# 《物理与人工智能》

12. 词表示与递归神经网络

授课教师: 马滟青

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鸣谢:基于计算机学院《人工智能引论》课程组幻灯片

# 词表示 (Word Representation)



- 分布式表示 (distributed representation)
  - ✓ 理论基础: 词的语义由其上下文决定! 上下文相似的词, 其语义也相似。

"He wrote a book."

he	[-0.34, -0.08, 0.02, -0.18, 0.22,]
wrote	[-0.27, 0.40, 0.00, -0.65, -0.15,]
a	[-0.12, -0.25, 0.29, -0.09, 0.40,]
book	[-0.23, -0.16, -0.05, -0.57,]

# 词表示 (Word Representation)

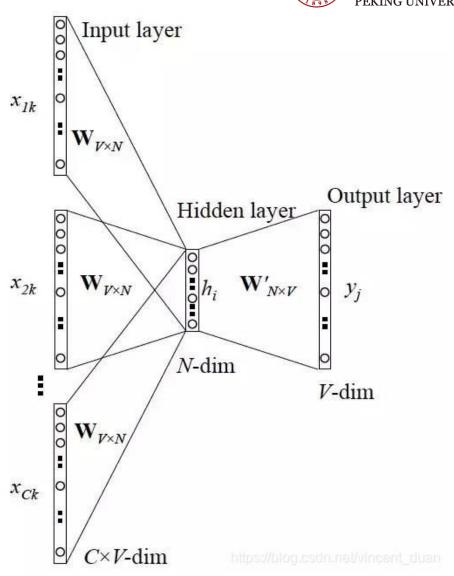


- 分布式表示 (distributed representation)
  - ✓ 基于矩阵的分布表示
  - ✓ 基于聚类的分布表示
  - ✓ 基于神经网络的分布表示
  - 核心思想:
    - ▶ 选择一种方式描述上下文
    - ▶ 选择一种模型刻画目标词与其上下文之间的关系

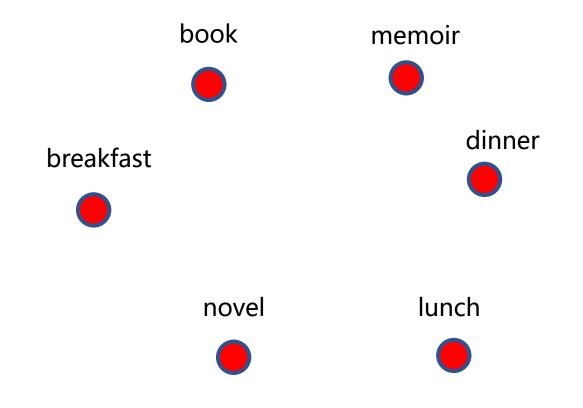


### • CBOW模型

- ① 对每个词随机初始化为一个 $1 \times V$ 向量
- ② 把当前词的上下文词语的向量各乘同一个矩阵W(周围词向量矩阵)得到各自的 $1 \times N$ 向量
- ③ 将这些 $1 \times N$ 向量取平均为一个 $1 \times N$ 向量
- ④ 将这个 $1 \times N$ 向量乘矩阵W' (中心词向量矩阵), 变成一个 $1 \times V$ 向量
- ⑤ 做Softmax分类,与真实标签1×V向量计算交叉 熵损失
- ⑥ 每次前向传播之后反向传播误差,调整矩阵W和W'的值

