神经网络语言模型

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基于计数的N-元语言模型

$$P(w_{1}w_{2}\cdots w_{t-1}w_{n})$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^{n} P(w_{t}|w_{t-1}\cdots w_{1})$$

$$\approx \prod_{t=1}^{n} P(w_{t}|w_{t-1}\cdots w_{t-n+1})$$

$$= \frac{P(w_{t}|w_{t-1}\cdots w_{t-n+1})}{count(w_{t}w_{t-1}\cdots w_{t-n+1})}$$



基于计数的N-元语言模型

该课程很枯燥, 大家觉得很无聊。

$$P(无聊|很)$$

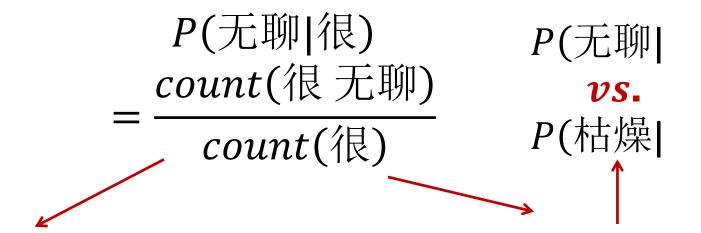
$$= \frac{count(很 无聊)}{count(很)}$$

问题①:数据稀疏 N-元组"很无聊"未 出现过,则回退 问题②: 忽略语义相似性 "无聊"与"枯燥"虽语 义相似, 但无法共享信息



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问题①:数据稀疏 N-元组"很无聊"未

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问题②:忽略语义相似性"无聊"与"枯燥"虽语

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词语表示

• 典型方法: 抽象符号(字符串)

该课程很枯燥,大家觉得很无聊。

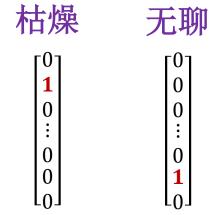
 w_0 =该 w_1 =课程 w_2 =很 w_3 =枯燥 w_4 =, w_5 =大家 w_6 =觉得 w_7 =很 w_8 =无聊 w_9 =。

· 等价表示方法: one-hot表示法



词语表示

• 问题



枯燥 ⊗ 无聊



现实世界 VS. 认知世界

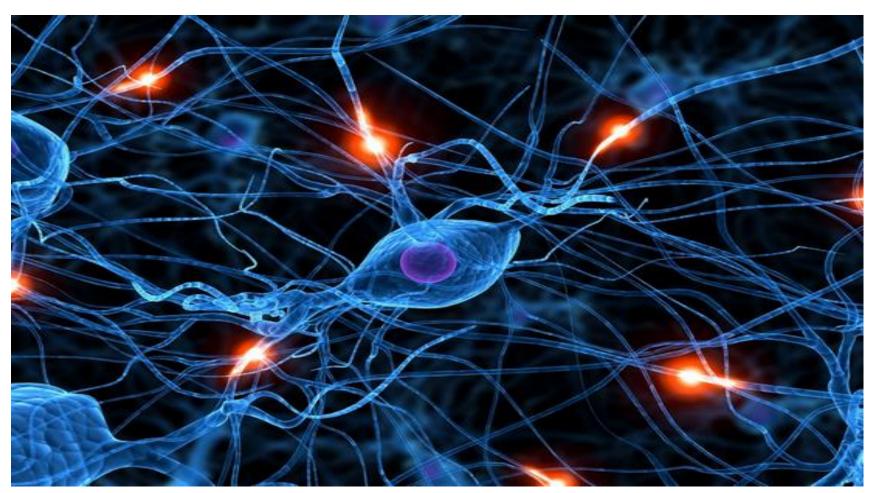
• 现实世界: 物体相互独立地存在





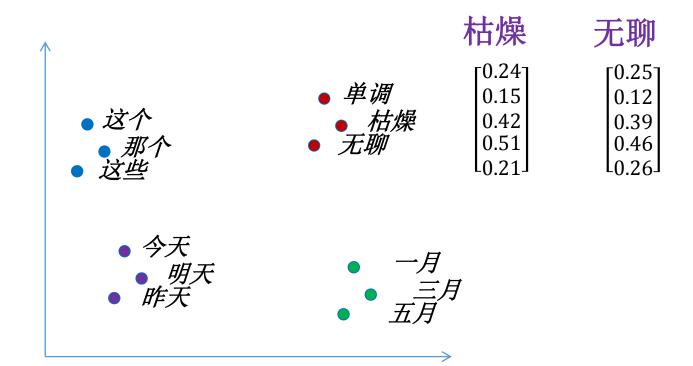
现实世界 VS. 认知世界

• 认知世界: 概念互相联系、语义连续分布





基于连续语义空间的词语表示



低维、稠密的连续实数空间

基于分布式表示的N-元语言模型

P(无聊| P(枯燥| vs.很 ר0.01 0.59 0.18 0.05 L0.47 vs. 0.05 vs.

基于分布式表示的N-元语言模型

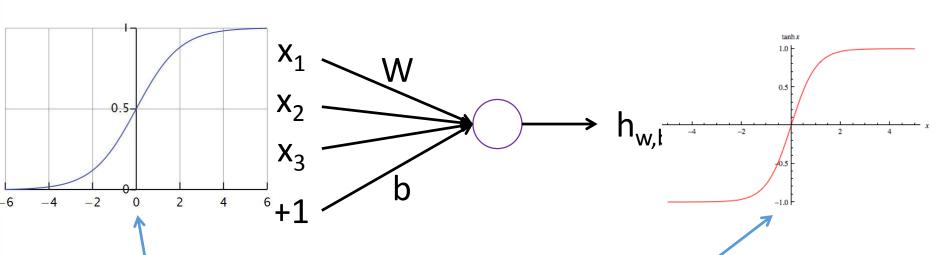
P(无聊|

$$f\begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.01\\ 0.59\\ 0.18\\ 0.05\\ 0.47\\ 0.25\\ 0.12\\ 0.39\\ 0.46\\ 0.26 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \times 0.01\\ w_2 \times 0.59\\ w_3 \times 0.18\\ w_4 \times 0.05\\ w_5 \times 0.47\\ w_6 \times 0.25\\ w_7 \times 0.12\\ w_8 \times 0.39\\ w_9 \times 0.46\\ w_{10} \times 0.26 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = f(WX)$$

$$X_1 \quad X_2 \quad X_2 \quad X_1 \quad X_2 \quad X_2 \quad X_3 \quad X_4 \quad X_4 \quad X_4 \quad X_5 \quad X_$$







$$h_{W,b}(x) = f(W^T x + b)$$

f: 非线性激活函数

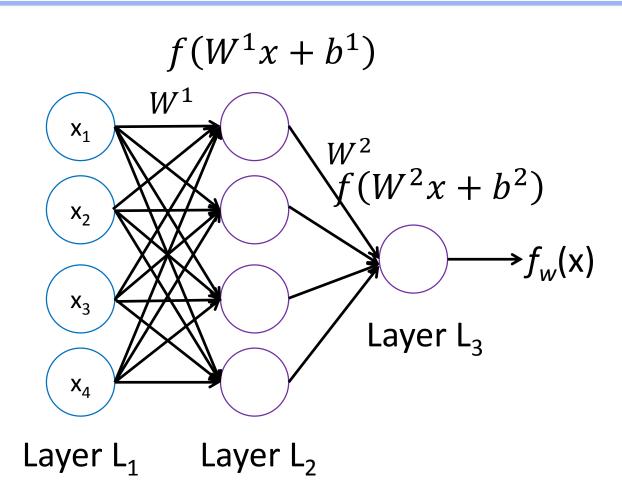
$$\begin{cases} f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-z)} \\ f(z) = tanh(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(z) = f(z)(1 - f(z))$$

$$f'(z) = 1 - f^2(z)$$



神经网络

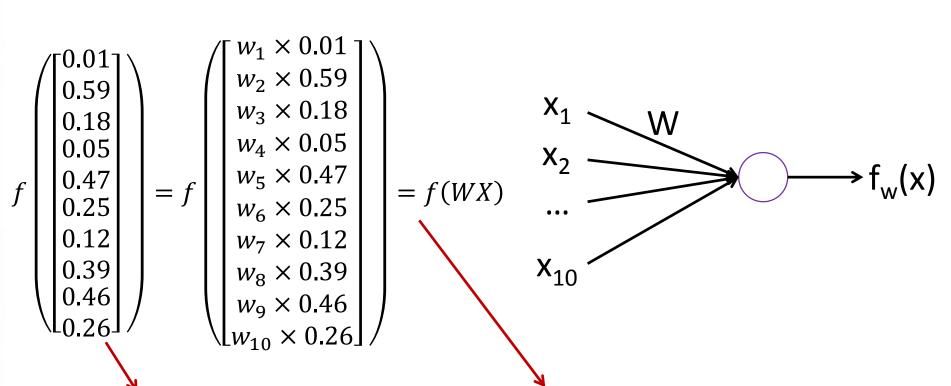


基于分布式表示的N-元语言模型

P(无聊|

vs.

