Right for the Right Reasons:

Avoiding Reasoning Shortcuts via Prototypical Neurosymbolic Al

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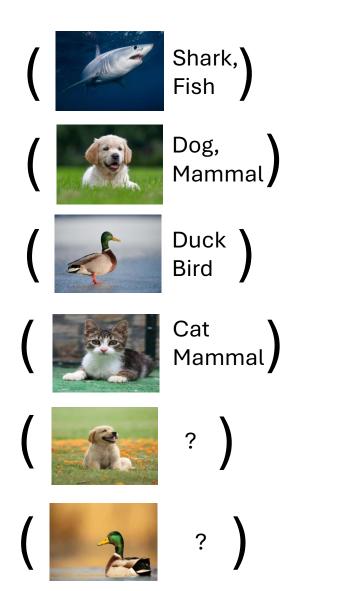
Reasoning Shortcuts affect Neurosymbolic models.

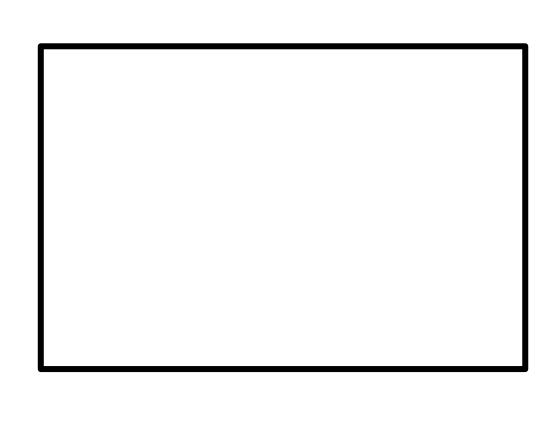
 Reasoning Shortcuts (RS) are spurious associations of unsupervised concepts satisfying constraints expressed as their aggregation.

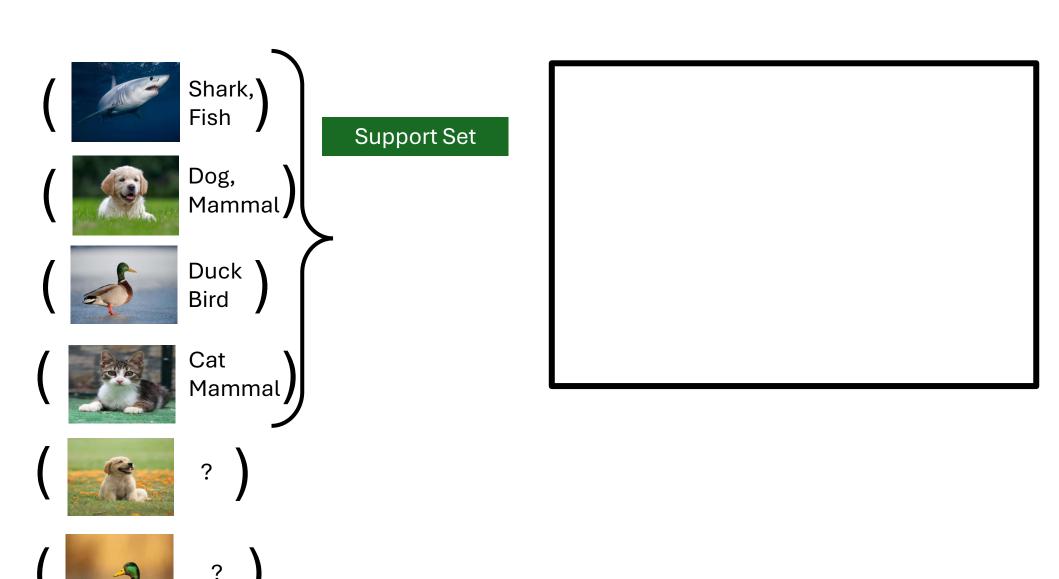
MNIST-Addition: Consider a dataset comprising the digits pairs
() and () , each labelled with their sum. The mapping

