

Neurosymbolic AI (NSAI): Learning Meets Reasoning

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WHY NEUROSymbolic AI?

Neural AI predicts
Route A: 18 minutes
Landing reserve: 12%



Symbolic safety rule
Required reserve >20%
Reject Route A; revise the plan

NSAI conclusion: Route A is the fastest but it violates the safety rule

The neural model estimates outcomes and symbolic reasoning enforces a non-negotiable constraint.

AI evolved through rules, learning and their reunion

3

Each wave solved problems the previous one could not.

1 SYMBOLIC AI

1950s–1980s

Rules, logic and search make reasoning explicit, but systems can be brittle.

2 NEURAL AI

1980s–2010s

Backpropagation, data and computing make pattern learning practical.

3 NEUROSymbOLIC AI

2000s–present

Learning is connected with rules, knowledge or reasoning.

Neurosymbolic AI is a convergence: learning supplies adaptability; symbols supply structure.

Neurosymbolic AI grew from two research traditions ⁴

The integration is new in momentum, not in intellectual origin.

1956

Dartmouth workshop helped establish AI as a field

1986

Backpropagation renewed learning in multilayer networks

2005

Structured survey mapped neural–symbolic integration

2022

Kautz framed a “Third AI Summer” including hybrid systems

The NSAI journey: explicit reasoning → trainable learning → systematic integration → scalable hybrid intelligence

The two paradigms solve different parts of intelligence

5

NEURAL AI

Learns patterns from examples

- Handles images, sensor streams and complex data
- Adapts when sufficient examples are available
- Often difficult to inspect or constrain directly

Recognizes what usually happens

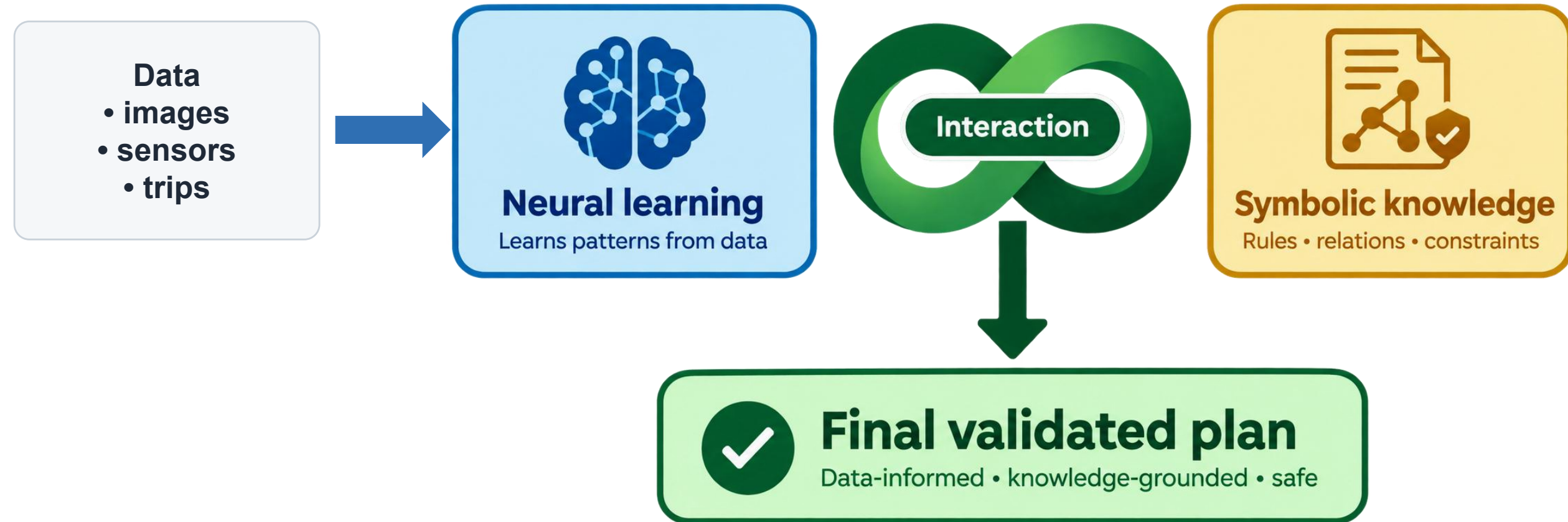
SYMBOLIC AI

Represents knowledge explicitly

- Encodes rules, relations and constraints
- Supports transparent reasoning and checking
- Can be brittle and expensive to construct manually

Specifies what must or may happen

Neurosymbolic AI connects statistical pattern recognition with explicit, inspectable knowledge.