P(枯燥|



问题①:词向量

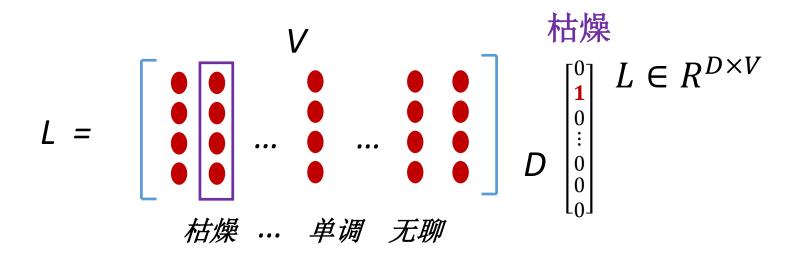
如何将每个词映射到实数向量空间中的一个点

问题②: f函数的设计

设计什么样的神经网络结构模拟函数*f* 14



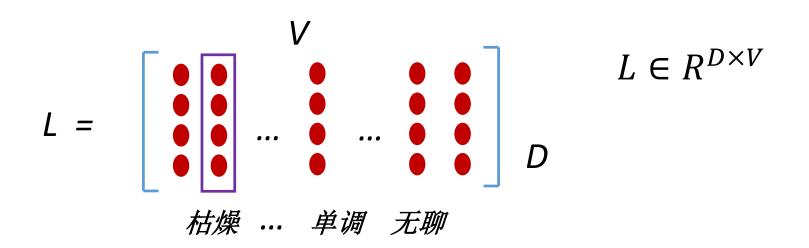
词向量表示



- 通常称为look-up table
 - 我们可以对L右乘一个词的one-hot表示 e 得到该词的低维、稠密的实数向量表达: x = Le



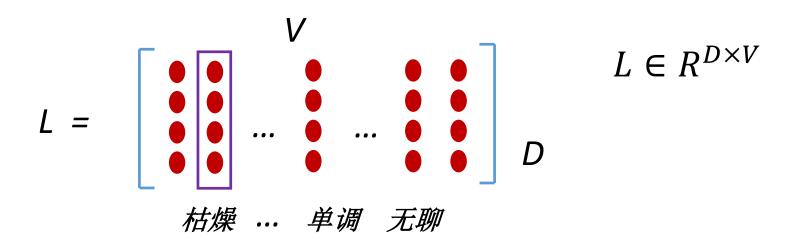
词向量表示



- 词表规模V和词向量维度D如何确定
 - V的确定: 1,训练数据中所有词; 2,频率高于某个阈值的所有词; 3,前V个频率最高的词
 - D的确定: 超参数,人工设定,一般从几十到几百



词向量表示



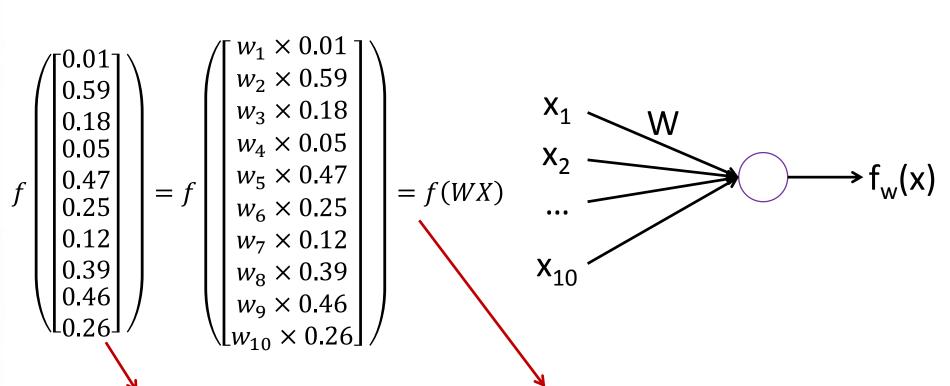
- 如何学习L
 - 通常先随机初始化,然后通过目标函数优化词的向量表达(e.g. 最大化语言模型似然度)

基于分布式表示的N-元语言模型

P(无聊|

vs.

P(枯燥|



问题①:词向量

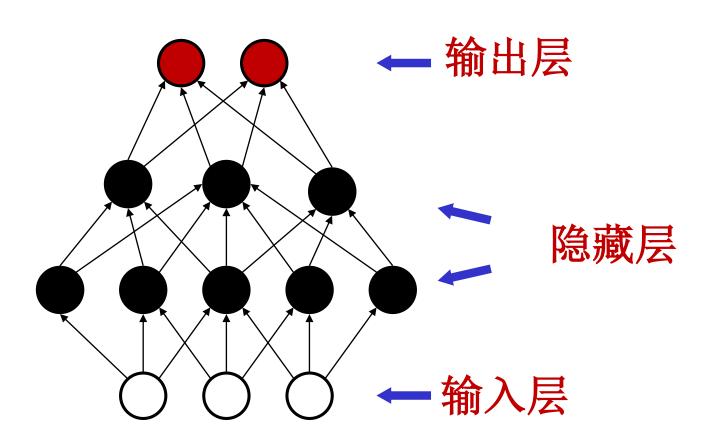
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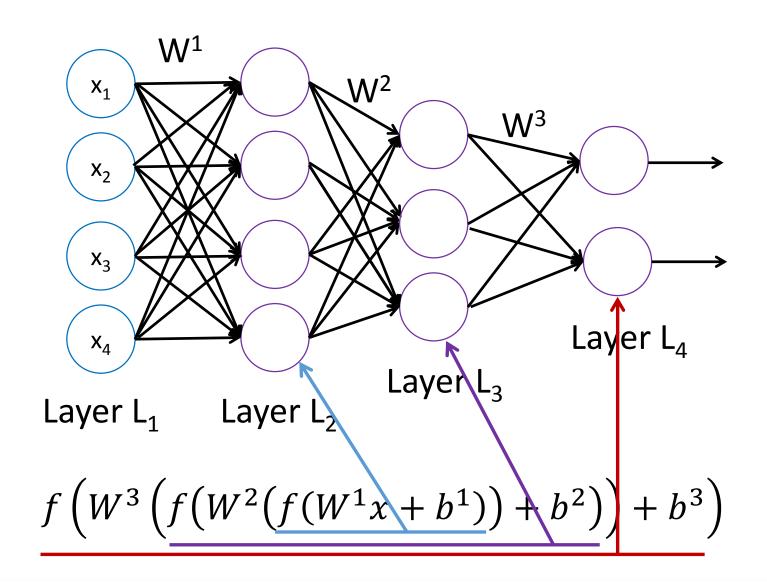


神经网络

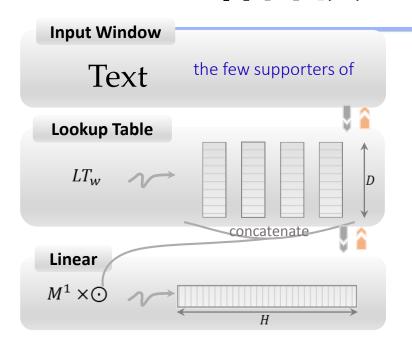




前馈神经网络







P(this|the, few, supporters, of)

