

# LaSR: Symbolic Regression with a Learned Concept Library

Arya Grayeli<sup>1,4\*</sup>, Atharva Sehgal<sup>1\*</sup>, Omar Costilla-Reyes<sup>3</sup>, Miles Cranmer<sup>2</sup>, Swarat Chaudhuri<sup>1</sup>

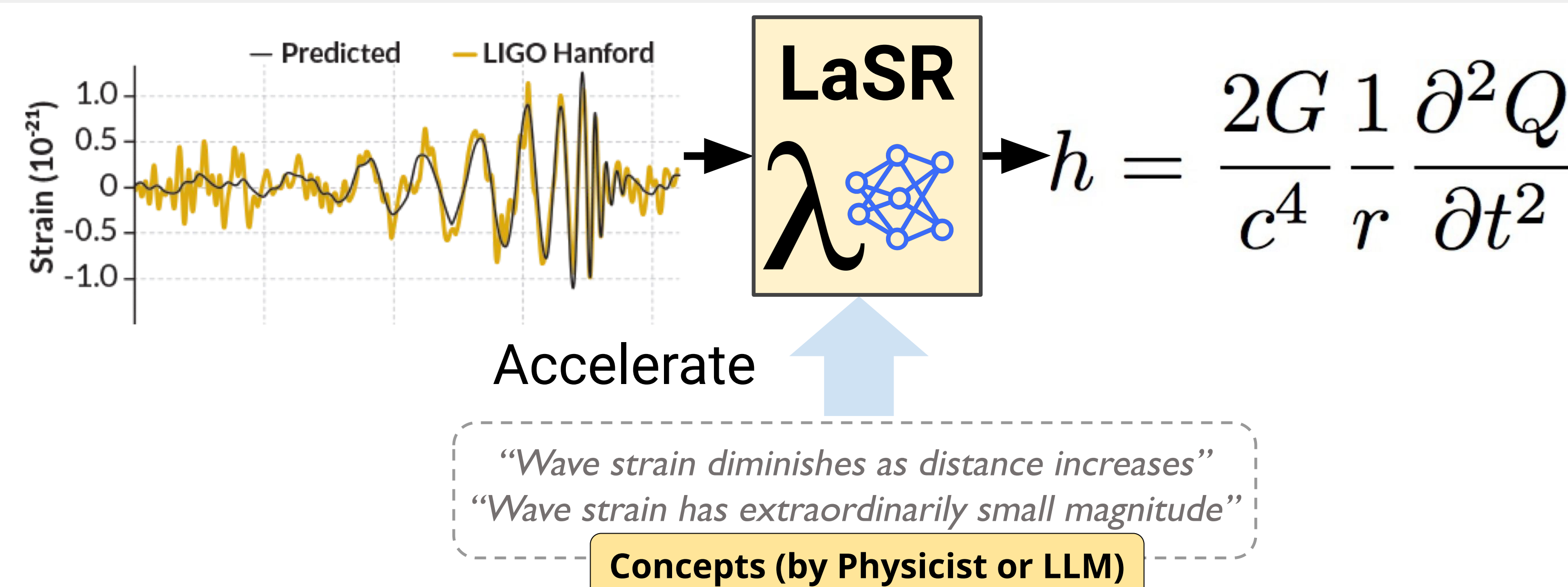
<sup>1</sup>UT Austin <sup>2</sup>Cambridge University <sup>3</sup>MIT CSAIL, <sup>4</sup>Foundry Technologies \*Equal Contribution; (contact: atharvas@utexas.edu)



## Problem

Goal: Discover empirical laws from raw experimental data.

## Overview



## Can LaSR rediscover known scientific equations?

**Observation 1:** Concept guidance accelerates scientific discovery.

GPlearn	AFP	AFP-FE	DSR	uDSR	AlFeynman	PySR	LaSR
20/100	24/100	26/100	23/100	40/100	38/100	59/100	<b>72/100</b>

Table 1: Results on 100 Feynman equations from [49]. We report exact match solve rate for all models. LaSR achieves the best exact match solve rate using the same hyperparameters as PySR.

