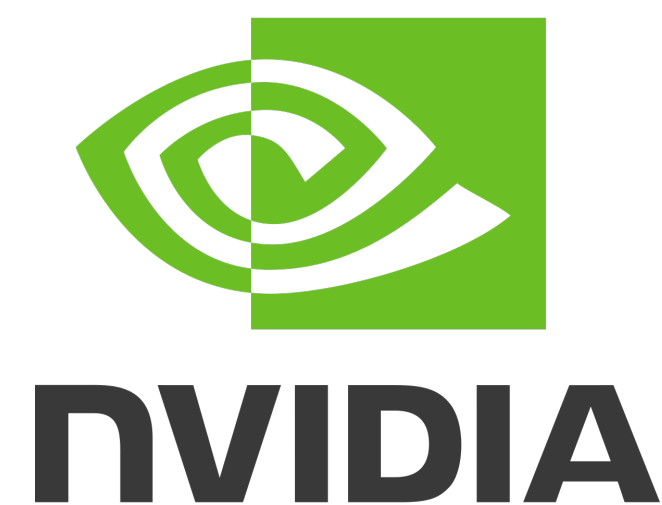
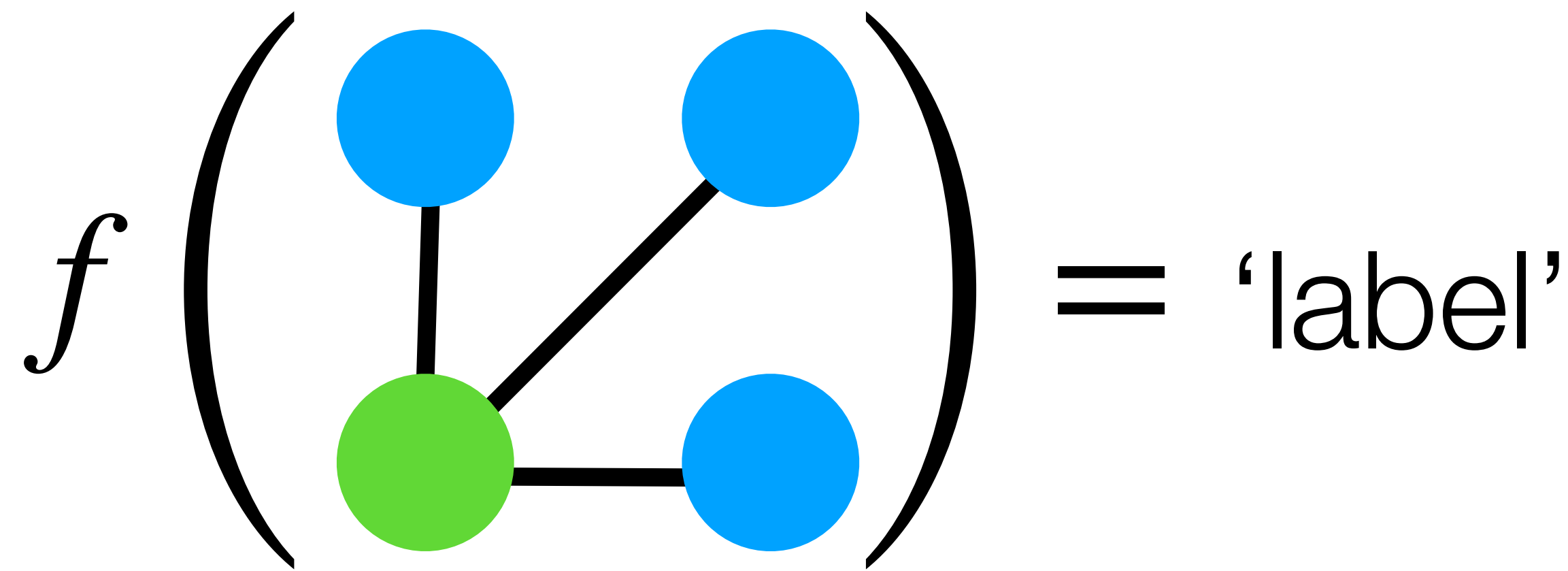


