

-飲水遇源 愛園榮牧-



[0. 1, 0. 3. 0, 4]



为什么要学习词表示?

- □ 容易进行数学运算
 - 假如我们想计算"红苹果"的含义

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.9 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{f} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

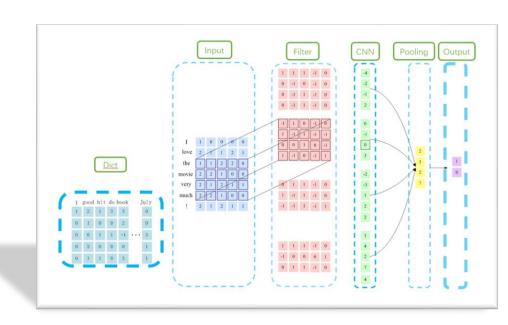
红苹果?= 红 + 苹果



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NNLM (Bengio et.al) JMLR 2003

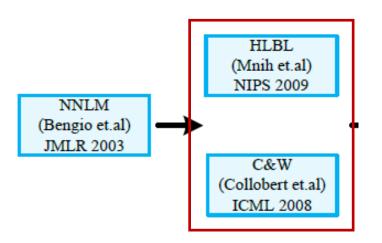


NNLM (Bengio et.al) • JMLR 2003

□ NNLM: 引入神经网络框架来训练语言模型

关注语言模型、词表示学习两个任务; 抛出难题: 如何提高 NNLM训练效率

词表示学习



一般说来,基于对比形式的 loss会让模型损失语言模型的 特性。在基于人类反馈的大 语言模型对齐中,这个现象 被称为"**对齐税**"

□ HLBL: 介绍了一种高效训练NNLM的方法

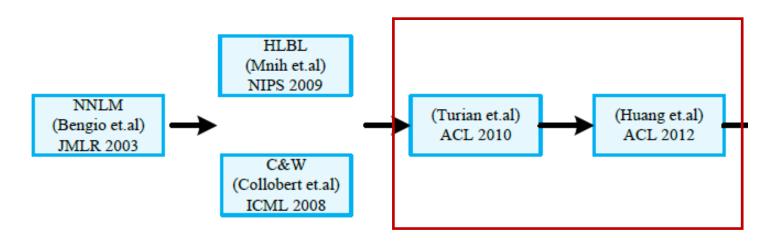
语言模型为主

词表示学习为主

□ C&W: 通过区分正、负样本来学习单词表征

$$\sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{D}} \max (0, 1 - f(s) + f(s^w))$$

词表示学习

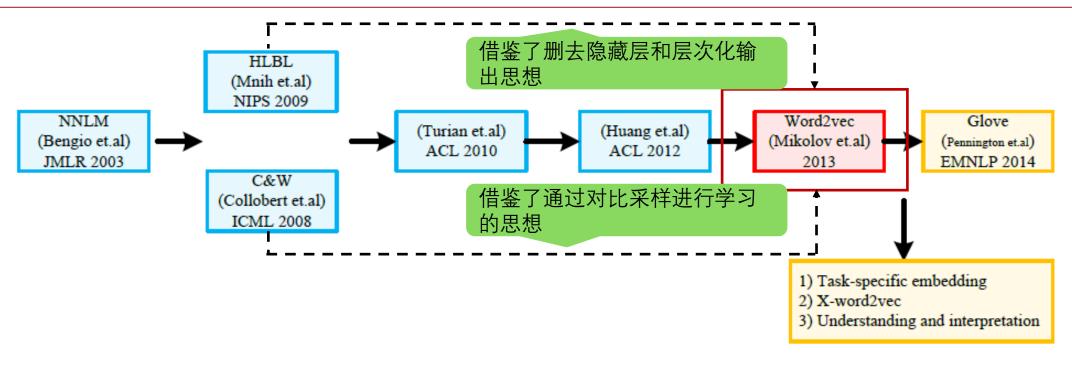


□ Turian et. Al: 在几种典型的NLP任务中评估几种典型的词表示

关心词表示学 习和评估

- Chunking, NER,
- □ Huang et. Al: 探究一词多义

词表示学习



- □ Word2vec: 提出两种非常有效地训练词表示的方法
 - Negative sampling
 - Hierarchical Softmax



- □ 一个学习词表示"极度"高效的框架
- □ 设计一个只专注学习词向量网络架构和训练方法,其它都删减
- □ 设计哲学: 提高训练效率,可以"吃"很多数据,可以兑现"算力"的优势

