

Cyclic **Learning Linear Groups in Neural Networks**

Friday, September 8, 2023

Emmanouil Theodosis

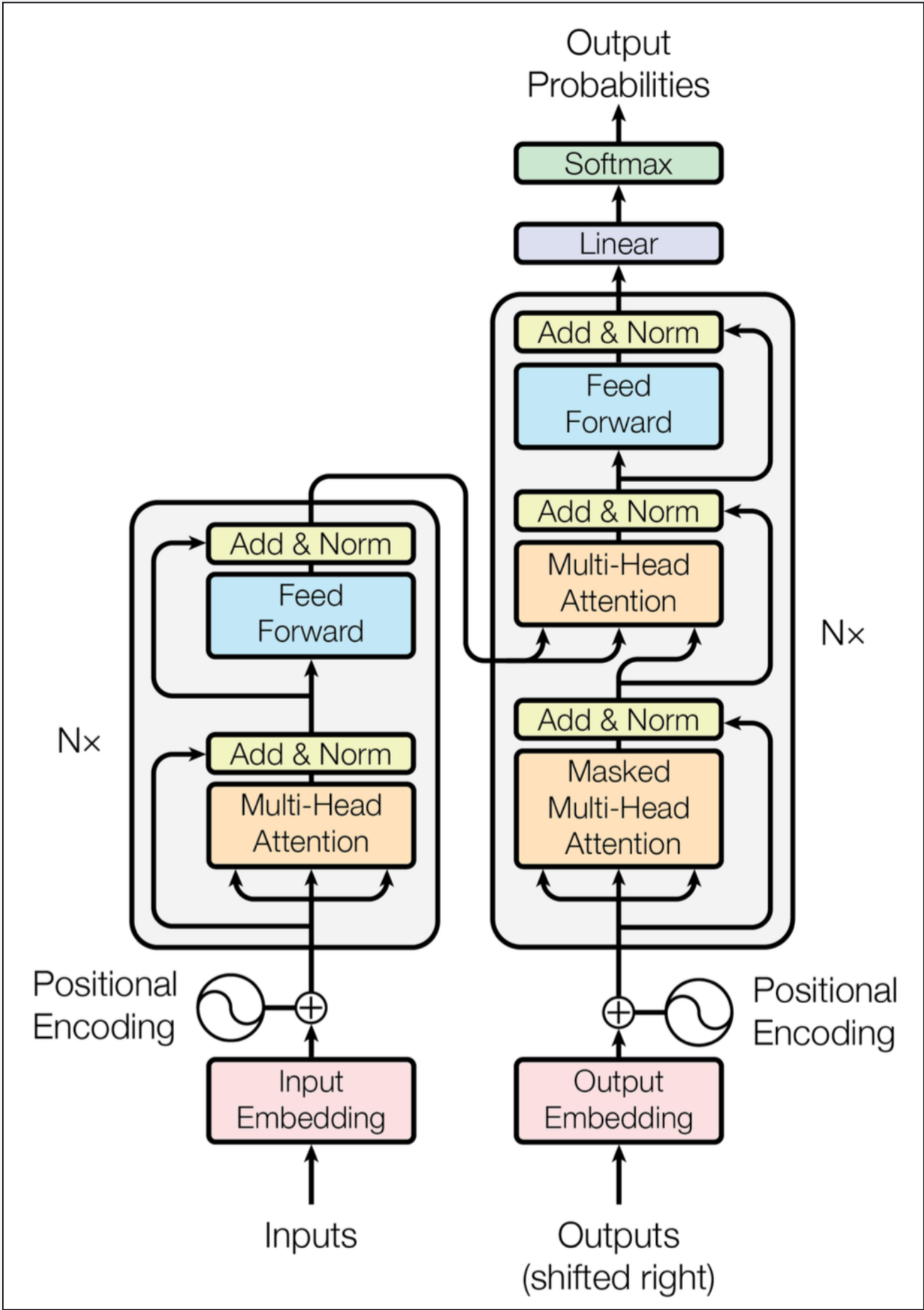
✉ etheodosis@g.harvard.edu

🌐 manosth.github.io/

</> github.com/manosth/



Deep learning is empirical...



Transformer

Problems

- How to design?
- Functional understanding?
- Interpretability?



... and not very efficient



ChatGPT

- GPT-1 : 117M
- GPT-2 : 1.5B
- GPT-3 : 175B
- **GPT-4: 170T**

<https://chat.openai.com>



- LLaMA-2 7B : 7B
- LLaMA-2 13B : 13B
- **LLaMA-2 70B: 70B**

<https://ai.meta.com/llama/>



- LaMDA: 137B
- **PaLM : 540B**

<https://bard.google.com>



- **Claude 2: 175B**

<https://claude.ai/>

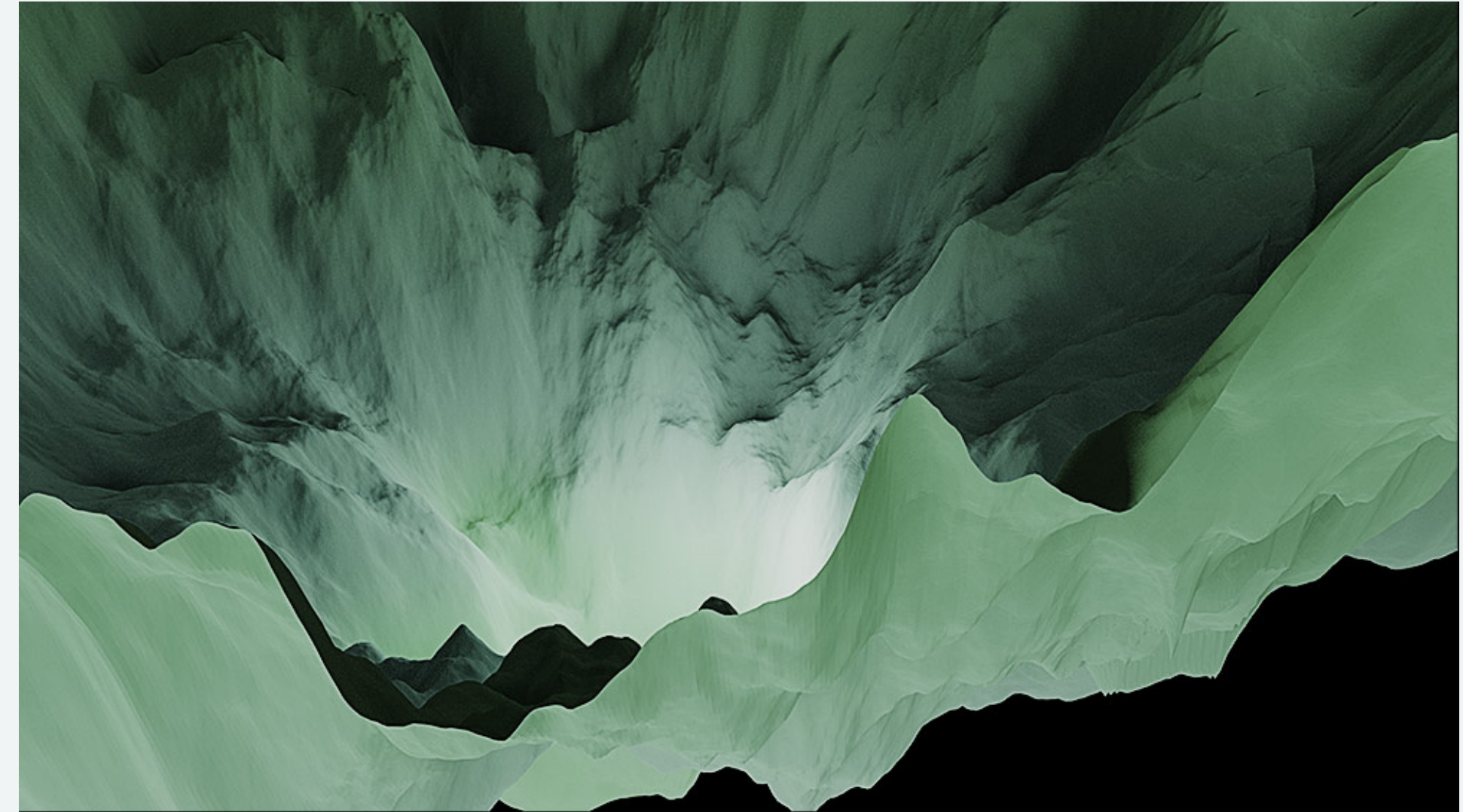


So?

Overparametrized models

- more parameters than data
- neurons memorize data points
- the rest interpolate

result: hope for the best.



Use domain knowledge

- in a systematic way
- constrain the parameter space

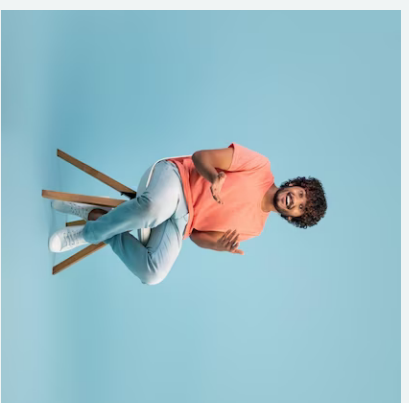
result: similar (or better!) performance and more efficient.

Enter equivariance

Classification has invariants

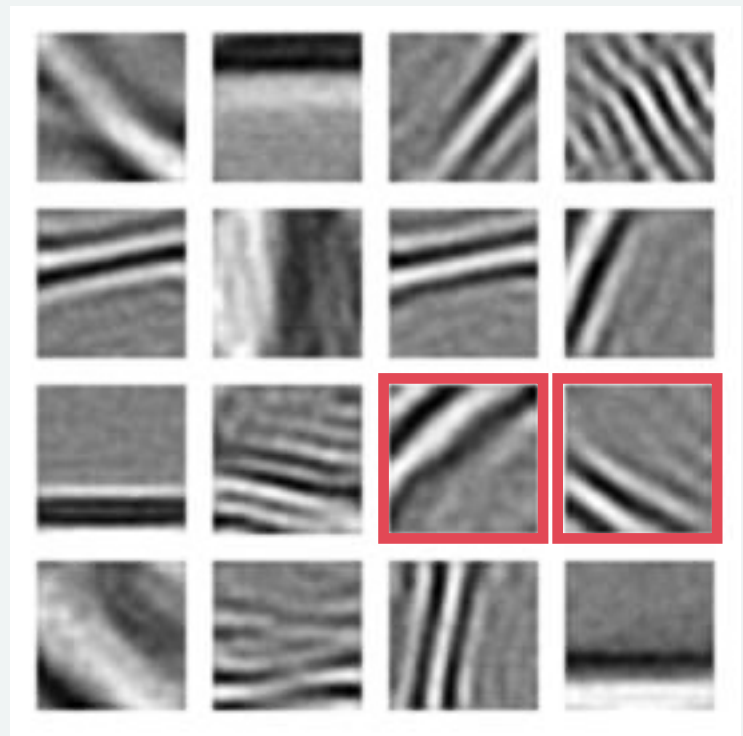


= Person on a chair



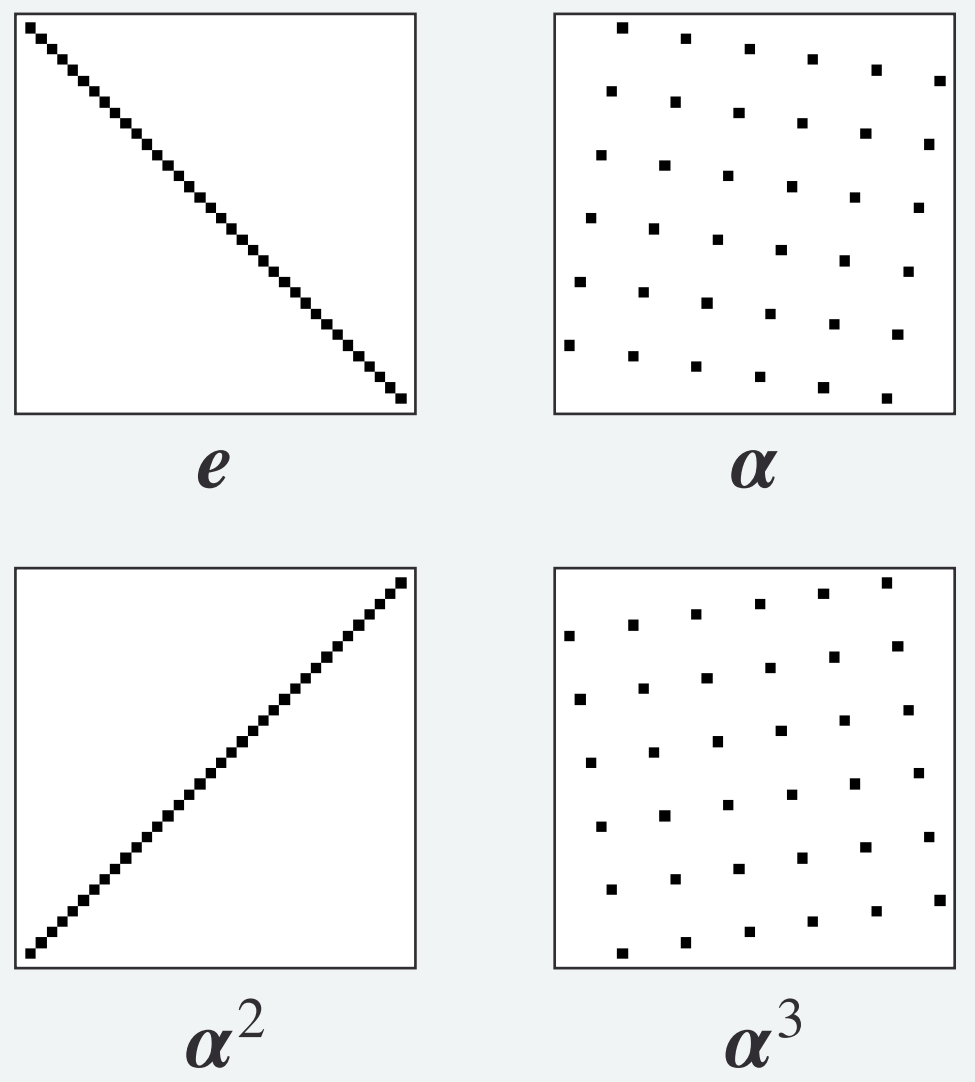
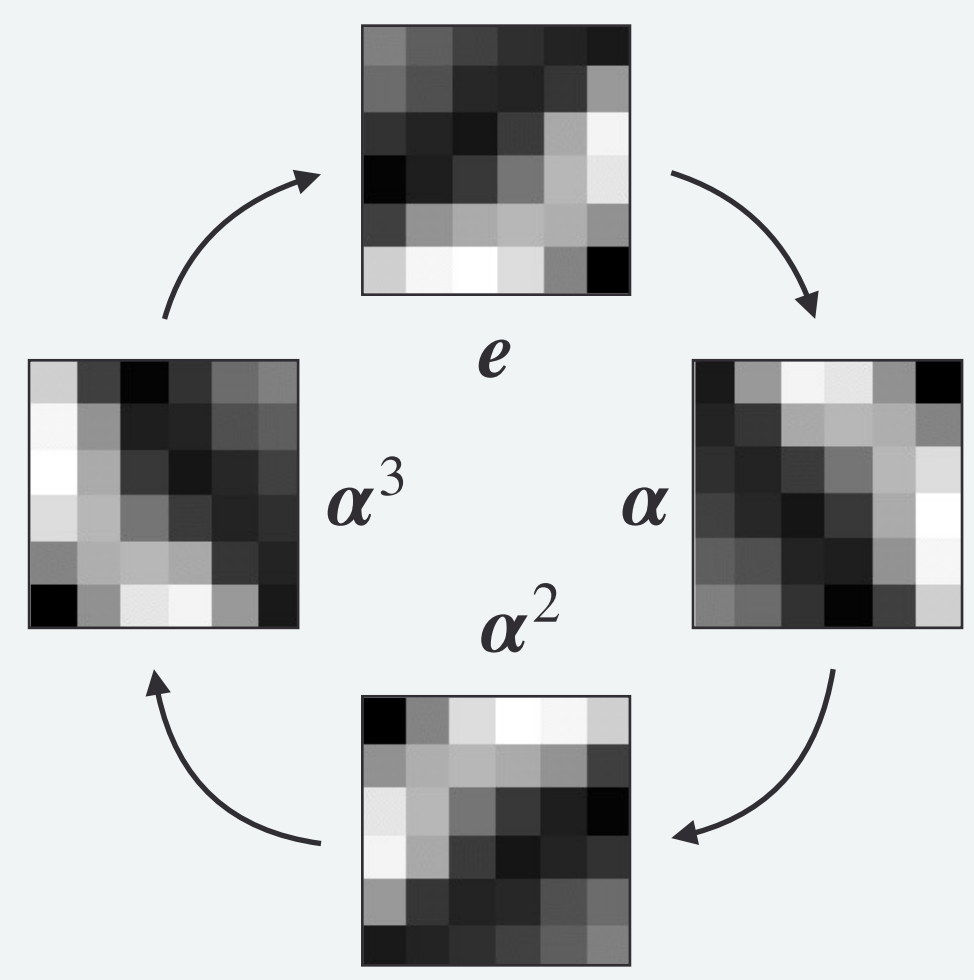
= Person on a chair

