Super-KAN (Sparse Superposition KAN)

Preprint · October 2024

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.29463.18085

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Gary Nan Tie, Oct 26, 2024

Abstract
We introduce a sparse Kolmogorov-Arnold network with superposition layers; each direct summand a version of the Kolmogorov-Arnold representation theorem. Super-KAN are interpretable, enjoy compositional sparsity, and have linear runtime.

Consider a Kolmogorov-Arnold network [Liu et al, 2024]

of shape $[n_0, n_1, \ldots, n_L]$

$$x_{l+1} = \Phi_l \, x_l$$

$$= \underset{n_{l+1} \times n_l}{[\varphi_{l,j,i}]} \; \underset{n_l \times 1}{[x_{l,i}]}$$

$$\Phi_l : \mathbb{R}^{n_l} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_{l+1}}, \quad \Phi_l = (f_1, \ldots, f_{n_{l+1}}), \quad f_k : \mathbb{R}^{n_l} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

For now, suppress the subscript k as being understood.

Let $d = n_l$, $d \geq 2$ and $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$.

For <u>Super-KAN</u>, define $f : \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

as a superposition of shape $[d, 2d+1, 1]$,

$$f(x) \triangleq \underset{1 \times (2d+1)}{\Gamma(g)} \circ \underset{(2d+1) \times d}{\Psi(h)} \; \underset{d \times 1}{x}$$

where $\Psi(h) = [\psi_{q,p}]$, $\psi_{q,p}(x_p) = b_p h(x_p + qa) + c_q$

For $p = 1, \ldots, d$ and $q = 1, \ldots, 2d+1$

and $\Gamma(g) = \underbrace{[g, \dots, g]}_{1 \times (2d+1)}$.

For each layer l, and subscript k, we learn:

① univariate functions $g, h : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$,

like wavelets with three parameters (shift, scale, normalization)

② parameters a, b_p, c_q

in $$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}\right) = \sum_{q=1}^{2d+1} g\left(\sum_{p=1}^{d} b_p h(x_p + qa) + c_q\right),$$

a [Braun, 2009] superposition.

Note that f has 2 univariate functions

and $3d+2$ parameters to learn.

So Super-KAN layer Φ_l has $2n_{l+1}$ univariate

functions and $(3n_l + 2)n_{l+1}$ parameters to learn.

In summary, a Super-KAN is a Kolmogorov-Arnold network of shape $[n_0, n_1, \ldots, n_L]$, where

L-th layer $\Phi_L : \mathbb{R}^{n_L} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_{L+1}}$,

$$\Phi_L = (f_1^L, \ldots, f_{n_{L+1}}^L), \quad f_k^L : \mathbb{R}^{n_L} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$f_k^L(x) \triangleq \Gamma(g_k^L) \circ \Psi(h_k^L)\, x$, a Braun (2009) superposition

with $\Psi(h_k^L) = [\Psi_{q,p}]$, $\Psi_{q,p}(x_p) = b_p\, h_k^L(x_p + q a) + c_q$

and a, b_p, c_q depend (L,k), $h_k^L : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$,

and $\Gamma(g_k^L) = \underbrace{[g_k^L, \ldots, g_k^L]}_{1 \times (2n_L+1)}$, $g_k^L : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$.

Super-KAN are interpretable being a Kolmogorov-Arnold network, compositionally sparse by design, and have linear runtime in terms of univariate functions to compute.

$\square$

Appendix: each superposition is a KAN of shape [d, 2d+1, 1]

Kolmogorov-Arnold representation theorem (KART) 1957

For any continuous function $f : [0,1]^d \to \mathbb{R}$

there exist univariate continuous functions

$g_q : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $\psi_{p,q} : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \sum_{q=0}^{2d} g_q \Big(\sum_{p=1}^{d} \psi_{p,q}(x_p) \Big).$$

Theorem (Braun, 2009)

Fix $d \geqslant 2$. There are real numbers a, b_p, c_q

and a continuous and monotone $\psi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

such that for any continuous function $f : [0,1]^d \to \mathbb{R}$

there exists a continuous $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ with

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \sum_{q=0}^{2d} g \Big(\sum_{p=1}^{d} b_p \psi(x_p + qa) + c_q \Big).$$

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