将每个词通过词向量矩阵L映射为低维实数向量

the
$$\rightarrow$$
 (0.2, 0.1); few \rightarrow (0.1, 0.3);
supporters \rightarrow (0.4, 0.2); of \rightarrow (0.5, 0.4)



拼接所有词的向量,形成一个向量

the few supporters of

→ (0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.4)

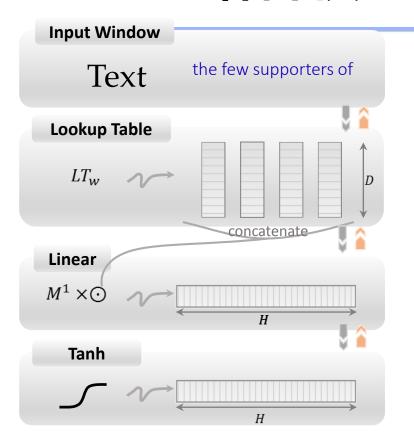


隐藏层:

线性映射+非线性变换

 χ





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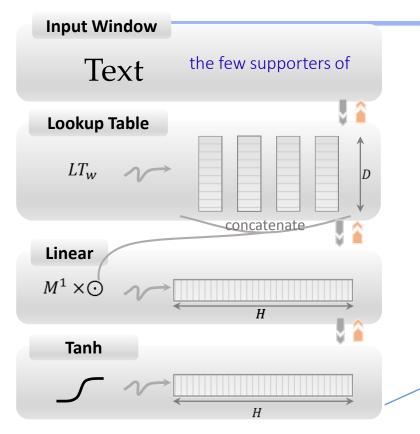
→ (0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.4)



隐藏层: 线性映射+非线性变换

$$M^1 \times x$$
 $tanh(M^1 \times x)$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$





P(this|the, few, supporters, of)

将每个词通过词向量矩阵L映射为低维实数向量

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拼接所有词的向量,形成一个向量

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→ (0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.4)



$$h \in R^2$$

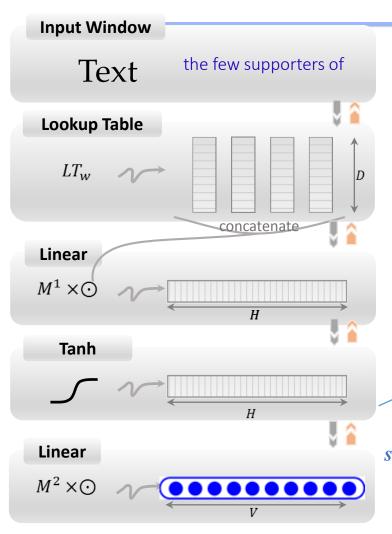
隐藏层: 线性映射+非线性变换

 $V = \{the, few, supporters, of, this\}$

the \rightarrow (0.2, 0.1); few \rightarrow (0.1, 0.3); supporters \rightarrow (0.4, 0.2); of \rightarrow (0.5, 0.4); this \rightarrow (0.3, 0.2)

STIPPE TOMOUNT

语言模型-前馈神经网络



P(this|the, few, supporters, of)

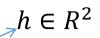
将每个词通过词向量矩阵L映射为低维实数向量

the
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 (0.2, 0.1); few \rightarrow (0.1, 0.3);
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the few supporters of

→ (0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.4)



隐藏层:

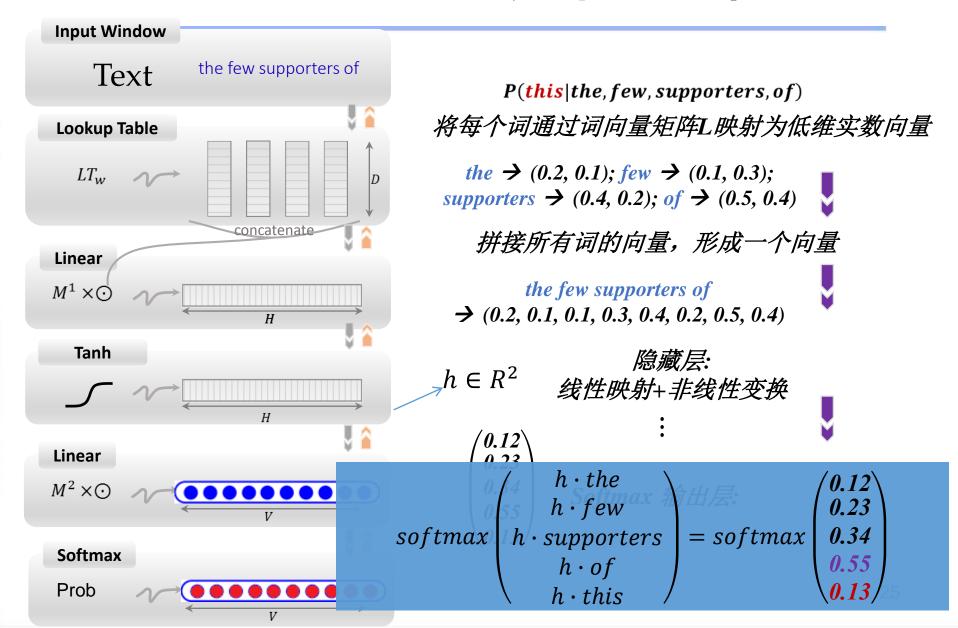
线性映射+非线性变换

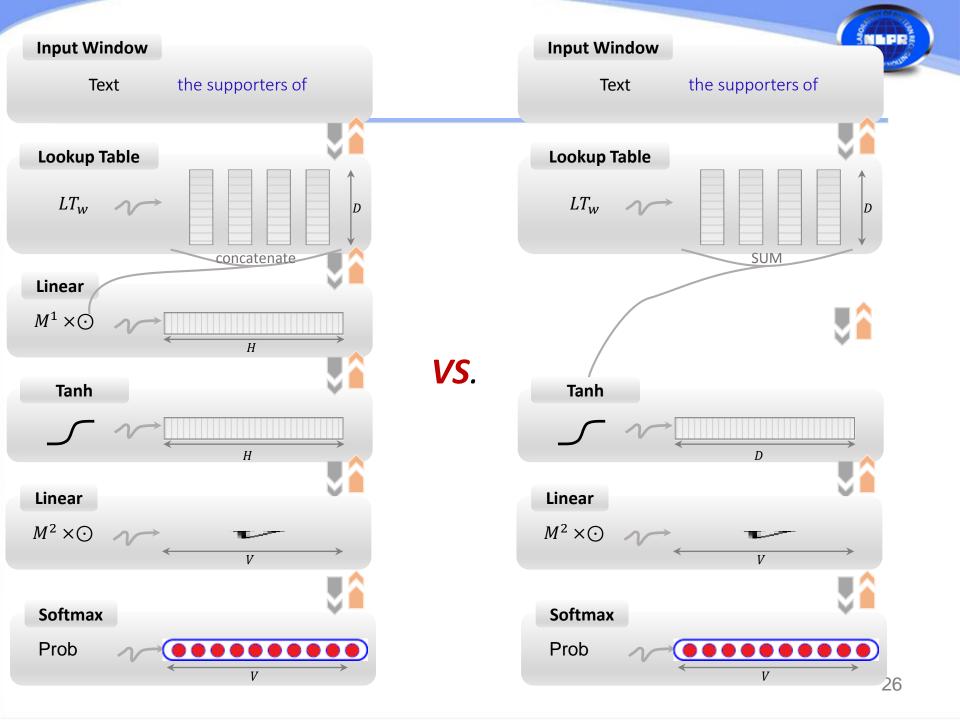
the \rightarrow (0.2, 0.1); few \rightarrow (0.1, 0.3); supporters \rightarrow (0.4, 0.2); of \rightarrow (0.5, 0.4); this \rightarrow (0.3, 0.2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0.12 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.55 \\ 0.13 \end{pmatrix}$$

