

# The Logic of Hebbian Learning

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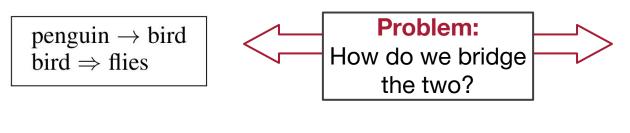
### **The Neuro-Symbolic Problem**

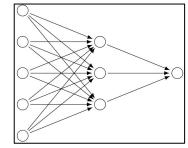
#### Symbolic Systems

- Sophisticated rich reasoning
- Explainable decisions
- X Notoriously rigid and static
- X Manual knowledge-engineering

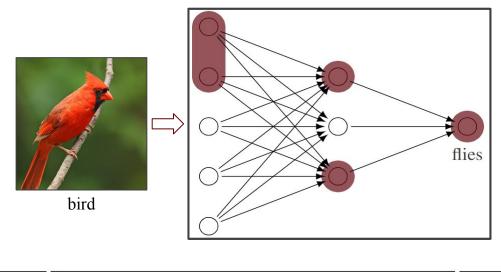
#### **Neural Networks**

- X Can't readily learn rich inference
  - "Black Box" decisions
  - Learns from experience
  - / Uses unstructured data





### **Forward Propagation & Conditionals**

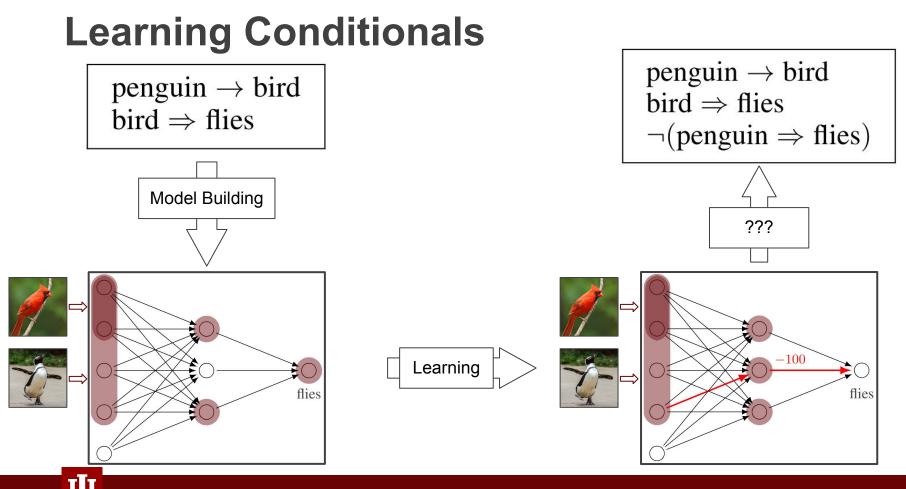


bird 
$$\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$$
 iff  $\operatorname{Prop}(\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket) \supseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket$  ies



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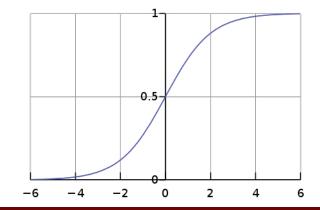
Leitgeb, Hannes. **"Nonmonotonic reasoning by inhibition nets."** *Artificial Intelligence*, 2001.



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# **Simplifying Assumptions**

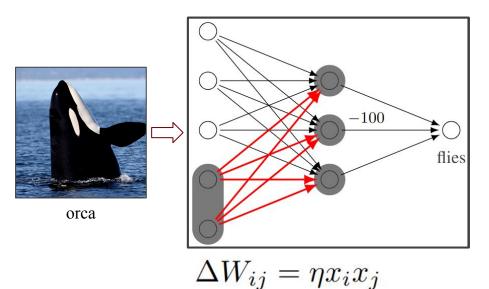
- $\mathcal{N} = \langle N, E, W, A, O, \eta \rangle$
- 1. Net is **Feedforward**
- 2. Activations are monotonically increasing
- 3. Neuron outputs are binary





### **Hebbian Learning**

#### Neurons that fire together wire together



## **Prop and Inc**

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Prop}: \mathsf{Set} \to \mathsf{Set} \\ \mathsf{Prop}(S) \text{ means } \textit{forward-propagate } S \text{ in the net.} \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Inc}: \mathsf{Net} \times \mathsf{Set} \to \mathsf{Net} \\ \mathsf{Inc}(\mathcal{N},S) \text{ means increase the weights of edges within} \\ \mathsf{Prop}(S) \text{ by } \Delta W_{ij} = \eta x_i x_j \end{array}$ 

### **The Logic**

#### $p \mid \top \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \to \varphi \mid \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \mid \mathbf{T}\varphi \mid [\varphi^+]\varphi$

#### $\llbracket \mathbf{T} \varphi \rrbracket = \mathsf{Prop}(\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket)$

#### $\llbracket [\varphi^+] \psi \rrbracket = \llbracket \psi \rrbracket \operatorname{Inc}(\mathcal{N}, \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket)$



### **Some Axioms & Rules**

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	<b>Basic Axioms</b>
(PC)	All proposotional tautologies
(DUAL)	$\langle \mathbf{T}  angle arphi \leftrightarrow \neg \mathbf{T} \neg arphi$
(N)	$\mathbf{T}^{ op}$
(T)	$\mathbf{T}arphi  ightarrow arphi$
(4)	$\mathbf{T} arphi  ightarrow \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} arphi$
	Inference Rules
(MP)	$\frac{\varphi  \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi}$
(TYP)	$\frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \psi}{\mathbf{T} \varphi \rightarrow \psi}  \frac{\mathbf{T} \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\varphi \Rightarrow \psi}$
$(C_{\Rightarrow})$	$\varphi \rightarrow \psi  \psi \Rightarrow \varphi$
$(LOOP_{\Rightarrow})$	$\frac{\varphi_0 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_{k-1} \Rightarrow \varphi_k  \varphi_k \Rightarrow \varphi_0}{\varphi_0 \Rightarrow \varphi_k}$

