



BEARS Make Neuro-Symbolic Models Aware of their Reasoning Shortcuts



Emanuele Marconato ^{1,2} Samuele Bortolotti ¹ Emile van Krieken ³

Antonio Vergari ³

¹University of Trento

Andrea Passerini ¹ Stefano Teso ¹

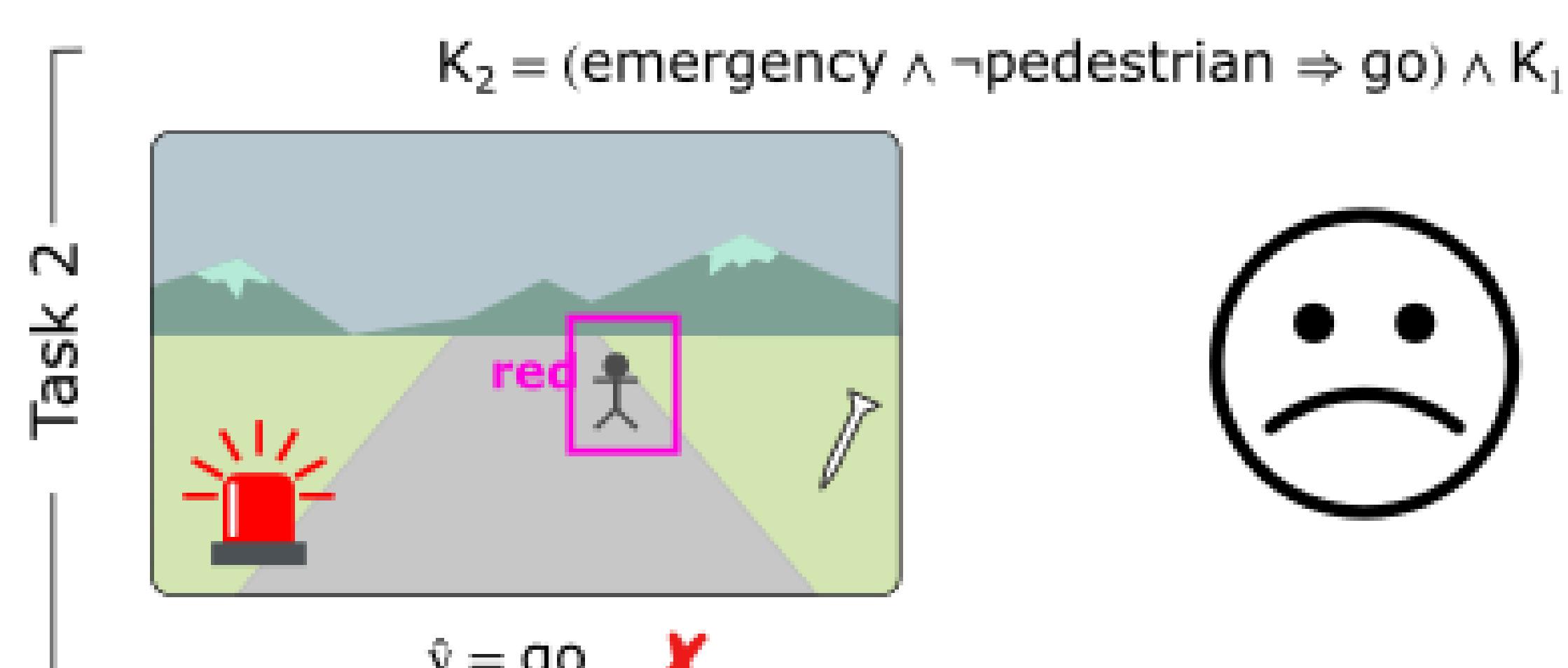
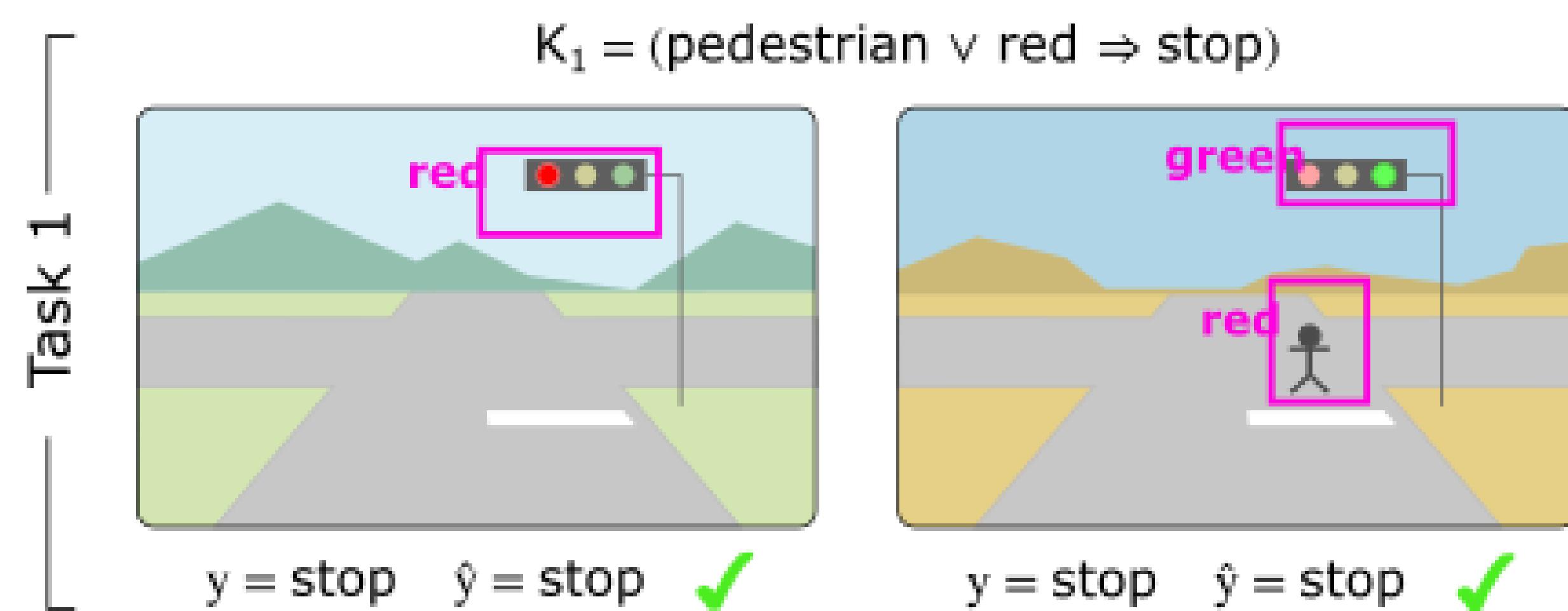
²University of Pisa

