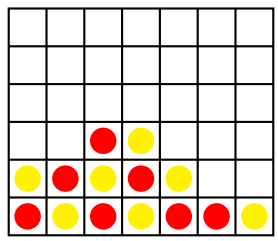


Figure 1: A sample Connect Four position with red and yellow discs on the standard 6×7 grid.

In Chomp, play begins from a rectangular grid of squares. A move selects a remaining square and removes that square together with all squares below and to its right. Consequently, the board shrinks monotonically over time. Under normal-play convention, the player forced to take the poisoned, upper-left corner square loses. These contrasting rules make the games useful testbeds for comparing AlphaZero-style learning in partisan and impartial settings.

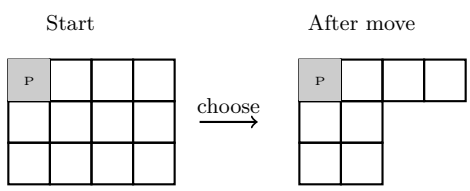


Figure 2: A small Chomp progression on a 3×4 board. Selecting a square removes that square together with all squares below and to its right; the poisoned corner P must be avoided.

3.3 Connect Four oracle

For Connect Four, we use the perfect solver of Pascal Pons (Pons, 2015). Since Connect Four is a partisan game, the natural oracle quantity is an exact *game-theoretic score*. Let $\sigma(s, a)$ denote the exact score of taking move a in state s, and let

$$m(s) := \text{nbMoves}(s) \tag{1}$$

denote the number of discs already played in position s. The solver computes

$$\sigma(s, a) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{WH + 1 - m(s)}{2}, & \text{if } a \text{ wins immediately,} \\ -v\big(T(s, a)\big), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

where W and H are the board dimensions, and $T(s, a)$ is the successor position after applying move a (Pons, 2015). The exact value of a state is then

$$v(s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s)} \sigma(s, a), \tag{3}$$

where $\mathcal{A}(s)$ is the set of legal actions.

Positive values correspond to forced wins, negative values to forced losses, and zero to forced draws. The magnitude reflects distance to resolution: larger positive scores equate faster wins, while larger (less negative) losing scores equate slower losses. Additional solver and encoding details are deferred to the appendix A.1.

3.4 Chomp oracle

For Chomp, we use a recursive *Grundy-number solver*. Because Chomp is an impartial normal-play game, every state s admits a Grundy number $g(s) \in \mathbb{N}$, with $g(s) = 0$ if and only if the position is losing for the player to move (Gale, 2015). The oracle is defined recursively by

$$g(s) = \operatorname{mex}\big(\{g(s') : s' \in \mathcal{N}(s)\}\big), \tag{4}$$

where $\mathcal{N}(s)$ is the set of legal successors and $\operatorname{mex}(\cdot)$ is the minimum excluded nonnegative integer. From any winning position ($g(s) \neq 0$), an optimal move is one that reaches a successor with Grundy number zero.

In the main text, this oracle is used to determine if the transition $g(s) \neq 0 \to g(s') = 0$ is preserved on winning turns. Board encoding, move indexing, and memoization details are deferred to the appendix A.2.

4 Methods

We compare three closely related AlphaZero-style agents: vanilla AlphaZero, a multi-frame variant, and AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss (AZAL). In all cases, self-play games are generated with MCTS guided by a policy–value network, replay tuples are collected from those games, and the network is updated from search-improved policy targets and game outcomes. The methods therefore differ only in the representation provided to the network and in the strength of the supervision signal.

Vanilla AlphaZero. Our baseline follows the standard AlphaZero recipe (Silver et al., 2018): a policy–value network is trained from self-play data, where MCTS produces improved policy targets and terminal outcomes provide value targets. The policy is learned only through search-improved self-play. Full architecture, search, and optimization details are deferred to Section B.1.

Multi-frame AlphaZero. To test if the main bottleneck comes from state representation, we also evaluate a multi-frame variant inspired by Riis (2024). The training loop, search procedure, and optimization objective are identical to vanilla AlphaZero; the only difference is that the network receives a short stack of recent states instead of a single board snapshot. We therefore treat multi-frame AlphaZero as a representation ablation rather than a distinct learning algorithm. See Section B.2.

AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss (AZAL). To strengthen the training signal, AZAL augments the standard AlphaZero objective with an oracle-derived auxiliary policy loss:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{policy}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{value}} + \lambda_{\text{aux}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}}.$$

This auxiliary term favors oracle-consistent actions during training, but leaves self-play, MCTS, and value targets unchanged. Thus, AZAL is a minimal modification of vanilla AlphaZero that changes supervision rather than search. For labeled states, the auxiliary term is a cross-entropy loss against a softened oracle target distribution

$$q(a \mid s) \propto \big(\mathbf{1}[a \in \mathcal{B}(s)] + \varepsilon\big)\mathbf{1}[a \in \mathcal{A}(s)],$$

where $\mathcal{B}(s)$ is the oracle-optimal moveset and $\mathcal{A}(s)$ is the legal action set. The per-state auxiliary loss is then

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}}(s) = -\sum_a q(a \mid s) \log p_\theta(a \mid s),$$

where $p_\theta(a \mid s)$ is the policy distribution predicted by the network for state s, obtained by applying a softmax to the policy-head logits. This loss is averaged over labeled states only. Thus, AZAL biases the policy head toward oracle-consistent actions during training without changing the search procedure itself. Domain-specific label construction in Connect Four and Chomp is deferred to Section B.3.

Experimental protocol. All methods use the same self-play + MCTS loop and the same search budget, so comparisons distinguish the effects of representation and supervision rather than changes in compute or replay generation. Evaluation uses exact oracles: the perfect solver in Connect Four and the Grundy oracle in Chomp. In addition to aggregate losses, we analyze deterministic self-play trace rollouts and evaluate them with exact oracle annotations in order to distinguish strong empirical play from exact optimality. Full protocol and logging details are given in Section B.4.

Trace-level metrics. To summarize oracle alignment compactly, we report two shared trace-level metrics: *oracle-match rate*, the fraction of oracle-labeled moves that lie in the oracle-optimal action set, and the *longest oracle-consistent chain*, defined as the longest contiguous run of oracle-consistent moves within the rollout. These quantities are reported separately for the first and second player. The results of trace-level metrics appear in Table 1, while trace panels are shown in Figure 3.

For each trained policy, all reported trace-level metrics are computed from a single deterministic greedy rollout from the standard initial state. In our evaluation setting, greedy rollouts from a fixed checkpoint reproduce the same trajectory across repeated runs, so averaging repeated executions of the same checkpoint is unnecessary. These metrics should therefore be interpreted as oracle-annotated case studies of representative learned trajectories rather than estimates of population-level failure probabilities.

5 Vanilla AlphaZero: Strong Play Without Perfect Play

5.1 Connect Four

Vanilla AlphaZero learns a strong Connect Four policy, but it does not recover perfect play. The main failure is an inability to *preserve* the optimal moveset. This distinction is clearest at the trace level.

