

On the Universality of Invariant Networks

Haggai Maron Ethan Fetaya Nimrod Segol Yaron Lipman



Invariant tasks

- Image classification



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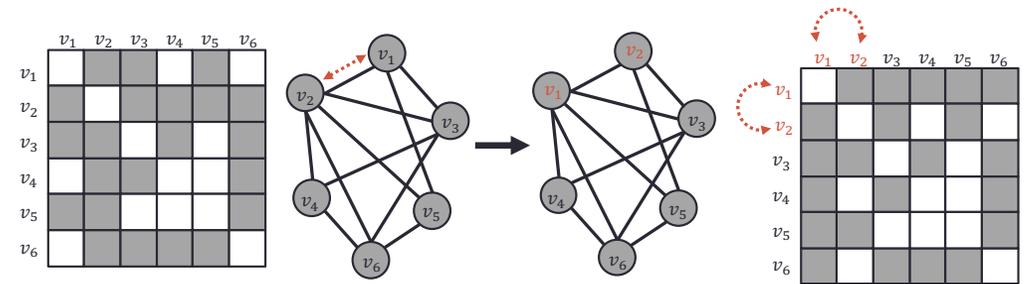
Invariant tasks

- Image classification
- Graph/ hyper-graph classification



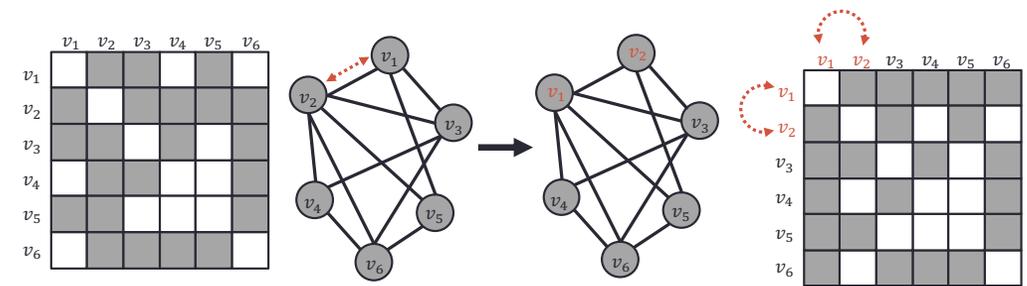
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Invariant tasks

- Image classification
- Graph/ hyper-graph classification
- Point-cloud / set classification
- and many more...



Goal of this paper

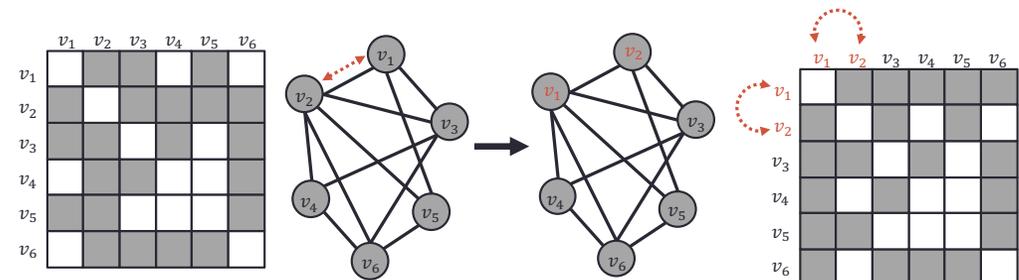
- Invariant neural networks are a common approach for these tasks
- This paper analyzes the expressive power of invariant models



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Formal definition of group action

- Let $G \leq S_n$
- $g \in G$ acts on a vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by permuting its coordinates:

$$gx = (x_{g^{-1}(1)}, \dots, x_{g^{-1}(n)})$$



Formal definition of group action

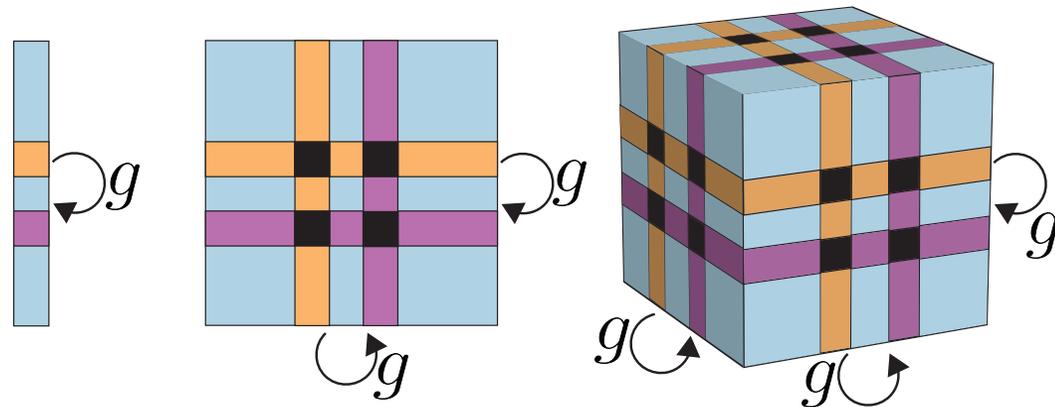
- $g \in G$ acts on a tensor $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n^k}$ by permuting its coordinates in each dimension:

$$(gX)_{i_1, \dots, i_k}$$

Formal definition of group action

- $g \in G$ acts on a tensor $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n^k}$ by permuting its coordinates in each dimension:

$$(gX)_{i_1, \dots, i_k} = X_{g^{-1}(i_1), \dots, g^{-1}(i_k)}$$



Invariant and equivariant functions

Definition: A function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is **invariant** with respect to a group G if:

$$f(gx) = f(x), \quad \forall g \in G$$

Invariant and equivariant functions

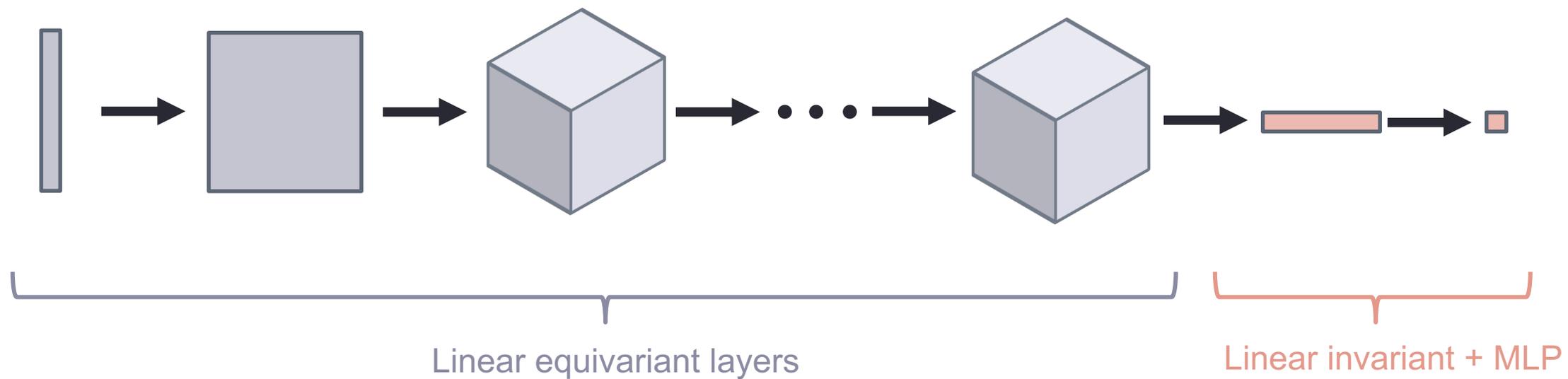
Definition: A function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is **invariant** with respect to a group G if:

$$f(gx) = f(x), \quad \forall g \in G$$

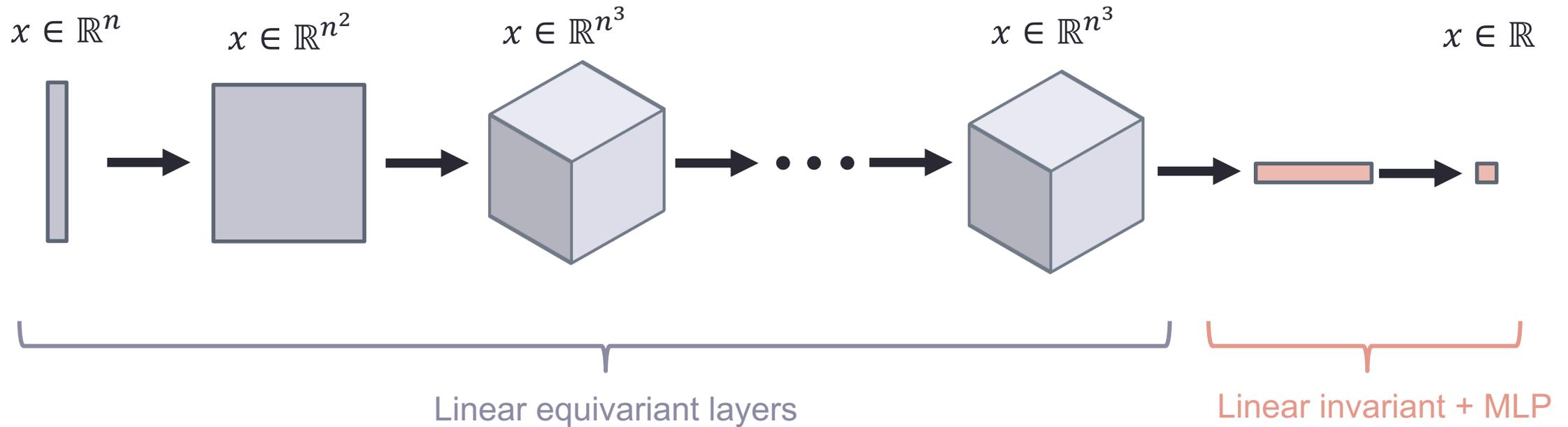
Definition: A function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is **equivariant** with respect to a group G if:

$$f(gx) = gf(x), \quad \forall g \in G$$

G -invariant networks



G -invariant networks

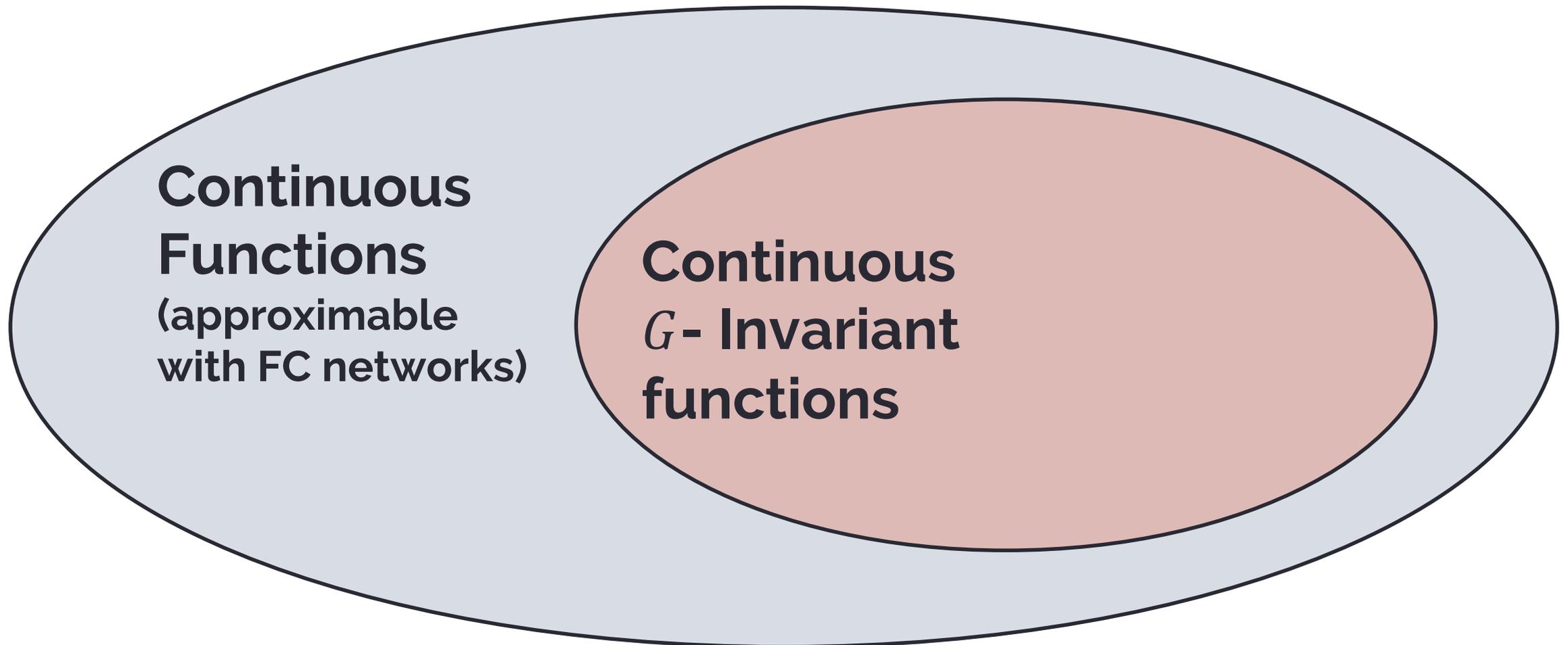


Main question:
How expressive are
 G -invariant networks?

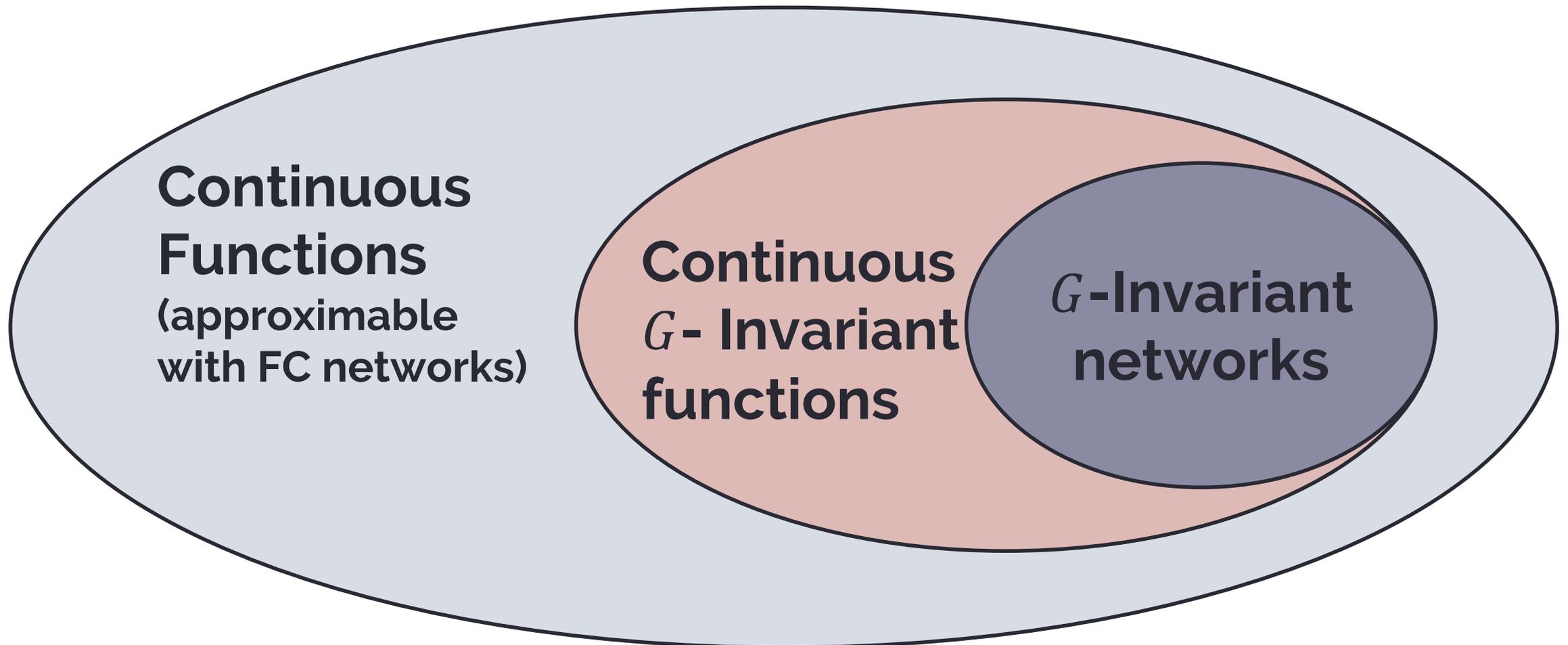
How expressive are G -invariant networks?

