



# Label invariant neural networks for formula embeddings

Miroslav Olšák

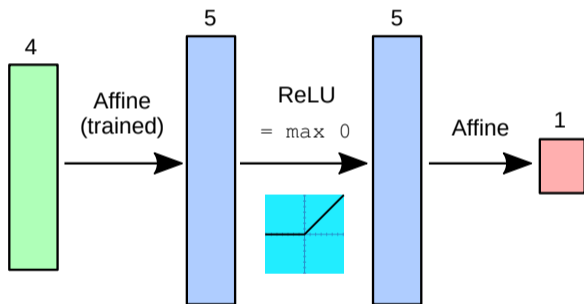
# Overview

## Content:

- ① Graph Convolution NN
- ② Formula Encoding
- ③ Experiments

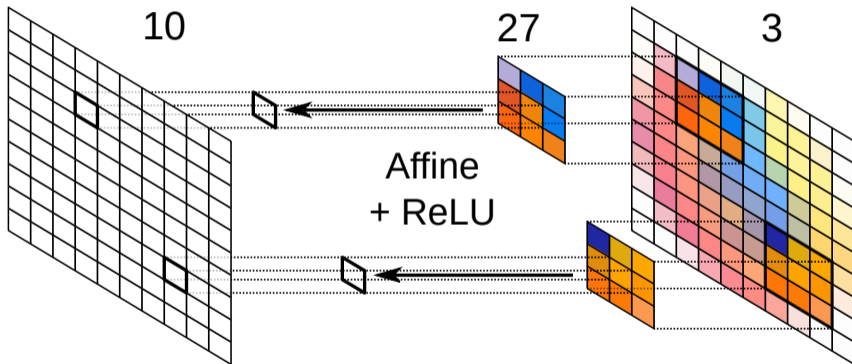
# Neural networks

**Basic unit flowing in a neural net is a real vector**



# Convolution

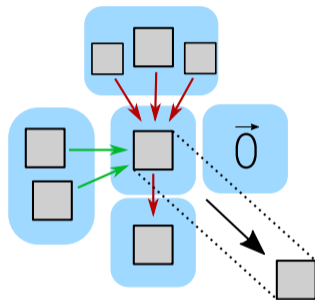
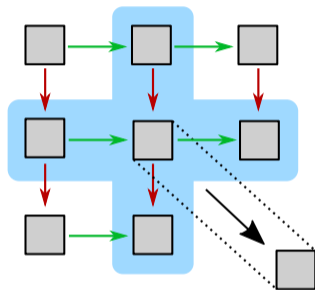
**Basic layer for image processing: Picture  $\rightarrow$  Picture**



Applying the same basic layer locally around every pixel.

# Convolution on a graph

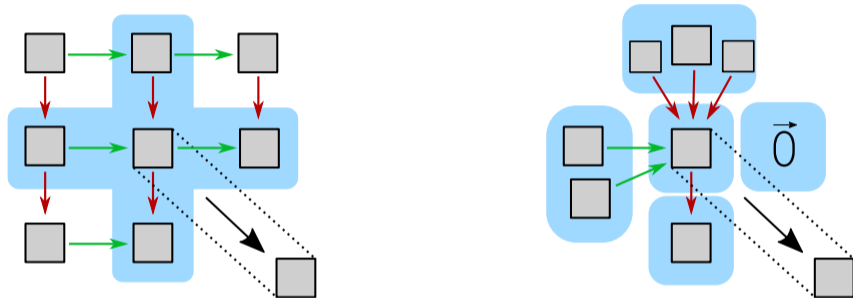
Graph is a natural generalization of an image.



Evaluation of vertices by vectors  $\rightarrow$  evaluation of the same vertices by vectors.

# Convolution on a graph

Graph is a natural generalization of an image.



Evaluation of vertices by vectors  $\rightarrow$  evaluation of the same vertices by vectors.

Multiple incoming edges of the same type are reduced via sum, maximum, mean, or their combination.

# Mathematical formula

## Formula structure

```
term = Variable of var_label  
      | Application of func_label * term list;;  
literal = PosTerm of term  
         | NegTerm of term;;  
cnf_input = literal list list;;
```

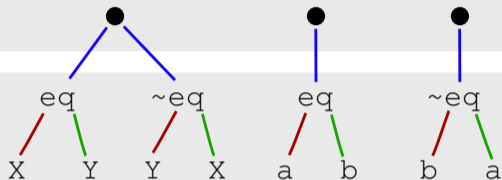
## Example

$(\text{eq}(X,Y) \mid \sim\text{eq}(Y,X)) \ \& \ \text{eq}(a,b) \ \& \ \sim\text{eq}(b,a)$