Trace evidence first. The self-play rollout in Table 4a, together with the compact metrics in Table 1 and the score trajectory in Figure 3a, shows that vanilla AlphaZero does not reliably preserve the winning continuation. The first-player oracle-match rate is only 0.800, while the second-player rate is 0.789, and the longest oracle-consistent chains remain limited to 14 and 8 moves, respectively. Visually, Figure 3a shows repeated oscillation across positive, zero, and negative score regions.

The key failure is therefore not an inability to play locally strong moves. Rather, vanilla AlphaZero repeatedly leaves the optimal continuation and relinquishes its winning edge. Furthermore, the extended sequence of neutral moves in midgame suggests the model struggles to identify winning moves. This is precisely the gap between strong play and perfect play in Connect Four: the model produces tactically plausible play, but it does not reliably preserve the small set of early value-preserving decisions required for exact optimality.

Training curves second. The training curves are consistent with this interpretation; see Section B.4. Policy loss falls rapidly during early training, then enters a flatter regime with persistent oscillations. This indicates that the network learns a substantially stronger move distribution but does not cleanly correspond to its evolving MCTS targets. The value loss exhibits a similar two-stage pattern, but with even stronger oscillatory behavior: although it drops to a relatively low absolute magnitude, it continues to spike sharply throughout training. The total loss inherits both stagnation and oscillation, suggesting the network is repeatedly chasing search targets generated by an evolving self-play distribution.

5.2 Chomp

5.2.1 Square-board sanity check

Before turning to the harder rectangular settings, the square-board traces in Tables 2a and 2c serve as an important sanity check. On both 9×9 and 10×10, vanilla AlphaZero self-play exhibits the Grundy-optimal alternation: when a winning move exists, Player 1 moves from $g(s) \neq 0$ to $g(s') = 0$, after which Player 2 moves back to a nonzero-Grundy state. In these square-board traces, AlphaZero matches the oracle reference move on every winning turn. Thus, on these square instances, the overall pipeline—including move encoding,

oracle integration, and trace logging—is consistent with exact Grundy-optimal play. This makes the failures on rectangular boards more meaningful: the issue is that the learned policy stops preserving the invariant as the task becomes harder.

5.2.2 Rectangular-board failure

On the rectangular boards, the picture changes sharply. Vanilla AlphaZero no longer reliably preserves the winning invariant, and the gap between strong and perfect play becomes immediate and structural rather than occasional.

Trace evidence first. The self-play traces on 9×10 and 10×11 in Tables 2b and 2d, together with the metrics in Table 1 and the trajectories in Figure 3b–c, show that vanilla AlphaZero does *not* reliably preserve the $g = 0$ manifold once winning opportunities arise. On 9×10, the first-player oracle-match rate is only 0.600 and the longest oracle-consistent chain is 3; on 10×11, those quantities collapse to 0.000 and 0, respectively. By contrast, second-player match rates remain higher in both cases, indicating that later local continuations can still look reasonable, even after the first player has already lost the invariant.

Figure 3b and Figure 3c make this failure visually explicit. The early plies contain non-oracle moves from winning positions, after which the rollout no longer alternates cleanly between nonzero and zero Grundy states. A characteristic pattern emerges: AlphaZero sometimes makes correct moves in the early game, but only near the late game—after the board has been reduced substantially—does play become consistently oracle-aligned.

Training curves second. The training curves support the same diagnosis; see Figure 4, especially the policy, value, and total loss panels for the rectangular-board settings. On 9×10 and 10×11, policy loss decreases rapidly at first and then plateaus at relatively high levels, indicating that the network is learning to imitate its own MCTS-improved targets without collapsing onto a sharply concentrated oracle-like policy. The value loss is more concerning: compared with the easier 9×9 and 10×10 settings, it saturates at a distinctly higher level and remains persistently noisy rather than converging toward zero. The total loss mirrors this behavior, showing apparent early progress followed by a prolonged plateau rather than stable convergence.

6 Strengthening the Signal: Multi-frame and AZAL

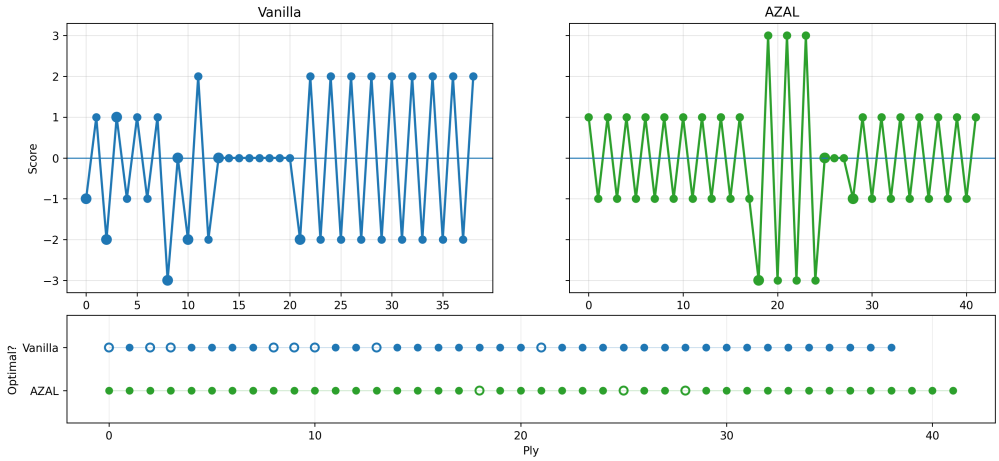
The vanilla results suggest the main bottleneck lies in the weakness of the standard search-learning signal. We therefore examine two possible remedies. The first is a multi-frame representation motivated by prior work on impartial games (Riis, 2024); the second is AlphaZero Auxiliary Loss (AZAL), which injects sparse oracle-derived supervision directly into training.