T Mikolov, I Sutskever, K Chen, GS Corrado, J Dean Neural information processing systems

Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space

T Mikolov, K Chen, G Corrado, J Dean arXiv preprint arXiv:1301.3781

42840 2013

40435 2013

Word2vec

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Distributed representations of words and phrases and their compositionality

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Cat fridays are the best
Cats in boxes
Cats on heads
In every small compartment
Entangled in threads

Cats in boxes
Cats on heads
Cats on head

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与"France" 距离相近的词语

spain	0.678515
belgium	0.665923
netherlands	0.652428
italy	0.633130
switzerland	0.622323
luxembourg	0.610033
portugal	0.577154
russia	0.571507
germany	0.563291
catalonia	0.534176



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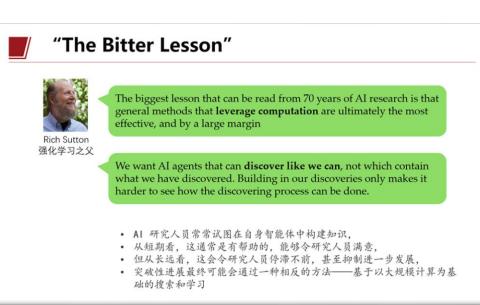
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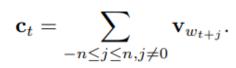
Word2vec 中的网络结构

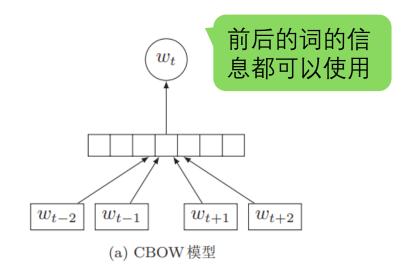
- 连续词袋模型(Continuous Bag-of-Words, CBOW)
 - 优化目标

$$p(w_t|c_t) = \operatorname{softmax} \left(\mathbf{v'}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{c}_t\right)$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{v'}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{c}_t)}{\sum_{w' \in \mathcal{V}} \exp(\mathbf{v'}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{c}_t)}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \sum_{-n \leq j \leq n, j \neq 0} \mathbf{v}_{w_{t+j}}.$$







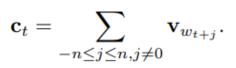
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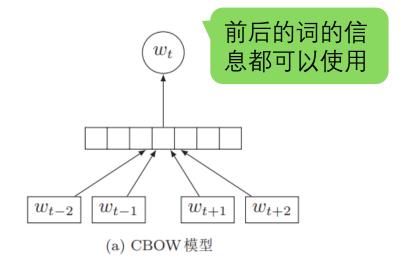
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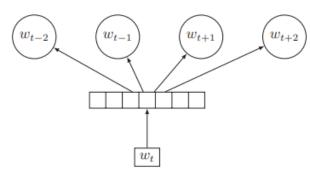




优化目标

Skip-Gram模型

 $P(w_{t+j}|w_t) = \operatorname{softmax}\left(\mathbf{v}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}_{w_{t+j}}'\right)$ $= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{v}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{v}'_{w_{t+j}})}{\sum_{w' \in \mathcal{V}} \exp(\mathbf{v}_{w_t}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{v}'_{w'})},$

