



Open-Book Neural Algorithmic Reasoning

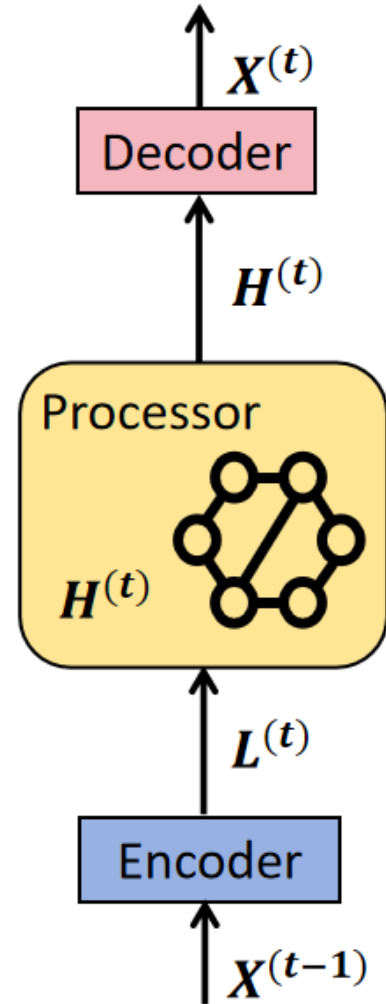
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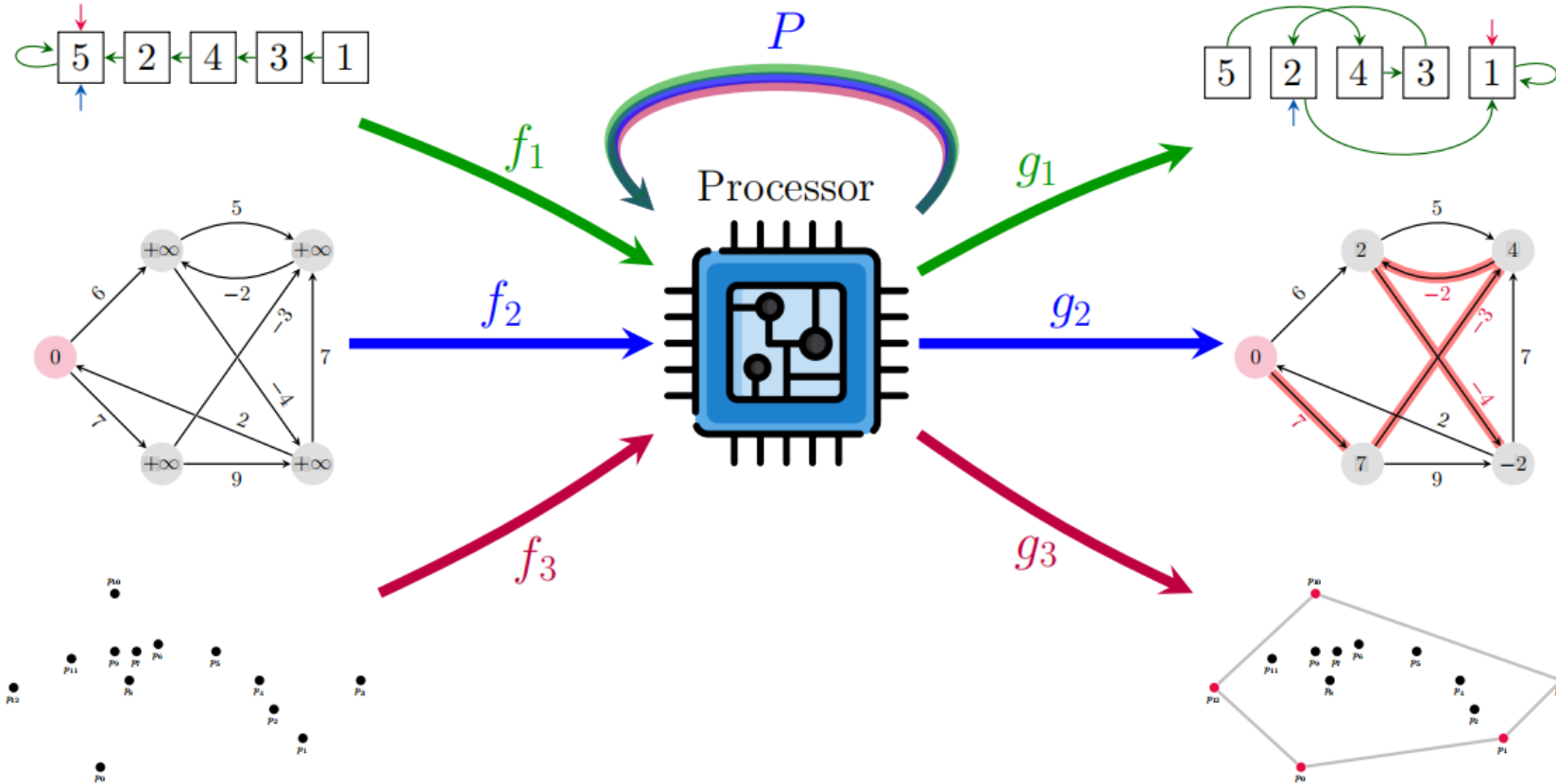
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Problem Statement

