



- 条件随机场(conditional random field, CRF)是给定一组输入随机变量条件下另一组输出随机变量的条件概率分布模型,其特点是假设输出随机变量构成马尔可夫随机场 P(y|x)
- 马尔可夫随机场: 无向图模型



- 无向图概率图模型: 利用无向图结构来表示变量间概率依赖关系
- 无向图G = (V, E)
  - 结构:模型由一组节点(代表随机变量)和连接节点的无向边组成。边表示节点 之间存在某种依赖关系,但方向性未定义。
    - 任何结点 $v \in V$ ,表示一个随机变量 $Y_v$
    - 边e E E 表示随机变量之间的依赖关系
  - 联合概率密度*P*(*Y*)
    - 通过定义无向图上的势函数(Potential Functions)来描述变量间的联合概率分布





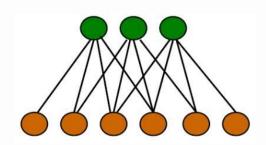
- •如果联合概率分布P(Y)满足成对、局部或全局马尔可夫性,就称此联合概率分布为概率无向图模型(probability undirected graphical model),或马尔可夫随机场(Markov random field)
  - 描述随机变量间条件独立性关系
  - 从不同层面刻画了变量间的依赖结构





#### 成对马尔可夫性

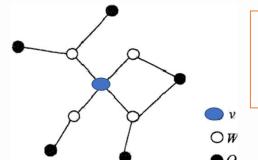
- 设u和v是无向图G中任意两个没有边连接的结点, 结点u和v分别对应随机变量 $Y_u$ 和 $Y_v$ ,其他所有结点 为O,对应的随机变量组是 $Y_0$
- $P(Y_u, Y_v | Y_0) = P(Y_u | Y_0) P(Y_v | Y_0)$



关注非相邻节点的 独立性,是局部性 质的体现

#### 局部马尔可夫性

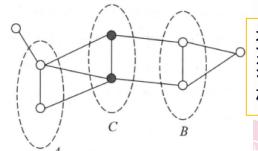
- W是与v有边相连的所有结点,O为其它结点
- $P(Y_v, Y_O|Y_W) = P(Y_v|Y_W)P(Y_O|Y_W)$



强调节点与邻居的 依赖关系,是模型 推断的基础

### 全局马尔可夫性

- A和B在无向图中被结点C分隔开
- $P(Y_A, Y_B | Y_C) = P(Y_A | Y_C) P(Y_B | Y_C)$

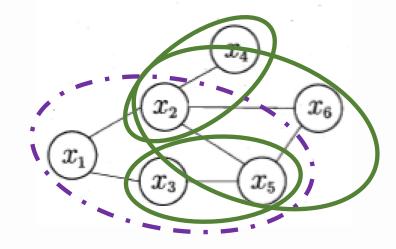


提供最一般的条件 独立性描述,是图 模型理论的核心



• 无向图的因子分解

• 团

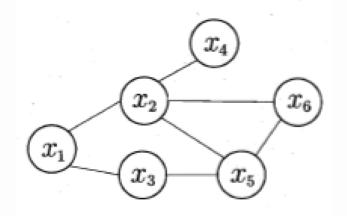


### • 最大团

•  $\{x_1, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_3\}, \{x_2, x_4\}, \{x_3, x_5\}, \{x_2, x_5, x_6\}$ 



- 无向图的因子分解
  - 团&最大团



• 势函数

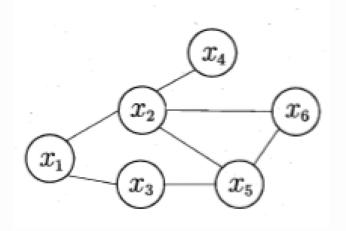
• 相关关系度量: 比如x2与x4相连,则它们具有相关关系 $\varphi(x_2,x_4) = \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } x_2 = x_4 \\ 0.1 & \text{if otherwise} \end{cases}$ 