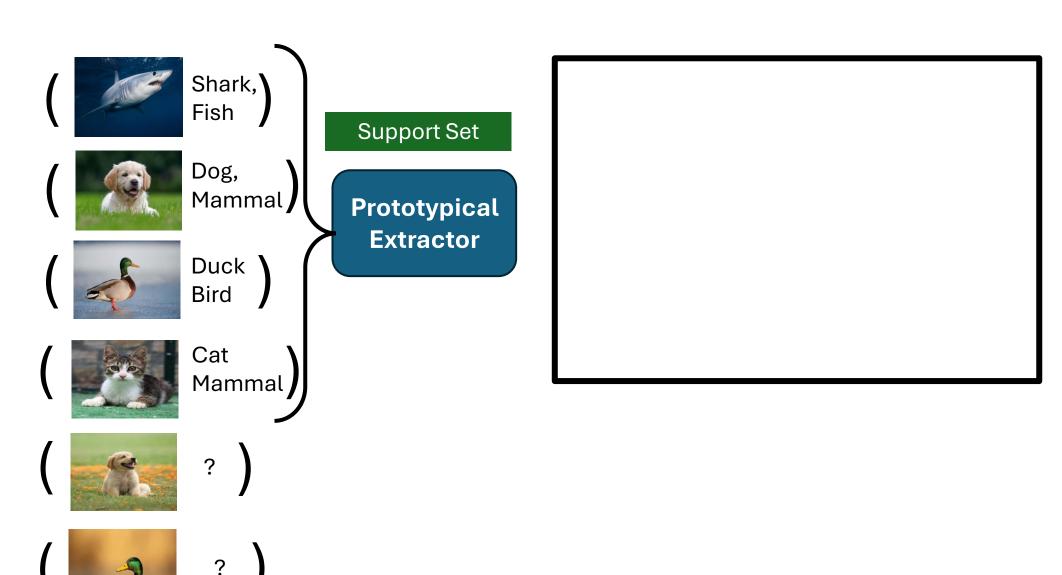
$$(0, 6) \rightarrow (3, 3), (2, 8) \rightarrow (4, 4)$$

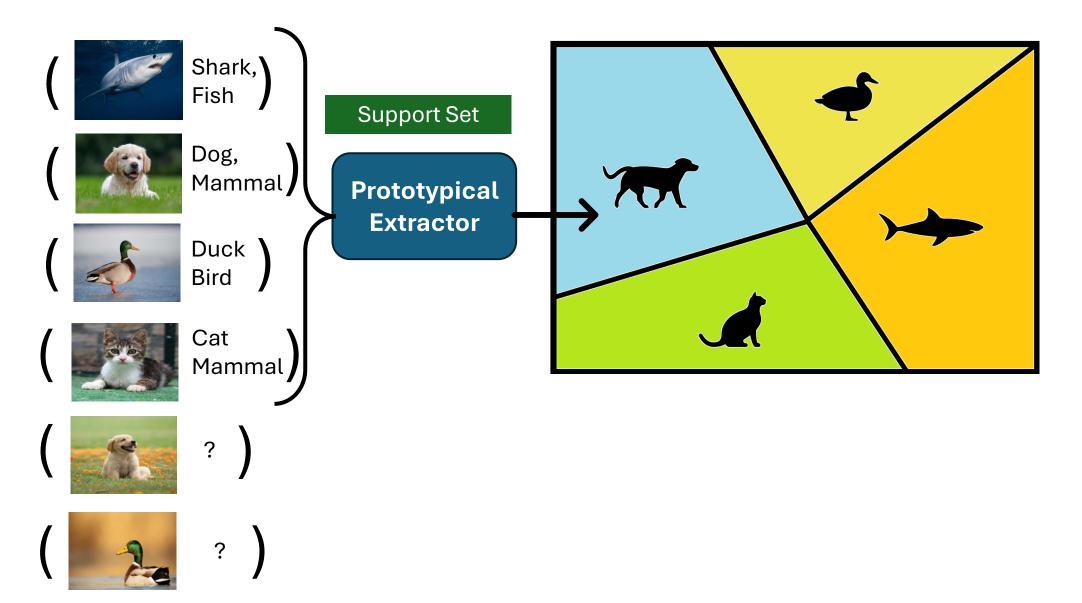
encodes a RS.

