Natural Language Processing with Deep Learning CS224N/Ling284



Christopher Manning Lecture 1: Introduction and Word Vectors











中英字幕视频

官方note翻译

作业代码解析

1: 课程简介与词向量入门

本门课程全部资料和信息已整理发布,扫描下方的任意二维码,均可获取!!







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斯坦福大学(Stanford) *Natural Language Processing with Deep Learning* (CS224n)课程,是本系列的第三门产出。

课程版本为2019 Winter,核心深度内容(transformer、bert、问答、摘要、文本生成等)在当前(2021年)工业界和研究界依旧是前沿的方法。最新版课程的笔记生产已在规划中,也敬请期待。

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Lecture Plan

Lecture 1: Introduction and Word Vectors

- The course (10 mins)
- Human language and word meaning (15 mins)
- Word2vec introduction (15 mins)
- Word2vec objective function gradients (25 mins)
- Optimization basics (5 mins)
- 6. Looking at word vectors (10 mins or less)

Lecture 1: Introduction and Word Vectors







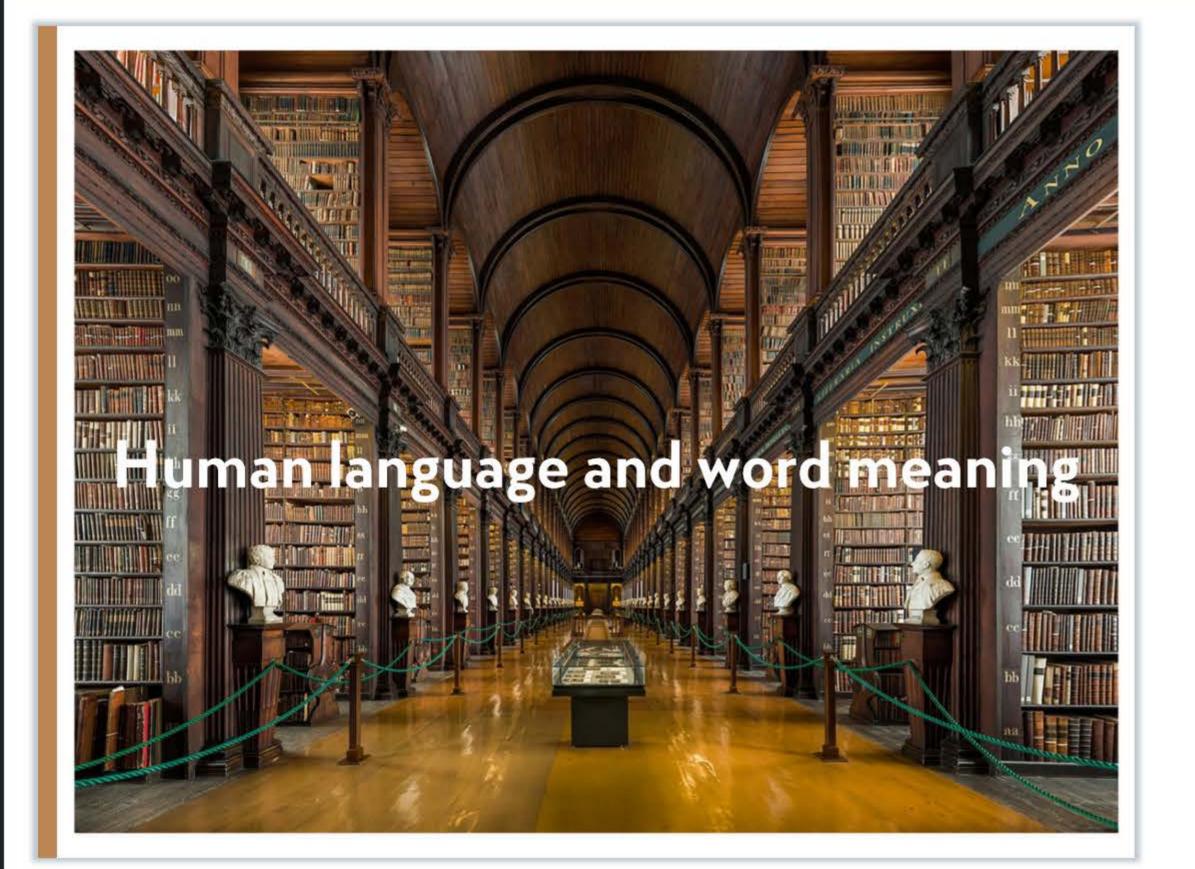
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CS224n - Lecture I