Symbolic knowledge makes assumptions inspectable ⁷

A “symbol” is a named, inspectable representation that can participate in reasoning.

IF-THEN RULE

**If reserve < minimum,
reject the route**

CONSTRAINT

**No two aircraft may
occupy the same
protected region**

KNOWLEDGE GRAPH

**Aircraft → uses →
vertiport
Vertiport → has →
charger**

PROGRAM OR PLAN

**Take off → cruise
→ land
with ordered
preconditions**

**Symbols may come from experts, data, or a neural model and then
participate in explicit reasoning.**

1 LEARNING FOR REASONING

Neural → Symbolic

A learned model creates symbols or representations that a reasoner uses.

2 REASONING FOR LEARNING

Symbolic → Neural

Rules or constraints shape what and how the neural model learns.

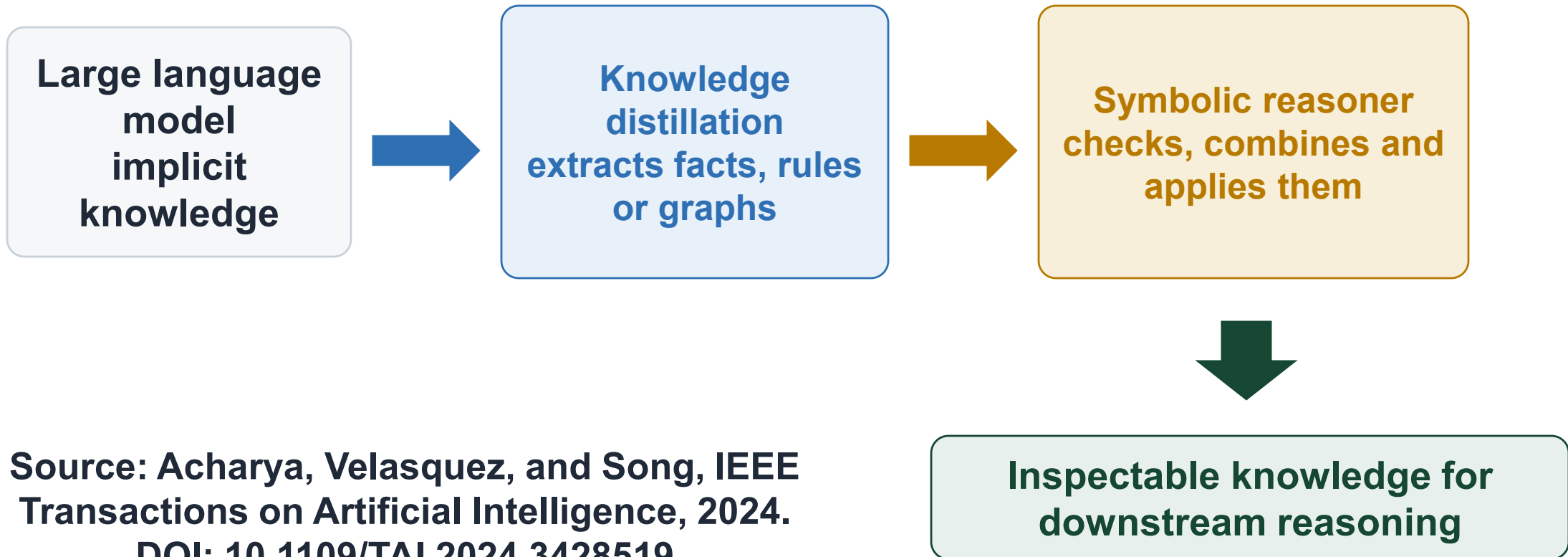
3 LEARNING–REASONING

Neural ↔ Symbolic

Learning and reasoning exchange information repeatedly in one system.