6.1 Multi-frame AlphaZero

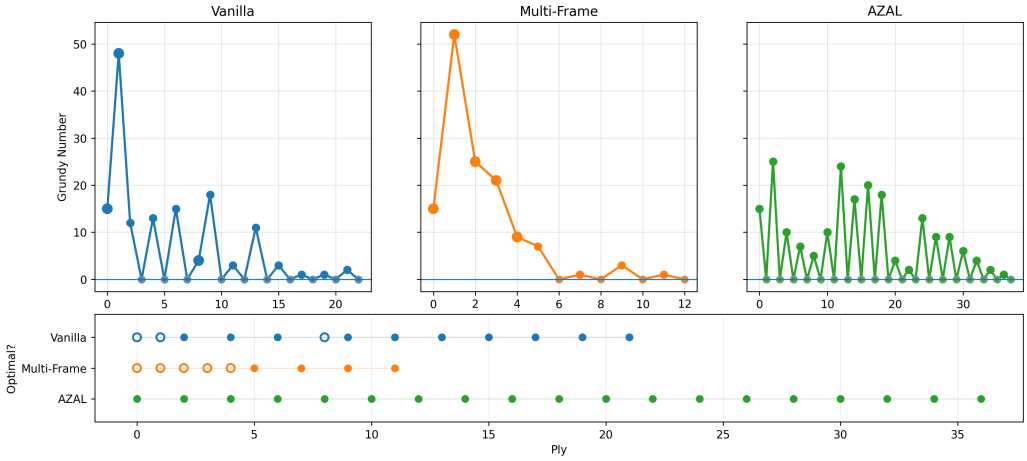
The multi-frame variant does not resolve the main failure of vanilla AlphaZero. On the harder Chomp boards, its training curves in Figure 4 plateau at levels that are comparable to or worse than vanilla AlphaZero, especially in policy and total loss. The self-play traces in Tables 3a and 3c, the compact metrics in Table 1, and the trajectories in Figure 3b–c all show that multi-frame AlphaZero still fails to preserve the winning invariant reliably. On 10×11, for example, the first-player oracle-match rate rises only to 0.250 and the longest oracle-consistent chain remains just 1, indicating that additional temporal context alone is not sufficient to recover exact play.

6.2 AZAL on Connect Four

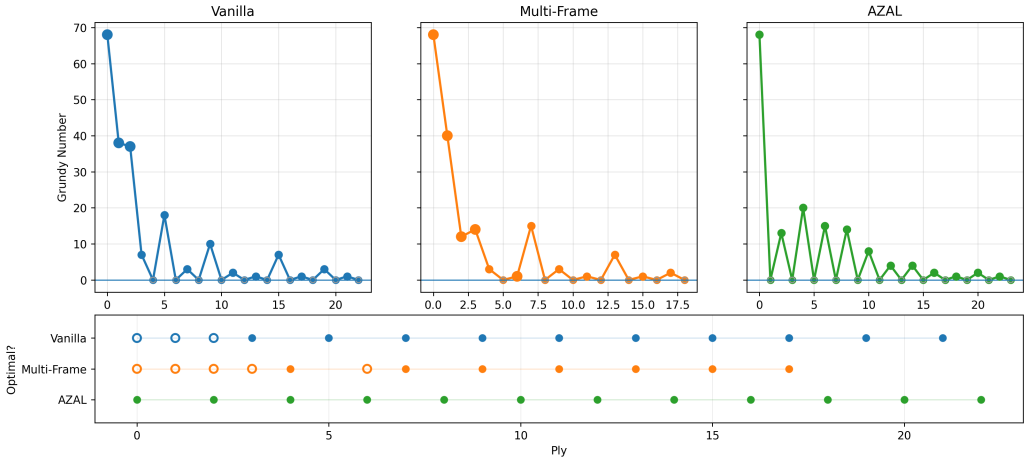
AZAL improves Connect Four substantially to near-perfection, reducing and delaying the errors that remain decisive under vanilla AlphaZero.



(a) Connect Four trace panel.



(b) Chomp 9×10 trace panel.



(c) Chomp 10×11 trace panel.

Figure 3: Deterministic greedy-rollout trace panels across games. Filled markers denote oracle-consistent moves; hollow markers denote non-oracle moves.

Table 1: Trace-level metrics across model variants under deterministic greedy rollout from the standard initial state. Match_i denotes oracle-match rate for player i, and Chain_i denotes the longest oracle-consistent chain for player i.

Game	Model	Match_1	Chain_1	Match_2	Chain_2
Chomp 9×10	Vanilla	0.600	3	0.875	7
	Multi-Frame	0.000	0	0.667	4
	AZAL	1.000	19	0.000	0
Chomp 10×11	Vanilla	0.000	0	0.909	10
	Multi-Frame	0.250	1	0.750	6
	AZAL	1.000	12	0.000	0
Connect Four	Vanilla	0.800	14	0.789	8
	AZAL	0.905	9	0.952	12

Trace evidence first. In self-play, AZAL is markedly more stable than vanilla AlphaZero; see Table 4b, Table 1, and Figure 3a. Relative to vanilla AlphaZero, the first-player oracle-match rate rises from 0.800 to 0.905, while the second-player rate rises from 0.789 to 0.952. The corresponding score trajectory in Figure 3a also shows a longer value-preserving prefix before the rollout eventually leaves the optimal self-play branch.

The key difference from vanilla AlphaZero is that the number of decisive branch errors is substantially reduced and pushed later into the game. Even after the first major deviation, later play often remains locally strong within the new tactical regime. This is precisely what characterizes near-perfect play in Connect Four: AZAL preserves the correct moveset much longer than vanilla AlphaZero, but still does not eliminate all decisive errors.

Training curves second. The training curves in Figures 6a to 6d are consistent with this interpretation. Relative to vanilla AlphaZero, the auxiliary model maintains somewhat lower policy loss for much of training, slightly lower value loss on average, and a steadily decreasing oracle-based auxiliary-policy loss. The gains are meaningful but limited: oscillations remain, and the model does not enter a fully stable low-noise convergence regime. Thus, AZAL strengthens the supervision signal enough to push the network much closer to the oracle-preserving policy, but not enough to completely eliminate the flaws of the underlying self-play loop.

6.3 AZAL on Chomp

AZAL changes the Chomp results more dramatically, materially improving both training dynamics and gameplay traces and recovering perfect play on the larger rectangular board.

Trace evidence first. The self-play traces in Tables 3b and 3d, together with the metrics in Table 1 and the trajectories in Figure 3b–c, show that AZAL preserves the winning invariant throughout play on both 9×10 and 10×11. In Table 1, the first-player oracle-match rate reaches 1.000 on both boards, with longest oracle-consistent chains of 19 and 12, respectively. Visually, the Chomp panels in Figure 3 exhibit the alternating nonzero/zero pattern characteristic of exact play rather than the leakage seen in vanilla and multi-frame AlphaZero.

Training curves second. The training curves match the trace-level improvement; see Figure 4. On both 9×10 and 10×11, AZAL lowers policy and total loss relative to both vanilla AlphaZero and the multi-frame baseline. The improvement is especially strong on 10×11, where policy loss falls well below the vanilla plateau and the value loss approaches near-zero by the end of training. The oracle-based p_{move} loss also decreases substantially, providing direct evidence that the network is learning the invariant-preserving move structure rather than only fitting its self-play search targets.

6.4 Cross-domain comparison

AZAL helps in both domains, but more dramatically in Chomp than in Connect Four.

A first difference is the effective size and shape of the search target. Connect Four has a larger and deeper tactical space, with a branching factor up to seven throughout long prefixes of the game and many positions whose correct value depends on subtle long-horizon continuations. A single branch error can flip the position from winning to drawing or losing while leaving many legal moves still superficially plausible. Chomp, by contrast, often collapses much more sharply once an optimal move is chosen. Many optimal moves produce structurally simplified successor states by removing large portions of the board, making the consequences of correct play easier to internalize.

