

# Lower Bounds on the Depth of Integral ReLU Neural Networks via Lattice Polytopes

Christian Haase

**Christoph Hertrich**

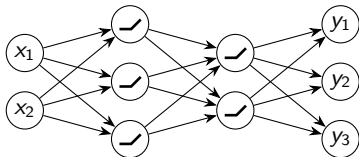
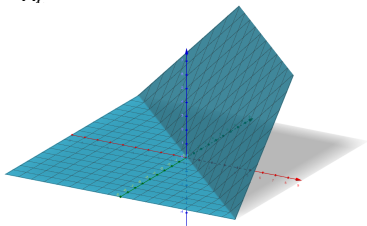
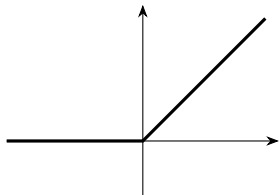
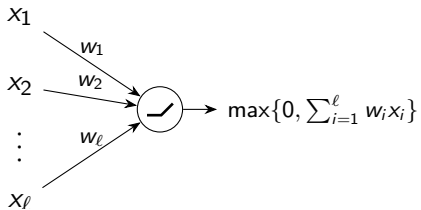
Georg Loho



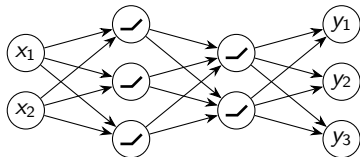
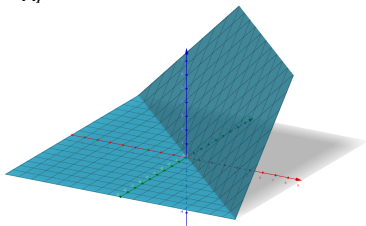
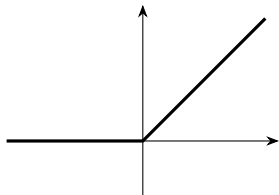
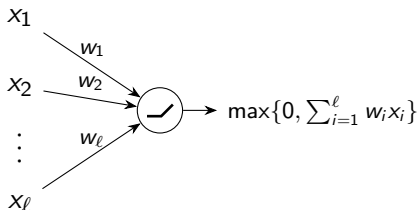
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## ReLU Neural Networks

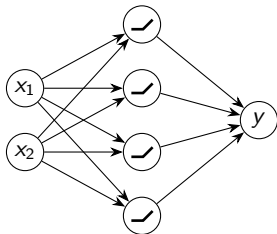


What is the class of functions computable by  
**ReLU Neural Networks**  
with a certain number of layers?



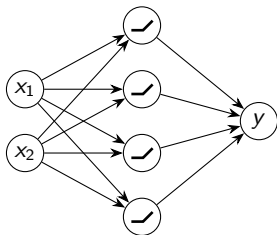
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One hidden layer enough to **approximate** any continuous function.



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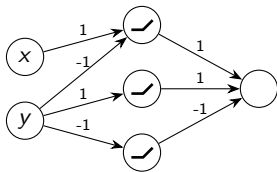
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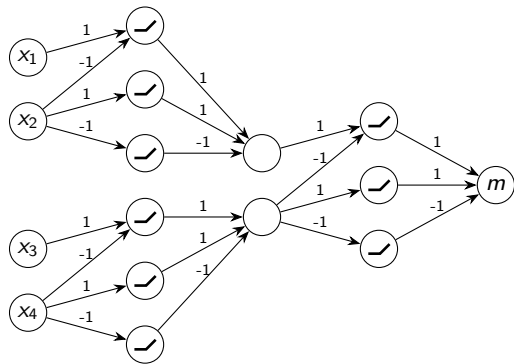
What about **exact** representability?

## Example: Computing the Maximum of Two Numbers

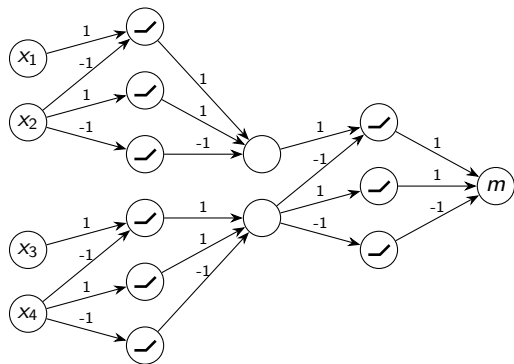
$$\max\{x, y\} = \max\{x - y, 0\} + y$$



## Example: Computing the Maximum of Four Numbers



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- ▶ Inductively: Max of  $n$  numbers with  $\lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$  hidden layers.



## More Generally ...

Theorem (Arora, Basu, Mianjy, Mukherjee (2018))

*Every continuous, piecewise linear function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  can be represented by a ReLU NN with  $\lceil \log_2(n+1) \rceil$  hidden layers.*

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- ▶ Is logarithmic depth best possible?

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*Yes, there are functions which need  $\lceil \log_2(n + 1) \rceil$  hidden layers!*

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This is equivalent to:

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*$\max\{0, x_1, \dots, x_{2^k}\}$  cannot be represented with  $k$  hidden layers.*

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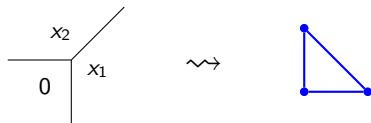
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- ▶ **We show:**  
Conjecture holds for all  $k$  if network has only integer weights!



# Proof Techniques

- ▶ Use **tropical geometry** to represent NNs as **lattice polytopes**.  
(Compare Zhang, Naitzat, Lim (2018))

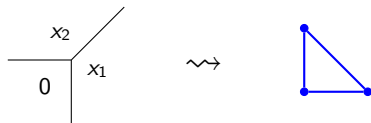
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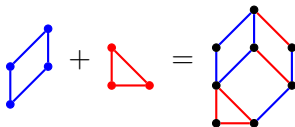
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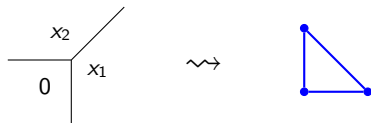
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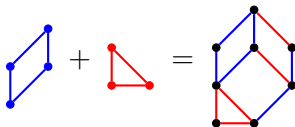
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- ▶ Separate via **parity** of the **normalized volume**.

# Outlook

To prove general conjecture ...

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**Thanks for watching!**