

Figure 2: (a) Space folding of 2-D Euclidean space along the two axes. (b) An illustration of how the top-level partitioning (on the right) is replicated to the original input space (left). (c) Identification of regions across the layers of a deep model.

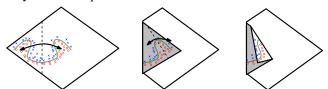


Figure 3: Space folding of 2-D space in a non-trivial way. Note how the folding can potentially identify symmetries in the boundary that it needs to learn.