A second difference is the nature of the oracle signal itself. In Chomp, the main optimization target on the rectangular boards is especially crisp: from a winning position, Player 1 should move to $g = 0$, after which the opponent has no move that preserves a losing state for the other player. This makes the auxiliary signal highly selective and directly aligned with perfect play. In Connect Four, by contrast, both players remain strategically active and the oracle supervision must distinguish between subtly different long-horizon continuations, including choices among wins, draws, and delayed losses. The resulting supervision is still helpful, but less decisive.

Taken together, these results support the main claim of the paper. Better supervision *does* close much of the gap between strong play and perfect play, and in Chomp it closes that gap on the evaluated deterministic traces. At the same time, the Connect Four results show that even oracle-guided auxiliary learning may remain approximate in domains with larger tactical horizons and more persistent branching ambiguity. Thus, the main bottleneck is that AlphaZero-style search-learning signals are often too weak to recover perfect play reliably on their own.

7 Discussion

The central conceptual result of this paper is that *superhuman play is not the same as perfect play.* Across both Connect Four and Chomp, vanilla AlphaZero attains strong empirical behavior, yet the trace analysis shows that decisive failures occur earlier, where the agent must preserve a long-horizon value invariant.

A limitation of our evaluation is that the compact trace-level metrics are computed from deterministic greedy rollouts from fixed checkpoints rather than from a distribution over random seeds and training runs. We use these traces to expose concrete failure modes under oracle annotation, not to estimate population-level failure probabilities. Future work should evaluate seed-to-seed variability, checkpoint selection sensitivity, and larger sets of initial or sampled states.

The results also suggest a specific failure. Standard AlphaZero self-play creates a moving-target problem: the network is asked to fit targets generated by its own evolving approximation, and early branch errors can corrupt the entire self-play distribution. In vanilla AlphaZero, the policy network is trained against visit-count targets generated by MCTS, while the value network is trained from terminal outcomes induced by self-play. This is especially vulnerable as losing positions during self-play often appear to be winning when the opponent fails to exploit their advantage. The persistent oscillations in policy and value losses, together with the trace-level failures to maintain winning trajectories, are consistent with this diagnosis. At the same time, the success of AZAL argues against an overly strong representational pessimism. The negative multi-frame result shows that input augmentation alone is not enough in our setting, but the auxiliary-loss result shows that the same network family can recover much more of the relevant structure when given a stronger supervisory signal.

Connect Four and Chomp expose two versions of the same underlying issue. In Connect Four, perfect play is fragile: the game has a larger and deeper tactical space, draw states introduce value ambiguity, and small early deviations can shift the trajectory from winning to drawing or losing. As a result, even AZAL remains near-perfect rather than fully exact. In Chomp, by contrast, the relevant structure is cleaner but more global: winning play is governed by the invariant $g(s) \neq 0 \rightarrow g(s') = 0$, and once this invariant is lost, perfect opposition makes recovery impossible. Here, vanilla AlphaZero fails sharply, but AZAL succeeds because the auxiliary signal aligns directly with the invariant that defines optimal play. The two domains therefore differ in surface form, but they point to the same deeper conclusion: the challenge is the reliable preservation of sparse long-horizon structure.

Taken together, these observations sharpen the interpretation of AlphaZero-style success. AlphaZero can absolutely produce strong play, and in many domains that may be sufficient. But when the scientific question is whether the agent has recovered *exact* optimality, high win rates and smooth training curves are not enough. What matters is whether the search-learning loop consistently discovers, reinforces, and preserves the small set of decisions that define perfect play. Our results suggest that achieving this reliably may require stronger supervision, better search control, or both.

8 Conclusion

We studied the gap between strong play and perfect play in AlphaZero-style agents using Connect Four and Chomp as complementary oracle-evaluable domains. Vanilla AlphaZero achieves strong play in both games, but it does not dependably preserve the exact trajectories required for optimal play. In Connect Four, it is better at tracking correct tactical continuations than at preserving the winning trajectory from the start. In Chomp, it fails to consistently maintain the $g = 0$ invariant that characterizes optimal winning play.

We then showed that stronger supervision materially changes this picture. Multi-frame inputs alone do not resolve the failure mode, but AZAL substantially improves optimality recovery, reaching perfect oracle consistency on the evaluated Chomp traces and near-perfect oracle consistency on the evaluated Connect Four trace. The main implication is that the limiting factor is the weakness of the standard AlphaZero search-learning signal. Better supervision can close much of the gap; the remaining challenge is to design search and training procedures that recover perfect play without relying on external oracles.

Impact Statement

This paper studies the gap between strong play and perfect play in AlphaZero-style agents using Connect Four and Chomp as oracle-evaluable test domains. Its chief contribution is methodological: we show that high empirical performance can mask persistent failures to preserve the exact trajectories required for optimal play, and that stronger oracle-derived supervision can substantially reduce this gap. More broadly, this distinction between "superhuman" and "perfect" performance may matter beyond games, since learning systems in other domains can appear highly capable while still failing on rare but structurally important decisions. Potential negative impacts are indirect: methods that improve strategic decision making could in principle strengthen more general planning systems. However, our study is limited to small deterministic games with exact oracles and does not present a deployment method for real-world high-stakes applications.

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A Oracle Implementation Details

A.1 Connect Four oracle details

Our Connect Four oracle is the perfect solver of Pascal Pons (Pons, 2015), which evaluates positions via exact negamax alpha–beta search with transposition reuse. Actions are indexed by column, with illegal moves masked when a column is full. Internally, however, the solver uses a compact bitboard representation rather than an explicit two-dimensional array update. Although standard 6×7 Connect Four is solved (Allis, 1988), exact evaluation remains expensive in tactically delayed positions, where many legal continuations remain plausible and decisive structure appears deep in the tree. Under optimal play, a player on a winning state preserves positive-value control, while a player on a losing state selects the move with largest available score to delay defeat as long as possible.

A.2 Chomp oracle details

Our Chomp oracle represents each state by its non-increasing row-length profile $\mathbf{s} = (s_0, \ldots, s_{H-1})$, where s_r is the number of remaining squares in row r. A legal move selects a remaining square (r, c) and truncates all rows at and below r to length at most c:

$$s'_{r'} = \min(s_{r'}, c) \qquad \text{for all } r' \geq r.$$

Moves are indexed in row-major order by a single integer $n = rW + c$, providing a fixed-size action space with masking of illegal moves. The solver enumerates legal successors, recursively determines their Grundy numbers, and applies the mex rule with memoization. Even with memoization, the number of reachable profiles grows exponentially with board size, so runtime becomes restrictive on larger boards. The hardest states are typically dense configurations in which small local changes have long-horizon consequences.