Filters have symmetries



different orientations

Group equivariant CNNs

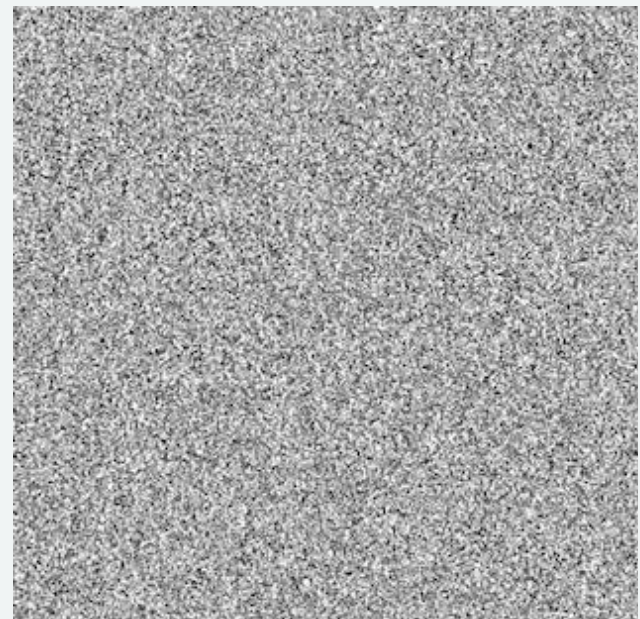
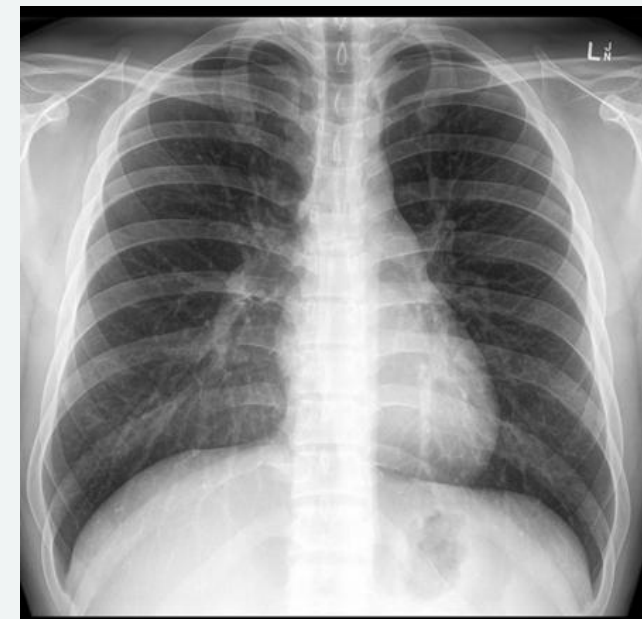


How do we generalize?

```
1 for i in range(10):  
2     print(i)  
3  
4
```

```
1 for i in range(10):  
2     rem = i % 10  
3     print(rem)  
4
```

code



privacy

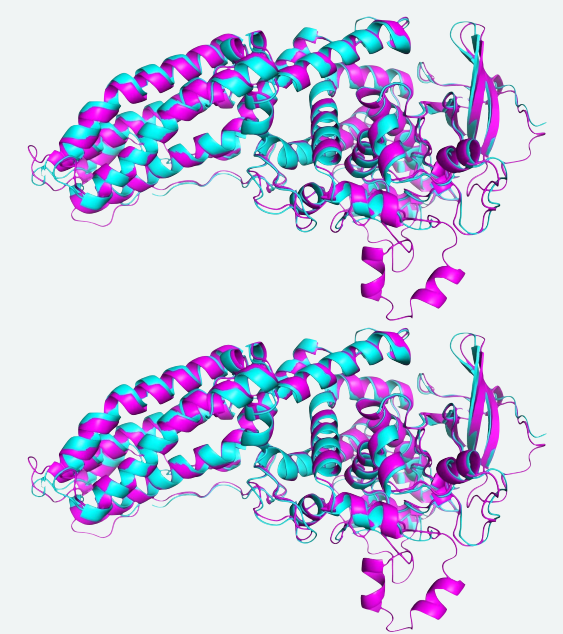
GCT
GCG

Alanine

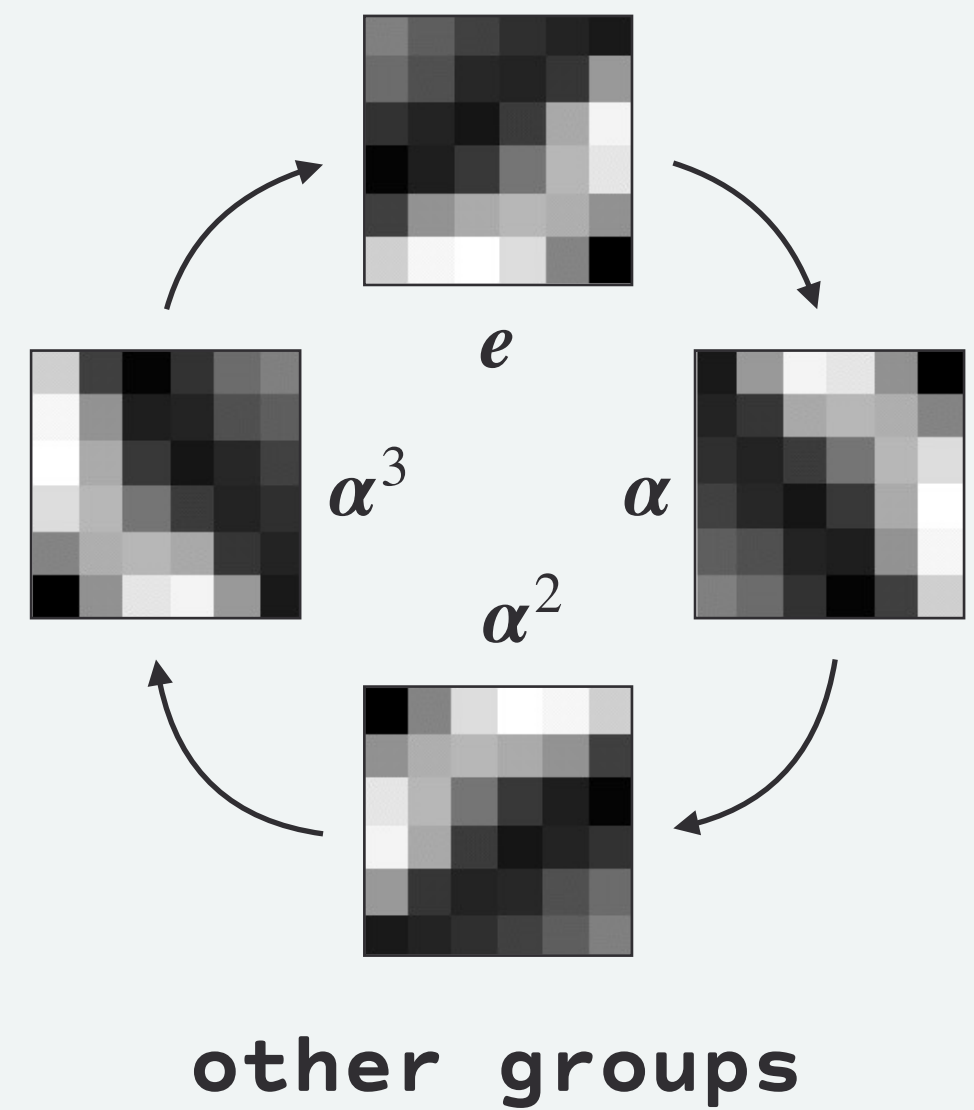
...AAT**GCT**ACT...

...AAT**GCG**ACT...

