

# Naïve Bayes Example

- Reference: <https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/>, Chapter 3.

Positive tweets
I am happy because I am learning NLP
I am happy, not sad.
Negative tweets
I am sad, I am not learning NLP
I am sad, not happy

word	Pos	Neg
I	3	3
am	3	3
happy	2	1
because	1	0
learning	1	1
NLP	1	1
sad	1	2
not	1	2
$N_{\text{class}}$	13	12

word	Pos	Neg
I	0.24	0.25
am	0.24	0.25
happy	0.15	0.08
because	0.08	0
learning	0.08	0.08
NLP	0.08	0.08
sad	0.08	0.17
not	0.08	0.17

Let's classify the following tweets as **positive or negative**:

1. I am not sad.

2. I am learning NLP.

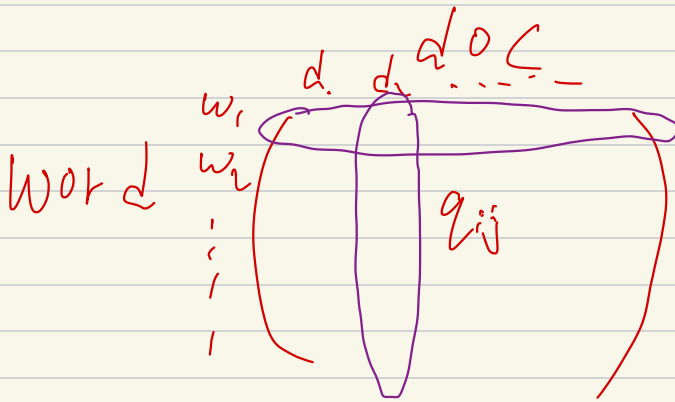
Negative

$$LR = \frac{Pr[Pos] \cdot Pr[I|Pos] \cdot Pr[am|Pos] \cdot Pr[not|Pos] \cdot Pr[sad|Pos]}{Pr[Neg] \cdot Pr[I|Neg] \cdot Pr[am|Neg] \cdot Pr[not|Neg] \cdot Pr[sad|Neg]}$$

$$= \frac{13}{12} \cdot \frac{0.24}{0.25} \cdot \frac{0.24}{0.25} \cdot \frac{0.08}{0.17} \cdot \frac{0.08}{0.17} < 1$$

(1) Pre-processing  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tokenization} \\ \text{Remove tags/stop-words} \\ \text{Stemming} \end{array} \right.$

(2) TF-IDF  $w_{ij} = tf_{ij} \times \log \frac{N}{df_i}$



(3), N-Gram Model

$$Pr[w_n | w_1 w_2 \dots w_{n-1}] = P$$

uni-gram:  $P = Pr[w_n]$

bi-gram:  $P = Pr[w_n | w_{n-1}]$  (Markov Chain)

n-gram:  $P = Pr[w_n | w_{n-n+1}, \dots w_{n-1}]$

$$\Pr[W_n | W_{n-1}] = \frac{C(W_{n-1}, W_n)}{C(W_{n-1})} \quad (\text{MLE})$$

$W_{n-1}$  only appears in the testing set.

Laplace Smoothing:  $\frac{C(W_{n-1}, W_n) + 1}{C(W_{n-1}) + |V|}$

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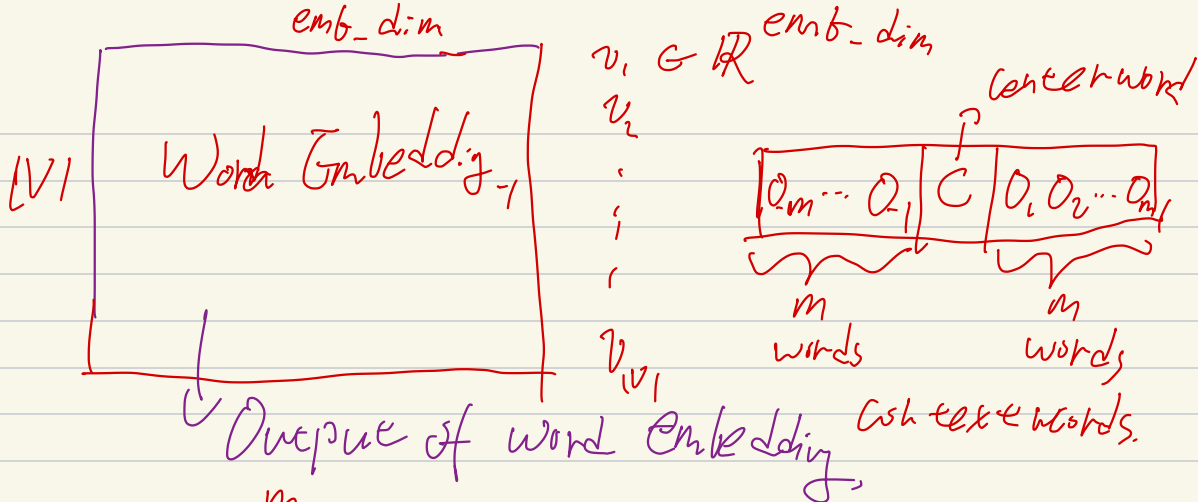
Naïve Bayes      Input:  $d$   
                                  Output:  $c \in \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_J\}$