B Additional Method Details

B.1 Vanilla AlphaZero implementation

The vanilla baseline uses a convolutional residual policy–value network of the standard AlphaZero. Given an encoded board state s, the network outputs (i) policy logits over the fixed action space and (ii) a scalar value estimate:

$$(\mathbf{p}_\theta(s), v_\theta(s)) = f_\theta(s). \tag{5}$$

In our implementation, the input is a single board frame. The network begins with a 3×3 convolution, batch normalization, and ReLU activation, then passes through a stack of residual blocks with identity skip connections. The shared trunk is followed by separate policy and value heads. The policy head ends in a linear projection to the action space, while the value head ends in a scalar output with tanh activation so predictions lie in $[-1, 1]$.

More concretely, if $\mathbf{h}_0$ denotes the output of the initial convolutional block, then the residual trunk computes

$$\mathbf{h}_{k+1} = \mathbf{h}_k + F_k(\mathbf{h}_k), \tag{6}$$

where each F_k consists of two 3×3 convolutions with batch normalization and ReLU nonlinearity. The policy head maps the final shared representation to logits over legal actions, and the value head maps it to a single scalar:

$$\mathbf{p}_\theta(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{A}|}, \qquad v_\theta(s) \in [-1, 1]. \tag{7}$$

Search uses a PUCT-style selection rule,

$$a^* = \arg\max_a \left[Q(s,a) + C\, P(a \mid s) \frac{\sqrt{\sum_b N(s,b)}}{1 + N(s,a)} \right], \tag{8}$$

where $Q(s, a)$ is the running value estimate, $N(s, a)$ is the visit count, and $P(a \mid s)$ is the policy prior returned by the network. Root priors are perturbed with Dirichlet noise during self-play, legal moves are masked before normalization, and the final root visit counts define the improved policy target.

Training data are generated by parallel self-play. For each visited state, the replay buffer stores the encoded state, the normalized MCTS visit-count distribution, and the final game outcome from the perspective of the player to move at that state. During optimization, the network is trained on minibatches sampled from this replay memory using the standard policy-plus-value loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{AZ}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{policy}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{value}}, \tag{9}$$

where the policy term is cross-entropy against the MCTS-improved target distribution and the value term is mean-squared error against the terminal game outcome.

B.2 Multi-frame AlphaZero implementation

The multi-frame AlphaZero model is included as a representation ablation. All search, replay, and optimization procedures are kept fixed so that the comparison isolates the effect of input representation alone.

The only substantive change relative to vanilla AlphaZero is the input encoding. Instead of supplying a single board snapshot s_t, the model receives a short history of recent board states,

$$(s_t, s_{t-1}, \ldots, s_{t-K+1}),$$

stacked along the channel dimension. In our implementation, the replay buffer stores encoded histories constructed from the three most recent frames of game state, rather than a single-frame board tensor.

The multi-frame network uses the same residual architecture as the vanilla baseline, with one change at the input layer: the first convolution accepts multiple input channels instead of one. In the implementation, the start block maps `num_frames` input channels into the shared hidden dimension, after which the same residual backbone, policy head, and value head are used as in the single-frame model. Thus, the multi-frame experiment should be interpreted as a controlled representation change, not as a different search procedure or optimization pipeline.

B.3 AZAL-specific implementation

AZAL shares the same network architecture, self-play loop, MCTS procedure, and value targets as vanilla AlphaZero. The only implementation change is the addition of an auxiliary policy term:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{policy}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{value}} + \lambda_{\mathrm{aux}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{aux}}, \tag{10}$$

where λ_{aux} corresponds to the implementation parameter `p_move_lambda`. Domain-specific oracle-label construction for Connect Four and Chomp is described below.

Connect Four auxiliary labels. In Connect Four, oracle supervision comes from the perfect solver of Pascal Pons. During self-play, each replay element stores not only the encoded state, MCTS policy target, and final outcome, but also the move sequence leading to that state. After each self-play iteration, duplicated sequences are removed and the remaining unique sequences are queried in batches through the solver. The returned exact scores are then converted into oracle-best movesets and cached as replay-side labels before gradient updates begin. This means that oracle labels are attached once per iteration rather than recomputed inside every training batch.

Chomp auxiliary labels. In Chomp, oracle labels are derived from the Grundy solver. Positions that are terminal or fail oracle evaluation are masked out of the auxiliary term. To avoid repeated work, the set of best oracle moves is cached by serialized board state. As a result, the fraction of batch elements that contribute to the auxiliary loss can vary across training.

Relationship to vanilla AlphaZero. AZAL is therefore a slight modification of the standard AlphaZero loop. It does not replace MCTS-based policy improvement, alter value targets, or inject oracle information into search itself. Instead, it sharpens the learning signal at training time by explicitly favoring moves known to be optimal under an exact oracle, while leaving the rest of the self-play pipeline unchanged.

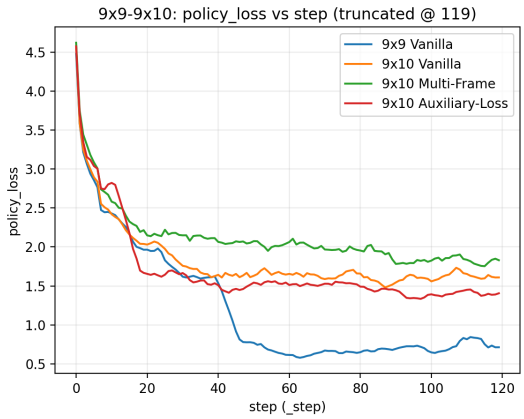
B.4 Protocol and logging details

All experiments use the same high-level training loop. At each iteration, the current network is placed in evaluation mode and used to guide MCTS-based self-play across multiple games in parallel. For each root state, MCTS returns visit counts over legal actions, these counts are normalized to produce an improved policy target, and an action is sampled from a temperature-adjusted distribution for rollout generation. Once a game terminates, every stored state in that trajectory is assigned the final outcome from the perspective of the player to move at that state and added to replay memory.

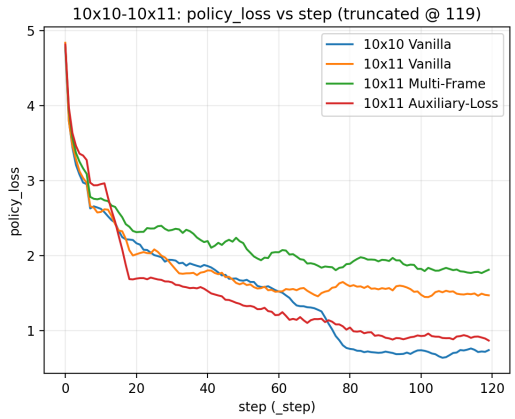
For vanilla and multi-frame AlphaZero, the total loss is the sum of policy and value losses. In practice, we log these components separately as `policy_loss` and `value_loss`, along with their sum `total_loss`. For AZAL, we additionally log the auxiliary policy term `p_move_loss` and the fraction of batch elements for which oracle supervision is available, `p_move_labeled_frac`. In Connect Four, we also track oracle-query statistics per iteration, including the total number of queried positions and the number of unique positions after deduplication.