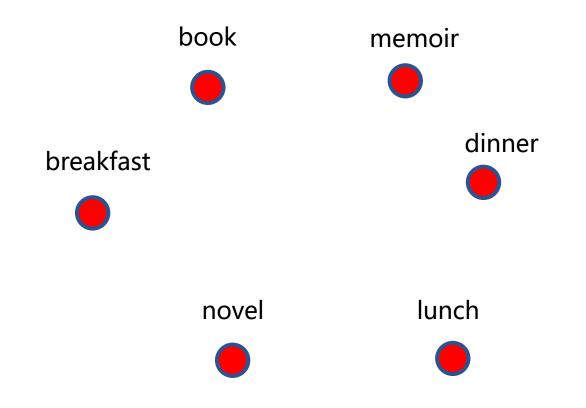






独特表示的词特征空间示例





自监督学习后的word2vec词特征空间示例





自监督学习后的word2vec词特征空间示例

### word2vec——词向量示例



```
>>> distance(words["book"],words["book"])
   v([ 0.231087, -0.238098, 0.584713, -0.524351, 0.40278, 0.148448
      0.386096, -0.493994, -0.198922, -0.411161, 0.556962, 0.220978
      -0.304637, -0.499713, -0.092555, 0.262613, 0.752704, 0.463667
      0.054477, 0.155809, -0.195134, -0.009269, 0.378139, -0.651306
                                                             >>> distance(words["book"],words["breakfast"])
      -0.029372, -0.563472, 0.024709, 0.366842, -0.476904, -0.42565
      -0.094642, -0.052822, 0.124612, 0.296046, -0.244881, 0.195957
              0.064116, 0.577874, 0.083096, -0.378262, 0.196044
                                                              0.6351827719357863
      -0.220993, -0.630213, -0.311214, 0.435611, 0.351486, 0.342794
                                                             >>> distance(words["book"],words["novel"])
      -0.4158 , 0.120161, 0.649395, -0.227012, -0.130488, -0.332326
              -0.400436, 0.410125, 0.026237, -0.408483, 0.188236
                                                             0.3436623421719047
      0.130957, -0.320686, 0.225932, -0.171665, -0.335107, -0.009982
                                                             >>> distance(words["lunch"],words["breakfast"])
      0.08515 , -0.24387 , -0.142469, -0.058325, 0.086046, -0.173068
      0.198108, 0.009103, 0.381725, 0.095911, 0.317972, -0.10012
      0.143178, 0.106724, -0.419844, -0.175785, -0.251805, 0.211927
                                                             0.2006302059301045
>>> closest_words(words["book"])[:6]
```

```
>>> closest_words(words["book"])[:6]
['book', 'books', 'essay', 'memoir', 'essays', 'novella']
>>> closest_words(words["lunch"])[:6]
['lunch', 'dinner', 'lunches', 'snack', 'meal', 'brunch']
```

```
>>> closest_word(words["woman"] + words["king"] - words["man"])
'queen'
>>> closest_word(words["england"] + words["paris"] - words["france"])
'london'
```

```
>>> closest_word(words["japan"] + words["beijing"] - words["china"])
'tokyo'
>>> closest_word(words["hospital"] + words["teacher"] - words["school"])
'nurse'
>>> closest_word(words["hospital"] + words["student"] - words["school"])
'hospital'
```

```
king
                          queen
king - mar
                 queen - woman
 man
                woman
```

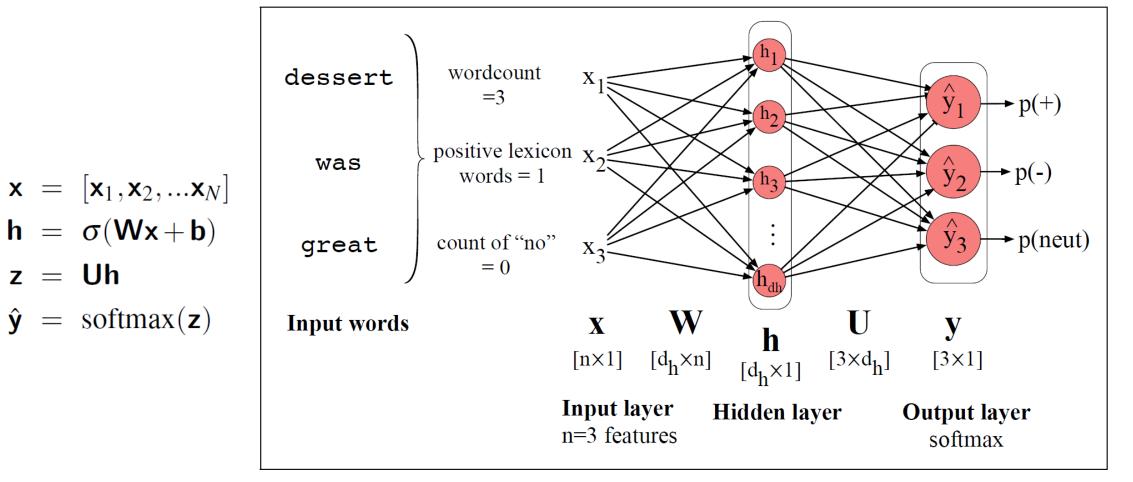
```
>>> closest_words(words["hospital"] + words["student"] - words["school"])
['hospital', 'patient', 'icu', 'nurse', 'nurses', 'transplant', 'gyn', 'neurosurgery', 'inpatient', 'medical']
```



