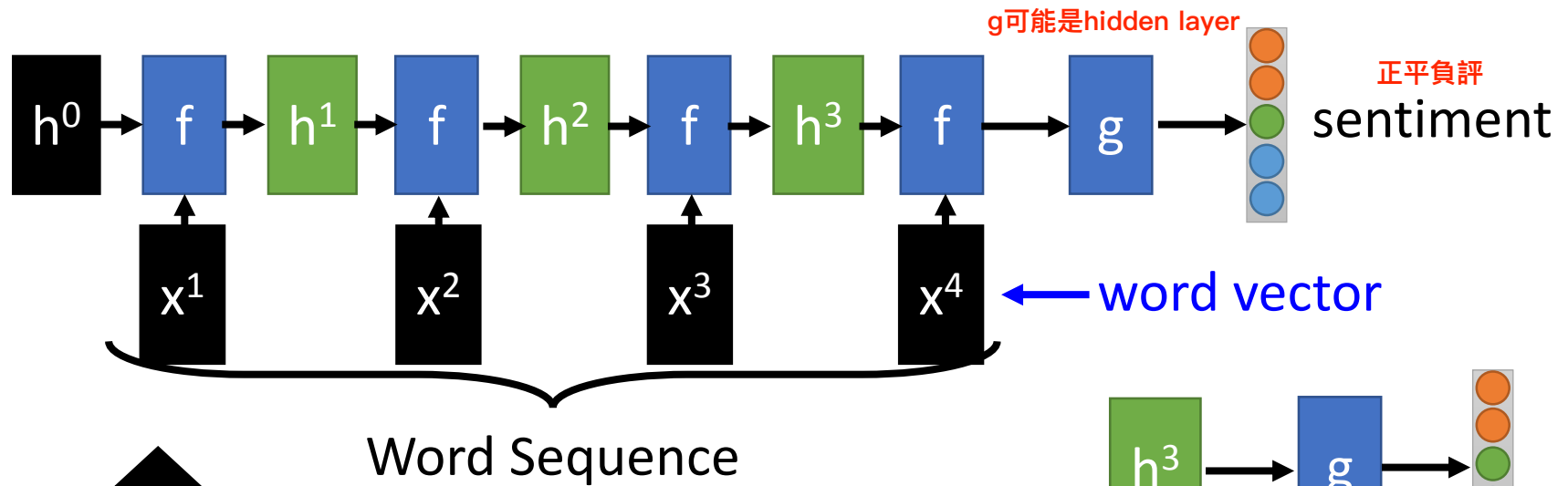


RNN是她的subset

# Recursive Structure

recurrent network更generalize的形式

# Application: Sentiment Analysis

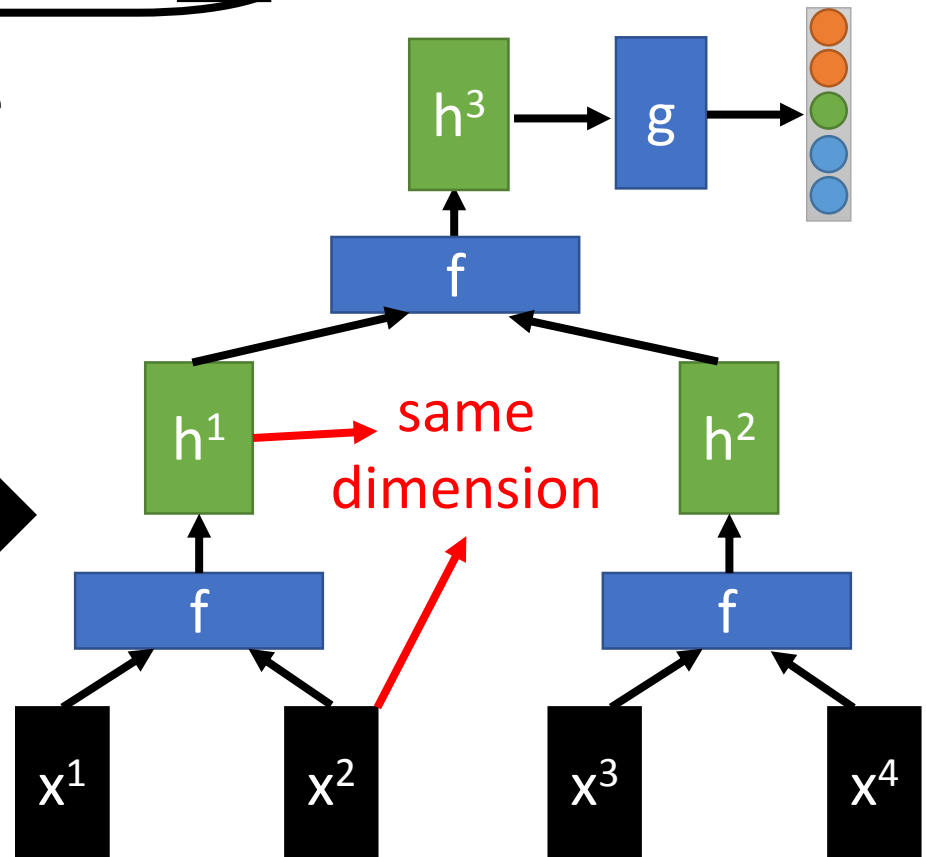
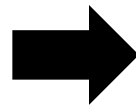


