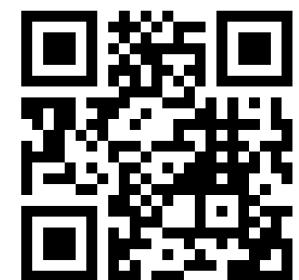


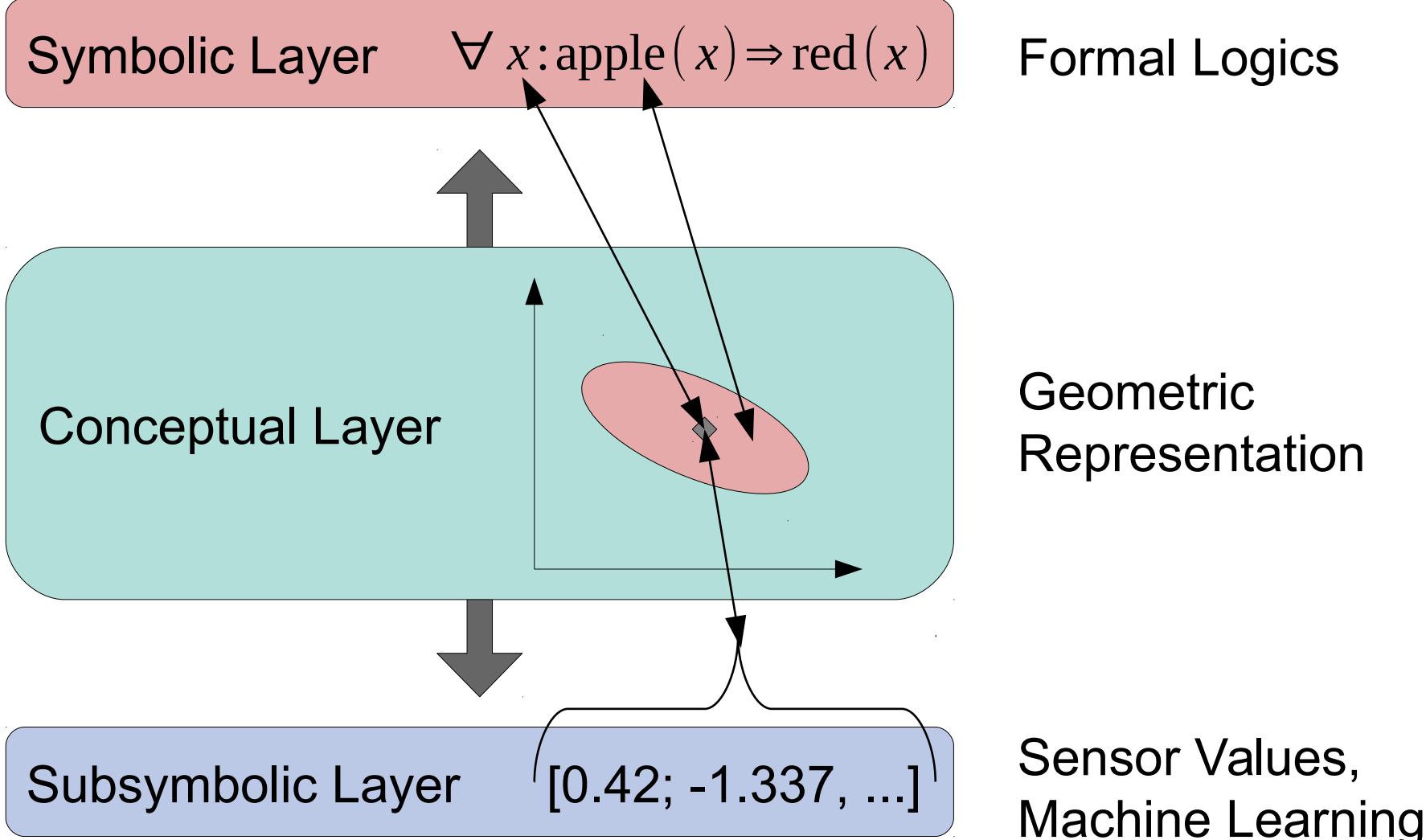
# Machine Learning in Conceptual