- Neural algorithm reasoning

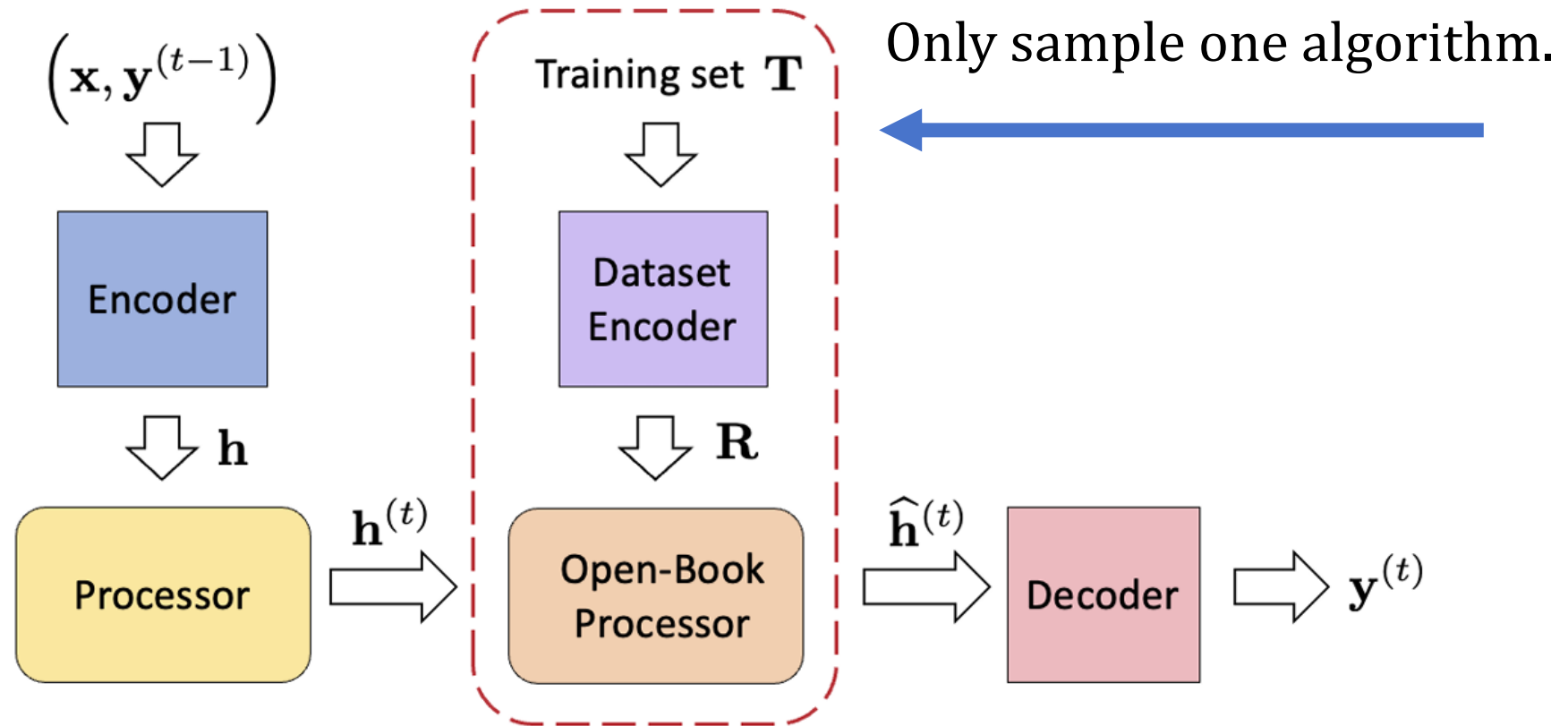


Problem Statement

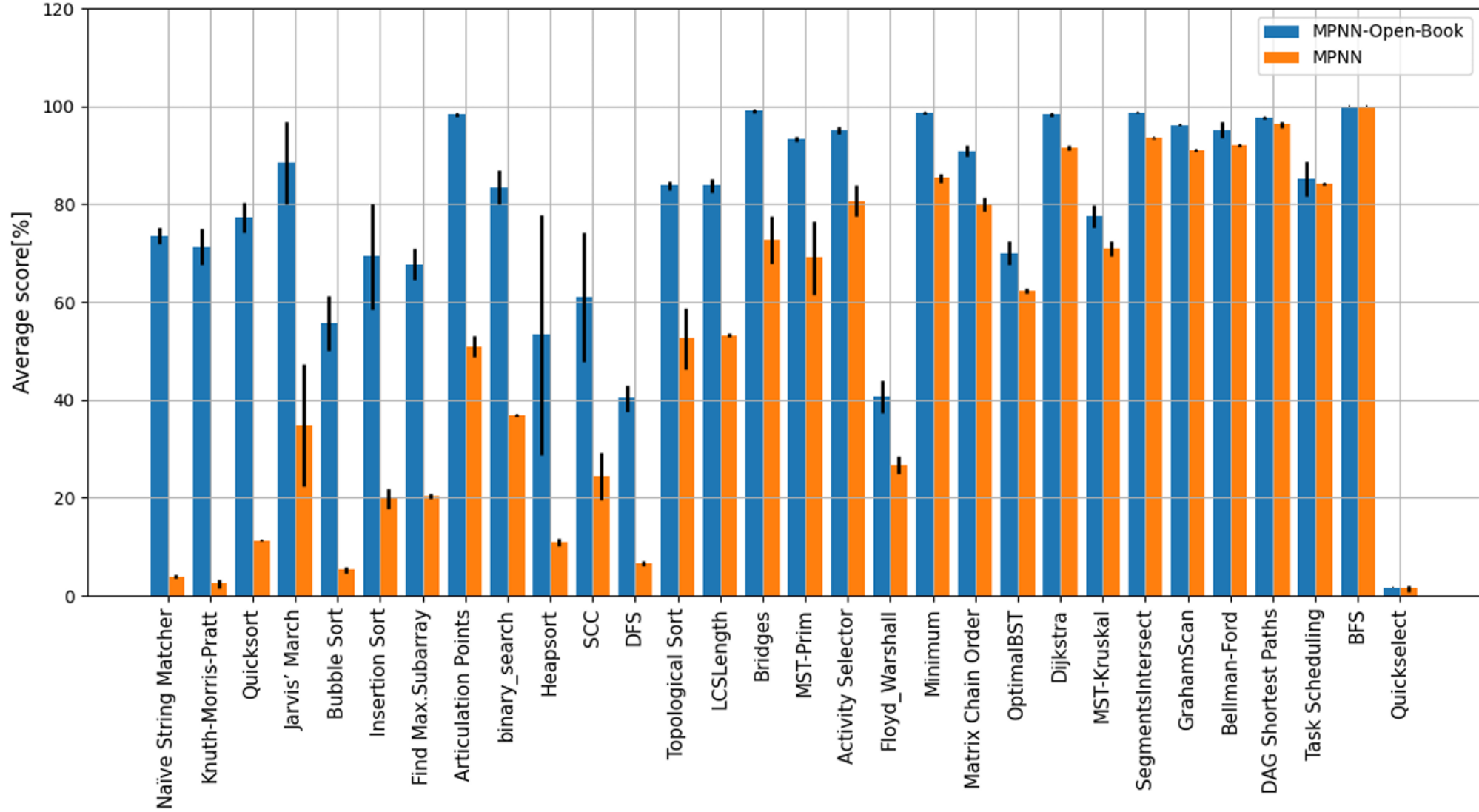


Open-book Reasoning Framework

Single-Task Augmenting

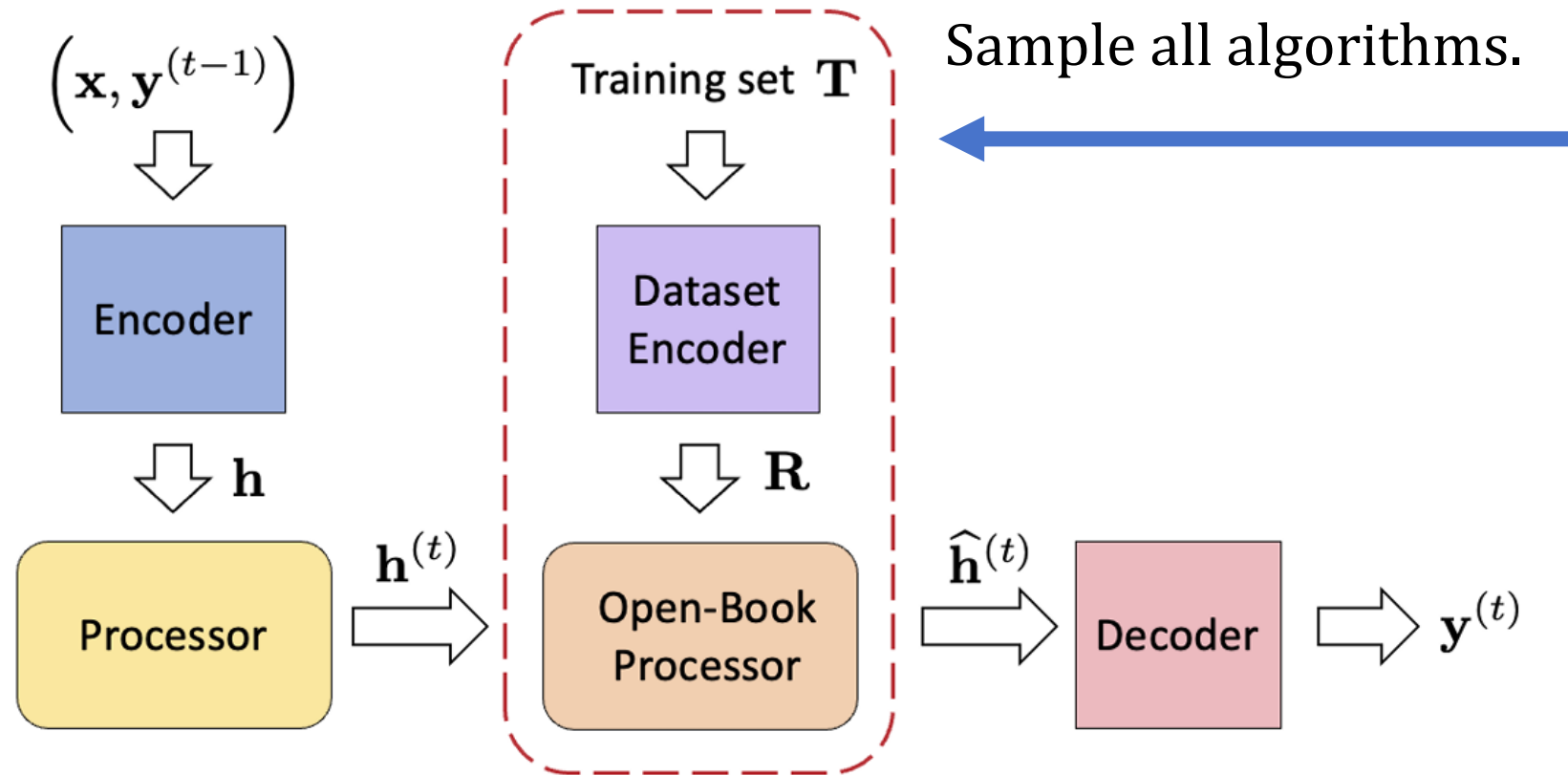


Experimental results

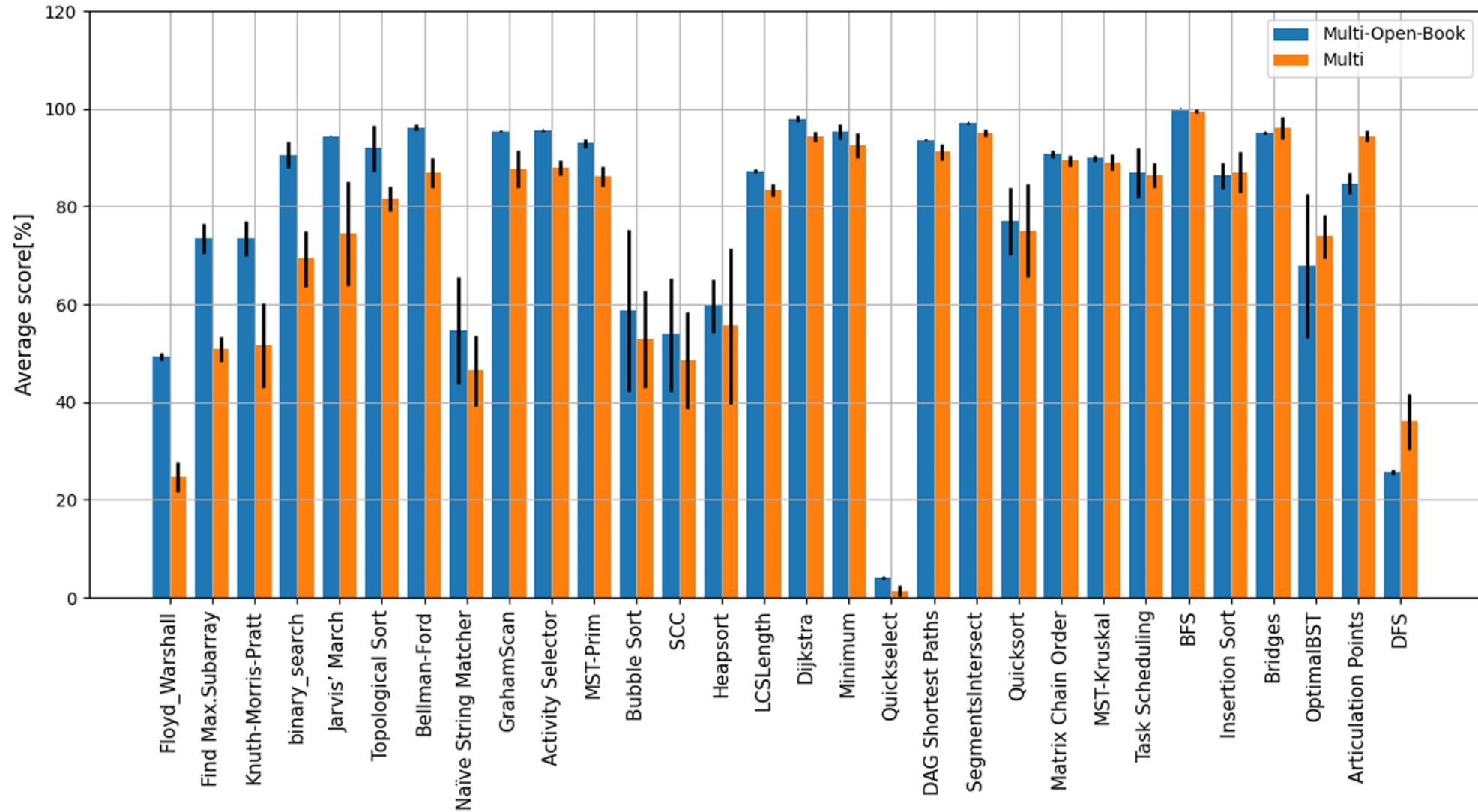


Open-book Reasoning Framework

Multi-Task Augmenting



Experimental results





Experimental results

Table 2: For each target (task), we show the task with the highest attention weight among other tasks in column “Auxiliary”. We use bold text to indicate when the paired tasks belong to the same algorithmic category.

