



Reasoning about Neural Network Learning

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Reasoning about Static Nets

Monotonicity Axioms

$\text{know } (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\text{know } A \rightarrow \text{know } B)$
 $(\text{typ } A_1 \rightarrow A_2) \dots (\text{typ } A_n \rightarrow A_1) \rightarrow$
 $(\text{typ } A_i \leftrightarrow A_j)$

Basic Modal Axioms

$\text{know } A \rightarrow A$
 $\text{know } A \rightarrow \text{know know } A$
 $\text{typ } A \rightarrow A$
 $\text{typ } A \rightarrow \text{typ typ } A$
 $\text{know } A \rightarrow \text{typ } A$

Syntax

p
A and B
A \rightarrow B
know A
typ A
A \Rightarrow B
[hebb A] B
[hebb* A] B

Classical Meaning

proposition
A and B
A implies B
the agent knows A
typically A
typ A \rightarrow B
incremental pref upgrade on A
preference upgrade on A

Neural Network

a (fuzzy) set of neurons
A \cup B
A \supseteq B
the set of neurons reachable from A
the set of neurons activated by A
on input A the net predicts B
learn A (Hebbian)
repeatedly learn A (Hebbian)

Reasoning about Learning

Induction Axioms

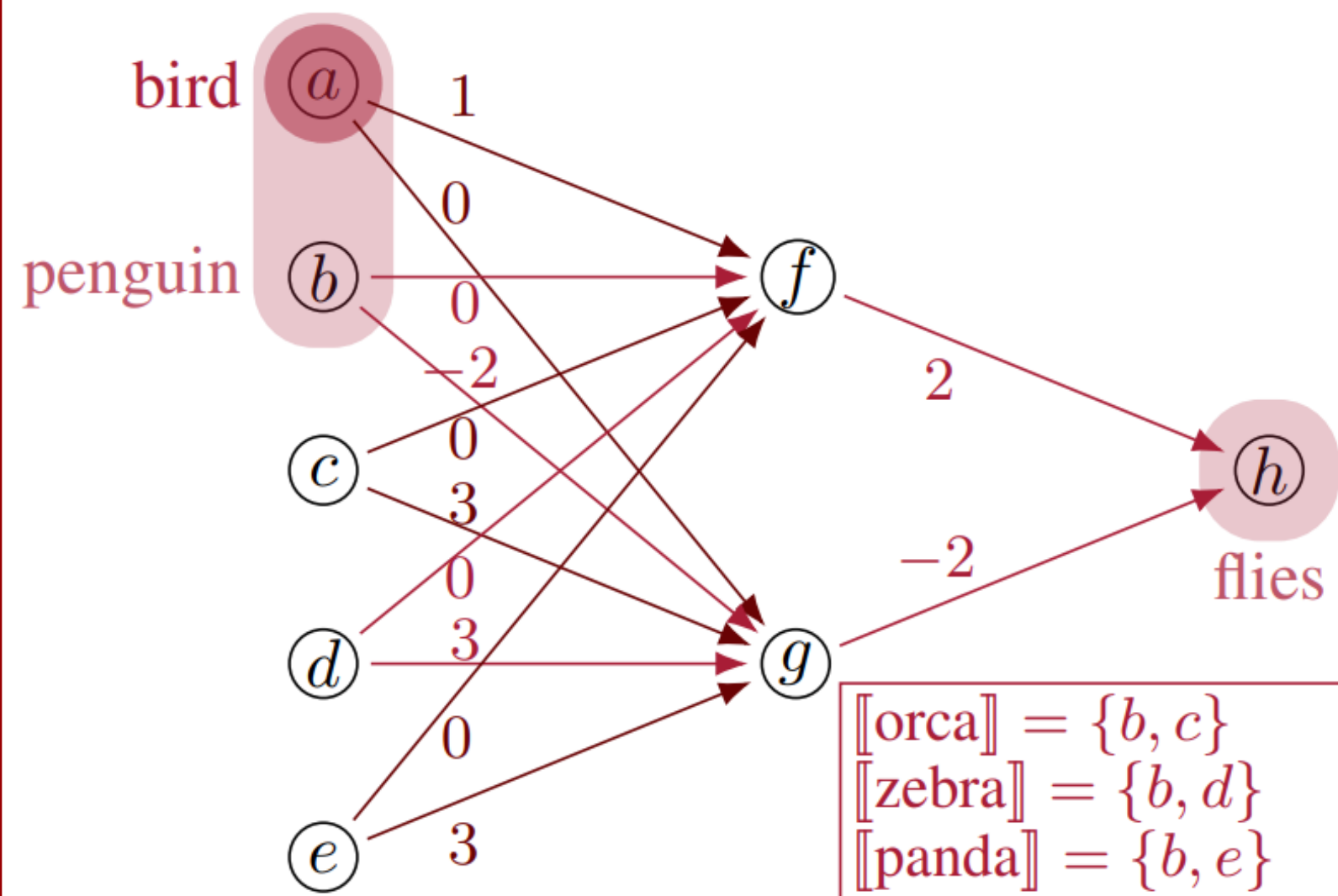
$[\text{hebb* } A] B \rightarrow B$ and $[\text{hebb } A] [\text{hebb* } A] B$
 $[\text{hebb* } A] (B \rightarrow [\text{hebb } A] B) \rightarrow [\text{hebb* } A] B$

What The Net Learns

$[\text{hebb* } A] \text{typ } B \leftrightarrow$
 $\begin{cases} \text{typ } [\text{hebb* } A] B & \text{if typ A or typ B is } \emptyset \\ \text{typ } [\text{hebb* } A] B \text{ and } & \\ (\text{typ } A \text{ or know } B) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Model Checking

Task: Does the net satisfy P?



$\mathcal{N} \models \text{typ penguin} \rightarrow \text{flies}$, but
 $\mathcal{N} \not\models [\text{hebb orca}] [\text{hebb zebra}] [\text{hebb panda}]$
 $\text{typ penguin} \rightarrow \text{flies}$

```
>>> print(model.is_model("typ penguin -> flies"))
True
```

```
>>> print(model.is_model("[hebb orca] [hebb zebra] [hebb panda] \
typ penguin -> flies))
False
```

Model Building

Task: Build a net that satisfies P.

GOAL. (Binary, feedforward) nets are equivalent to a certain class of classical modal frames.

COROLLARY. Given a knowledge base Γ , we can construct a net \mathcal{N} such that $\mathcal{N} \models \Gamma$

COROLLARY. The axioms for reasoning about know, typ, and [hebb* A] are complete.

Work in Progress

- Use Lean to verify model checking code
- Finish proof for model building
- Extend system to reason about fuzzy sets
- Extend with [backprop A] (backpropagation)

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github.com/ais-climber/neural-semantics