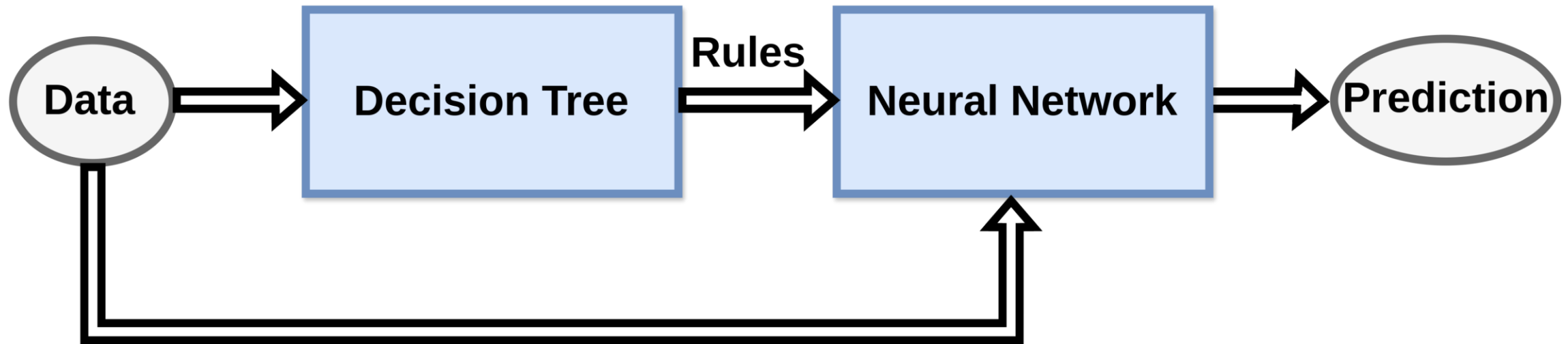
LLMs can turn implicit knowledge into explicit symbols ⁹

LEARNING FOR REASONING



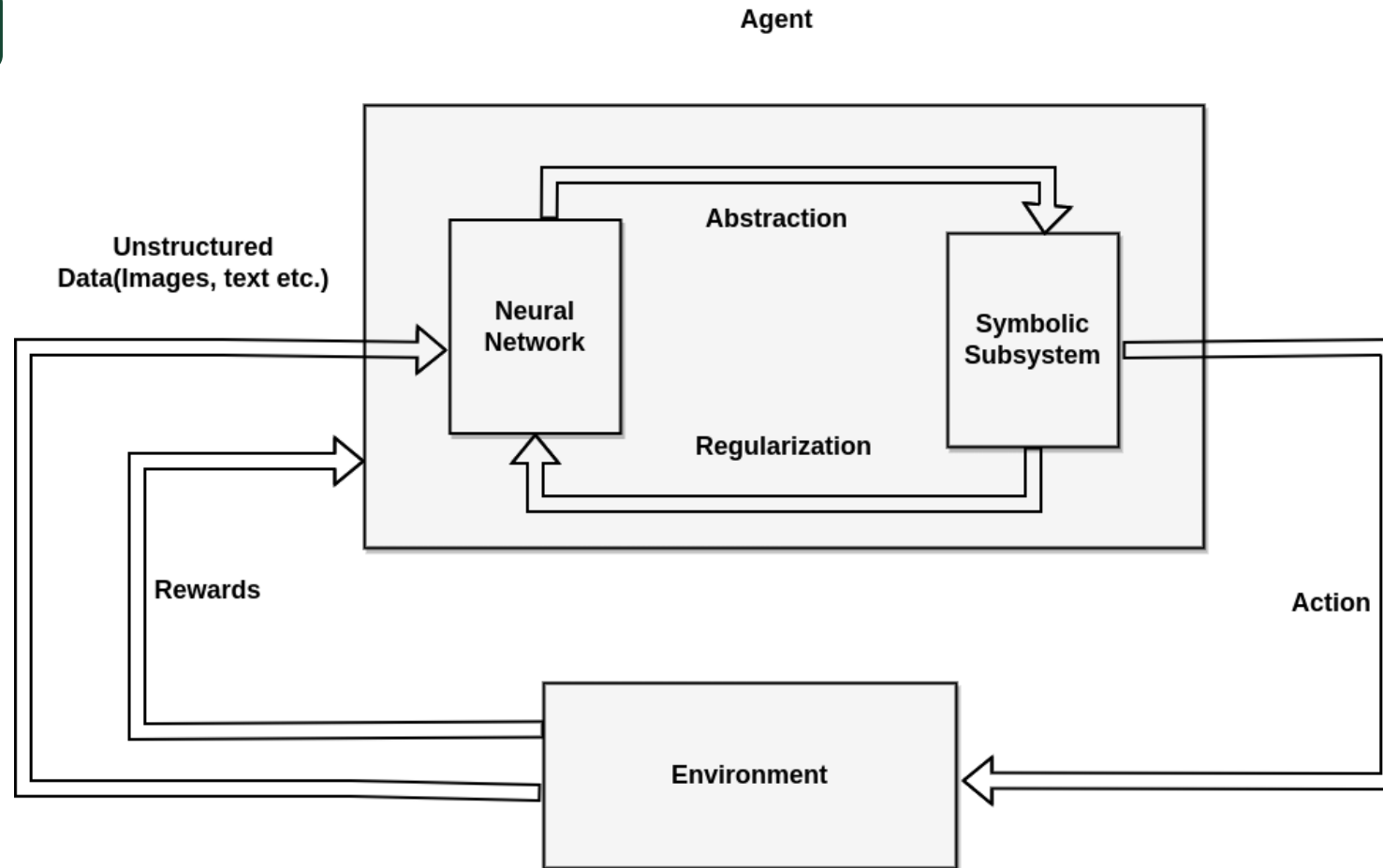
Source: Acharya, Velasquez, and Song, IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence, 2024.
DOI: 10.1109/TAI.2024.3428519