Spaces

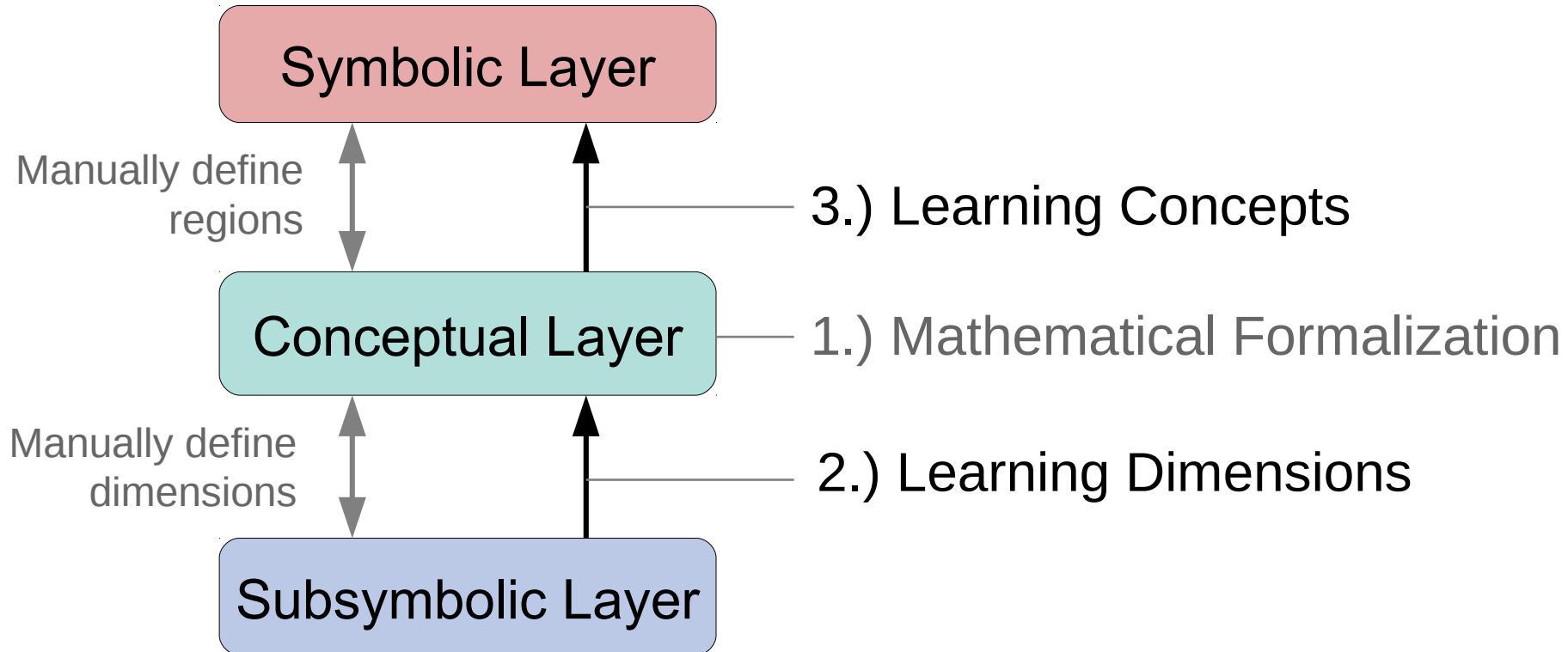
Two Learning Processes

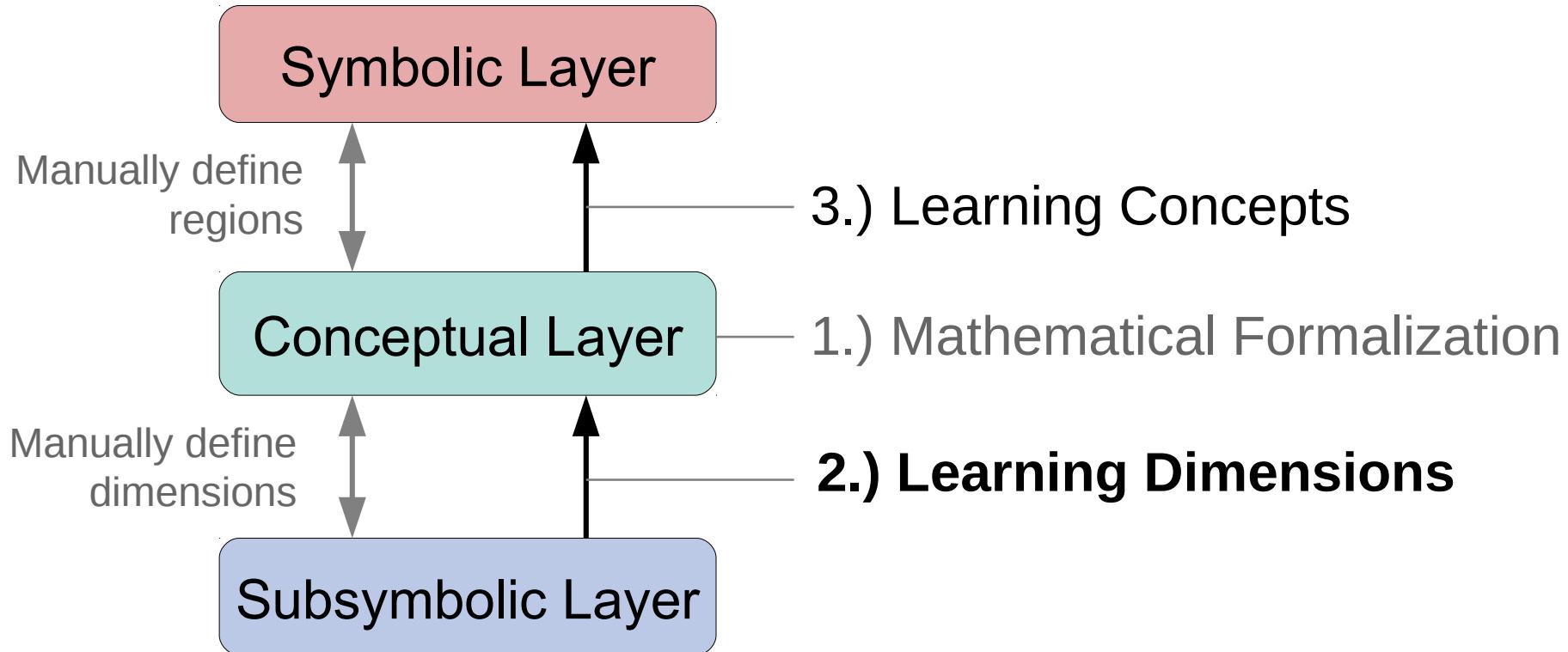