**Continuous
Functions**
(approximable
with FC networks)

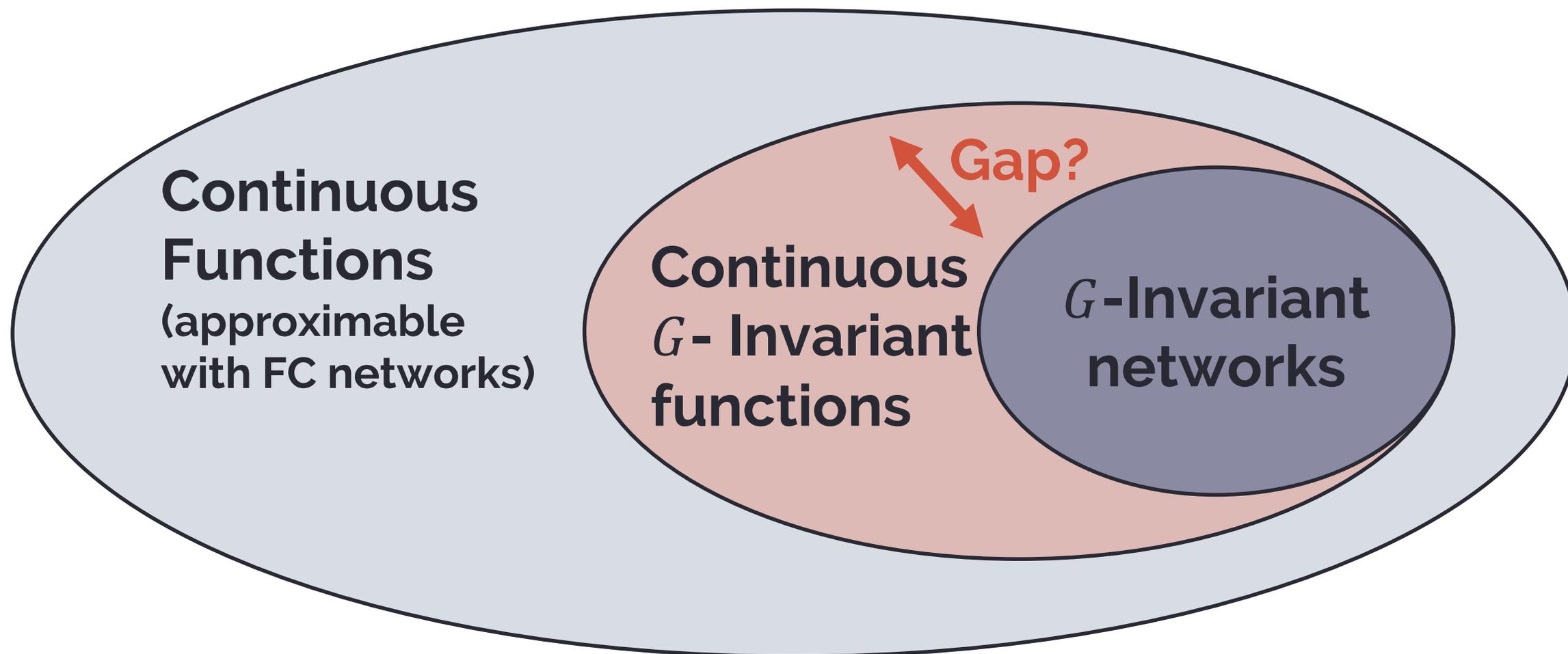
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How expressive are G -invariant networks?