STIPPS TOMOUNTS

语言模型-前馈神经网络







• 问题

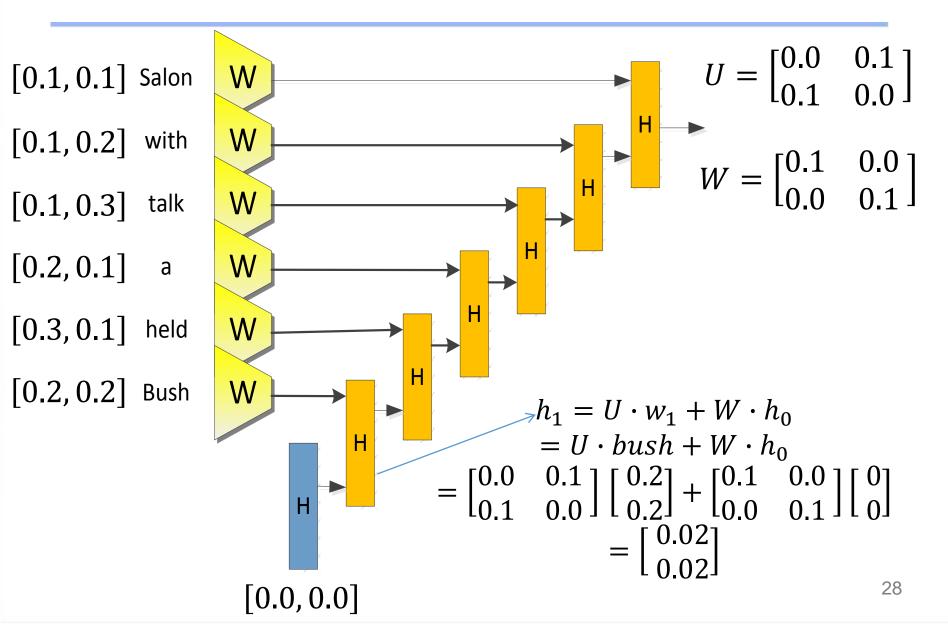
仅对小窗口的历史信息建模 例如5-gram语言模型,仅考虑前面4个词的历史信息

$$P(w_t|w_{t-1}\cdots w_{t-n+1})$$

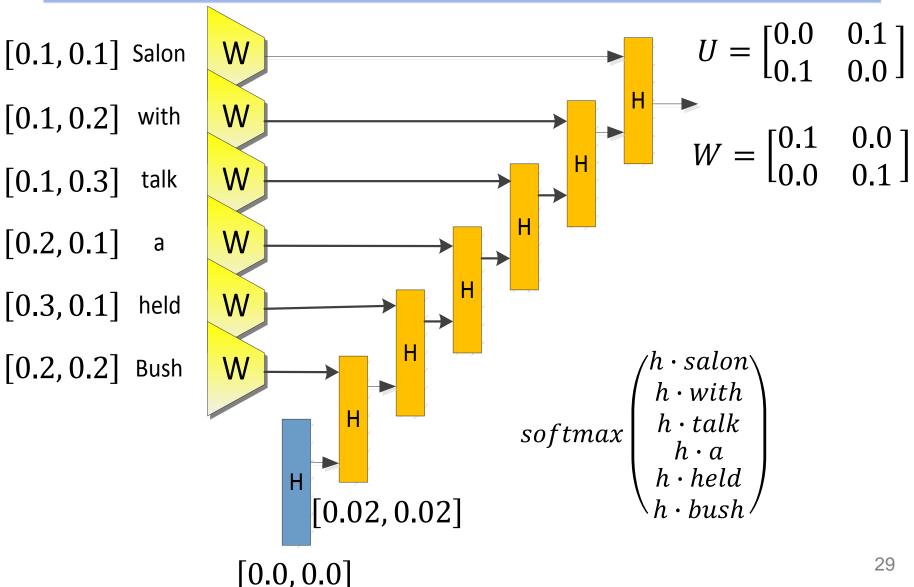
能否对所有的历史信息进行建模 即第t个词的语言模型概率依赖于所 有前t-1个词

$$P(w_t|w_{t-1}\cdots w_2w_1)$$

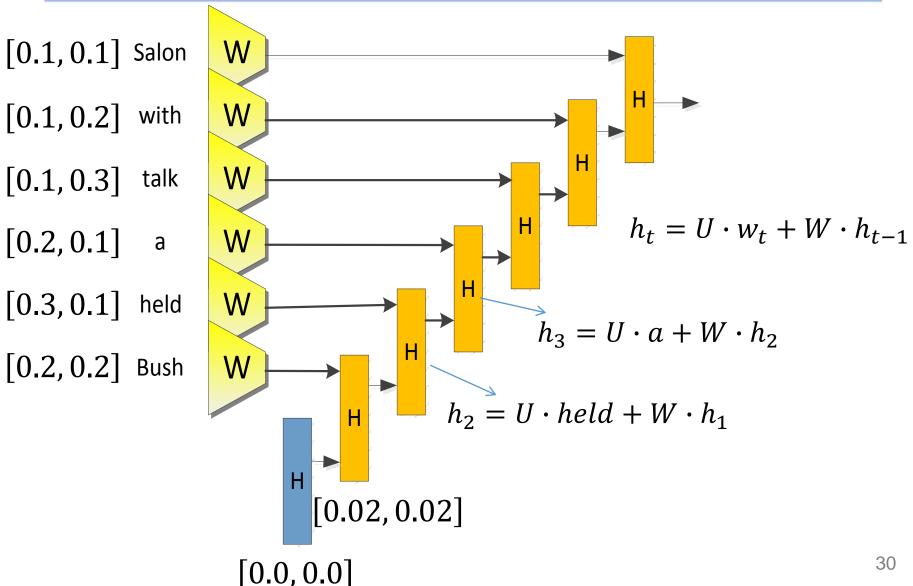