We evaluate each method against exact or oracle-derived notions of optimality rather than relying only on empirical win rate. In Connect Four, we compare play against the exact game-theoretic scores returned by the perfect solver. In Chomp, we use the Grundy oracle to classify positions as winning or losing and to determine whether a move preserves the invariant $g(s) \neq 0 \rightarrow g(s') = 0$ that characterizes optimal first-player control.

To make these comparisons explicit, we log move-by-move self-play traces and evaluate each move with oracle annotations. In Chomp, for each ply t we record the played action, the oracle Grundy number $g(s_t)$ of the state before the move, and an oracle reference best move when $g(s_t) \neq 0$. In Connect Four, we log the played column together with the oracle score of the current position and the solver's optimal moveset for that state.

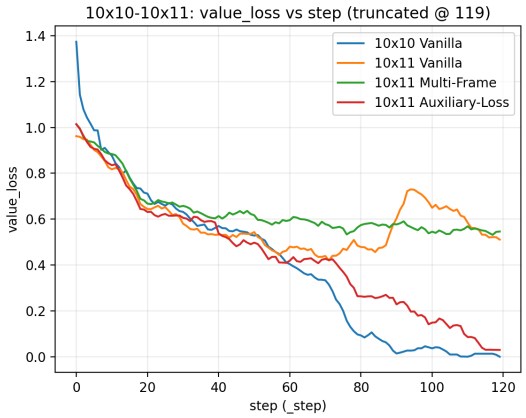


(a) Policy loss

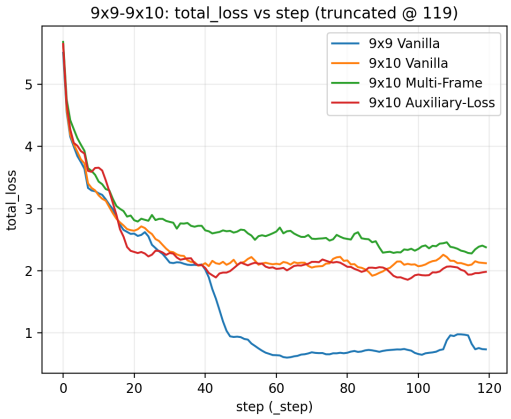


(b) Policy loss

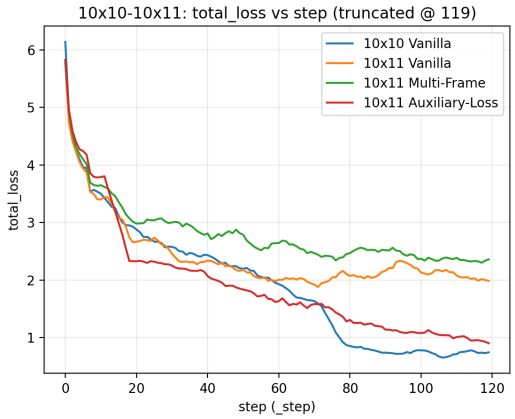
(c) Value loss



(d) Value loss

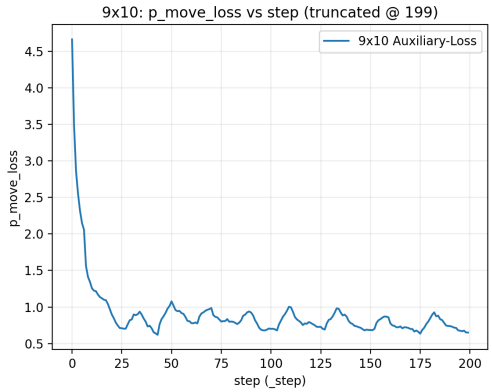


(e) Total loss

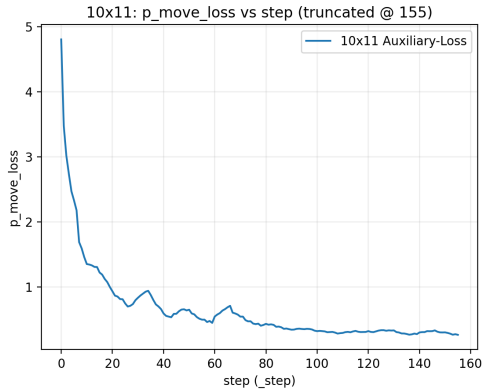


(f) Total loss

Figure 4: Smoothed training losses for Chomp on the 9×9, 9×10, 10×10, and 10×11 boards across model variants. The left column shows results for the 9×9 and 9×10 boards, and the right column shows results for the 10×10 and 10×11 boards. The rows report policy loss, value loss, and total loss, where total loss is the sum of the policy and value terms. Curves are truncated to a common training horizon within each board-size group to enable direct comparison of convergence trends.

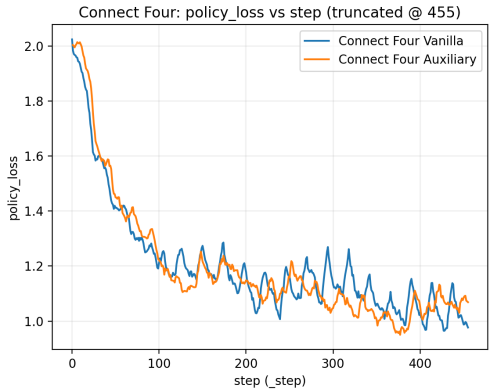


(a) 9×10 p_move_loss

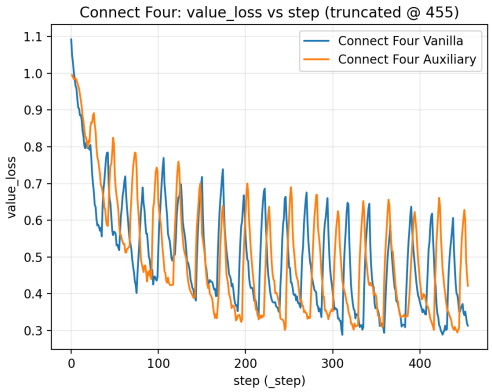


(b) 10×11 p_move_loss

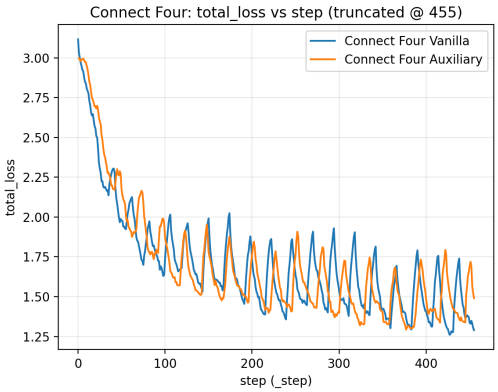
Figure 5: Smoothed auxiliary-policy loss p_{move} for AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss on Chomp for the 9×10 and 10×11 boards. Curves are truncated to a common training horizon within each board-size group to enable direct comparison of convergence trends.



