Note on Match-seeking and Match-repelling particles

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Between two primitive particles

Let us consider two V-particles which are not composite – they are given with their semantic signatures respectively:

$$ssig(V') = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}'_0 & \mathbf{a}'_{0,1} & \mathbf{p}'_1 & \mathbf{p}'_0 & \mathbf{a}'_{0,2} & \mathbf{p}'_2 & \mathbf{p}'_0 & \mathbf{a}'_{0,3} & \mathbf{p}'_3 & \dots & \mathbf{p}'_i & \mathbf{a}'_{i,n} & \mathbf{p}'_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ssig(V'') = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}''_0 & \mathbf{a}''_{0,1} & \mathbf{p}''_1 & \mathbf{p}''_0 & \mathbf{a}''_{0,2} & \mathbf{p}''_2 & \mathbf{p}''_0 & \mathbf{a}''_{0,3} & \mathbf{p}''_3 & \dots & \mathbf{p}''_j & \mathbf{a}''_{j,m} & \mathbf{p}''_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Here each of the quantities p denotes the property signature vector of the corresponding property P of the V particle. The vector $a_{r,s}$ denotes the signature of the property association particle $A_{r,s}$ which binds to a pair of properties P_r and P_s in the property graph $\mathcal P$ of the V particle.

Match-seeking particle MA binds to a subgraph $\mathcal S$ of the property graph $\mathcal P$ of the V particle.

There is a closeness condition which needs to be obeyed in order the particle MA to bind to the particle V.

Binding matrix of a match-seeking particle

The match-seeking particle MA exposes a binding matrix mbind(MA):

$$mbind(MA) = [\mathbf{B}^1 \ \mathbf{B}^2 \ \mathbf{B}^3 \ \dots \ \mathbf{B}^q]$$

$$\mathbf{B}^1 = [\mathbf{p}^0 \ \mathbf{a}^{0,1} \ \mathbf{p}^1], \mathbf{B}^2 = [\mathbf{p}^0 \ \mathbf{a}^{0,2} \ \mathbf{p}^2], \mathbf{B}^3 = [\mathbf{p}^0 \ \mathbf{a}^{0,3} \ \mathbf{p}^3], \dots, \mathbf{B}^q = [\mathbf{p}^p \ \mathbf{a}^{p,q} \ \mathbf{p}^q]$$

Obviously, each of the blocks \mathbf{B}^i is $N \times 3$ matrix where N is the dimension of semantic space. From now on we will denote the block matrices \mathbf{B}^i as binding elements of the match-seeking particle M. Note that in each of those blocks having the general form $\mathbf{B}^i = [\boldsymbol{p}^p \ \boldsymbol{a}^{p,q} \ \boldsymbol{p}^q]$ it is possible to have $\boldsymbol{a}^{p,q} = \boldsymbol{p}^q = \boldsymbol{0}$ where $\boldsymbol{0}$ represents the null vector in semantic space. However, \boldsymbol{p}^p is never close to the null vector i.e. $|\boldsymbol{p}^p| > \boldsymbol{0}$.

Binding of match-seeking particle against V-particle formulated as optimization problem

Let a primitive particle V has the following semantic signature:

$$ssig(V) = [\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_2 \dots \mathbf{B}_m]$$

Let us denote by f_j^i the semantic distance between the binding element ${\bf B}^i$ of MA and the semantic element ${\bf B}_j$ of V

$$f_j^i = \|\mathbf{B}^i \ominus \mathbf{B}_j\|$$
, $\mathbf{B}^i = [\mathbf{p}^p \ \mathbf{a}^{p,q} \ \mathbf{p}^q]$, $\mathbf{B}_j = [\mathbf{p}_r \ \mathbf{a}_{r,s} \ \mathbf{p}_s]$

Here the operation $\|\ominus\|$ denotes the following metric:

$$\|\mathbf{B}^{i} \ominus \mathbf{B}_{j}\| = |\mathbf{p}^{p}||\mathbf{p}^{p} - \mathbf{p}_{r}| + |\mathbf{a}^{p,q}||\mathbf{a}^{p,q} - \mathbf{a}_{r,s}| + |\mathbf{p}^{q}||\mathbf{p}^{q} - \mathbf{p}_{s}|$$

We also use the operation ③ to denote columnar dot product defined as:

$$\mathbf{B}^{i} \circledast \mathbf{B}_{j} = \boldsymbol{p}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}_{r} + \boldsymbol{a}^{p,q} \cdot \boldsymbol{a}_{r,s} + \boldsymbol{p}^{q} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}_{s}$$

TODO: finish this

Recursive definition of the semantic distance?

$$f_j^i(B) = \|\mathbf{B}^i \ominus \mathbf{B}_j\|, \ f_q^p(a) = \|\mathbf{a}^p \ominus \mathbf{a}_q\|, \ f_s^r(w) = \|\mathbf{w}^r \ominus \mathbf{w}_s\|$$

Here $\mathbf{w} \subset \mathbf{a} \subset \mathbf{B}$.

$$f_j^i(B) = |\boldsymbol{p}^p||\boldsymbol{p}^p - \boldsymbol{p}_r| + |\boldsymbol{a}^{p,q}| f_{r,s}^{p,q}(a) + f_{r,s}^{p,q}(w)|\boldsymbol{p}^q||\boldsymbol{p}^q - \boldsymbol{p}_s|$$

In abbreviated form:

$$f(B) = |\mathbf{p}^1||\mathbf{p}^1 - \mathbf{p}_1| + |\mathbf{a}^{1,2}| f(a) + f(w)|\mathbf{p}^2||\mathbf{p}^2 - \mathbf{p}_2|$$

Closeness condition for a bind between match seeking particle and primitive semantic particle Let us denote by sfil(MA, V) the following diagonal matrix which will be named *Filter matrix* of the match seeking particle:

$$sfil(MA,V) = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 & & & & & & & \\ & 0 & & & & & \\ & & I_2 & & & & \\ & & & 0 & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & I_k \end{bmatrix}$$

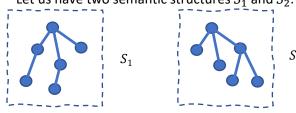
Here I_i , i=1,2,...,k are identity matrices which represent the regions of interest in the semantic signature matrix of V to the match seeking particle MA.

The regions of interest sreg(MA, V) in the semantic signature of V are obtained by multiplying sfil(MA, V) with ssig(V):

$$sreg(MA, V) = sfil(MA, V) \times ssig(V)$$

Between two semantic structures

Let us have two semantic structures S_1 and S_2 .



Let the semantic signature of S_1 is given with:

$$ssig(S_1) = [\mathbf{V}_1 \ \mathbf{A}_{1,2} \ \mathbf{V}_2 \ \mathbf{A}_{1,3} \ \mathbf{V}_3 \ \dots \ \mathbf{A}_{r,p} \ \mathbf{V}_p]$$

and the semantic signature of S_2 is given with:

Between a primitive V particle and a semantic structure S