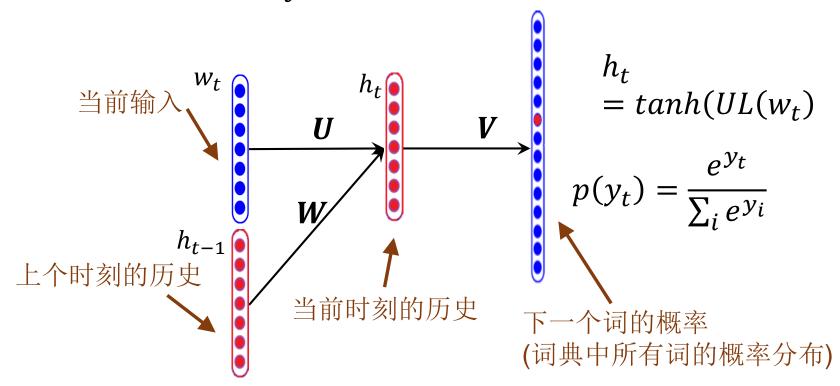




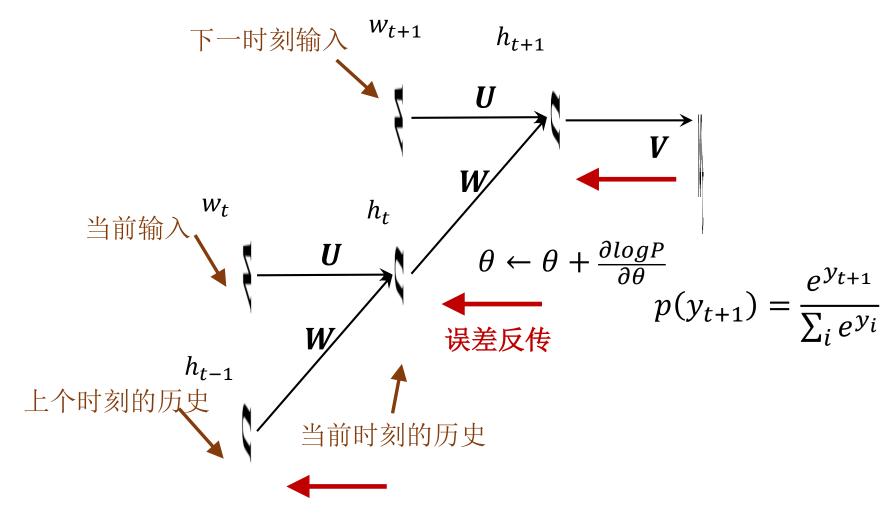


• 输入: t-1时刻历史 h_{t-1} 与 t时刻输入 w_t

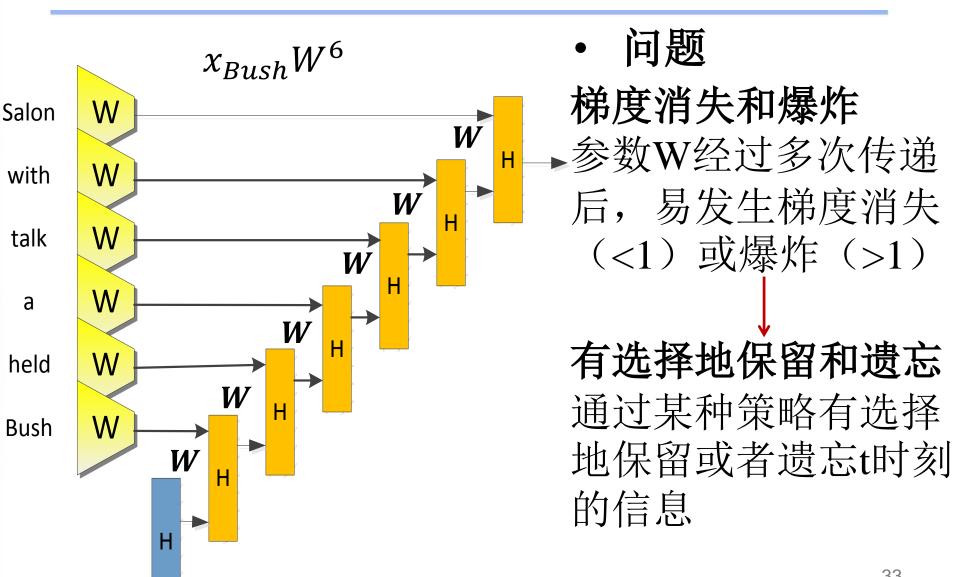
• 输出: t时刻历史 h_t 与下个时刻t+1输入的概率



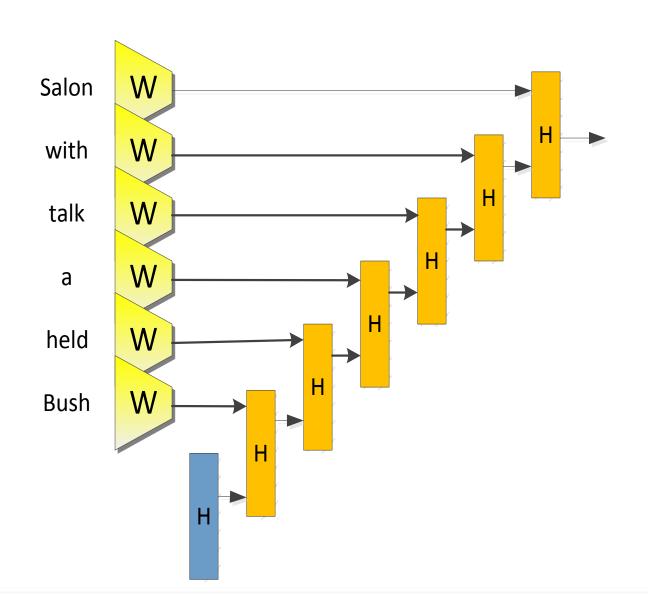








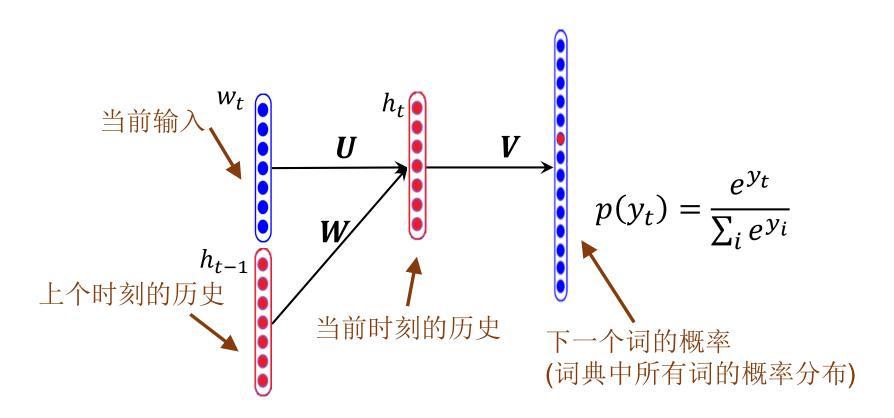
语言模型-长短时记忆网络(LSTM)