| Target | Auxiliary | Target | Auxiliary |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Activity Selector | Topological Sort | Jarvis’ March | MST-Kruskal |
| Articulation Points | Knuth-Morris-Pratt | Knuth-Morris-Pratt | Quicksort |
| Bellman-Ford | Bridges | LCS Length | Dijkstra |
| BFS | Task Scheduling | Matrix Chain Order | Jarvis’ March |
| Binary Search | Quickselect | Minimum | Quicksort |
| Bridges | Optimal BST | MST-Kruskal | Heapsort |
| Bubble Sort | Task Scheduling | MST-Prim | Bridges |
| DAG Shortest Paths | Naïve String Matcher | Naïve String Matcher | LCS Length |
| DFS | Binary Search | Optimal BST | Find Max. Subarray |
| Dijkstra | Bellman-Ford | Quickselect | Dijkstra |
| Find Max. Subarray | Jarvis’ March | Quicksort | BFS |
| Floyd-Warshall | Heapsort | Segments Intersect | Topological Sort |
| Graham Scan | Quicksort | SCC | Task Scheduling |
| Heapsort | Activity Selector | Task Scheduling | Heapsort |
| Insertion Sort | Minimum | Topological Sort | DAG Shortest Paths |



Experimental results

Table 3: Comparisons among three training manners under Triplet-GMPNN.

| Task | Single-Task | Multi-Task | Paired-Task |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Heapsort | 31.04%±5.82 | 55.62%±15.91 | 46.63%±10.43 |