### • 联合概率

- Hammersley-Clifford定理保证
  - $P(Y) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{c} \psi_c(Y_c)$
  - $Z = \sum_{Y} \prod_{c} \psi_{c}(Y_{c})$
- 基于团分解为多个因子成积
  - $P(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{Q \in C} \psi_Q(x_Q)$
  - $P(x) = \frac{1}{7}\psi_{12}(x_1, x_2)\psi_{13}(x_1, x_3)\psi_{24}(x_2, x_4)\psi_{35}(x_3, x_5)\psi_{256}(x_2, x_5, x_6)$





• 条件随机场试图对多个变量在给定观测之后的条件概率进行建模

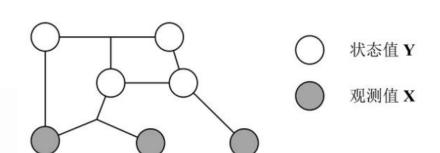
• 
$$x = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$
 观测序列

•  $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$  为对应的标记序列

马尔可夫性确保 y 的依赖关系 仅通过图结构表达,避免全连 接导致的计算复杂度爆炸

- 目标:构建条件概率P(y|x)
- •图 $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ 表示结点与标记变量y中元素一一对应的无向图, $y_v$ 表示与结点v对应的标记变量,n(v)表示v的邻接结点,如果有:

$$P(y_v|x,y_{V\setminus\{v\}}) = P(y_v|x,y_{n\{v\}})$$
,则x,y就构成了一个条件随机场





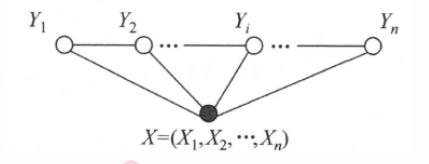
### • 条件随机场:

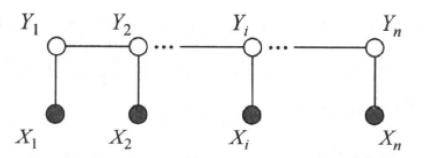
· 状态y只和相邻状态有关, X不具有马尔科夫性质, 作为一个整体影响Y

### • 线性条件随机场:

•  $X = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ ,  $Y = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n\}$  线性链表示的随机变量序列

• 
$$P(Y_i|X,Y_1,\dots,Y_{i-1},Y_{i+1},\dots,Y_n) = P(Y_i|X,Y_{i-1},Y_{i+1})$$





(b)



### • 参数化形式

转移特征函数

状态特征函数

• 
$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp\left(\sum_{j} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda_{j} t_{j}(y_{i+1}, y_{i}, x, i) + \sum_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{k} s_{k}(y_{i}, x, i)\right)$$

• 
$$Z = \sum_{y} \exp\left(\sum_{j} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda_{j} t_{j}(y_{i+1}, y_{i}, x, i) + \sum_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{k} s_{k}(y_{i}, x, i)\right)$$

$$y = \{y_1 \mid y_2 \mid y_3 \mid y_4 \mid y_5 \mid y_6\}$$
 $D = N = V = D = N$ 

$$x = \{x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad x_6\}$$

$$t_{j}(y_{i+1}, y_{i}, x, i)$$

$$=\begin{cases} 1, if \ y_{i+1} = P, y_{i} = V \ and \ x_{i} = "knock" \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$s_k(y_i, x, i) = \begin{cases} 1, if \ y_i = V \ and \ x_i = "knock" \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$



• 
$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp\left(\sum_{j} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda_{j} t_{j}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}, x, i) + \sum_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{k} s_{k}(y_{i}, x, i)\right)$$

$$f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) = \begin{cases} t_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i), & k = 1, 2, \dots, K_1 \\ s_k(y_i, x, i), & k = K_1 + l, l = 1, 2 \dots, K_2 \end{cases}$$

• 
$$w_k = \begin{cases} \lambda_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, K_1 \\ \mu_k, k = K_1 + l, l = 1, 2, \dots, K_2 \end{cases}$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w^1 \\ w^2 \\ \dots \\ w^K \end{bmatrix} \qquad F = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_K]$$