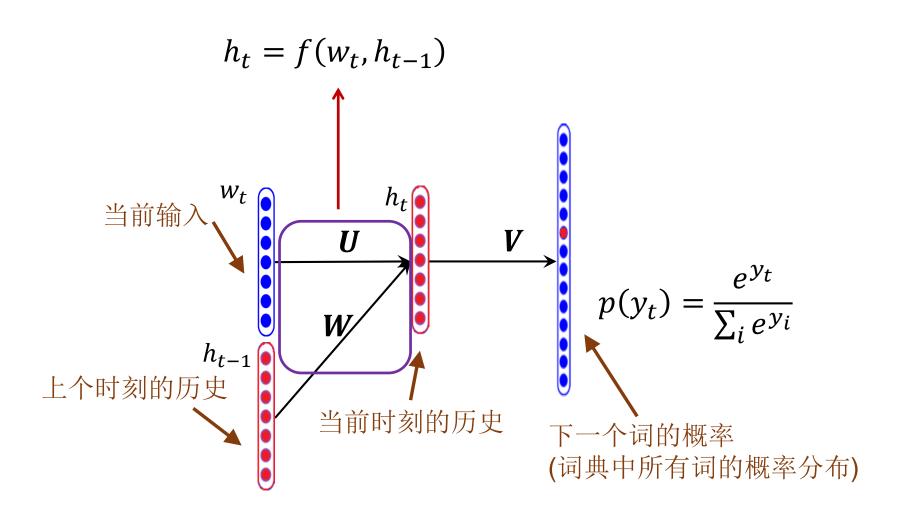
循环神经网络

$$h_t = tanh(UL(w_t) + Wh_{t-1})$$

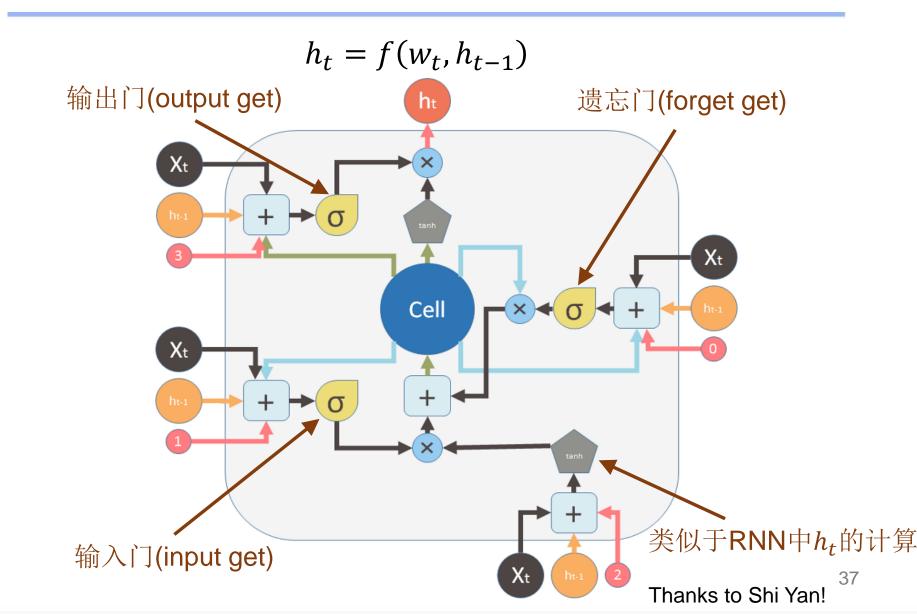




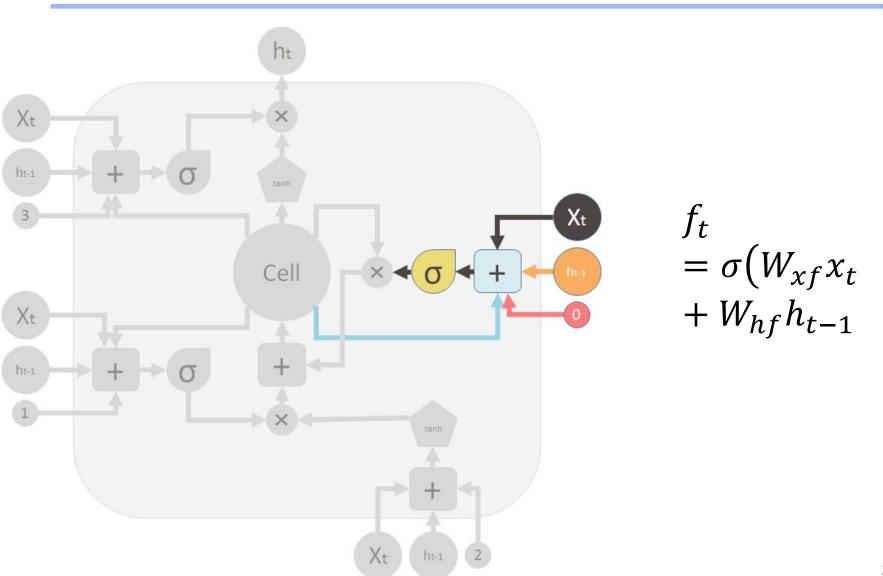
LSTM



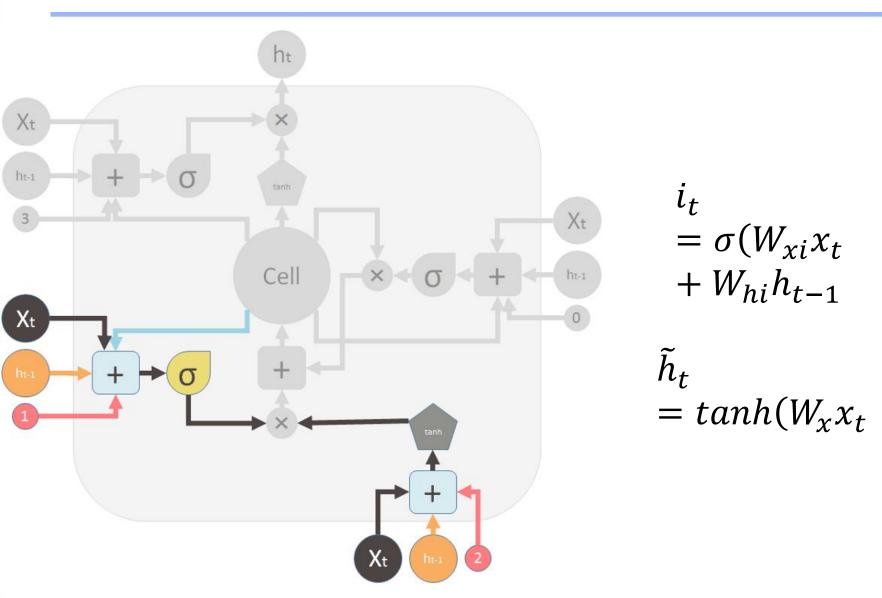




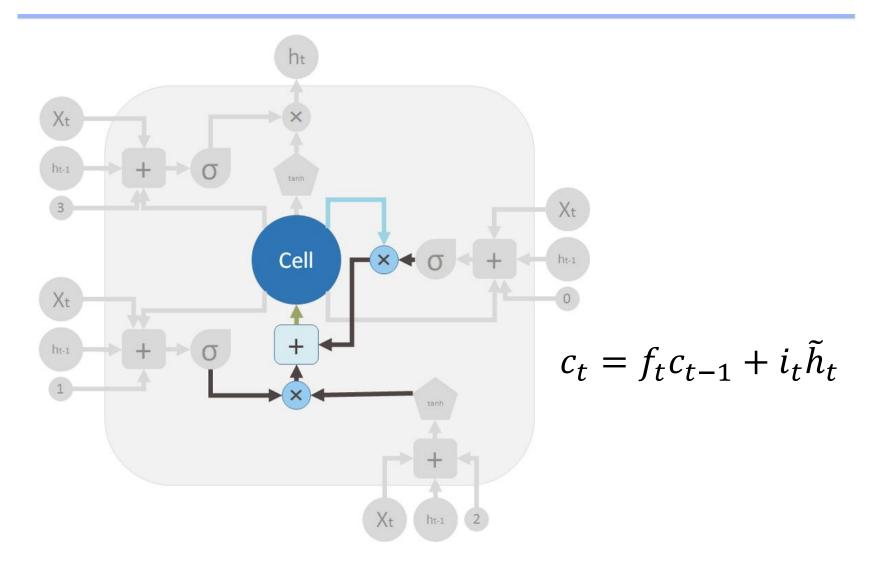




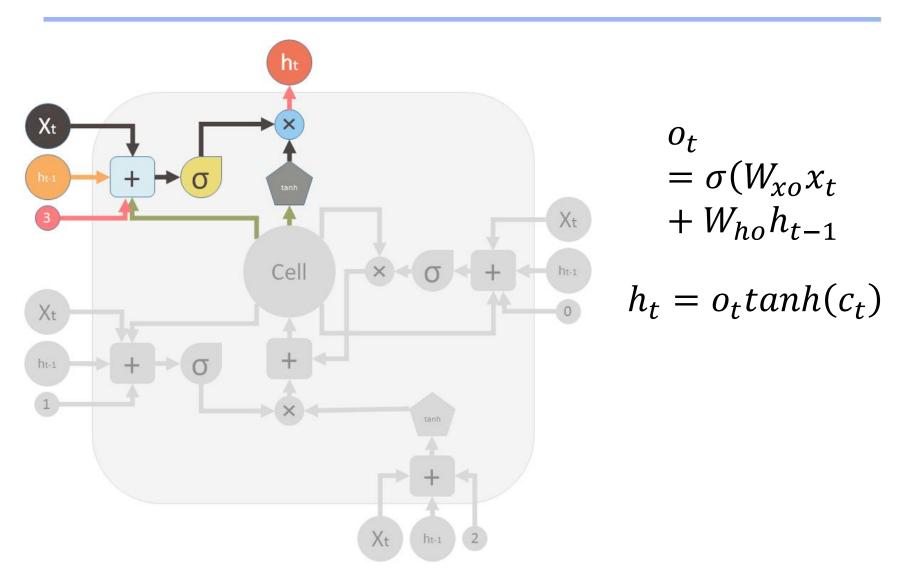






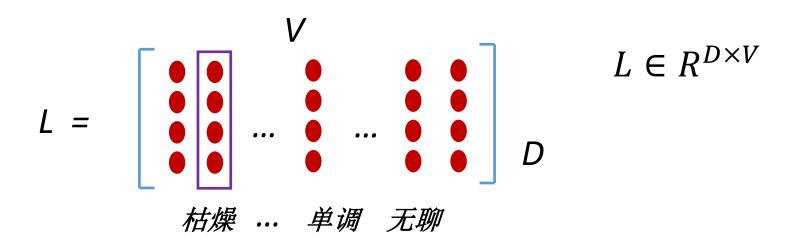








词向量规模V

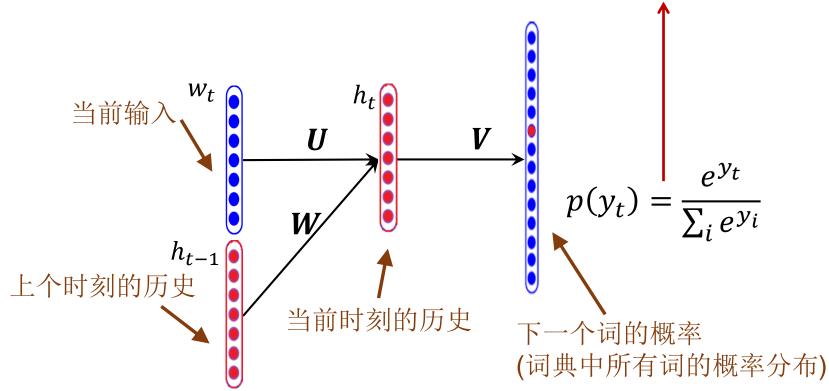


- 词表规模V的确定
 - V的确定: 1,训练数据中所有词; 2,频率高于某个 阈值的所有词; 3,前V个频率最高的词
 - e.g. V=50000, V=80000



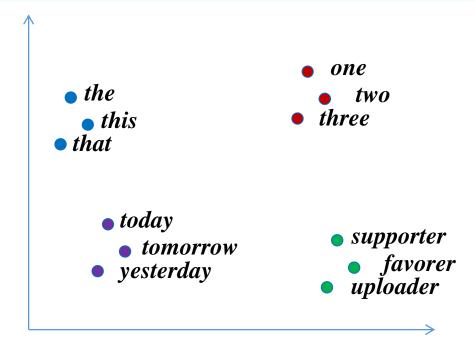
词向量规模V

决定了模型的复杂度 $\longleftarrow \sum_i e^{y_i}$ 遍历词表中的所有词





词向量分布



低维、稠密的实数向量空间

在低维、稠密的实数向量空间中,相似的词聚集在一起,在相同的历史上下文中具有相似的概率分布!

SMEPR 2

开源工具

- 1, NNlm, 前馈神经网络语言模型(feed-forward n-gram neural language model), http://nlg.isi.edu/software/nplm/
- 2, RNNlm, 循环神经网络语言模型(recurrent neural language model), http://rnnlm.org/;
- 2, LSTMlm, LSTM语言模型(recurrent neural language model with LSTM unit), https://www-i6.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/web/Software/rwthlm.php
- 3, LSTM反向传播算法,http://arunmallya.github.io/writeups/nn/lstm/index.html#/
- 4, Google Word2Vec, http://code.google.com/p/word2vec/

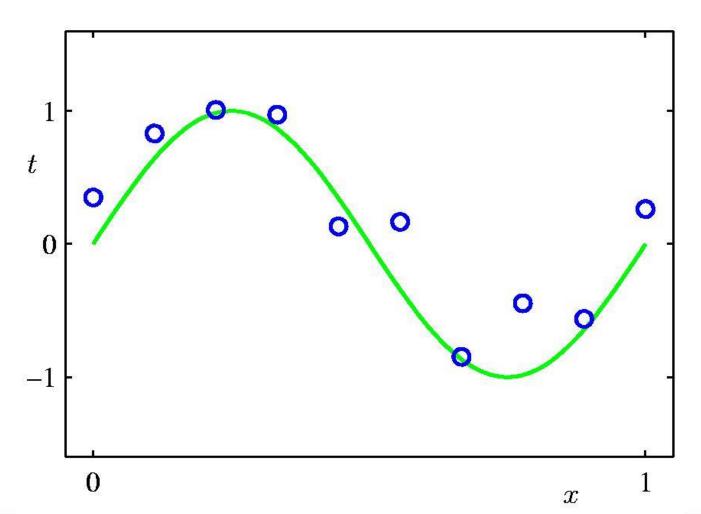
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谢谢! Q&A



$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$$

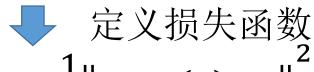




$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$$
$$h_{W,b}(x) = f(W^T x + b)$$

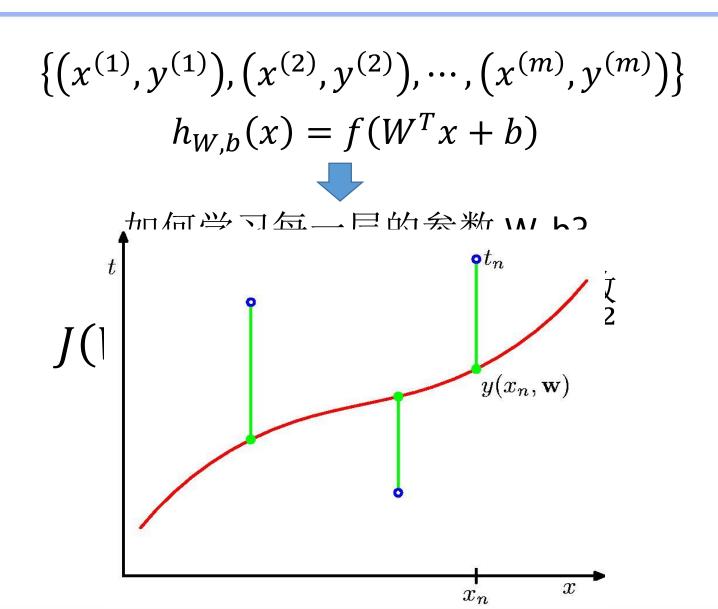