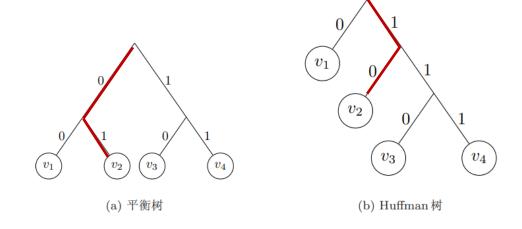


(b) Skip-Gram 模型



Word2vec 中的训练方法

- □ 层次化Softmax
 - 优化原理:条件概率估计可以转换为 log₂|V|个两类分类问题:
 - 构建树的方法:
 - □ 利用人工整理的词汇层次结构
 - □ 使用Huffman编码

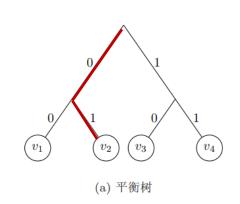


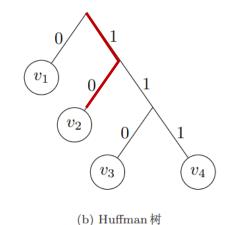
思考:假如没有层次化计算开销大在哪里?



Word2vec 中的训练方法

- □ 层次化Softmax
 - 优化原理:条件概率估计可以转换为 log₂|V|个两类分类问题:
 - 构建树的方法:
 - □ 利用人工整理的词汇层次结构
 - □ 使用Huffman编码
- □ 负采样 (negative sampling)
 - 优化原理:条件概率转化为多个二分类 问题





 $\mathcal{L}_{\theta}(w_t, c_t) = -\log P(y = 1 | w_t, c_t) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log(1 - P(y = 1 | \tilde{w}_{t,i}, c_t))$

$$= -\log \sigma(s(w_t, c_t; \theta)) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log \sigma(-s(\tilde{w}_{t,i}, c_t; \theta)).$$



Word2vec 中的 "加速技巧"

- □ 删除隐藏层
 - 整个网络的参数只有两个词嵌入表:输入词嵌入表和输出词嵌入表
- □ 使用层次化Softmax或负采样进行加速训练
- □ 去除低频词,对高频词进行降采样
 - 出现次数小于一个预设值词直接去除
- □ 动态上下文窗口大小
 - 指定一个最大窗口大小值N,对于每个词,从[1, N]中随机选取一个值n 来作为本次的上下文窗口大小



- □ 准备大量无监督语料 (比如维基百科)
- □ 进行训练



□ 找语义相近的"邻居"

Query word? pidgey

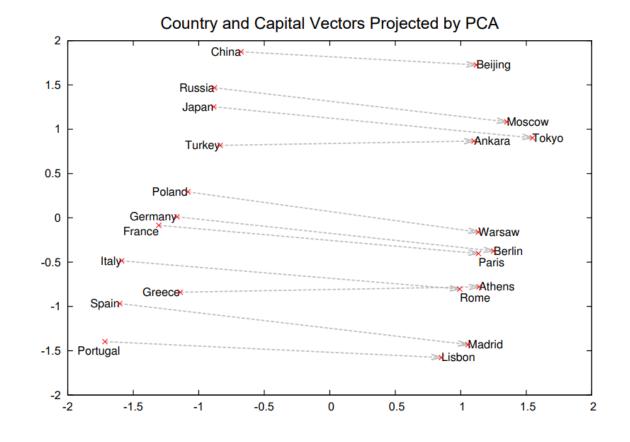
pidgeot 0.891801 pidgeotto 0.885109 pidge 0.884739 pidgeon 0.787351 pok 0.781068 pikachu 0.758688 charizard 0.749403 squirtle 0.742582 beedrill 0.741579 charmeleon 0.733625 Query word? enviroment

enviromental 0.907951
environ 0.87146
enviro 0.855381
environs 0.803349
environnement 0.772682
enviromission 0.761168
realclimate 0.716746
environment 0.702706
acclimatation 0.697196
ecotourism 0.697081



