# Discrete neural nets and polymorphic learning

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### Introduction

- I have been an instructor/organizer of an annual data science and machine learning REU at the University of Rochester for several years now.
- In the the 2021 iteration of this program, I ran a project which led to the preprint I'm discussing today.
- This year, I began work on a sequel with a new group of students.

### Introduction

- You can find the preprint "Discrete neural nets and polymorphic learning" at https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.00677.
- Relevant code appears at https://github.com/caten2/Tripods2021UA.

# Talk outline

- Universal algebra and universal approximation
- Discrete neural nets
- Polymorphisms
- Example: binary images

#### Universal algebra and universal approximation

- Some time during the 2020-2021 academic year, I noticed that some early results in universal approximation for neural nets (name Cybenko's from the 1980s) were extremely similar to the some results on primality of random finite algebras in universal algebra (namely Murskii's from the 1970s).
- You can find the original video pitch where I propose exploiting this similarity at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nr0KbcloYW4.

## Universal algebra and universal approximation

- The idea was to use operations on a finite set instead of continuous activation functions.
- What my students and I quickly realized, however, is that this unrestricted hypothesis class led to overfitting much faster than in the continuous case.
- We found that we could do a lot better by only using activation functions which were polymorphisms of a relevant relational structure.

#### Discrete neural nets

#### Definition (Neural net)

A neural net  $(V_1, \ldots, V_r, E, \Phi)$  with r layers consists of

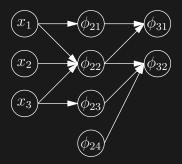
a finite digraph (V, E) (the architecture of the neural net) and
 for each v ∈ V \ V<sub>1</sub> a function Φ(v): ℝ<sup>ρ(v)</sup> → ℝ (the activation function of v)

where

- $V := \bigcup_{i=1}^r V_i,$
- 2 the only edges in *E* are from vertices in  $V_i$  to vertices in  $V_{i+1}$  for i < r,
- $\beta \rho(v)$  is the indegree of v in (V, E), and
- 4 if  $i \neq r$  then every vertex  $v \in V_i$  has nonzero outdegree.

#### Discrete neural nets

A typical neural net. A node  $v_{ij} \in V_i$  is called a *neuron* in layer *i*. We will denote  $\Phi(v_{ij})$  by  $\phi_{ij}$ .



We think of the labels x<sub>i</sub> as variables.

#### Discrete neural nets

#### Definition (Neural net)

A discrete neural net  $(V_1, \ldots, V_r, E, \Phi)$  with r layers on a finite set A consists of

- **I** a finite digraph (V, E) (the *architecture* of the neural net) and
- 2 for each  $v \in V \setminus V_1$  a function  $\Phi(v): A^{\rho(v)} \to A$  (the activation function of v)

where

$$V := \bigcup_{i=1}^r V_i,$$

- the only edges in E are from vertices in V<sub>i</sub> to vertices in V<sub>i+1</sub> for i < r,</p>
- $\square$   $\rho(v)$  is the indegree of v in (V, E), and
- 4 if  $i \neq r$  then every vertex  $v \in V_i$  has nonzero outdegree.

## Polymorphisms

#### Definition (Structure, universe, basic operations/relations)

A structure  $\mathbf{A} := (A, F, \Theta)$  consists of a set A (the universe or underlying set of the structure) as well as indexed collections  $F := \{f_i\}_{i \in I}$  and  $\Theta := \{\theta_j\}_{j \in J}$  of operations on A (the basic operations of  $\mathbf{A}$ ) and of relations on A (the basic relations of  $\mathbf{A}$ ). We require that the index sets I and J be disjoint.

## Polymorphisms

#### Definition (Homomorphism (of structures))

Given structures  $\mathbf{A} := (A, F, \Theta)$  and  $\mathbf{B} := (B, G, \Psi)$  where  $F := \{f_i\}_{i \in I}, G := \{g_i\}_{i \in I}, \Theta := \{\theta_j\}_{j \in J}, \text{ and } \Psi := \{\psi_j\}_{j \in J}, \text{ both of}$ the same signature  $\rho: I \cup J \to \mathbb{N}$ , we say that a function  $h: A \to B$ is a homomorphism from  $\mathbf{A}$  to  $\mathbf{B}$  when  $h: (A, F) \to (B, G)$  is a homomorphism of algebras and for each  $j \in J$  we have for all  $a_1, \ldots, a_{\rho(j)} \in A$  that if

$$(a_1,\ldots,a_{\rho(j)})\in heta_j$$

then

$$(h(a_1),\ldots,h(a_{\rho(j)})) \in \psi_j.$$

# Polymorphisms

#### Definition (Polymorphism)

Given a structure **A** we say that a homomorphism  $f: \mathbf{A}^n \to \mathbf{A}$  is a *polymorphism* of **A**.

■ For example, a group homomorphism f: Z<sup>n</sup> → Z is a polymorphism of the group Z.

#### Definition (Hamming graph)

Given  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we define the *n*-Hamming graph to be

$$\operatorname{Ham}_n \coloneqq (A_n, \left\{ (a_1, a_2) \in A_n^2 \mid d(a_1, a_2) \leq 1 \right\})$$

where  $A_n$  is the set of all  $n \times n$  images consisting of black and white pixels only and d is the Hamming distance.

- Endomorphisms and automorphisms of Ham<sub>n</sub> are easy to come by.
- The dihedral group acts on **Ham**<sub>n</sub>.
- Any bitwise operation with a fixed image will yield an endomorphism of **Ham**<sub>n</sub>.

- Higher-arity polymorphisms are harder to come by.
- These are graph homomorphisms

 $f: \operatorname{Ham}_n^k \to \operatorname{Ham}_n$ .

#### Definition (Multi-linear indicator)

Given  $b \in B_n$  and  $c \in A_n^k$  the multi-linear indicator polymorphism for (b, c) is the map  $g_{b,c}: A_n^k \to A_n$  given by

$$g_{b,c}(a_1,\ldots,a_k)\coloneqq \left(\prod_{i=1}^k a_i\cdot c_i
ight)b$$

where  $x \cdot y := \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} y_{ij}$  denotes the standard dot product in  $\mathbb{F}_2^{[n]^2}$ .

- The preprint contains a discussion of some even more involved/interesting polymorphisms.
- I am working with this year's group of students to extend these constructions to higher-arity relations.

#### References

- Charlotte Aten. "Finite Generation of Families of Structures Equipped with Compatible Group Actions." PhD thesis. 2022, p. 61. ISBN: 9798363518454
- Charlotte Aten. "Discrete neural nets and polymorphic learning." In: arXiv e-prints (July 2023). arXiv: 2308.00677 [cs.NE]