³University of Edinburgh

REASONING SHORTCUTS

NeSy predictors such as **DeepProbLog**[1], and **Logic Tensor Networks**[2], acquire concepts that comply with the knowledge.

Are learned concepts interpretable and is the model trustworthy?
Not always![3]



Reasoning Shortcuts (RSs) like this might affect any NeSy predictor!

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	REQUIRES
Multi-Task Concept Sup. Reconstruction Disentanglement	tasks concepts (decoder) structure

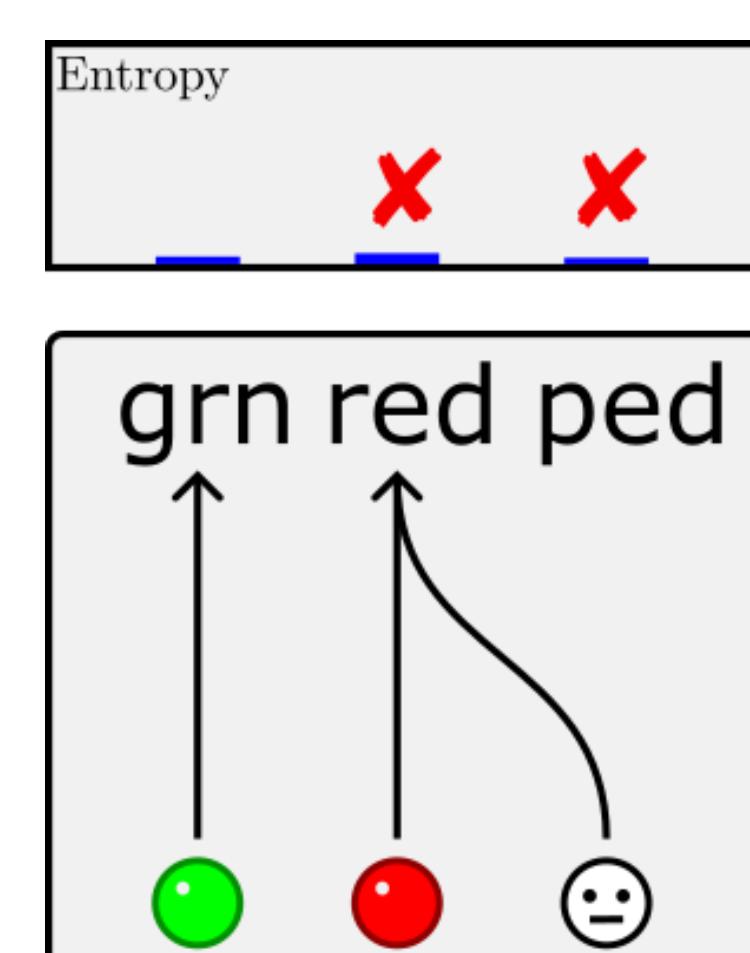
DESIDERATA

- Concept calibration
- Performance
- Cost effectiveness

BEARS: BE AWARE OF REASONING SHORTCUTS!

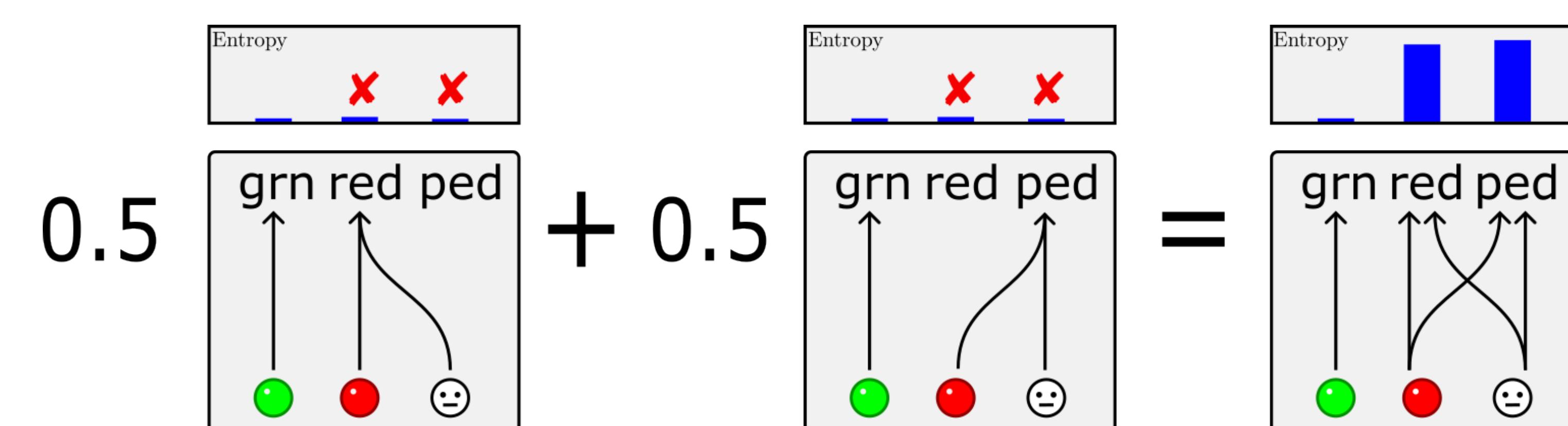
Effective mitigation strategies for RSs, like concept supervision, are often impractical. If the model learns a RS what concepts can we trust?

Over-confident solutions are dangerous: impossible to be aware of wrong concepts!



We propose bears to estimate concept uncertainty!