- □ 找语义相近的"邻居"
- □ 词的类比

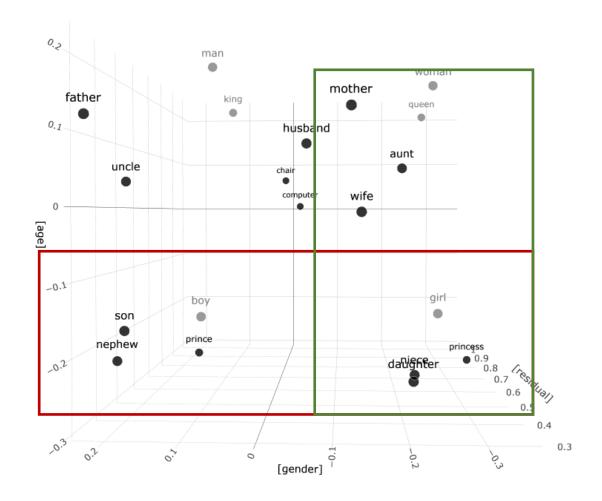
```
Query triplet (A - B + C)? berlin germany france
paris 0.896462
bourges 0.768954
louveciennes 0.765569
toulouse 0.761916
valenciennes 0.760251
montpellier 0.752747
strasbourg 0.744487
meudon 0.74143
bordeaux 0.740635
pigneaux 0.736122
```





- □ 找语义相近的"邻居"
- 口 词的类比

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```





词表示质量的评估

□ 内部 (Intrinsic) & 外部 (Extrinsic) 评估

■ 内部:直接评估词向量质量

■ 外部: 词向量质量对下游任务的有用程度

语言模型的评估也类似



词表示质量的内部评估

- □ 相关性:词向量的余弦相似性与人类相似性评估之间的相关性是什么?
- □ 类比: 寻找x, 使得 "a之于b, 如x之于y"。
- □ 分类:基于词向量创建群集(cluster),并测量群集的纯度。
- □ 选择偏好:确定一个名词是否是一个动词的典型参数。

(categorization from Schnabel et al 2015)

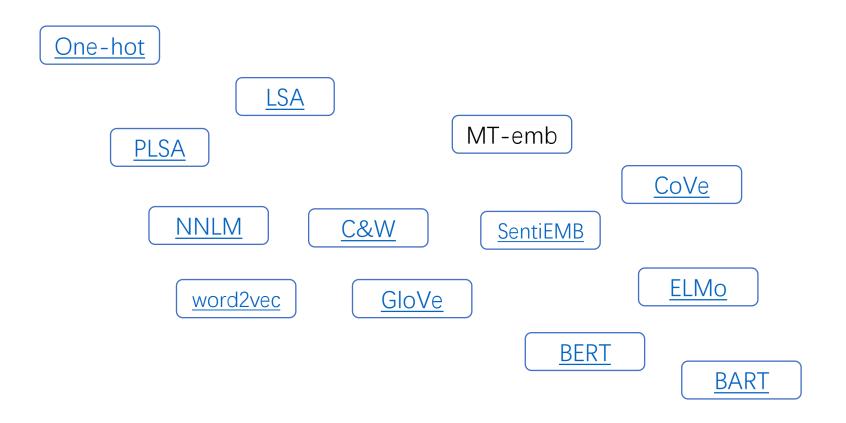


词表示质量的外部评估

- □ 各种各样的NLP任务
- □ 比较使用词向量初始化与不使用带来的差异



词表示的学习还有很多方法!

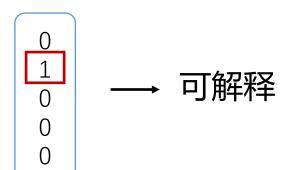


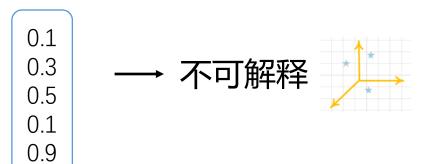


让我们尝试对这些方法分个类

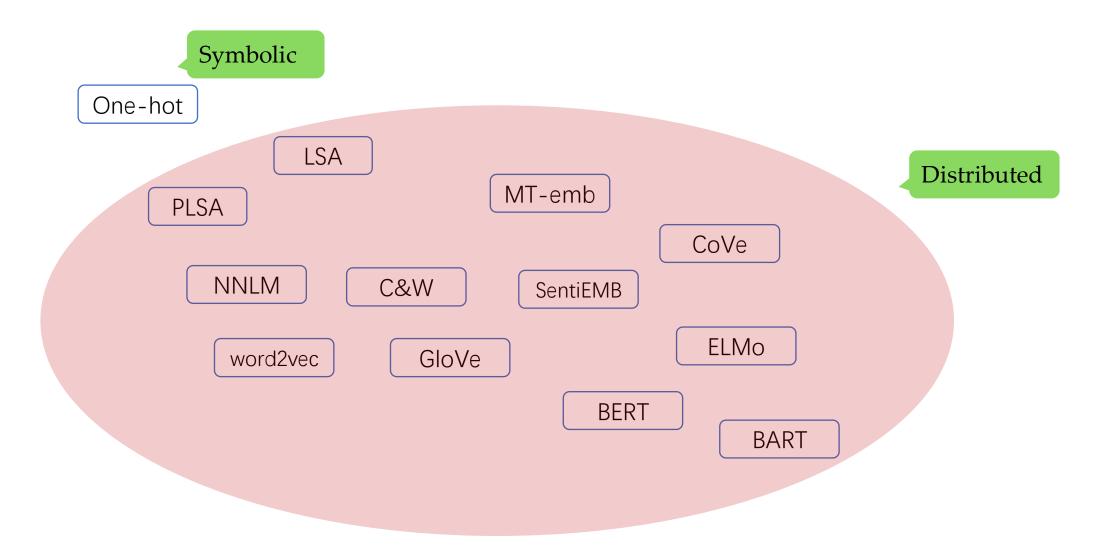


- □ 符号的 (Symbolic)
 - One-hot Vector
- □ 分布式 (Distributed)
 - 实值向量





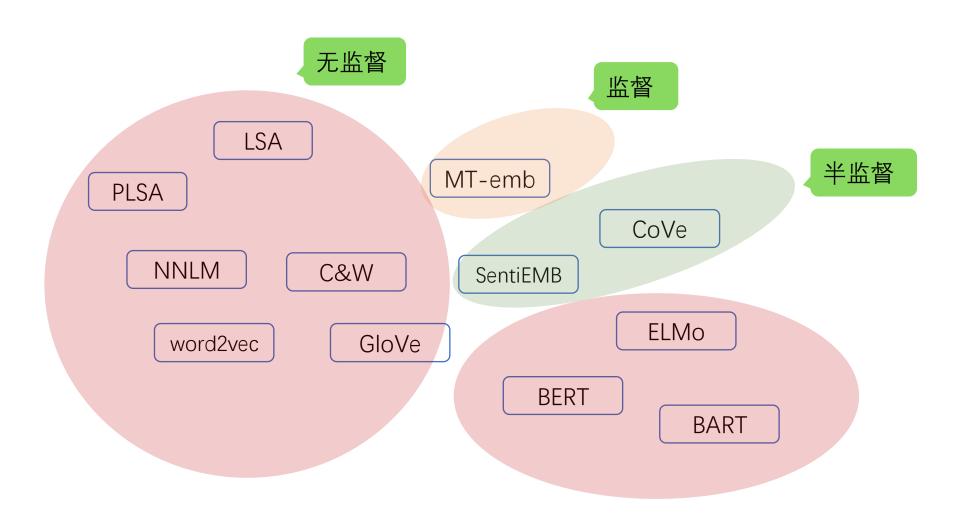




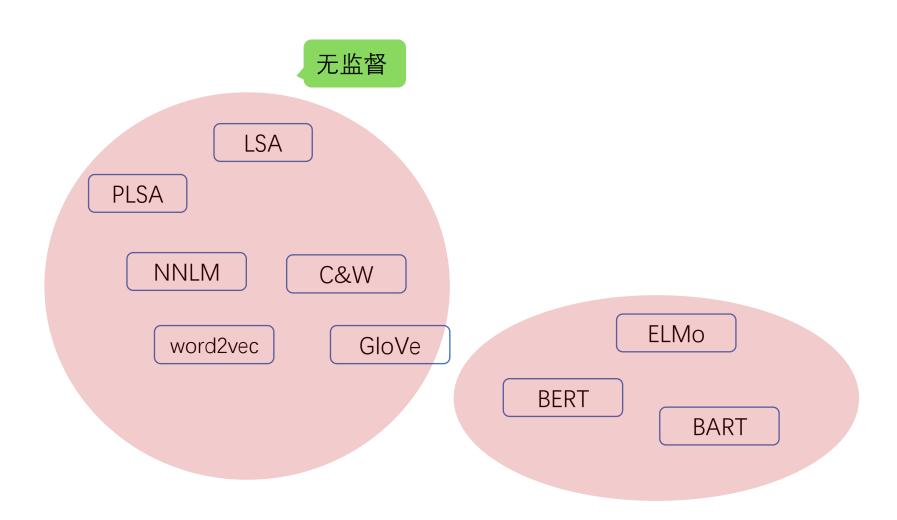


- □ 监督学习
- 口 非监督学习
- □ 半监督学习



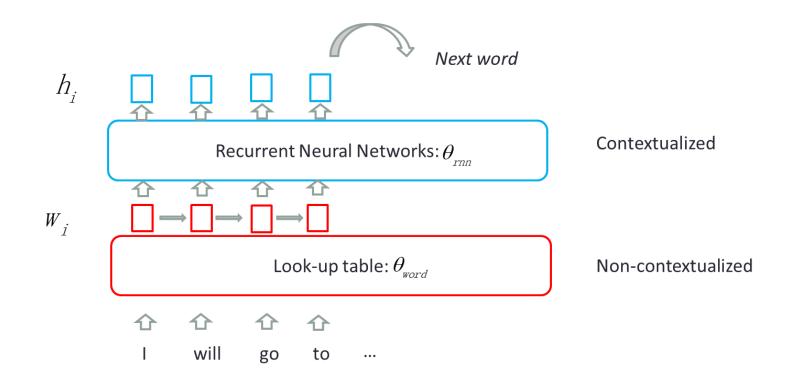




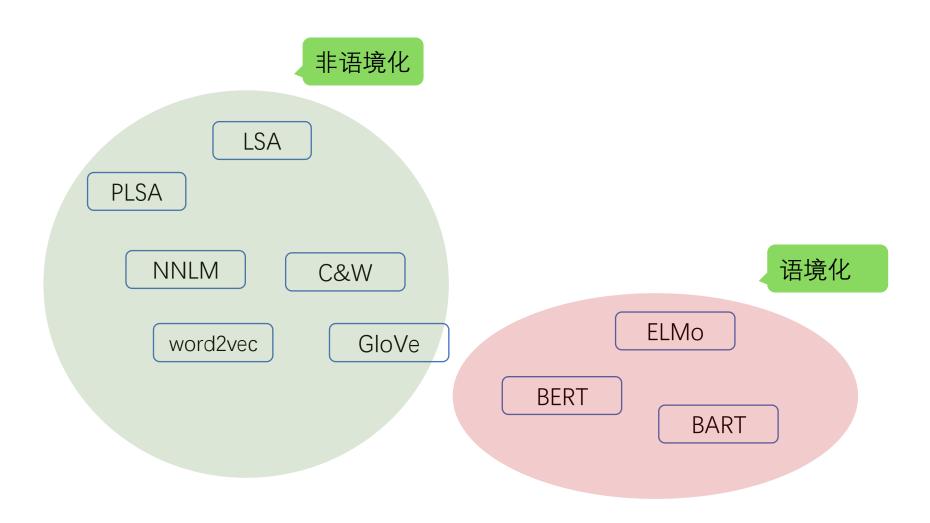




- □ 非语境化的 (non-contextualized)
 - Context-independent
- □ 语境化的 (contextualized)
 - Context-dependent









