

Embedding Symbolic Knowledge into Deep Networks

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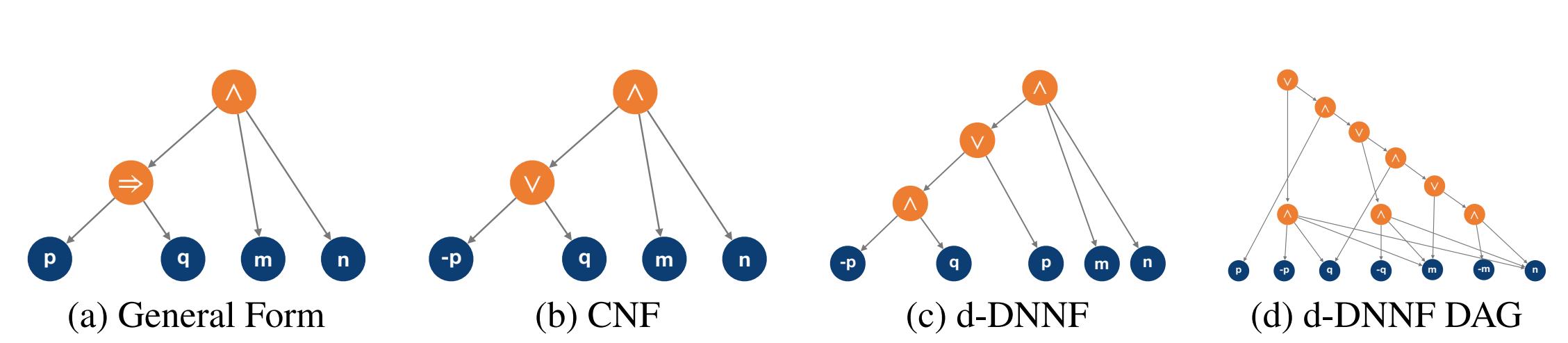
Overview

- We propose **Logic Embedding Network with Semantic Regularization (LENSR)**, which embeds prior *symbolic knowledge* to enhance *deep models*.
- We compare the embedding quality of different logic representations: general form, CNF, and d-DNNF.
- Experiments show a connection between the tractability of a normal form and its amenability to embedding.
- LENSR is effective on an entailment task (synthetic dataset) and visual relationship prediction task (VRD Dataset).