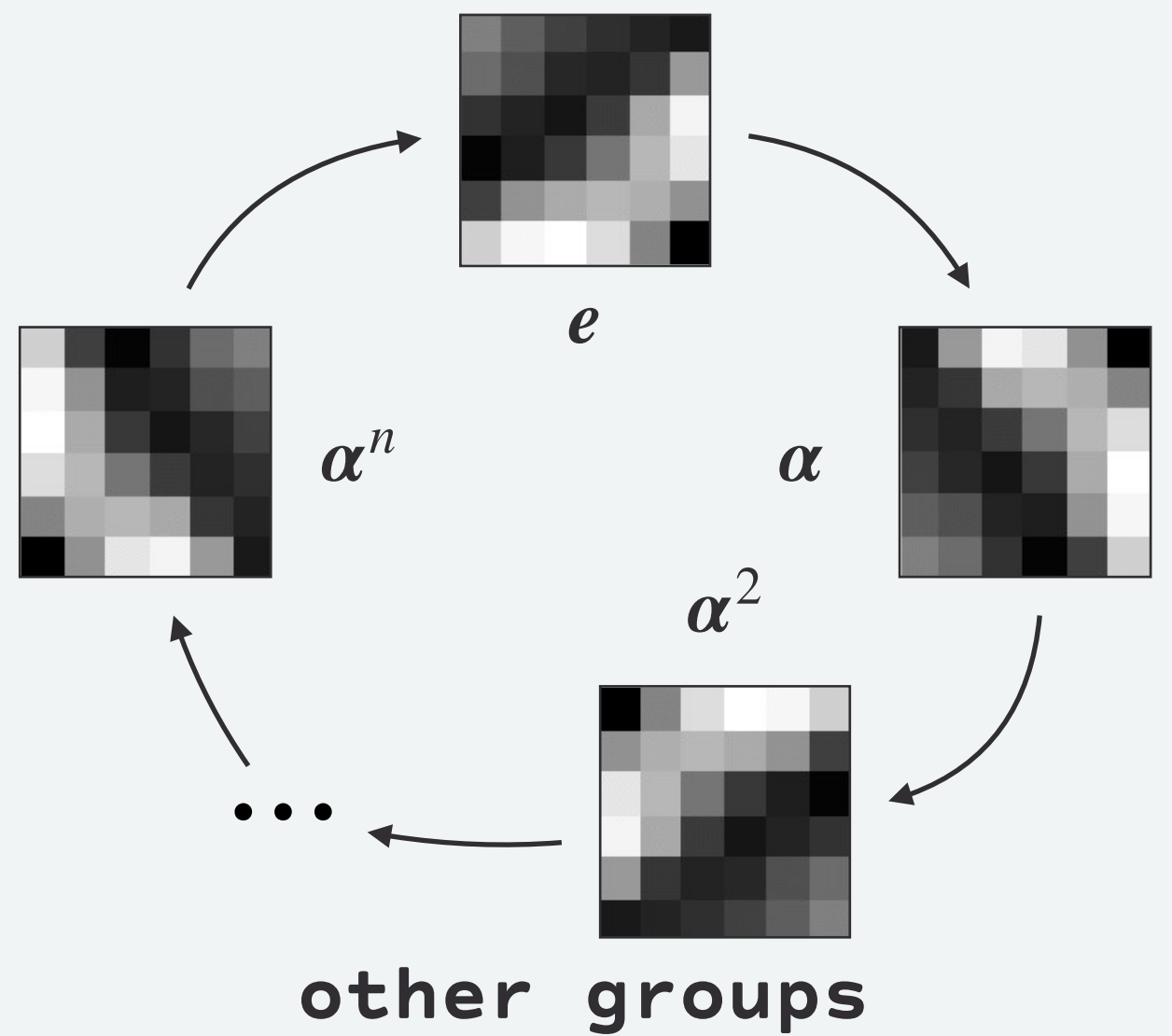
biology



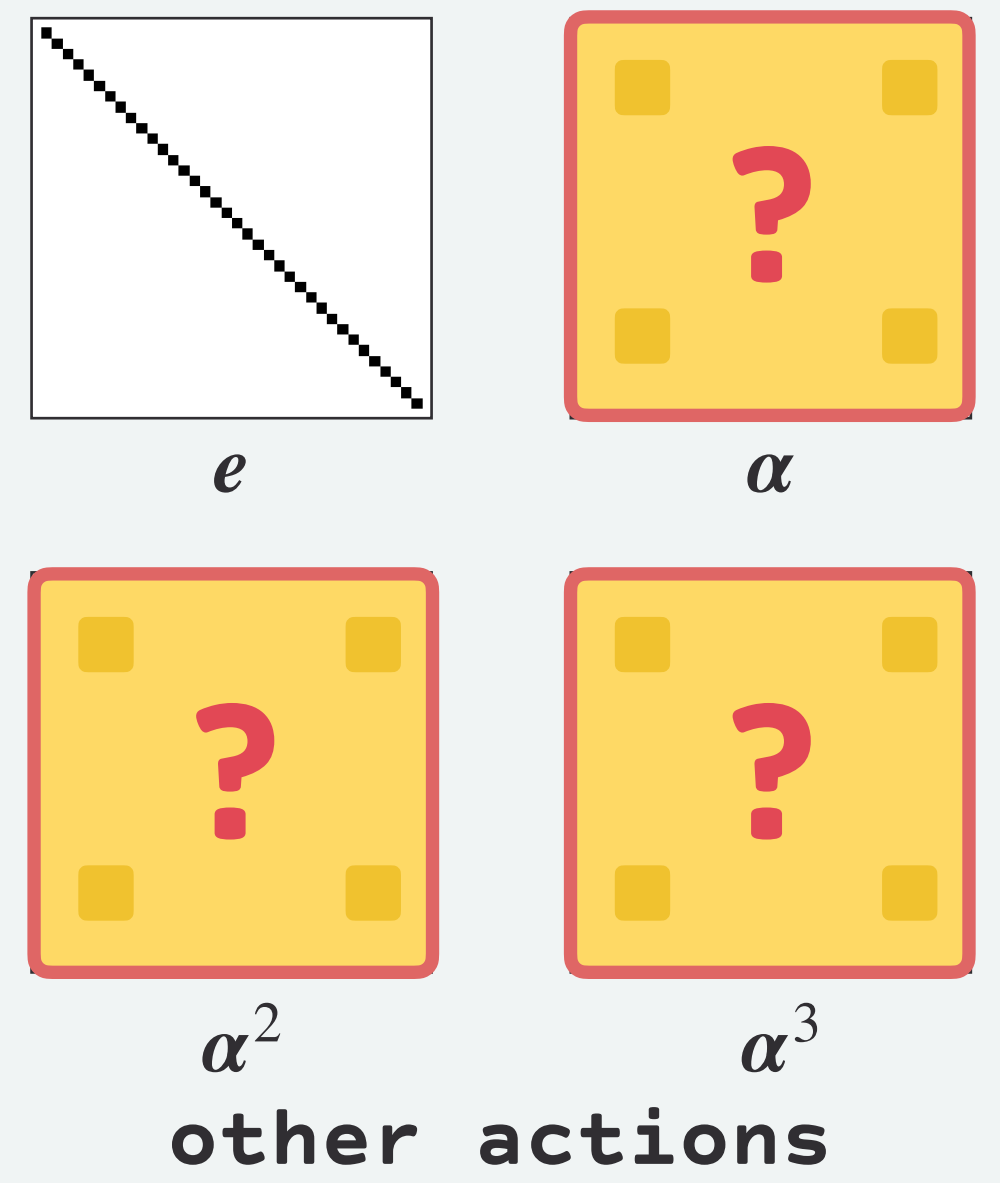
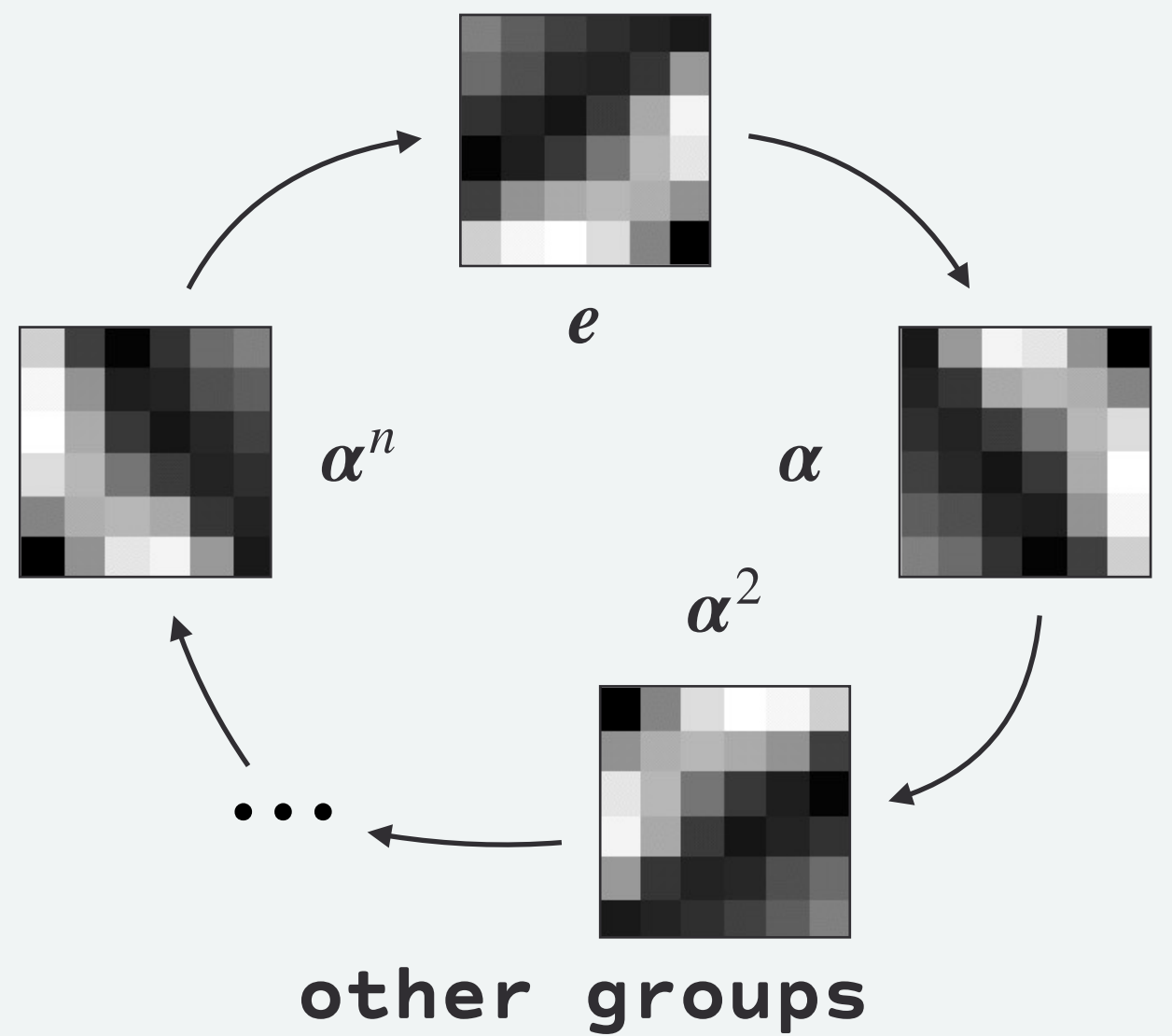
Our work



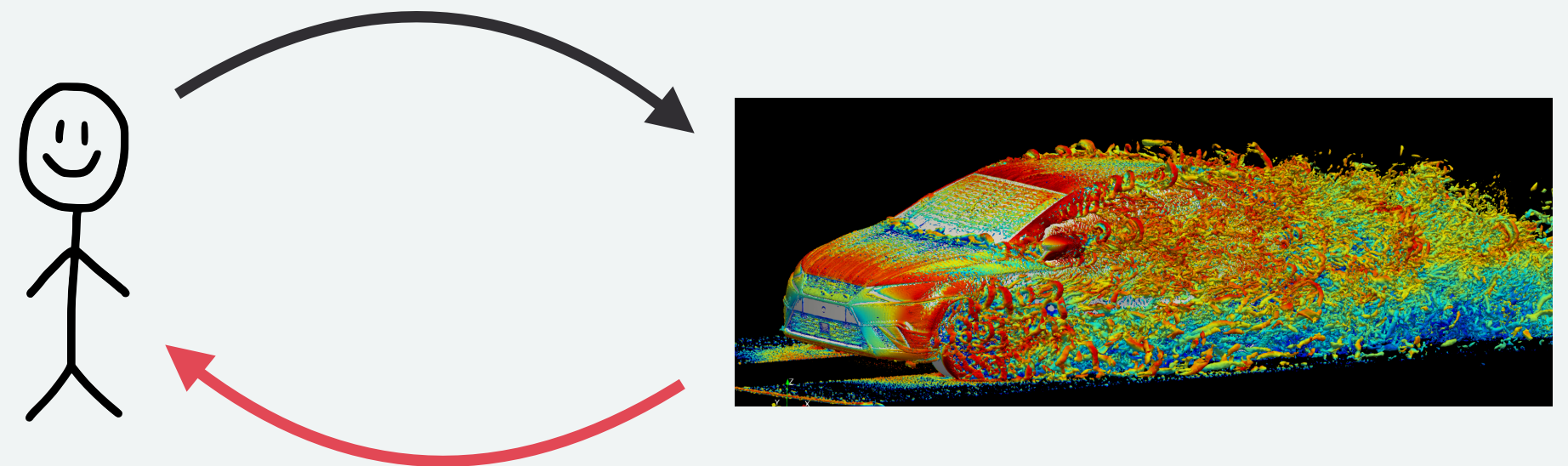
Our work



Our work



Benefits



bidirectional information flow



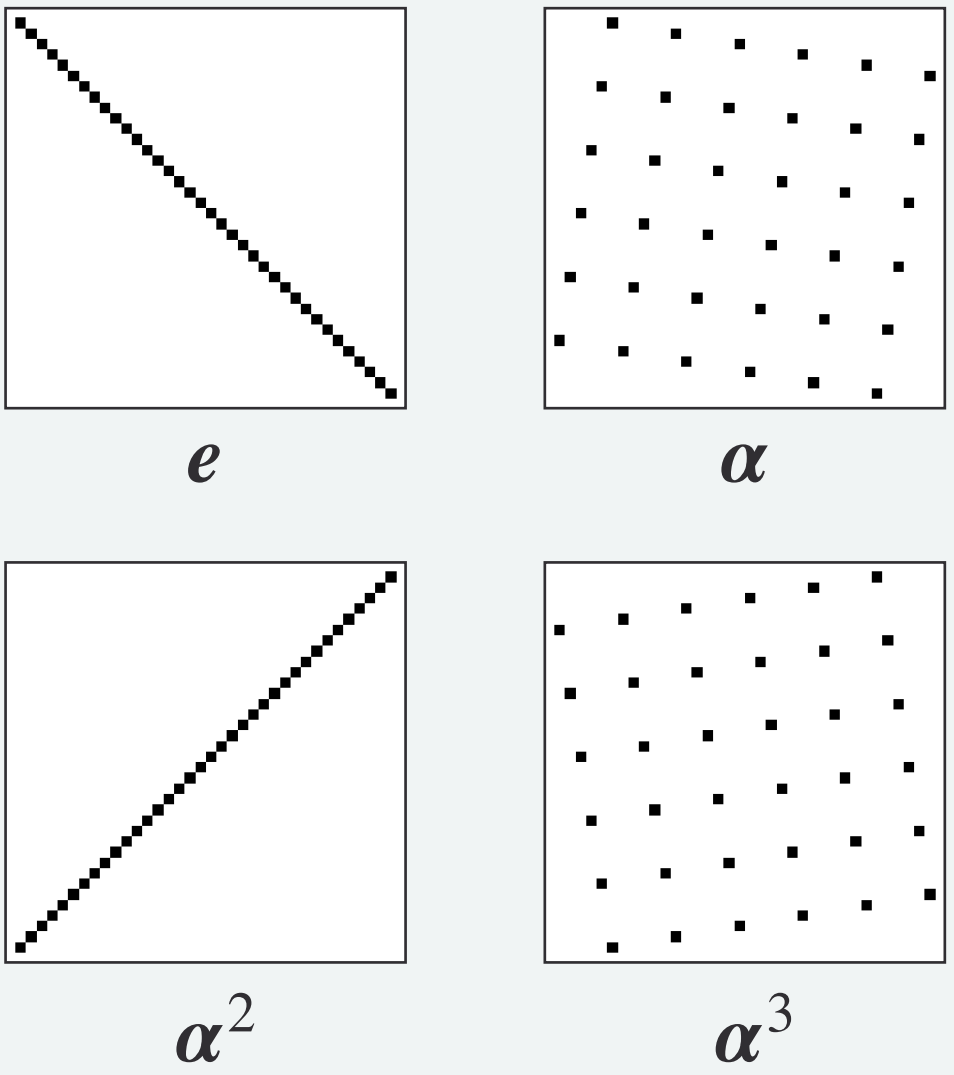
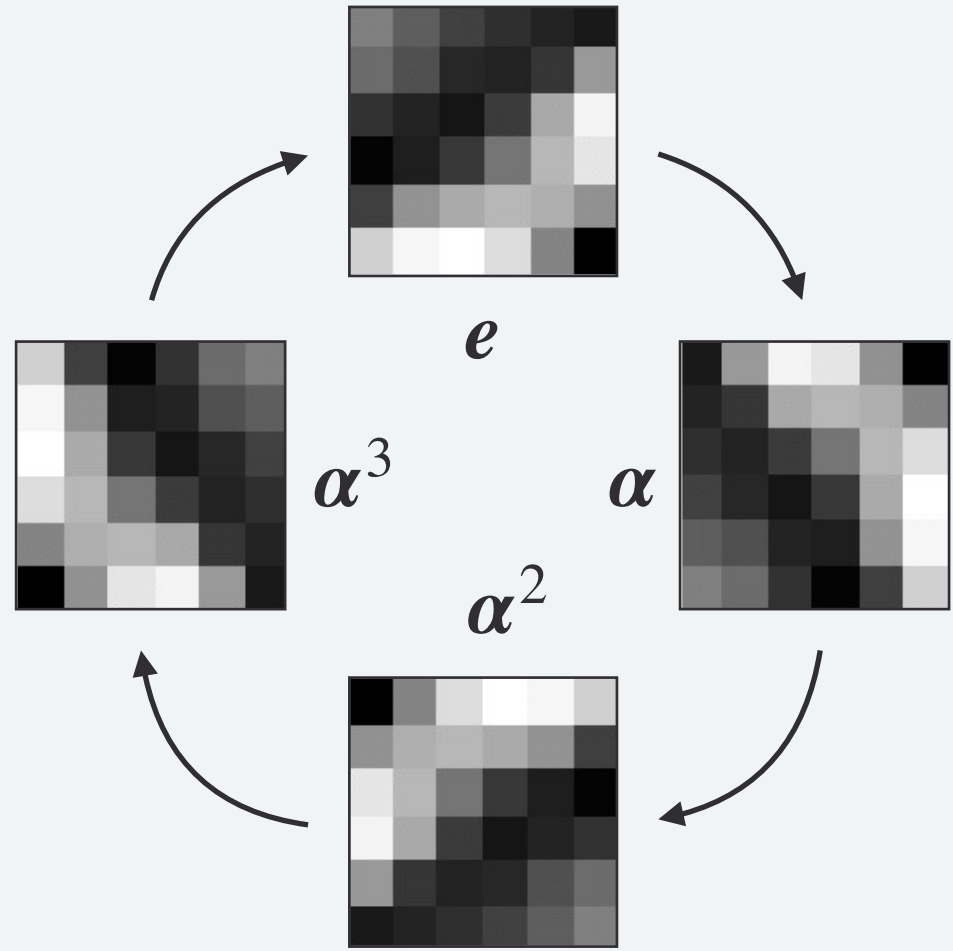
efficient models