Lucas Bechberger

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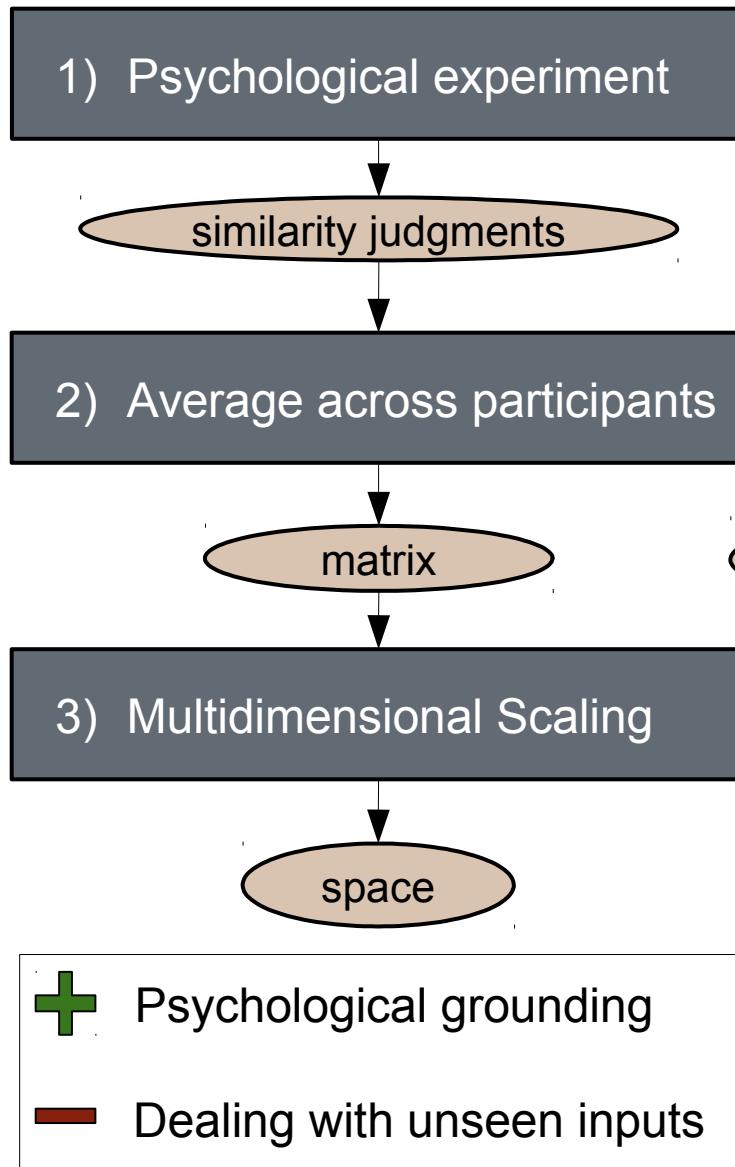




