# Growing libraries of concepts with wake-sleep program induction

Kevin Ellis & Mathias Sablé Meyer

Joint with: Lucas Morales, Armando Solar-Lezama, Joshua B. Tenenbaum

Heavy inspiration from: Eyal Dechter

July 24, 2018

MIT

## The Language of Thought

The Language of Thought

Committed Material

JERRY A. FODOR

# A FORMAL THEORY OF INDUCTIVE INFERENCE, Part $1^{*\dagger}$

Ray J. Solomonoff

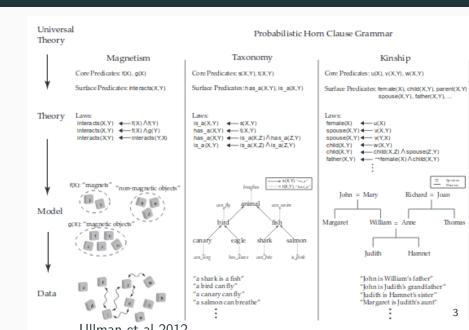
Visiting Professor, Computer Learning Research Center Royal Holloway, University of London Mailing Address: P.O.B. 400404, Cambridge, Ma. 02140, U.S.A.

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The Language and Thought Series

D. Terence Langendoer
George A. Miller

## Engineering the language of thought



## Engineering the language of thought



## Growing a domain-specific language of thought

Goal: acquire domain-specific knowledge needed to induce a class of programs

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Goal: acquire domain-specific knowledge needed to induce a class of programs

- Library of concepts (declarative knowledge)
- Inference strategy (procedural knowledge)

## **DSL: Library of concepts**

## Tasks and Programs

## [7 2 3] $\rightarrow$ [7 3] [1 2 3 4] $\rightarrow$ [3 4] [4 3 2 1] $\rightarrow$ [4 3] [7 3] $\rightarrow$ False $f(\ell) = (f_1 \ \ell \ (\lambda \ (x))$ [3] $\rightarrow$ False (> x 2))) [9 0 0] $\rightarrow$ True [0] $\rightarrow$ True [0 7 3] $\rightarrow$ True [2 7 8 1] $\rightarrow$ 8 $f(\ell) = (f_3 \ \ell \ 0)$ [3 19 14] $\rightarrow$ 19 $f(\ell) = (f_2 \ \ell)$

#### DSL

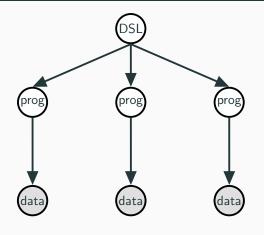
```
f_0(\ell, \mathbf{r}) = (\text{foldr r } \ell \text{ cons})
  (f_0: Append lists r and \ell)
f_1(\ell,p) = (\text{foldr } \ell \text{ nil } (\lambda \text{ (x a)})
     (if (p x) (cons x a) a)))
  (f_1: Higher-order filter function)
f_2(\ell) = (\text{foldr } \ell \text{ 0 } (\lambda \text{ (x a)})
           (if (> a x) a x)))
  (f_2: Maximum element in list \ell)
f_3(\ell,k) = (\text{foldr } \ell \text{ (is-nil } \ell)
       (\lambda (x a) (if a a (= k x))))
  (f_2: Whether \ell contains k)
```

#### **DreamCoder**

- Wake: Solve problems by writing programs
- **Sleep:** Improve DSL and neural recognition model:
  - Sleep-G: Improve DSL (Generative model)
  - Sleep-R: Improve Recognition model

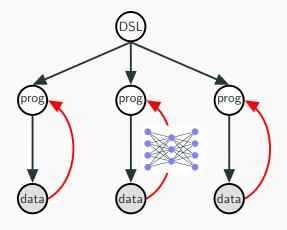
Combines ideas from Wake-Sleep & Exploration-Compression algorithm by Eyal Dechter

## **DSL** learning as Bayesian inference

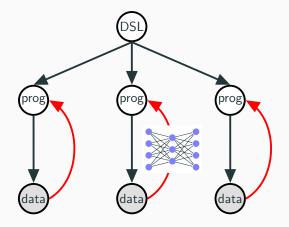


[Dechter et al., 2013] [Liang et al, 2010]; [Lake et al, 2015]

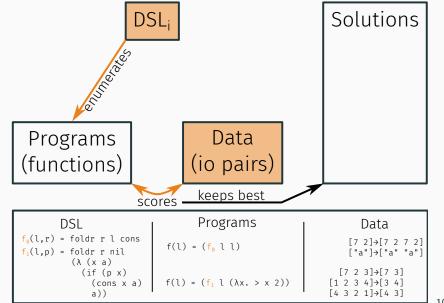
## DSL learning as amortized Bayesian inference