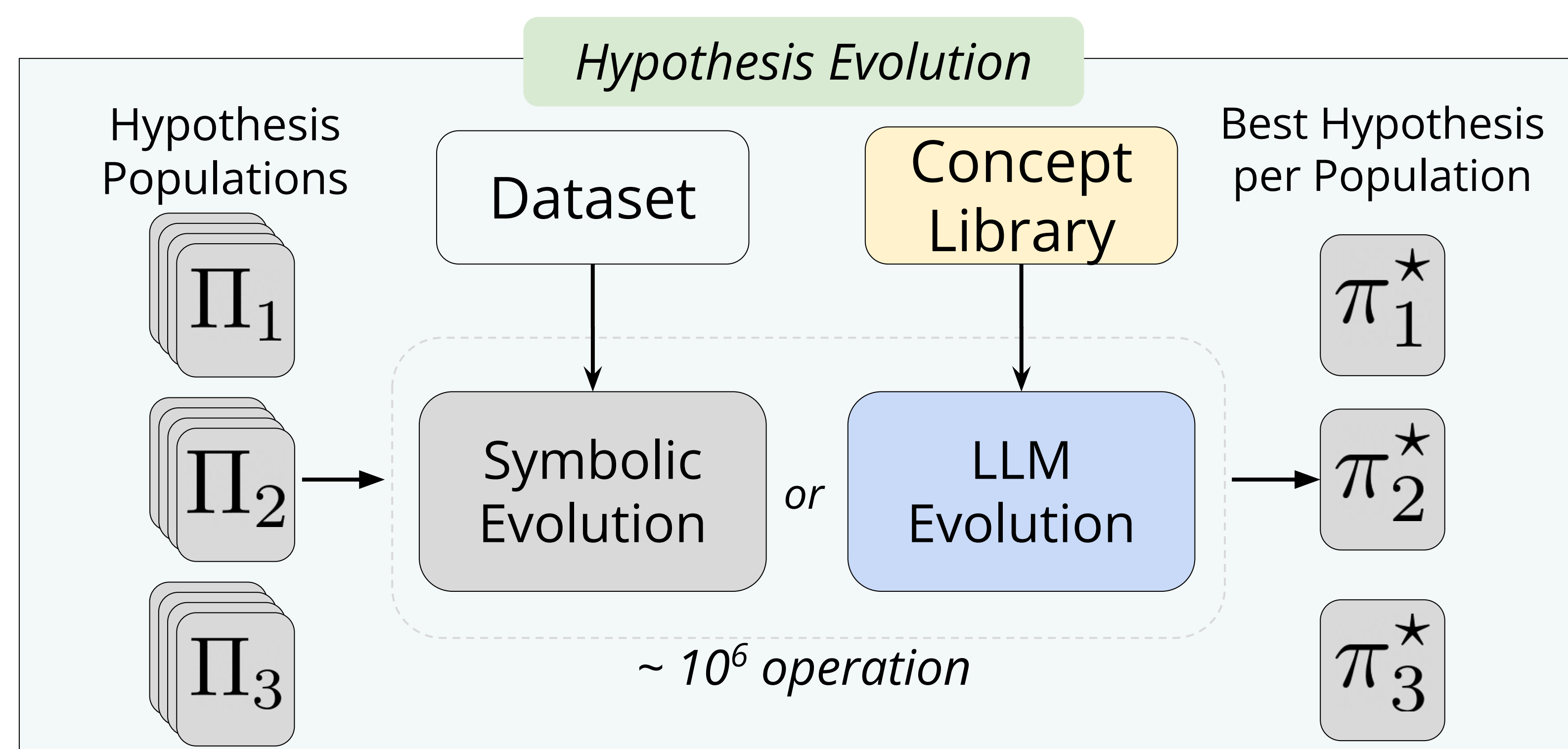
**Observation 2:** LaSR outperforms PySR even with local language models (llama3-7b, 1%)

Type of Solve	PySR	LaSR (Llama3-8B)			LaSR (GPT-3.5)
		p = 1%	p = 5%	p = 10%	p = 1%
Exact Solve	59/100	67/100	69/100	71/100	72/100
Almost Solve	7/100	5/100	6/100	2/100	3/100
Close	16/100	9/100	12/100	12/100	10/100
Not Close	18/100	19/100	13/100	16/100	15/100

Table 2: Evaluation results on Feynman dataset by cascading LaSR's LLM backbone (llama3-8b, gpt-3.5-turbo) and changing the probability of calling the model (p = [0.01, 0.05, 0.10]) in the order of increasing concept guidance. LaSR outperforms PySR even with minimal concept guidance using an open-source LLM.

## Algorithm

- Key Ideas:**
- I. Use LLMs to generate abstract concepts that summarize high-performing equations and to produce equations aligned with those concepts.
  - II. Alternate between finding the best equation given concepts, and the best concept given equations.



