

Deep Sentiment Analysis on Tumblr

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Master of Science



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Declaration

The work in this thesis is based on research carried out at the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford. No part of this thesis has been submitted elsewhere for any other degree or qualification and it is all my own work unless referenced to the contrary in the text.

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Abstract

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Chapter 2

Visual recognition

Convolutional neural networks for visual recognition.

2.1 Section 1

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Natural Language Processing

Text analysis

3.1 Section 1

Chapter 4

Recurrent Neural Networks for text generation

4.1 Section 1

Chapter 5

Useful maths in LaTeX

5.1 Equations related

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = \Delta w_1 \quad \text{in } \Omega, t > 0, \quad (5.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \Delta w_2 \quad \text{in } \Omega, t > 0, \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$w_1 = \frac{\delta F(u_1, u_2)}{\delta u_1}, \quad (5.3)$$

$$w_2 = \frac{\delta F(u_1, u_2)}{\delta u_2}, \quad (5.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(u_1, u_2) &= b_1 u_1^4 - a_1 u_1^2 + c_1 |\nabla u_1|^2 \\ &\quad + b_2 u_2^4 - a_2 u_2^2 + c_2 |\nabla u_2|^2 \\ &\quad + D \left(u_1 + \sqrt{\frac{a_1}{2b_1}} \right)^2 \left(u_2 + \sqrt{\frac{a_2}{2b_2}} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

$$U_1^n = \sum_{i=1}^J U_{1,i}^n \eta_i, \quad W_1^n = \sum_{i=1}^J W_{1,i}^n \eta_i, \quad (5.6)$$

$$U_2^n = \sum_{i=1}^J U_{2,i}^n \eta_i, \quad W_2^n = \sum_{i=1}^J W_{2,i}^n \eta_i, \quad (5.7)$$

We also use the following notation, for $1 \leq q < \infty$,

$$L^q(0, T; W^{m,p}(\Omega)) := \left\{ \eta(x, t) : \eta(\cdot, t) \in W^{m,p}(\Omega), \int_0^T \|\eta(\cdot, t)\|_{m,p}^q dt < \infty \right\},$$

$$L^\infty(0, T; W^{m,p}(\Omega)) := \left\{ \eta(x, t) : \eta(\cdot, t) \in W^{m,p}(\Omega), \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in (0, T)} \|\eta(\cdot, t)\|_{m,p} < \infty \right\},$$

Cases

$$|v|_{0,r} \leq C |v|_{0,p}^{1-\mu} \|v\|_{m,p}^\mu, \quad \text{holds for } r \in \begin{cases} [p, \infty] & \text{if } m - \frac{d}{p} > 0, \\ [p, \infty) & \text{if } m - \frac{d}{p} = 0, \\ [p, -\frac{d}{m-d/p}] & \text{if } m - \frac{d}{p} < 0. \end{cases} \quad (5.8)$$

5.2 Writing

Lemma 5.2.1 Let $u, v, \eta \in H^1(\Omega)$, $f = u - v$, $g = u^m v^{n-m}$, $m, n = 0, 1, 2$, and $n - m \geq 0$. Then for $d = 1, 2, 3$,

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} f g \eta dx \right| \leq C |u - v|_0 \|u\|_1^m \|v\|_1^{n-m} \|\eta\|_1. \quad (5.9)$$

Proof: Note that using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

$$|(u)^m v^{n-m}|_{0,p} \leq \begin{cases} |u|_{0,2mp}^m |v|_{0,2(n-m)p}^{(n-m)} & \text{for } n - m \neq 0, \text{ and } m \neq 0, \\ |u|_{0,mp}^m \text{ or } |v|_{0,(n-m)p}^{(n-m)} & \text{for } m = 0, \text{ or } n - m = 0 \text{ respectively.} \end{cases}$$

Noting the generalise Hölder inequality and the result above we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega} f g \eta dx \right| &\leq |u - v|_0 |u^m v^{n-m}|_{0,3} \|\eta\|_{0,6}, \\ &\leq |u - v|_0 \|\eta\|_{0,6} \begin{cases} |u|_{0,6}^2 & \text{for } m = 2, \\ |u|_{0,6} |v|_{0,6} & \text{for } m = 1, \\ |v|_{0,6}^2 & \text{for } m = 0, \end{cases} \\ &\leq C |u - v|_0 \|u\|_1^m \|v\|_1^{n-m} \|\eta\|_1, \end{aligned}$$

where we have noted (5.8) to obtain the last inequality. This ends the proof. \square

We consider the problem:

(P) Find $\{u_i, w_i\}$ such that $u_i \in H^1(0, T; (H^1(\Omega))') \cap L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ for *a.e.*
 $t \in (0, T)$, $w_i \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, \eta \right\rangle$$

Chapter 6

Conclusions

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Appendix A

Basic and Auxiliary Results

A.1 Basic Results