## Recurrent Structure

Special case of recursive structure

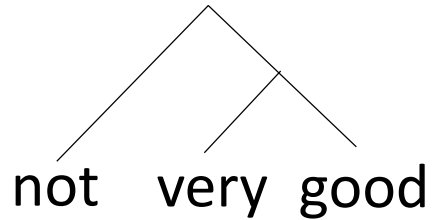
## Recursive Structure

How to stack function  $f$  is already determined



# Recursive Model

syntactic structure



How to do it is out  
of the scope

word sequence:

not

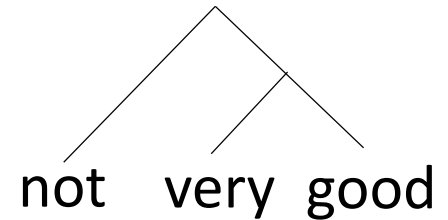
very

good

# Recursive Model

By composing the two meaning, what should the meaning be.

syntactic structure



Dimension of word vector =  $|Z|$

Input:  $2 \times |Z|$ , output:  $|Z|$

Meaning of "very good"

  $V(\text{"very good"})$

$f$

word embedding



$V(\text{"not"})$

not



$V(\text{"very"})$

very



$V(\text{"good"})$

good

# Recursive Model

$$V(w_A w_B) \neq V(w_A) + V(w_B)$$

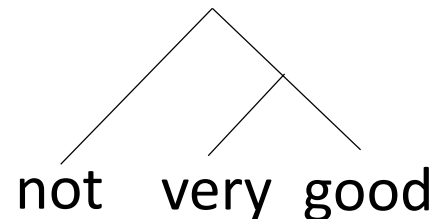
“not”: neutral

“good”: positive

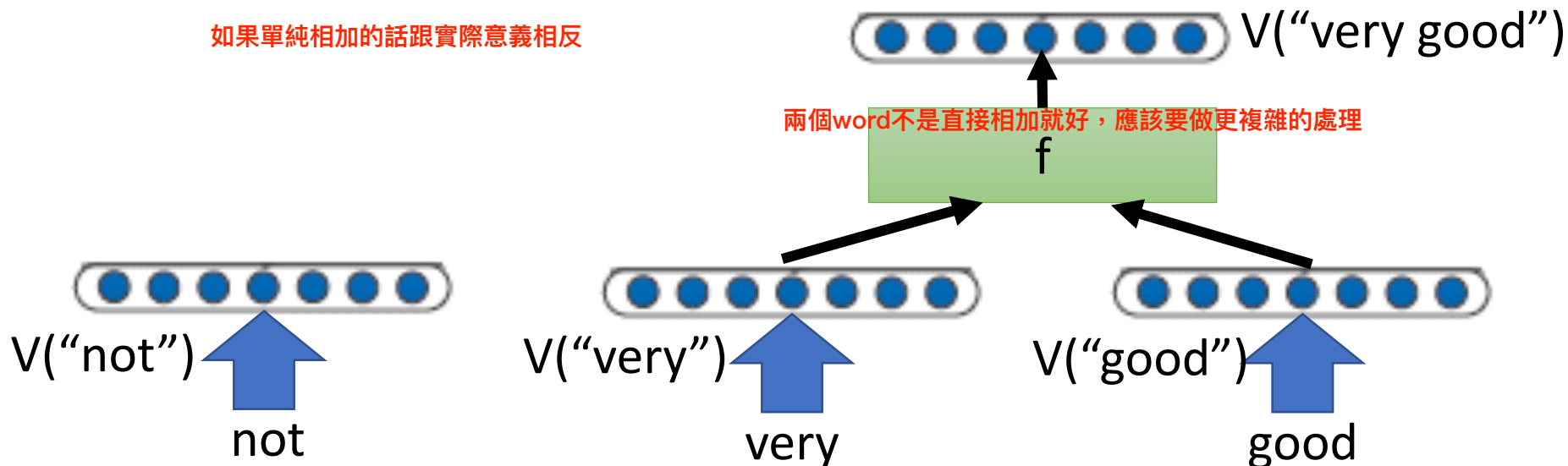
“not good”: negative

如果單純相加的話跟實際意義相反

syntactic structure



Meaning of “very good”



