

## MP 2 - Deep Learning

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### 1 Multilingual word embeddings

#### Question :

Minimizing  $\|WX - Y\|_F$  is equivalent to minimizing  $\|WX - Y\|_F^2$ .

But :

$$\|WX - Y\|_F^2 = \text{Tr}((WX)^T WX) - 2\text{Tr}((WX)^T Y) + \text{Tr}(Y^T Y)$$

$$\|WX - Y\|_F^2 = \text{Tr}(X^T X) + \text{Tr}(Y^T Y) - 2\text{Tr}((WX)^T Y)$$

because  $W^T W = Id$ , because  $W \in O_d(\mathbb{R})$ .

The two first terms are constant. Thus, minimizing  $\|WX - Y\|_F$  is equivalent to maximizing  $\text{Tr}(X^T W^T Y)$ .

Let's use the SVD of  $Y^T X$  :

$$\text{Tr}(X^T W^T Y) = \text{Tr}(W^T Y X^T) = \text{Tr}(W^T U \Sigma V^T) = \text{Tr}(\Sigma V^T W^T U)$$

But  $U, V, W \in O_d(\mathbb{R})$ , thus  $P = V^T W^T U \in O_d(\mathbb{R})$ ,

and  $\arg \min_{W \in O_d(\mathbb{R})} \|WX - Y\|_F = \arg \max_{W \in O_d(\mathbb{R})} (\text{Tr}(\Sigma P))$ .

$P^* = Id$  maximizes this last quantity, because  $\Sigma$  is a symmetric matrix with positive coefficients, and  $P$  is orthogonal.

Thus,  $V^T W^T U = P^* \implies W^* = UV^T$ .

Hence the result.

### 2 Sentence classification with BoV

#### Question :

What we can see from our experiments is that using idf weighted-average degrades the performance of the logistic regression.

<i>Accuracy</i>	<b>Train</b>	<b>Test</b>
<b>Average</b>	0.489	0.436
<b>IDF weighted-average</b>	0.291	0.301

The performances are summarized in the table above.

### 3 4 - Deep Learning models for classification

**Question :**

I used the categorical cross-entropy which is well suited for multiclass classification.  
The formula of this loss is :

$$-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^5 \mathbb{1}_{y_i \in C_c} \log p(y_i \in C_c)$$

**Question :**

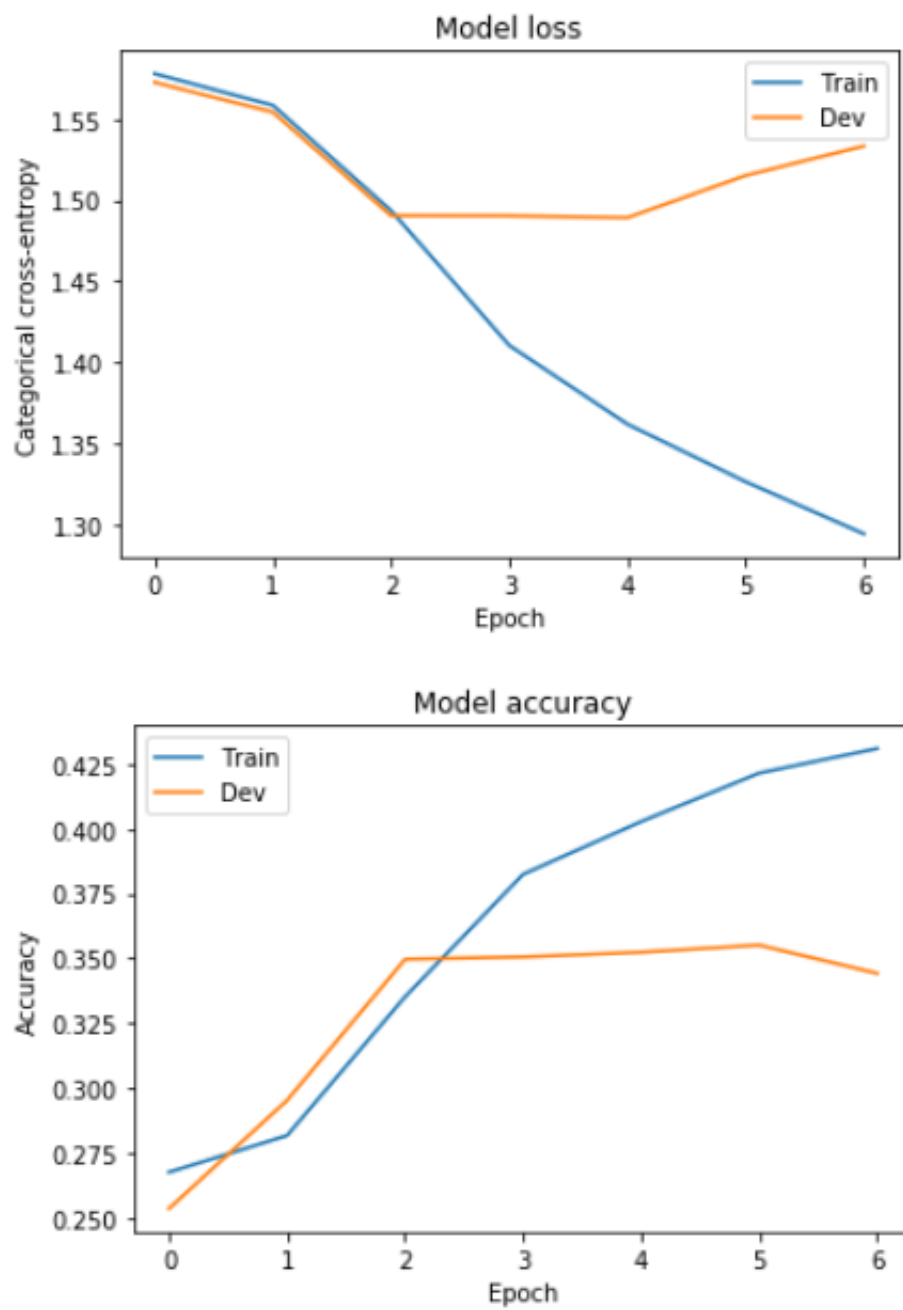


FIGURE 1 – Performances