

Learning Continuous Semantic Representations of Symbolic Expressions

Symbols to Vectors to Semantics

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Companion Site: <http://edin.ac/sutton-icml2017>



THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
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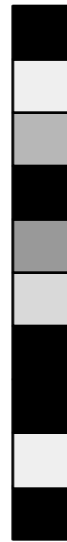
Microsoft
Research

EPSRC
Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

*Unify *this*!!!*

Mr Continuous
Representation

Great for perceptual data
Efficient reasoning

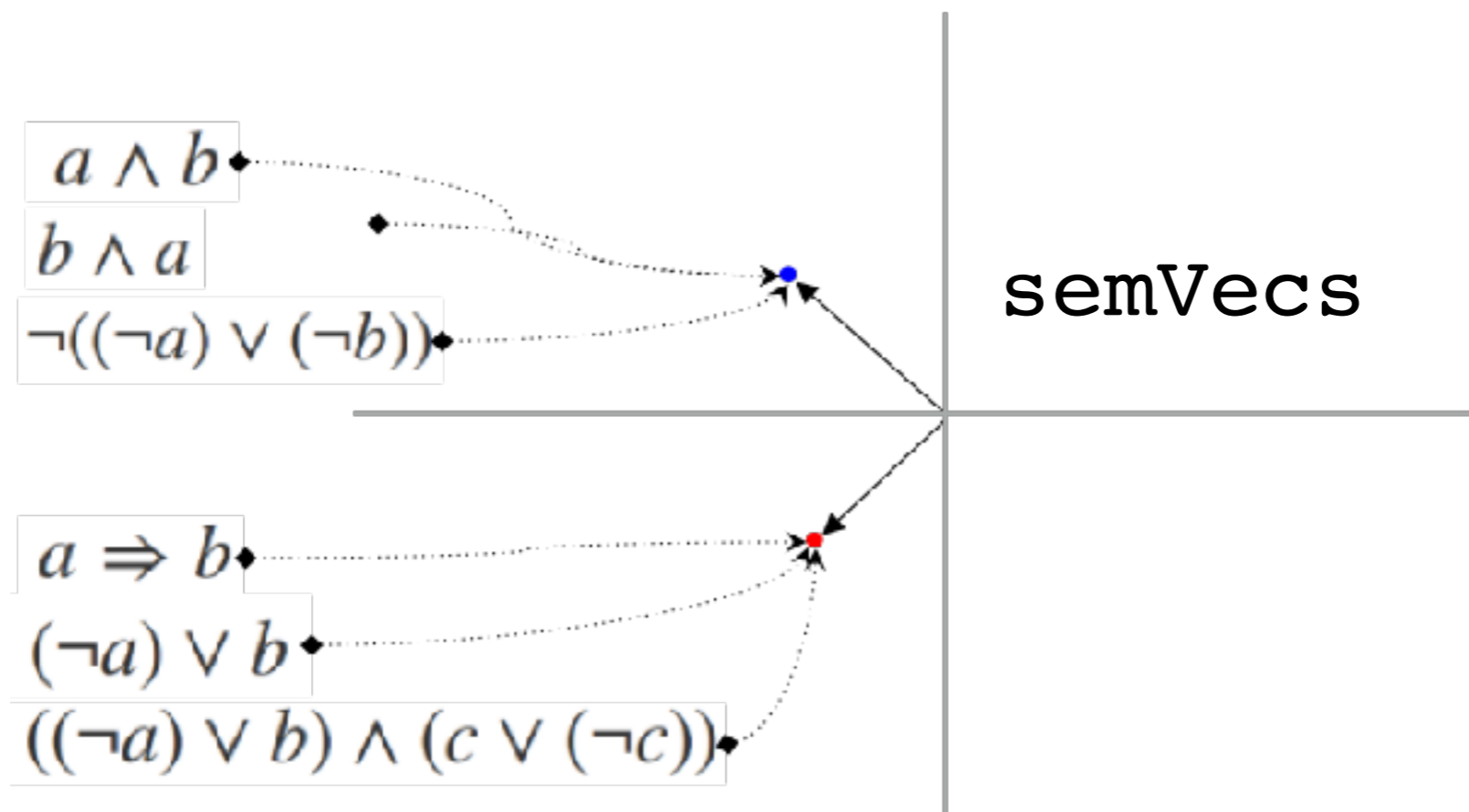


*Subsymbolic
son of a ...*

Professor
Symbolic AI

Abstract reasoning —
powerful transfer of
knowledge

Can vectors help symbols?



How this works system maintains meaning (semantic equivalence)

can we compress into **continuous** vector?

Want similar continuous vectors \rightarrow logically equivalent

Potential Uses

Logical expressions

Continuous vectors (**semVecs**)

$$a \vee (b \implies c)$$



$$a \vee \neg b \vee c$$



Symbolic reasoning:

~~search~~

pattern recognition

Theorem Proving

[DeepMath: Irving et al, 2016]

[Zaremba et al, 2014]

Program Synthesis

[Gulwani et al, CACM 2015]

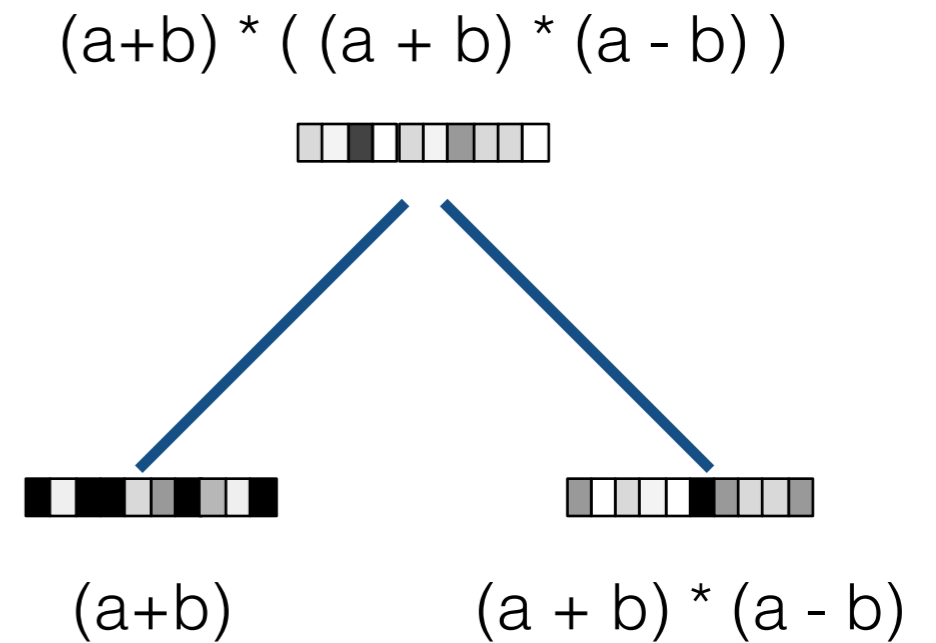
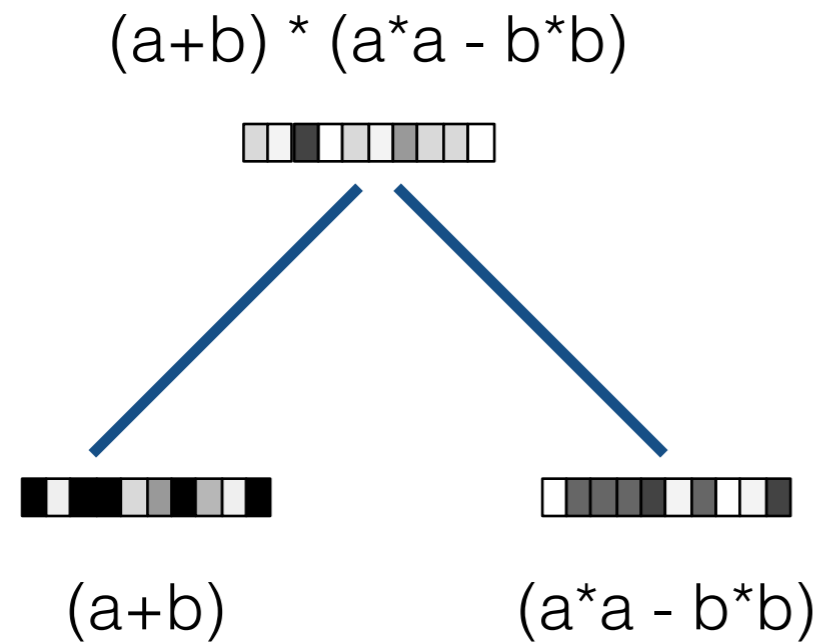
Inductive Logic Programming