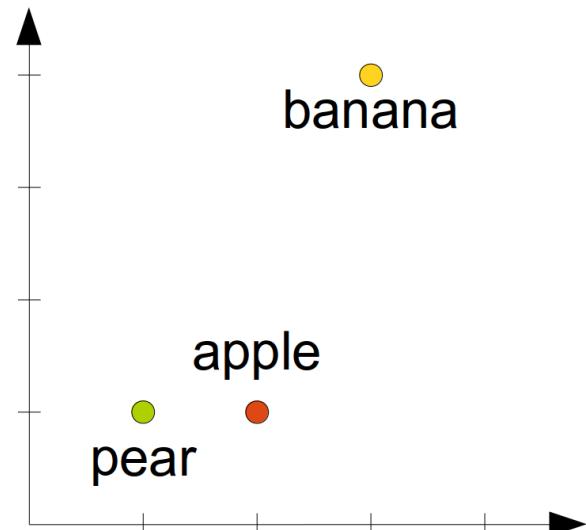
- There are (at least) three approaches:
  - Handcrafting
  - Multidimensional Scaling
  - Artificial Neural Networks
- Bonus: A Hybrid Approach

- There are (at least) three approaches:
  - Handcrafting
  - **Multidimensional Scaling**
  - Artificial Neural Networks
- Bonus: A Hybrid Approach

# Learning Dimensions: MDS



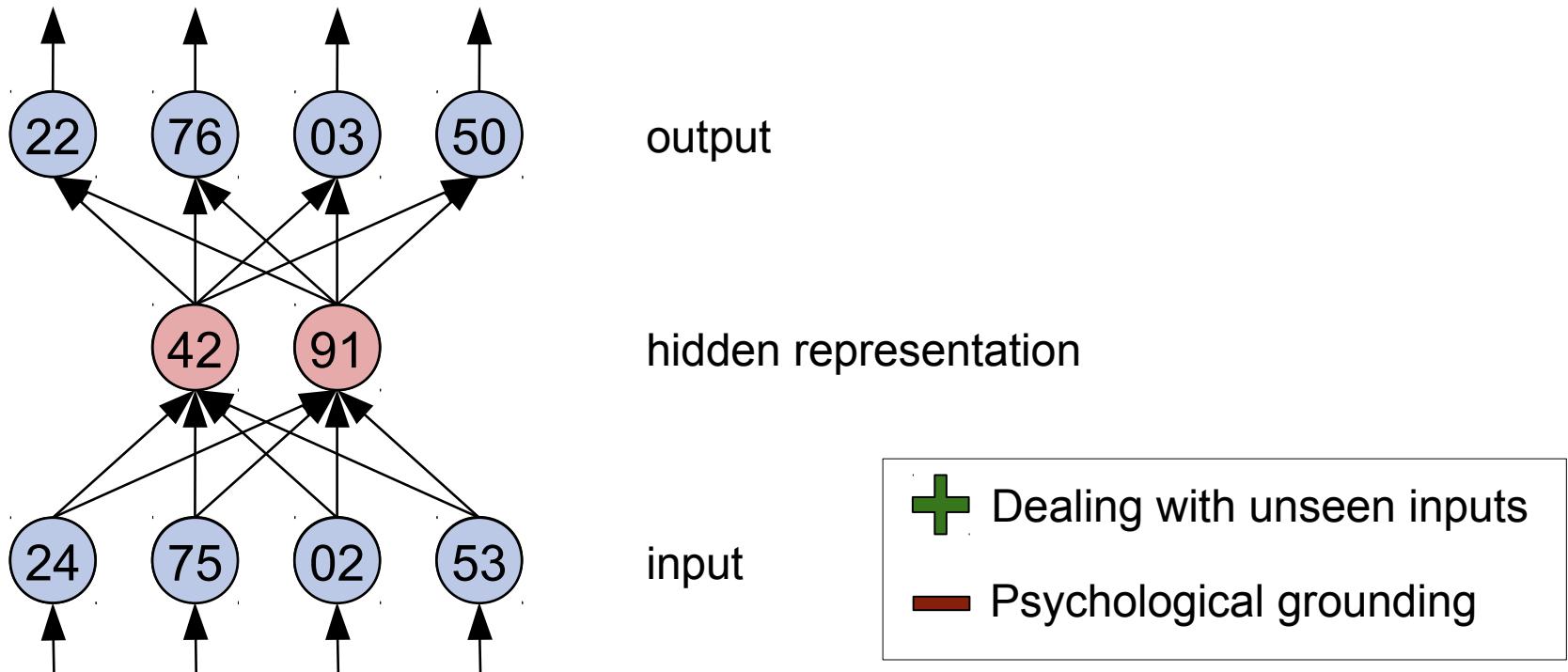
distance	apple	pear	banana
apple	0.0	1.0	3.2
pear	1.0	0.0	3.6
banana	3.2	3.6	0.0



- There are (at least) three approaches:
  - Handcrafting
  - Multidimensional Scaling
  - **Artificial Neural Networks**
- Bonus: A Hybrid Approach