### 文本情感分类应用: 基于人工设计文本特征

•  $x_i$ 是人工设计特征,可以是标量

z = Uh





### 文本情感分类应用:基于word2vec/GloVe的文本特征

- 文本包含n个词 $w_i$
- **e**(w<sub>i</sub>): word2vec词嵌入

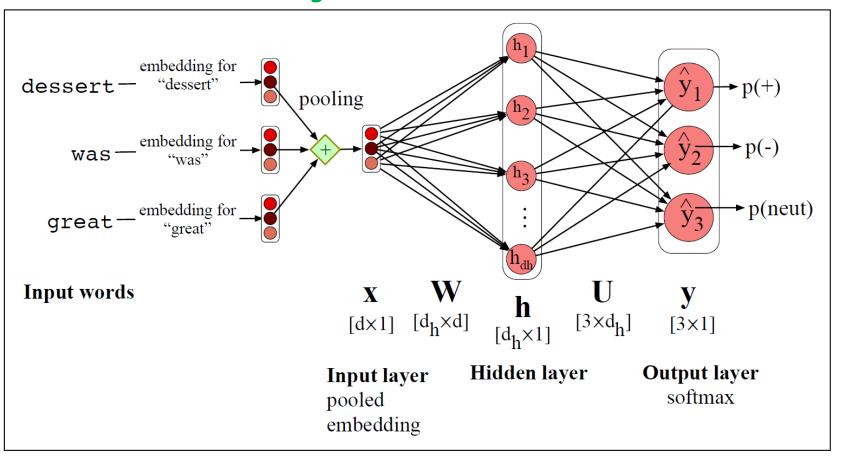
$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{e}(w_i)$$

$$\mathbf{h} = \sigma(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$$

z = Uh

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{z})$ 

### sum, avg, concat等均可





### 前馈神经语言模型:基于前词上下文预测接下来的词

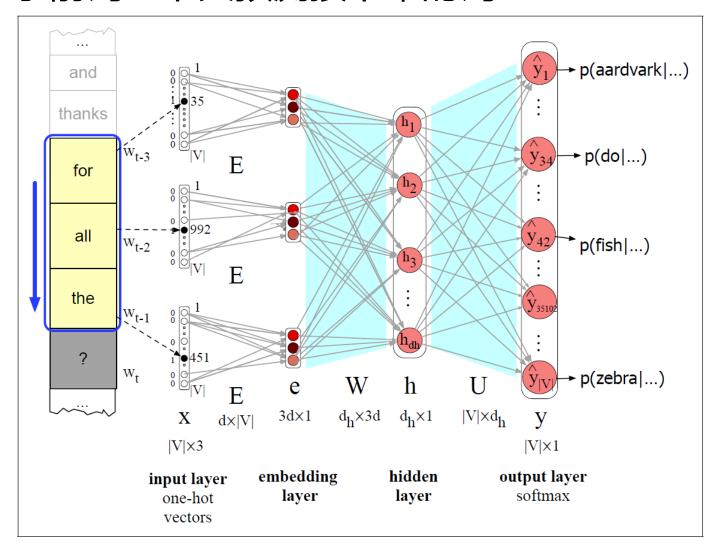
- 输入独热向量/或嵌入向量
- 给定窗口大小(如3)