[Rocktaschel and Riedel, 2016]

[Rocktaschel and Riedel, arXiv 1705.11040 2017]

Transfer Learning

Desiderata

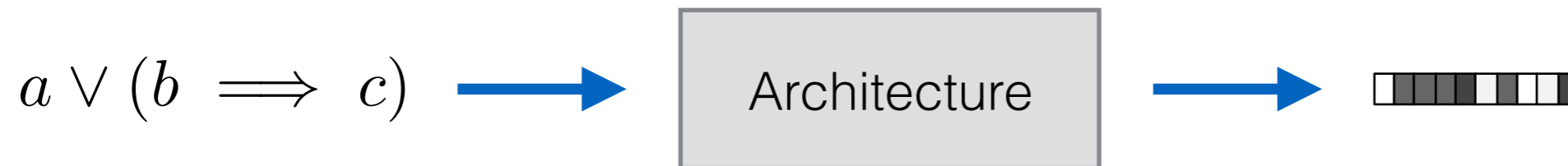


Syntax directed: Semantics is compositional

Not too much: Small syntax change \rightarrow big semantics

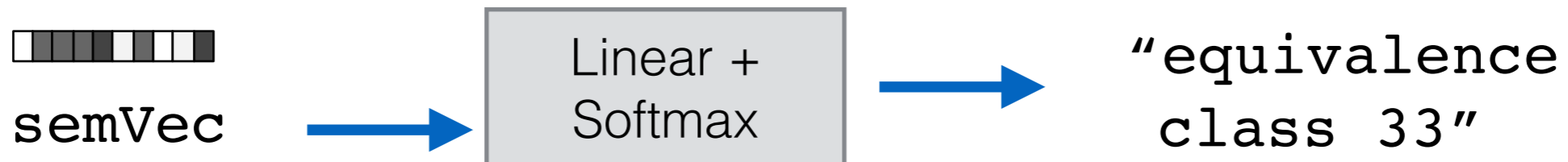
“man bites dog” problem

Computing semVecs



Training

Partition training expressions into equivalence classes



Use a supervised max-margin loss

Testing

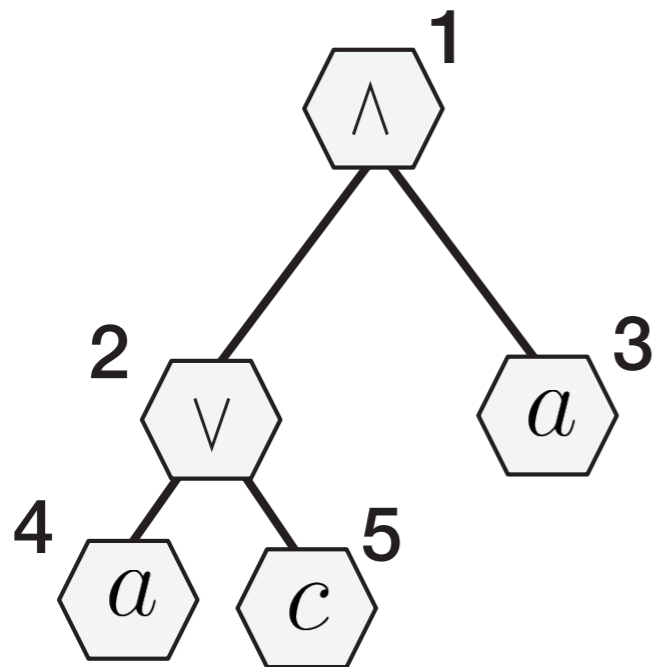
Use a semVec similarity only. Allows zero-shot learning on equiv classes.



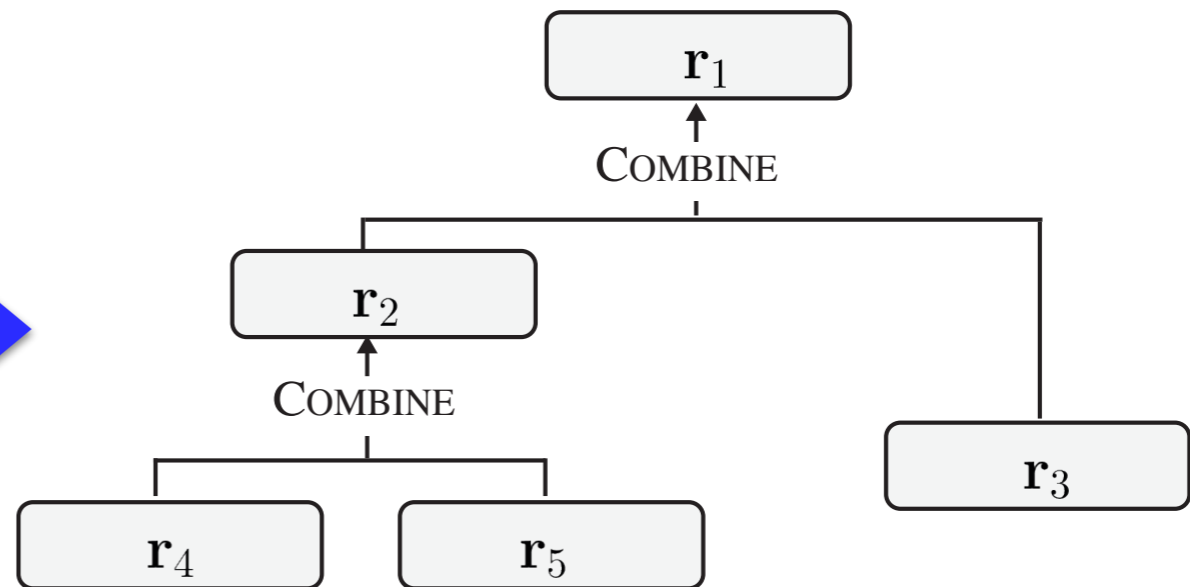
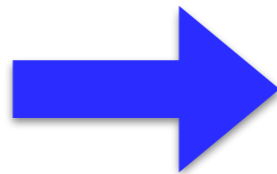
Allows zero-shot learning on equivalence classes.