Background

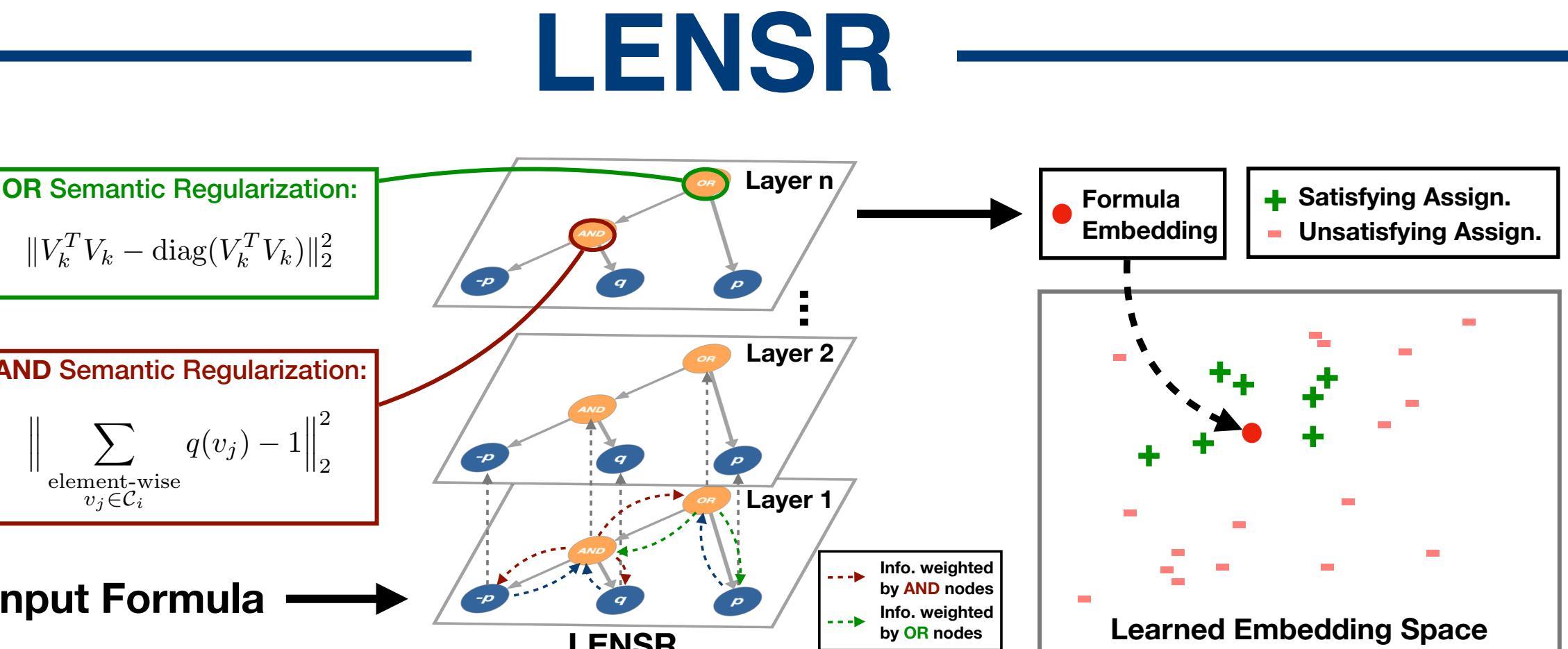
- Notation**
- Propositions:** p (evaluation could be either True or False).
 - Formula:** F is a compound of propositions connected by logical connectives, $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow$.
 - Assignment:** τ is a function that maps propositions to their evaluations; There are satisfying assignments $\tau_T \models F$, and unsatisfying assignments s.t. $\tau_F \models \neg F$.



- General form.**
- Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF):** a conjunction of clauses (a disjunction of literals).
- Deterministic Decomposable Negation Normal Form (d-DNNF)**
 - Deterministic: operands of \vee are mutually inconsistent.
 - Decomposable: operands of \wedge are expressed on a mutually disjoint set of variables.

Target Task Training

Logic Formulae Embedder



- Augmented Graph Convolution Network (GCN):
 - Heterogeneous Node:** type-dependent logical gate weights and attributes for each of the 5 node types (leaf, global, \wedge , \vee , \Rightarrow).
 - Semantic Regularization:** regularizes the children embeddings of \wedge gates to be orthogonal, the \vee gate children embeddings to sum up to a unit vector:

$$L_r = \sum_{v_i \in \mathcal{N}_O} \left\| \sum_{v_j \in \mathcal{C}_i} q(v_j) - \mathbf{1} \right\|_2^2 + \sum_{v_k \in \mathcal{N}_A} \|V_k^T V_k - \text{diag}(V_k^T V_k)\|_2^2$$

- Train Embedder $q(F_x)$ with:

$$L_{\text{emb}} = L_t + \lambda_r L_r$$

- where L_t is triplet loss that encourages formulae embeddings to be close to satisfying assignments, and far from unsatisfying assignments:

$$L_t = \max\{d(q(F), q(\tau_F)) - d(q(F), q(\tau_T)) + m, 0\}$$

- Train Target Network to minimize:

$$L = L_c + \lambda L_{\text{logic}}$$

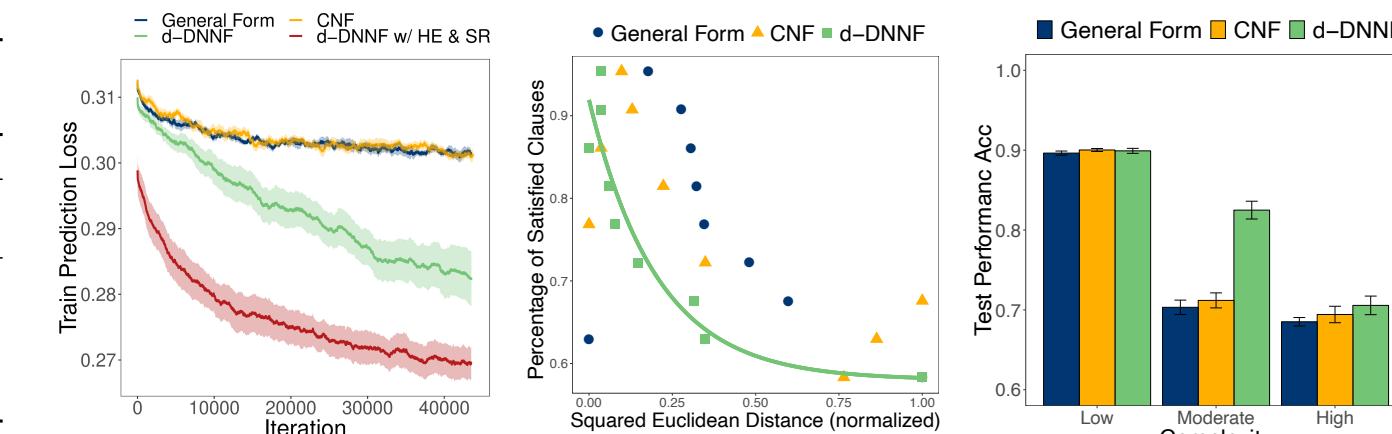
- L_c : task specific loss (e.g., cross-entropy)
- $L_{\text{logic}} = \|q(F_x) - q(G_x)\|_2^2$
 - F_x : formula related to the input.
 - $G_x = \bigwedge_i p_i$: logic graph constructed from the predicted relationships p_i (in the predictive distribution $h(x)$).

LENSR

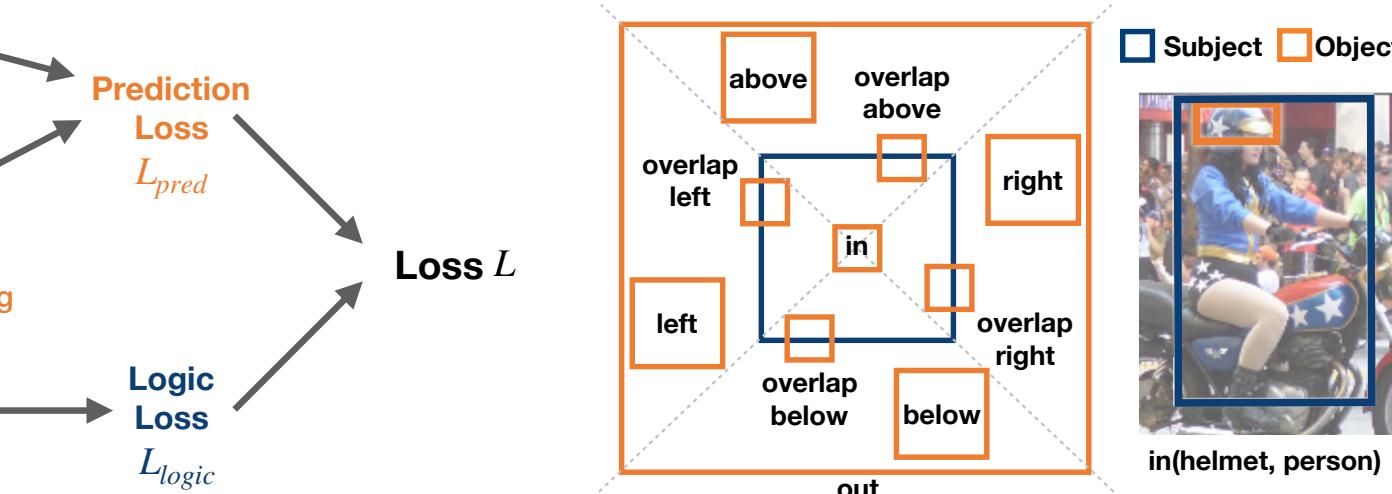
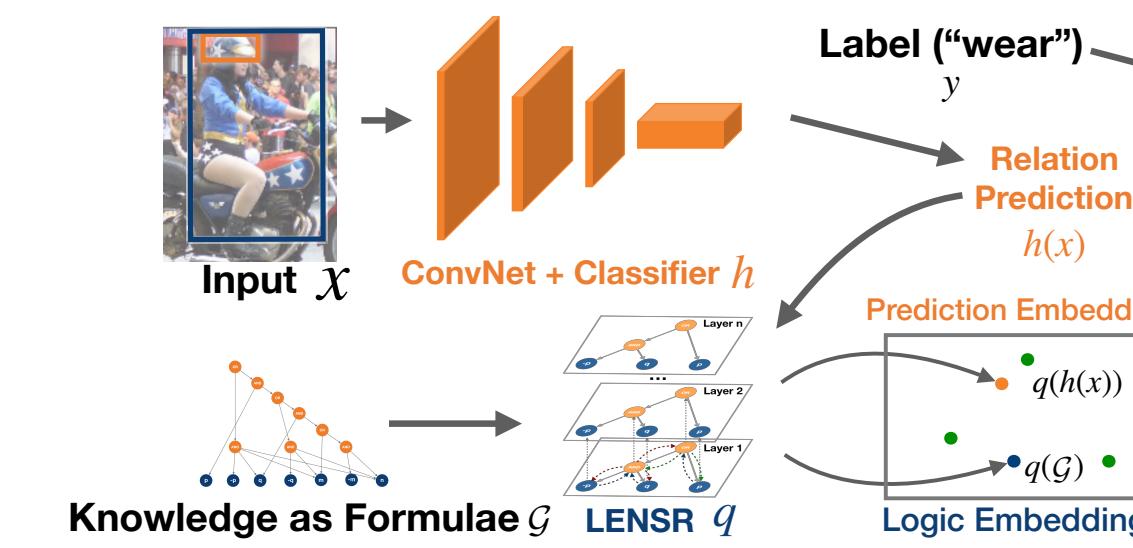
Synthetic

