

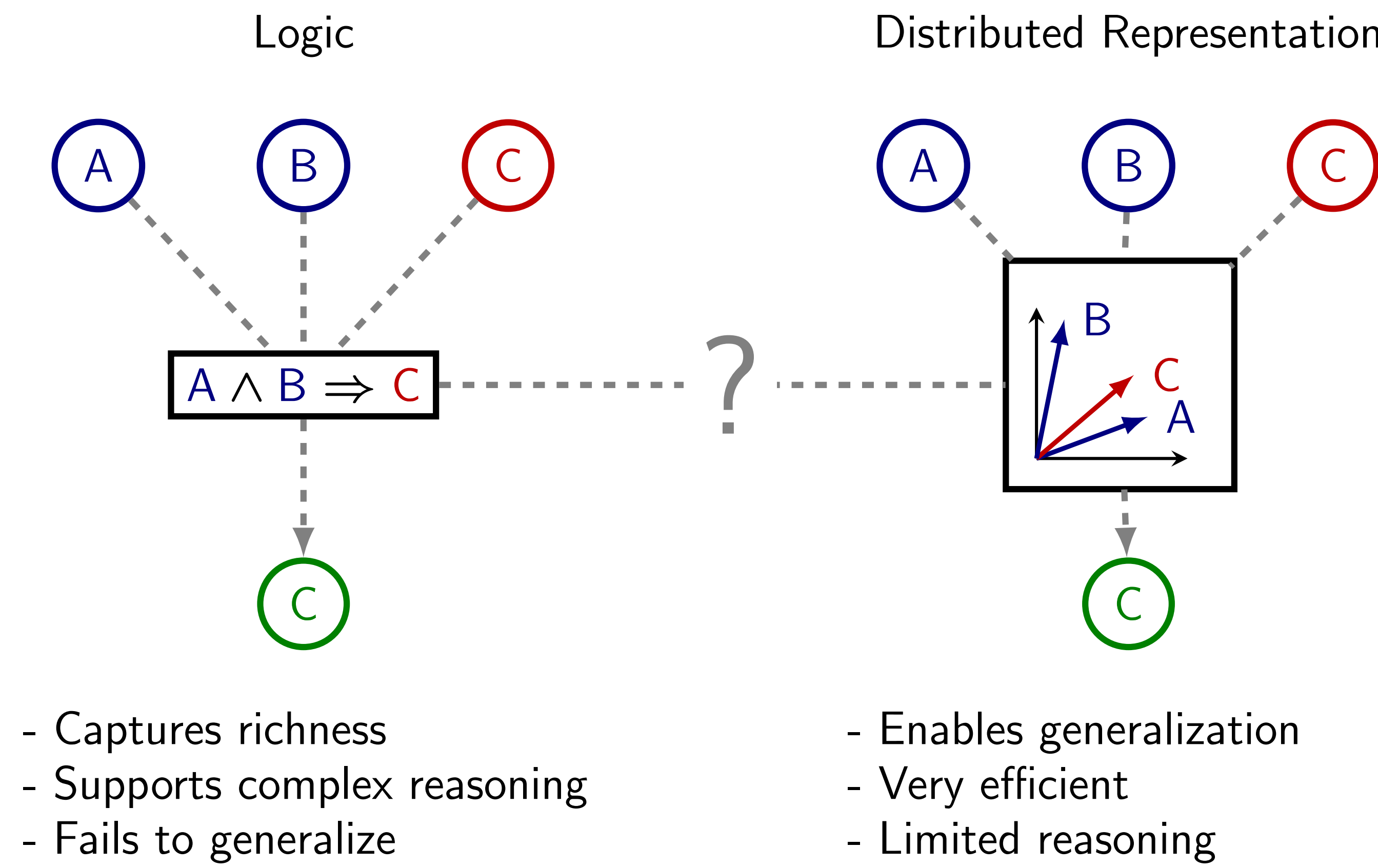
Low-dimensional Embeddings of Logic

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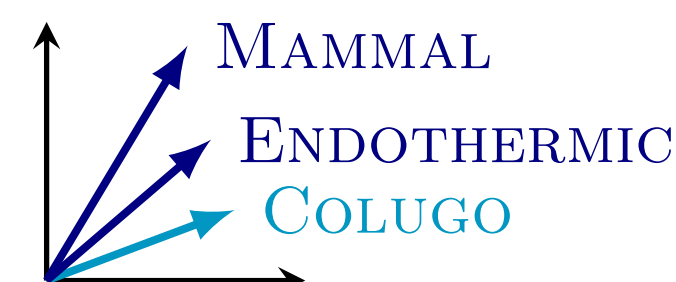
Motivation