Recursive NN (TreeNN)

$$(a \vee c) \wedge a$$



Syntax tree



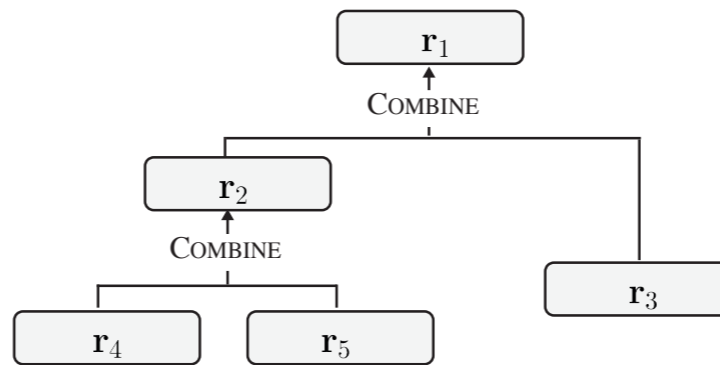
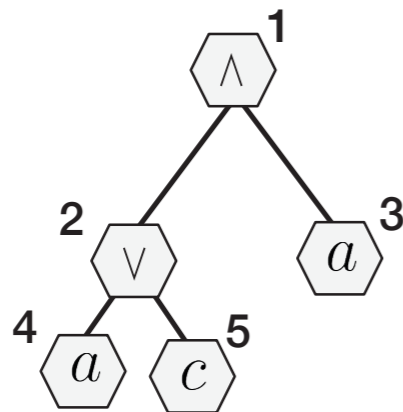
Network architecture

Problem: Representations mostly syntactic. Too much syntax!

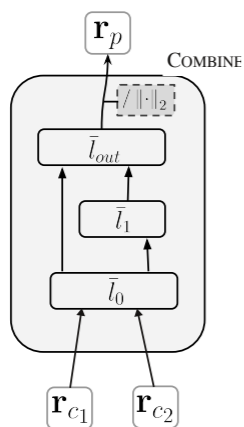
EqNet

Start with TreeNNs

$$(a \vee c) \wedge a$$



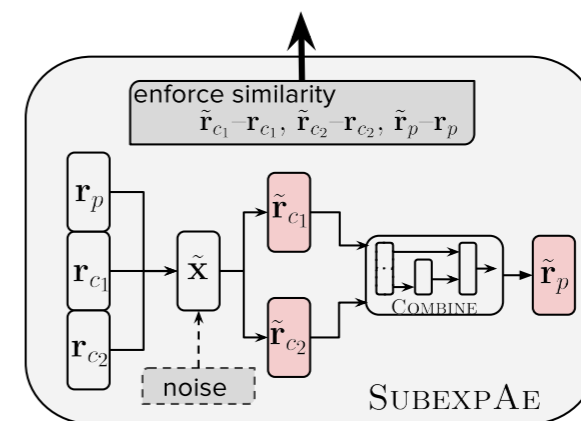
Add:



Moar! Layers!

$$\|\cdot\|_2$$

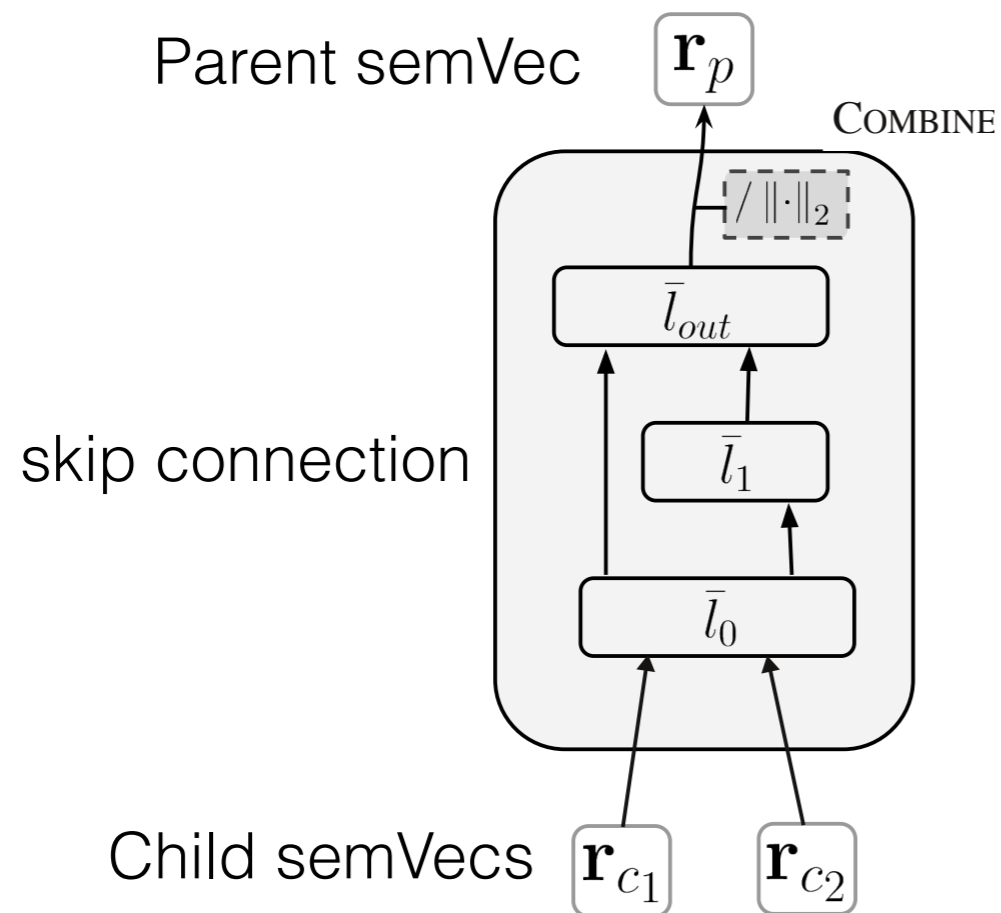
Normalization



Subexpression AE

Layers and Normalization

For one syntactic parent-child



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{COMBINE}(\mathbf{r}_{c_0}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_{c_k}, \tau_p) \\ &\bar{l}_0 \leftarrow [\mathbf{r}_{c_0}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_{c_k}] \\ &\bar{l}_1 \leftarrow \sigma(W_{i,\tau_p} \cdot \bar{l}_0) \\ &\bar{l}_{out} \leftarrow W_{o0,\tau_p} \cdot \bar{l}_0 + W_{o1,\tau_p} \cdot \bar{l}_1 \\ &\mathbf{return} \bar{l}_{out} / \|\bar{l}_{out}\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

Big impact.