# Learning Dimensions: ANNs

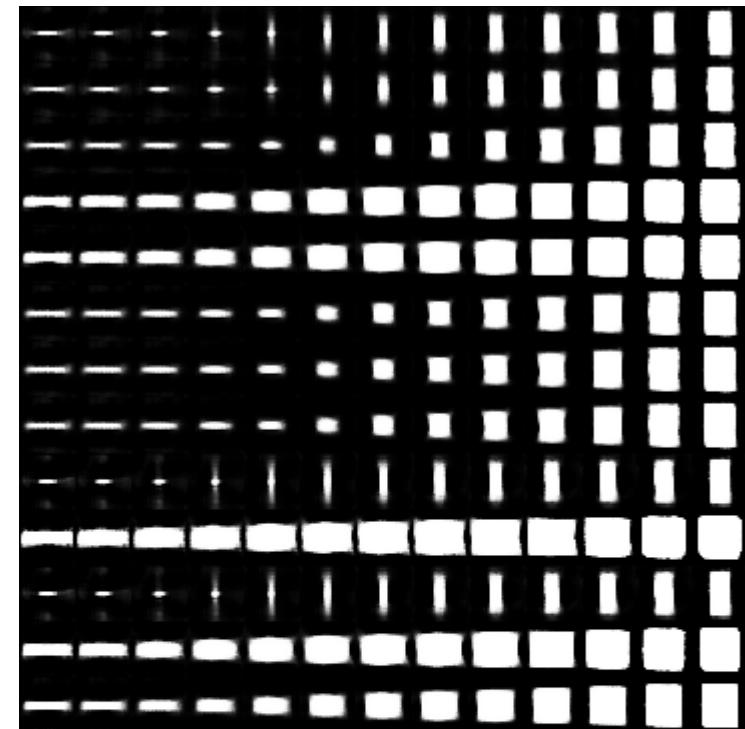
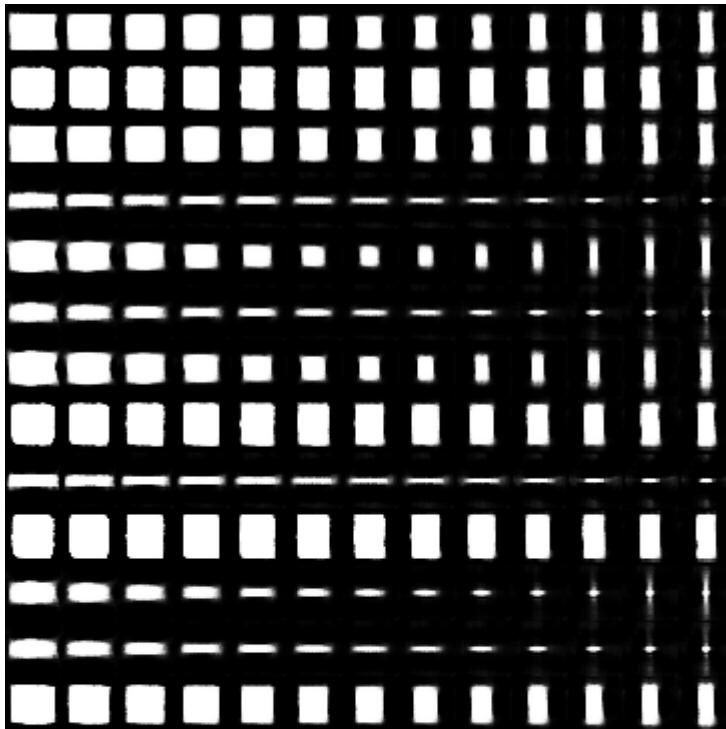
- Autoencoder (e.g.,  $\beta$ -VAE): compress and reconstruct input



- Hidden neurons = dimensions in our conceptual space

Higgins, I.; Matthey, L.; Pal, A.; Burgess, C.; Glorot, X.; Botvinick, M.; Mohamed, S. & Lerchner, A.  $\beta$ -VAE: Learning Basic Visual Concepts with a Constrained Variational Framework, ICLR 2017

