神经网络中的「内省」 ("introspection" in neural networks)

甄景贤 (King-Yin Yan)

General. Intelligence@Gmail.com

July 26, 2017

Abstract. 在本文中「内省」是指智能系统直接读/写知识的能力,此能力在经典 logic-based AI 是免费做到的,但神经网络内的「知识」素来有「黑盒」的问题。解决办法是让神经网络直接作用在它自身的 weights 上。

0 Introduction

这篇文章说的「内省」的意思是指智能系统有能力读/写它内部的知识。例如说,一个比较蠢的智能系统可以用 sequence-to-sequence 的方式将中文翻译成英文:

"中文句子"
$$\xrightarrow{F}$$
 "英文句子" (1)

F 代表系统的函数。但系统并不真的明白句子的意义,句子只是「水过鸭背」地流过系统。一个更聪明的系统是:句子可以**进入**到 F 里。我所说的「内省」就是这意思。

「内省」亦有 meta-reasoning 的意思,亦即除了**外在**的知识,系统还拥有关於系统**自身状态**的知识。但本文中「内省」是指存取「普通知识」的能力。

1 Applications

Introspection (in the present paper's sense) is useful in:

- learning by instructions, or "learn by being told"
 (a technique crucial to accelearating the learning of human knowledge)
- belief revision / truth maintenance (the most challenging and highest-level task in logic-based AI)

举例来说,小孩子的行为是由他内部的知识决定的,「知识决定行为」。

• 当小孩子看到一个成人做的动作,他会模仿那动作。



• 或者小孩子听到一句说话:「不要吃污糟食物」,他明白了那句说话的意思而改变行为。

这两个例子都涉及到将「感觉资料」放进 F 里面:

$$sensory data \hookrightarrow \mathbf{F} \tag{3}$$

2 Cartesian closure

Introspection requires the functional closure $\mathbb{X} \simeq \mathbb{X}^{\mathbb{X}}$ which yields a **Cartesian-closed category** (CCC).

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{n+1} = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x}_n) \tag{4}$$

where

$$F = \mathbb{KB} = \mathbb{KK}$$

 $x = \text{state}$

An individual logic rule is a <u>restriction</u> of F to a specific input; Perhaps I could call such elements "micro-functions".

 $F \equiv \mathbb{R}$ is the "union" of micro-functions:

$$\mathbf{KB} = \bigcup \mathbf{f}_i \tag{5}$$

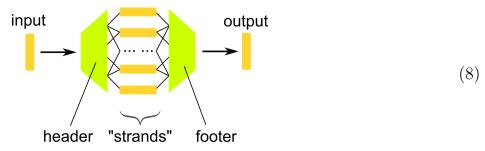
Or, in a vague sense, F is the sum total of objects like x:

$$F = \bigcup x_i \tag{6}$$

但 F 是一个神经网络,它的一般形式是:

$$\boxed{\text{output}} \quad \boldsymbol{x}_{n+1} = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x}_n) = \bigcirc W \quad \bigcirc W \quad \square \quad W \quad \boldsymbol{x}_n$$
 (7)

L= total number of layers. 由於各层的非线性「纠缠在一起」,表面上无法将神经网络「分解」。直到笔者受了 David Ha *et al* 提出的 PathNet [1] 理论所启发,PathNet 是由一些较小的神经网络 modules 组成,所以或许可以建构如下形式的「丝状神经网络」:



这些「丝条」可以是简单的神经网络,例如每个的宽度或深度很小,因而可以用较短的 weights vector 描述。正是因为这原因,一个 —— 本身可以作为神经网络的输入。但整个神经网络 F 无法输入自己,因为根据 Cantor's theorem, $\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}^{\mathbb{X}}$ 是不可能的。

Let $\overline{F} =$ header, $\underline{F} =$ footer, $f_i =$ strands, then (abusing the \bigcup notation):

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \overline{\boldsymbol{F}} \circ \bigcup \boldsymbol{f}_i \circ \underline{\boldsymbol{F}} \tag{9}$$

每个 ___ 大约对应於逻辑上的一个命题 (proposition, 可以是条件命题或普通命题)。

3 Structure of memories

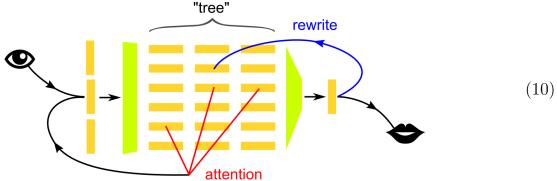
The "main memory" F can take the form of a tree (\bigwedge) , graph (\swarrow) , or hyper-graph (\swarrow) , with increasing complexity.

The **mental state** x, or "working memory", can also assume the above-mentioned forms.

Currently I am not sure whether to place **episodic memory** inside F or as a separate module outside F.

We need to organize the ---'s in the form of \bigwedge , \swarrow or \bigodot , in such a way that the resulting structure is also a neural network, or more generally a mathematical **function** in Hilbert space.

