

CS 224N: Assignment #2

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2. Neural Transition-Based Dependency Parsing

a)

stack	buffer	new dependency	transition
ROOT	<i>I, parsed, this, sentence, correctly</i>		<i>Initial Configuration</i>
ROOT, <i>I</i>	<i>parsed, this, sentence, correctly</i>		SHIFT
ROOT, <i>I, parsed</i>	<i>this, sentence, correctly</i>		SHIFT
ROOT, <i>parsed</i>	<i>this, sentence, correctly</i>	<i>parsed → I</i>	LEFT – ARC
ROOT, <i>parsed, this</i>	<i>sentence, correctly</i>		SHIFT
ROOT, <i>parsed, this, sentence</i>	<i>correctly</i>		SHIFT
ROOT, <i>parsed, sentence</i>	<i>correctly</i>	<i>sentence → this</i>	LEFT – ARC
ROOT, <i>parsed</i>	<i>correctly</i>	<i>parsed → sentence</i>	RIGHT – ARC
ROOT, <i>parsed, correctly</i>			SHIFT
ROOT, <i>parsed</i>		<i>parsed → correctly</i>	RIGHT – ARC
ROOT		<i>ROOT → parsed</i>	RIGHT – ARC

b)

$2n$ 步，因为每个单词移进栈需要 n 步，移出栈需要 n 步。

f)

$$E_{p_{drop}}[h_{drop}]_i = E_{p_{drop}}[\gamma d_i h_i] = p_{drop} \cdot 0 + (1 - p_{drop}) \gamma h_i = (1 - p_{drop}) \gamma h_i = h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{1 - p_{drop}}$$

g)

- 因为 β_1 接近 1, 所以每次更新量与上一次基本相同, 不会导致梯度振荡过大的情况。
- 那些梯度较小的参数也会得到较大的更新。

3. Recurrent Neural Networks: Language Modeling

a)

$$CE(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)}) = -\log \hat{y}_i^{(t)} = \log \frac{1}{\hat{y}_i^{(t)}}$$

$$PP^{(t)}(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)}) = \frac{1}{\hat{y}_i^{(t)}} = e^{CE(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)})}$$

$$E(\hat{y}^{(t)}) = \frac{1}{|V|}$$

$$E(\text{PP}^{(t)}(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)})) = |V|$$

$$E(\text{CE}(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)})) = \log |V| = \log 10000 \approx 9.21$$

b)

令

$$v^{(t)} = h^{(t-1)}H + e^{(t)}I + b_1$$

$$\theta^{(t)} = h^{(t)}U + b_2$$

所以

$$\delta_1^{(t)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta^{(t)}} = \hat{y}^{(t)} - y^{(t)}$$

$$\delta_2^{(t)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial v^{(t)}} = \delta_1^{(t)} U^T h^{(t)} (1 - h^{(t)})$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b_2} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta^{(t)}} \frac{\partial \theta^{(t)}}{\partial b_2} = \delta_1^{(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial L_{x^{(t)}}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial v^{(t)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t)}}{\partial e^{(t)}} \frac{\partial e^{(t)}}{\partial L_{x^{(t)}}} = \delta_2^{(t)} I^T$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial I} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial v^{(t)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t)}}{\partial I} = (e^{(t)})^T \delta_2^{(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial H} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial v^{(t)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t)}}{\partial H} = (h^{(t-1)})^T \delta_2^{(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial h^{(t-1)}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial v^{(t)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t)}}{\partial h^{(t-1)}} = \delta_2^{(t)} H^T$$

c)

令

$$\sigma'(v^{(t-1)}) = \frac{\partial h^{(t-1)}}{\partial v^{(t-1)}} = \text{diag}(h^{(t-1)}(1 - h^{(t-1)}))$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial J}{\partial L_{x^{(t-1)}}} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial h^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial h^{(t-1)}}{\partial v^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t-1)}}{\partial L_{x^{(t-1)}}} = \delta^{(t-1)} \sigma'(v^{(t-1)}) I^T \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial I} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial h^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial h^{(t-1)}}{\partial v^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t-1)}}{\partial I} = (e^{(t-1)})^T \delta^{(t-1)} \sigma'(v^{(t-1)}) \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial H} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial h^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial h^{(t-1)}}{\partial v^{(t-1)}} \frac{\partial v^{(t-1)}}{\partial H} = (h^{(t-2)})^T \delta^{(t-1)} \sigma'(v^{(t-1)})\end{aligned}$$

d)

前向传播：

$$O(dD_h + D_h^2 + |V| D_h)$$

反向传播：

$$O(dD_h + D_h^2 + \tau |V| D_h)$$

计算 softmax 速度最慢，可以用 NCE 代替。