## Goal: Interpret as a graph

# Mathematical formula

## Tree



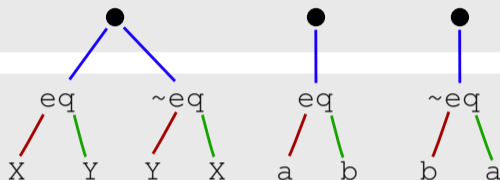
Clauses

Terms



# Mathematical formula

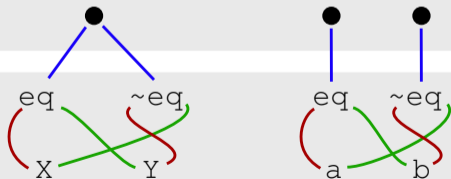
## Tree



Clauses

Terms

## FormulaNet



Clauses

Terms

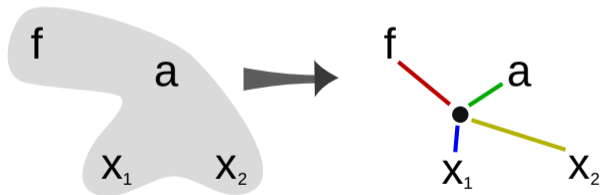
# Labels and arity

- Every label is represented by a node.
- Application  $a = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  is represented by a set of 4-ary hyperedges  $(f, a, x_1, x_2), (f, a, x_2, x_3), \dots, (f, a, x_{n-1}, x_n)$ .

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## Hyperedges



# Negation

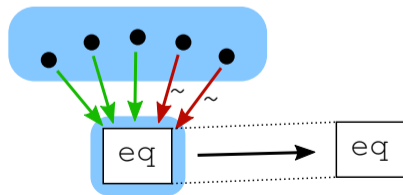
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- Boolean negation is represented by real negation (multiplication by  $-1$ )
- We apply this negation to outgoing edges, if required.
- How to keep incoming edges invariant under negation?
  - Reduction invariant under negation: average of min and max instead of max.
  - No biases. (Linear transformation, not affine one)
  - Odd activation function (tanh, not ReLU)
  - Labels initialized to zero.



# Initialization

- Clauses:
  - three types in LeanCop (current goal, remaining goals, axioms),
  - two types in premise selection (conjecture, premises)
- Terms: constant embeddings for variables, literals, applications
- Label: Zero for relations, constant for functions

# Head for MCTS

- Value:
  - Reduction of all clauses
  - Hidden layer (128)
  - Single output (sigmoid activation)
- Actions:
  - Current goal (literal) + clause + literal in clause
  - Hidden layer (128)
  - Single output for each action (softmax activation)



# Network summary

- Three types of nodes: Clauses (dim 32), terms (dim 32), labels (dim 64).
- Initialization by a few learned vectors
- 5 layers of graph convolution
- Head corresponding to the task

# Experiments

- ① MCTS guidance for connection prover.
- ② Premise selection with negative data.
- ③ Label guessing (same dataset as premise selection).

# Monte Carlo Tree Search on LeanCop

## Original experiment

- First iteration trained on 7,348 solved problems
- 1,000 new tree expansions for every bigstep
- First iteration solved 13,679 out of 31,250 problems, second 15,268.
- Last iteration solved 16,108 problems (best)

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## Our experiment

- First iteration trained on 4,595 solved problems
- Bigstep whenever root has been expanded 200-times.
- First iteration 0 solved 13,300 problems, second cca 14,000.
- Other iterations not done yet.

# Premise selection

## Dataset

- 32,524 queries extracted from Mizar
- Every query has balanced number of positive (useful) and negative results.
- Negative samples generated as the best scoring unuseful lemmas in  $k$ -nearest neighbors.

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## Results (on testing data)

	token sets	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{lin}}$	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{tree}}$	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{nn}}$	label-inv
Acc	75.75%	71.41%	77.98%	79.44%	80.36%
TPR	?	80.54%	83.35%	82.00%	84.46%
TNR	?	62.28%	72.60%	76.88%	76.25%

# Label guessing

## Data

- 1,517,692 occurrences of 13,339 symbols

21.5% def

17.3% skolem

2.0% =

1.7% m1\_subset\_1

1.2% k1\_zfmisc\_1

1.2% r2\_hidden

1.0% u1\_struct\_0

0.9% v1\_func\_1

0.9% v1\_xboole\_0

0.8% v2\_struct\_0

...

# Label guessing

## Results

	Labels	Premise selection
Individual networks	78.40% (270)	80.36%
Combined network	74.93% (174)	80.10%
excluded “skolem” and “def”	65.49% (285)	





Thank you for your attention!

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