- □ 基于计数的 (Count-based)
 - Count the number of co-occurrences of word/context, with rows as word, columns as contexts
 - Maybe weight with pointwise mutual information
 - Maybe reduce dimensions using SVD

假设我们有以下三篇简短的文档:

1. 文档1: "The cat is on the table."

2. 文档2: "The dog is under the table."

3. 文档3: "The cat and the dog are friends."

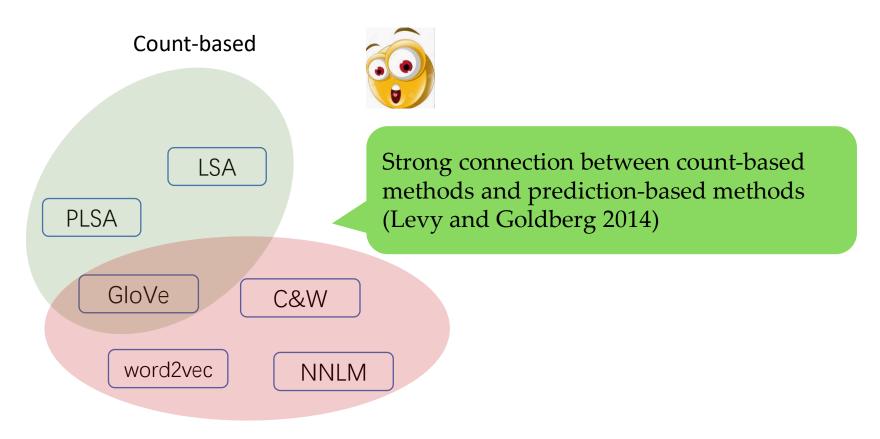
首先,我们创建一个词项-文档矩阵,如下所示:

	文档1	文档2	文档3
cat	1	0	1
dog	0	1	1
table	1	1	0
friends	0	0	1



- □ 基于计数的 (Count-based)
 - Count the number of co-occurrences of word/context, with rows as word, columns as contexts
 - Maybe weight with pointwise mutual information
 - Maybe reduce dimensions using SVD
- □ 基于预测的 (Prediction-based)
 - try to predict the words within a neural network



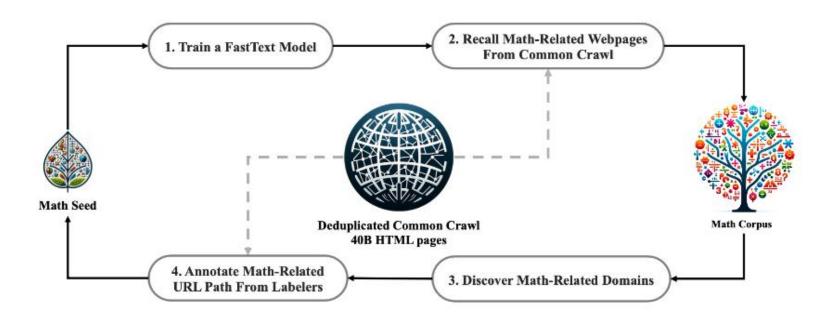


Prediction-based



什么时候使用"non-contextualized"?

- ☐ Limited computation resources
- ☐ Fast training/quickly evaluate your models
- No off-the-shelf BERT models
- Huge domain shift
- ☐ Best of both worlds





什么时候使用 "contextualized" ?

- ☐ Rich in GPUs
- ☐ Care the SOTA result
- Don't care the training time
- ☐ Off-the-shelf BERT models
- □ Few training samples/Low-resource