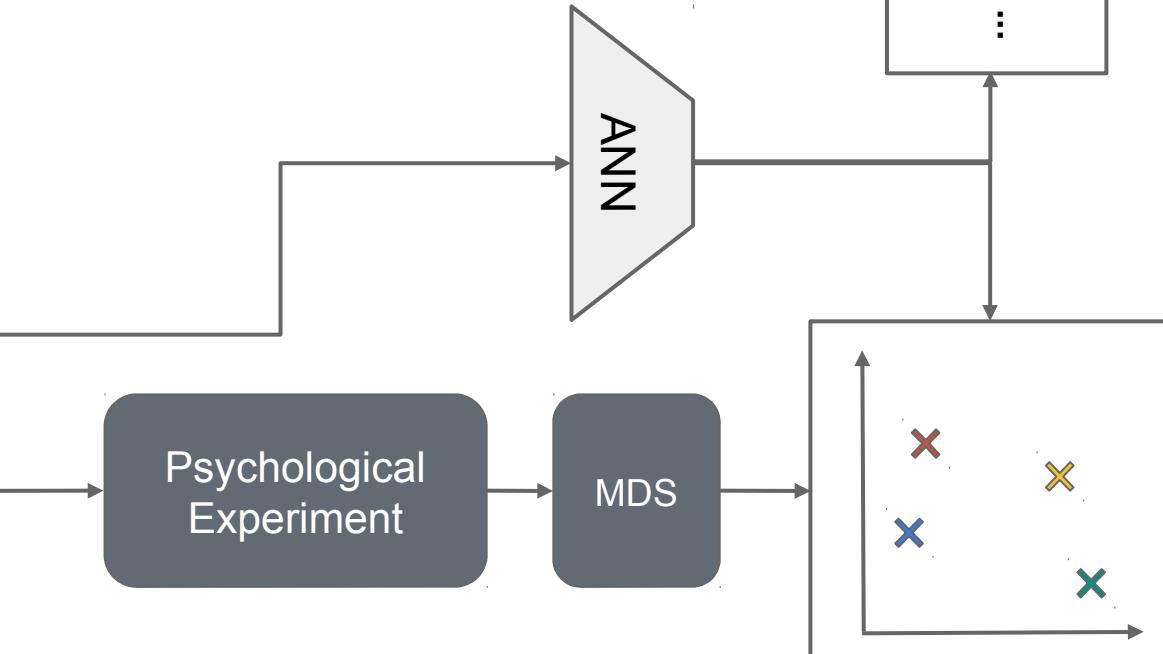
- Centered, unrotated rectangles
  - Differing only with respect to width and height
- Use InfoGAN to learn interpretable dimensions



Chen, X.; Duan, Y.; Houthooft, R.; Schulman, J.; Sutskever, I. & Abbeel, P. InfoGAN: Interpretable Representation Learning by Information Maximizing Generative Adversarial Nets Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2016

- There are (at least) three approaches:
  - Handcrafting
  - Multidimensional Scaling
  - Artificial Neural Networks
- **Bonus: A Hybrid Approach**