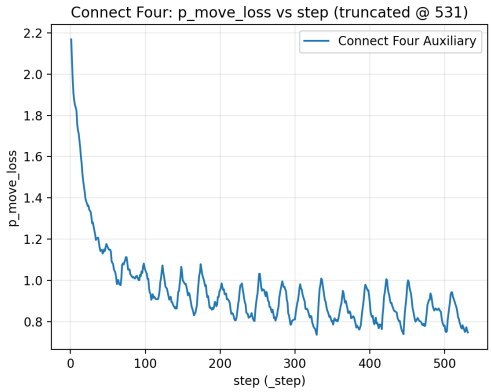
(a) Policy loss



(b) Value loss



(c) Total loss



(d) p_move_loss

Figure 6: Smoothed training losses for Connect Four across model variants. Curves are truncated to a common training horizon to enable direct comparison of convergence trends. The panels report policy loss, value loss, total loss, and, for AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss, the auxiliary-policy loss p_{move}.

Table 2: Move-level trace tables for vanilla AlphaZero on Chomp in self-play across board sizes. Here $g(s_t)$ denotes the Grundy number of the position before the move at ply t. When $g(s_t) = 0$, the position is losing, so the oracle does not define a "best" move; these entries are shown as –.

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	20	10	10	yes
1	AZ-2	0	72	–	–
2	AZ-1	15	8	8	yes
3	AZ-2	0	63	–	–
4	AZ-1	1	7	7	yes
5	AZ-2	0	54	–	–
6	AZ-1	3	6	6	yes
7	AZ-2	0	5	–	–
8	AZ-1	1	45	45	yes
9	AZ-2	0	36	–	–
10	AZ-1	7	4	4	yes
11	AZ-2	0	3	–	–
12	AZ-1	1	27	27	yes
13	AZ-2	0	18	–	–
14	AZ-1	3	2	2	yes
15	AZ-2	0	1	–	–
16	AZ-1	1	9	9	yes
17	AZ-2	0	0	–	–

(a) Chomp Vanilla AZ (9×9)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	15	72	67, 84	no
1	AZ-2	48	24	46	no
2	AZ-1	12	52	33, 52, 60	yes
3	AZ-2	0	60	–	–
4	AZ-1	13	33	8, 17, 33	yes
5	AZ-2	0	18	–	–
6	AZ-1	15	23	23	yes
7	AZ-2	0	8	–	–
8	AZ-1	4	42	16	no
9	AZ-2	18	14	14	yes
10	AZ-1	0	32	–	–
11	AZ-2	3	13	13	yes
12	AZ-1	0	22	–	–
13	AZ-2	11	50	50	yes
14	AZ-1	0	5	–	–
15	AZ-2	3	30	11, 30	yes
16	AZ-1	0	12	–	–
17	AZ-2	1	4	4	yes
18	AZ-1	0	11	–	–
19	AZ-2	1	3	3	yes
20	AZ-1	0	10	–	–
21	AZ-2	2	1	1	yes
22	AZ-1	0	0	–	–

(b) Chomp Vanilla AZ (9×10)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	19	11	11	yes
1	AZ-2	0	90	–	–
2	AZ-1	1	9	9	yes
3	AZ-2	0	80	–	–
4	AZ-1	15	8	8	yes
5	AZ-2	0	70	–	–
6	AZ-1	1	7	7	yes
7	AZ-2	0	6	–	–
8	AZ-1	3	60	60	yes
9	AZ-2	0	5	–	–
10	AZ-1	1	50	50	yes
11	AZ-2	0	4	–	–
12	AZ-1	7	40	40	yes
13	AZ-2	0	3	–	–
14	AZ-1	1	30	30	yes
15	AZ-2	0	2	–	–
16	AZ-1	3	20	20	yes
17	AZ-2	0	1	–	–
18	AZ-1	1	10	10	yes
19	AZ-2	0	0	–	–

(c) Chomp Vanilla AZ (10×10)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	68	6	24	no
1	AZ-2	38	93	46	no
2	AZ-1	37	35	46	no
3	AZ-2	7	88	88	yes
4	AZ-1	0	26	–	–
5	AZ-2	18	45	45	yes
6	AZ-1	0	25	–	–
7	AZ-2	3	34	34	yes
8	AZ-1	0	15	–	–
9	AZ-2	10	23	23, 77	yes
10	AZ-1	0	12	–	–
11	AZ-2	2	66	66	yes
12	AZ-1	0	55	–	–
13	AZ-2	1	5	5	yes
14	AZ-1	0	4	–	–
15	AZ-2	7	44	44	yes
16	AZ-1	0	33	–	–
17	AZ-2	1	3	3	yes
18	AZ-1	0	22	–	–
19	AZ-2	3	2	2	yes
20	AZ-1	0	1	–	–
21	AZ-2	1	11	11	yes
22	AZ-1	0	0	–	–

(d) Chomp Vanilla AZ (10×11)

Table 3: Move-level trace tables for Multi-Frame AlphaZero and AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss on Chomp in self-play across board sizes. Here $g(s_t)$ denotes the Grundy number of the position before the move at ply t. When $g(s_t) = 0$, the position is losing, so the oracle does not define a "best" move; these entries are shown as –.

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	15	48	67, 84	no
1	AZ-2	52	46	66	no
2	AZ-1	25	30	54, 72	no
3	AZ-2	21	4	15	no
4	AZ-1	9	22	12	no
5	AZ-2	7	12	12	yes
6	AZ-1	0	11	–	–
7	AZ-2	1	3	3	yes
8	AZ-1	0	20	–	–
9	AZ-2	3	2	2	yes
10	AZ-1	0	1	–	–
11	AZ-2	1	10	10	yes
12	AZ-1	0	0	–	–

(a) Chomp Multi-Frame AZ (9×10)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	15	84	67, 84	yes
1	AZ-2	0	55	–	–
2	AZ-1	25	74	18, 36, 74	yes
3	AZ-2	0	49	–	–
4	AZ-1	10	83	83	yes
5	AZ-2	0	46	–	–
6	AZ-1	7	18	18	yes
7	AZ-2	0	54	–	–
8	AZ-1	5	82	35, 82	yes
9	AZ-2	0	73	–	–
10	AZ-1	10	35	35	yes
11	AZ-2	0	60	–	–
12	AZ-1	24	7	7	yes
13	AZ-2	0	44	–	–
14	AZ-1	17	53	53	yes
15	AZ-2	0	52	–	–
16	AZ-1	20	34	34	yes
17	AZ-2	0	43	–	–
18	AZ-1	18	26	26	yes
19	AZ-2	0	25	–	–
20	AZ-1	4	41	41	yes
21	AZ-2	0	5	–	–
22	AZ-1	2	33	33	yes
23	AZ-2	0	32	–	–
24	AZ-1	13	24	24	yes
25	AZ-2	0	31	–	–
26	AZ-1	9	3	3, 12	yes
27	AZ-2	0	22	–	–
28	AZ-1	9	50	50	yes
29	AZ-2	0	2	–	–
30	AZ-1	6	40	40	yes
31	AZ-2	0	21	–	–
32	AZ-1	4	30	30	yes
33	AZ-2	0	20	–	–
34	AZ-1	2	11	11	yes
35	AZ-2	0	10	–	–
36	AZ-1	1	1	1	yes
37	AZ-2	0	0	–	–

