

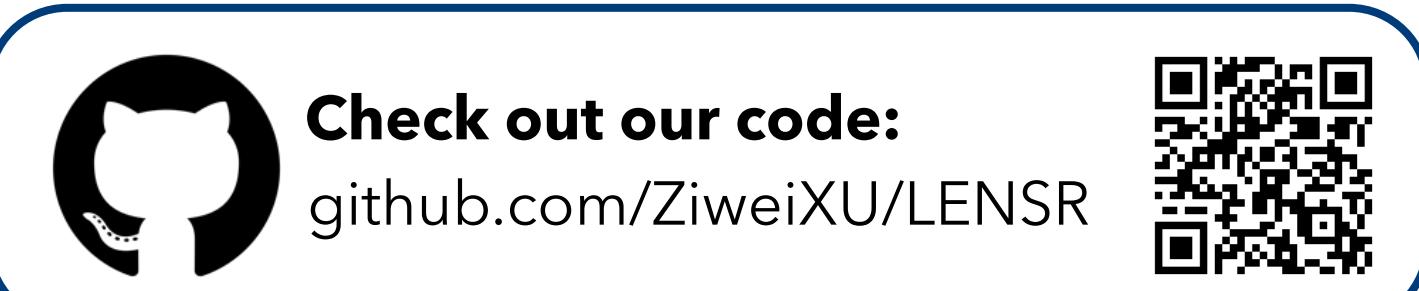
# Embedding Symbolic Knowledge into Deep Networks

Yaqi Xie\*, Ziwei Xu\*, Mohan S Kankanhalli, Kuldeep S. Meel, Harold Soh  
{yaqixie, ziwei-xu, mohan, meel, harold}@comp.nus.edu.sg

\* Equal contribution

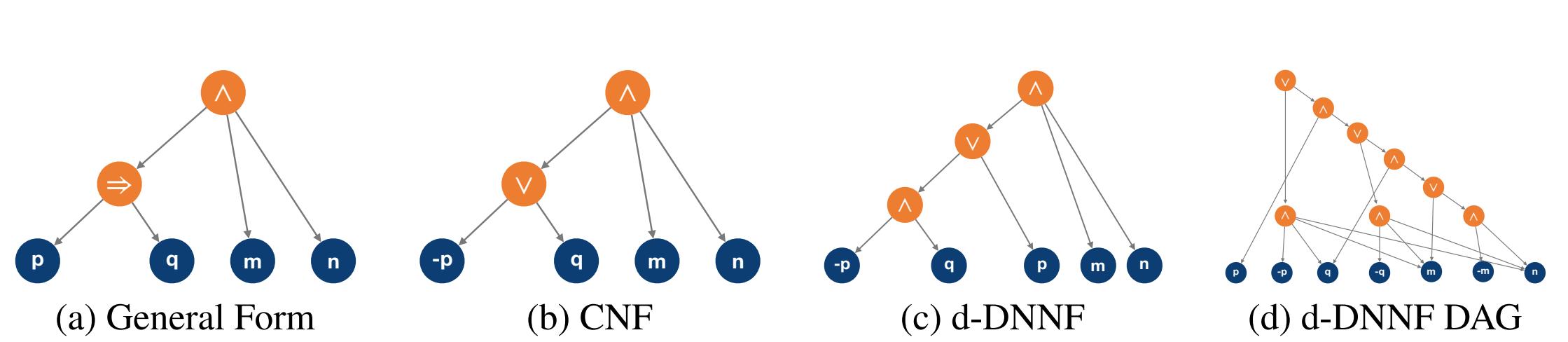
## Overview

- 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).



