斯坦福大学 CS224n: 使用深度学习做自然语言处理

• 第5课: 语言学结构: 依存解析 (Linguistic Structure: Dependency Parsing)

• 第6课:语言模型LM和RNN

• 第7课: 梯度消失和更好的RNN

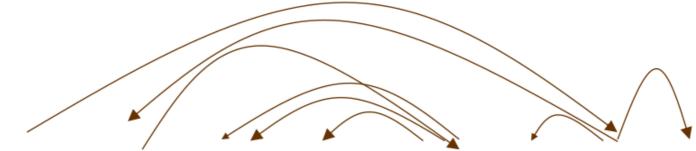
• 第8课: 机器翻译, Seq2Seq, 注意力模型(Attention)

• 第9课、第10课: 大作业项目引导

第5课:语言学结构:依存解析 (Linguistic Structure: Dependency Parsing)

语言学结构的两个角度

- 构成关系(constituency) = 短语结构语法(phrase structure grammar) = 上下文无关语法(context-free grammars, CFG)
- 依存结构 (dependency structure)



ROOT Discussion of the outstanding issues was completed.

依存语法与依存结构

- 标注数据: Universal Dependencies treebanks [Universal Dependencies; cf. Marcus et al. 1993, The Penn Treebank, Computational Linguistics]
- 传统算法: 动态规划 (Eisner, 1996)
- 传统算法: 图算法 (McDonald et al.' s, 2005)
- 传统算法: 约束满足问题 (Karlsson, 1990)
- 算法: 基于转移的解析, 或者是确定性依存解析

基于转移的解析

- Greedy transition-based parsing [Nivre 2003]
- MaltParser [Nivre and Hall 2005]

基于神经网络的解析

- A neural dependency parser [Chen and Manning 2014]
- A Neural graph-based dependency parser [Dozat and Manning 2017; Dozat, Qi, and Manning 2017]

第6课:语言模型LM和RNN

语言模型 Language Models (LM):根据前文预测下一个词

$$P(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(T)}) = P(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) \times P(\mathbf{x}^{(2)} | \mathbf{x}^{(1)}) \times \dots \times P(\mathbf{x}^{(T)} | \mathbf{x}^{(T-1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(1)})$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^{T} P(\mathbf{x}^{(t)} | \mathbf{x}^{(t-1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(1)})$$

This is what our LM provides

n-gram 语言模型

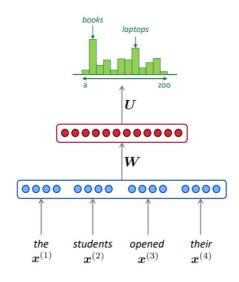
- 根据前面n-1个词来预测下一个词
- 稀疏性问题
- 词组必须见过, 存储量太大
- 语法连贯, 但不符合实际含义。

$$P(oldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)}|oldsymbol{x}^{(t)},\ldots,oldsymbol{x}^{(1)}) = P(oldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)}|oldsymbol{x}^{(t)},\ldots,oldsymbol{x}^{(t-n+2)})$$

prob of a n-gram
$$= P(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}^{(t-n+2)})$$
 prob of a (n-1)-gram
$$= P(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}^{(t-n+2)})$$

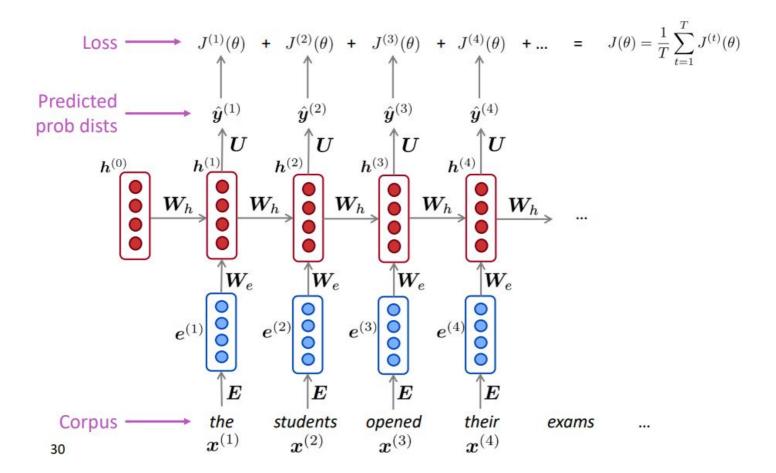
固定窗口神经网络语言模型 (fixed-window neural language model)

- 解决稀疏性、存储问题
- window考虑范围过小
- 不同位置的变量完全不同, 损失了对称性

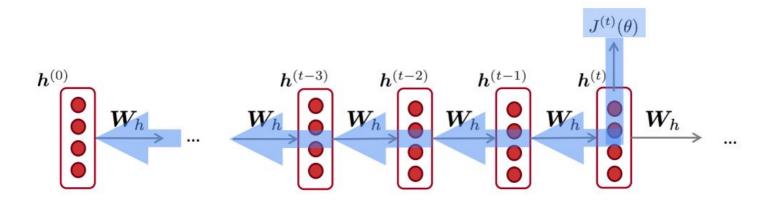


RNN系列语言模型

- 可以处理任意长度
- 变量共享, 具备对称性
- 问题: 计算太慢、很难记得很早之前信息
- 优化: 采用SGD小批量梯度下降



RNN的后向传播(backpropagation through time):累加共享变量在各个time step的导数



评价方法: 困惑度Perplexity, 越低越好

$$\text{perplexity} = \prod_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{P_{\text{LM}}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(t+1)}|\ \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)},\dots,\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)})} \right)^{1/T} \underbrace{\qquad \qquad \text{Normalized by number of words}}_{\text{number of words}}$$

Inverse probability of corpus, according to Language Model

RNN-LM可以用于解决各类问题:命名实体识别、情感识别、问答、机器翻译、摘要

第7课:梯度消失和更好的RNN

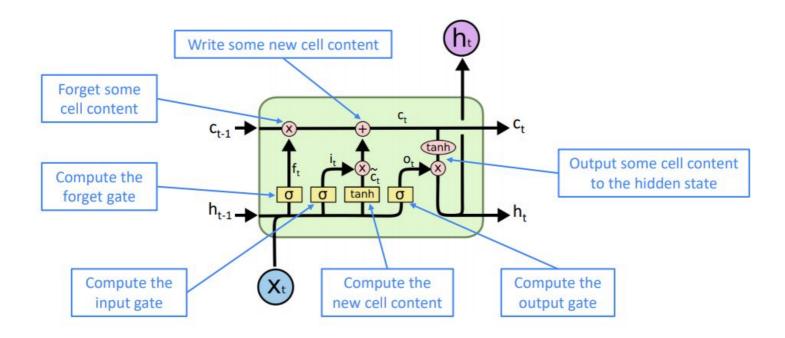
RNN的**梯度消失/梯度爆炸**问题:造成长距离信息无法携带,造成梯度溢出

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J^{(i)}(\theta)}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{(j)}} &= \frac{\partial J^{(i)}(\theta)}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{(i)}} \prod_{j < t \leq i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{(t)}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial J^{(i)}(\theta)}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{(i)}} \boldsymbol{W}_{h}^{(i-j)} \prod_{j < t \leq i} \operatorname{diag} \left(\sigma' \left(\boldsymbol{W}_{h} \boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{W}_{x} \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{b}_{1} \right) \right) \end{split}$$

If W_h is small, then this term gets vanishingly small as *i* and *j* get further apart

Long Short-Term Memory(**LSTM**) -- Hochreiter and Schmidhuber in 1997

- Hidden State h(t)
- Cell State c(t): 长距离信息
- 控制门: Forget gate、Input gate、Output gate
- 在2013~2015, LSTM是显著有效的方法。而如今 (2019年) Transformers等更加流行。



<u>Forget gate:</u> controls what is kept vs forgotten, from previous cell state

<u>Input gate:</u> controls what parts of the new cell content are written to cell

Output gate: controls what parts of cell are output to hidden state

New cell content: this is the new content to be written to the cell

<u>Cell state</u>: erase ("forget") some content from last cell state, and write ("input") some new cell content

<u>Hidden state</u>: read ("output") some content from the cell

Sigmoid function: all gate values are between 0 and 1

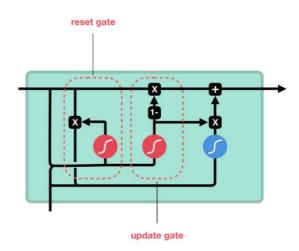
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{f}^{(t)} &= \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_f oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_f oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_f
ight) \ oldsymbol{i}^{(t)} &= \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_i oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_i oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_i
ight) \ oldsymbol{o}^{(t)} &= \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_o oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_o oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_o
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} ilde{oldsymbol{c}} ilde{oldsymbol{c}}^{(t)} &= anh\left(oldsymbol{W}_coldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_coldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_c
ight) \ oldsymbol{c}^{(t)} &= oldsymbol{f}^{(t)} \circ oldsymbol{c}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{i}^{(t)} \circ ilde{oldsymbol{c}}^{(t)} \ oldsymbol{h}^{(t)} &= oldsymbol{o}^{(t)} \circ anh oldsymbol{c}^{(t)} \end{aligned}$$

Gates are applied using element-wise product

Gated Recurrent Units(**GRU**)

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<u>Update gate:</u> controls what parts of hidden state are updated vs preserved

Reset gate: controls what parts of previous hidden state are used to compute new content

<u>Hidden state:</u> update gate simultaneously controls what is kept from previous hidden state, and what is updated to new hidden state content

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{u}^{(t)} &= \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_u oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_u oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_u
ight) \ oldsymbol{ au}^{(t)} &= \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_r oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{U}_r oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_r
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$ilde{m{h}}^{(t)} = anh\left(m{W}_h(m{r}^{(t)} \circ m{h}^{(t-1)}) + m{U}_hm{x}^{(t)} + m{b}_h
ight)$$
 $m{h}^{(t)} = (1 - m{u}^{(t)}) \circ m{h}^{(t-1)} + m{u}^{(t)} \circ ilde{m{h}}^{(t)}$

How does this solve vanishing gradient? Like LSTM, GRU makes it easier to retain info long-term (e.g. by setting update gate to 0)

LSTM与GRU对比

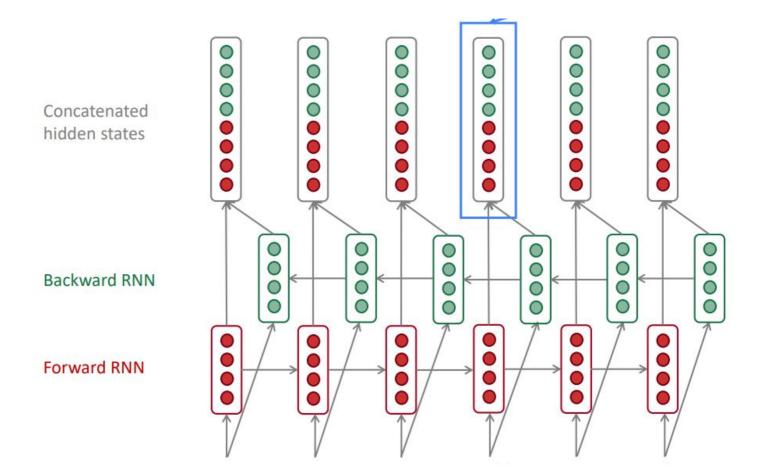
- GRU参数更少, 计算更快
- 两者没有明显效果上的差别
- LSTM仍然是首选

梯度消失和梯度爆炸问题对LSTM、GRU,以及任何深度的神经网络都仍然存在

• 通过一些跨层直连 (Highway) 来解决, 比如ResNet、DenseNet

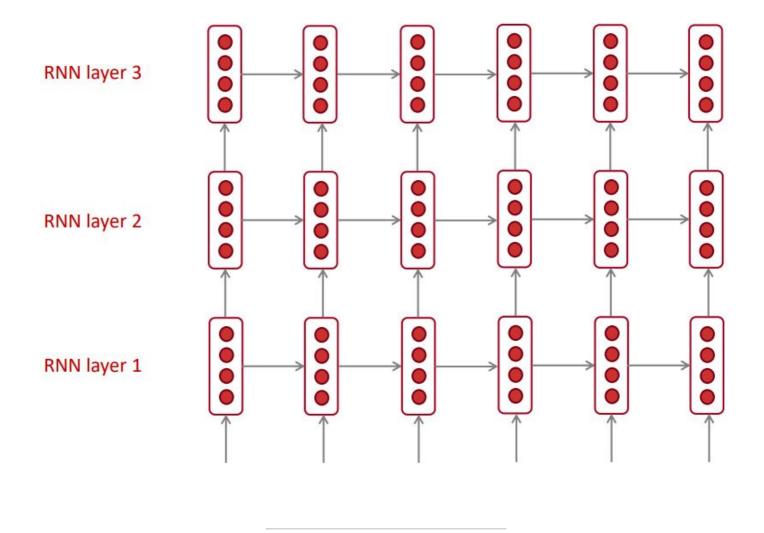
双向RNN (Bidirectional RNNs)

- 不适用于Language Model,只适用于了解完整句子信息。
- 当已知完整句子时,优先使用。BERT就是基于它。



多层RNN (Multi-layer RNNs)

- 良好表现的RNN通常是多层的
- 2017 Britz 的机器学习模型, encoder采用2~4层, decoder采用4层
- 基于Transformer的网络,可以高达24层



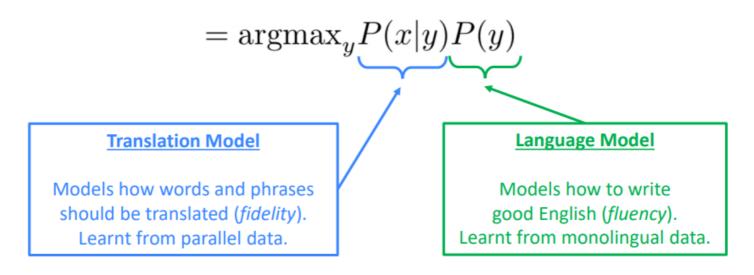
第8课: 机器翻译, Seq2Seq, 注意力模型(Attention)

机器翻译的历史: 1950s~1980s基于规则, 1990s~2010s基于统计, 2014~神经网络

统计机器翻译 Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)

• 根据提供的源句x, 寻找最好的翻译句y

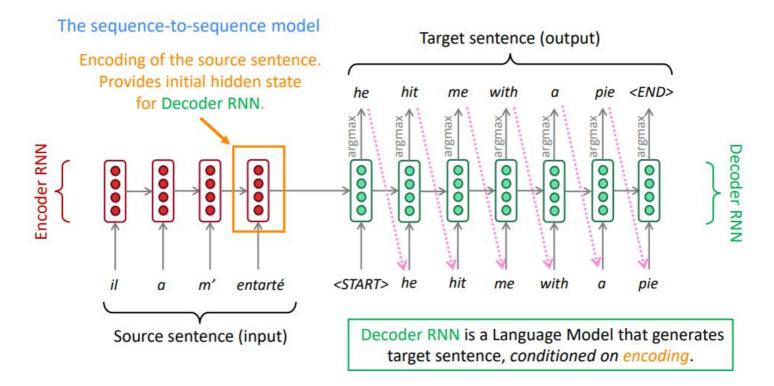
$$\operatorname{argmax}_{y} P(y|x)$$



- 预测y的同时,还要预测Alignment对齐(词语一对一、一对多、多对一、多对多、交叉)
- 采用启发式搜索,模块设计、人工干预、特征工程、计算量都非常复杂

神经网络机器翻译 Neural Machine Translation (NMT) (2014年核弹级的诞生!)

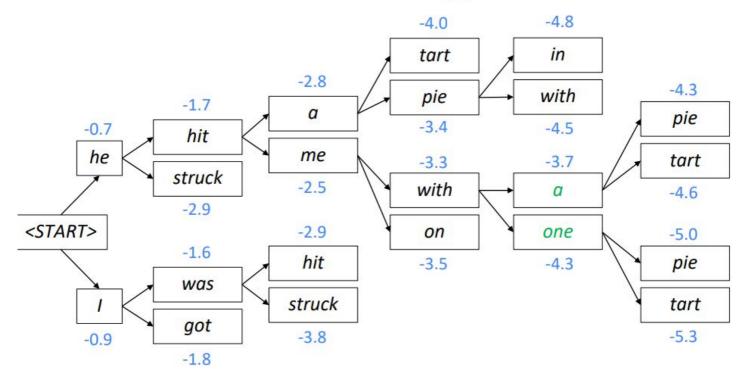
- seq2seq不仅可以用于机器翻译,还可以用于摘要、对话、解析、代码生成
- [Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks]



NMT的搜索方式优化

- Greedy Search Decoding:默认每次都取最优选项,可能会造成整体最终句子并非最优
- Exhaustive Search Decoding: 搜索所有可能情况
- Beam Search Decoding:每一步都只保留目前topk (k一般5~10)分数的句子,然后延伸下一步:

Beam size = k = 2. Blue numbers =
$$score(y_1, ..., y_t) = \sum_{i=1}^t log P_{LM}(y_i|y_1, ..., y_{i-1}, x)$$



NMT vs SMT

- 效果更好: 更流畅、更好使用上下文、更好使用词组相似性
- 端到端训练,无需子模块和特征工程
- 不可解释,不易调试,难以控制

机器翻译评估方式: **BLEU** (aclweb.org/anthology/P0...)

• 对比机器翻译结果和一种或多种人工翻译结果,按照n-gram比例+过短惩罚计算相似性

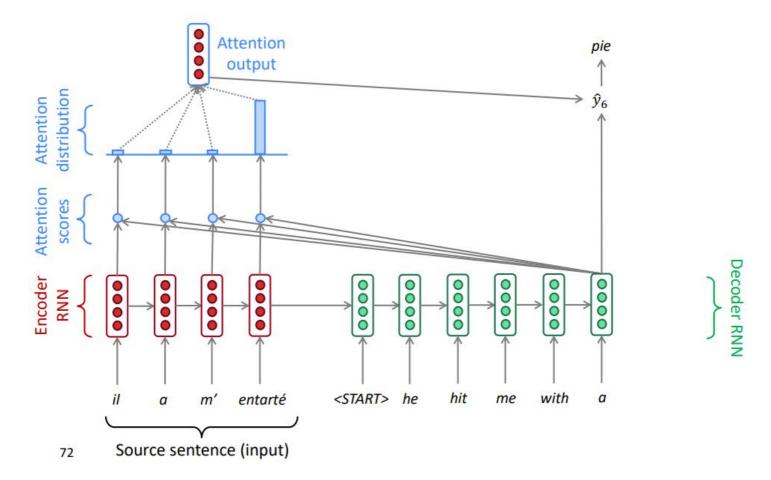
NMT的遗留问题: (更多: skynettoday.com/editori...)

- 未收录词
- 训练数据和测试数据领域不同
- 长文本的上下文维护
- 少资源的语言对
- 缺乏常识
- 从训练数据学习到了偏差
- 不可解释的系统经常出现奇怪的情况

Attention

- seq2seq的瓶颈问题: encoder和decoder之间的向量很难存储所有信息
- Attention能够解决seq2seq的瓶颈问题,让decoder直接连接encoder,并且关注在一部分之中。

• 基本原理:对encoder产生的隐层状态h_n和decoder产生的隐层状态s_t进行点乘形成标量,用标量作为比例乘上encoder隐层状态并累加为a_t,然后拼接a_t和s_t进行后续y_t计算。



Attention的优势

- 提升NMT效果,解决seq2seq瓶颈问题
- 减少梯度消失问题
- 具备一定的解释性,学习到了alignment
- Attention是普适的,不仅seq2seq, attention也可以用于其他架构和其他任务

Attention的变种

• 根据value和query隐层状态, 计算attention scores, 即e

- Basic dot-product attention: $oldsymbol{e}_i = oldsymbol{s}^T oldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Note: this assumes $d_1 = d_2$
 - · This is the version we saw earlier
- Multiplicative attention: $oldsymbol{e}_i = oldsymbol{s}^T oldsymbol{W} oldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Where $oldsymbol{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2 imes d_1}$ is a weight matrix
- Additive attention: $oldsymbol{e}_i = oldsymbol{v}^T anh(oldsymbol{W}_1 oldsymbol{h}_i + oldsymbol{W}_2 oldsymbol{s}) \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Where $W_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_1}$, $W_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3 \times d_2}$ are weight matrices and $v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_3}$ is a weight vector.
 - d₃ (the attention dimensionality) is a hyperparameter
- 计算softmax, 获得attention分布
- 采用attention分布作为权重, 计算value隐层加和

第9课、第10课:大作业项目引导

寻找问题:

- Look at ACL anthology for NLP papers: https://aclanthology.info
- · Also look at the online proceedings of major ML conferences: NeurIPS, ICML, ICLR
- Look at past cs224n project
- Look at online preprint servers, especially: https://arxiv.org
- 寻找arxiv预发表文章 arxiv-sanity.com/
- 寻找各项任务目前业界最优实践 paperswithcode.com/sota

获得数据

- Linguistic Data Consortium catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/
- Machine translation http://statmt.org
- Dependency parsing: Universal Dependencies https://universaldependencies.org
- machinelearningmastery.com...
- github.com/niderhoff/nl...

机器翻译评估标准

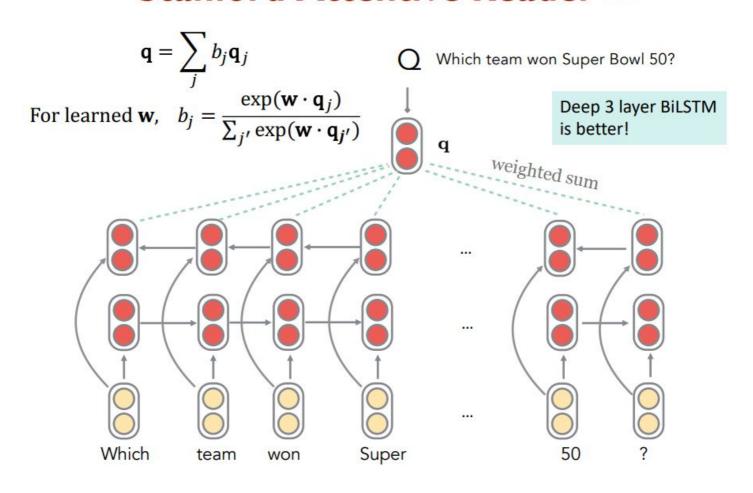
- BLEU Evaluation Metric
- 其他: TER, METEOR, MaxSim, SEPIA, RTE-MT

训练的一些tips

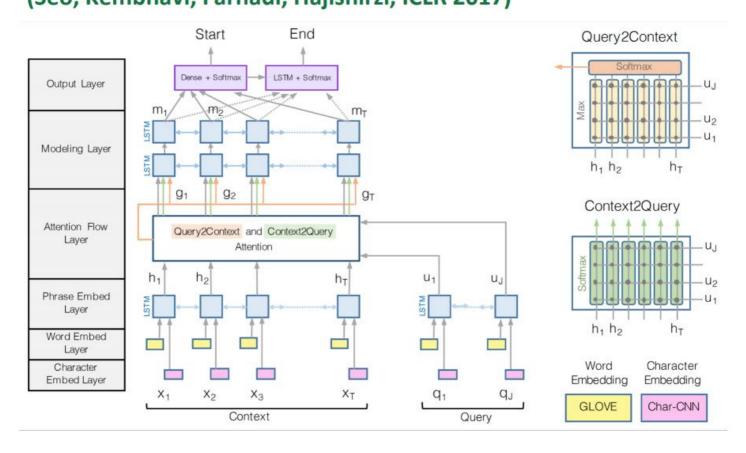
SQuAD 2.0 问答数据集

QA的一些前沿尝试:

Stanford Attentive Reader++



5. BiDAF: Bi-Directional Attention Flow for Machine Comprehension (Seo, Kembhavi, Farhadi, Hajishirzi, ICLR 2017)



DrQA: Open-domain Question Answering

(Chen, et al. ACL 2017) https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.00051

Q: How many of Warsaw's inhabitants spoke Polish in 1933?

