## Learning Dynamic Polynomial Proofs

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## Proving with polynomials

For a multivariate polynomial *p*, consider the following task:

Show that  $p(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \ge 0$  for all  $\boldsymbol{x} \in [0, 1]^n$ 

Many hard problems can be formulated as such; e.g., SAT, TSP, stable set, max-cut, etc.



#### Goal

Train an agent using Reinforcement Learning to prove the non-negativity of polynomials.



#### Inference rules:

• 
$$h \ge 0 \implies x_i h \ge 0$$
,

• 
$$h \ge 0 \implies (1-x_i)h \ge 0$$
,

• 
$$h_i \geq 0 \implies \sum_i \lambda_i h_i \geq 0, \forall \lambda_i \geq 0.$$

 Proof of p ≥ 0: corresponds to the composition of inference rules, which yields exactly the polynomial p.



$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Prover} \\ s_0 = (\mathcal{M}_0, p) \end{array}$$









 $x_1 x_2$ 







We use DQN to train the prover. Two important ingredients:

- We use **dense**, **unsupervised** rewards.
- We incorporate important symmetries in the Q-network.

Static approach. Inference rules are unrolled for *I* steps.

p p









Static approach. Inference rules are unrolled for / steps.



**Key result.** Reduction of the size of the linear program by several orders of magnitude compared to the static approach.

Come see our poster #120 for more details!