OUR SOLUTION



bears combines **Deep Ensembles** + **diversification** (~ Bayesian NeSy) and provably optimizes for all desiderata:

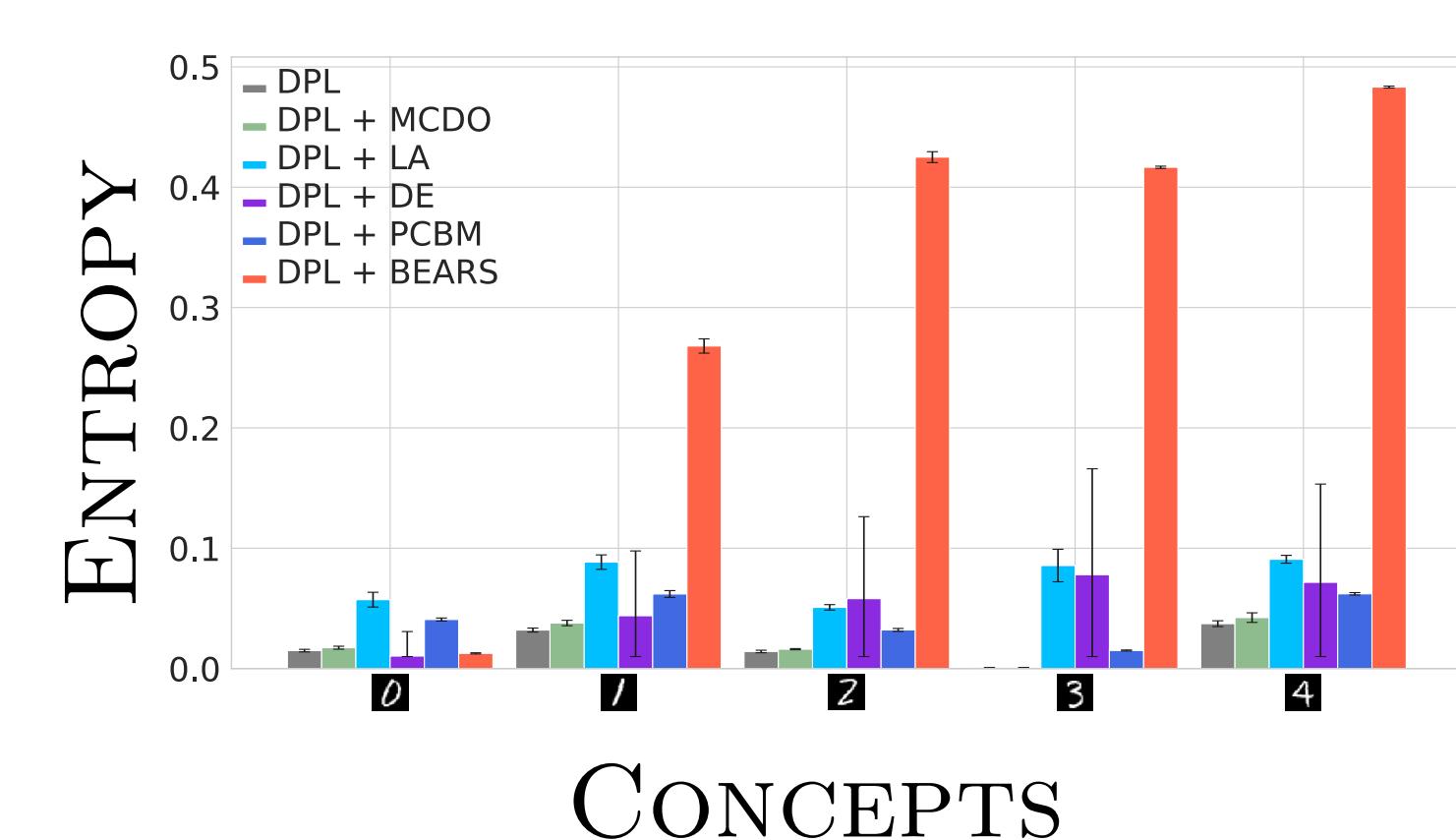
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{bears}} &= \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{K}, \theta_t) \\ &+ \gamma_1 \cdot \text{KL}(p_{\theta_t}(\mathbf{C} | \mathbf{x}) || \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t p_{\theta_j}(\mathbf{C} | \mathbf{x})) \\ &+ \gamma_2 \cdot H(p_{\theta_t}(\mathbf{C} | \mathbf{x})) \end{aligned}$$

