

Using Automated Reasoning for Problems in Machine Learning

...or rather how to get rid of ML!

Arved Friedemann

Supervision: Prof. Monika Seisenberger,
Prof. Oliver Kullmann



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

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There are two types of people...

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...those who can interpolate from incomplete data

Recognize this one?

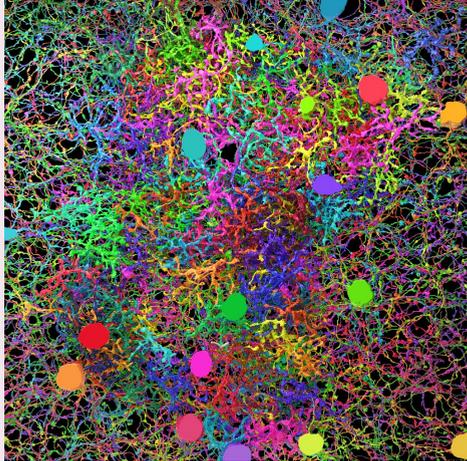
Given a relation R describing a partial function:

$$\exists f \forall (a, b) \in R. (f a) = b$$

A Safe Alternative to Machine Learning

(joint work with Jay Morgan)

Traditional Method:



The new Method:

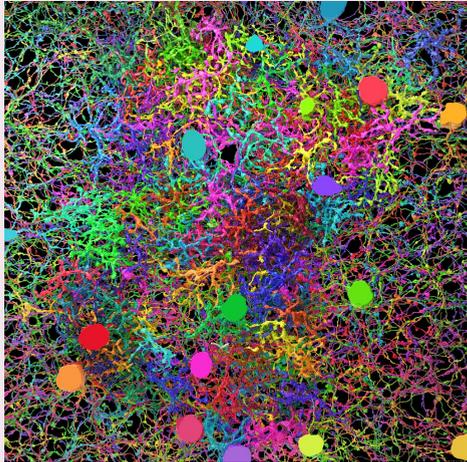
```
let func = new()  
for (a,b) in observ  
  if (func(a) != b)  
    adjust(func, a, b)  
forall b. func(a)=b  
  if !(b.unique)  
    adjust(func, b)
```

| depth | examples | time | hits on ex. | hits total | safety | optimum |
|-------|----------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|------------|
| 1 | 100 | 41s | 100% | 87.86% | YES | YES |
| 1 | 200 | 49m28s | 98.5% | 91.67% | YES | NO |
| 3 | 100 | 2h41m | 98% | 87.8% | YES | YES |
| 3 | 200 | 9h3m | 91% | 88.5% | YES | NO |

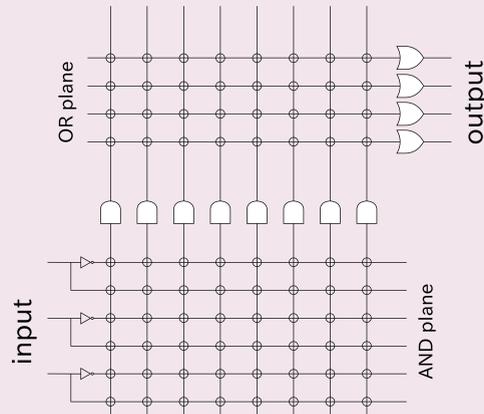
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What do we want?



Proper Proof Search!



When do we want it?



C-c C-a



Richer Logical Frameworks

```
term(var(V)).  
term(lam(X,E)) :- var(X), term(E).  
term(appl(A,B)) :- term(A), term(B).  
...  
learn(F, R) :- term(F),  
    forall(member((A,B), R), eval(appl(F, A), B)).
```

Problem: PROLOG approach: F doesn't work?
Let's try F+1!

- learn(lam(X,X), R) ? fail.
- learn(lam(Y,lam(X,X)), R) ? fail.
- learn(lam(Z,lam(Y,lam(X,X))), R) ? fail. ...

Clause learning (example):

$$X \ a \ b = \lambda x.x$$

$$(\lambda y.\lambda z.\lambda x.x \ x) \ a \ b = \lambda x.x$$

$$(\lambda x.x \ x) = \lambda x.x$$

not the entire formula is wrong!

Track which choice was the wrong one.

$$(\lambda y.\lambda z.\lambda x.x) \ a \ b = \lambda x.x$$

$$(\lambda x.x) = \lambda x.x$$

Other techniques:

- Breadth-first search (esp. conj. statements)
- Meta branch reduction
- (SAT)-Heuristics
- Concurrency
- ...

There are two types of people...

...those who can interpolate from incomplete data,
...and intuitionists complaining they can't.