## Can LaSR discover new equations?

$$L(N, D) = \underbrace{\frac{A}{N^\alpha}}_{\text{finite model}} + \underbrace{\frac{B}{D^\beta}}_{\text{finite data}} + \underbrace{E}_{\text{irreducible}}$$

Chinchilla Methodology

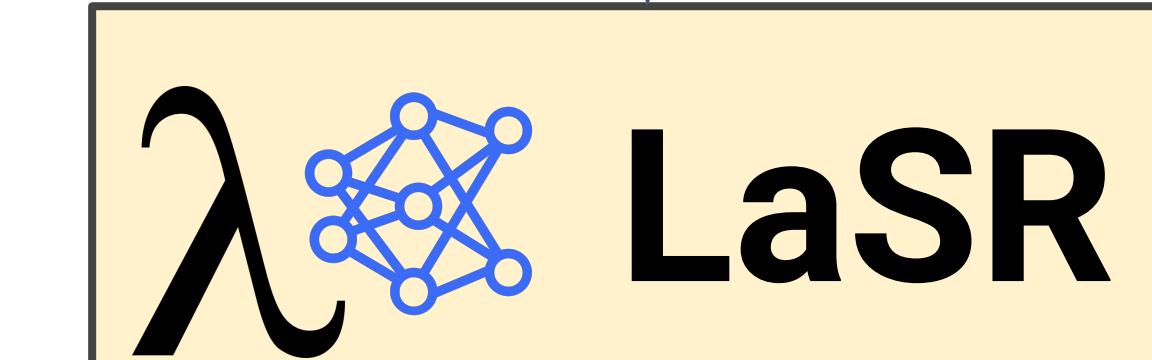
$$L(N, D) = \frac{406.4}{N^{0.34}} + \frac{410.7}{D^{0.28}} + 1.69$$

Previous work necessitates manually postulating a scaling law and fitting free parameters to a dataset.

**Step 1:** Catalogue model performance w.r.t hyper parameters

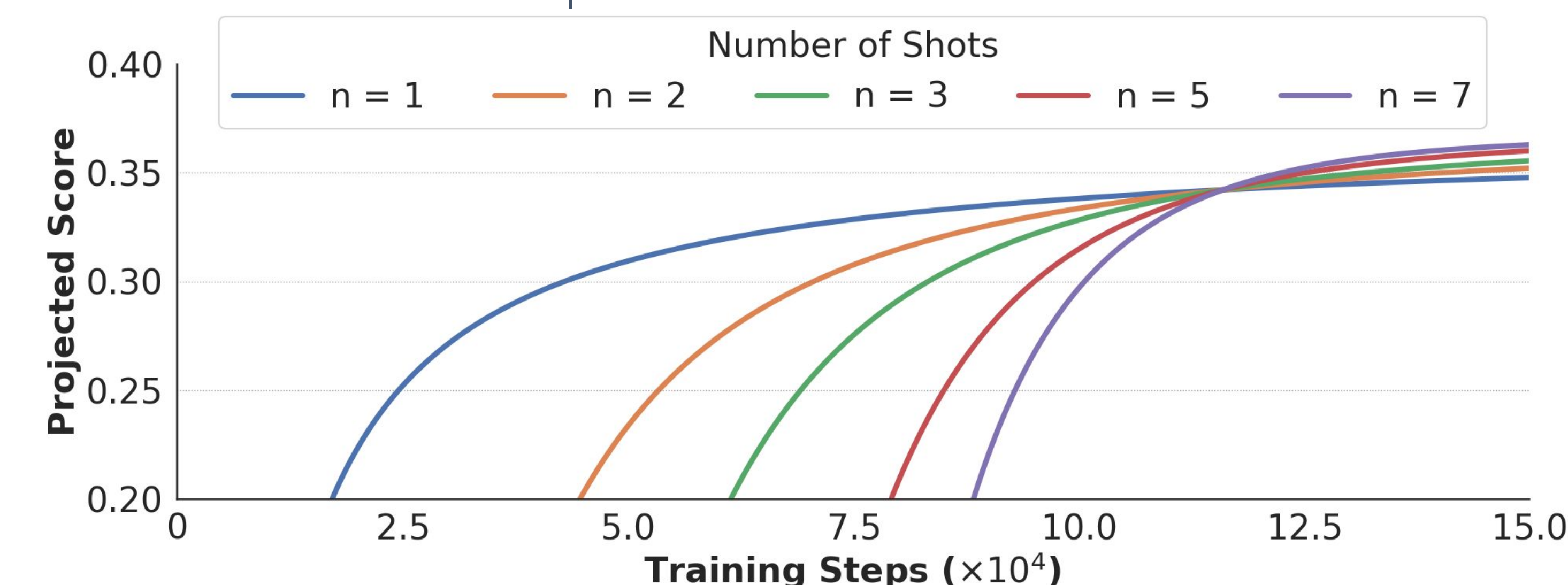
Google BIG-Bench (204 tasks; 55 LLMs)

**Step 2:** Use symbolic regression to postulate and fit scaling laws.



**Step 3:** Choose the scaling law that fits the data the best while using the least free parameters.

$$\hat{y} = \frac{-0.0248235}{\left(\frac{\text{train\_steps}}{116051}\right)^{\#\text{shots}}} + 0.367$$



Visualization of the projected values of LaSR's scaling law for various inputs.