Approximation Power of Invariant Graph Networks

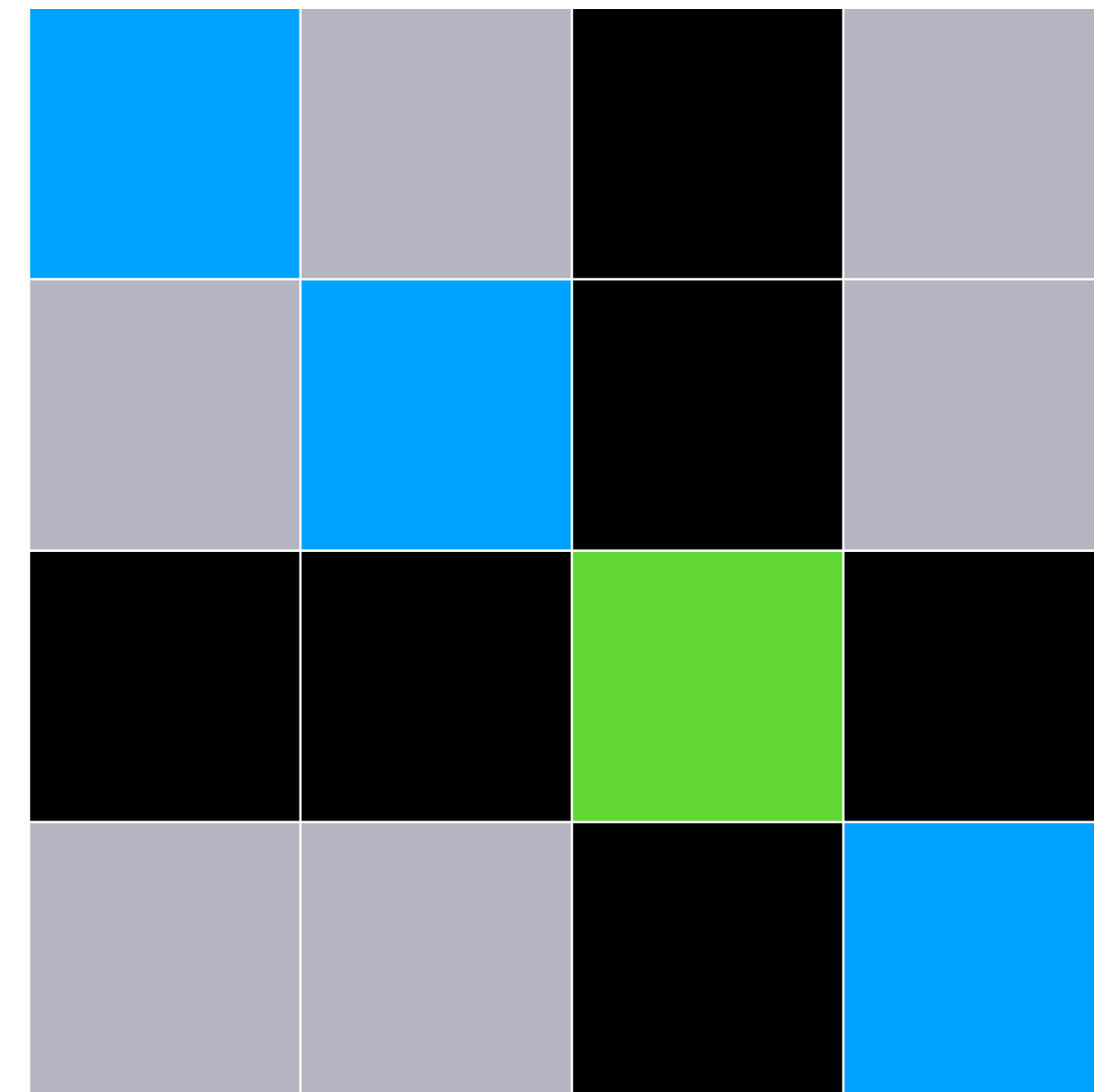
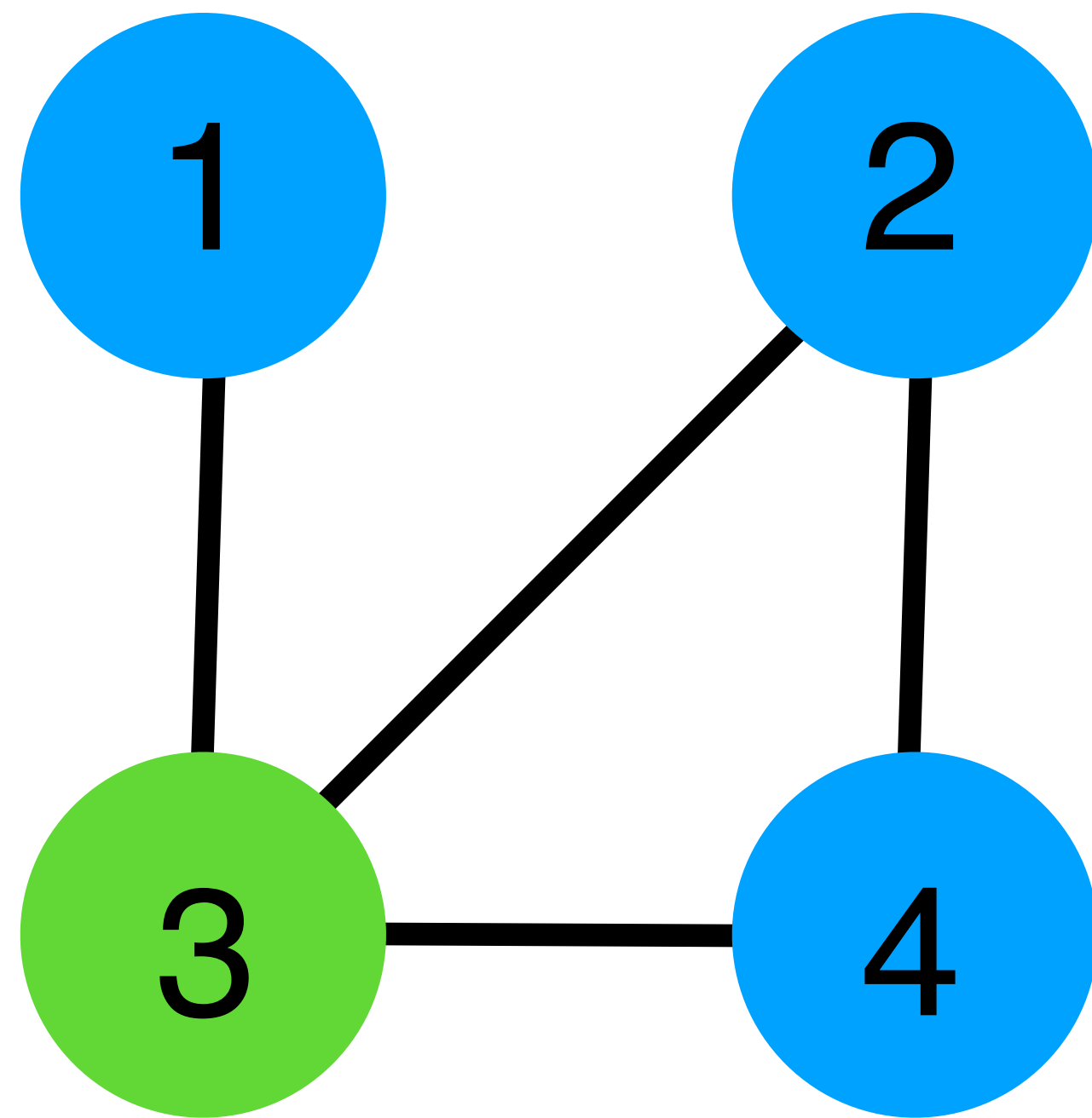
Haggai Maron Heli Ben-Hamu Yaron Lipman
NVIDIA Research Weizmann Institute of Science



