Al For Math

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大綱

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社群活動簡介

113 年學年度第二學期 AI for Math 系列演講

日期	講者	講題
114/02/27	潘老師	感知機(The Perceptron)
114/03/06	潘老師	淺談 Adaptive Linear Neuron 和 Widrow-
		Hoff Learning
114/03/20	潘老師	The Basics of Multilayer Perceptron and
		Backpropagation
114/03/27	俞讚城教授	Introduction to Shannon Entropy and Cross
		Entropy
114/04/17	俞讚城教授	Introduction to Universal Approximation
		Theorems and Application in Al
114/05/08	嚴健彰教授	KAN: Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks

社群活動簡介

活動剪影



論文簡介

● 標題: KAN: Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks

● 作者: Ziming Liu 等人

主要特點:整合領域先驗知識與深度神經網路

應用領域:數學建模與科學計算 https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.19756

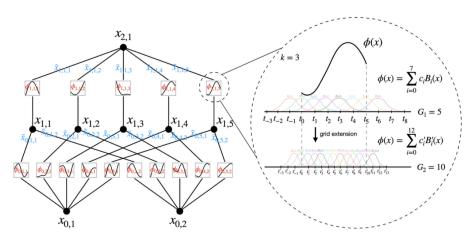
MLP vs. KAN

Model	Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)	Kolmogorov-Arnold Network (KAN)
Theorem	Universal Approximation Theorem	Kolmogorov-Arnold Representation Theorem
Formula (Shallow)	$f(\mathbf{x}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N(e)} a_i \sigma(\mathbf{w}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} + b_i)$	$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{q=1}^{2n+1} \Phi_q \left(\sum_{p=1}^n \phi_{q,p}(x_p) \right)$
Model (Shallow)	(a) fixed activation functions on nodes on nodes learnable weights on edges	(b) learnable activation functions on edges sum operation on nodes
Formula (Deep)	$MLP(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{W}_3 \circ \sigma_2 \circ \mathbf{W}_2 \circ \sigma_1 \circ \mathbf{W}_1)(\mathbf{x})$	$KAN(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{\Phi}_3 \circ \mathbf{\Phi}_2 \circ \mathbf{\Phi}_1)(\mathbf{x})$
Model (Deep)	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{(c)} & \textbf{MLP(x)} \\ & \textbf{W}_3 \\ & \sigma_2 \\ & \textbf{W}_2 \\ & \sigma_1 \\ & \textbf{W}_1 \\ & \textbf{V}_1 \\ & \textbf{V}_1 \\ & \textbf{V}_2 \\ & \textbf{V}_2 \\ & \textbf{V}_2 \\ & \textbf{V}_3 \\ & \textbf{Ilinear, inear, inear, inear, inexp} \\ & \textbf{V}_1 \\ & \textbf{V}_2 \\ & \textbf{V}_3 \\ & \textbf{V}_4 \\ & \textbf{V}_4 \\ & \textbf{V}_5 \\ & \textbf{V}_6 \\ & \textbf{V}_7 \\ & \textbf{V}_8 \\ & \textbf{V}_9 \\ & \textbf{V}_{10} $	(d) Φ_3 KAN(x) Φ_2 Ronlinear, learnable Φ_1 x

Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks 架構與特點

- Kolmogorov-Arnold Network(KAN) 受 Kolmogorov-Arnold Representation theorem(KAT) 啟發
- 創新架構:
 - 可學習的一維激活函數位於邊上,取代傳統線性權重
 - 使用樣條函數(spline)參數化
 - 每個節點僅執行線性加總,不附加任何非線性激活函數

Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks 架構圖



4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ >

定理 (Hilbert's 13th problem)

Can the roots of the equation

$$x^7 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 1 = 0$$

be represented as superpositions of continuous functions of two variables?

定理 (Kolmogorov 1956)

Any continuous function f of $n \in \mathbb{N}$ variables can be represented as a finite number of superpositions of functions of 3 variables. For instance, for n=4 one has

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \sum_{i=1}^4 g^i(u(x_1, x_2, x_3), v(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4),$$

for some continuous functions g^i , u, $v: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$.

定理 (Kolmogorov-Arnold Representation Theorem)

For any continuous function $f(x_1, ..., x_n)$ defined on the $[0, 1]^n$,

$$f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) = \sum_{q=1}^{2n+1} \Phi_q\left(\sum_{p=1}^n \varphi_{q,p}(x_p)\right)$$

where $\varphi_{q,p}: [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ are univariate continuous functions acting on each variable x_p and $\Phi_q: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ are univariate continuous functions acting on the sum of all $\varphi_{q,p}(x_p)$.

Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks 優勢

- 效能優勢:
 - 小規模 AI 任務中,參數量更少
 - 比 MLP 擁有更高精度
 - 更快的泛化縮放律
- 可解釋性:
 - 激活函數可視化
 - 可逐層稀疏修剪
 - 適用於(準)符號回歸與科學發現
- 應用優勢:
 - 可用於 PDE 求解(PINN 框架)
 - 連續學習中能有效避免遺忘現象
 - 結合樣條高精度與 MLP 組合結構

```
[2,1,1] Test RMSE: 1.265029

=== [2,1,1] 測試點比較 ===

x=0.10, y=0.10 真實: 1.375775 預測: 3.680561 誤差: 2.304786
x=0.50, y=0.50 真實: 3.490343 預測: 2.694129 誤差: 0.796214
x=0.75, y=0.25 真實: 2.158917 預測: 2.694129 誤差: 0.535212
```

▲ [2,1,1] 測試點比較

```
=== [2,5,1] 測試點比較 === x=0.10, y=0.10 真實: 1.375775 預測: 2.344764 誤差: 0.968989 x=0.50, y=0.50 真實: 3.490343 預測: 3.075765 誤差: 0.414578 x=0.75, y=0.25 真實: 2.158917 預測: 2.608403 誤差: 0.449486
```

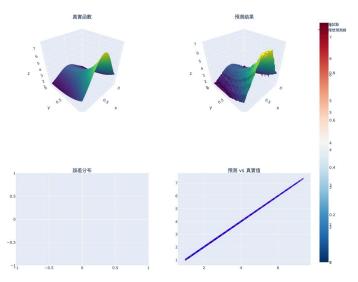
▲ [2,5,1] 測試點比較

[2.5.1] Test RMSE: 1.445008

```
[2,1,1] Test RMSE: 0.002997

=== [2,1,1] 測試點比較 ===
x=0.10, y=0.10 真實: 1.375775 預測: 1.376149 誤差: 0.000375
x=0.50, y=0.50 真實: 3.490343 預測: 3.486988 誤差: 0.003355
x=0.75, y=0.25 真實: 2.158917 預測: 2.158463 誤差: 0.000454
```

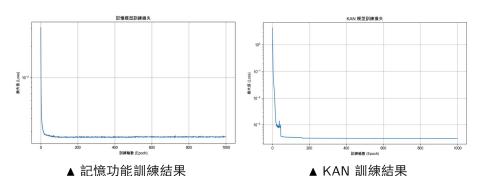
▲ [2,1,1] 測試點比較 2



▲ [2,1,1] 測試點比較 2-視覺化

```
[2,1,1] Test RMSE: 0.003584
=== [2,1,1] 測試點比較 ===
x=0.10, y=0.10 真實:1.375775 預測:1.376706 誤差:0.000932
x=0.50, y=0.50 真實: 3.490343 預測: 3.489892 誤差: 0.000452
x=0.75, y=0.25 真實: 2.158917 預測: 2.158352 誤差: 0.000565
[2,1,1] Test RMSE: 1.112584
=== [2,1,1] 測試點比較 ===
x=0.10, y=0.10 真實: 1.375775 預測: 2.449288 誤差: 1.073513
x=0.50, y=0.50 真實: 3.490343 預測: 2.449288 誤差: 1.041055
x=0.75, y=0.25 真實: 2.158917
                           預測: 2.449288
                                         誤差: 0.290371
[2,1,1] Test RMSE: 0.002997
=== [2,1,1] 測試點比較 ===
x=0.10, y=0.10 真實:1.375775 預測:1.376149 誤差:0.000375
x=0.50, y=0.50 真實:3.490343
                            預測: 3.486988
                                         誤差:0.003355
x=0.75, y=0.25 真實:2.158917
                            預測: 2.158463
                                          誤差: 0.000454
```

記憶模型是否能降低 KAN 的誤差



記憶模型能不能降低 KAN 的誤差

```
測試結果:
輸入: x = 0.5, y = 0.5
預測值: 3.489805
真實值: 3.490343
相對誤差: 0.02%
```

▲ 增加記憶功能後的結果數據

謝謝聆聽