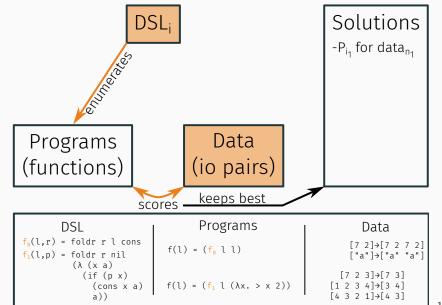


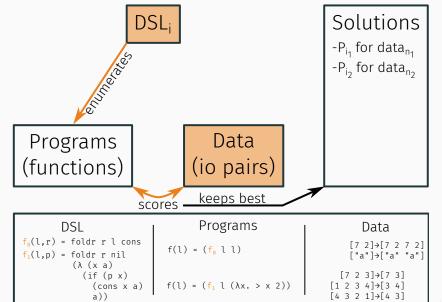
## DSL learning as amortized Bayesian inference

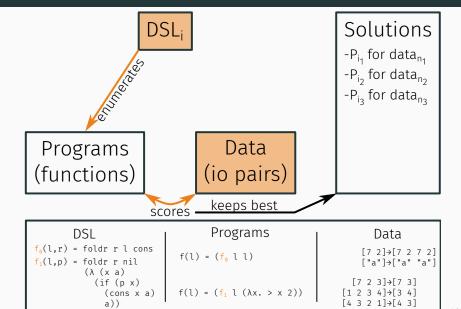


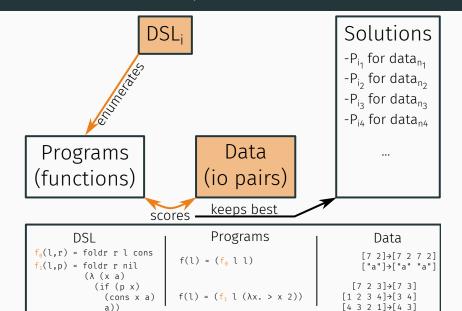
New: amortized inference + better program representation (Lisp) + better DSL inference



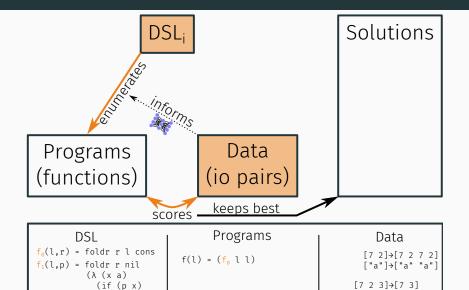








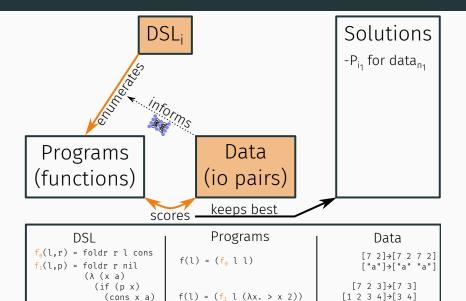
(cons x a) a))



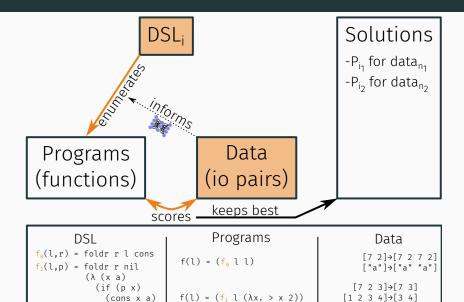
 $f(1) = (f_1 | 1 (\lambda x. > x | 2))$ 

[1 2 3 4] + [3 4]

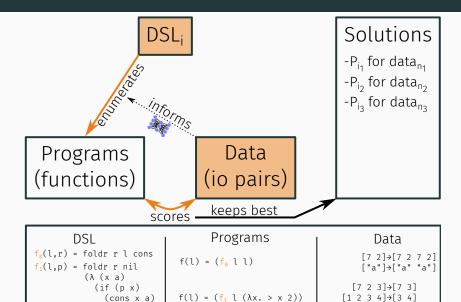
a))