REASONING FOR LEARNING



Source: Acharya et al., IEEE IWCMC, 2025. DOI:
10.1109/IWCMC65282.2025.11059465

LEARNING–REASONING



Source: Acharya, Raza, Dourado, Velasquez, and Song, IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence, 2024. DOI: 10.1109/TAI.2023.3311428

A hybrid system can still fail in its data, knowledge or neural–symbolic interface.

NEURAL FAILURE

Noisy data, unfamiliar conditions or poorly calibrated predictions

SYMBOLIC FAILURE

Incorrect, incomplete, outdated or conflicting rules

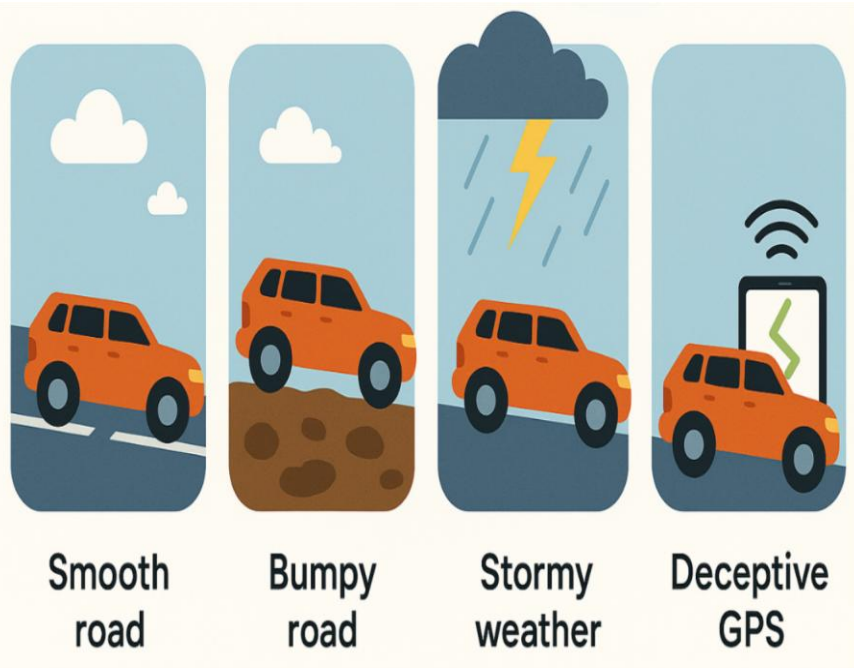
INTERFACE FAILURE

Information may be lost, misaligned or applied at the wrong stage

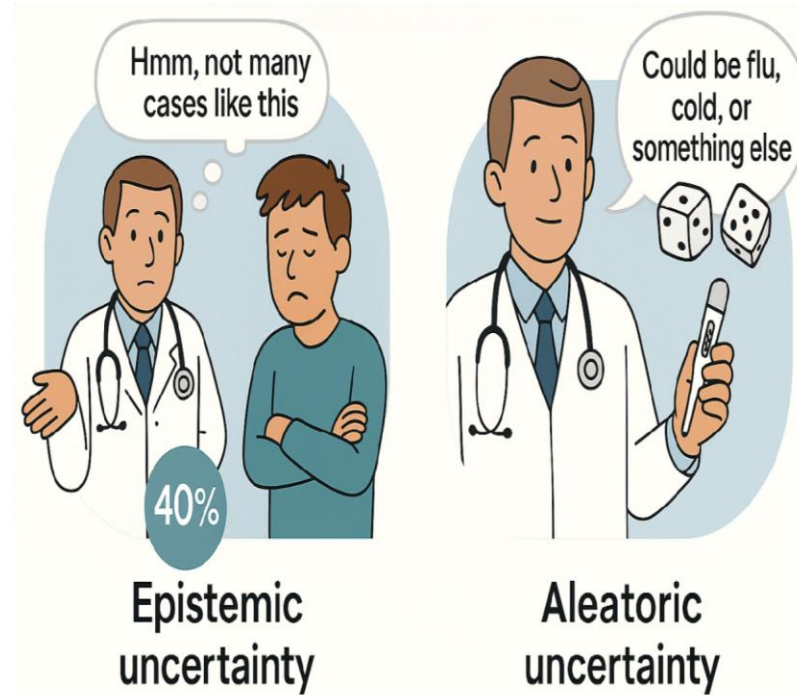
Trustworthy NSAI requires explicit evaluation not just architectural integration.

Trustworthiness needs three properties

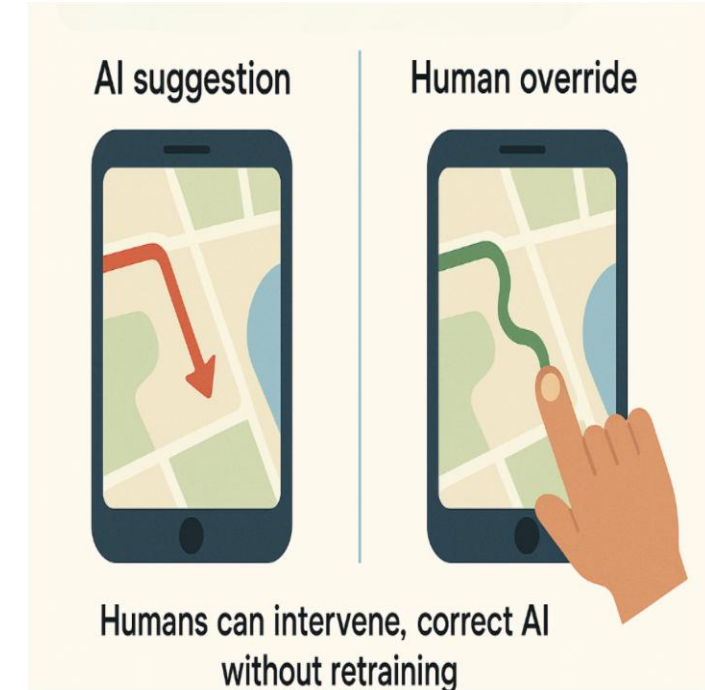
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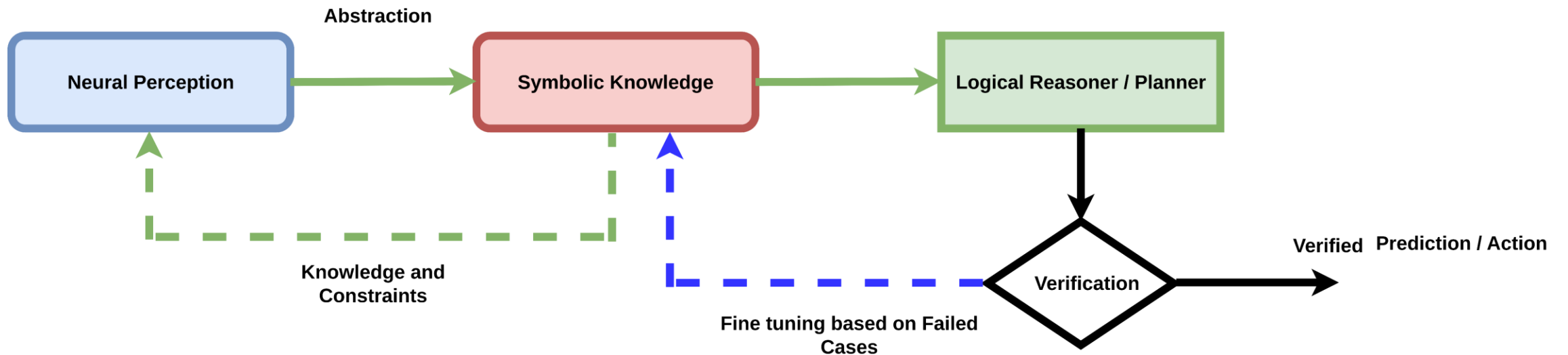
Stable Performance Under Varied Condition
Robustness