- 中英字幕视频:82分钟
- 课件动态注释: 课件22页, 34个注释块
- 配合视频学习,约需 1 小时





Lecture 1: Introduction and Word Vectors



人类的语言与词汇含义

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- 人类之所以比类人猿更"聪明",是因为我们有语言,因 此是一个人机网络,其中人类语言作为网络语言。人类语 言具有信息功能和社会功能。
- 据估计,人类语言只有大约5000年的短暂历史。语言和 写作是让人类变得强大的原因之一。它使知识能够在空间 上传送到世界各地,并在时间上传送。
- 但是,相较干如今的互联网的传播速度而言,人类语言是 一种缓慢的语言。然而,只需人类语言形式的几百位信 息,就可以构建整个视觉场景。这就是自然语言如此迷人 的原因。



1. How do we represent the meaning of a word?

Definition: **meaning** (Webster dictionary)

- the idea that is represented by a word, phrase, etc.
- the idea that a person wants to express by using words, signs, etc.
- the idea that is expressed in a work of writing, art, etc.

Commonest linguistic way of thinking of meaning:

signifier (symbol) ⇔ signified (idea or thing)

= denotational semantics

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我们如何表达一个词的意思?



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- 用一个词、词组等表示的概念。
- 一个人想用语言、符号等来表达的想法。
- 表达在作品、艺术等方面的思想。

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- 理解意义的最普遍的语言方式(linguistic way):
- 语言符号与语言符号的意义的转化
 - denotational semantics: 语义



How do we have usable meaning in a computer?

Common solution: Use e.g. WordNet, a thesaurus containing lists of synonym sets and hypernyms ("is a" relationships).

e.g. synonym sets containing "good":

```
from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn
poses = { 'n':'noun', 'v':'verb', 's':'adj (s)', 'a':'adj', 'r':'adv'}
for synset in wn.synsets("good"):
    print("{}: {}".format(poses[synset.pos()],
             , ".join([l.name() for l in synset.lemmas()])))
```

```
noun: good
noun: good, goodness
noun: good, goodness
noun: commodity, trade_good, good
adj: good
adj (sat): full, good
adj: good
adj (sat): estimable, good, honorable, respectable
adj (sat): beneficial, good
adj (sat): good
adj (sat): good, just, upright
adverb: well, good
adverb: thoroughly, soundly, good
```

e.g. hypernyms of "panda":

```
from nltk.corpus import wordnet as wn
panda = wn.synset("panda.n.01")
hyper = lambda s: s.hypernyms()
list(panda.closure(hyper))
```

```
[Synset('procyonid.n.01'),
Synset('carnivore.n.01'),
Synset('placental.n.01'),
Synset('mammal.n.01'),
Synset('vertebrate.n.01'),
Synset('chordate.n.01'),
Synset('animal.n.01'),
Synset('organism.n.01'),
Synset('living thing.n.01'),
Synset('whole.n.02'),
Synset('object.n.01'),
Synset('physical_entity.n.01'),
Synset('entity.n.01')]
```

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在电脑里,如何有可用的意义?



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WordNet:

一个包含同义词集和上位词("is a"关系)的列表的辞典。





WordNet的问题



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- 作为一个资源很好,但忽略了细微差别
 - 例如 "proficient" 被列为 "good" 的同义词。这只在某 些上下文中是正确的。



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- 缺少单词的新含义
 - 难以持续更新!
 - 例如 wicked, badass, nifty, wizard, genius, ninja, bombast

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- 主观的
- 需要人类劳动来创造和调整
- 无法计算单词相似度

Problems with resources like WordNet

- Great as a resource but missing nuance
 - e.g. "proficient" is listed as a synonym for "good". This is only correct in some contexts.
- Missing new meanings of words
 - e.g., wicked, badass, nifty, wizard, genius, ninja, bombest
 - Impossible to keep up-to-date!
- Subjective
- Requires human labor to create and adapt
- Can't compute accurate word similarity



对词做离散表征



In traditional NLP, we regard words as discrete symbols:

Representing words as discrete symbols

hotel, conference, motel – a localist representation

Means one 1, the rest 0s

Words can be represented by one-hot vectors:

motel = [000000000010000]hotel = [000000010000000]

Vector dimension = number of words in vocabulary (e.g., 500,000)



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在传统的自然语言处理中,我们把词语看作离散的符号: hotel, conference, motel – a localist representation



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- 单词可以通过独热向量(one-hot vectors)
 - 独热向量: 只有一个I, 其余均为0的稀疏向量



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向量维度 = 词汇量(如500,000)



Problem with words as discrete symbols

Example: in web search, if user searches for "Seattle motel", we would like to match documents containing "Seattle hotel".

But:

motel = [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]hotel = [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]

These two vectors are orthogonal.

There is no natural notion of similarity for one-hot vectors!

Solution:

- Could try to rely on WordNet's list of synonyms to get similarity?
 - But it is well-known to fail badly: incompleteness, etc.
- Instead: learn to encode similarity in the vectors themselves

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离散表征的弱点



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所有向量是正交的。对于独热向量,没有关于相似性概念,并且向量维度过大。



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Solution:

- 使用类似 WordNet 的工具中的列表,获得相似度,但会因不够完整而失败。
- 学习在向量本身中编码相似性。



Representing words by their context



- Distributional semantics: A word's meaning is given by the words that frequently appear close-by
 - "You shall know a word by the company it keeps" (J. R. Firth 1957: 11)
 - One of the most successful ideas of modern statistical NLP!
- When a word w appears in a text, its context is the set of words that appear nearby (within a fixed-size window).
- Use the many contexts of w to build up a representation of w

...government debt problems turning into banking crises as happened in 2009... ... saying that Europe needs unified banking regulation to replace the hodgepodge... ...India has just given its banking system a shot in the arm...

These context words will represent banking

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基于上下文的词汇表征



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- Distributional semantics: 一个单词的意思可以由经常 出现在它附近的单词给出。
 - 现代统计NLP最成功的理念之一
 - 有点物以类聚,人以群分的感觉

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当一个单词~出现在文本中时,它的上下文是出现在其附 近的一组单词(在一个固定大小的窗口中)。

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使用w的许多上下文来构建w的表示

Word vectors

We will build a dense vector for each word, chosen so that it is similar to vectors of words that appear in similar contexts

Note: word vectors are sometimes called word embeddings or word representations. They are a distributed representation.

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词向量表示





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我们为每个单词构建一个稠密的向量, 使其与出现在相 似上下文中的单词向量相似。



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Note:

- 词向量(word vectors)有时被称为词嵌入(word embeddings)或词表示(word representations)。
- 它们是分布式表示(distributed representation)。



Idea:

- We have a large corpus of text
- Every word in a fixed vocabulary is represented by a vector
- Go through each position t in the text, which has a center word c and context ("outside") words o
- Use the similarity of the word vectors for c and o to calculate the probability of o given c (or vice versa)
- Keep adjusting the word vectors to maximize this probability

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Word2vec原理介绍





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Word2vec (Mikolov et al. 2013)是一个学习单词向量的 框架.

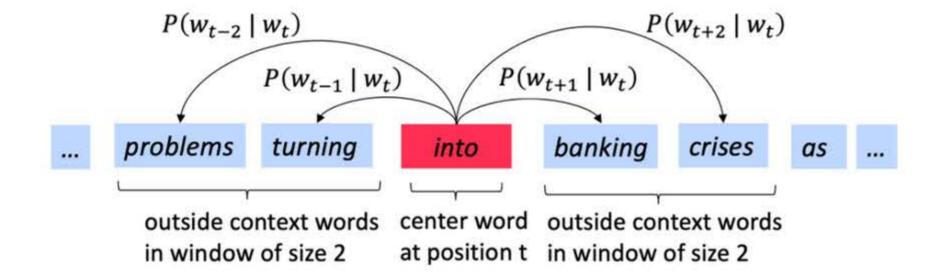
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Idea / 思路:

- 我们有大量的文本
- 固定词汇表中的每个单词都由一个向量表示
- 文本中的每个位置t,其中有一个中心词 c 和上下文("外 部")单词 o
- 使用 c 和 o 的词向量的相似性来计算给定c的o的概率(反 之亦然)
- 不断调整词向量来最大化这个概率