# Recursive Model

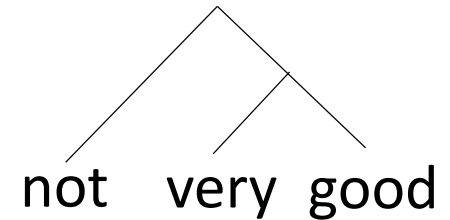
$$V(w_A w_B) \neq V(w_A) + V(w_B)$$

“棒”: positive

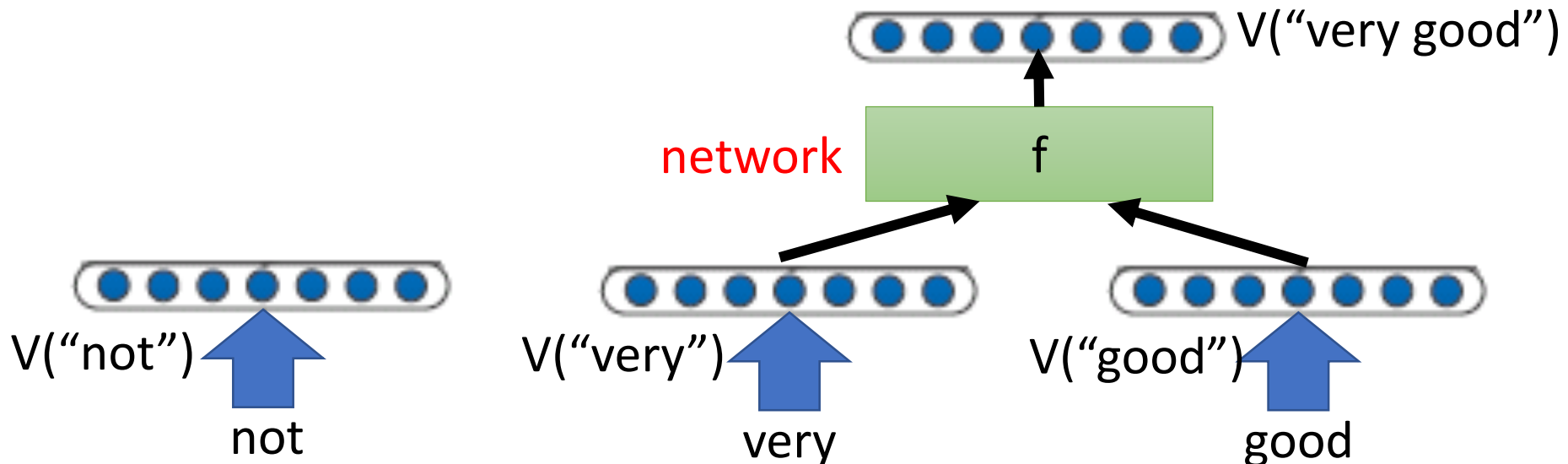