(b) Chomp Auxiliary Loss AZ (9×10)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	68	70	24	no
1	AZ-2	40	100	24	no
2	AZ-1	12	25	2	no
3	AZ-2	14	12	2	no
4	AZ-1	3	10	10	yes
5	AZ-2	0	9	–	–
6	AZ-1	1	7	99	no
7	AZ-2	15	77	77	yes
8	AZ-1	0	66	–	–
9	AZ-2	3	6	6	yes
10	AZ-1	0	55	–	–
11	AZ-2	1	5	5	yes
12	AZ-1	0	4	–	–
13	AZ-2	7	44	44	yes
14	AZ-1	0	33	–	–
15	AZ-2	1	3	3	yes
16	AZ-1	0	11	–	–
17	AZ-2	2	1	1	yes
18	AZ-1	0	0	–	–

(c) Chomp Multi-Frame AZ (10×11)

Ply t	Player	$g(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	68	24	24	yes
1	AZ-2	0	19	–	–
2	AZ-1	13	99	99	yes
3	AZ-2	0	18	–	–
4	AZ-1	20	67	10, 67	yes
5	AZ-2	0	10	–	–
6	AZ-1	15	17	17	yes
7	AZ-2	0	56	–	–
8	AZ-1	14	15	15	yes
9	AZ-2	0	88	–	–
10	AZ-1	8	7	7, 14, 34	yes
11	AZ-2	0	34	–	–
12	AZ-1	4	13	13	yes
13	AZ-2	0	66	–	–
14	AZ-1	4	23	5, 23	yes
15	AZ-2	0	4	–	–
16	AZ-1	2	55	55	yes
17	AZ-2	0	44	–	–
18	AZ-1	1	12	12	yes
19	AZ-2	0	2	–	–
20	AZ-1	2	22	22	yes
21	AZ-2	0	11	–	–
22	AZ-1	1	1	1	yes
23	AZ-2	0	0	–	–

(d) Chomp Auxiliary Loss AZ (10×11)

Table 4: Move-level trace tables for vanilla AlphaZero and AlphaZero-Auxiliary Loss on Connect Four in self-play. Here $\sigma(s_t)$ denotes the oracle score associated with the action chosen at ply t from state s_t. Positive values indicate winning continuations, negative values indicate losing continuations, and zero indicates drawing continuations.

Ply t	Player	$\sigma(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	-1	5	3	no
1	AZ-2	1	4	4	yes
2	AZ-1	-2	2	4, 5	no
3	AZ-2	1	2	4	no
4	AZ-1	-1	4	4	yes
5	AZ-2	1	4	4	yes
6	AZ-1	-1	4	4	yes
7	AZ-2	1	4	4, 5	yes
8	AZ-1	-3	4	3, 2, 5, 0, 6	no
9	AZ-2	0	0	3	no
10	AZ-1	-2	2	0	no
11	AZ-2	2	2	2	yes
12	AZ-1	-2	2	3, 2, 0, 6	yes
13	AZ-2	0	2	5	no
14	AZ-1	0	0	3, 0	yes
15	AZ-2	0	6	3, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
16	AZ-1	0	0	3, 5, 0	yes
17	AZ-2	0	0	3, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
18	AZ-1	0	0	3, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
19	AZ-2	0	0	3, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
20	AZ-1	0	3	3, 1, 5, 6	yes
21	AZ-2	-2	3	1, 5, 6	no
22	AZ-1	2	3	3	yes
23	AZ-2	-2	3	3	yes
24	AZ-1	2	5	5	yes
25	AZ-2	-2	5	5	yes
26	AZ-1	2	3	3, 5	yes
27	AZ-2	-2	3	3, 5, 6	yes
28	AZ-1	2	5	5	yes
29	AZ-2	-2	5	5	yes
30	AZ-1	2	5	1, 5, 6	yes
31	AZ-2	-2	6	1, 6	yes
32	AZ-1	2	1	1, 6	yes
33	AZ-2	-2	6	6	yes
34	AZ-1	2	6	6	yes
35	AZ-2	-2	6	6	yes
36	AZ-1	2	6	6	yes
37	AZ-2	-2	1	1	yes
38	AZ-1	2	1	1	yes

(a) Connect Four Vanilla AZ

Ply t	Player	$\sigma(s_t)$	AZ move n	Oracle best n	Optimal?
0	AZ-1	1	3	3	yes
1	AZ-2	-1	3	3	yes
2	AZ-1	1	3	3	yes
3	AZ-2	-1	3	3	yes
4	AZ-1	1	3	3	yes
5	AZ-2	-1	2	3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
6	AZ-1	1	2	2, 5	yes
7	AZ-2	-1	2	2	yes
8	AZ-1	1	2	2	yes
9	AZ-2	-1	0	2, 5, 0	yes
10	AZ-1	1	5	3, 2, 5	yes
11	AZ-2	-1	6	6	yes
12	AZ-1	1	4	3, 2, 4, 5, 0, 6	yes
13	AZ-2	-1	4	4	yes
14	AZ-1	1	4	4	yes
15	AZ-2	-1	4	4, 5, 6	yes
16	AZ-1	1	4	4	yes
17	AZ-2	-1	2	3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 0, 6	yes
18	AZ-1	-3	6	5	no
19	AZ-2	3	6	6	yes
20	AZ-1	-3	6	6	yes
21	AZ-2	3	6	6	yes
22	AZ-1	-3	4	3, 2, 4, 5, 0, 6	yes
23	AZ-2	3	3	3, 2, 5, 0, 6	yes
24	AZ-1	-3	6	2, 5, 0, 6	yes
25	AZ-2	0	1	2, 5, 0	no
26	AZ-1	0	1	1	yes
27	AZ-2	0	1	1	yes
28	AZ-1	-1	1	2	no
29	AZ-2	1	2	2	yes
30	AZ-1	-1	0	1, 5, 0	yes
31	AZ-2	1	5	5, 0	yes
32	AZ-1	-1	5	1, 5, 0	yes
33	AZ-2	1	5	5, 0	yes
34	AZ-1	-1	0	1, 5, 0	yes
35	AZ-2	1	0	0	yes
36	AZ-1	-1	1	1, 5, 0	yes
37	AZ-2	1	1	1	yes
38	AZ-1	-1	5	5	yes
39	AZ-2	1	5	5	yes
40	AZ-1	-1	0	0	yes
41	AZ-2	1	0	0	yes

(b) Connect Four Auxiliary Loss AZ