(Turns out you need both residual and normalisation together)

SubexprAE: Motivation

Semantic information is bidirectional

Not only do **children** provide info re **parents**

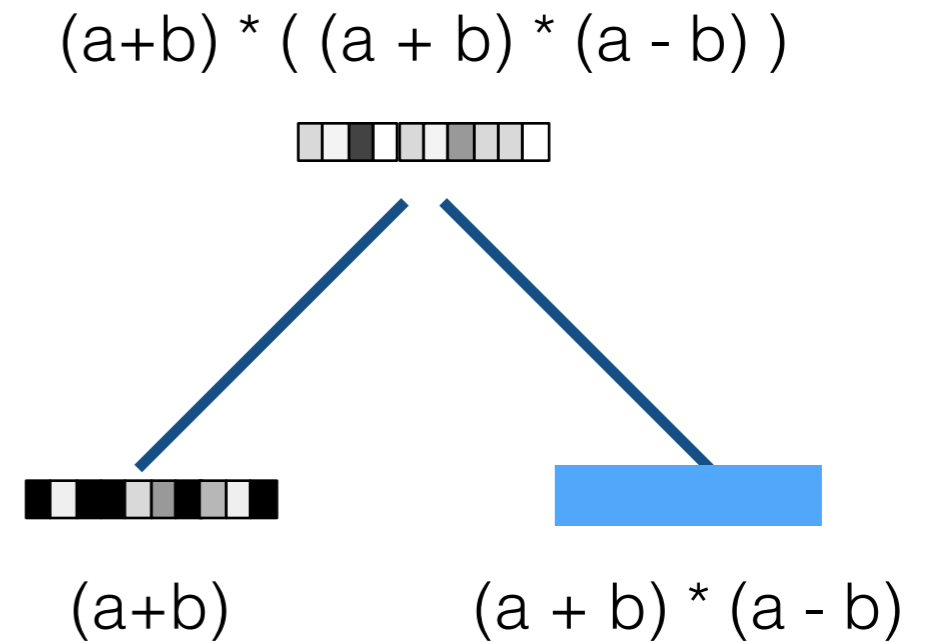
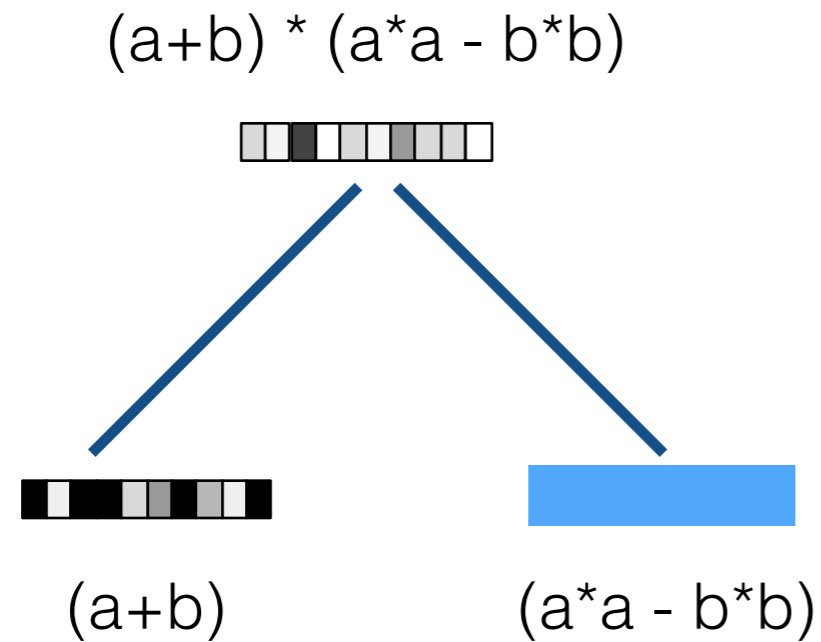
But **parents** provide info re **children**

```
uncle(?B,?A) :- parent(?Z,?A), brother(?Z,?B).
```

Unification propagates this info automatically

How to map to continuous space?

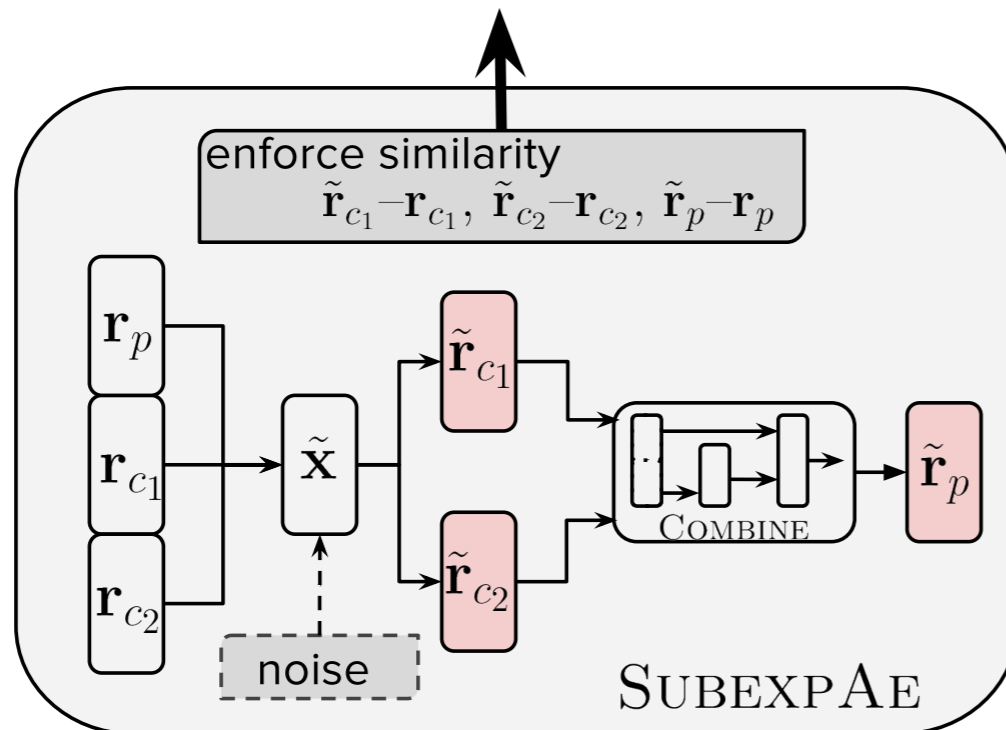
SubexprAE Motivation



ensure this prediction problem is “easy”
semantic classes will be clustered together