“好棒”: positive

“好棒棒”: negative

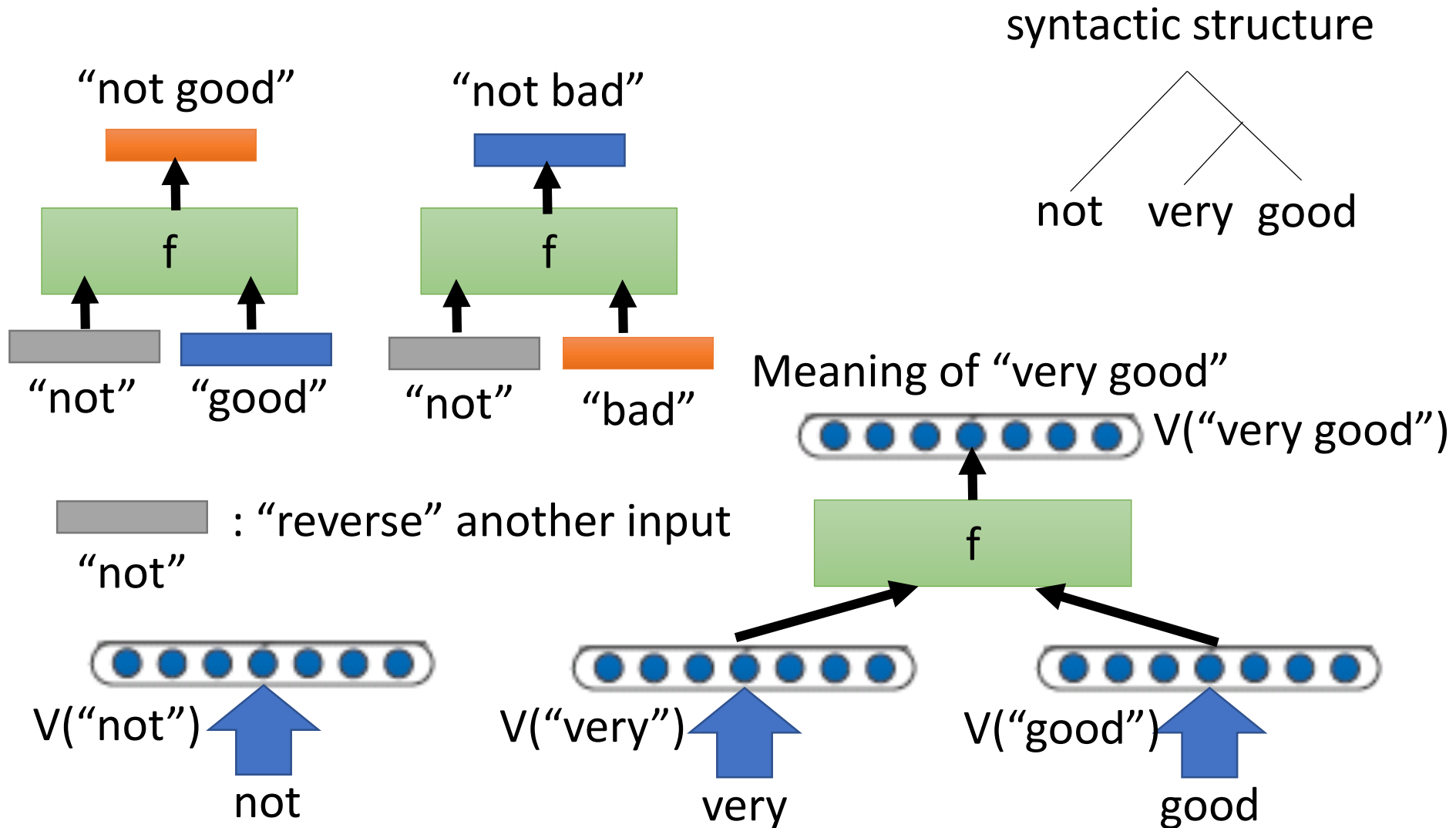
syntactic structure



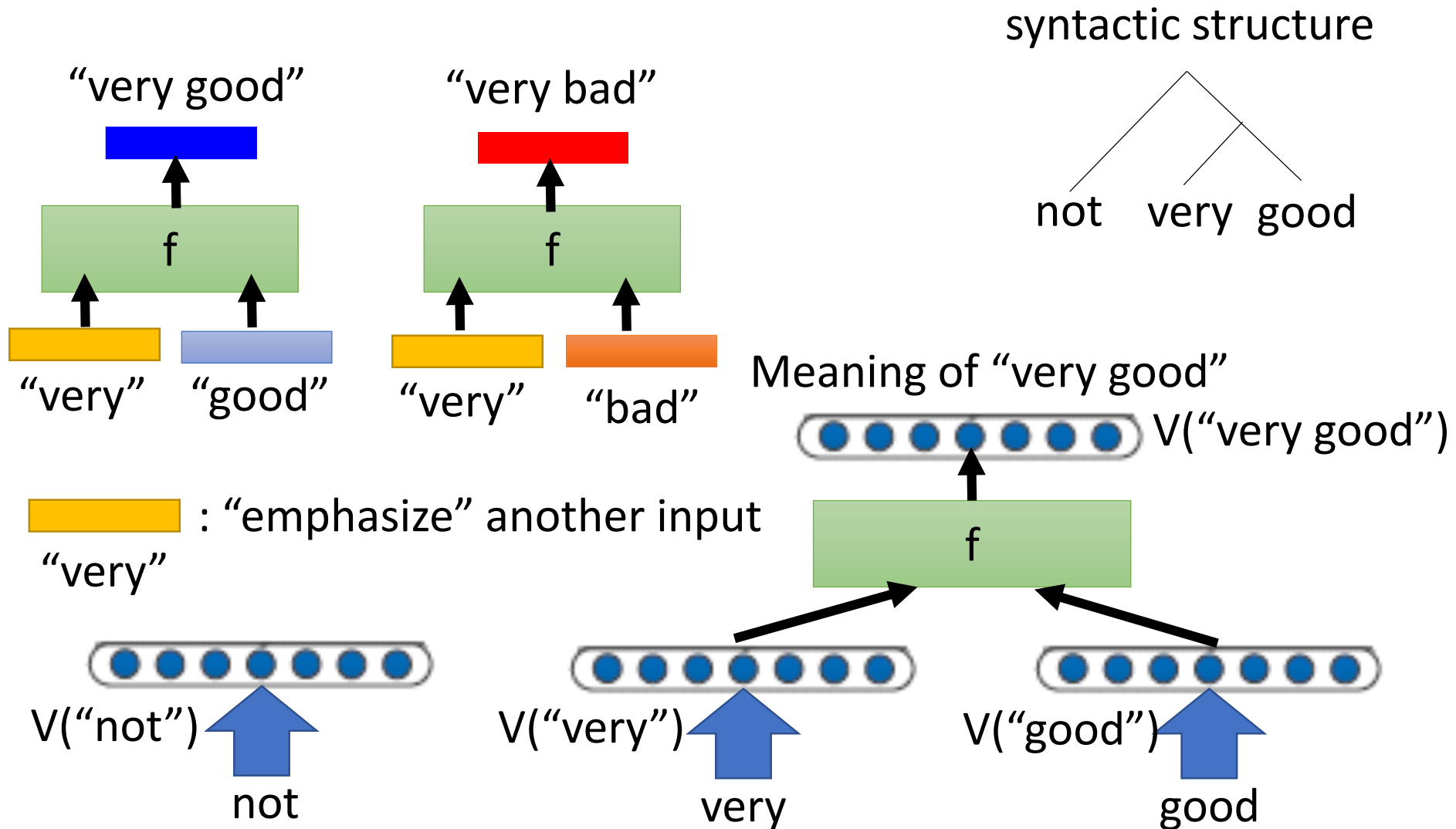
Meaning of “very good”