Approach



Elements of group theory

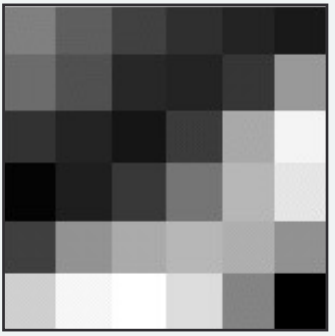
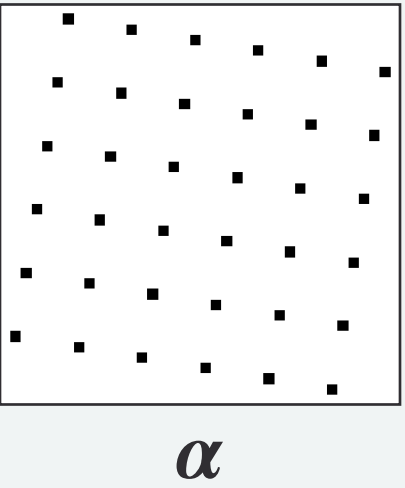


Abstract group
High level interactions

Group representation
“Implementation” matrices

Data space
Where the group acts

$$\{e, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}$$



Elements of group theory

Cyclic groups

What are they?

$$C_4 = \{e, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3\}$$

Why do we care?

- **short:** computation
- **long:** finite*, abelian, generator

$$T_{g_1}(\text{img}) \quad T_{g_2}(\text{img}) \quad \dots$$

$$\alpha^k \cdot \alpha^l = \alpha^l \cdot \alpha^k$$

$$T_g(\text{img}) \quad T_g(\text{img}) \quad \dots$$

Equivariance

What does it mean?

$$f(\text{img} \circ \text{arrow}) = \text{arrow} \circ f(\text{img})$$

(A bit more formally $f(T(x)) = T'(f(x))$.)

Example:

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \text{vs} \quad f(\alpha \cdot x) = \alpha^2 \cdot x^2$$

Here $T(u) = \alpha \cdot u$ and $T'(u) = \alpha^2 \cdot u$.

So where do groups come in?

$$T = \text{img} \quad T' = \text{img}$$

Represent the “same” transformation!

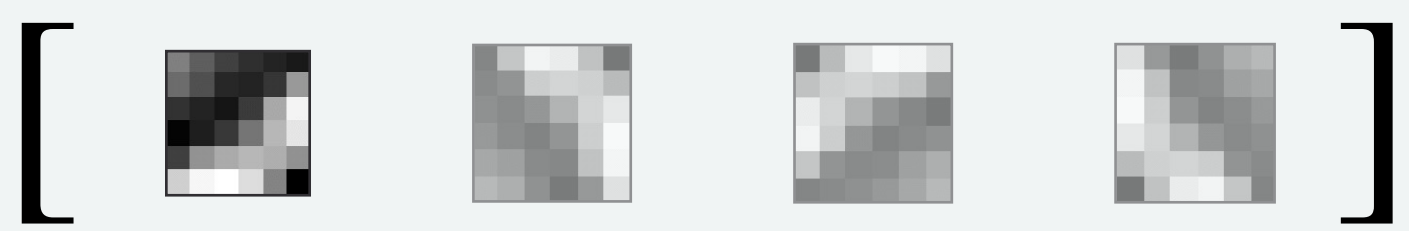


Main idea

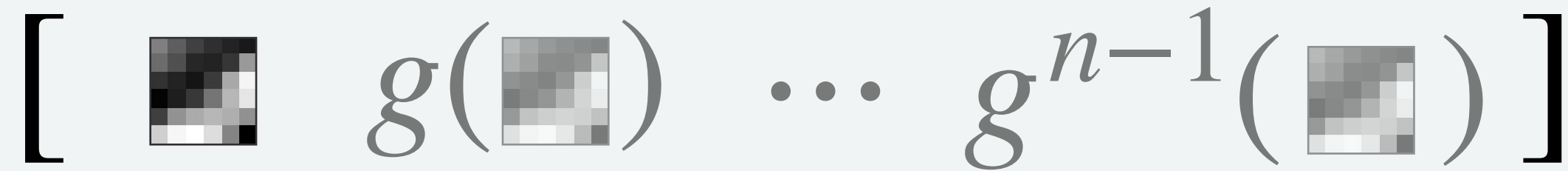
Theorem¹: For equivariance of a neural network with respect to a group G each layer needs to be a G -convolution.

$$(f * g)(u) = \sum_{v \in G} f(uv^{-1})g(v) \quad (\text{vs } (f * g)(u) = \sum_{v \in \mathbb{Z}} f(u - v)g(v))$$

For C_4
Convolution with the rotated set

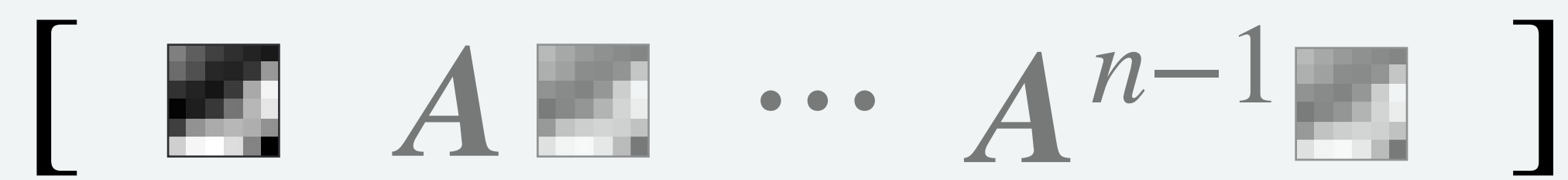
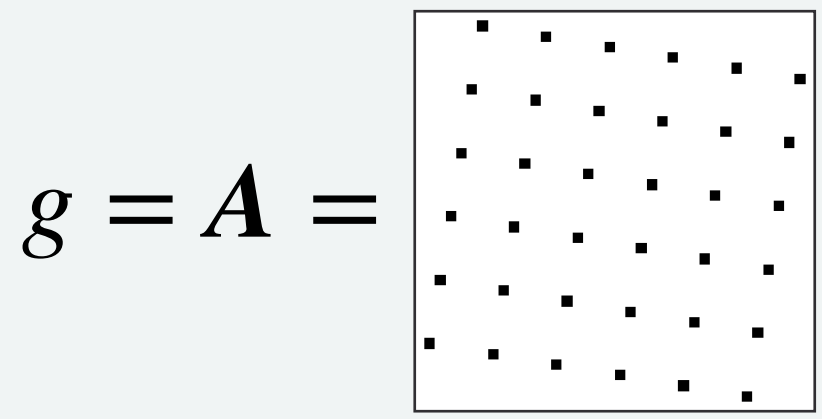


What about C_n ?
Cardinality and action change



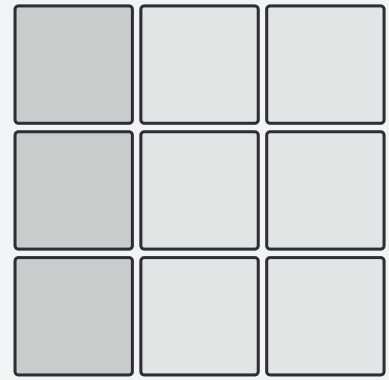
How to represent g ?
Use invertible matrices

$$\rho : G \rightarrow GL_d(\mathbb{R})$$

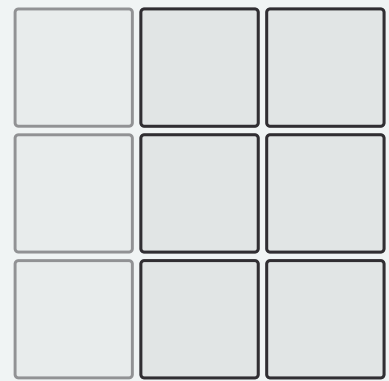


¹ Risi Kondor and Shubhendu Trivedi. "On the generalization of equivariance and convolution in neural networks to the action of compact groups". In International Conference on Machine Learning, 2018.

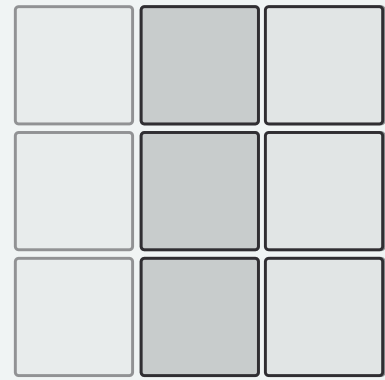
Vectorization



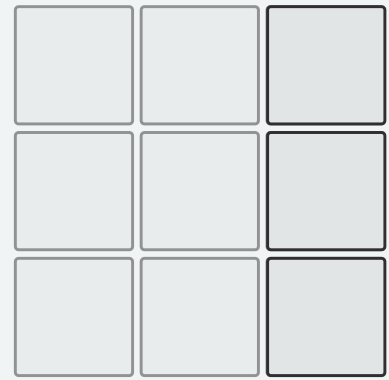
Vectorization



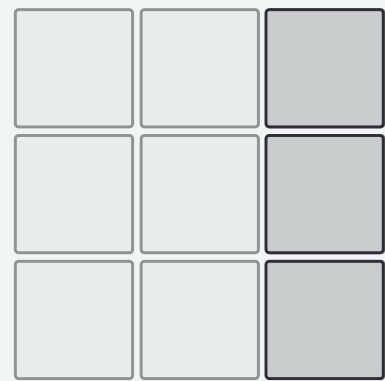
Vectorization



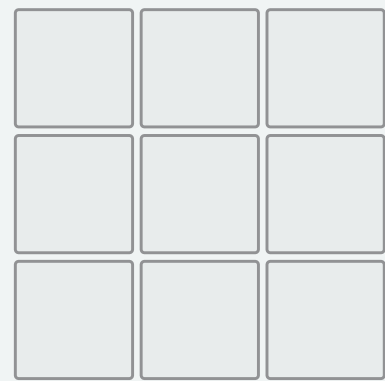
Vectorization



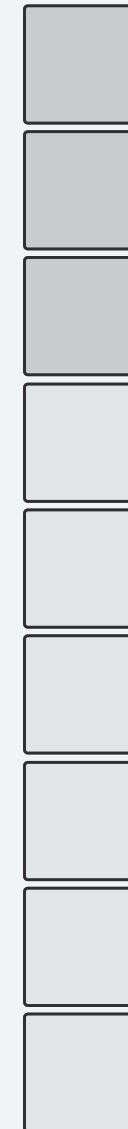
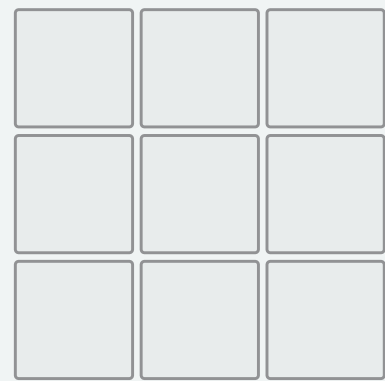
Vectorization



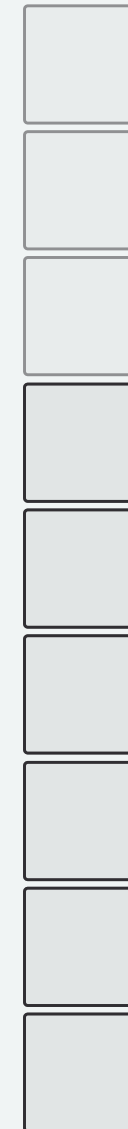
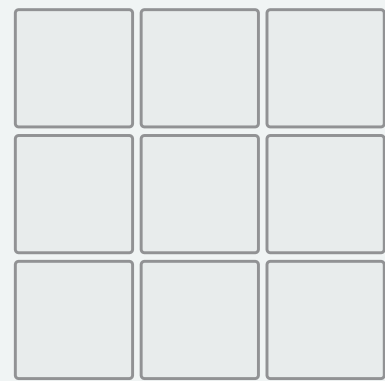
Vectorization



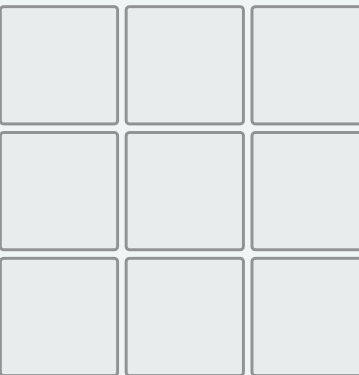
Vectorization



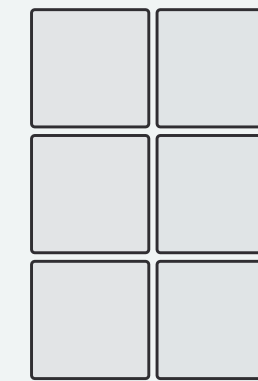
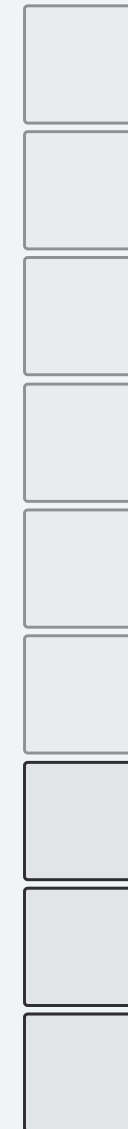
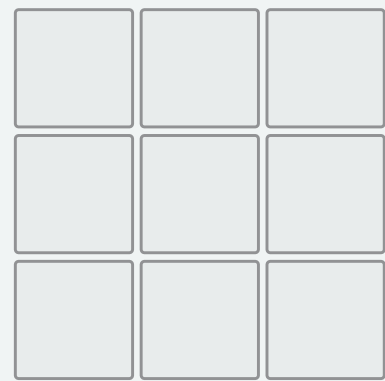
Vectorization