如何学习每一层的参数 W, b?



$$J(W,b;x,y) = \frac{1}{2} ||h_{W,b}(x) - y||^2$$







$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$$
$$h_{W,b}(x) = f(W^T x + b)$$



如何学习每一层的参数 W, b?



$$J(W, b; x, y) = \frac{1}{2} ||h_{W,b}(x) - y||^2$$

$$J(W,b) = \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} J(W,b;x^{(k)},y^{(k)})\right] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{n_l-1} \sum_{j=1}^{s_l} \sum_{i=1}^{s_{l+1}} \left(W_{ij}^{(l)^2}\right)$$



$$W, b = argmin J(W, b)$$



Stochastic Gradient Descent Algorithm (随机梯度下降)

$$W_{ij}^{(l)} := W_{ij}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}} J(W,b)$$

$$b_i^{(l)} := b_i^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b_i^{(l)}} J(W,b)$$



$$J(W,b) = \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} J(W,b;x^{(k)},y^{(k)})\right] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{n_l-1} \sum_{j=1}^{s_l} \sum_{i=1}^{s_{l+1}} \left(W_{ij}^{(l)^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}} J(W,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}} J(W,b; x^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) + \lambda W_{ij}^{(l)}$$

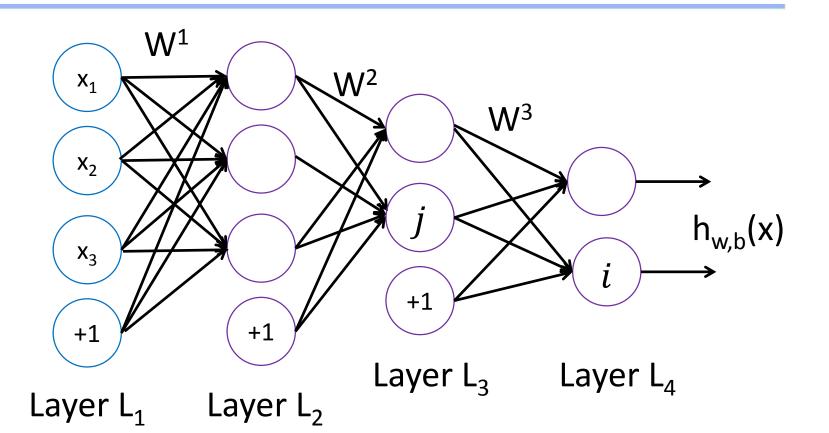
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b_i^{(l)}} J(W,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial b_i^{(l)}} J(W,b; x^{(k)}, y^{(k)})$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}}J(W,b;x^{(k)},y^{(k)})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b_i^{(l)}} J(W, b; x^{(k)}, y^{(k)})$$