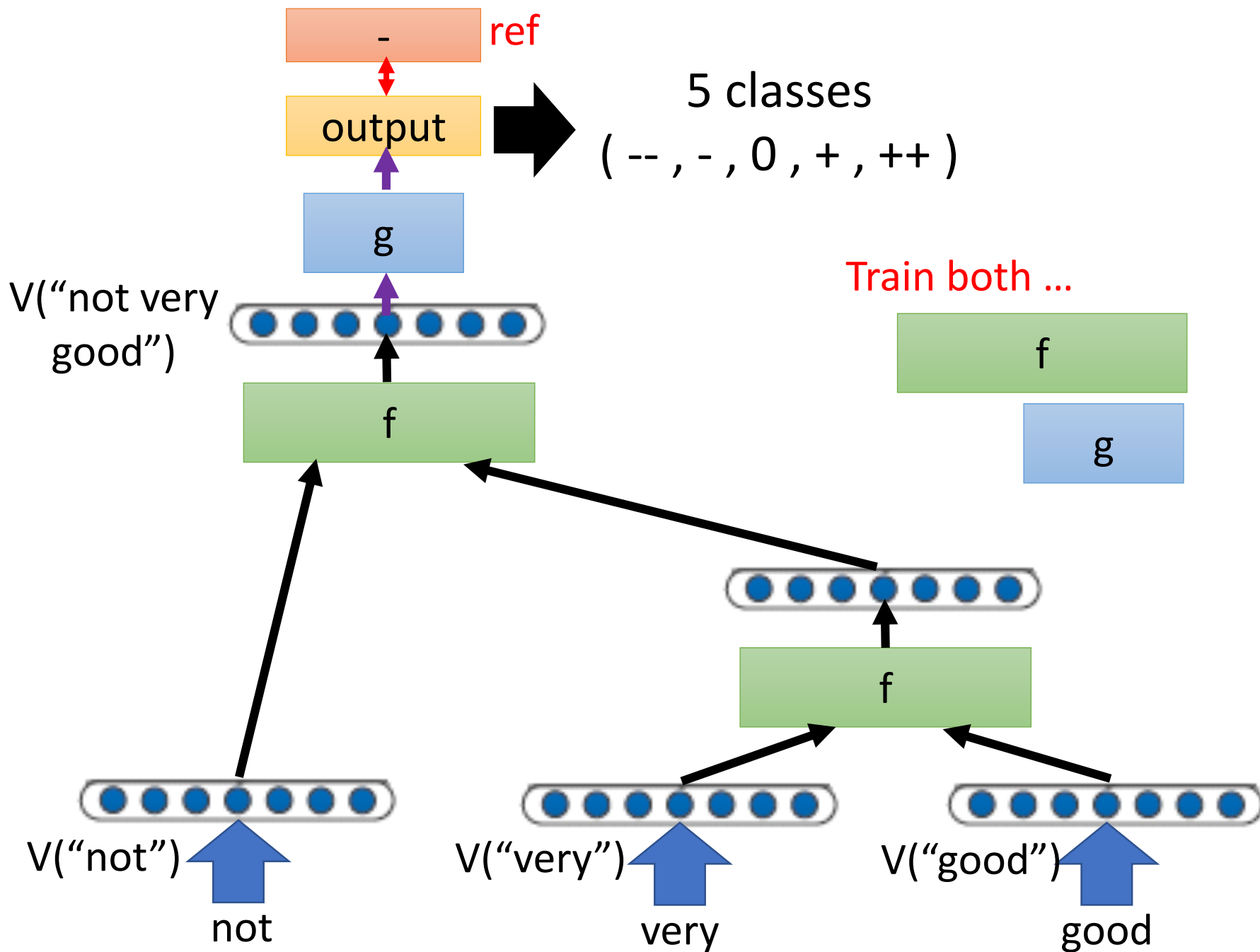
# Recursive Model



# Recursive Model







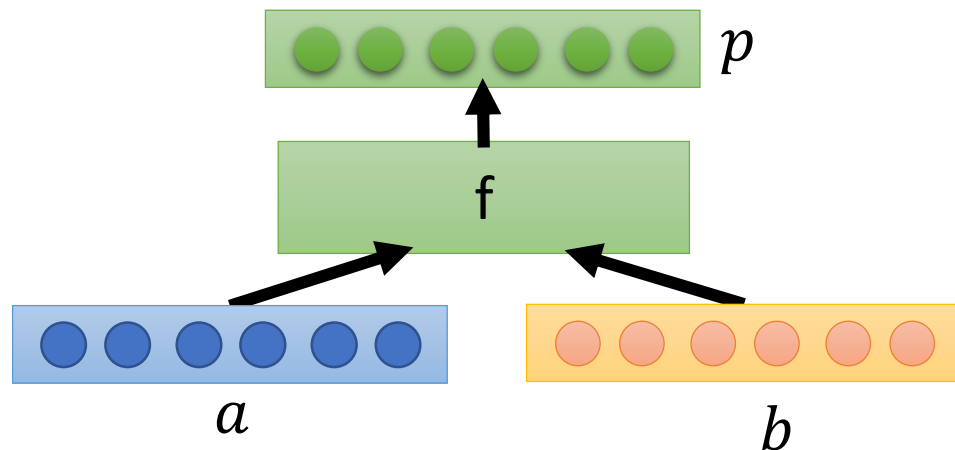
# Recursive Neural Tensor Network

但這樣做的話結果可能不太好，因為現在希望做到的 $a$  $b$ 互相影響，而不是weighted sum

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

串接後transform

Little interaction between  $a$  and  $b$

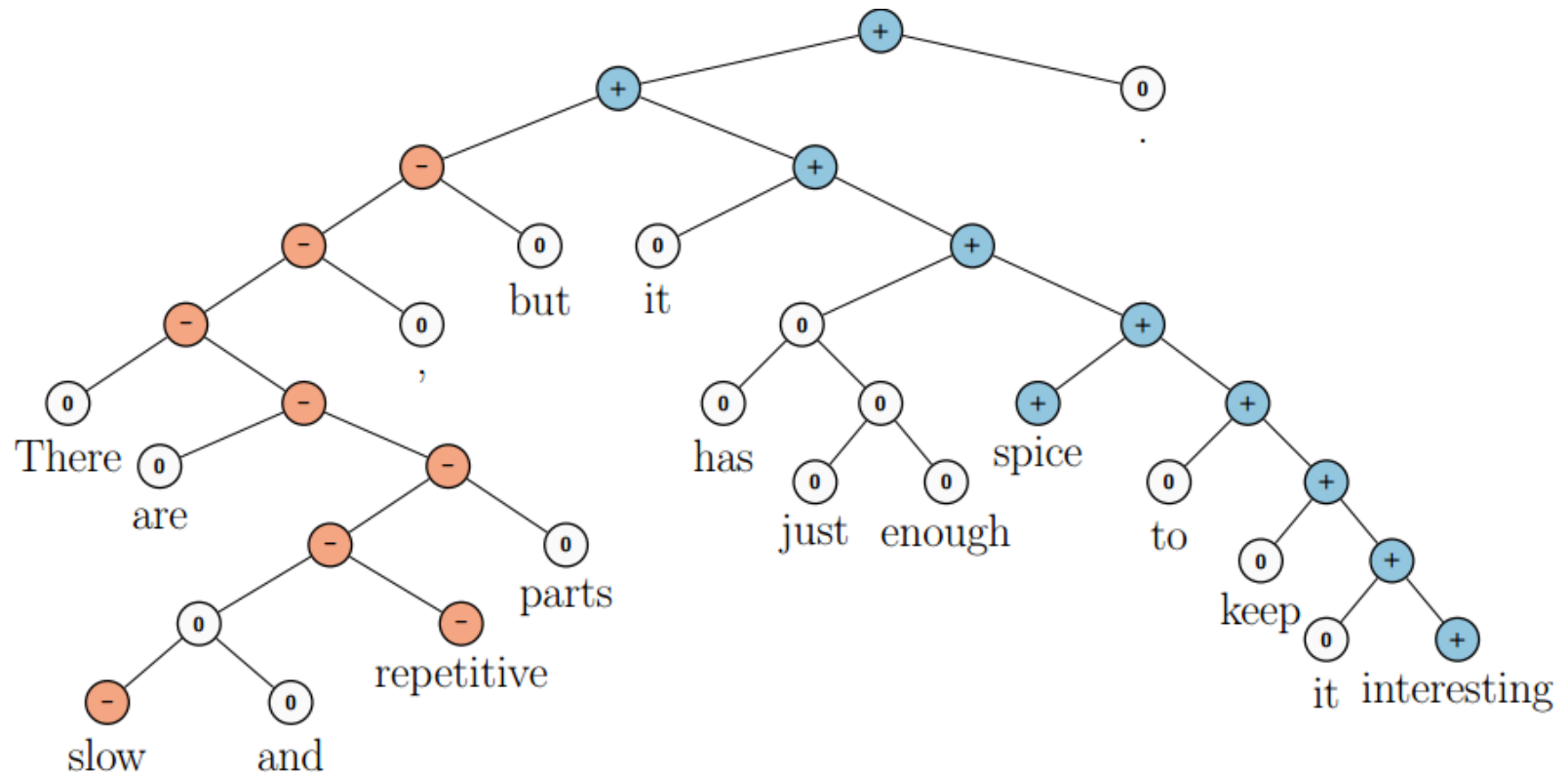