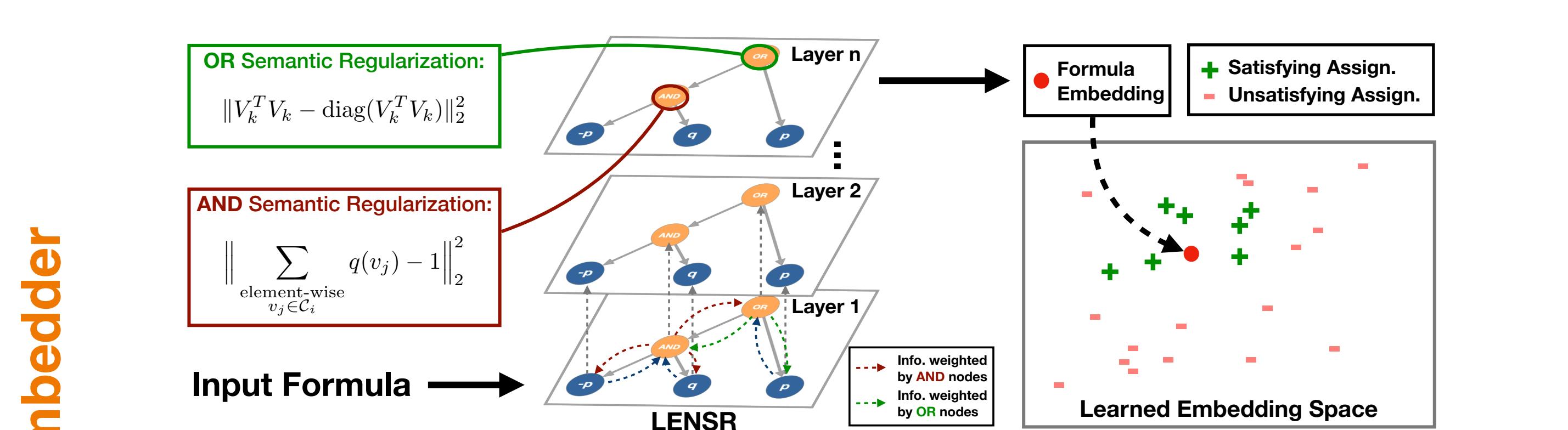
## Background

- 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:**  $\tau$  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



- 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:

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

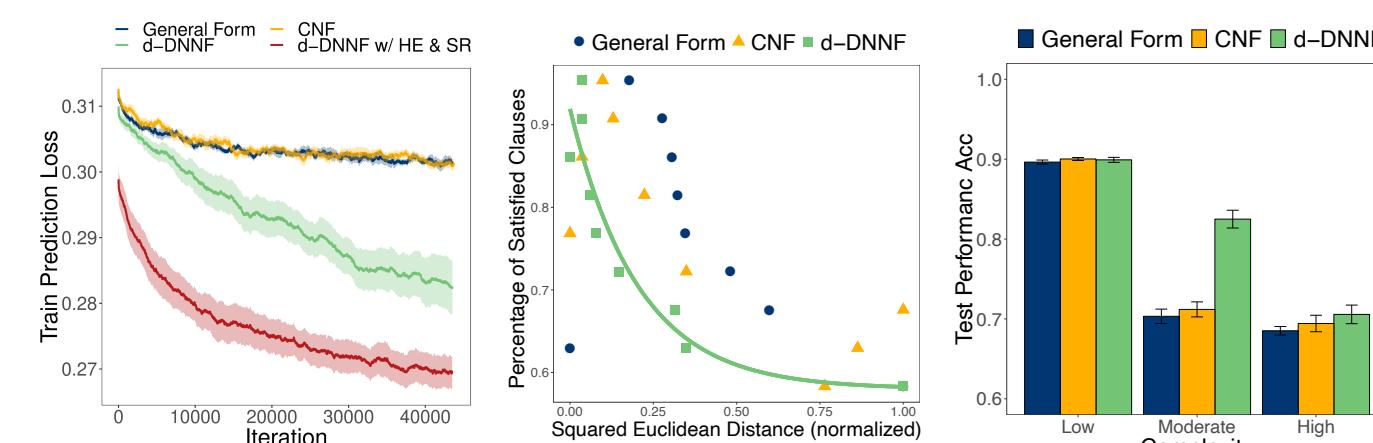
- $L_c$ : task specific loss (e.g., cross-entropy)
- $L_{\text{logic}} = \|q(F_x) - q(G_x)\|_2^2$ 
  - $F_x$ : formula related to the input.
  - $G_x = \bigwedge_i p_i$ : logic graph constructed from the predicted relationships  $p_i$  (in the predictive distribution  $h(x)$ ).

## Logic Formulae Embedder

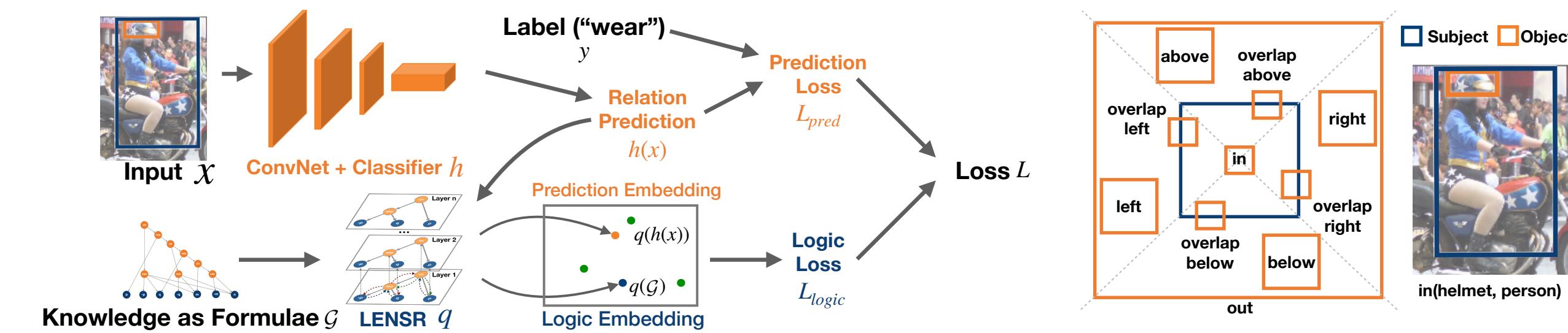
## Synthetic

- 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
	d-DNNF	✓	✓	85.70 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.