# General Artificial Intelligence by Means of Neural Tensor Format Representation

## Prof. Dr. Mike Espig

**Data Science Research Group** 

WHZ - University of Applied Sciences Zwickau

futureSAX 2021













# 2 Neural Tensor Format

### 3 Our Software Library Tensor-Calculus

 $\bigcirc$ 

Three Waves of AI:

- I. Handcrafted Knowledge
- II. Statistical Learning
- III. Contextual Adaptation

**The future third wave of Al.**, DARPA Perspective on Al, **Al Next** campaign (August 2019), <u>Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency</u>

#### **Motivation**













### 3 Our Software Library Tensor-Calculus

Separation to generalized principal components:

$$h_{\underline{p}}(x_{1},...,x_{d}) = \sum_{i_{1}=1}^{n_{1}} \cdots \sum_{i_{d}=1}^{n_{d}} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \left[ \prod_{\mu=1}^{d} (p_{j,\mu})_{i_{\mu}} \cdot \prod_{\mu=1}^{d} (\varphi_{i_{\mu},\mu})(x_{\mu}) \right]$$

$$h(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3})$$

$$\sum_{\substack{P_{3,1}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{3,1}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{2,1}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{2,2}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{2,2}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{1,r}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{2,r}^{n_{d}} \\ P_{2,r}^{n_{d}} \\ \varphi_{1}(x_{1}) \\ \varphi_{1}(x$$

Each attribute  $x_{\nu}$  has its own parameters  $p_{\nu}$ .

$$h(\underline{x}, \underline{p}) = \sum_{i_1=1}^{n_1} \cdots \sum_{i_d=1}^{n_d} U(p_1, \dots, p_d)_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)} \prod_{\nu=1}^d \varphi_{\nu, i_\nu}(x_\nu)$$
  
$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^{n_1} \cdots \sum_{i_d=1}^{n_d} \sum_{j=1}^r \prod_{\nu=1}^d p_{\nu, j, i_\nu} \prod_{\nu=1}^d \varphi_{\nu, i_\nu}(x_\nu)$$
  
$$= \sum_{j=1}^r \prod_{\nu=1}^d \left[ \sum_{i_\nu=1}^{n_\nu} p_{\nu, j, i_\nu} \varphi_{\nu, i_\nu}(x_\nu) \right]$$

$$p_{\nu} \iff x_{\nu}$$
 for all  $1 \le \nu \le d$ 









 $\Diamond$ 

**Tensor-Calculus (TC)** is a scientific computing library for machine learning. TC establishes practical access to **neural tensor formats** (NTF).

NTF have many applications in all fields of machine learning, where the prediction quality of NTF is much better then for neural networks, e.g. **Yacht Hydrodynamics Data Set (UCI-Repository)**:

- Deep Neural Network (DNN) validation loss:  $3.1\times 10^{-3}$
- Neural Tensor format (NTF) validation loss:  $4.4\times10^{-4}$

#### The research was funded by:

- Federal Ministry of Education and Research of Germany (BMBF)
- Saxony Ministry of Science and Art (SMWK)