

# 神经网络第十五章

2022年7月23日 星期六 00:40

## Word Representation

NLP (自然语言处理)

$V = [a, aaron, \dots, zulu, <UNK>]$

$|V| = 10,000$

Man (5591) Woman King Queen ...

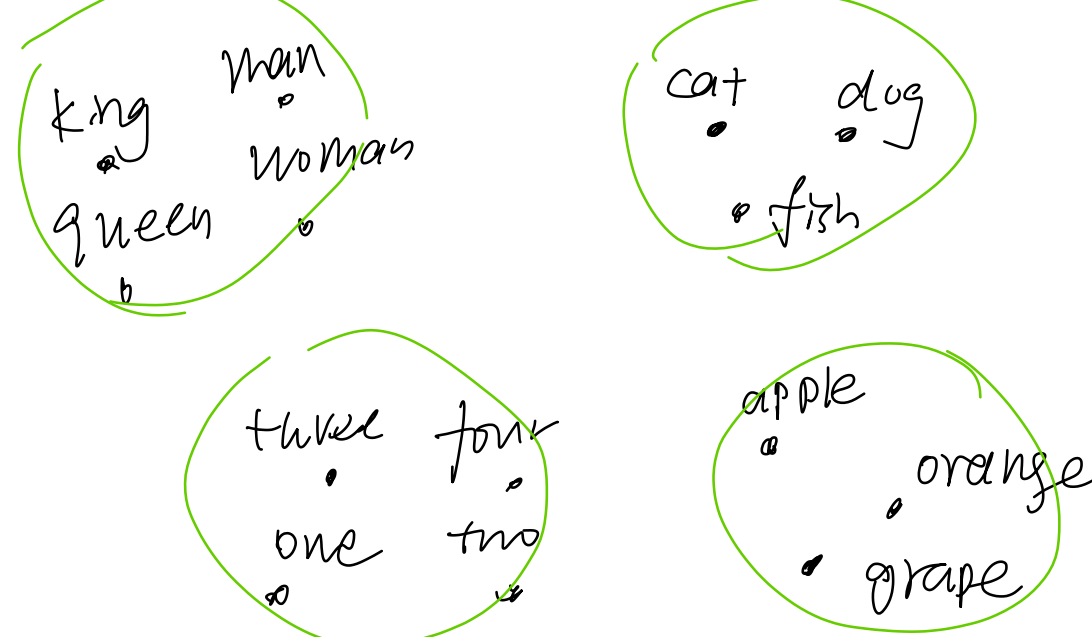
0	1	-0.95	0.97	0.00	0.00
0	0	0.93	0.95	-0.01	0.00
0	0	0.7	0.69	0.03	-0.02
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	...

eg: I want a glass of orange juice  
I want a glass of apple \_\_\_\_.

	(5591) Man	(9853) Woman	King	Queen	Apple	Orange
Gender	-1	1	-0.95	0.97	0.00	0.00
royal	0.01	0.02	0.93	0.95	-0.01	0.00
Age	0.03	0.02	0.7	0.69	0.03	-0.02
Food	;	;				
size						
cost						

Apple 和 Orange 的关联类似

300 维向量, 画图 visualize



## Using Word Embeddings

单词嵌入算法

→ 1B words → 100B words

→ look words ←

$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{10000}$

## Properties of Word Embeddings

类比推理

man → woman or king → ?

$$e_{\text{man}} - e_{\text{woman}} \approx \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_{\text{king}} - e_{\text{queen}} \approx \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$e_{\text{man}} - e_{\text{woman}} \approx e_{\text{king}} - e_{\text{?}}$

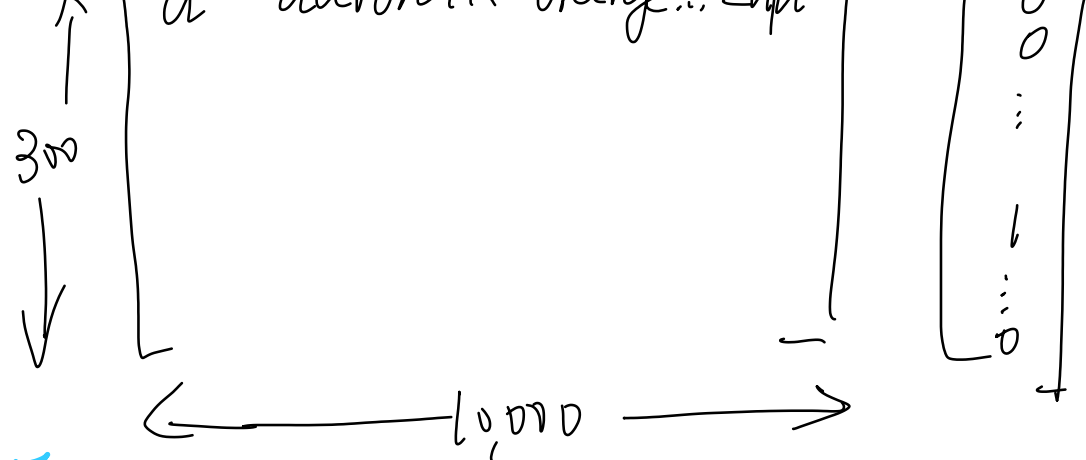
推导出 ? = Queen

Find word  $w_i$   $\arg \max_w \text{sim}(e_w, e_{\text{king}} - e_{\text{man}} + e_{\text{woman}})$