Word2Vec Overview

• Example windows and process for computing $P(w_{t+j} | w_t)$



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Word2vec原理介绍





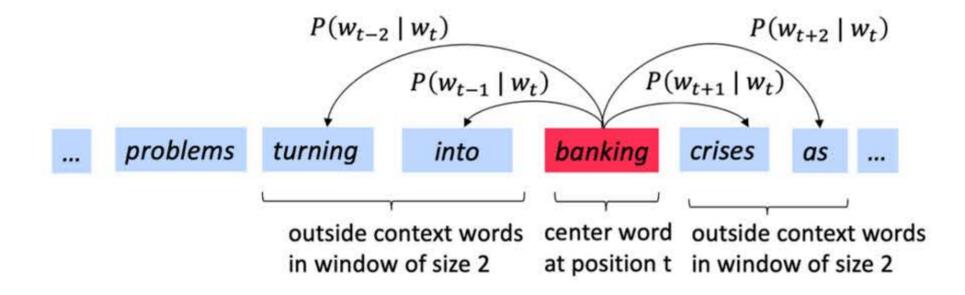
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- 下图为窗口大小 j=2 时的 $P(w_{t+j}|w_t)$
- 计算过程, center word 为 into



Word2Vec Overview

Example windows and process for computing $P(w_{t+i} | w_t)$



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Word2vec原理介绍





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- 下图为窗口大小 j=2 时的 $P(w_{t+j}|w_t)$
- 计算过程, center word 为 banking



Word2vec: objective function

For each position t = 1, ..., T, predict context words within a window of fixed size m, given center word w_i .

Likelihood =
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{-m \le j \le m} P(w_{t+j} \mid w_t; \theta)$$
 θ is all variables to be optimized

The objective function $J(\theta)$ is the (average) negative log likelihood:

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{T} \log L(\theta) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{\substack{-m \le j \le m \\ j \ne 0}} \log P(w_{t+j} \mid w_t; \theta)^{-1}$$

sometimes called cost or loss function

Minimizing objective function

⇔ Maximizing predictive accuracy

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Word2vec目标函数



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- 对于每个位置t=1,...,T,在大小为m的固定窗口内预测上 下文单词。给定中心词 wi。
 - θ 为所有需要优化的变量。



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- 目标函数 $J(\theta)$ 是(平均)负对数似然:
 - 有时被称为代价函数或损失函数
 - 最小化目标函数 ⇔ 最大化预测精度



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补充解读

- · 其中 log 形式是方便将连乘转化为求和,负号是希望将极大 化似然率转化为极小化损失函数的等价问题
- 在连乘之前使用log转化为求和非常有效,特别是做优化时

Word2vec: objective function

We want to minimize the objective function:

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{\substack{-m \le j \le m \\ j \ne 0}} \log P(w_{t+j} \mid w_t; \theta)$$

- Question: How to calculate $P(w_{t+i} | w_t; \theta)$?
- Answer: We will *use two* vectors per word w:
 - v_w when w is a center word
 - u_w when w is a context word
- Then for a center word c and a context word o:

$$P(o|c) = \frac{\exp(u_o^T v_c)}{\sum_{w \in V} \exp(u_w^T v_c)}$$





Word2vec目标函数



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我们希望最小化目标函数

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- 问题: 如何计算 $P(w_{t+j}|w_t;\theta)$?
- 回答: 对干每个单词都是用两个向量
 - v_w 当 w 是中心词时
 - u_w 当 w 是上下文词时

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于是对于一个中心词 c 和一个上下文词 o

Word2vec: objective function

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Word2vec目标函数



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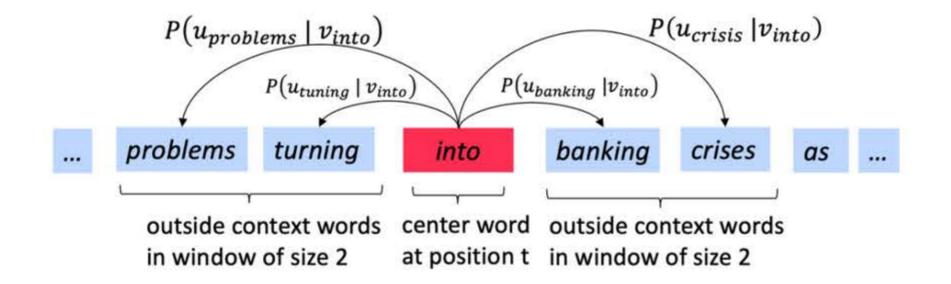
补充解读