EXPERIMENTS

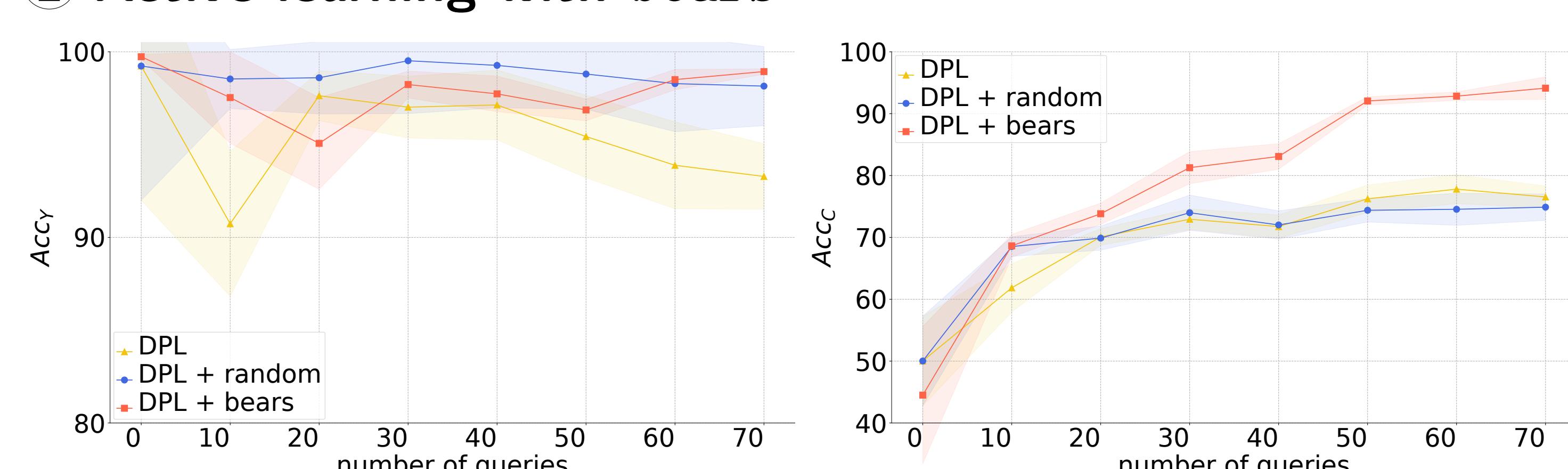
① An example from MNIST-Addition

Solve the sum between two digits, e.g., $2 + 3 = 5$.

$$\begin{cases} 0 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + 1 = 1 \\ 2 + 3 = 5 \\ 2 + 4 = 6 \end{cases}$$



② Active learning with bears



③ bears in real-world: BDD-OIA [4]

	mECE _C	ECE _{C(F,S)}	ECE _{C(R)}	ECE _{C(L)}
DPL	0.84 ± 0.01	0.75 ± 0.17	0.79 ± 0.05	0.59 ± 0.32
+ MCDO	0.83 ± 0.01	0.72 ± 0.19	0.76 ± 0.08	0.55 ± 0.33
+ LA	0.85 ± 0.01	0.84 ± 0.10	0.87 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.19
+ PCBM	0.68 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.02	0.11 ± 0.02
+ DE	0.79 ± 0.01	0.62 ± 0.03	0.71 ± 0.10	0.37 ± 0.12
+ bears	0.58 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01

REFERENCES

- [1] Manhaeve et al., DeepProbLog, NeurIPS (2018)
- [2] Donadello et al., Logic Tensor Networks, IEEE (2018)
- [3] Marconato et al., Not All Neuro-Symbolic Concepts are Created Equal: Analysis and Mitigation of Reasoning Shortcuts, NeurIPS (2023)
- [4] Xu et al., BDD-OIA dataset, CVPR (2020).