- Complexity:** easy, medium, hard depending on num. variables and max depth

Formula Form	HE	SR	Low	Moderate	High
General	-	-	89.63 (0.25)	70.32 (0.89)	68.51 (0.53)
CNF	✓	-	90.02 (0.18)	71.19 (0.93)	69.42 (1.03)
d-DNNF	✓	✓	89.91 (0.31) 90.22 (0.23) 90.27 (0.55) 90.35 (0.32)	82.49 (1.11) 82.28 (1.40) 81.30 (1.29) 83.04 (1.58)	70.56 (1.16) 71.46 (1.17) 70.54 (0.62) 71.52 (0.54)



Visual Relation Prediction



- Existence propositions:** e.g. proposition $p = \text{exist}(\text{person})$
- Visual relation proposition:** e.g. $\text{wear}(\text{person}, \text{glasses})$
- Spatial relation proposition:** e.g. $\text{in}(\text{glasses}, \text{person})$
- Existence constraint:** e.g. $p(\text{sub}, \text{obj}) \Rightarrow (\text{exist}(\text{sub}) \wedge \text{exist}(\text{obj}))$
- Spatial constraint:** e.g. $\text{wear}(\text{person}, \text{glasses}) \Rightarrow \text{in}(\text{glasses}, \text{person})$

Model	Form	HE	SR	Top-5 Acc. (%)
without logic	-	-	-	84.30
with semantic loss [7]	-	-	-	84.76
with treeLSTM embedder [12]	CNF	-	-	85.76
LENSeR	d-DNNF	-	-	82.99
	CNF	✓	-	85.39 85.70
	d-DNNF	✓	✓	85.37 88.01 90.13 92.77



- Discussion**
- Using symbolic knowledge via LENSeR enhances deep networks performance in both synthetic and real world datasets.
 - Concept of **embeddable-demanding** (Theorem 1; please see paper)
 - Performance improvement due to embedding d-DNNF warrants:
 - a deeper examination of the relationship between tractability and embedding, and
 - the extension of semantic-aware embedding to alternative graph structures.