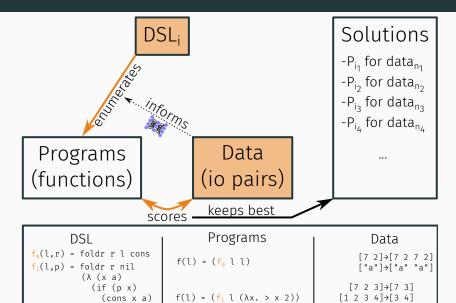
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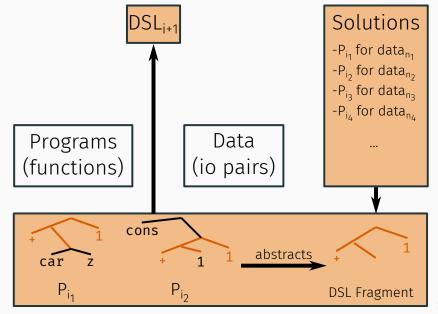
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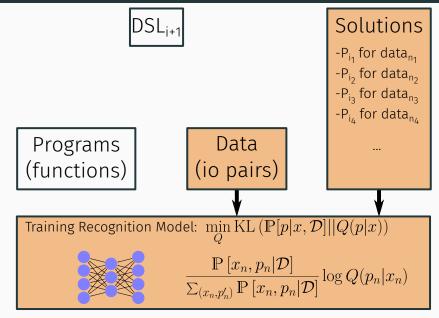
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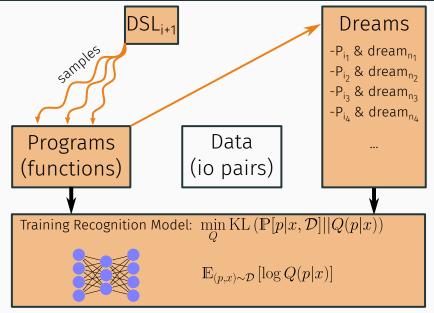
## DreamCoder — Sleep-G



## DreamCoder — Sleep-R (Experience Replay)



## **DreamCoder** — **Sleep-R** (**Dreaming**)

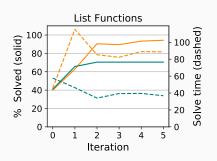


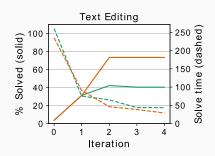
#### List functions — Created & investigated by Lucas Morales

Name	Input	Output
repeat-3	[7 0]	[7 0 7 0 7 0]
drop-3	[0 3 8 6 4]	[6 4]
rotate-2	[8 14 1 9]	[1 9 8 14]
count-head-in-tail	[1 2 1 1 3]	2
keep-div-5	[5 9 14 6 3 0]	[5 0]
product	[7 1 6 2]	84

Discovers 38 concepts, including 'filter'. With suitable curriculum can also learn 'map', 'fold', etc. starting with 1950's Lisp

## List functions & Text editing: Learning curves on hold out tasks





Learning curves for DreamCoder both with (in orange) and without (in teal) the recognition model. Solid lines: % holdout testing tasks solved w/ 10m timeout. Dashed lines: Average solve time, averaged only over tasks that are solved.

**DSL** 

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

**Tasks** 

task: image

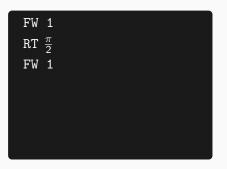


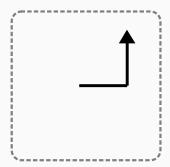
#### **DSL**

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task: image



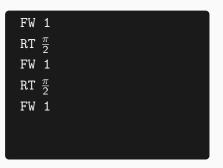


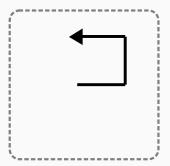
#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image





#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image

```
for i in range(4) > FW 1 > RT \frac{\pi}{2}
```



#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image

for i in range(8)

- > FW 1
- > SET origin
- > RT  $\frac{2\pi}{8}$



#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image

```
for i in range(8)
> PU
> FW ½
> PD
> FW ½
> RT π/2
```



#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image

for i in range( $\infty$ ) > FW  $\varepsilon$ > RT  $\varepsilon$ 



#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

task : image

for i in range( $5 \times \infty$ )
> FW i  $\times \varepsilon$ > RT  $\varepsilon$ 



#### **DSL**

OP ::= FW x | RT x | UP | DOWN | SET state

#### **Tasks**

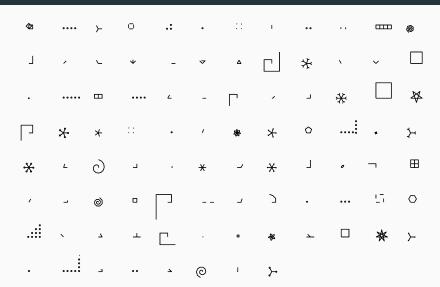
task: image

```
for i in range(5 \times \infty)
> FW i \times \varepsilon
> RT \varepsilon
```