But there is one simple way: Basically, a deep network is automatically "tree-like" because of its many layers (**levels**) of weights organized hierarchically. Thus we can build a network like this:



The attention mechanism selects a number of \blacksquare 's to be the **current state** or "working memory". Notice that the input size is bigger than the output size, which reflects the structure of the logical **consequece operator** \vdash .

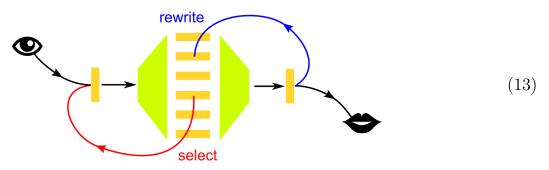
4 Overall architecture

For reference, the architecture for **visual recognition** is:

Our basic AGI architecture is:

※ = [deep] neural network, trained via **reinforcement learning**

The overall **recurrent** setup operates like this:



Viewing the "information flow" in a simplified way, we notice a "second" pass through the network's internal weights:

$$\vec{x}_n$$
 \vec{x}_{n+1} (14)

这种操作上的结构在经典逻辑 AI 是「免费赠品」,但似乎还未有人提出过神经网络的做法。 对应於经典逻辑 AI:

$$= \mathbb{R} \tag{15}$$

 \bullet The **horizontal pass** represents using the \boxdot for logical inference (thinking), ie:

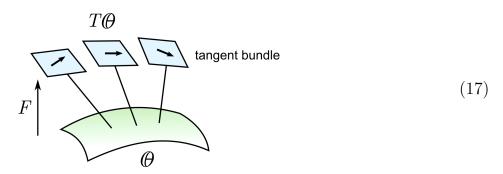
$$\boldsymbol{x}_n \cup \mathbf{kB} \models \boldsymbol{x}_{n+1} \tag{16}$$

- The **vertical pass** represents reading/writing information to/from . It performs 2 operations:
 - x = working memory 会因为 **注意力** (attention) 而改变,所以 x_{n+1} 并不直接进入下一轮的 iteration,而是先经过 📾 的 attentional change。
 - x 是 \square 的一部分,所以 x_{n+1} 改变了, \square 也要 update。

5 几何结构

[此段对熟悉微分几何的人或许有帮助,否则可以略过。]

首先我们有一个很 standard 的 Hamiltonian 力学系统 / 控制系统的结构:

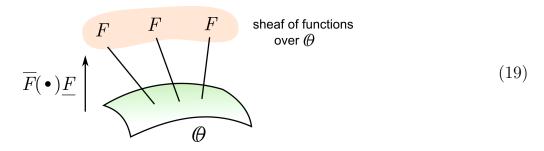


 $x = \text{working memory} \subset \theta$, θ 代表整个 📵 的状态,而 $\theta \in \Theta$,后者是所有可能 🔞 的空间。

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x}) \tag{18}$$

是系统的**状态方程**。换句话说,在思维空间 Θ 中的一个点就是思维状态 $\mathbf{x} \subset \Theta \in \Theta$,而 F 给出的是这个点在思考过程中的的「运动速度」= $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ 。换句话说, \mathbf{F} 定义了一个 vector field,它是思维空间中思维的 "flow",或者可以叫作「理性流」。每个点的速度属於流形 Θ 上的 tangent space,他们的总和就是 tangent bundle。而 tangent bundle + base manifold (亦即「位置 & 动量」) 构成系统的「相空间」(phase space)。

另外,特别地,有这个 sheaf of functions 的结构:



换句话说,给定 $x \in \Theta$,我们可以透过

$$F = \overline{F} \circ (x \subset \theta) \circ \underline{F} \tag{20}$$

得出 F, 而这个 F 再给出对应於这点的 \dot{x} 。

注意 (17) 和 (19) 是两个不同的结构,只是它们的 base manifold 相同。

特别之处在於 F 是由参数 $x \subset \theta \in \Theta$ 确定的(因为 x 是 $\theta = \square$ 的一部分,而所有可能的 \square 属於思维空间 \square),换句话说:

$$F(x) \equiv F_{\theta}(x) \equiv F(x; \theta)$$
 (21)

这和经典理论并没有抵触,因为经典理论中,F 也是位置 x 的函数。更确切地说,位置空间其实是由 $\theta \in \Theta$ 决定的,x 只是 θ 的一部分。

6 Conclusion

Using the "introspective architecture" we solved 2 major problems in AGI:

- How to directly **insert** knowledge into 🔞
- 📾 should be organized as a graph / tree. But 🖼 is also a neural network. We found a "tree-like" organization of 📾 as a neural network.

It seems that the only major remaining problem now is the design of **episodic memory**.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to David Ha for his PathNet idea.

Bibliography

[1] Chrisantha Fernando, Dylan Banarse, Charles Blundell, Yori Zwols, David Ha, Andrei A. Rusu, Alexander Pritzel, and Daan Wierstra. Pathnet: Evolution channels gradient descent in super neural networks. *CoRR*, abs/1701.08734, 2017. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/1701.08734.