$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(3)}} J(W, b; x, y) \longrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} J(W, b; x, y) \longrightarrow_{54}$$



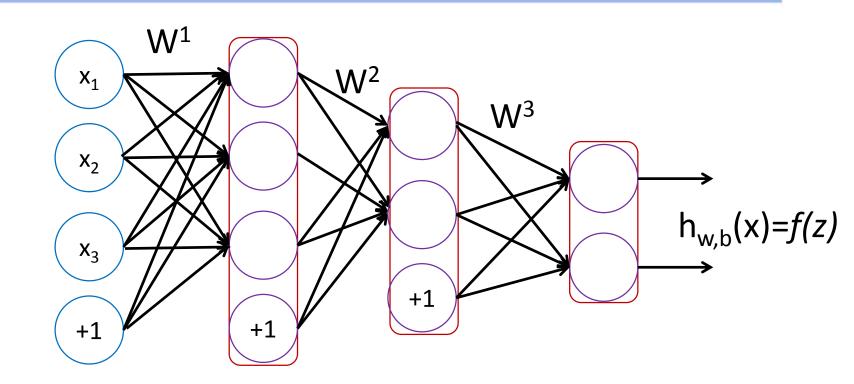
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(3)}} J(W, b; x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(3)}} \frac{1}{2} \|h_{W,b}(x) - y\|^{2}
= \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(3)}} \frac{1}{2} \|f(z^{(4)}) - y\|^{2} = -(y_{i} - f(z_{i}^{(4)})) \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(3)}} f(z_{i}^{(4)})
= -(y_{i} - f(z_{i}^{(4)})) f'(z_{i}^{(4)}) f(z_{j}^{(3)})$$

$$z_i^{(4)} = W_{i\cdot}^{(3)} f\left(z^{(3)}\right) + b^{(3)} = \sum_k W_{ik}^{(3)} f\left(z_k^{(3)}\right) + b^{(3)}$$



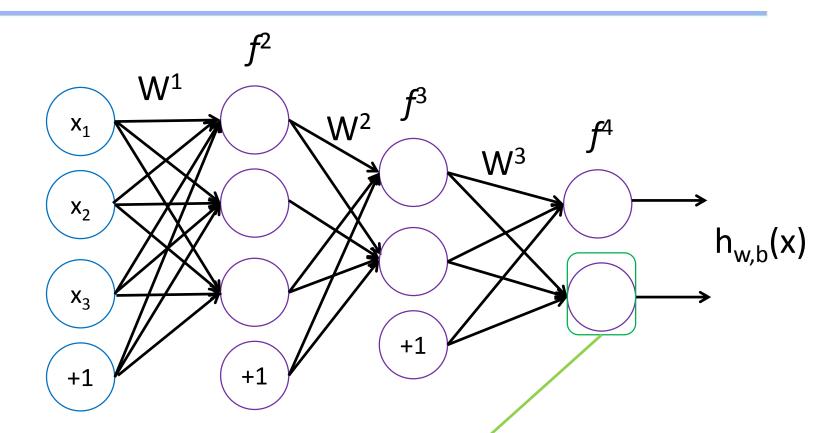
$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} J(W,b;x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} \frac{1}{2} \|h_{W,b}(x) - y\|^2 \quad z_k^{(3)} = W_{k}^{(2)} f\left(z^{(2)}\right) + b^{(2)} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} \frac{1}{2} \|f\left(z^{(4)}\right) - y\|^2 = -\left(y - f\left(z^{(4)}\right)\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} f\left(z^{(4)}\right) \\ &= -\left(y - f\left(z^{(4)}\right)\right) f'\left(z^{(4)}\right) \sum_k \frac{\partial f\left(z^{(4)}\right)}{\partial f\left(z_k^{(3)}\right)} \frac{\partial f\left(z_k^{(3)}\right)}{\partial W_{ij}^{(2)}} \\ &= \left(-\left(y - f\left(z^{(4)}\right)\right) f'\left(z^{(4)}\right)\right)^T W_{i}^{(3)} f'\left(z_i^{(3)}\right) f\left(z_j^{(2)}\right) \\ &= \left(\sum_k - \left(y_k - f\left(z_k^{(4)}\right)\right) f'\left(z_k^{(4)}\right) W_{ki}^{(3)}\right) f'\left(z_i^{(3)}\right) f\left(z_j^{(2)}\right) \end{split}$$





1, Forward 计算每个神经元的输出

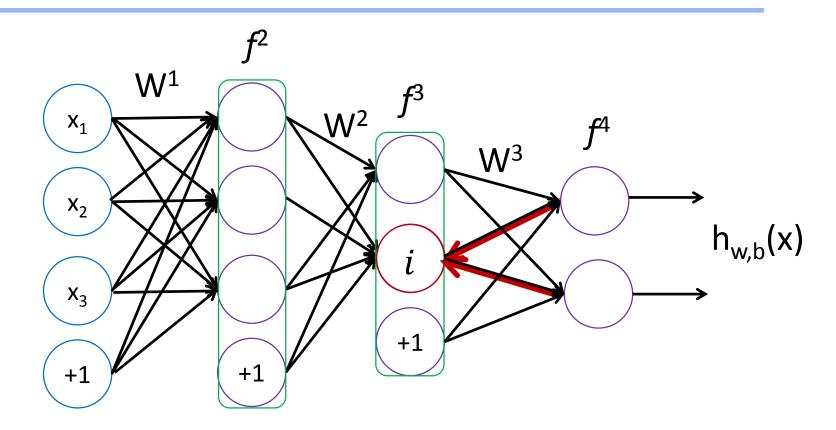




2, 计算输出层每个神经元的梯度

$$\delta_{i}^{(n_{l})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i}^{(n_{l})2}} \|h_{W,b}(x) - y\|^{2} = -\left(y_{i} - f\left(z_{i}^{(n_{l})}\right)\right) \cdot f'\left(z_{i}^{(n_{l})}\right)$$

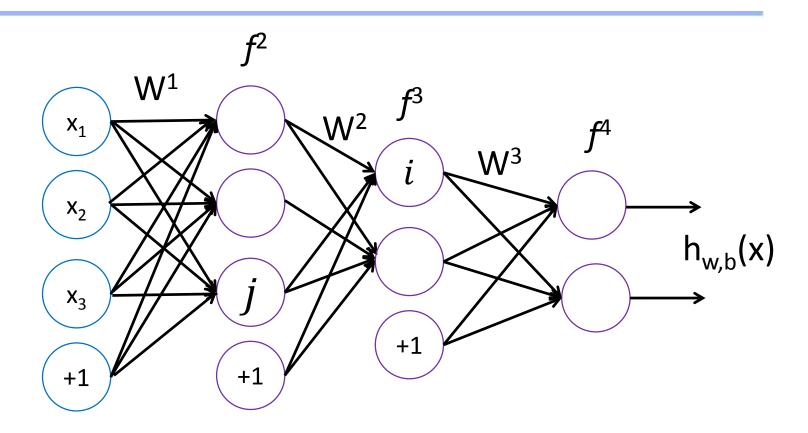




3,反向计算每个神经元的梯度 $\delta_i^{(l)}$

$$\delta_{i}^{(l)} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s_{l+1}} W_{ji}^{(l)} \delta_{i}^{(l+1)}\right) \cdot f'\left(z_{i}^{(l)}\right)$$





4, 计算连接权重和偏差的梯度

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}} J(W, b; x, y) = f\left(z_j^{(l)}\right) \cdot \delta_i^{(l+1)} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial b_i^{(l)}} J(W, b; x, y) = \delta_i^{(l+1)}$$

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