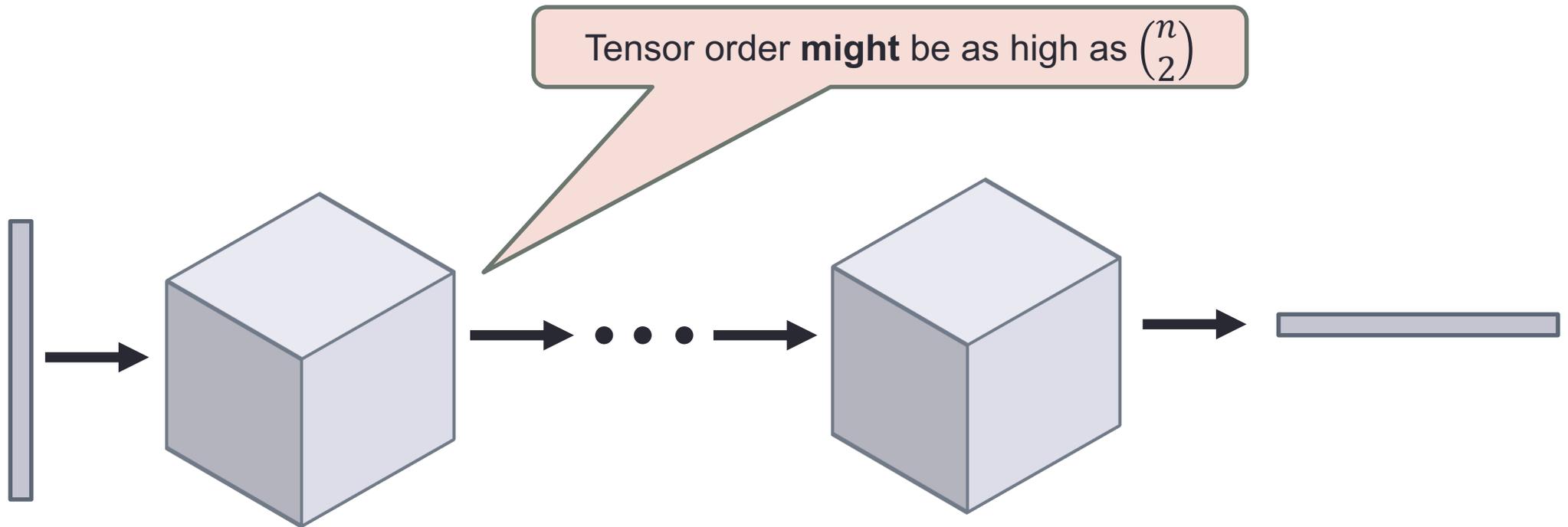
How expressive are G -invariant networks?