Subexpression Autoencoder

For every node in syntax tree, add regularisation



Denoising autoencoder
plus bottleneck on
(parent, child1, child2)
semVecs

Intention is

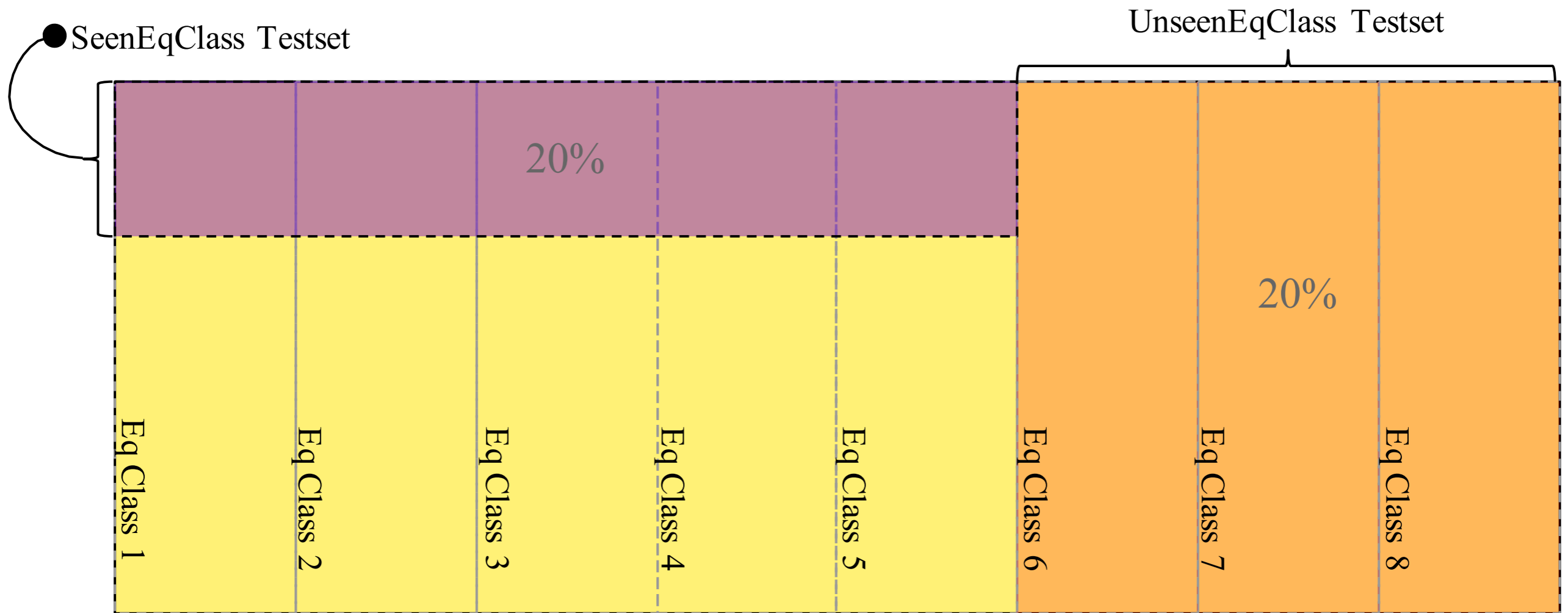
Bottleneck \longrightarrow Abstraction

Denoising \longrightarrow Reversibility

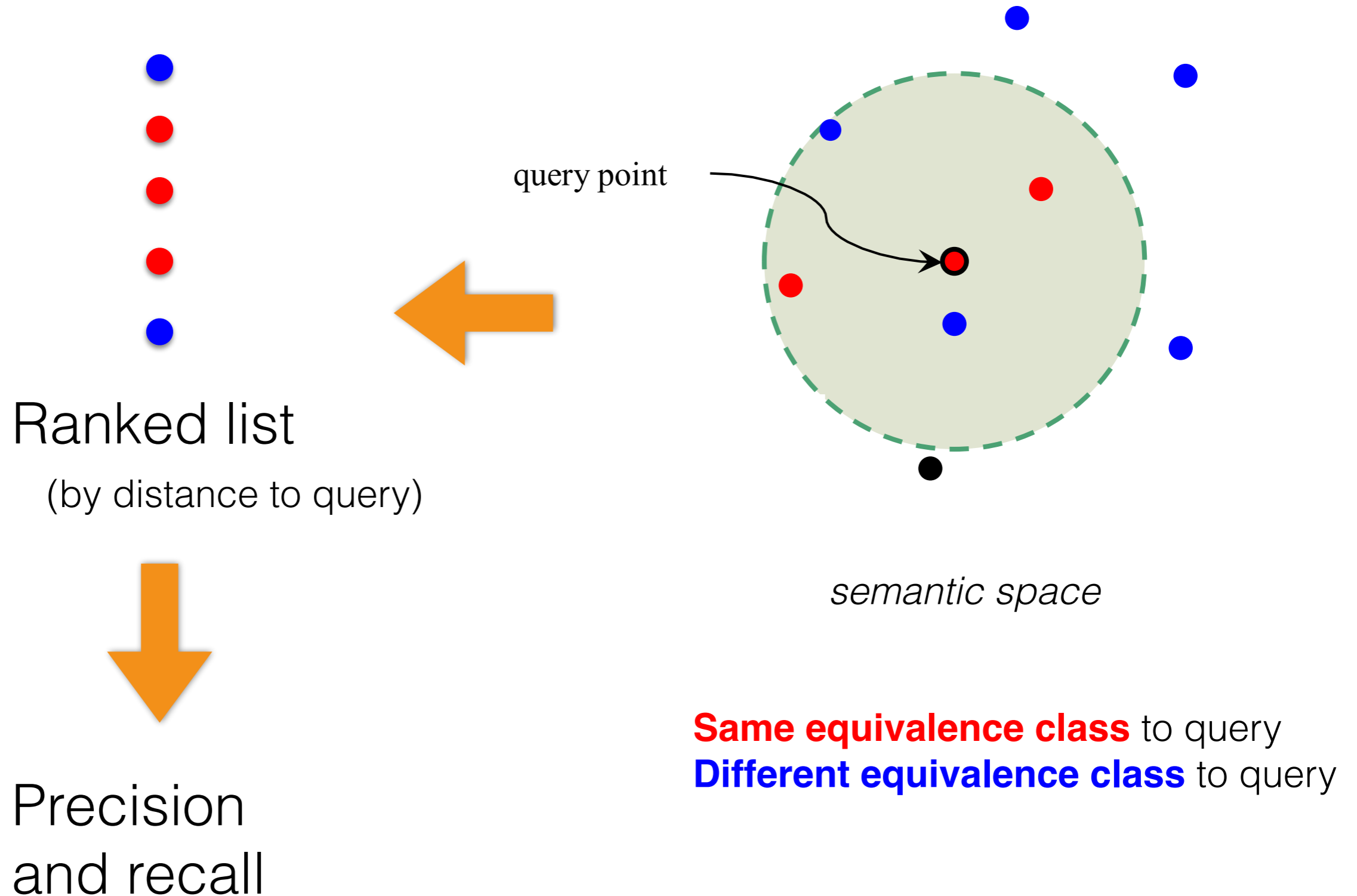
Evaluation

Dataset	# Vars	# Equiv Classes	# Exprs	H
SIMPBOOL8	3	120	39,048	5.6
SIMPBOOL10 ^S	3	191	26,304	7.2
BOOL5	3	95	1,239	5.6
BOOL8	3	232	257,784	6.2
BOOL10 ^S	10	256	51,299	8.0
SIMPBOOLL5	10	1,342	10,050	9.9
BOOLL5	10	7,312	36,050	11.8
SIMPPOLY5	3	47	237	5.0
SIMPPOLY8	3	104	3,477	5.8
SIMPPOLY10	3	195	57,909	6.3
ONEV-POLY10	1	83	1,291	5.4
ONEV-POLY13	1	677	107,725	7.1
POLY5	3	150	516	6.7
POLY8	3	1,102	11,451	9.0