Supervised learning on graphs

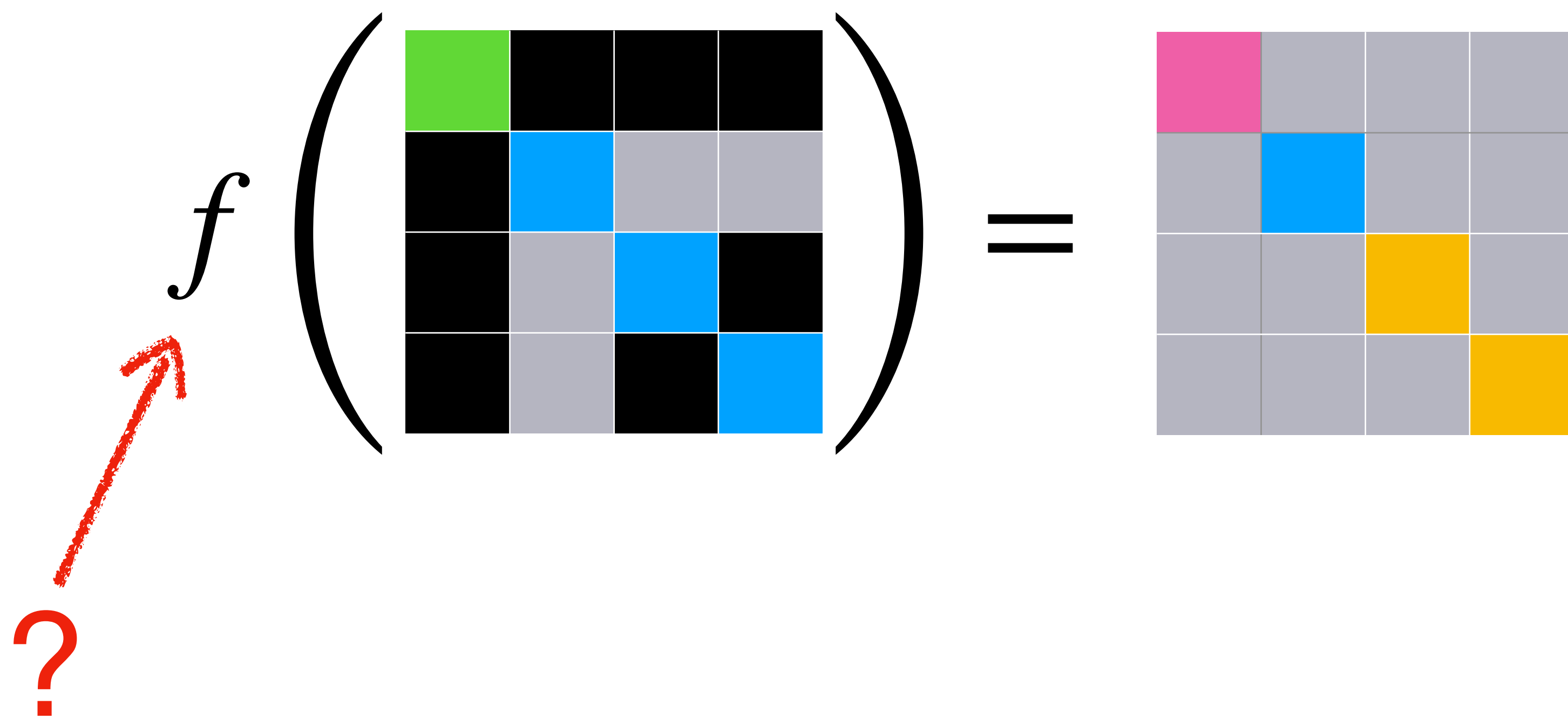


Graphs encoded as matrices

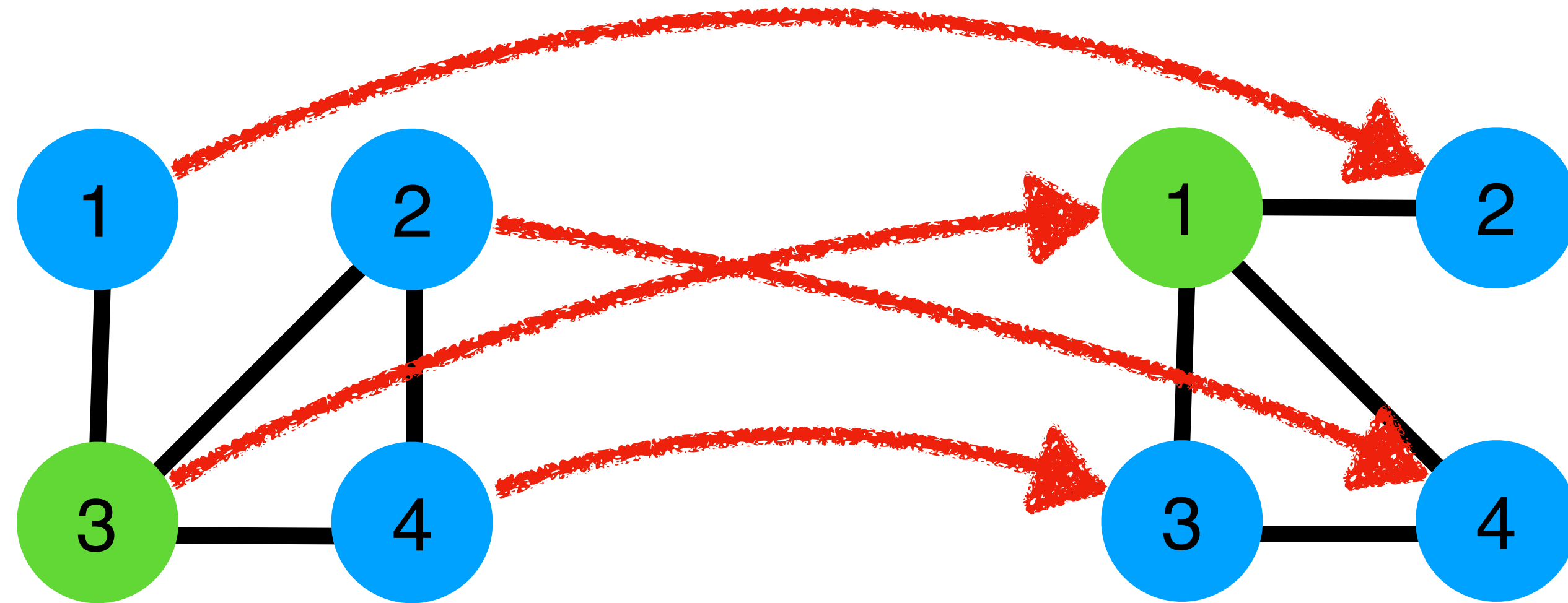


X

Graph learning



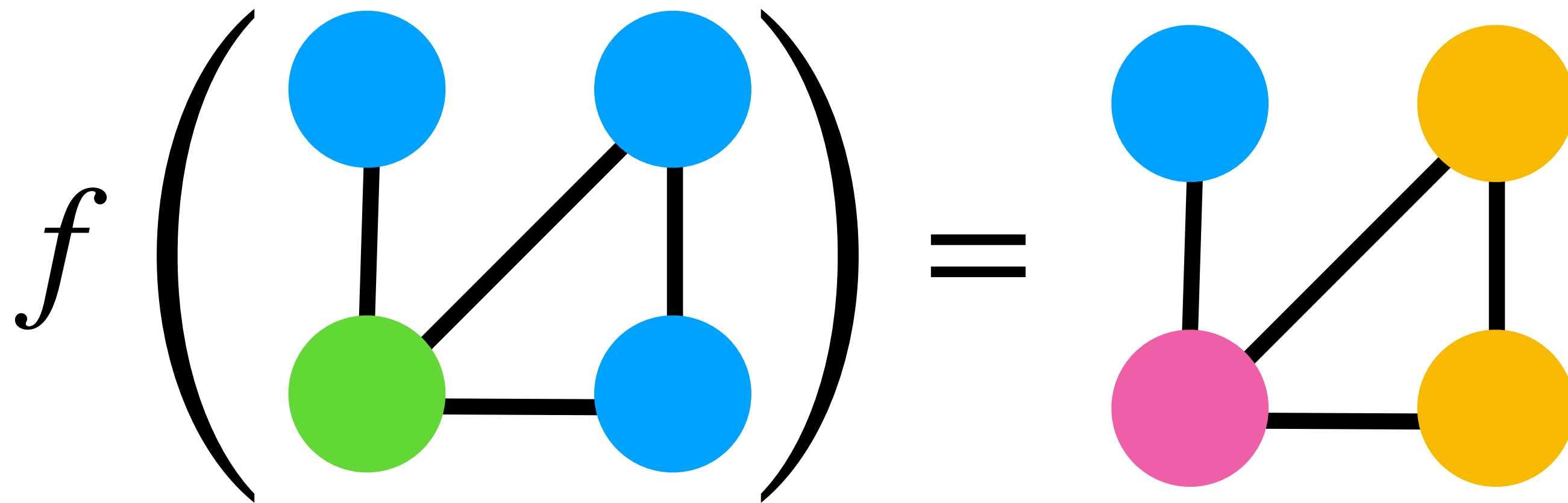
Graph isomorphism



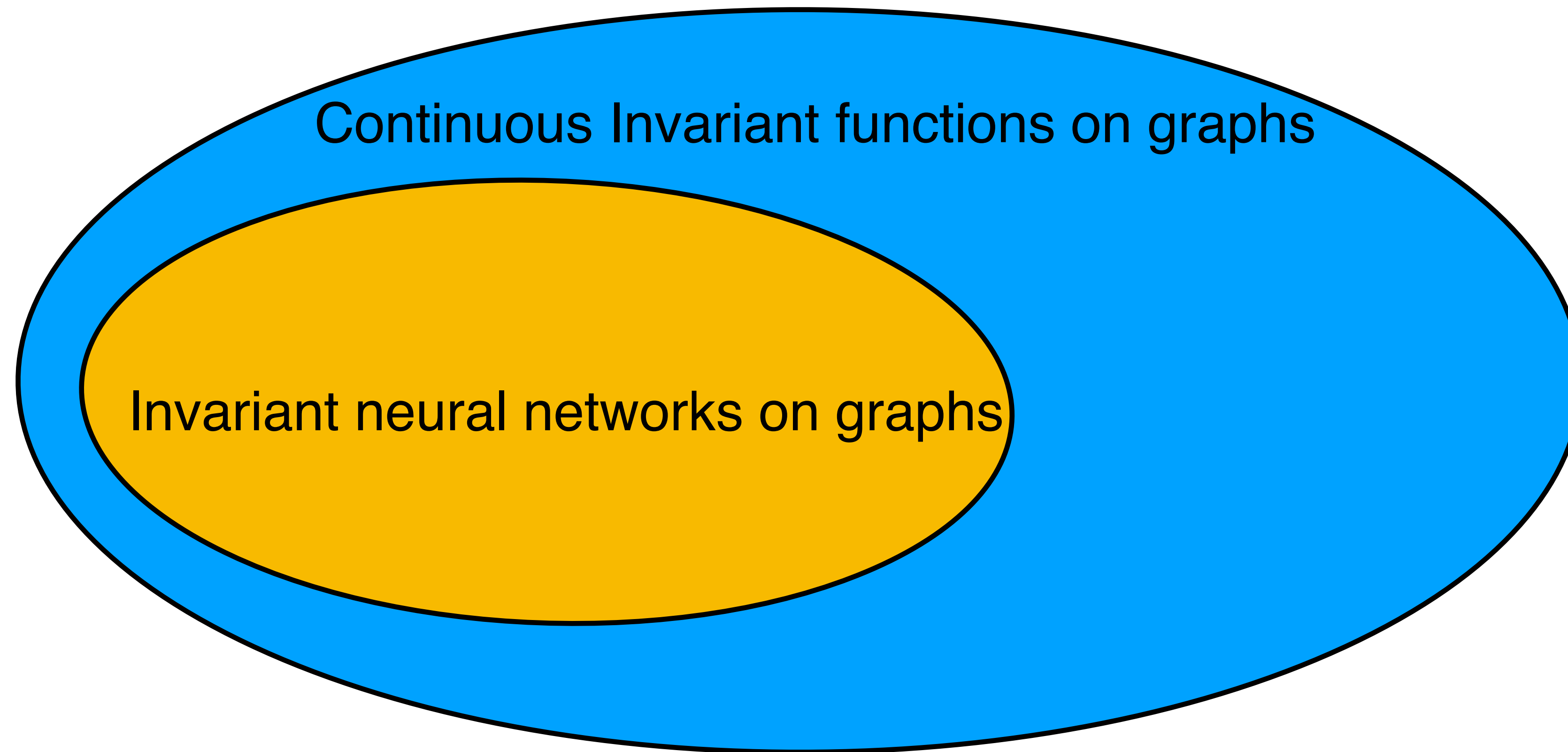
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{blue} & \text{gray} & \text{black} & \text{gray} \\ \text{gray} & \text{blue} & \text{black} & \text{gray} \\ \text{black} & \text{black} & \text{green} & \text{black} \\ \text{gray} & \text{gray} & \text{black} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} \text{green} & \text{black} & \text{black} & \text{black} \\ \text{black} & \text{blue} & \text{gray} & \text{gray} \\ \text{black} & \text{gray} & \text{blue} & \text{gray} \\ \text{black} & \text{gray} & \text{gray} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} P^T$$