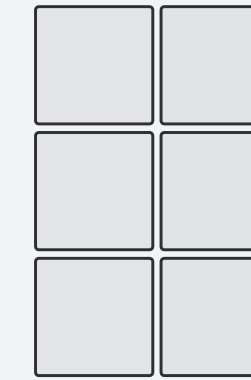
Vectorization



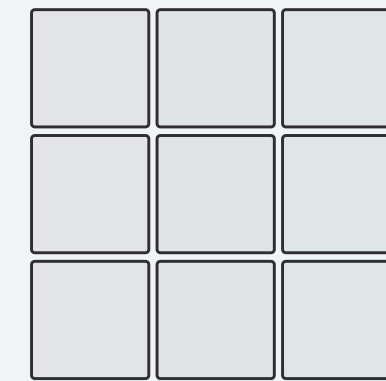
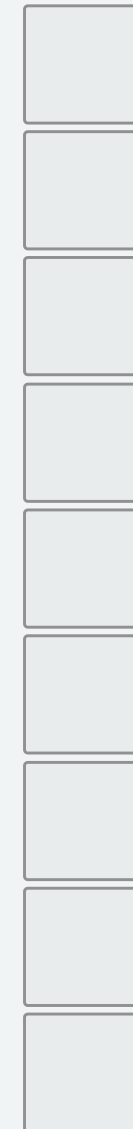
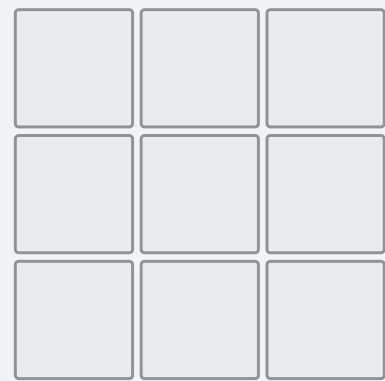
Vectorization



Vectorization



Vectorization



Final model

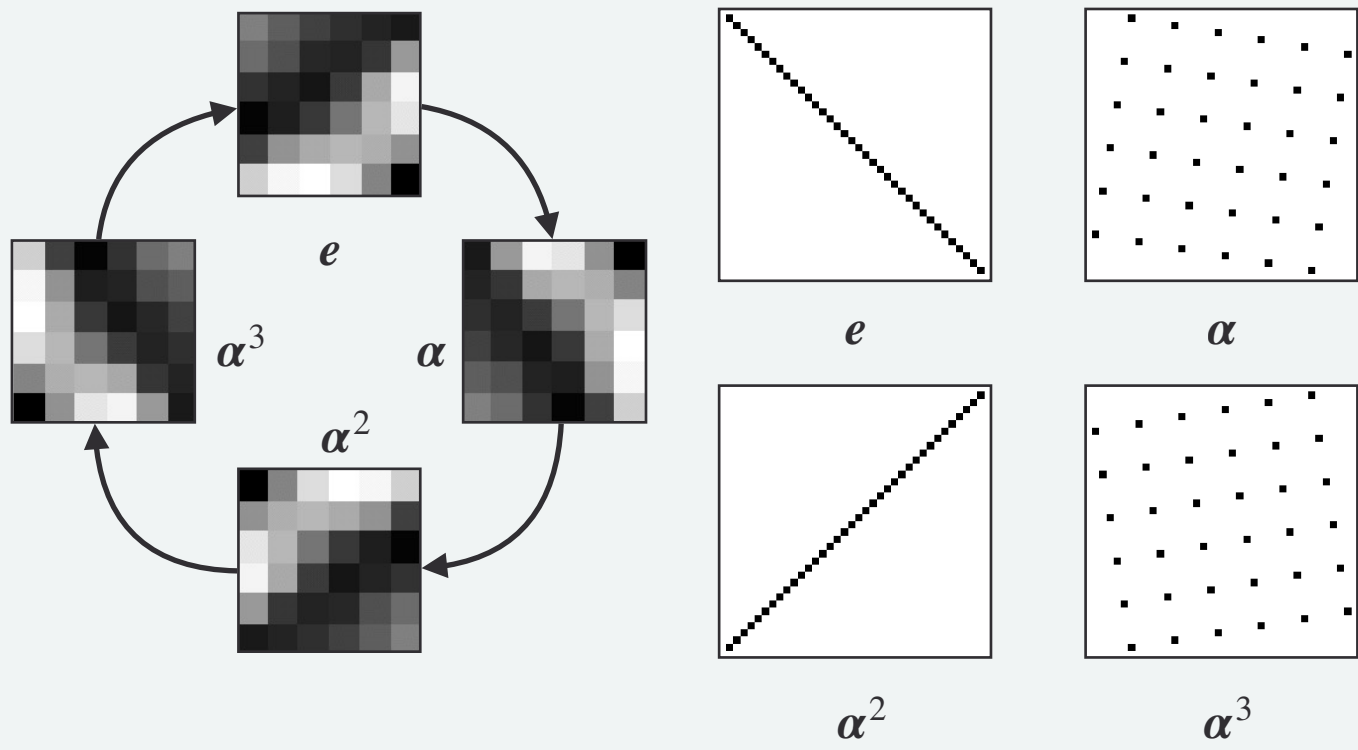
Filters

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{img} \\ \phi_A(\text{img}) \\ \dots \\ \phi_A^{n-1}(\text{img}) \end{array} \right]$$

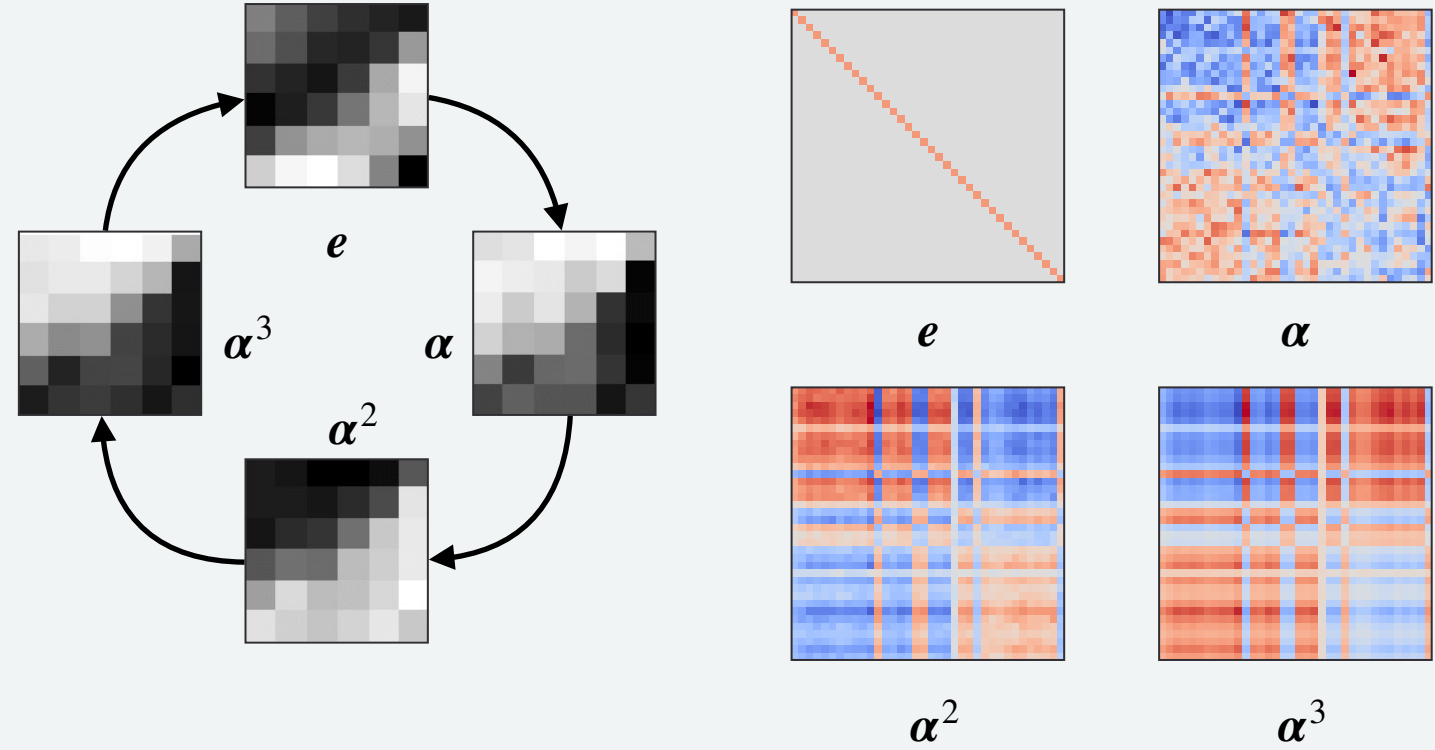
learn with backprop

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_A : \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \\ X &\mapsto \text{vec}^{-1}(A \text{vec}(X)) \end{aligned}$$

Now we go from this...



... to this!



Invertibility loss

A needs to be invertible

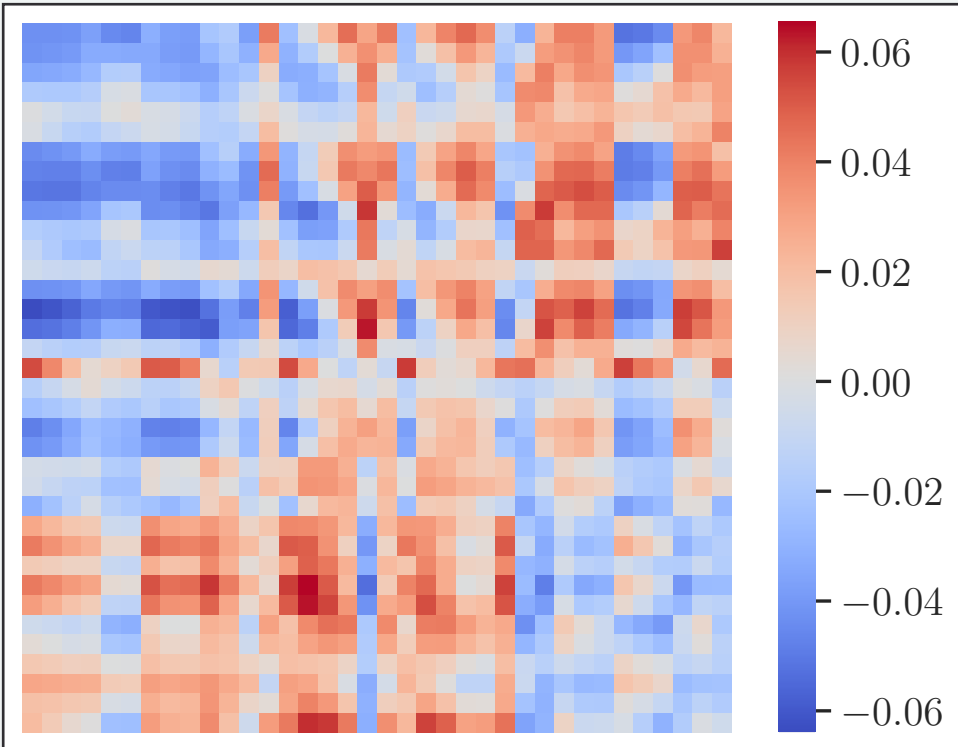
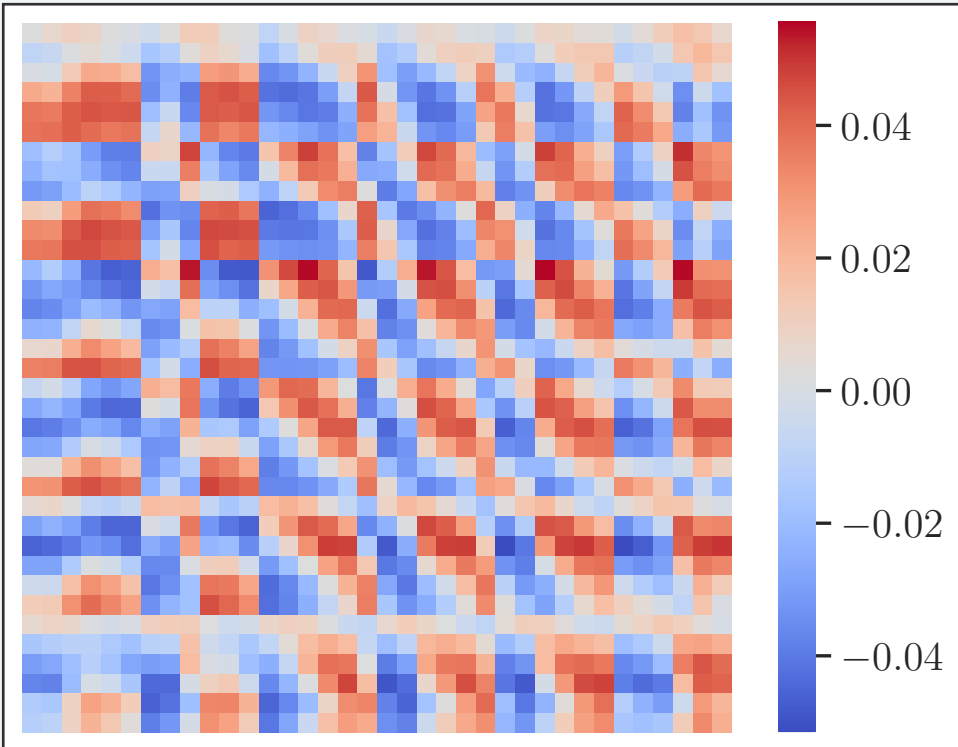
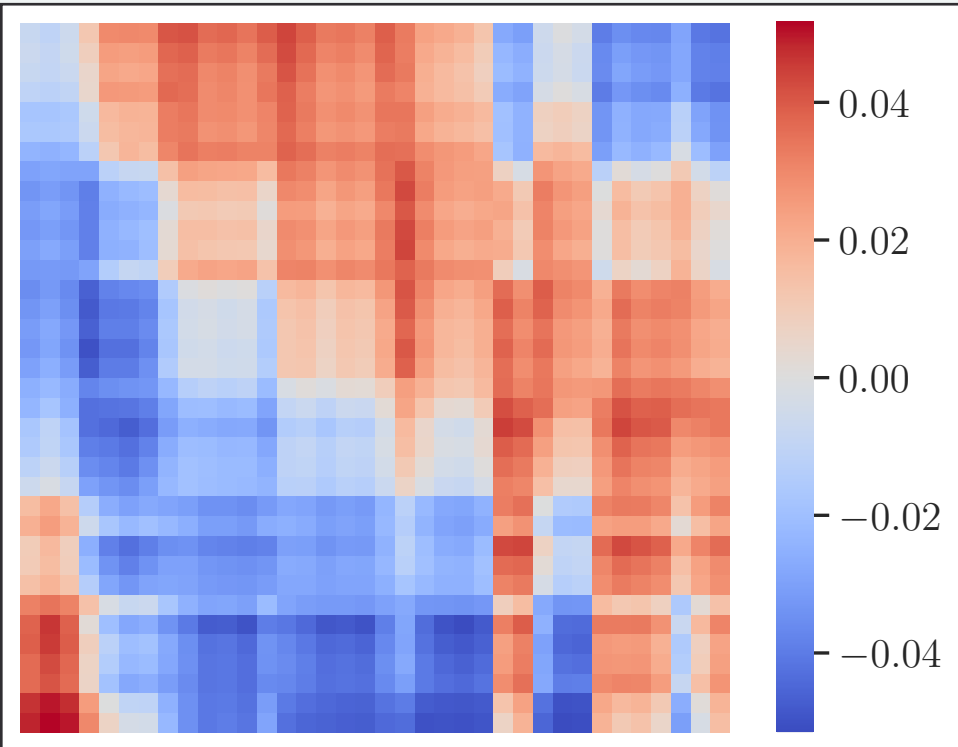
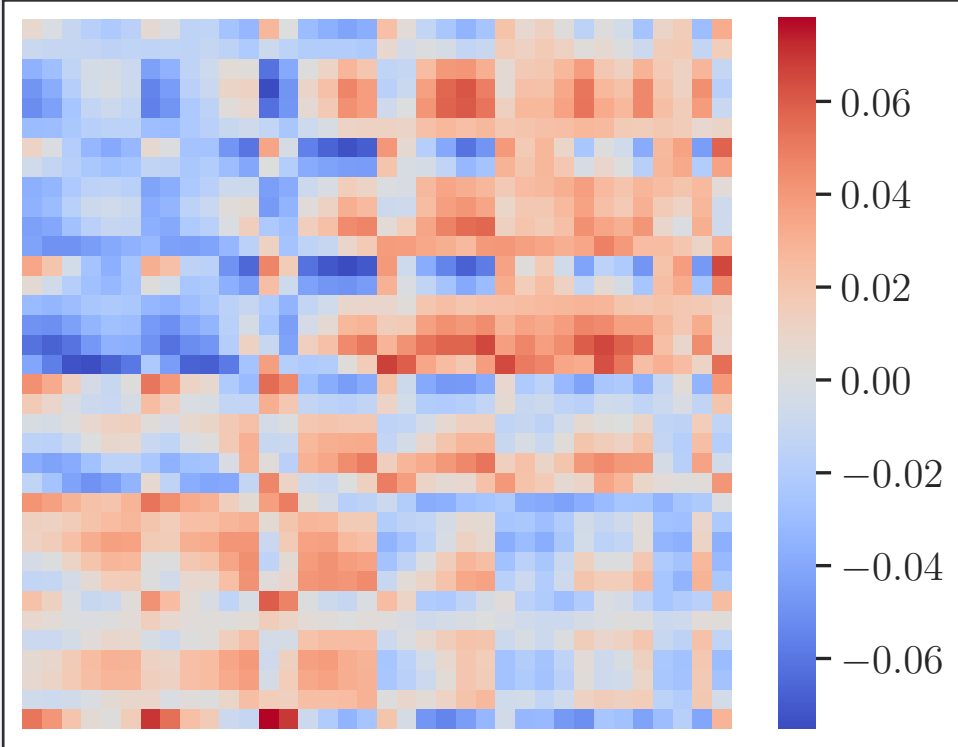
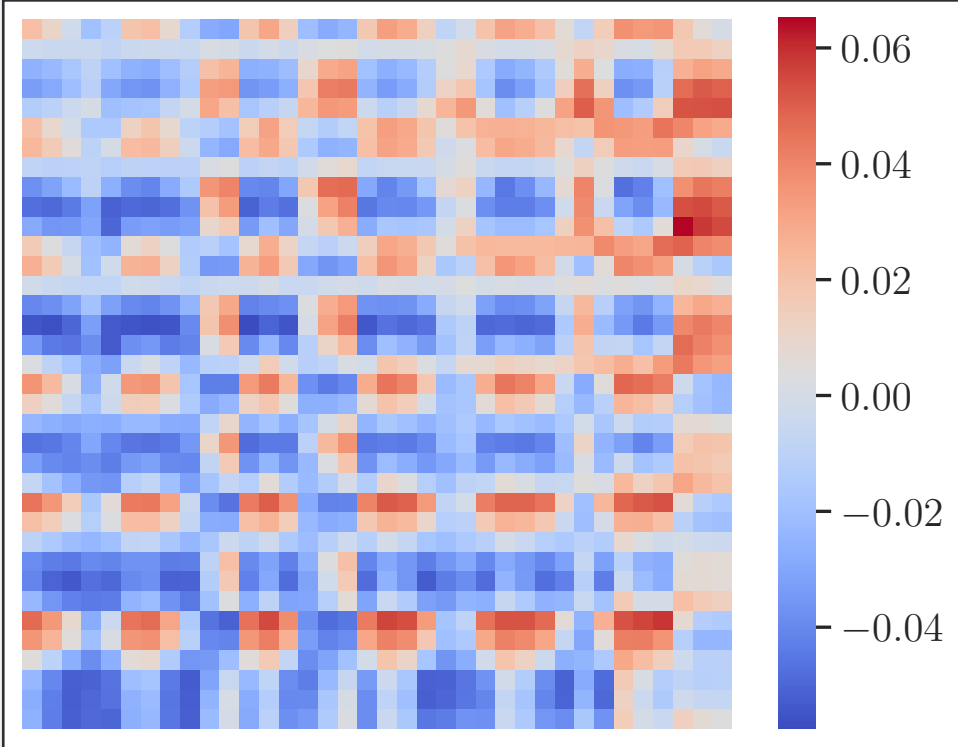
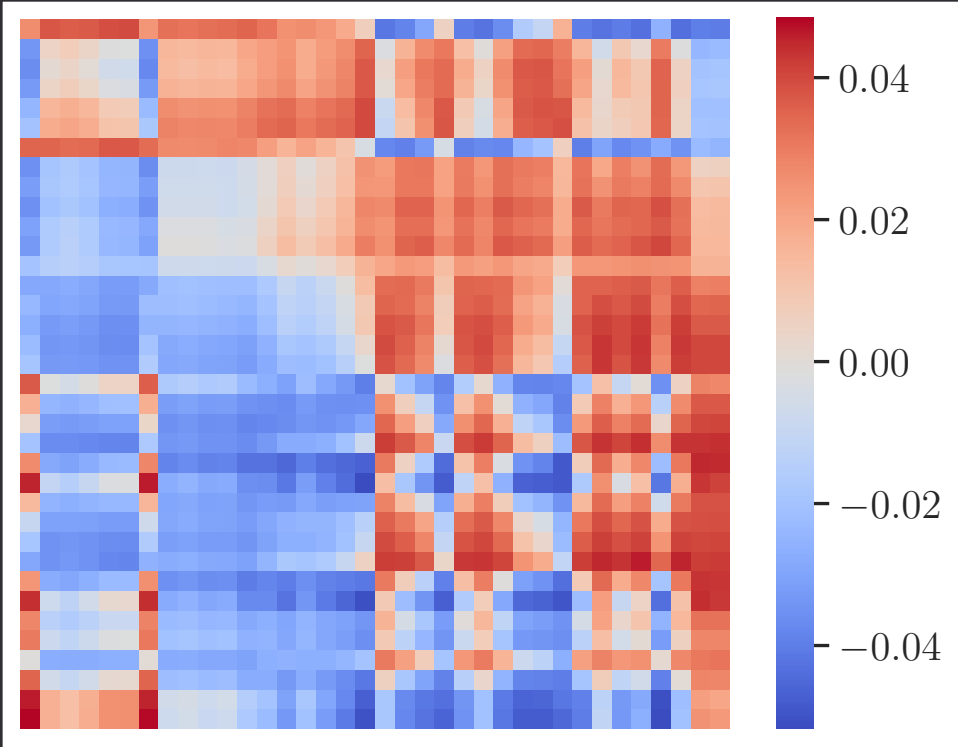
$$L = \mu \|A\tilde{A} - I\|_F$$



Experiments



Group structures



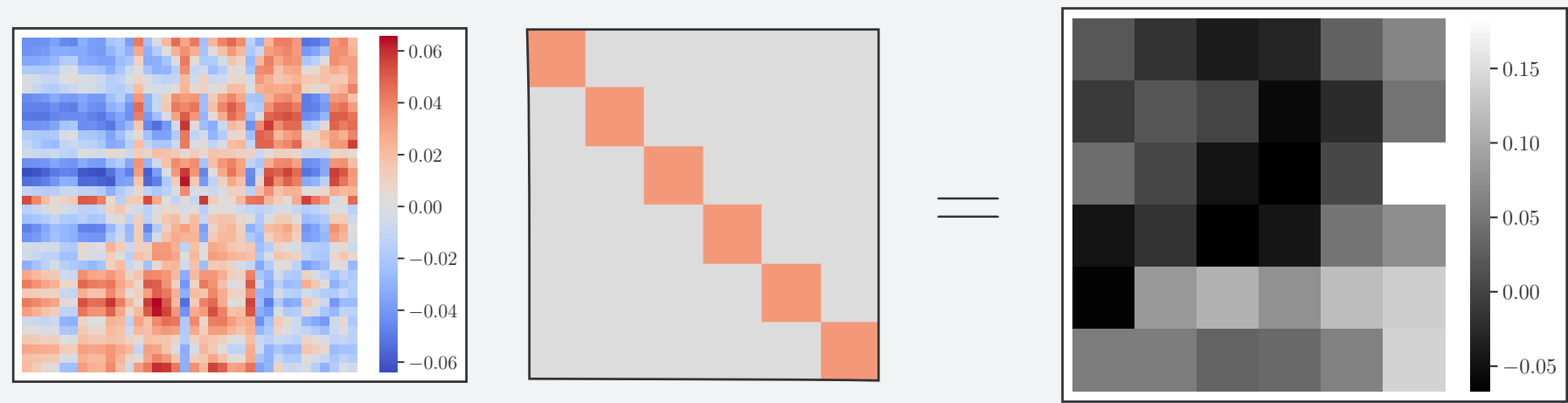
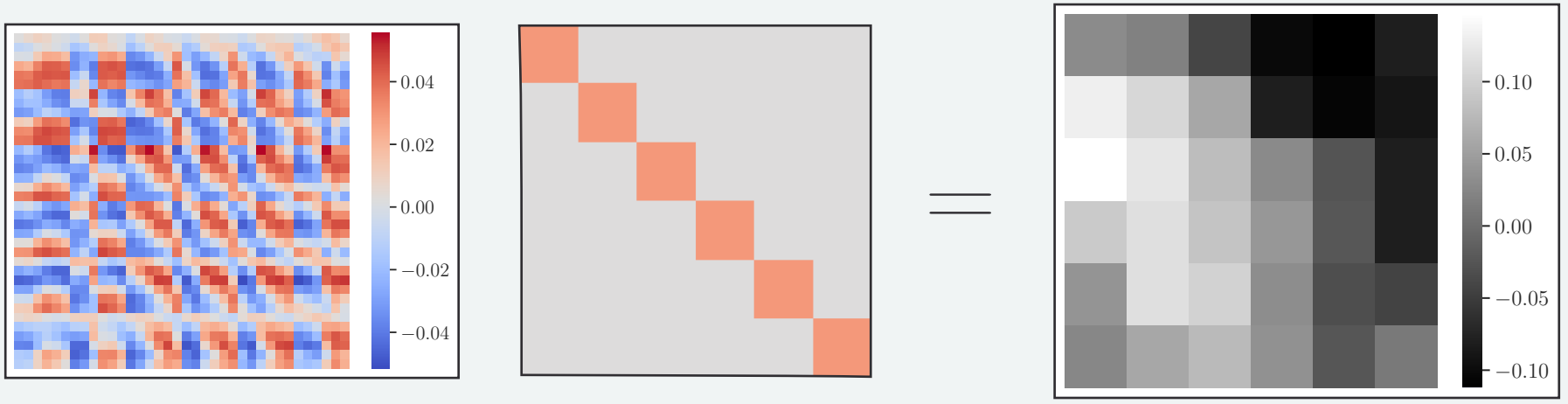
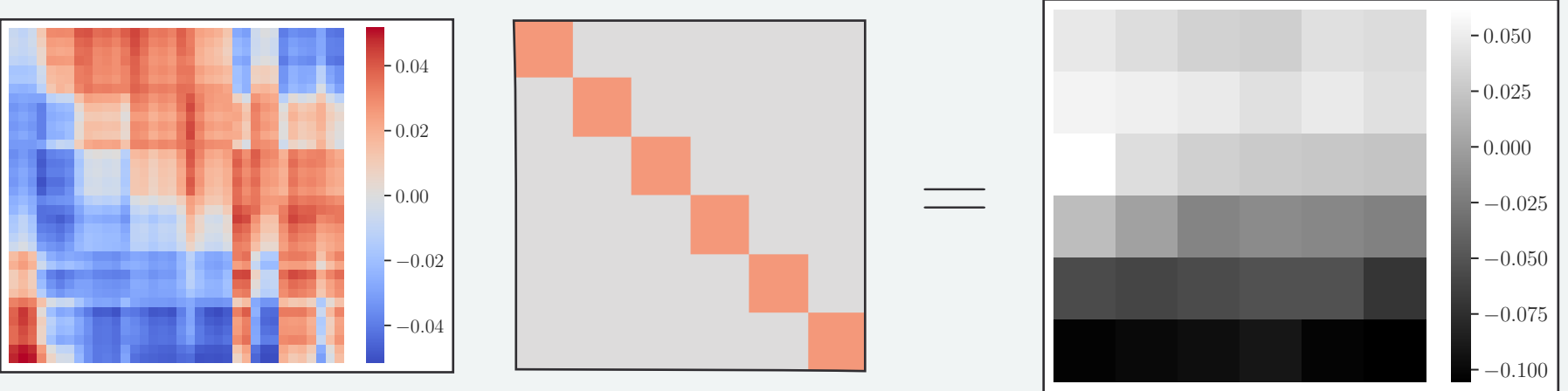
Skew-symmetric