$$\Pr[c | d] = \frac{\Pr[d | c] \Pr[c]}{\Pr[d]}$$

$d = w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$

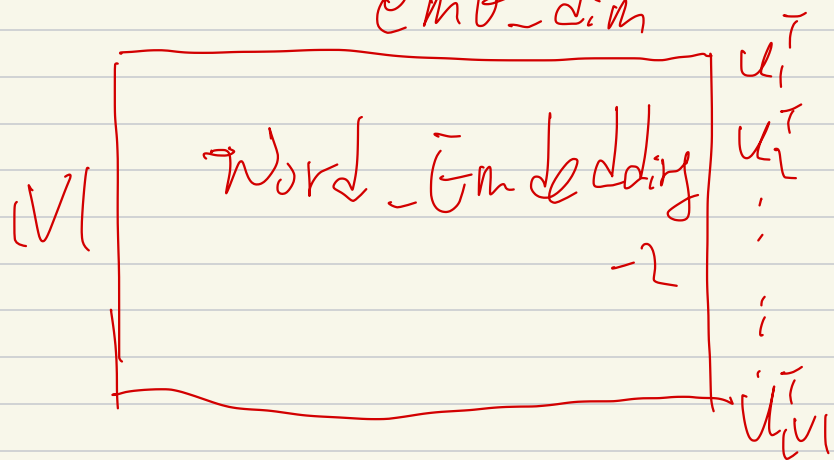
$$\approx \Pr[w_1 | c] \Pr[w_2 | c] \dots \Pr[w_n | c] \Pr[c]$$

$c_{NB} \in \arg \max_c$



$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (v_{o_i} + v_{c_i})$$

emb\_dim



$$\Pr[C | O_m, Q_{(m-1)}, \dots, O_1, O_1, O_2, \dots, O_m]$$

$\exp(u_c^T \cdot \hat{v})$

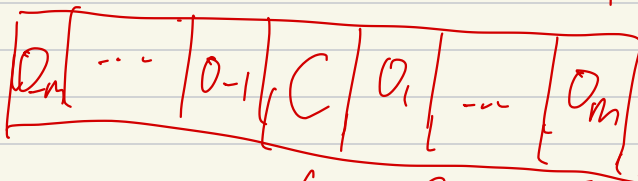
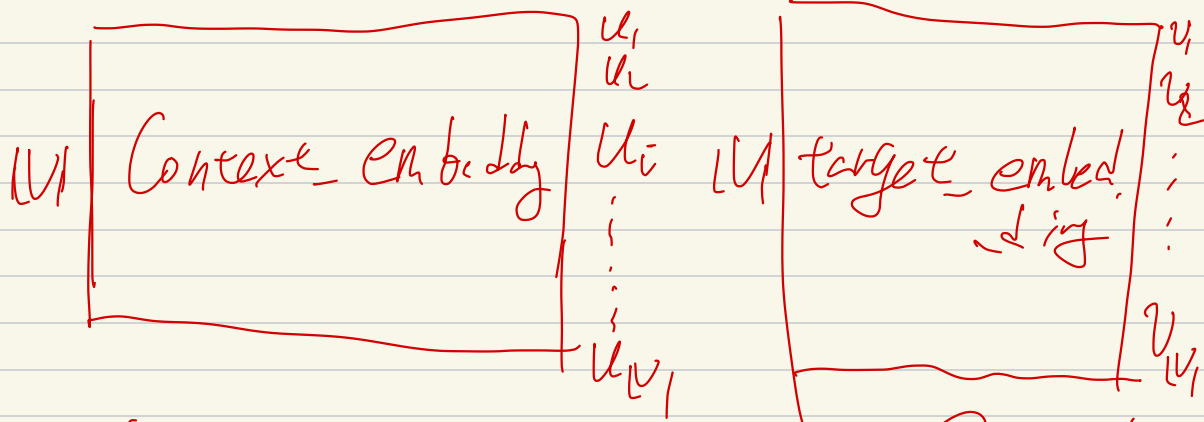
$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in V} \exp(u_j^T \cdot \hat{v})}$$

$$T \quad \exp(u_i^T \cdot \vec{v}) \quad \rightarrow \text{depends on } c$$

$$CGd \quad \sum_{j \in V} \exp(u_j^T \cdot \vec{v})$$

Skip-Gram,  
emb-dim

emb-dim



$$CGd, \quad \sum_{\substack{j=m \\ j \neq 0}}^m \left( \log \frac{\exp(u_{O_j}^T \cdot v_c)}{\sum_{i \in V} \exp(u_i^T \cdot v_c)} \right)$$

computationally  
too heavy

① usually  
we use  
target-emb,  
 $v_i$

②  $\frac{u \cdot v}{2}$

③  $(u^T, v^T)^T$

Sample  $V_{ns} \subseteq V$

$$\sum_{\substack{CG_d \\ \hat{j}=m \\ \hat{j} \neq 0}} \sum_{j=0}^m \log \left( \frac{\exp(u_{\hat{0}_i}^T \cdot v_c)}{\sum_{i \in V_{ns}} \exp(u_i^T \cdot v_c)} \right)$$