Note on modeling binding and repulsion force in semantic properties

D. Gueorguiev 1/17/2022

We already have stated that the internal structure of a semantic property can be represented by a set of semantic regions occupying a subset of semantic dimensions. Each region denotes a specific semantic aspect of the property. Thus, the total binding / repulsion force is equal to the sum of the of the binding forces between all relevant region pairs minus the sum of the repulsion forces between all relevant region pairs $(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b)$:

$$f(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2) = \sum_{a,b} f^+(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b) - \sum_{c,d} f^-(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{r}_d)$$

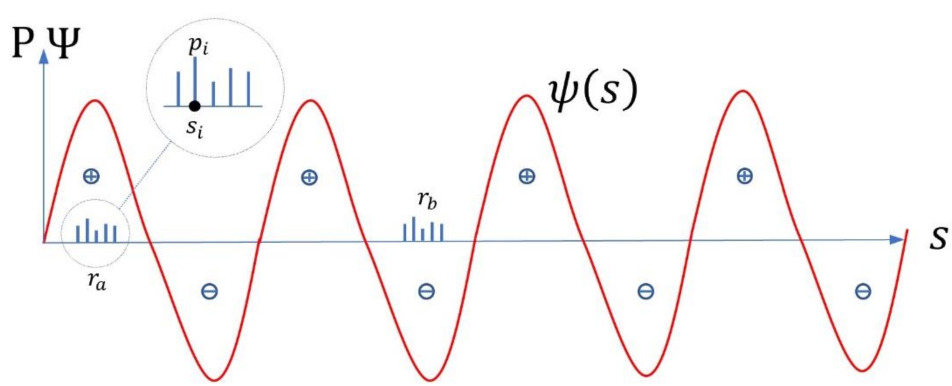
The relevant region pairs $(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b)$ are defined as follows. Let us sort the pairs of regions from $\mathbf{p}_1$ and $\mathbf{p}_2$ by the absolute value of the binding force.

Definition: *relevant region pair* $(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b)$ is such pair which has absolute binding force value ***not in*** the ℓ-th quantile for some $\ell > 0$. In other words, all region pairs which are in the ℓ-th quantile are *irrelevant*.

The question now is how do we want to model the binding / repulsion force between a pair of regions. Here we are proposing a possible way to calculate the binding and repulsion forces and will discuss why it is useful to be done this way.
A pair of regions $(\mathbf{r}_a, \mathbf{r}_b)$ from the properties $\mathbf{p}_1$ and $\mathbf{p}_2$ are depicted on the discrete horizontal axis s on the Figure below. The horizontal axis s is discrete in nature and represents the entire set of semantic dimensions for every point in Semantic Space. Let us imagine that region $\mathbf{r}_a$, composed of a set of semantic values p_i, $i = 1..\dim(\mathbf{r}_a)$, will somehow *generate an energy wave* ψ_a which will span the entire horizontal axis s. This wave is depicted in red in the Figure below. Each region will encode the parameters of the energy wave $\psi_a(s)$ in its values p_i. $\psi_a(s)$ will, in general, span all dimensions of the semantic space i.e. the integer coordinate s. Obviously, ψ_a will be periodic function along the semantic dimensions axis s. As we said the amplitude A, the frequency ω and the phase φ of the energy wave generating binding force are somehow encoded in a portion of each region values. Hence, we can write:

$\psi_a = \psi_a(s; A, \omega, \varphi)$ and $\mathbf{r}_a = \mathbf{r}_a(A, \omega, \varphi)$

Now let us introduce the second region $\mathbf{r}_b$ coming from the other property $\mathbf{p}_2$.



The region $\mathbf{r}_b$ is composed of a set of semantic values p_j, $i = 1..\dim(\mathbf{r}_b)$ which *generate an energy wave* ψ_b. The two regions will interact with each other through binding or repulsive force only if the frequencies of the corresponding energy waves are the same i.e. $\omega_a = \omega_b = \omega$. For simplicity and as we will see later - without a loss of generality, we will assume that the amplitudes of the two energy waves are the same and they are in phase i.e. $A_a = A_b = A$ and $\varphi_a = \varphi_b = \varphi$.

//TODO: finish this