Toeplitz

Multi-scale



Interpreting the structures



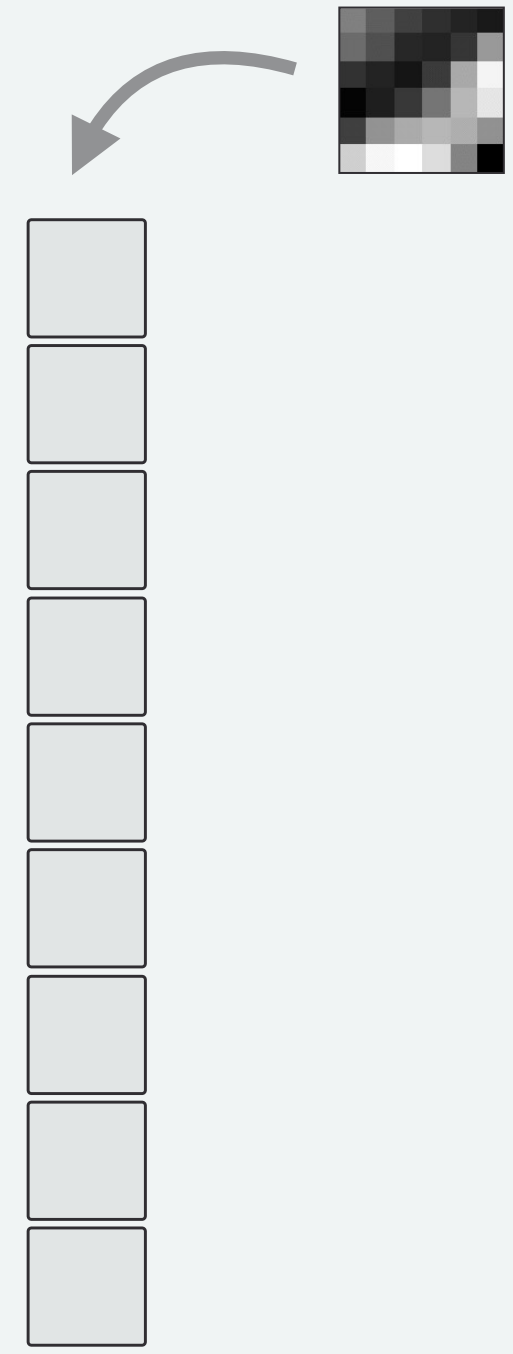
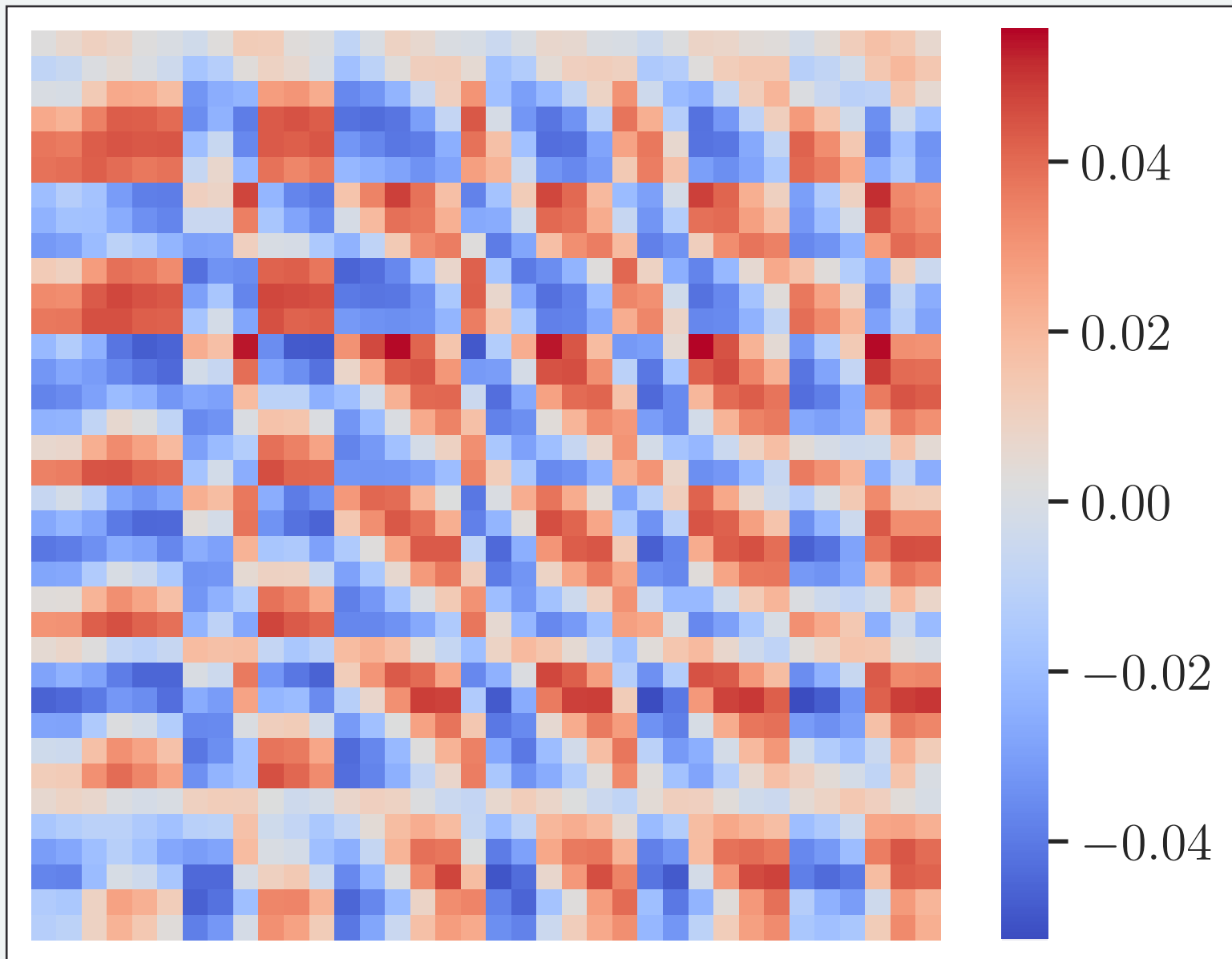
Skew-symmetric

Toeplitz

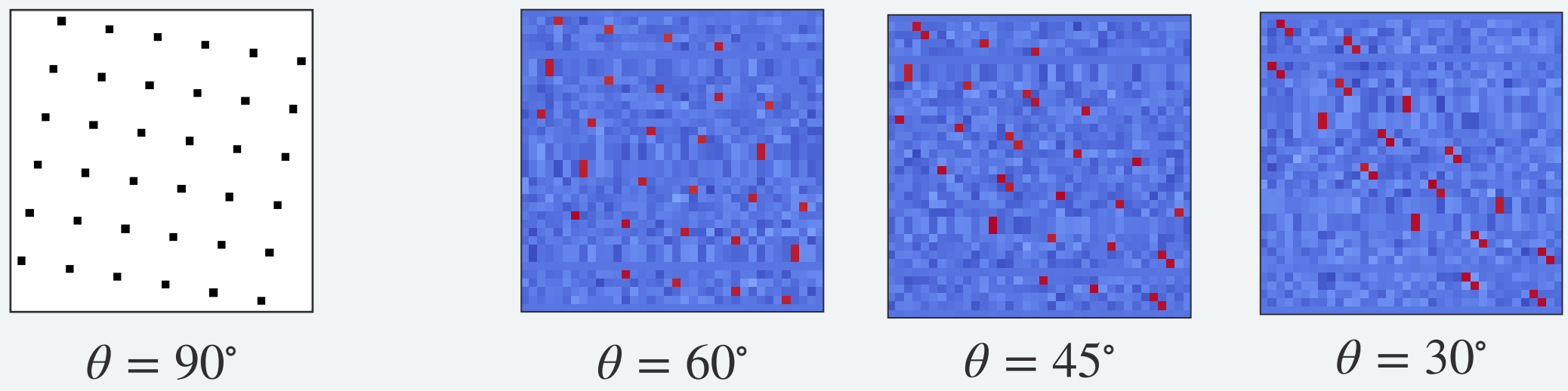
Multi-scale



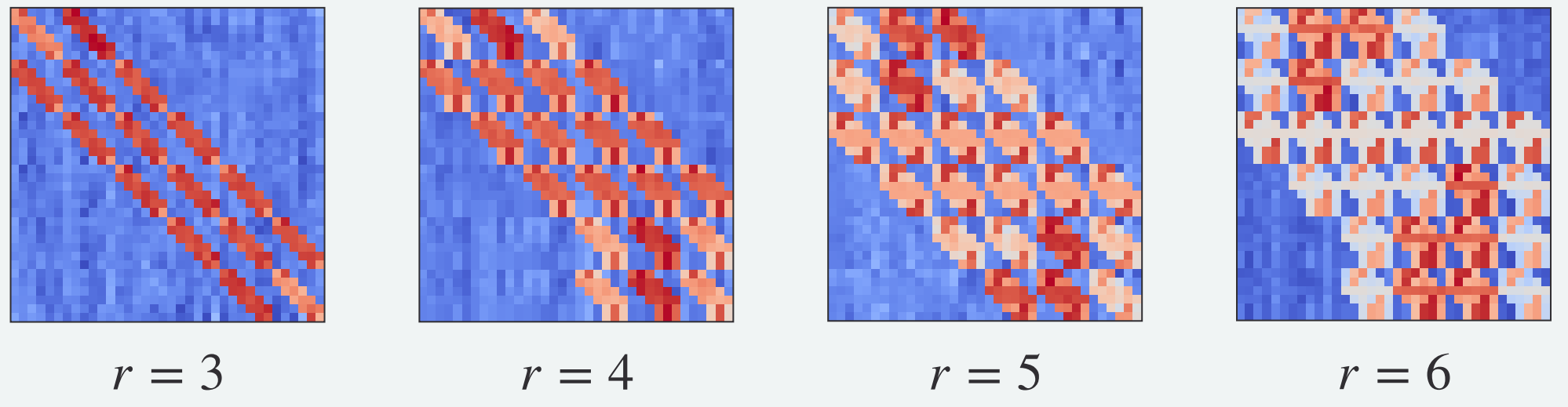
Interpreting the structures



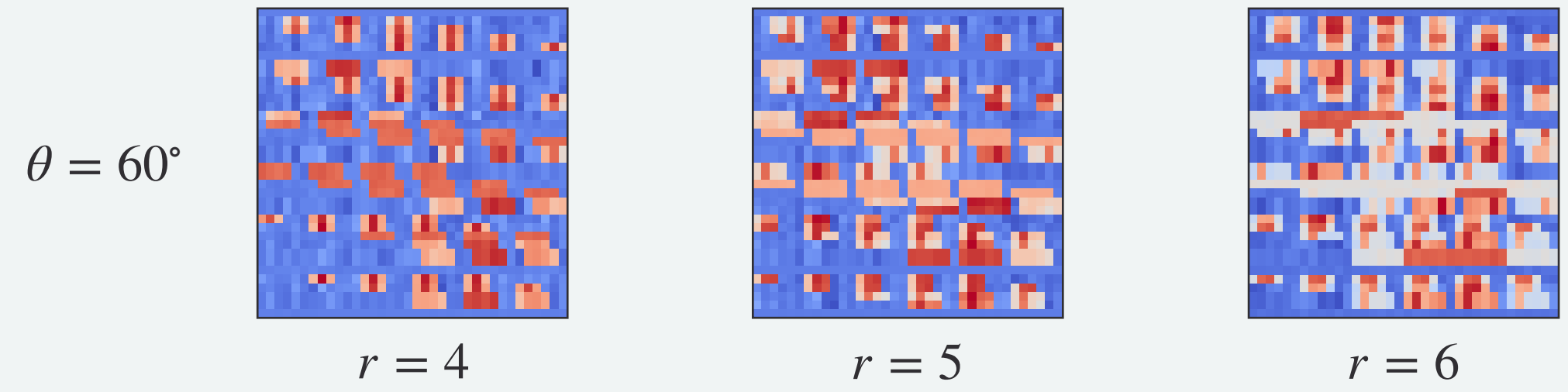
Rotations



Pooling



... both!



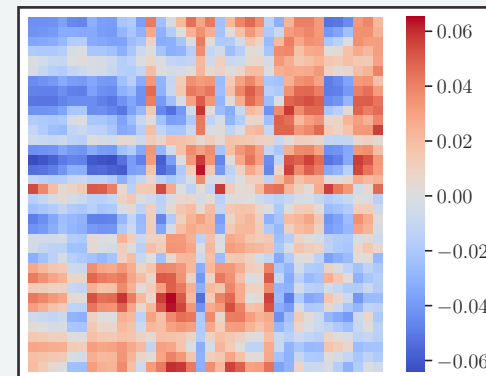
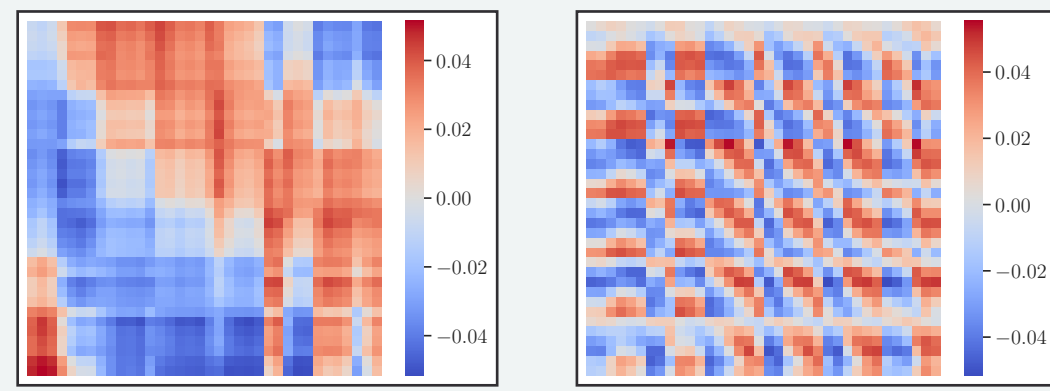
Observations