Training / Test Split

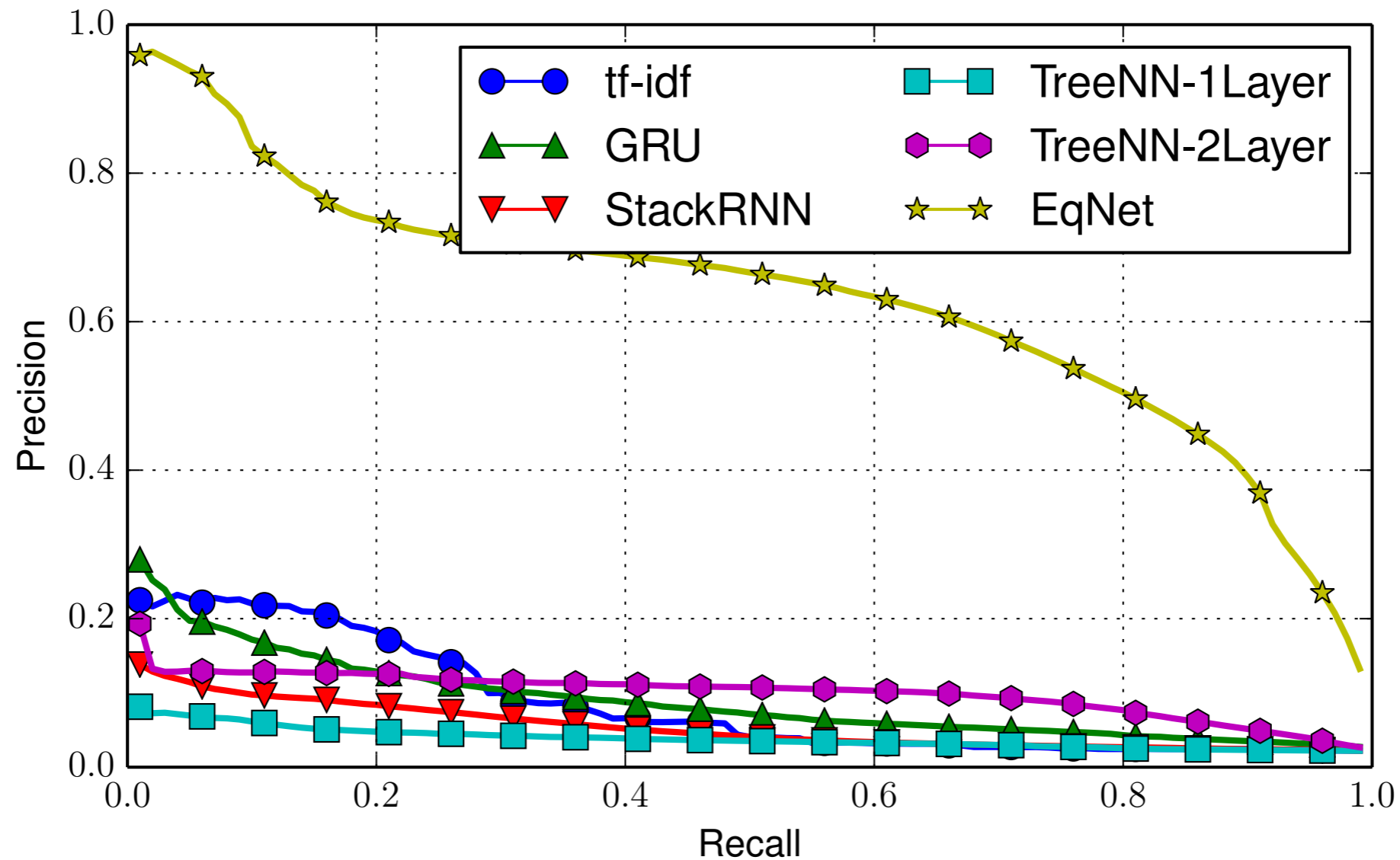


Evaluation Metric



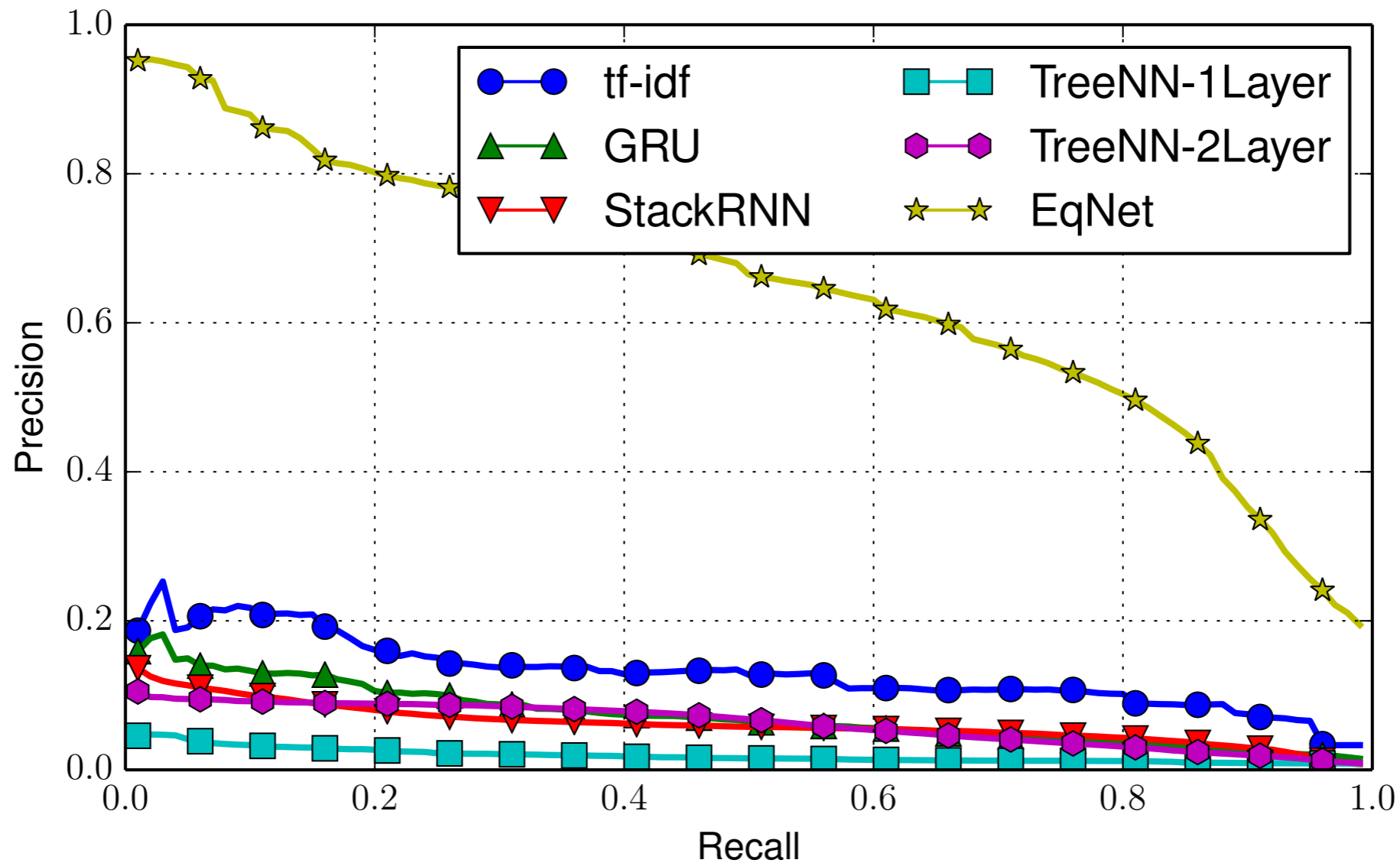
Seen equivalence classes

Equivalent expressions to the queries were in training set