$$\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} x_i x_j \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

做兩次一樣的方法但不同的transform matrix後concatenated (為了與後面的dimension配合)

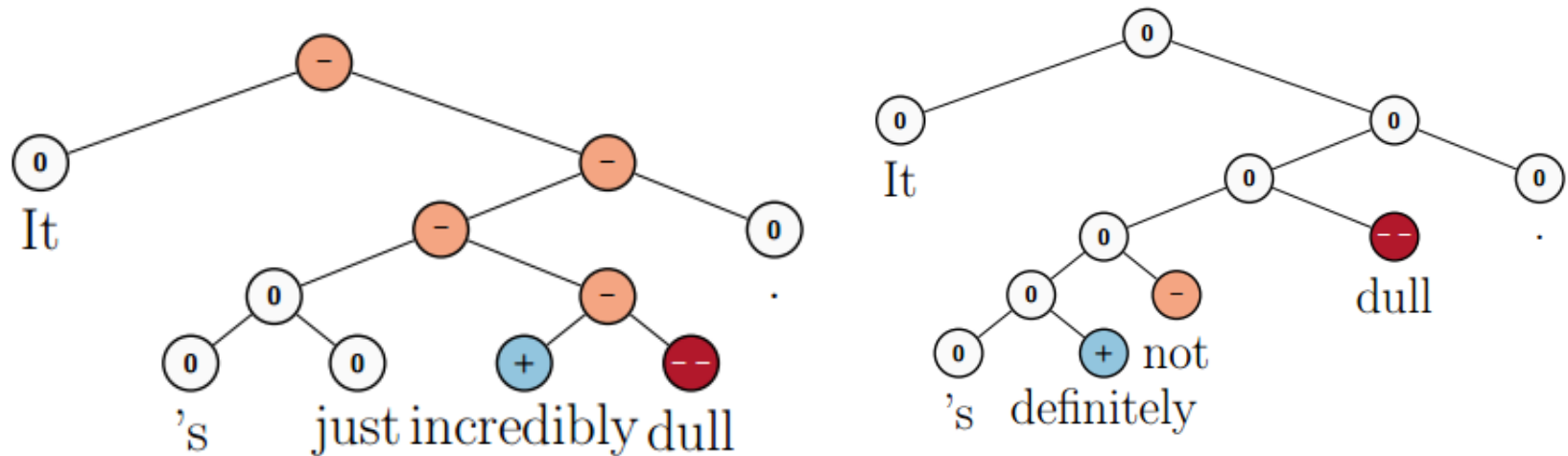
# Experiments

5-class sentiment classification ( -- , - , 0 , + , ++ )



Demo: <http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/sentiment/rntnDemo.html>