Generalized Reasoning

- "Colugos are arboreal gliding mammals that are found in Southeast Asia."
- MAMMAL(COLUGO)
- "All mammals are endothermic."
- $\forall x : \text{MAMMAL}(x) \Rightarrow \text{ENDOTHERMIC}(x)$
- Reasoning...
- ENDOTHERMIC(COLUGO)

I wish I had a distributed model...



Debugging Distributed Representations



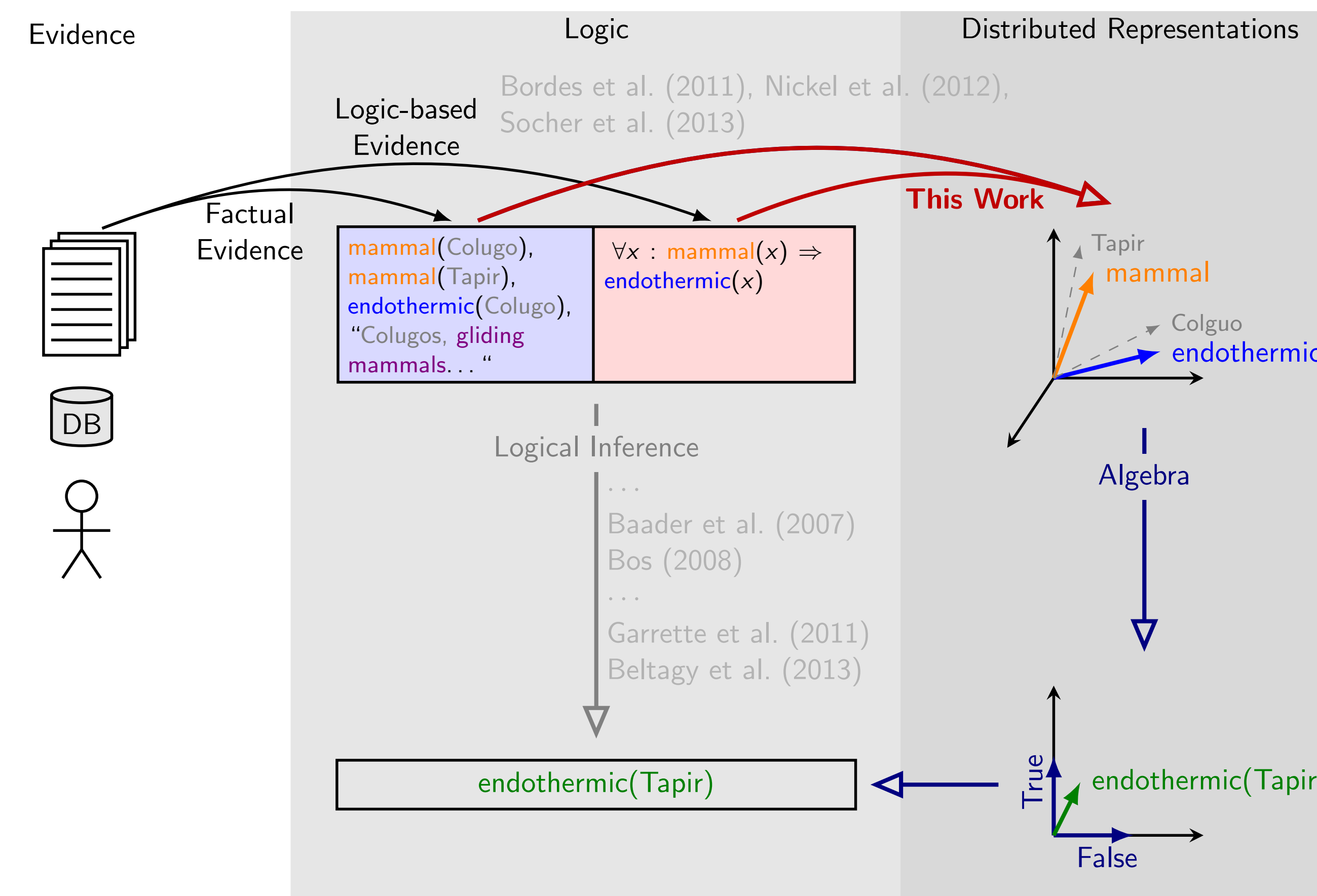
- Wrong Predictions

MAMMAL(KAGU)
ECTOTHERMIC(COLUGO)

I wish I could fix this with...

$\forall x : \text{HASFEATHERS}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \text{MAMMAL}(x)$
 $\forall x : \text{ANIMAL}(x) \Rightarrow \text{ENDOTHERMIC}(x) \oplus \text{ECTOTHERMIC}(x)$

Overview



Propositional Logic

Logic	Logical Tensor Calculus (Grefenstette, 2013)	Example
[true]; [false]	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
\neg ; \wedge ; \Rightarrow	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$(\Rightarrow) \times_1 [\text{true}] \times_2 [\text{false}] =$
$\neg A$	$\neg[A]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$
$A \wedge B$	$[A] \times_1 [A] \times_2 [B]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = [\text{false}]$
$A \Rightarrow B$	$(\Rightarrow) \times_1 [A] \times_2 [B]$	
$A \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow \neg C$	$(\Rightarrow) \times_1 ([A] \times_1 [A] \times_2 \neg[B]) \times_2 \neg[C]$	

Constants, Predicates, Quantifiers

	One-Hot Representation (Grefenstette, 2013)	Distributed Representation
[COLUGO]	$[0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0]^T$	$[? \ ? \ ?]^T$
[MAMMAL]	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$
[MAMMAL(COLUGO)]	[MAMMAL][COLUGO]	[MAMMAL][COLUGO]