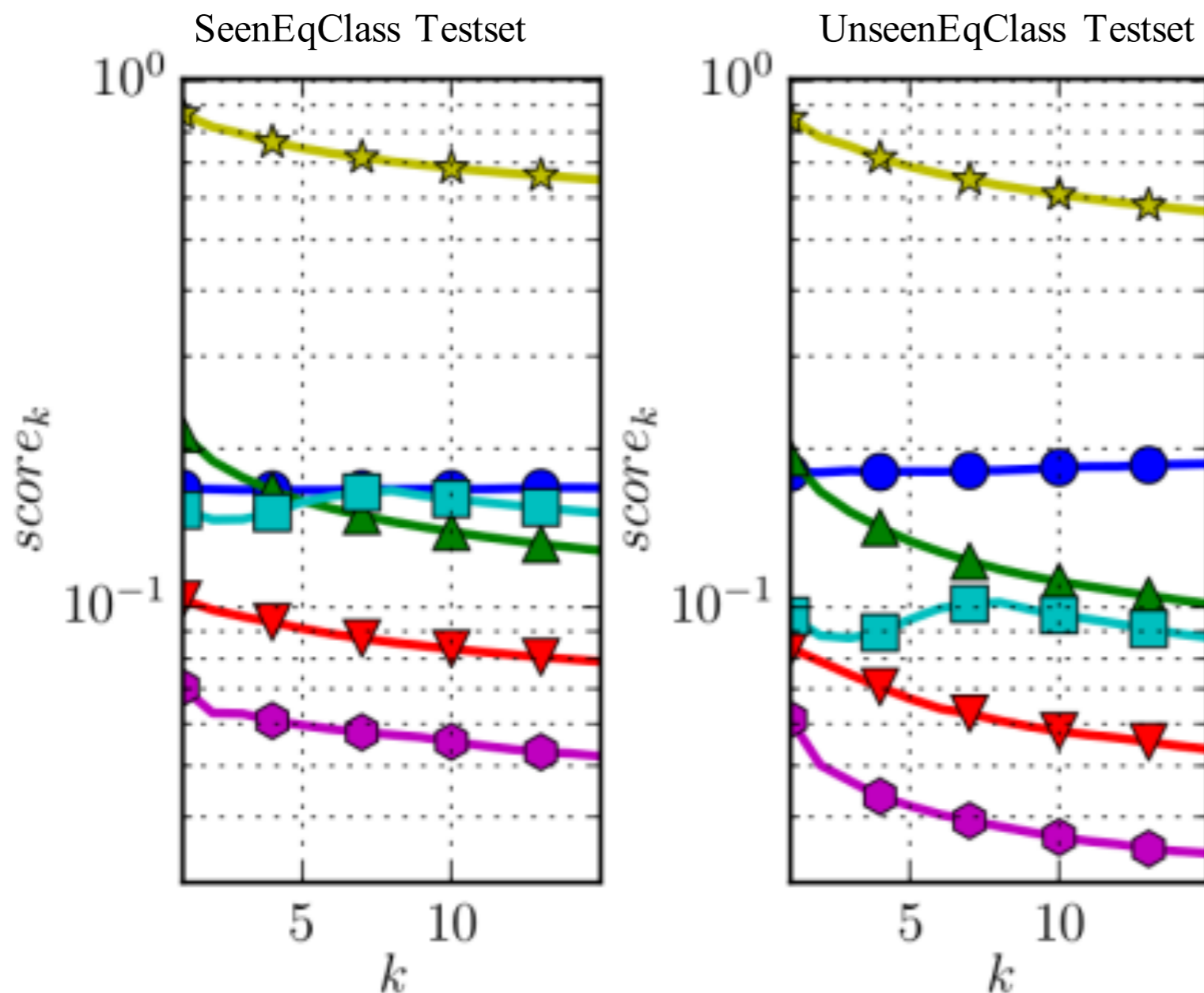
Unseen equivalence classes

Zero shot learning. No training examples of equivalent expressions.



EqNet performance on seen and unseen is similar!

Learned compositionality?