$$\text{sim}(U, V) = \frac{U^T V}{\|U\|_2 \|V\|_2}$$

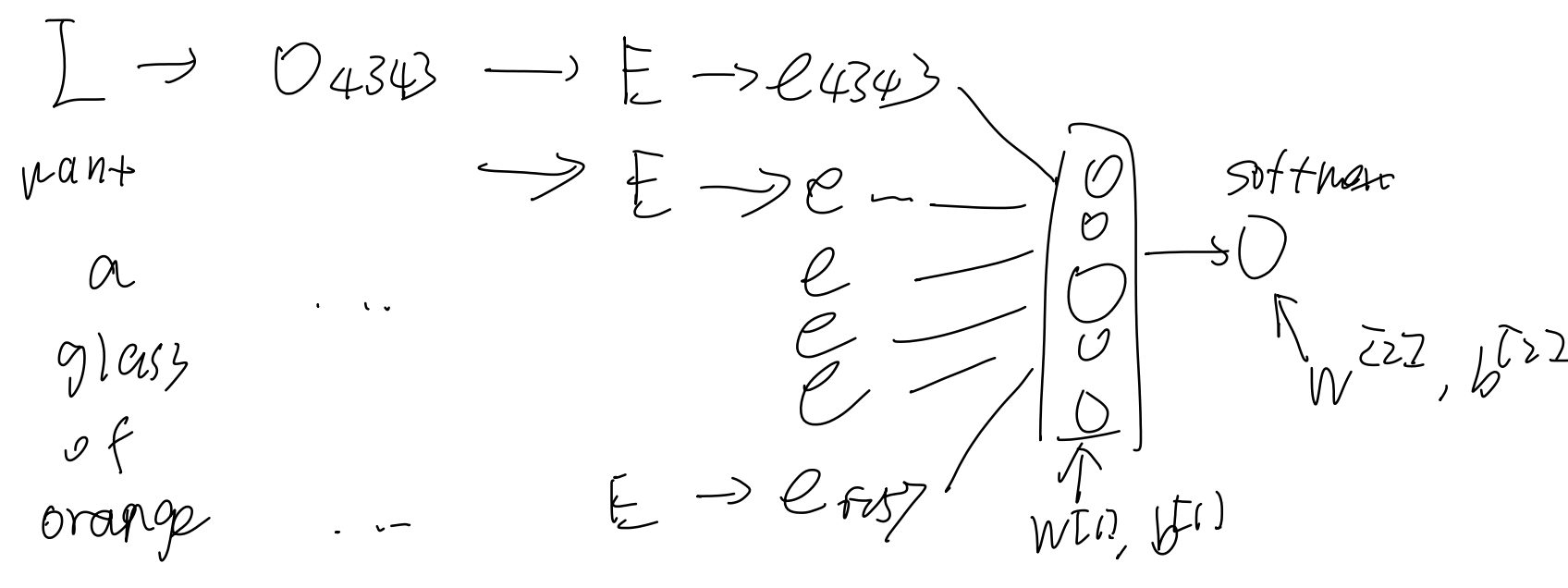
30-75%

## Embedding Matrix



## Learning Word Embeddings

I want a glass of orange  
42343 9665 1 3852 6163 625



## Word 2 Vec

I want a glass of orange juice to go along with my cereal

Content  $c$  ("orange") → Target  $t$  ("juice")

"one hot vector"

$$O_c \rightarrow E \rightarrow e_c \rightarrow \text{softmax} \rightarrow \hat{y}$$

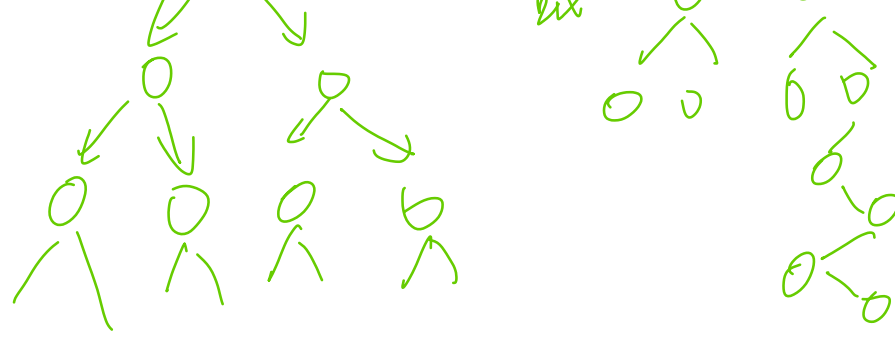
$$\text{softmax} = P(t|c) = \frac{e^{a_t^T e_c}}{\sum_{j=1}^{10,000} e^{a_j^T e_c}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y) = - \sum_{i=1}^{10,000} y_i \log \hat{y}_i$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow 4834$$

解决方法:

softmax 加速变量



## Negative Sampling

负采样法

context word target + ?

orange juice 1 → 正样本

orange king 0  
orange book 0  
orange of 0 → 负样本

$K = 5-20$  (smaller datasets)

$K = 2-5$  (large dataset)

$$P(y=1|c, t) = \sigma(\theta_t^T e_c)$$

怎么选取负样本: 根据词语出现频率

$$P(w_i) = \frac{f(w_i)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{10,000} f(w_j)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \propto \frac{1}{|V|}$$

## Glove Word Vectors

$c, t$

$X_{ij} = \# \text{times } t \text{ appears in context of } c$

$X_{ij} = X_{ji}$ , 彼此出现/接近的频率

$$e_w^{(\text{final})} = \frac{e_w + \theta_w}{2}$$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^{10,000} \sum_{j=1}^{10,000} f(x_{ij}) (\theta_i^T e_j + b_i - b_j' - \log X_{ij})^2$$

## Sentiment Classification

情感分类

The dessert is excellent

可用在 RNN 也可用嵌入词法

## Debiasing Word Embeddings

如何消除“偏见”:

