Probabilistic Topic Models: Mixture Model Estimation

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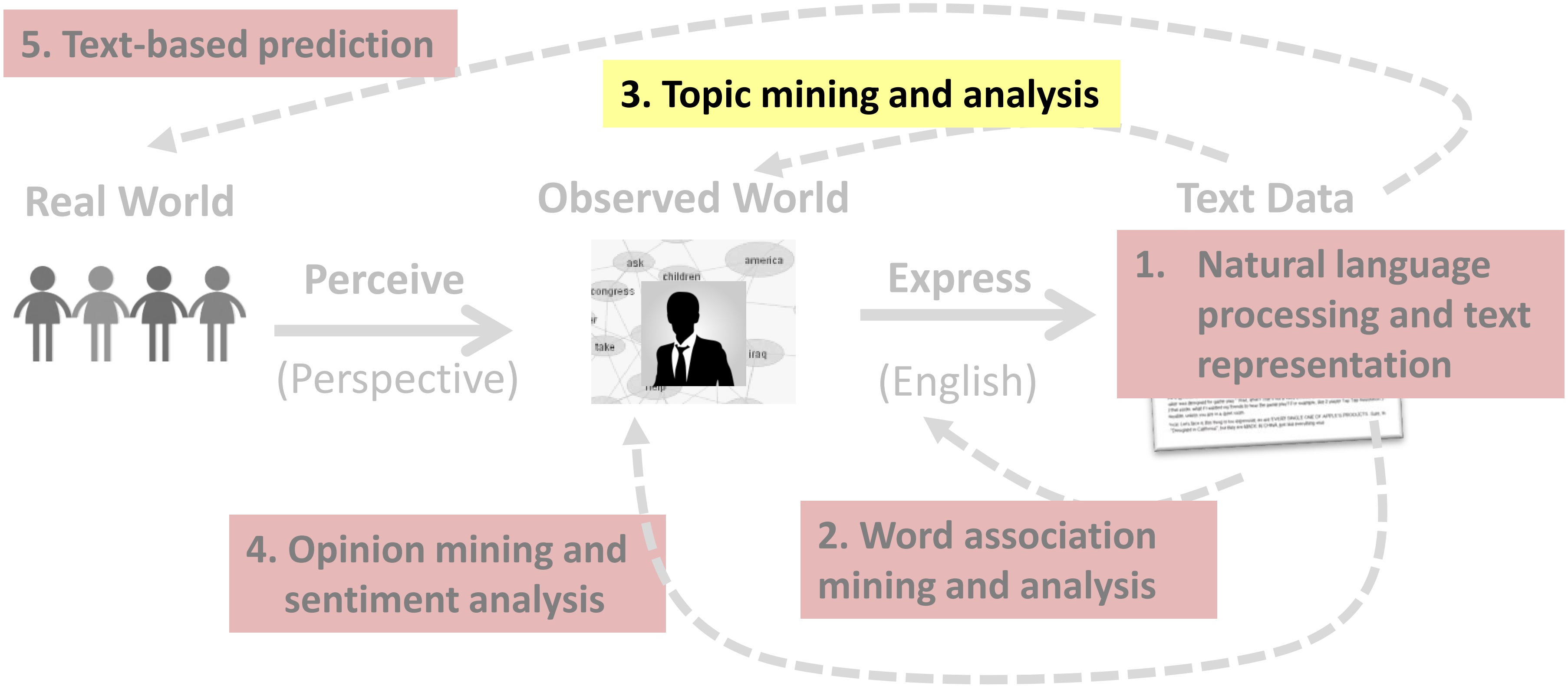
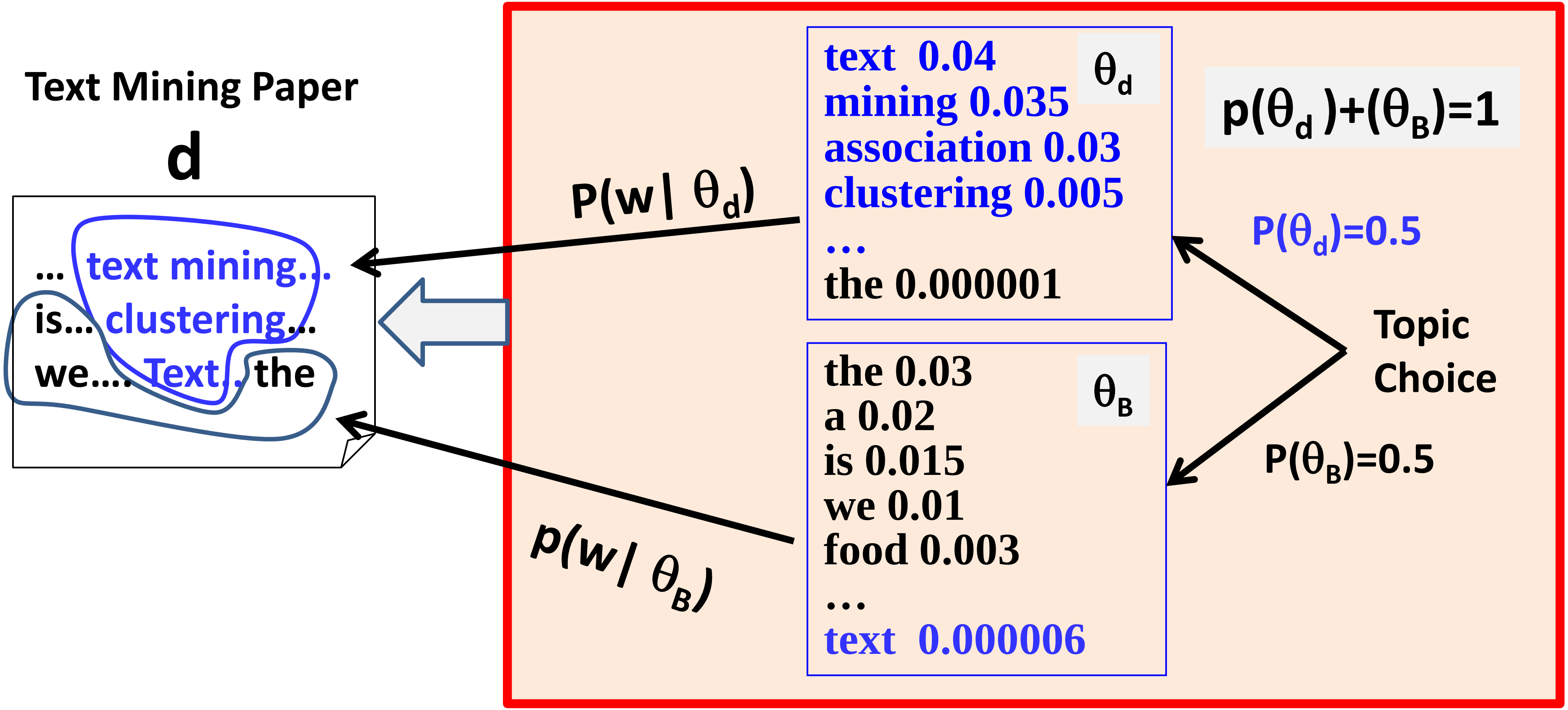


Back to Factoring out Background Words



Estimation of One Topic: $P(w|\theta_d)$

Adjust θ_d to maximize $p(d|\Lambda)$
(all other parameters are known)

Would the ML estimate <u>demote</u> background words in θ_d ?

d

… text mining…
is… clustering…
we…. Text.. the

θ_d

text ?
mining ?
association ?
clustering ?
…
the ?

θ_B

the 0.03
a 0.02
is 0.015
we 0.01
food 0.003
…
text 0.000006

$p(\theta_d)+(\theta_B)=1$

$P(\theta_d)=0.5$

Topic Choice

$P(\theta_B)=0.5$

Behavior of a Mixture Model

赋予常见词更小的概率.

d = text the

Likelihood:

$$P(\text{"text"}) = p(\theta_d)p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + p(\theta_B)p(\text{"text"}|\theta_B)$$
$$= 0.5*p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.1$$

$$P(\text{"the"}) = 0.5*p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.9$$

$$p(d|\Lambda) = p(\text{"text"}|\Lambda)\, p(\text{"the"}|\Lambda)$$

$$= [0.5*p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.1] \times$$
$$[0.5*p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.9]$$

text ? the ?	θ_d

$P(\theta_d)=0.5$

$P(\theta_B)=0.5$

the 0.9 text 0.1	θ_B

How can we set $p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d)$ & $p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d)$ to maximize it?

text在θ_B中很小概率，
∴要在θ_d中给予补偿

Note that $p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) = 1$

"Collaboration" and "Competition" of θ_d and θ_B

$p(d|\Lambda)=p(\text{"text"}|\Lambda)\, p(\text{"the"}|\Lambda)$

$= [0.5*p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.1] \times$
$[0.5*p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.9]$

Note that $p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) = 1$

d = text the

text ?	θ_d
the ?	

$P(\theta_d)=0.5$

$P(\theta_B)=0.5$

the 0.9	θ_B
text 0.1	

If $x + y = constant$, then xy reaches maximum when $x = y$.

$0.5*p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.1 = 0.5*p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5*0.9$

$\Rightarrow p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d)=0.9 \quad >> \quad p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) = 0.1$!

补偿机制

Behavior 1: if $p(w1|\theta_B) > p(w2|\theta_B)$, then $p(w1|\theta_d) < p(w2|\theta_d)$

Response to Data Frequency

d = text the

$p(d|\Lambda) = [0.5 * p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.1]$
$\times [0.5 * p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.9]$

$\rightarrow p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) = 0.9 \quad >> \quad p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) = 0.1$!

d' = text the
the the
the ...the

$p(d'|\Lambda) = [0.5 * p(\text{"text"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.1]$
$\times [0.5 * p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.9]$
$\times [0.5 * p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.9]$
$\times [0.5 * p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.9]$
...
$\times [0.5 * p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) + 0.5 * 0.9]$

有n个the 乘n次

What if we increase $p(\theta_B)$?

What's the optimal solution now? $p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) > 0.1$? **or** $p(\text{"the"}|\theta_d) < 0.1$?

Behavior 2: high frequency words get higher $p(w|\theta_d)$

Summary

- General behavior of a mixture model:
  - Every component model attempts to assign high probabilities to highly frequent words in the data (to "collaboratively maximize likelihood")
  - Different component models tend to "bet" high probabilities on different words (to avoid "competition" or "waste of probability")
  - The probability of choosing each component "regulates" the collaboration/competition between the component models
- Fixing one component to a background word distribution (i.e., background language model):
  - Helps "get rid of background words" in other component
  - Is an example of imposing a prior on the model parameters (prior = one model must be exactly the same as the background LM)