Basic requirement: equivariance

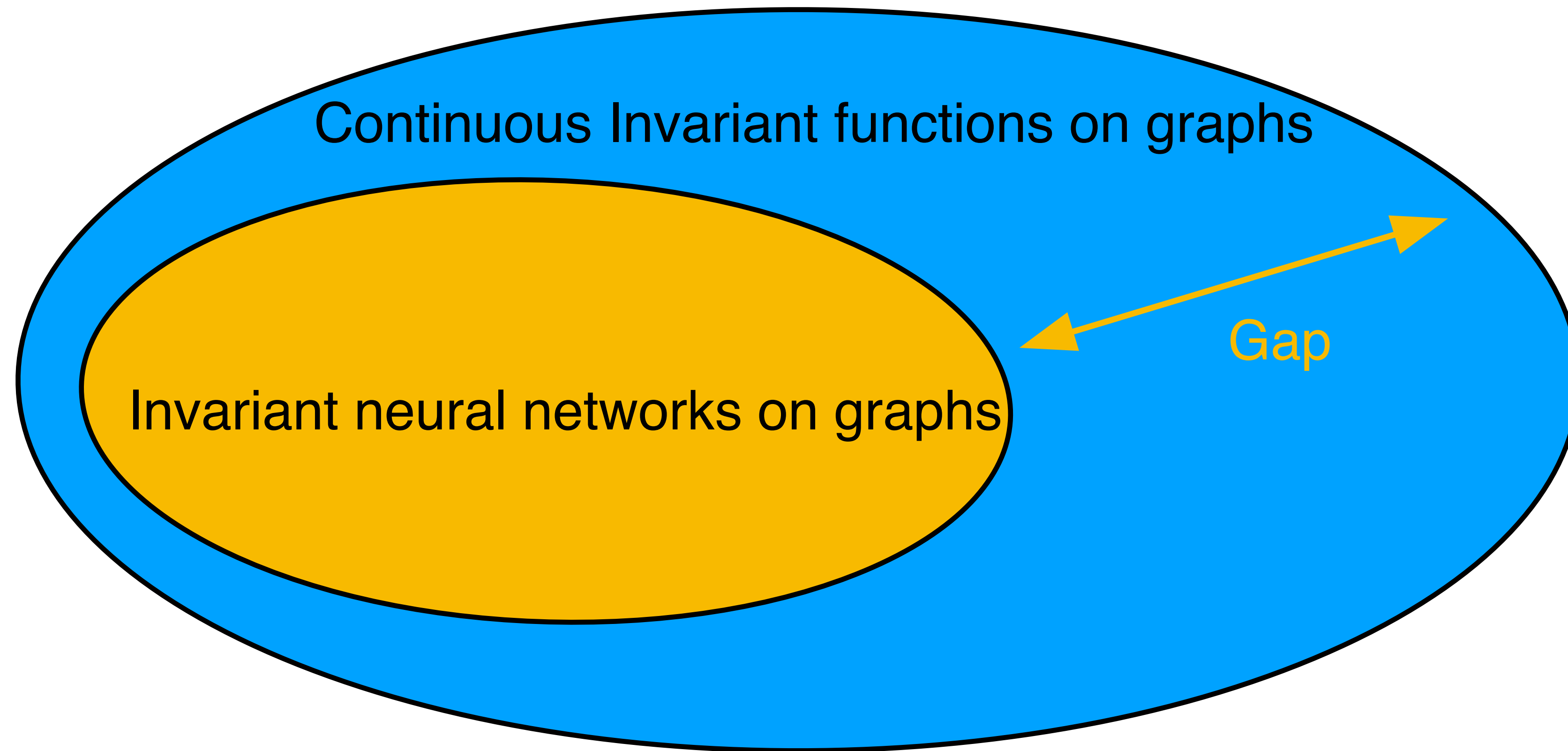
$$f(P X P^T) = P f(X) P^T$$



Restriction might cause loss of expressivity



Restriction might cause loss of expressivity



Main Goal

Find models that are:

Invariant

Expressive

Scalable

Framework: Invariant Graph Networks (IGNs)

$$F = M \circ H \circ L_d \circ \cdots \circ L_1$$

- $L_i : \mathbb{R}^{n^k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n^{k'}}$ are polynomial S_n -equivariant functions
- H polynomial S_n -invariant function
- M is a fully connected network

Framework: Invariant Graph Networks (IGNs)

$$F = M \circ H \circ L_d \circ \cdots \circ L_1$$

- (k, l) -IGN:
 - Tensors up to order k
 - Polynomials up to degree l

Framework: Invariant Graph Networks (IGNs)

$$F = M \circ H \circ L_d \circ \cdots \circ L_1$$

- (k, l) -IGN:
 - Tensors up to order k
 - Polynomials up to degree l
- **Example:** $F(X) = X^2$, $X \in R^{n^2}$ is a $(2,2)$ -layer

Expressivity landscape

Polynomial
degree

Expressivity landscape

l



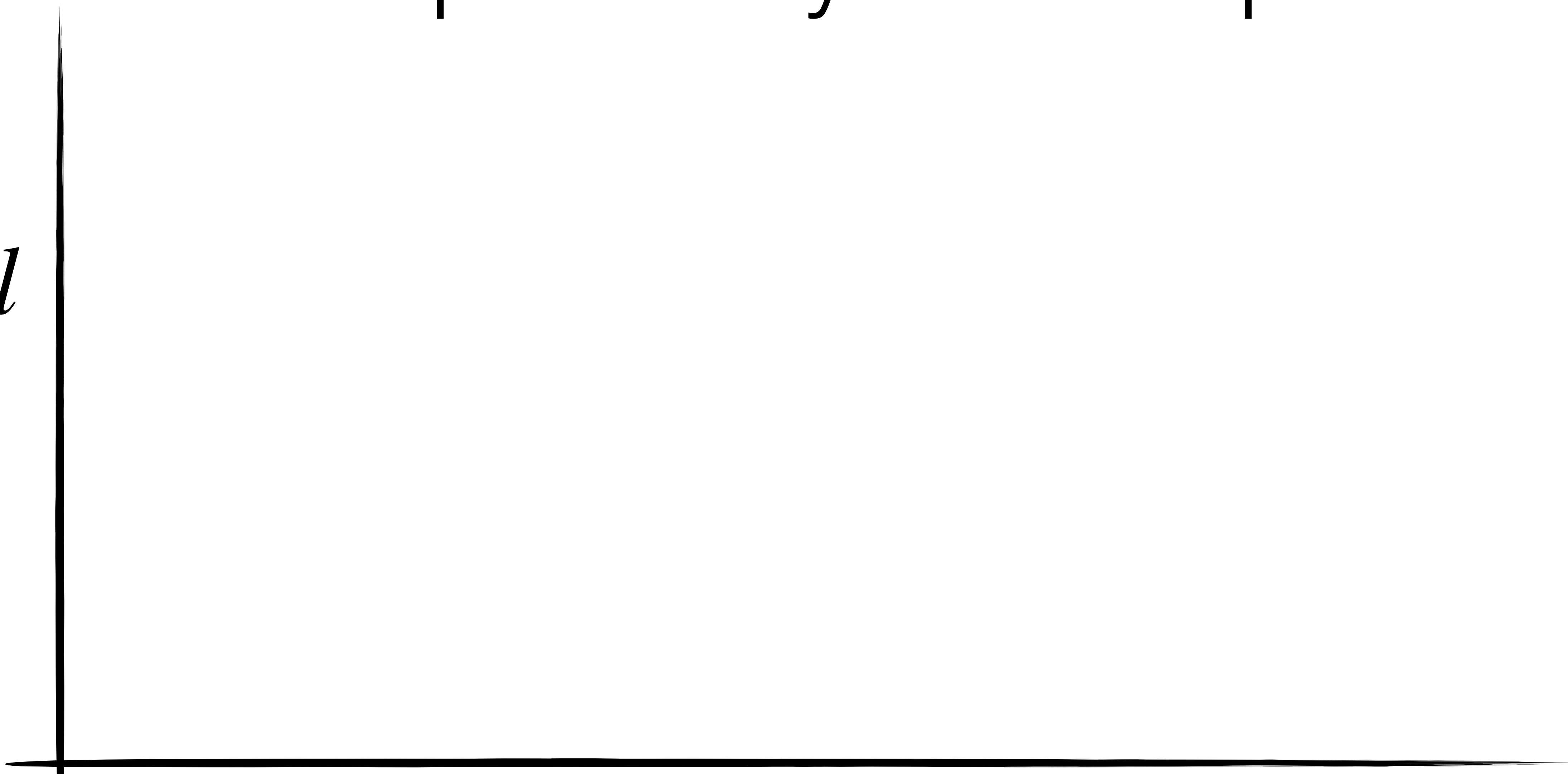
Polynomial
degree

Expressivity landscape

l

k

Tensor order



Polynomial
degree

Expressivity landscape

l

(2,1)-IGN

2-WL

Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
Chen et al. ,NeurIPS 2019

k

Tensor order

Polynomial
degree

Expressivity landscape

l

(2,1)-IGN

2-WL

Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
Chen et al., NeurIPS 2019

(k ,1)-IGN

k -WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

k

Tensor order

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$(2,1)$ -IGN

2-WL

Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
Chen et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(k,1)$ -IGN

k -WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(O(n^4),1)$ -IGN

Universal

Maron et al., ICML 2019
Keriven and peyre, NeurIPS 2019

k

Tensor order

Polynomial
degree

Expressivity landscape

l

(2,2)-IGN

3-WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

(2,1)-IGN

2-WL

Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
Chen et al., NeurIPS 2019

(k ,1)-IGN

k -WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

($O(n^4)$,1)-IGN

Universal

Maron et al., ICML 2019
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k

Tensor order

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$(2, poly(n))$ -IGN

Universal

Yarotsky, ICML workshops 2018

$(2,2)$ -IGN

3-WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(2,1)$ -IGN

2-WL

Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
Chen et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(k,1)$ -IGN