- · 公式中,向量 u_o 和向量 v_c 进行点乘。
- 向量之间越相似,点乘结果越大,从而归一化后得到的概 率值也越大。
- 模型的训练正是为了使得具有相似上下文的单词,具有相 似的向量。
- 点积是计算相似性的一种简单方法,在注意力机制中常使 用点积计算得分score。



Word2Vec Overview with Vectors

- Example windows and process for computing $P(w_{t+i} \mid w_t)$
- $P(u_{problems} | v_{into})$ short for $P(problems | into; u_{problems}, v_{into}, \theta)$



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从向量视角回顾Word2vec



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- 计算 $P(w_{t+j}|w_t)$ 的示例
- 这里把 P(problems|into; u_{problems}, v_{into}, θ) 简写为 $P(u_{problems}|v_{into})$

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- 窗口大小2的上下文分布
- 左右2个单词 + 一个中心词



Exponentiation makes anything positive

Dot product compares similarity of o and c.

$$u^Tv = u.v = \sum_{i=1}^n u_iv_i$$

Larger dot product = larger probability

Normalize over entire vocabulary to give probability distribution

This is an example of the softmax function $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\operatorname{softmax}(x_i) = \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp(x_j)} = p_i$$

- The softmax function maps arbitrary values x_i to a probability distribution p_i
 - "max" because amplifies probability of largest x_i
 - "soft" because still assigns some probability to smaller x_i
 - Frequently used in Deep Learning

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Word2vec预测函数



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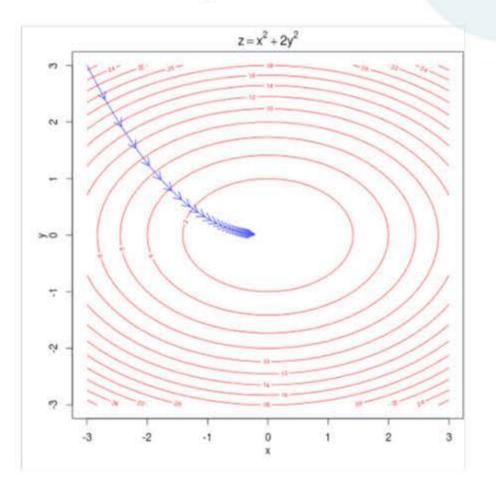
- 取幂使任何数都为正
- · 点积比较 o 和 c 的相似性 $u^T v = u.v = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i$, 点积越大,概率越大
- 对整个词汇表进行标准化,从而给出概率分布

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- softmax function $\mathbb{R}^n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 示例
- 将任意值 x_i 映射到概率分布 p_i
 - max: 因为放大了最大的概率
 - soft: 因为仍然为较小的 x_i 赋予了一定概率
 - 深度学习中常用

Training a model by optimizing parameters

To train a model, we adjust parameters to minimize a loss E.g., below, for a simple convex function over two parameters. Contour lines show levels of objective function



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通过优化参数训练模型



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- 训练模型的过程,实际上是我们在调整参数最小化损失函数。
- 如下是一个包含2个参数的凸函数,我们绘制了目标函数的等高线。



To train the model: Compute all vector gradients!

- Recall: θ represents all model parameters, in one long vector
- In our case with d-dimensional vectors and V-many words:

$$heta = egin{bmatrix} v_{a} \\ v_{a} \\ \vdots \\ v_{zebra} \\ u_{a} \\ \vdots \\ u_{zebra} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2dV}$$

- Remember: every word has two vectors
- We optimize these parameters by walking down the gradient

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训练模型: 计算所有向量梯度



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- θ代表所有模型参数,写在一个长的参数向量里
- · 在我们的场景汇总是d维向量空间的V个词汇

参考资料

- Stanford CS224n slides [点击]
- Stanford CS224n notes [点击]
- Stanford CS224n projects [点击]
- CS224n Assignments reference solution [点击]
- CS224n课程笔记 by @XuXiao [点击]
- CS224n 2017 中英video [点击]



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