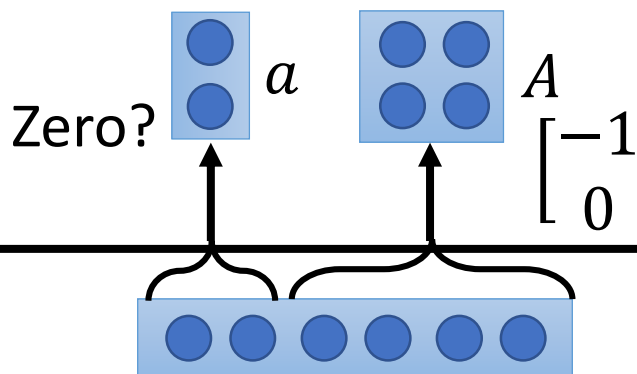
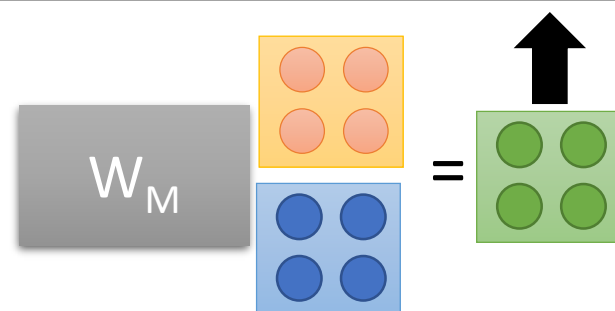
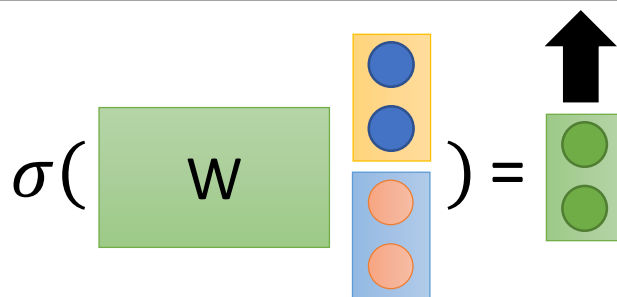
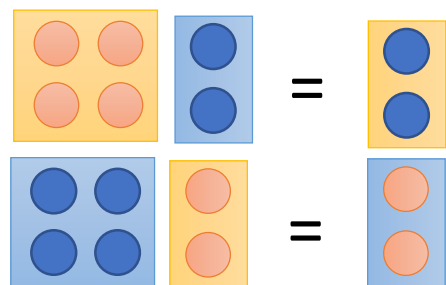
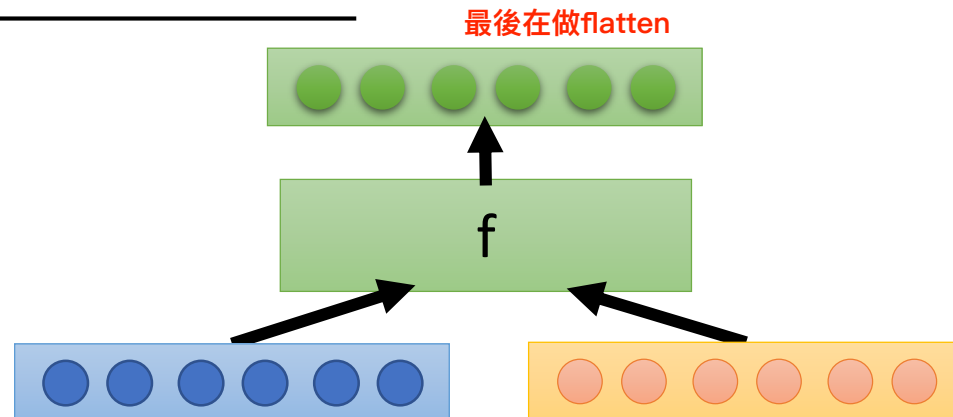
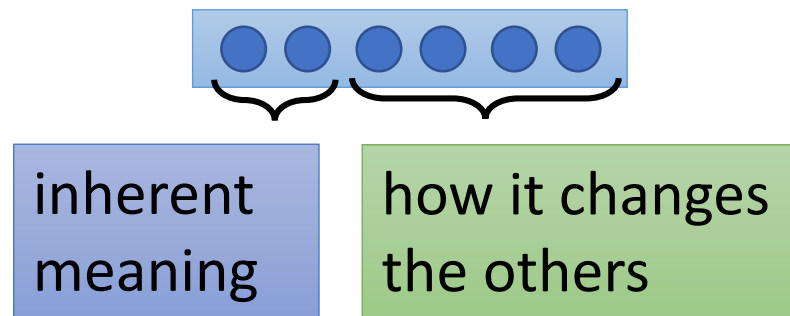
# Experiments



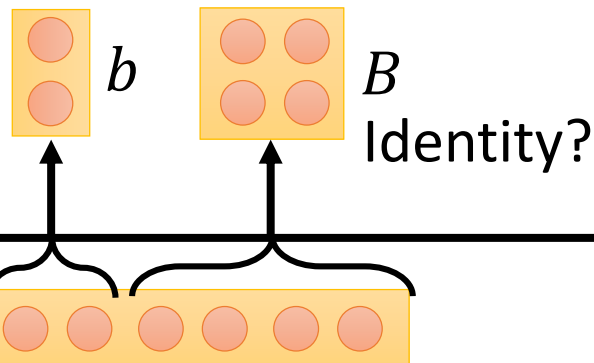
Socher, Richard, et al. "Recursive deep models for semantic compositionality over a sentiment treebank." *Proceedings of the conference on empirical methods in natural language processing (EMNLP)*. Vol. 1631. 2013.

performance比較差的，但比較有道理

# Matrix-Vector Recursive Network



Informative?