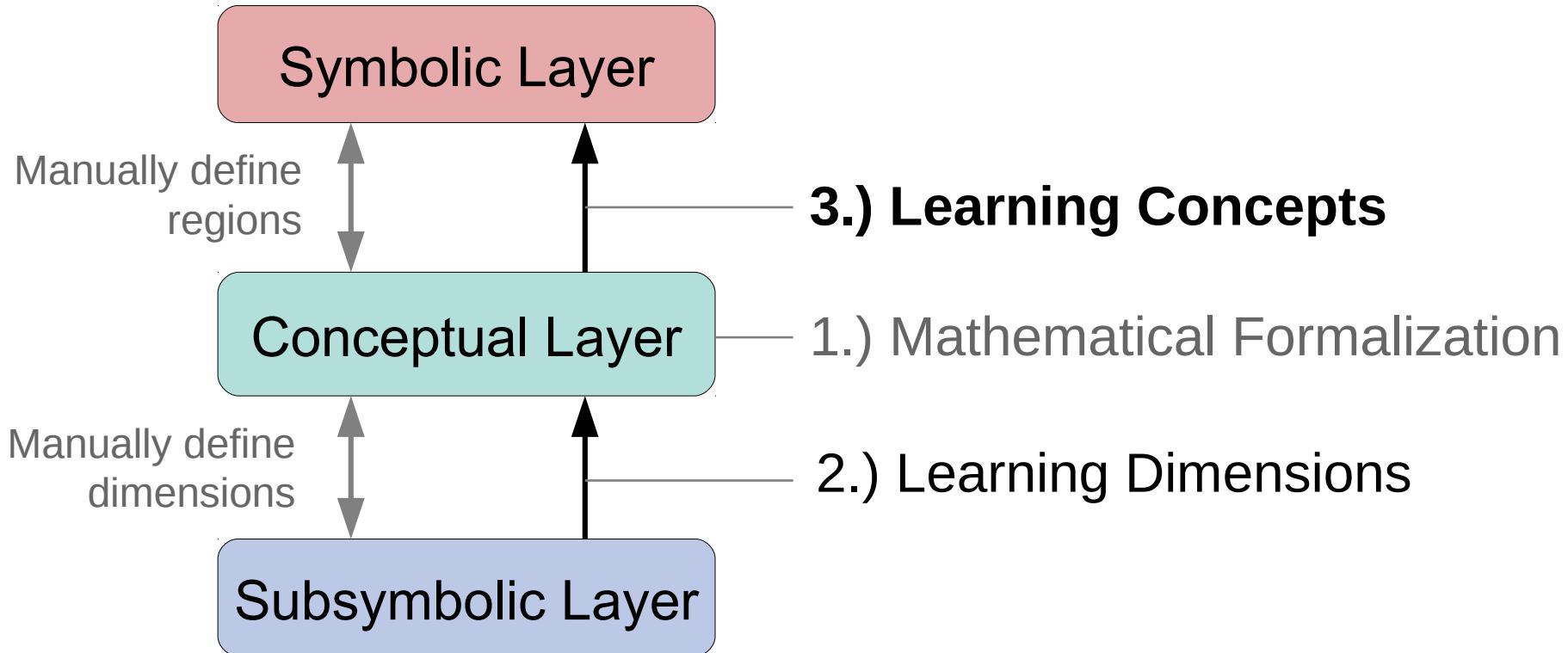
# Learning Dimensions: Hybrid



Psychological grounding



Dealing with unseen inputs



# Learning Concepts

Give me a big data set of labeled examples!

I'll train a neural network  
for a bunch of epochs  
to find a nice  
decision boundary.



It's just a standard  
ML problem!

Machine Learning  
Engineer

That's too complicated for now.

Wait a second, that's  
cognitively implausible!

In real life,  
we have more  
unlabeled than  
labeled  
examples.

Plus:  
Humans  
don't learn  
via batch  
processing.



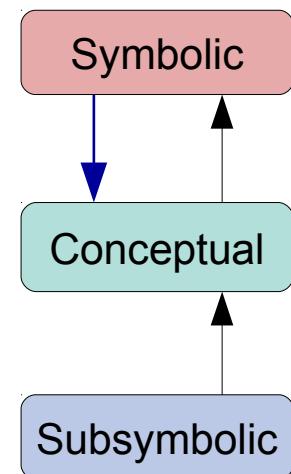
Cognitive Science  
Researcher

- Fuzzy Logic
  - Degree of membership between 0 and 1



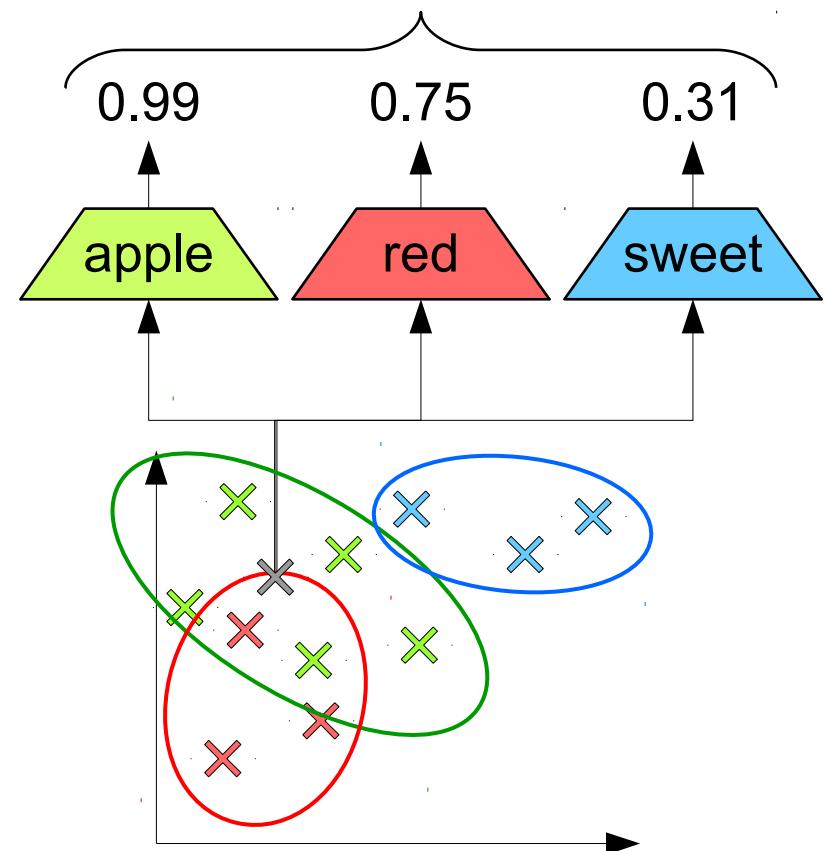
apple:	1.0
red:	0.9
round:	0.7
banana:	0.0

- One can generalize logical operators:
  - $\text{apple AND red} = \min(\text{apple}, \text{red})$
- We can express **rules** over these fuzzy sets