## Takeaways

- **LaSR generalizes beyond SR:** Concept guidance may be useful in domains other than scientific discovery.
- **Scientific Knowledge is Code.** Many scientific theories are often represented as code, and discovering non-trivial codes enables new scientific discoveries.
- **Local Language Models** are capable of making non-trivial discoveries!

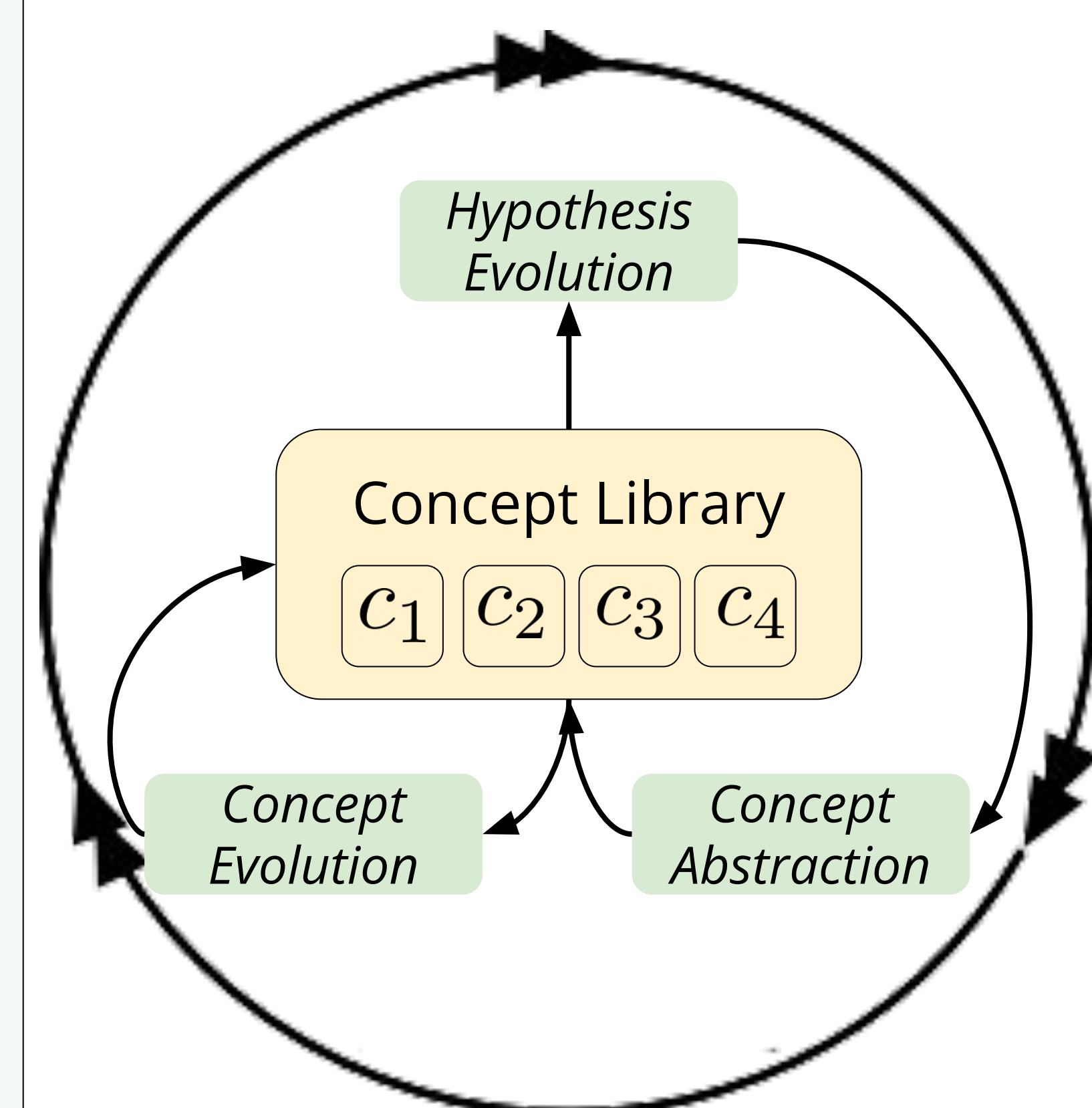
## Concept Evolution

**C1** "exponential growth/decay"

**C3** "Depends on temperature"

LLM Concept Crossover

**C4** "Boltzmann Distribution"



## Concept Abstraction

**pi\_2\***  $I = I_0 \left( e^{\frac{qV}{k_b T}} \right) - I_0$

LLM Specification Synthesis

**C1** "exponential growth/decay"