$(NEC_+)$	$\frac{\psi}{[\varphi^+]\psi}$
$(C_+)$	$\frac{\psi \to \rho  [\varphi^+] \rho \to \psi}{[\varphi^+] \psi \leftrightarrow [\varphi^+] \rho}$
$(LOOP_+)$	$\frac{[\varphi^+]\psi_0 \to \psi_1 \cdots [\varphi^+]\psi_{k-1} \to \psi_k  [\varphi^+]\psi_k \to \psi_0}{[\varphi^+]\psi_0 \to \psi_k}$
<b>Reduction</b> Axioms	
$(\mathbf{R}_p)$	$[\varphi^+]p \leftrightarrow p$
$(R_{\neg})$	$[\varphi^+]\neg\psi\leftrightarrow\neg[\varphi^+]\psi$
$(\mathbf{R}_{\wedge})$	$[\varphi^+](\psi \land \rho) \leftrightarrow ([\varphi^+]\psi \land [\varphi^+]\rho)$
$(NEST_T)$	$[\mathbf{T}\varphi^+]\psi \leftrightarrow [\varphi^+]\psi$
	Key Axioms
(NS)	$[\varphi^+]\mathbf{T}\psi  o \mathbf{T}[\varphi^+]\psi$
(TP)	$\mathbf{T}[\varphi^+]\psi\wedge\mathbf{T}arphi ightarrow [arphi^+]\mathbf{T}\psi$

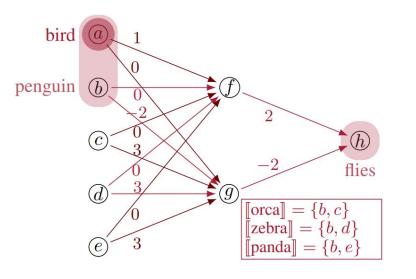
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### **The Key Axioms**

(No Surprises)  $[\varphi^+]\mathbf{T}\psi \to \mathbf{T}[\varphi^+]\psi$  (Typicality Preservation)  $\mathbf{T}[\varphi^+]\psi \wedge \mathbf{T}\varphi \rightarrow [\varphi^+]\mathbf{T}\psi$ 



# Working Code!

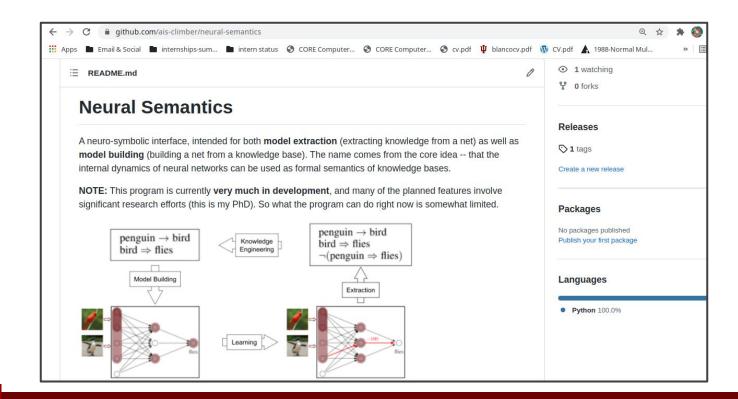


 $\mathcal{N} \models \mathbf{T}(\text{penguin}) \rightarrow \text{flies, yet}$  $\mathcal{N} \not\models [\text{orca}^+][\text{zebra}^+][\text{panda}^+](\mathbf{T}(\text{penguin}) \rightarrow \text{flies})$ 

print(model.is\_model("(typ penguin) implies flies"))
True

False

#### github.com/ais-climber/neural-semantics

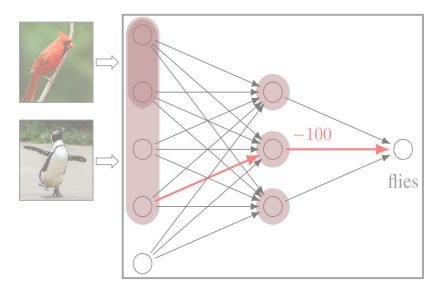


## **Future Work: The Dream**

- 1. Model Building (i.e. Completeness)
- 2. First-order logic
- 3. Nonbinary (fuzzy-valued) output
- 4. More varied activation functions (e.g. ReLU)
- 5. Learning via backpropagation



## **Questions?**



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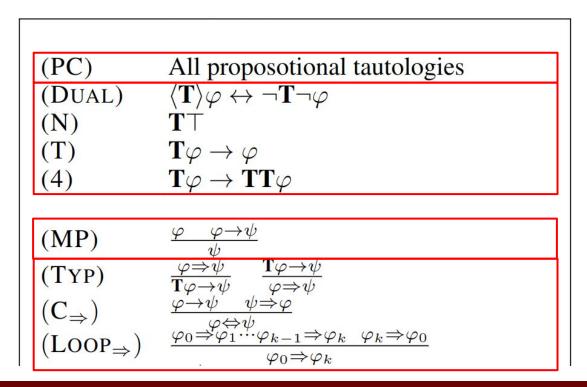
Cardinal, penguin, and orca images belong to:

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### **Appendix / Helper Slides**



#### **The Logic: Rules of Inference**



#### The Logic: Rules of Inference