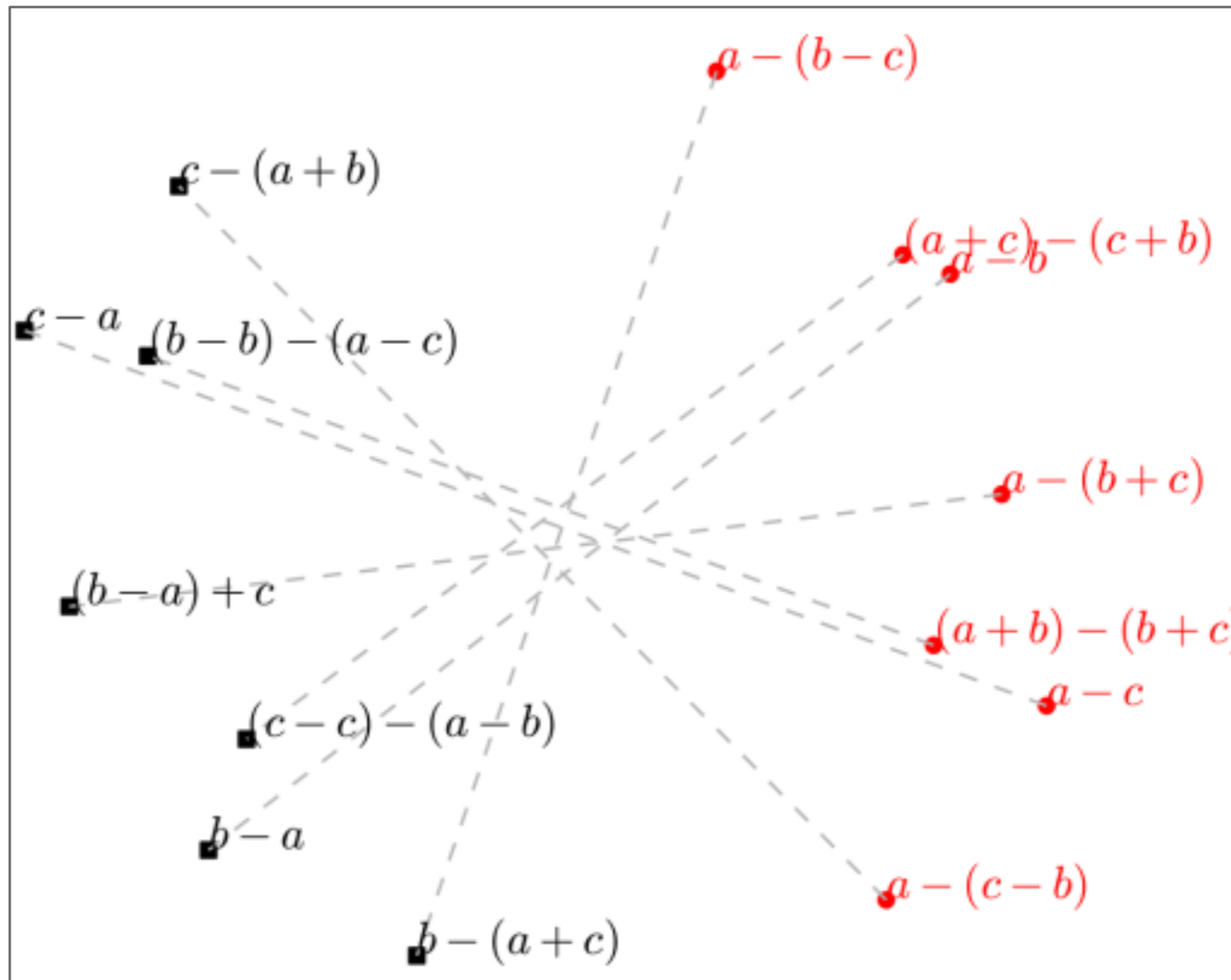
Test on deeper trees than in training

e.g. train depth ≤ 5
test depth ≤ 8



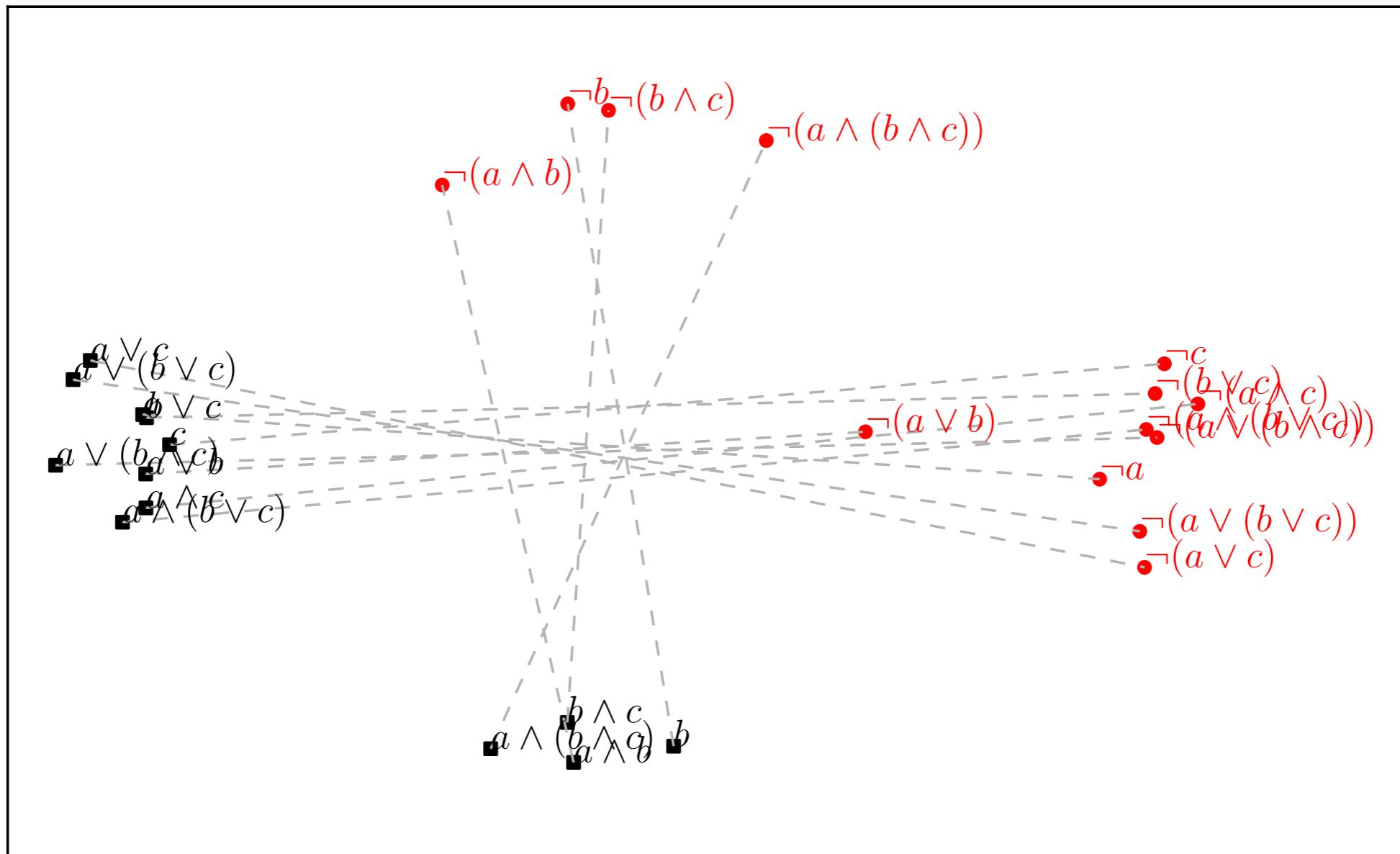
Visualizing polynomials

multivariatePolynomial2vec?



Visualizing boolean expression

booleanExpression2vec?



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