• 
$$p(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y, x)$$

向量内积形式

$$p(y|x) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot F(y,x))}{Z}$$

$$Z = \sum_{v} \exp \sum_{k} w_{k} f_{k}$$

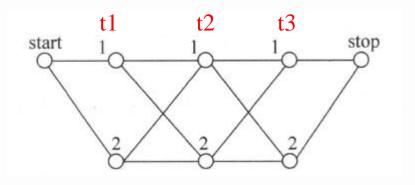
$$Z = \sum_{y} \exp w \cdot F(y, x)$$



### • 矩阵形式

#### 序列长度

- 引进起点标记 $y_o = start$ 和终点标记 $y_{n+1} = stop$
- 定义m阶矩阵随机变量:  $M_{i}(x) = [M_{i}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}|x)] \in R^{m \times m}$ (假设y有m个取值) m个状态
- $M_i(y_{i-1}, y_i|x) = exp(\sum_{k=1}^K w_k f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i))$



$$M_1(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01} & a_{02} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_2(x) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_3(x) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_4(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



### • 矩阵形式

• 条件概率矩阵形式:

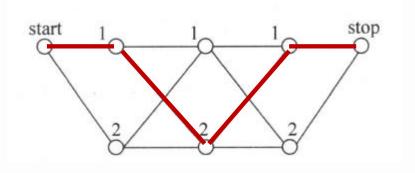
$$M_1(start, 1|x)M_2(1,2|x)M_3(2,1|x)M_4(1, stop|x)$$

 $a_{01}$ 

 $b_{12}$   $c_{21}$ 

• 
$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} M_i(y_{i-1}, y_i|x)$$

• 
$$Z = [M_1(x)M_2(x) \cdots M_{n+1}(x)]_{start,stop}$$
 从star到stop的所有路径



$$M_1(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01} & a_{02} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_2(x) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_3(x) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_4(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



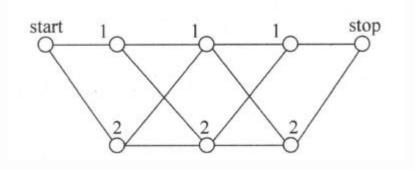
### • 矩阵形式

• 
$$Z = [M_1(x)M_2(x) \cdots M_{n+1}(x)]_{start,stop}$$
 从star到stop的所有路径

$$M_1 M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01}b_{11} + a_{02}b_{21} & a_{01}b_{12} + a_{02}b_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_1 M_2 M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01} b_{11} c_{11} + a_{02} b_{21} c_{11} + a_{01} b_{12} c_{21} + a_{02} b_{22} c_{21} & a_{01} b_{11} c_{12} + a_{02} b_{21} c_{12} + a_{01} b_{12} c_{22} + a_{02} b_{22} c_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01} b_{11} c_{11} + a_{02} b_{21} c_{11} + a_{01} b_{12} c_{21} + a_{02} b_{22} c_{21} + a_{01} b_{11} c_{12} + a_{02} b_{21} c_{12} + a_{01} b_{12} c_{22} + a_{02} b_{22} c_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$M_1(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{01} & a_{02} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_2(x) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_3(x) = \left[ egin{array}{cc} c_{11} & c_{12} \ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{array} 
ight], \quad M_4(x) = \left[ egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 \end{array} 
ight]$$

# 三个问题





- 概率计算  $P(Y_i = y_i | x)$ 
  - $P(Y_i = y_i, Y_{i-1} = y_{i-1}|x)$



学习算法
• 参数估计

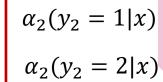


### 预测算法

• 求最大概率的输出序列

$$[\alpha_1(y_2=1), \alpha_1(y_2=2), \alpha_1(y_2=3)]$$

状态1 ●

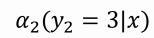


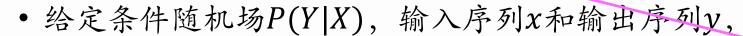


状态2 ●

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} M_2(1,1) & M_2(1,2) & M_2(1,3) \\ M_2(2,1) & M_2(2,2) & M_2(2,3) \\ M_2(3,1) & M_2(3,2) & M_2(3,3) \end{bmatrix}$$

状态3 €





 $\alpha_2^T(x)$ 

• 计算条件概率: 
$$P(Y_i = y_i|x)$$
,  $P(Y_i = y_i, Y_{i-1} = y_{i-1}|x)$ 

### • 前向向量 $\alpha_i(x)$ :

$$\alpha_2^T(y_2 = 2|x) = \sum_{j} \alpha_1^T(y_1 = j|x) M_i(j, 2|x)$$

 $t_2$ 

• 初始: 
$$\alpha_0(y|x) = \begin{cases} 1, \ y = start \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

m维向量(m个状态)

• 递推:  $\alpha_i^T(x) = \alpha_{i-1}^T(x)M_i(x)$ 

m\*m的矩阵



### • 后向向量 $\beta_i(x)$ :

• 初始: 
$$\beta_{n+1}(y_{n+1}|x) = \begin{cases} 1, \ y_{n+1} = stop \\ 0, \ otherwise \end{cases}$$

- 递推:  $\beta_i(x) = M_{i+1}(x)\beta_{i+1}(x)$
- $\beta_i(y_i = k|x) = \sum_j [M_{i+1}(k, j|x)] \beta_{i+1}(y_{i+1} = j|x)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$





•位置是i标记为 $y_i$ 的条件概率

• 
$$P(Y_i = y_i|x) = \frac{\alpha_i^T(y_i|x)\beta_i(y_i|x)}{Z(x)}$$

• 位置i-1标记为 $y_{i-1}$ , 位置i标记是 $y_i$ 的条件概率

• 
$$P(Y_{i-1} = y_{i-1}, Y_i = y_i | x) = \frac{\alpha_{i-1}^T(y_{i-1} | x) M_i(y_{i-1}, y_i | x) \beta_i(y_i | x)}{Z(x)}$$

• 
$$Z(x) = \alpha_n^T(x)\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}\beta_1(x)$$



- 特征函数 $f_k$ 关于条件分布P(Y|X)的数学期望是:
  - $E_{P(Y|X)}[f_k] = \sum_{y} P(y|x) f_k(y,x)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{y_{i-1}, y_i} f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) \frac{\alpha_{i-1}^T(y_{i-1}|x) M_i(y_{i-1}, y_i|x) \beta_i(y_i|x)}{Z(x)}$$

• 
$$Z(x) = \alpha_n^T(x) \mathbf{1}$$



# 期望



• 设随机变量 X 可以取值为  $x_1, x_2, x_3, ...$ ,对应的概率分别为  $p_1, p_2, p_3, ...$ ,那么,X 的数学期望 E(X) 定义为:

- $E(X) = \sum_{i} x_i p_i$
- 描述随机变量在大量重复实验中可能取得的平均值
- •对随机变量长期表现的一种度量,反映了随机事件在大量重复发生时的"平均结果"





- 特征函数 $f_k$ 关于条件分布P(Y|X)的数学期望是:
  - $E_{P(Y|X)}[f_k] = \sum_{y} P(y|x) f_k(y,x)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{y_{i-1}, y_i} f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) \frac{\alpha_{i-1}^T(y_{i-1}|x) M_i(y_{i-1}, y_i|x) \beta_i(y_i|x)}{Z(x)}$$

- 衡量该特征在模型预测分布中"平均活跃程度"
- 反映了在给定 $P(Y \mid X)$ 下,该特征函数在所有可能的y上的平均"激活程度"

假设  $\mathbf{x}=["我","爱","自然语言处理"], \mathbf{y} 是词性标签序列。 <math>f_k(y_{i-1},y_i,x,i)=I(y_{i-1}=n,y_i=v,x_i=\mathcal{B})$ 

若期望较高,说明模型认为"名词→动词" 的转移在"爱"附近很常见

- 1.通过前向-后向算法计算  $P(y_{i-1} = n, y_i = v \mid x)$ 。
- 2.期望为  $\sum_{i} P(y_{i-1} = n, y_i = v \mid x) \times 1$  (若  $x_i = "爱"$ )。



- •特征函数 $f_k$ 关于联合分布P(X,Y)的数学期望是:
  - $E_{P(X,Y)}[f_k] = \sum_{x,y} P(x,y) f_k$
  - 假设 X 是图像, Y 是类别标签。特征函数  $f_k = I[y = "猫" \land 图像中有胡须]。$
  - 联合期望  $E_{P(X,Y)}[f_k]$  表示"图像中有胡须且类别是猫"的平均概率。
  - 若期望较高,说明模型认为"胡须"是"猫"类别的重要特征。



- 特征函数 $f_k$ 关于联合分布P(X,Y)的数学期望是:
  - $P(X,Y) = P(Y|X)\tilde{P}(x)$
  - $E_{P(X,Y)}[f_k] = \sum_{x,y} P(x,y) \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i)$

$$= \sum_{x} \tilde{P}(x) \sum_{y} P(y|x) \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} f_{k}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}, x, i)$$

$$= \sum_{x} \tilde{P}(x) \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{y_{i-1}, y_{i}} f_{k}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}, x, i) \frac{\alpha_{i-1}^{T}(y_{i-1}|x) M_{i}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}|x) \beta_{i}(y_{i}|x)}{Z(x)}$$

•  $Z(x) = \alpha_n^T(x) \mathbf{1}$ 



• 条件随机场

• 
$$p(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y, x)$$

• 
$$Z = \sum_{y} exp \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y, x)$$

• 学习目标是最大化训练数据上的条件对数似然函数

• 
$$\log P(y|x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y_j, x_j) - \log Z(x_j) \right]$$





### • 条件随机场

• 
$$p(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y, x)$$

• 
$$Z = \sum_{y} exp \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y, x)$$

### • 学习目标是最大化训练数据上的条件对数似然函数

• 
$$\log P(y|x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k f_k(y_j, x_j) - \log Z(x_j) \right]$$

• 定义训练数据的经验分布为:  $\tilde{p}(x,y)$ 

• 
$$L(w) = \sum_{x,y} \widetilde{P}(x,y) \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f_i(x,y) - \sum_{x,y} \widetilde{P}(x,y) \log Z_w(x)$$



• 条件随机场

$$\sum_{x,y} \widetilde{P}(x,y) = \sum_{x} \widetilde{P}(x)$$

- $\max L(w) = \sum_{x,y} \widetilde{P}(x,y) \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f_i(x,y) \sum_x \widetilde{P}(x) \log Z_w(x)$
- 梯度下降法:
  - $loss = -\log P(y|x)$
- 改进的迭代尺度法
  - 显示使用了训练数据的经验分布  $\max L(w) = \max \sum_{x,y} \tilde{P}(x,y) \log P(y|x)$
  - 基本想法: 基于当前参数向量, 寻找新向量, 使得模型的对数似然函数值增大

$$L(w + \delta) - L(w) \ge A(\delta|w) \ge B(\delta|w)$$





### • 条件随机场

	梯度下降	改进的迭代尺度法(IIS)
优化目标	最大化对数条件似然函数	最大化对数条件似然 + 保 持特征期望等于经验分布
使用方法	基于梯度信息直接更新参数(一阶导数)	基于约束优化,逐特征更新 参数
特征期望	通过梯度差进行调整	显式强制匹配经验分布
是否使用显式的 经验分布	隐式体现在梯度中	显式作为迭代中的约束



### • 条件随机场

• 
$$\max L(w) = \sum_{x,y} \widetilde{P}(x,y) \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f_i(x,y) - \sum_x \widetilde{P}(x) \log Z_w(x)$$

- 梯度下降法  $\theta^{t+1} = \theta^t \eta \nabla L(\theta^t)$
- 改进的迭代尺度法
- 拟牛顿法
  - $loss = -\log P(y|x)$
  - · 一种高效的二阶优化方法,使用近似的Hessian矩阵信息,提高收敛速度
  - $\theta^{t+1} = \theta^t \eta H^{-1} \nabla L(\theta^t)$ ,  $H^{-1}$ 是梯度变化和参数变化构造出的近似Hessian逆

### • 条件随机场

#### •小规模: **IIS**

- •中等规模、精度优先: L-BFGS
- •大数据、在线训练: SGD/Adam

	梯度下降	改进的迭代尺度法(IIS)	拟牛顿法
优化目标	最大化对数条件似然 函数	最大化对数条件似然 + 保持特征期望等于经验分 布	最大化对数条件似然函 数
使用方法	基于梯度信息直接更新参数(一阶导数)	基于约束优化,逐特征更 新参数	一阶导数 + 拟合二阶导数(近似海森矩阵)
特征期望	通过梯度差进行调整	显式强制匹配经验分布	通过梯度差进行调整
是否使用显 式的经验分 布	隐式体现在梯度中	显式作为迭代中的约束	隐式使用



• 目标: 
$$y^* = \underset{y}{\operatorname{argmax}} P_w(y|x)$$

$$= \underset{y}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{exp(w \cdot F(y, x))}{Z_w(x)}$$

• 维特比算法: 求非规范化概率最大的最优路径问题max(w·F(y,x)) y

• 
$$\max_{y}(w \cdot F(y, x)) = \max_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w \cdot F_{i}(y_{i-1}, y_{i}, x)$$





- 输入: 特征向量F(y,x), 权值向量w, 观测序列:  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
- 输出: 最优路径 $y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, \dots, y_n^*)$
- 初始
  - $\delta_1(j) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = start, y_1 = j, x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$
- 递推
  - $\delta_i(l) = \max_{1 \le j \le m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i(y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m$
  - $\psi_i(l) = \arg\max_{1 \le j \le m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i(y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m$



### •终止

• 
$$\max_{y}(w \cdot F(y, x)) = \max_{1 \le j \le m} \delta_n(j)$$

• 
$$y_n^* = \arg \max_{1 \le j \le m} \delta_n(j)$$

### • 返回路径

• 
$$y_n^* = \psi_{i+1}(y_{i+1}^*), i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$$

• 最优路径: 
$$y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, \dots, y_n^*)$$





- 例 设有一标注问题,输入观测序列为 $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3)$ ,输出标记序列为 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)$ ,  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 \in \{1,2\}$
- 特征定义:

$$t_1(y_{i-1} = 1, y_i = 2, x, i) = 1$$
 (i = 2,3)  $\lambda_1 = 1$   $\lambda_2 = 0.6$   $t_2(y_1 = 1, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$   $\lambda_3 = 1$   $\lambda_3 = 1$   $t_4(y_1 = 2, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$   $\lambda_4 = 1$   $t_5(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$   $\lambda_5 = 0.2$ 

$$s_1(y_1 = 1, x, 1) = 1$$
  $\mu_1 = 1$   
 $s_2(y_i = 2, x, i) = 1, i = 1, 2$   $\mu_2 = 0.5$   
 $s_3(y_i = 1, x, i) = 1, i = 2, 3$   $\mu_3 = 0.8$   
 $s_4(y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$   $\mu_4 = 0.5$ 



### • 初始

• 
$$\delta_1(j) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = start, y_1 = j, x), \ j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$t_1(y_{i-1} = 1, y_i = 2, x, i) = 1$$
 (i = 2,3)  $\lambda_1 = 1$   
 $t_2(y_1 = 1, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$   $\lambda_2 = 0.6$   
 $t_3(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 1, x, 3) = 1$   $\lambda_3 = 1$   
 $t_4(y_1 = 2, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$   $\lambda_4 = 1$   
 $t_5(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$   $\lambda_5 = 0.2$ 

$s_1(y_1 = 1, x, 1) = 1$	$\mu_1 = 1$
$s_2(y_i = 2, x, i) = 1, i = 1,2$	$\mu_2 = 0.5$
$s_3(y_i = 1, x, i) = 1, i = 2,3$	$\mu_3 = 0.8$
$s_4(y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$	$\mu_4 = 0.5$

- $\delta_1(1) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = start, y_1 = 1, x) = 1 \times 1 = 1$
- $\delta_1(2) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = start, y_1 = 2, x) = 1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$



$t_1(y_{i-1} = 1, y_i = 2, x, i) = 1 $ (i = 2,3)	$\lambda_1 = 1$
$t_2(y_1 = 1, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$	$\lambda_2 = 0.6$
$t_3(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 1, x, 3) = 1$	$\lambda_3 = 1$
$t_4(y_1 = 2, y_2 = 1, x, 2) = 1$	$\lambda_4 = 1$
$t_5(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$	$\lambda_5 = 0.2$

$s_1(y_1 = 1, x, 1) = 1$	$\mu_1 = 1$	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
$s_2(y_i = 2, x, i) = 1, i = 1,2$	$\mu_2 = 0.5$	XX NRUIL
$s_3(y_i = 1, x, i) = 1, i = 2,3$	$\mu_3 = 0.8$	
$s_4(y_3 = 2, x, 3) = 1$	$\mu_4 = 0.5$	

### • 递推

• 
$$\delta_{i}(l) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_{i}(y_{i-1} = j, y_{i} = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$

•  $\delta_{i}(l) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_{i}(y_{i-1} = j, y_{i} = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \cdots, m$ 

•  $\delta_{1}(1) + wF_{2}(y_{1} = 1, y_{2} = 1, x)$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(1) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 2} \{\delta_{1}(j) + w \cdot F_{2}(y_{1} = j, y_{2} = 1, x)\} = 2.4$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(2) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 2} \{\delta_{1}(j) + w \cdot F_{2}(y_{1} = j, y_{2} = 2, x)\} = 2.5$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(2) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 2} \{\delta_{1}(j) + w \cdot F_{2}(y_{1} = j, y_{2} = 2, x)\} = 2.5$ 

•  $\delta_{1}(1) + wF_{2}(y_{1} = 1, y_{2} = 2, x)$ 

•  $\delta_{1}(2) + wF_{2}(y_{1} = 2, y_{2} = 2, x)$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(1) + wF_{3}(y_{2} = 1, y_{3} = 1, x)$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(2) + wF_{3}(y_{2} = 2, y_{3} = 1, x)$ 

•  $\delta_{2}(2) + wF_{3}(y_{2} = 2, y_{3} = 1, x)$ 

$$\lambda_{3}(1) = \max_{1 \le j \le 2} \{\delta_{2}(j) + w \cdot F_{3}(y_{2} = j, y_{3} = 1, x)\} = 4.3$$

$$\delta_{3}(2) = \max_{1 \le j \le 2} \{\delta_{2}(j) + w \cdot F_{3}(y_{2} = j, y_{3} = 2, x)\} = 3.9$$

$$\{2.4 + 1 + 0.5, 2.5 + 0.2 + 0.5\} \quad \psi_{3}(2) = 1$$

$$\delta_{3}(2) = \max_{1 \le j \le 2} \{\delta_{2}(j) + w \cdot F_{3}(y_{2} = j, y_{3} = 2, x)\} = 3.9$$

$$\delta_{2}(1) + wF_{3}(2) = 1$$

$$\delta_2(1) + wF_3(y_2 = 1, y_3 = 3, x) \delta_2(2) + wF_3(y_2 = 2, y_3 = 3, x)$$



### •终止

• 
$$\delta_3(1) = \max_{1 \le j \le 2} \{ \delta_2(j) + w \cdot F_3(y_2 = j, y_3 = 1, x) \} \neq 4.3$$

$$\psi_3(1)=2$$

• 
$$\delta_3(2) = \max_{1 \le j \le 2} \{ \delta_2(j) + w \cdot F_3(y_2 = j, y_3 = 2, x) \} = 3.9$$

$$\psi_3(2) = 1$$

• 
$$y_3^* = 1$$

### • 最优路径

• 
$$y_2^* = \psi_3(1) = 2$$

• 
$$y_1^* = \psi_2(2) = 1$$

• 
$$y^* = (1, 2, 1)$$

# 课堂练习



利用条件随机场进行词性标注。假设词性有名词n,动词v,代词p,定义特征函数及相应权重如下:

	函数条件	权重
t1	=1 $(y_{t-1} = n, y_t = v)$ =0 其它	0.6
t2	=1 $(y_{t-1} = p, y_t = n)$ =0 其它	0.8
t3	=1 $(y_{t-1} = v, y_t = n)$ =0 其它	0.5
s1	=1 $(y_t = n, x_t = 人名)$ =0 其它	0.9
	=0 兵它 =1 $(y_t = n, x_t = 地点)$ =0 其它	0.9
s3	=1 $(y_t = p, x_t = at)$ =0 其它	0.7

请对"Bob drank coffee at Starbucks" 进行词性标注(给出具体计算过程)