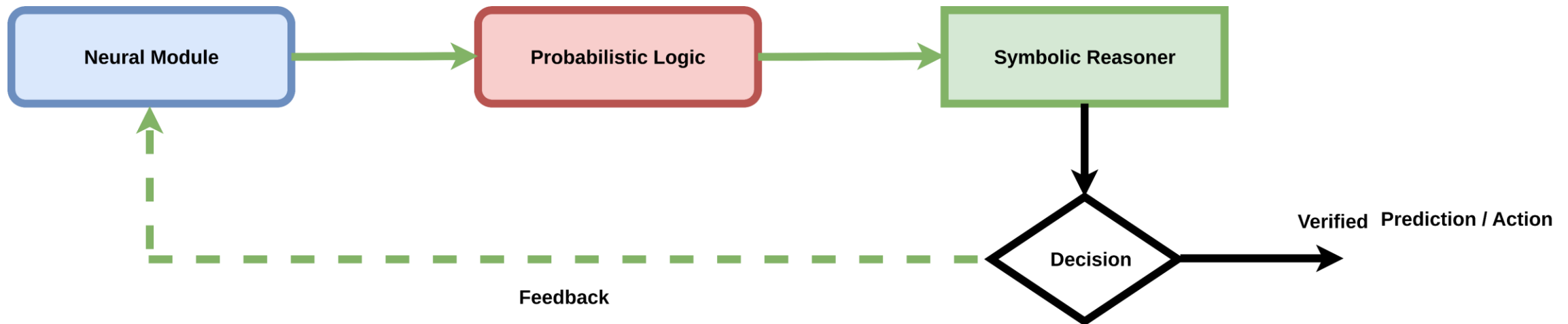
Measuring Confidence in Prediction
Uncertainty Quantification