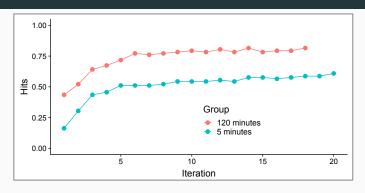


NUM ::= 1 |  $\pi$  |  $\infty$  |  $\varepsilon$  | + | - | \* | /

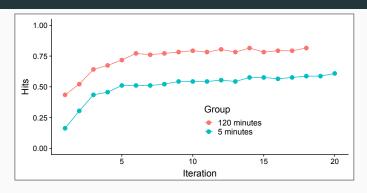
## Turtle graphics — Training tasks



#### **Turtle graphics** — Learning curves



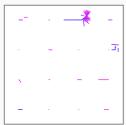
#### **Turtle graphics** — Learning curves

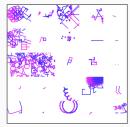


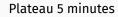
- ullet  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  from  $\pi$ , 2, + and /
- A line of length n followed with a right angle
- Loops of length n that uses the number n inside.
- Unit line then teleport back to origin
- ...

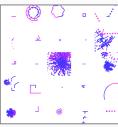
#### **Turtle graphics** — **Dreams**

#### Before training



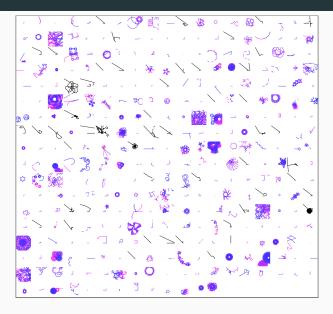




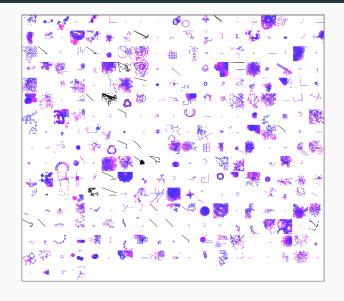


Plateau 2 hours

#### Turtle graphics — More dreams, 5 minutes, 1st iteration



#### Turtle graphics — More dreams, 5 minutes, last iteration













































#### More human-like machine intelligence

- Acquiring a domain-specific language-of-thought (DSL)
- Learning to use the language of thought (recognition model)

DreamCoder: an algorithm for jointly realizing these goals

```
f_2(p,f,n,x) = (if (p x) nil
                                                               Symbolic Regression
                   (cons (f x) (f_2 (n x)))
 (f_2: unfold)
f_3(i,1) = (if (= i 0) (car 1)
                                                             f(x) = (f_1 \mid x)
                   (f_3 (f_1 i) (cdr 1)))
 (f_3: index)
                                                             f(x) = (f_4 x)
f_4(f,1,x) = (if (empty? 1) x
                                                             f_0(x) = (+ x real)
                   (f (car 1) (f_4 (cdr 1))))
                                                             f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (f_0 \ (\star \ \text{real} \ \mathbf{x}))
                                                             f_2(x) = (f_1 (* x (f_0 x)))
 (f_4: fold)
                                                             f_3(x) = (f_0 (* x (f_2 x)))
                                                             f_4(x) = (f_0 (* x (f_3 x)))
f_5(f,1) = (if (empty? 1) nil)
                                                               (f_A: 4th \ order \ polynomial)
                                                             f_5(x) = (/ \text{ real } x)
                 (cons (f (car l)) (f_5 (cdr l)))
                                                              f_6(x) = (f_5 (f_0 x))
 (f_5: map)
                                                               (f6: rational function)
```



#### More human-like machine intelligence

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                   (f_3 (f_1 i) (cdr 1)))
 (f_3: index)
                                                            f(x) = (f_4 x)
f_4(f,1,x) = (if (empty? 1) x
                                                             f_0(x) = (+ x real)
                  (f (car 1) (f_4 (cdr 1)))
                                                             f_1(\mathbf{x}) = (f_0 \ (\star \ \text{real} \ \mathbf{x}))
                                                             f_2(x) = (f_1 (* x (f_0 x)))
 (f_4: fold)
                                                             f_3(x) = (f_0 (* x (f_2 x)))
                                                             f_4(x) = (f_0 (* x (f_3 x)))
f_5(f,1) = (if (empty? 1) nil)
                                                               (f_A: 4th \ order \ polynomial)
                                                             f_5(x) = (/ \text{ real } x)
                 (cons (f (car l)) (f_5 (cdr l)))
                                                              f_6(x) = (f_5 (f_0 x))
 (f_5: map)
                                                               (f6: rational function)
```