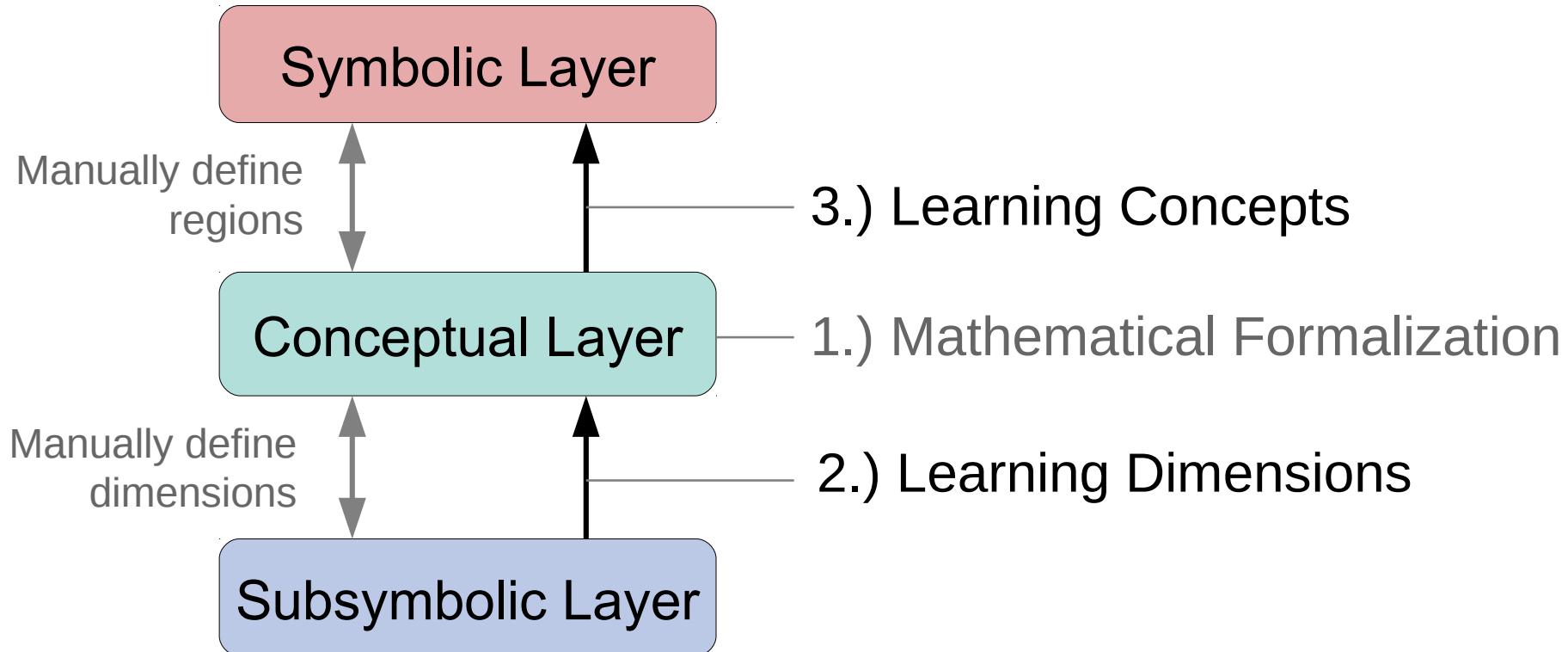
- Use neural networks to learn membership functions
- Constraints:
  - Labels
  - Rules
- Tune NN weights such that all constraints are fulfilled

Apple AND red IMPLIES sweet: 0.31



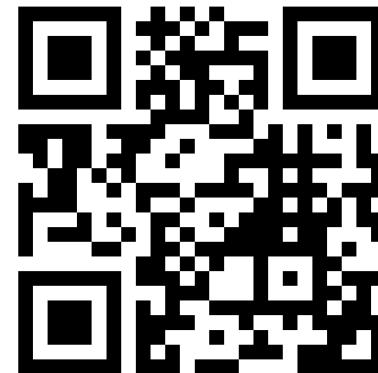
- Conceptual space of movies from Derrac and Schockaert
  - Extracted conceptual space from movie reviews
  - 15.000 data points, labeled with one or more of 23 genres
- Use LTN to learn genres in that space
  - Compare to kNN with respect to classification performance
  - Compare to simple counting with respect to rule extraction
- Long run: align LTN with conceptual spaces theory
  - Convexity, domain structure, ...

Joaquín Derrac and Steven Schockaert. Inducing semantic relations from conceptual spaces: a data-driven approach to commonsense reasoning, Artificial Intelligence, vol. 228, pages 66-94, 2015



# Thank you for your attention!

Questions? Comments? Discussions?



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