```
\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{facts} & \textbf{rules} \\ \forall x.(x) \rightarrow (x) \\ \textbf{element} & \textbf{element} \\ p \in A & (p \rightarrow q) \in A \\ \textbf{states} & \textbf{state} & \textbf{transitions} \end{array}
                    LOGIC
              \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{ALGEBRAelement} \\ p \in A \end{array} 
                  WORLD
                                                                                     x_t \stackrel{f}{\mapsto} x_{t+1}
(1) \underset{\substack{\delta x_t \\ \delta x_d dded \\ x_{t+1} \\ t_{\mathbf{ua-x}}}}{\underbrace{x_t}}
                                                          x_t
             ma-
trix
Feb-
Sen-
ta-
tions
poly-
no-
mi-
als
F(x) = 0\dot{x} = f(x)
              (x_t) = x_{t+1} - x_t = \delta x
               F(x_t) = 0(x_t) = \delta x = x_{t+1} - x_t
             logic
rules
eval-
ate
F(x_t)
              f(x_t)
                          Logic formula
                                                                                                                                  Algebraic form
                                            \triangle
                                         \forall x.x
                                                                                                                                                  h(x)
                                                                                                                    \forall_x h(x) \\ \forall_x (1 + h(x) + h(x) \cdot m(x))
                                                                           \forall_x \forall_y \forall_z \left(1 + f(x,y) \cdot f(y,z) + f(x,y) \cdot f(y,z) \cdot g(x,z)\right)
                      \forall x,y,z.x,y {\wedge} y,z {\rightarrow} \\ x,z
                                                                                                    \forall_{x...} (1 + P \cdot Q \cdot R.... + P \cdot Q \cdot R... \cdot Z)
              general Horn formula
                  \forall_{x...} P \land Q \land R... \rightarrow Z
      (5)
           loss function
\mathcal{L} = \sum_{\text{eqns}} \epsilon^2 = \sum_i (\phi_i(x...) - 1)^2.
     (6) grading display \nabla_{\Phi} \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} deepness shallow learning grading.
             \lim_{t\to t} \sup_{t\to t} \lim_{t\to t} \frac{t}{t}
             \operatorname{Intg}(\delta x) =
              P(\delta x|x_t)
             rete
al-
go-
```