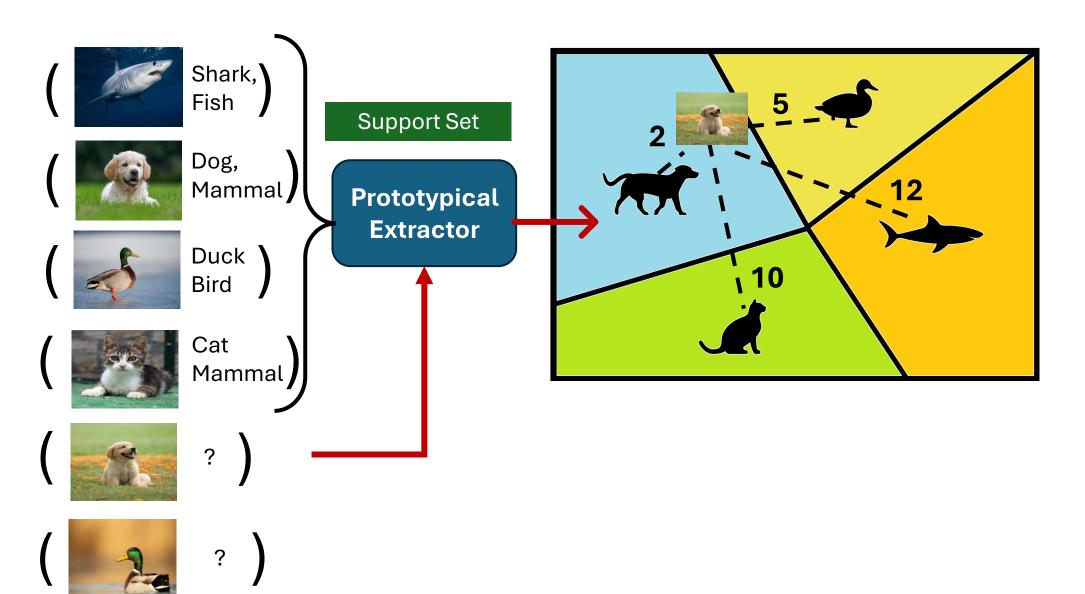


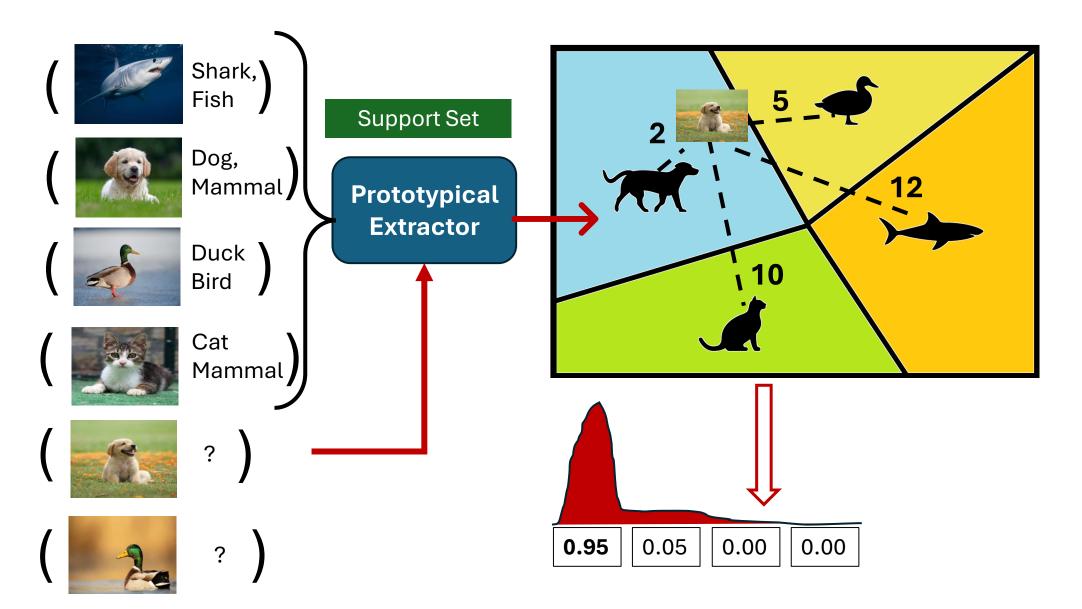


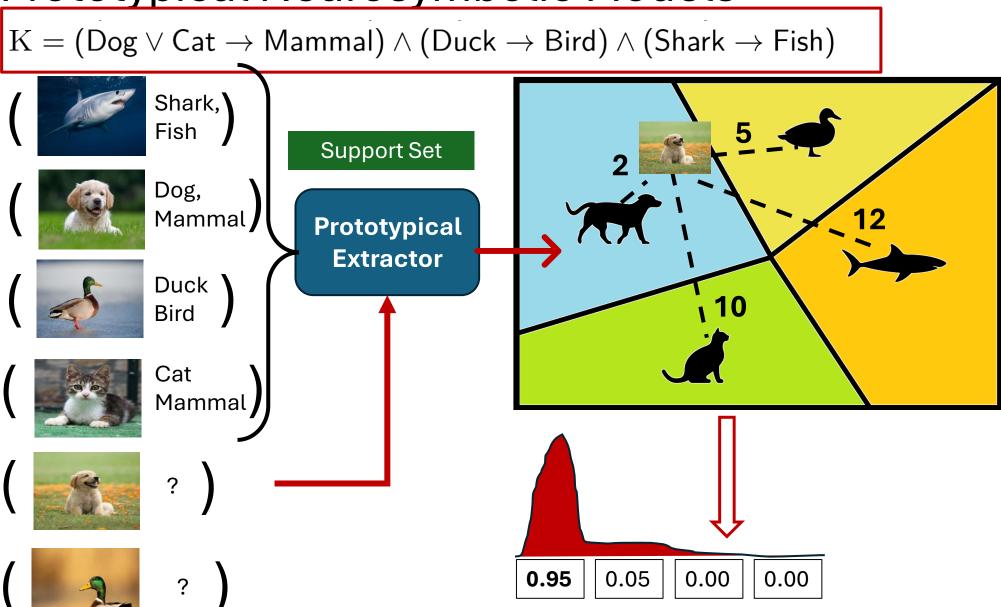




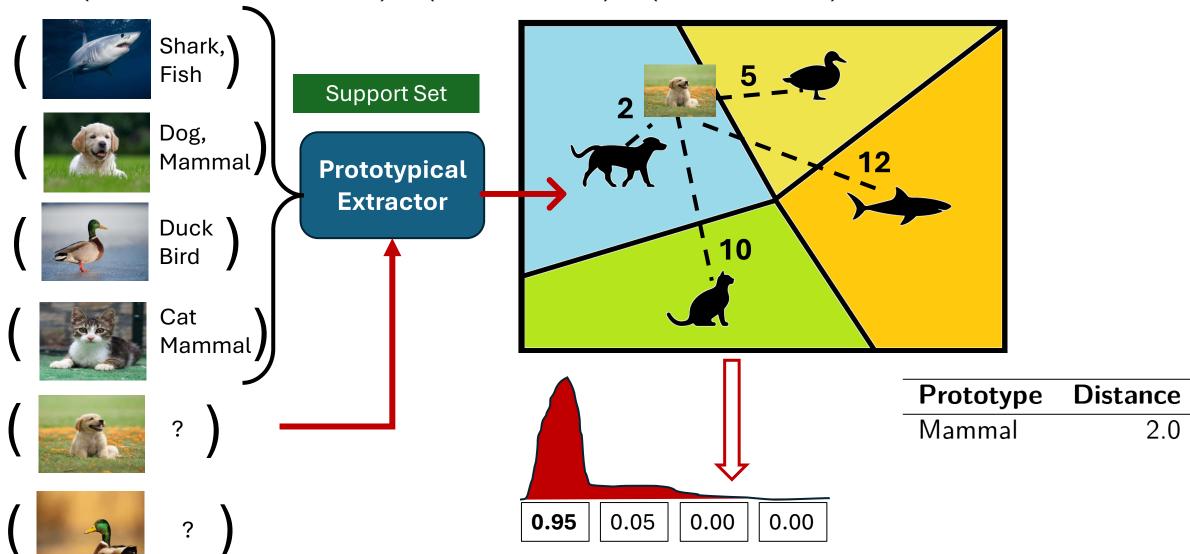




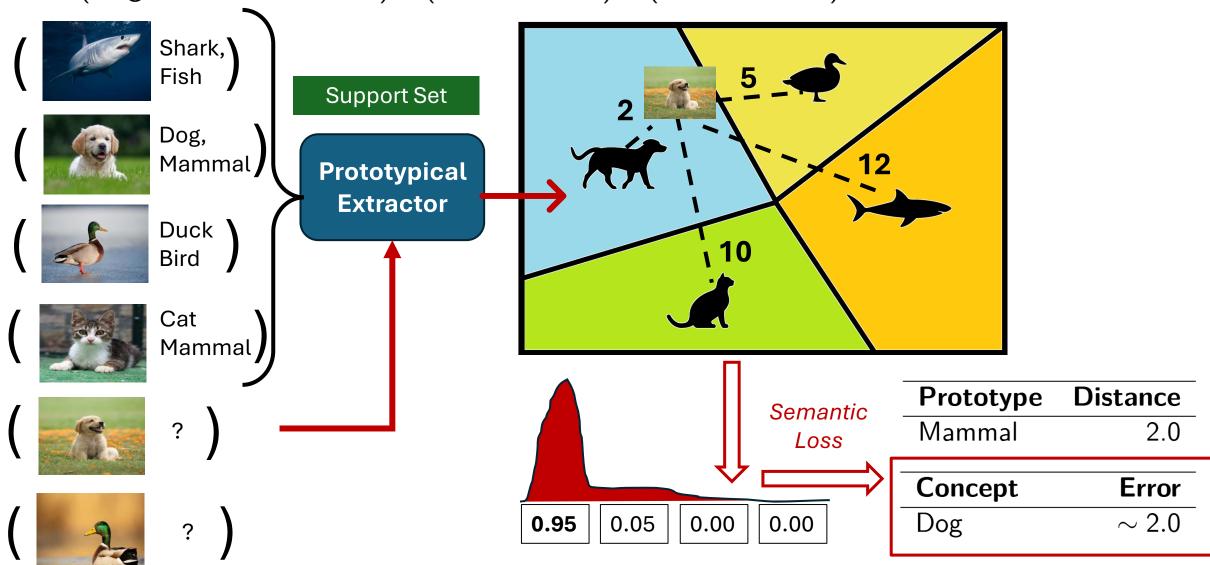




 $\mathrm{K} = (\mathsf{Dog} \vee \mathsf{Cat} \to \mathsf{Mammal}) \wedge (\mathsf{Duck} \to \mathsf{Bird}) \wedge (\mathsf{Shark} \to \mathsf{Fish})$