k -WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(O(n^4),1)$ -IGN

Universal

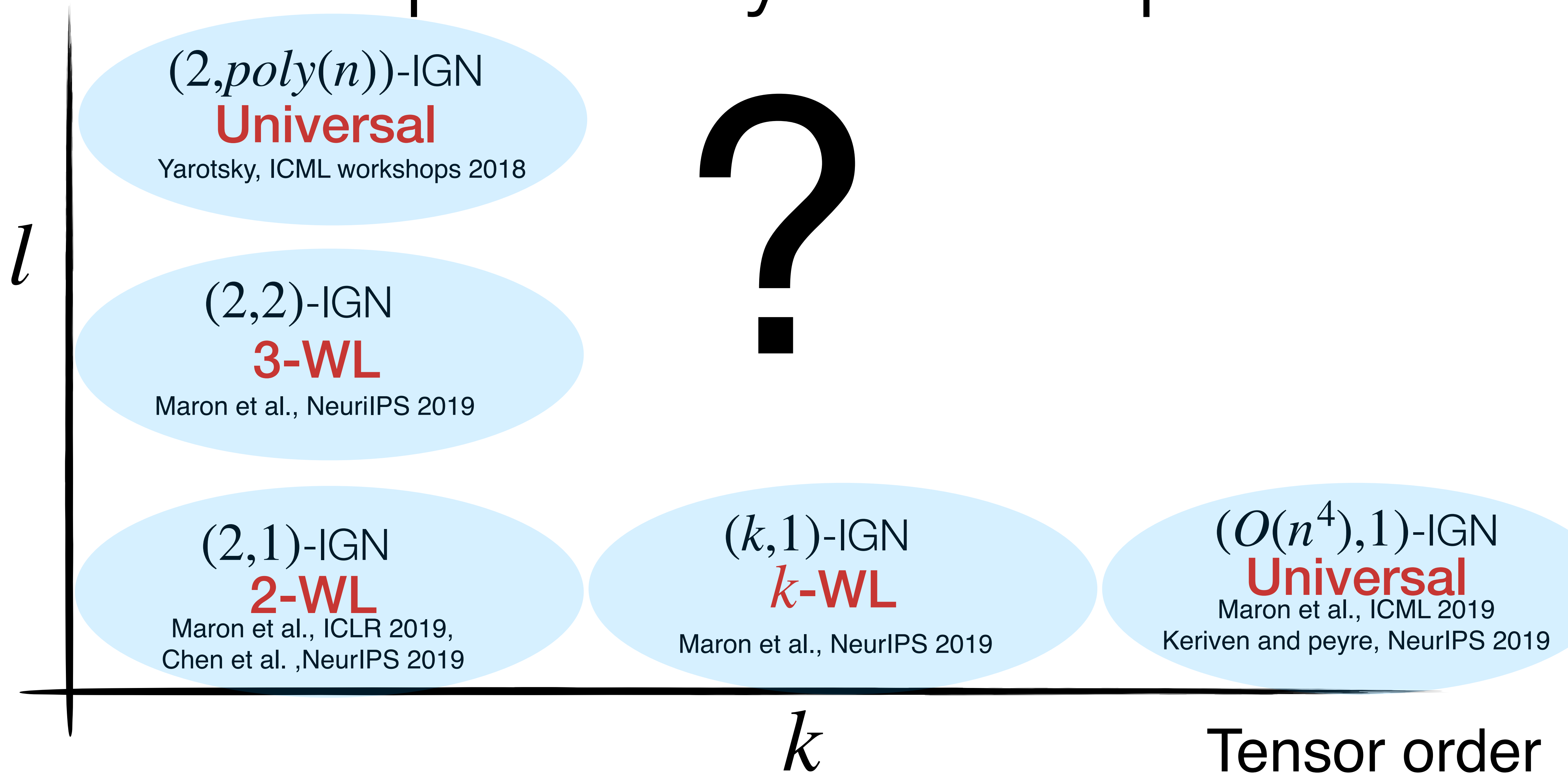
Maron et al., ICML 2019
Keriven and peyre, NeurIPS 2019

k

Tensor order

Polynomial
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Expressivity landscape



Polynomial
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$(2, poly(n))$ -IGN

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Yarotsky, ICML workshops 2018

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Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

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Maron et al., ICLR 2019,
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$(k,1)$ -IGN

k -WL

Maron et al., NeurIPS 2019

$(O(n^4),1)$ -IGN

Universal

Maron et al., ICML 2019
Keriven and peyre, NeurIPS 2019



More detailed problems can
be found in the paper

k

Tensor order

Blog:
irregulardeep.org

Paper:
Approximation Power of Invariant Graph Networks
Haggai Maron, Heli Ben-Hamu, Yaron Lipman

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