Theoretical results

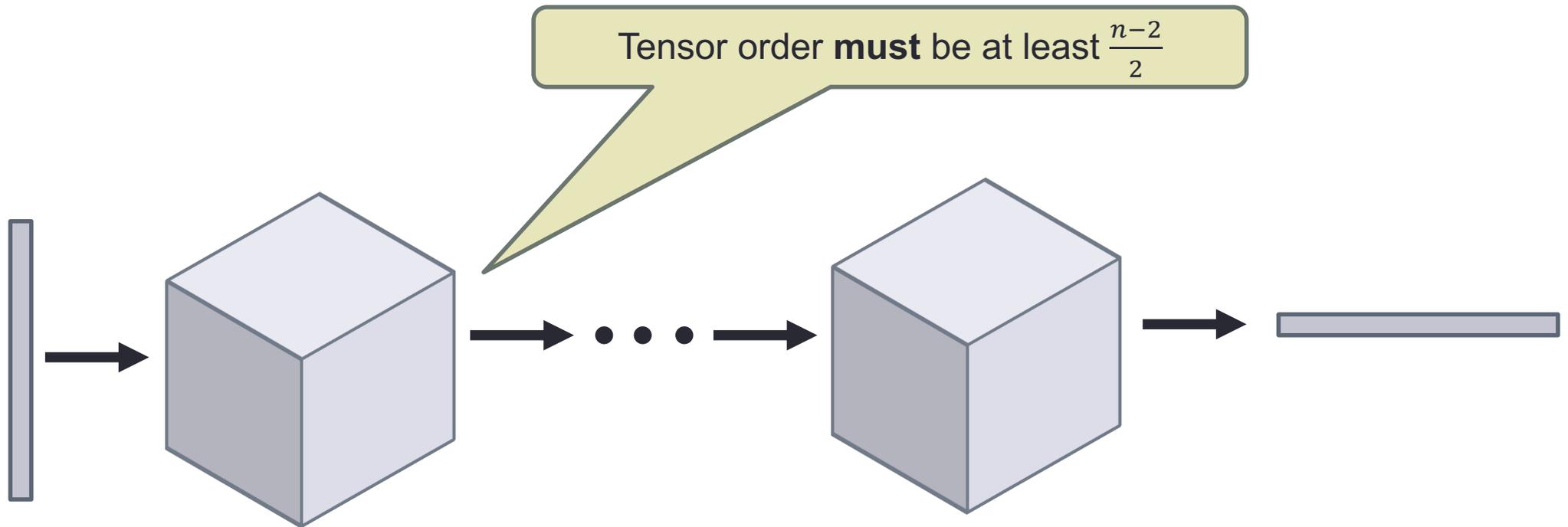
Universality of high-order networks

Theorem 1. G -invariant networks are universal.



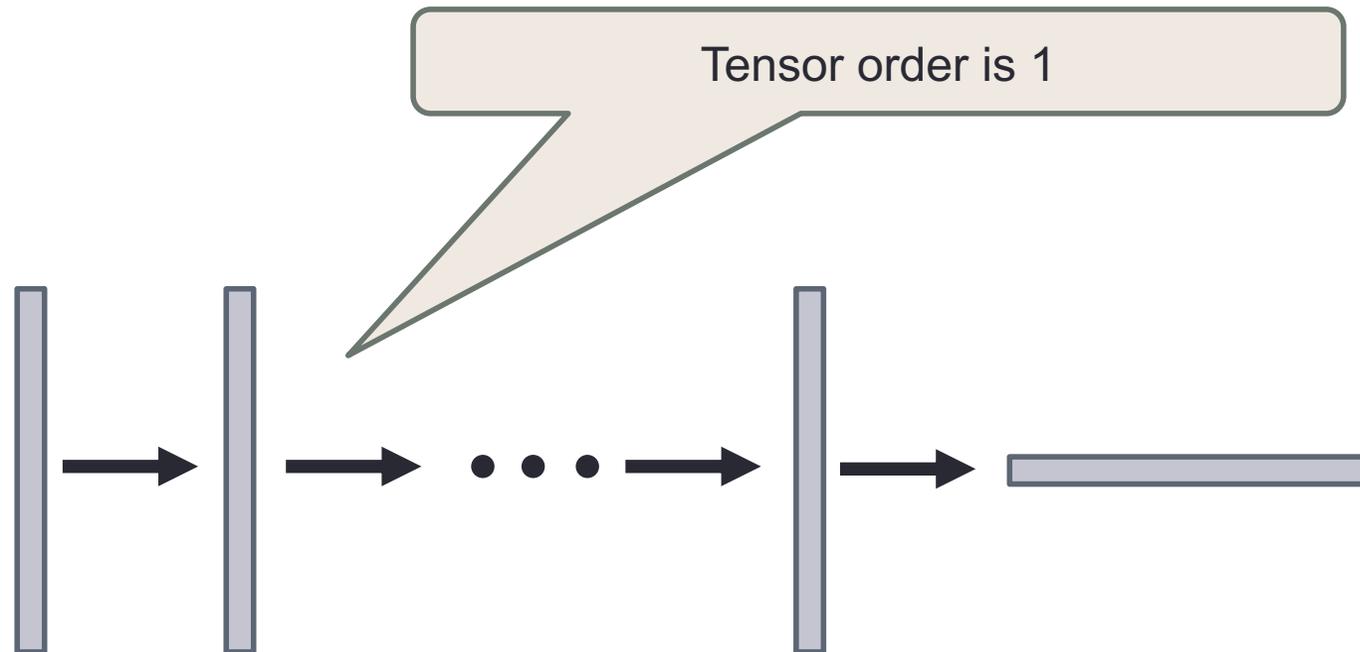
Lower bound on network order

Theorem 2. There exists groups $G \leq S_n$ for which the tensor order should be at least $O(n)$ in order to achieve universality



Necessary condition for first order networks

Theorem 3. Let $G \in S_n$. If first order G -invariant networks are universal, then $|[n]^2/H| < |[n]^2/G|$ for any strict super-group $G < H \leq S_n$.



The End

- Support
 - ERC Grant (LiftMatch)
 - Israel Science Foundation
- Thanks for listening!

“Invariant Graph Networks”

by Yaron Lipman

Saturday 11am, Grand Ballroom B

Learning and Reasoning with Graph-Structured Representations workshop