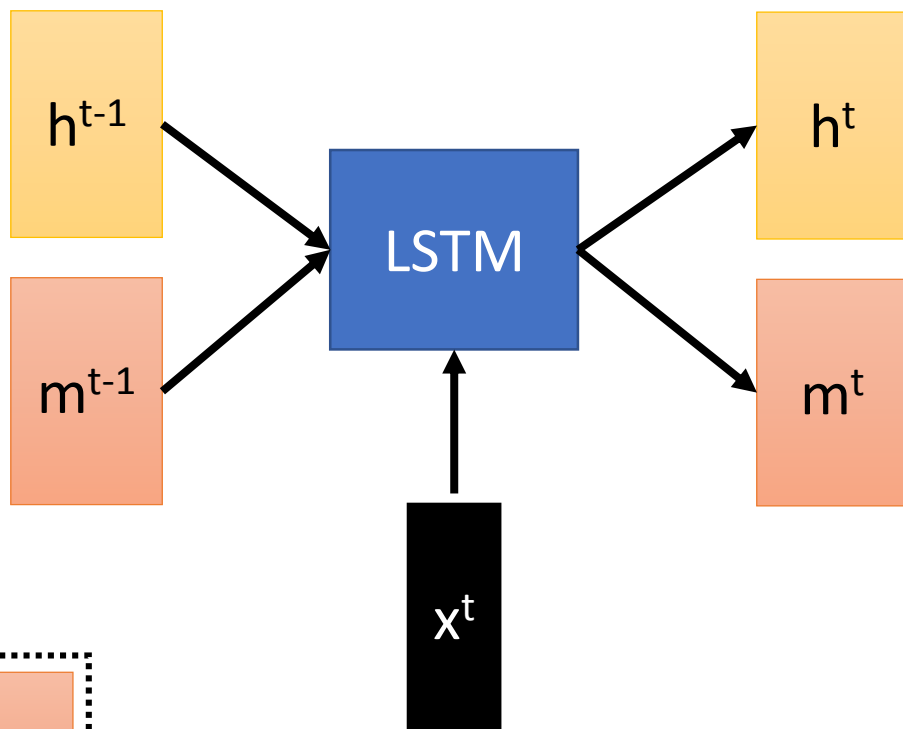
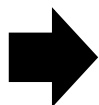


自己定義的維度分配 not

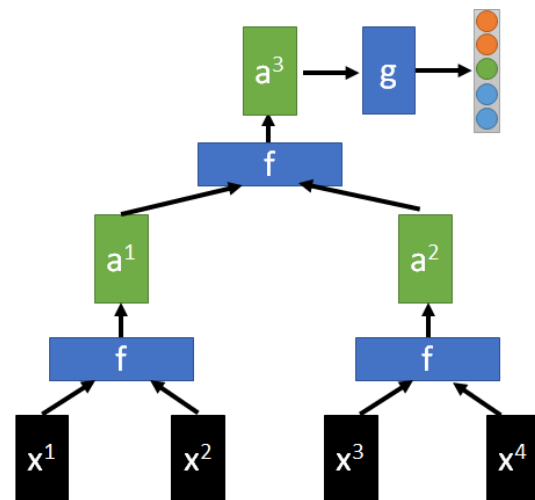
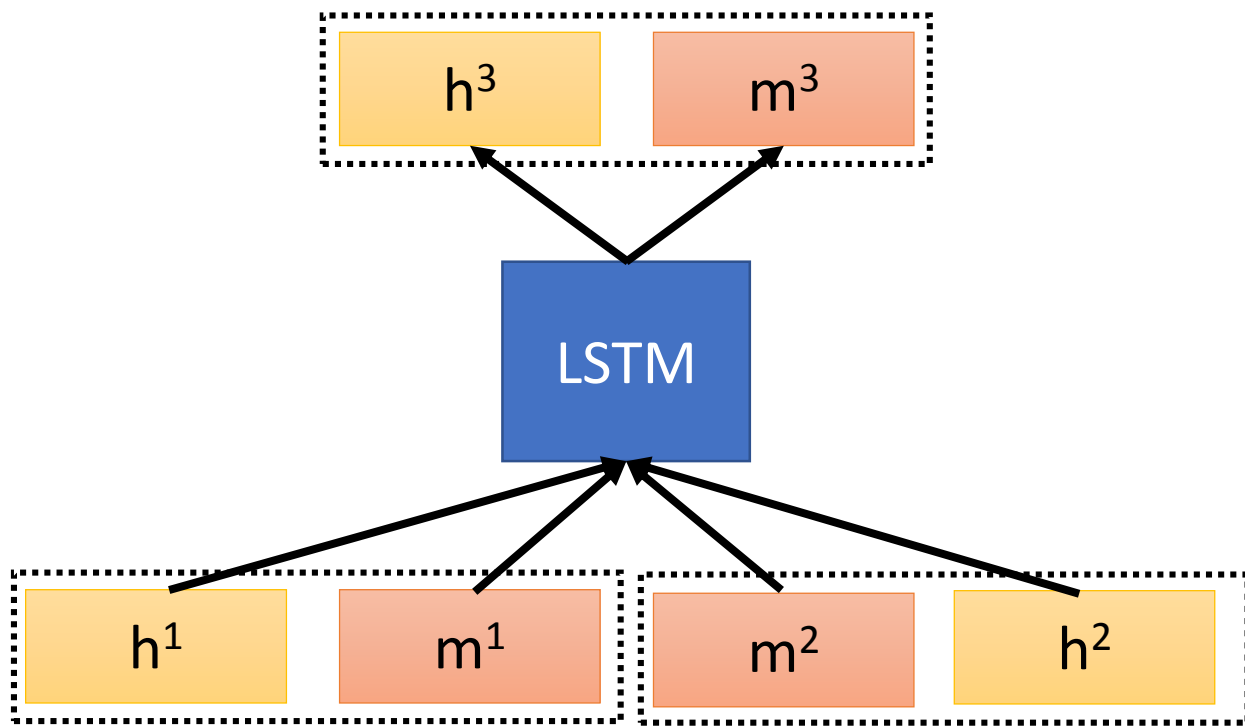
good

# Tree LSTM

Typical LSTM



Tree LSTM



# More Applications

如果說sequence的structure是很明確的話，採用recursive model比較適合（配合他的structure建立tree）

- Sentence relatedness

**a woman is slicing potatoes**

4.82 a woman is cutting potatoes

4.70 potatoes are being sliced by a woman

4.39 tofu is being sliced by a woman

Tai, Kai Sheng, Richard Socher, and Christopher D. Manning. "Improved semantic representations from tree-structured long short-term memory networks." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.00075* (2015).