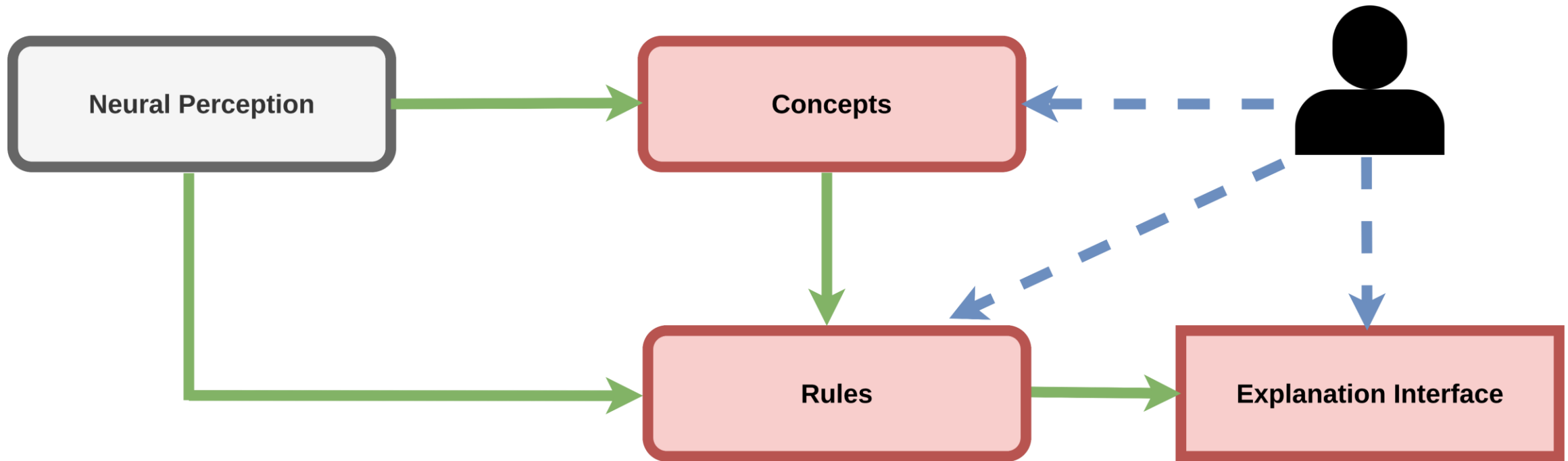
Human Ability to Modify or Influence AI
Intervenability



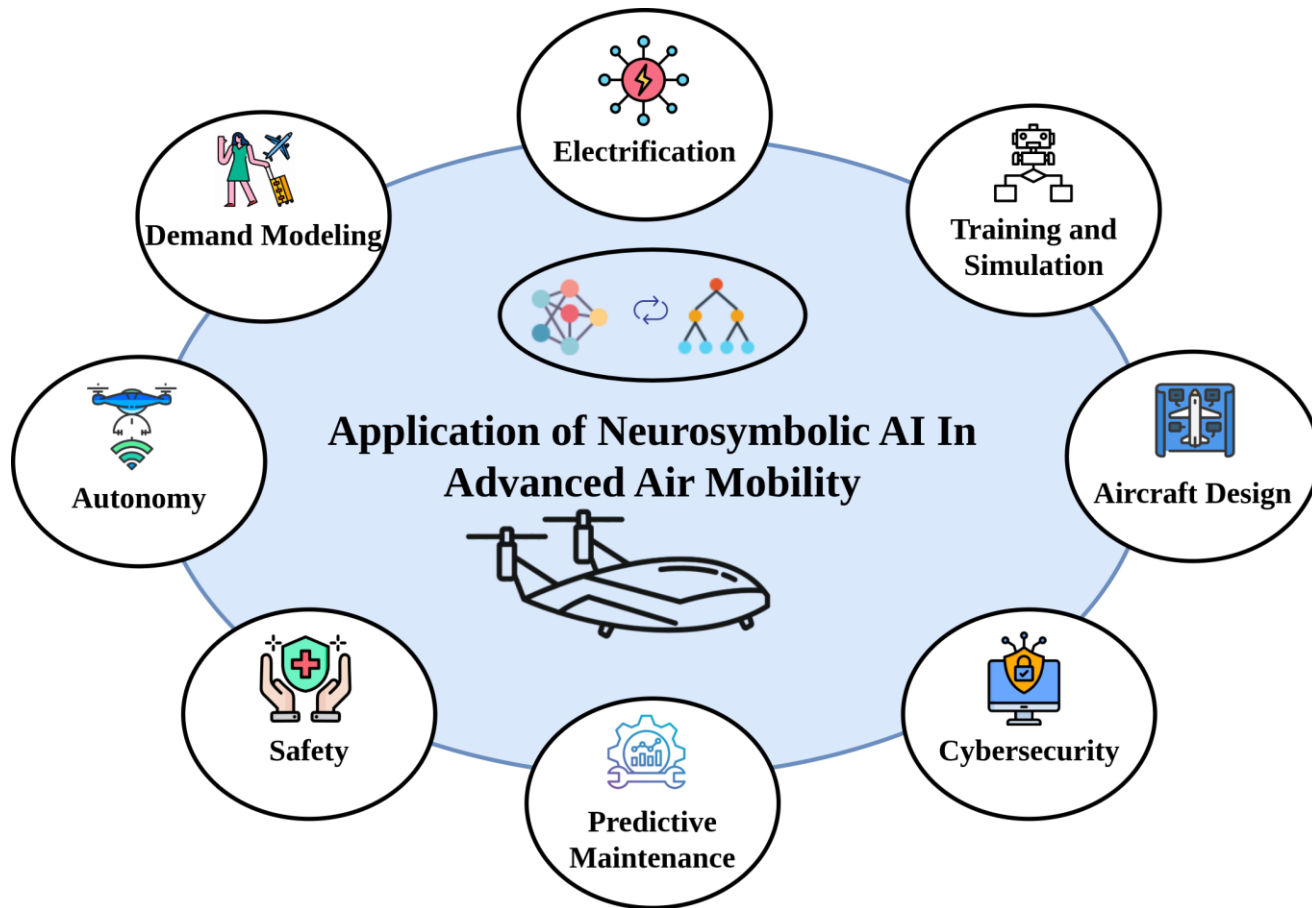
Source: Acharya and Song, Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering, 2026. DOI: 10.1007/s13369-025-10887-3