 $\mathrm{K} = (\mathsf{Dog} \lor \mathsf{Cat} \to \mathsf{Mammal}) \land (\mathsf{Duck} \to \mathsf{Bird}) \land (\mathsf{Shark} \to \mathsf{Fish})$



Number of RSs in Prototypical Neurosymbolic Models

Providing annotations for all the concept occurrences

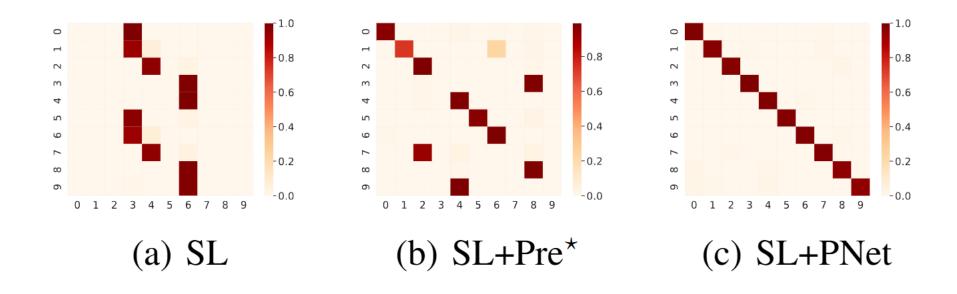
 Same number of RSs of dense annotation mitigation strategies using just one annotation per concept under separability in the embedding space.

Experimental Results (1)

• Improved RS mitigation compared to prior approaches.

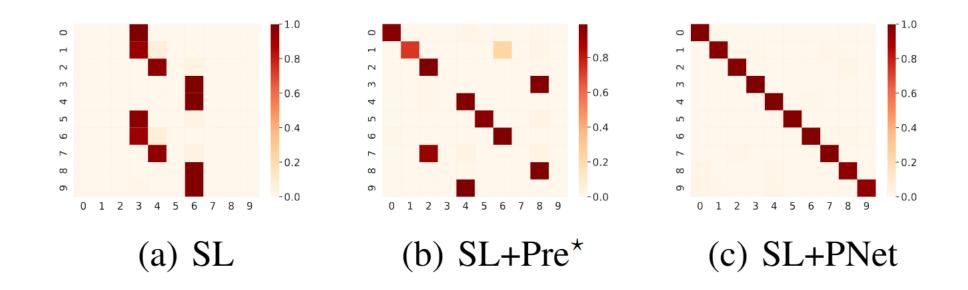
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• Strong performance even with just few concept annotations.

Experimental Results (2)

• Stable results across varying amounts of unlabelled data.

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