- aligned on grid
- acts on many pixels

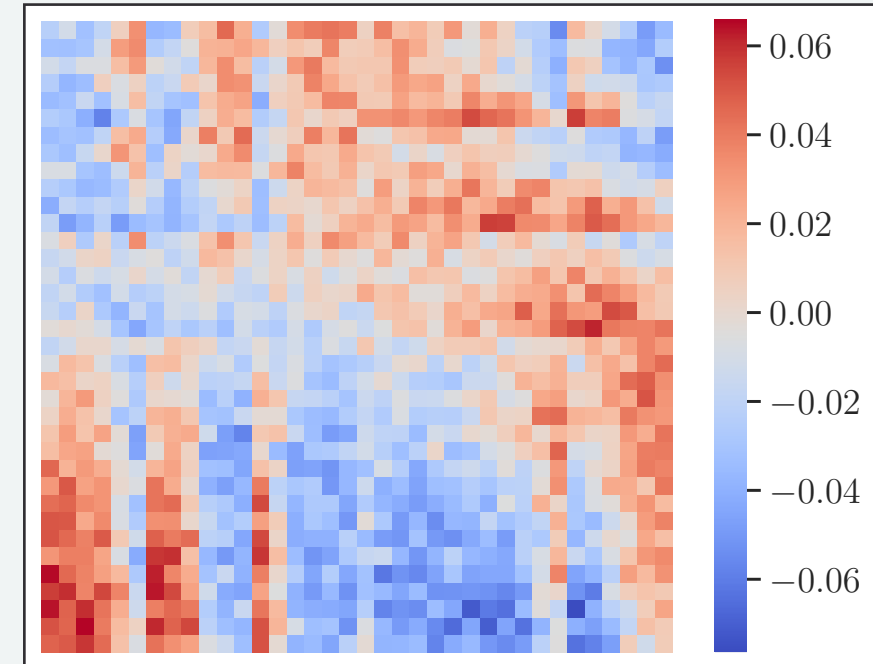


More experiments

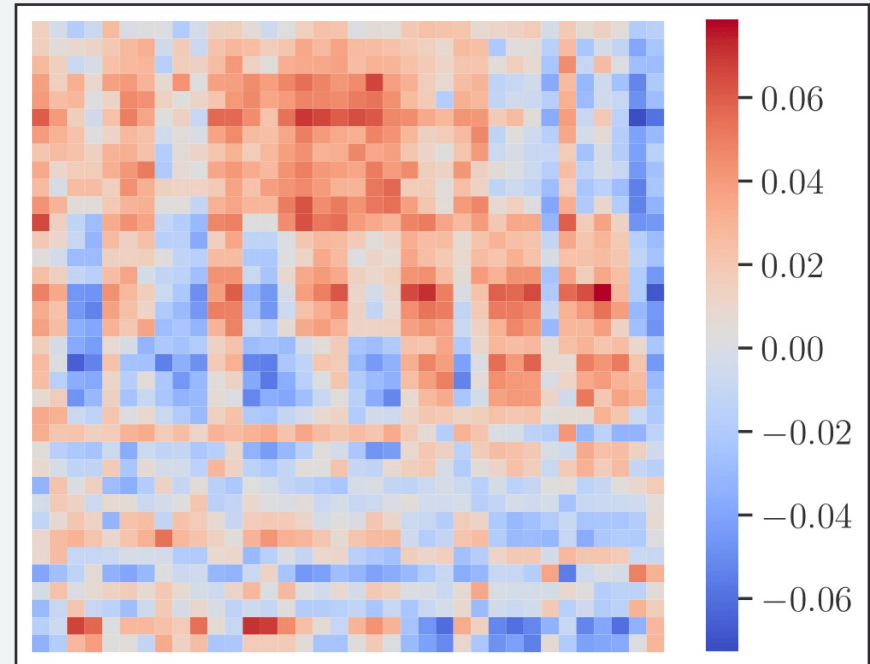
Actions are consistent



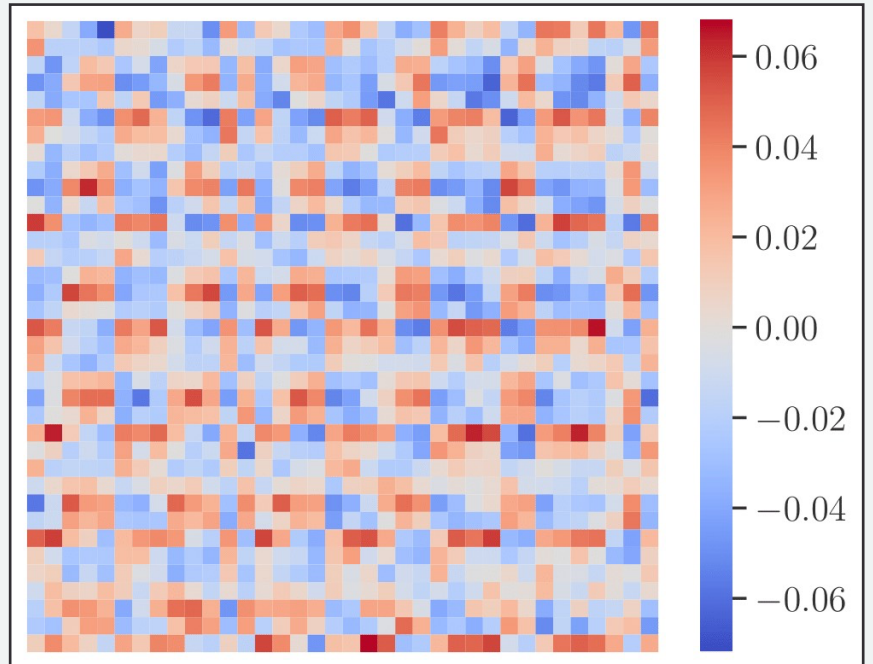
CIFAR10



MNIST

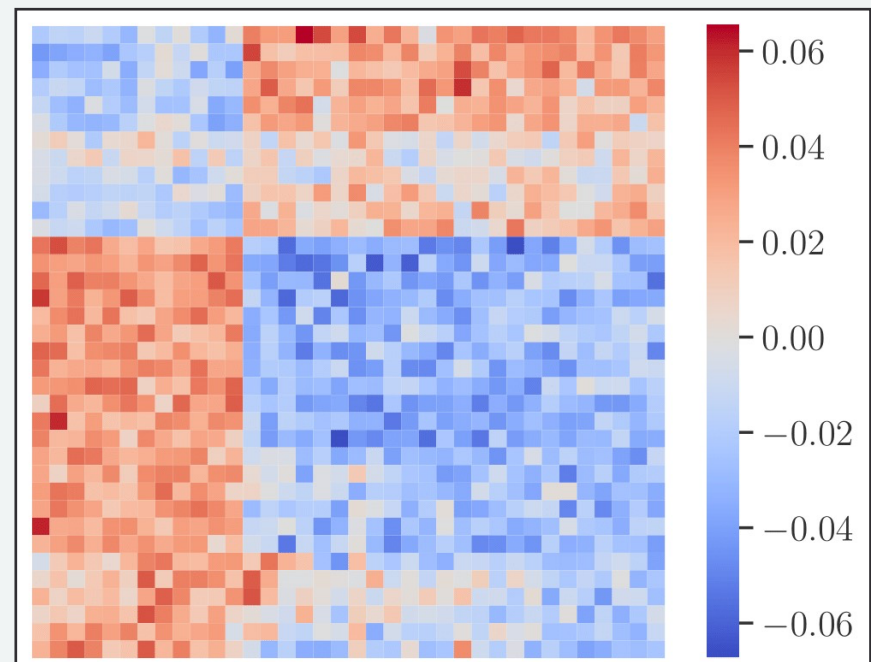


rotMNIST

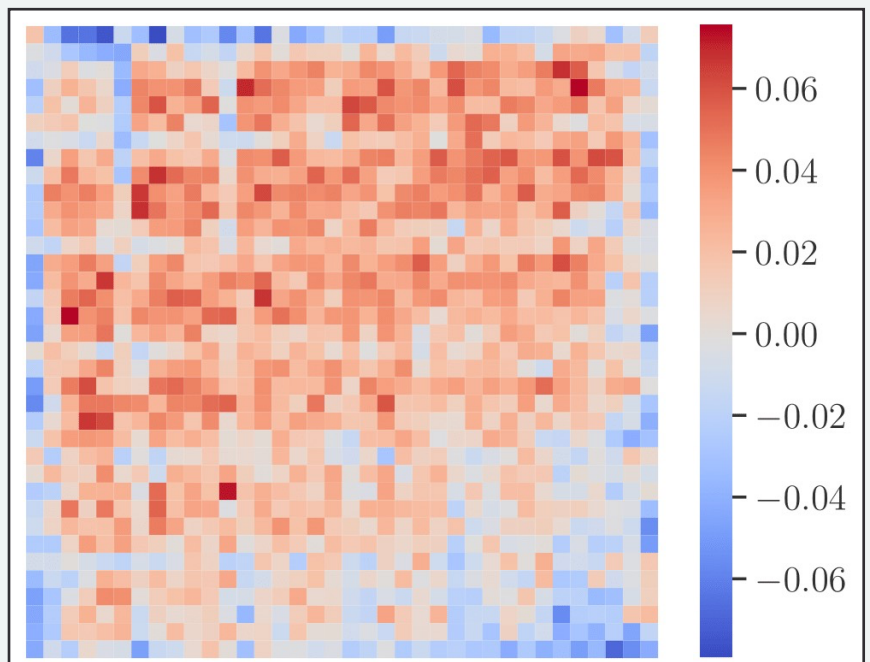
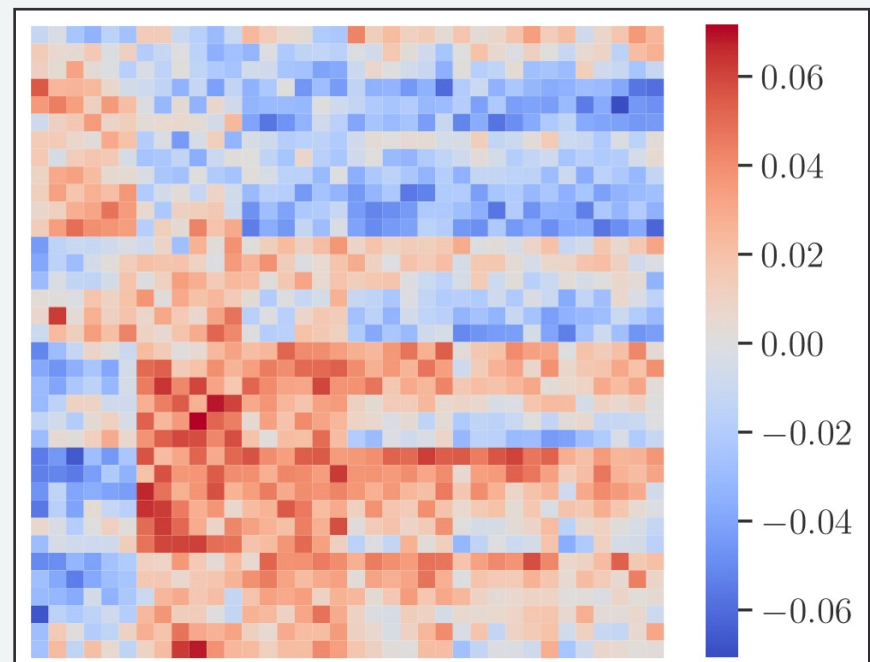


FashionMNIST

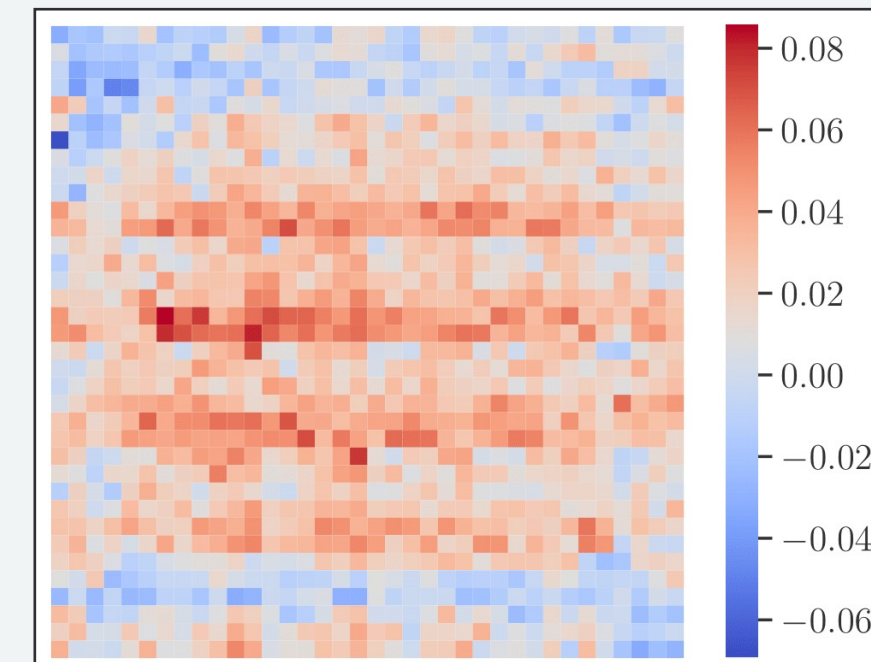
... and task dependent



half (CIFAR10)



sim (MNIST)



Even more experiments



Knowledge transfer

MNIST	LGN	P4CNN	Single channel	Same channels	Fashion MNIST	LGN	P4CNN	Single channel	Same channels
Accuracy	98.86	98.68	98.52	97.42	Accuracy	89.23	88.57	85.79	89.27

CNN comparison

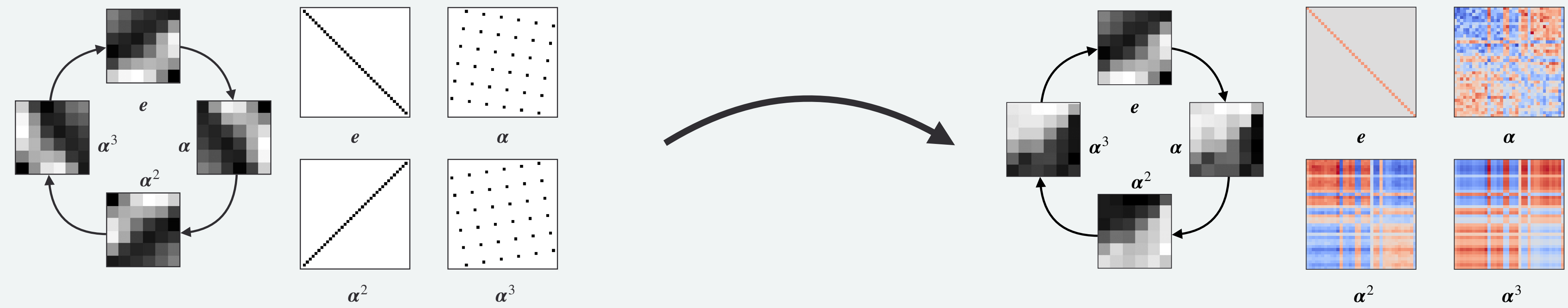
	MNIST	rotMNIST	FashionMNIST	CIFAR10
LGCNN	99.27	93.75	91.46	79.03
P4CNN	99.35	92.96	91.44	75.26

(Based on ALL-CNN)



Concluding

Key takeaway



What the future holds

- non-cyclic groups
- apply to other domains
- systematic interpretation



THANK YOU