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Source: Acharya et al. (IJCAI 2025)

OPERATIONS

Demand modeling
Autonomy
Predictive maintenance

ENGINEERING

Electrification
Aircraft design
Training and simulation

ASSURANCE

Safety • Cybersecurity

DATA-DRIVEN GRAVITY BASELINE

We built data-driven gravity model that learns how O-D, geospatial and socioeconomic data shape its trip demand.

Acharya et al., IEEE CAI (2025)

THEORY-CONSISTENT EXTENSION

Add gravity knowledge as soft constraints:

. More opportunities should not reduce flow

COUNTERFACTUAL EXPLANATIONS

Ask: “What would change the predicted flow?”

Return plausible changes while keeping the explanation consistent with gravity relations.

Goal: extend our tested baseline into an interpretable model with theory-consistent predictions and what-if explanations.

1

Learn from data

Neural models discover complex patterns in LLMs, mobility data and AAM demand.

2

Make knowledge explicit

Rules, relations and domain theory make predictions inspectable and constrainable.

3

Combine, evaluate and extend

Trustworthiness guides deployment; the gravity model carries the architecture forward.

The research direction: accurate predictions that can be checked, explained and revised.

K. Acharya, W. Raza, C. Dourado, A. Velasquez and H. H. Song, "Neurosymbolic Reinforcement Learning and Planning: A Survey," in *IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 1939-1953, May 2024, doi: 10.1109/TAI.2023.3311428

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K. Acharya, M. Lad, L. Sun and H. Song, "Neurosymbolic Approach for Travel Demand Prediction: Integrating Decision Tree Rules into Neural Networks," *2025 International Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing (IWCMC)*, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 2025, pp. 600-605, doi: 10.1109/IWCMC65282.2025.11059465.

K. Acharya, I. Sharifi, M. Lad, L. Sun, and H. H. Song, "Integrating Neurosymbolic AI in Advanced Air Mobility: A Comprehensive Survey," in *Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI-25)*, pp. 10362–10370, 2025, doi: 10.24963/ijcai.2025/1151

K. Acharya and H. H. Song, "A Comprehensive Review of Neuro-symbolic AI for Robustness, Uncertainty Quantification, and Intervenability," *Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering*, vol. 51, pp. 35–67, 2026, doi: 10.1007/s13369-025-10887-3.

K. Acharya, M. Lad, L. Sun and H. Song, "A Data-Driven Approach to Enhancing Gravity Models for Trip Demand Prediction," *2025 IEEE Conference on Artificial Intelligence (CAI)*, Santa Clara, CA, USA, 2025, pp. 815-820, doi: 10.1109/CAI64502.2025.00145.