| Knuth-Morris-Pratt | 19.51%±4.57 | 51.61%±8.63 | 65.67%±12.36 |
| Insertion Sort | 78.14%±4.64 | 87.00%±4.16 | 95.78%±0.80 |
| LCS Length | 80.51%±1.84 | 83.43%±1.19 | 85.86%±1.47 |
| Quicksort | 64.64%±5.12 | 75.10%±9.52 | 88.43%±6.25 |
| SCC | 43.43%±3.15 | 48.48%±9.96 | 73.39%±3.00 |
| Jarvis' March | 91.01%±1.30 | 74.51%±10.71 | 94.44%±0.63 |
| MST-Kruskal | 89.80%±0.77 | 89.08%±1.64 | 90.55%±1.12 |
| MST-Prim | 86.39%±1.33 | 86.26%±2.08 | 92.56%±0.99 |
| Topological Sort | 87.27%±2.67 | 81.65%±2.53 | 87.30%±4.62 |
| Dijkstra | 96.05%±0.60 | 94.29%±1.04 | 97.44%±0.50 |
| Binary Search | 77.58%±2.35 | 69.30%±5.65 | 79.17%±2.79 |
| Bubble Sort | 67.68%±5.50 | 52.94%±9.96 | 70.30%±6.77 |
| Graham Scan | 93.62%±0.91 | 87.74%±3.87 | 94.58%±0.87 |
| Minimum | 97.78%±0.55 | 92.50%±2.53 | 98.32%±0.14 |



Conclusions

- Our contributions includes:
 1. Proposing the **open-book framework** and demonstrated its ability to enhance the inference performance of the model.
 2. Open-book framework can be used as an effective tool for Interpretable learning.

- Our future works includes:
 1. Continuing to improve our framework.
 2. More effective implementations within the framework.



Thanks for your attention.

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