$\forall x \in X : F(x)$	$\begin{cases} [\text{true}] & \text{if } X = \{x \mid F(x) = [\text{true}]\} \\ [\text{false}] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{ X } \sum_x [F(x)]$
$\exists x \in X : F(x)$	$\begin{cases} [\text{true}] & \text{if } \{x \mid F(x) = [\text{true}]\} > 0 \\ [\text{false}] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\neg \forall x \in X : \neg F(x)$

Objective

- \mathcal{E} : Set of entity (or entity-pair) vectors
- \mathcal{R} : Set of relation matrices
- \mathcal{R} : Set of logical formulae Q with training signal $\gamma \in \{\text{[true]}, \text{[false]}\}$
 - In previous work this only contained factual statements
 - In addition our objective includes first-order logic formulae!
- \mathcal{L} : Loss function, e.g., $\| [Q] - \gamma \|_2$

$$\min_{[e] \in \mathcal{E}, [r] \in \mathcal{R}} \sum_{(Q, \gamma) \in \mathcal{R}} \mathcal{L}([Q], \gamma)$$

Toy Example

	Before training		
	MAMMAL	ENDOTHERMIC	VERTERBRATE
CHIMPANZEE	1.0	1.0	1.0
KOALA	1.0	1.0	1.0
COLUGO	1.0	?	?
KAGU	?	1.0	?
DODO	?	1.0	?

	After training		
	MAMMAL	ENDOTHERMIC	VERTERBRATE
CHIMPANZEE	1.0	1.0	1.0
KOALA	1.0	1.0	1.0
COLUGO	1.0	0.1	0.5
KAGU	0.1	0.9	0.3
DODO	0.1	1.0	0.3

	After training with formulae		
	MAMMAL	ENDOTHERMIC	VERTERBRATE
CHIMPANZEE	1.0	0.9	1.0
KOALA	1.0	0.9	1.0
COLUGO	0.9	(0.1) 0.6	(0.5) 0.8
KAGU	0.1	1.0	0.2
DODO	0.0	1.0	0.1

Future Work

- ? What are the theoretical limits of embedding logical formulae in vector spaces?
- ? What are efficient ways of injecting quantified formulae without iterating over all elements of a domain?
- ? Can we provide provenance of proofs of answers?

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