$$e \ = \ [\text{Ex}_{t-3}; \text{Ex}_{t-2}; \text{Ex}_{t-1}]$$

 $h = \sigma(We + b)$ 

z = Uh

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{z})$ 





### 前馈神经语言模型:基于前词上下文预测接下来的词

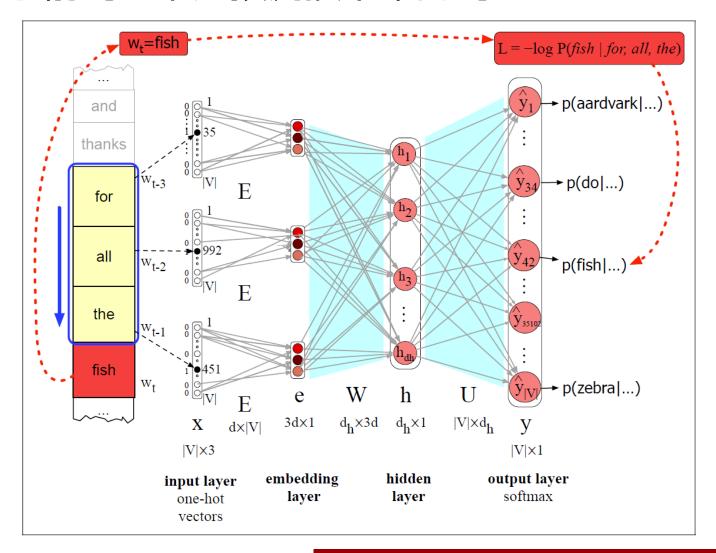
- 输入独热向量/或嵌入向量
- 给定窗口大小(如3)

$$e \ = \ [\text{Ex}_{t-3}; \text{Ex}_{t-2}; \text{Ex}_{t-1}]$$

 $h = \sigma(We + b)$ 

z = Uh

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{z})$ 

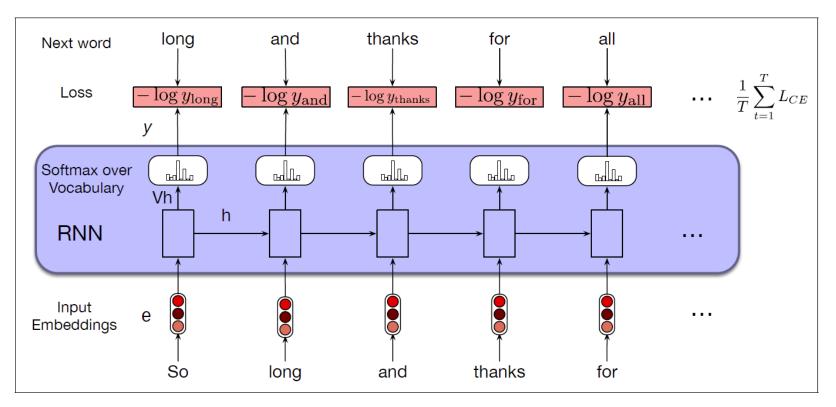




### **递归神经语言模型**:基于前词上下文预测接下来的词

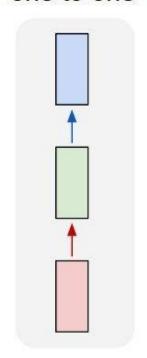
- 输入独热向量/或嵌入向量
- RNN递归生成
- 无窗口限制

$$\mathbf{e}_t = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}_t$$
 $\mathbf{h}_t = g(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}\mathbf{e}_t)$ 
 $\mathbf{y}_t = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h}_t)$ 



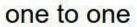


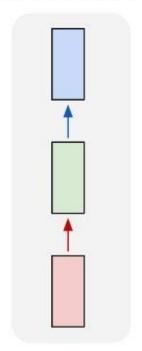
### one to one



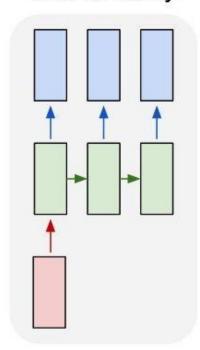
**Vanilla Neural Networks** 







one to many



例如: 图像描述

图像 -> 文字描述



A cat sitting on a suitcase on the floor



Two people walking on the beach with surfboards

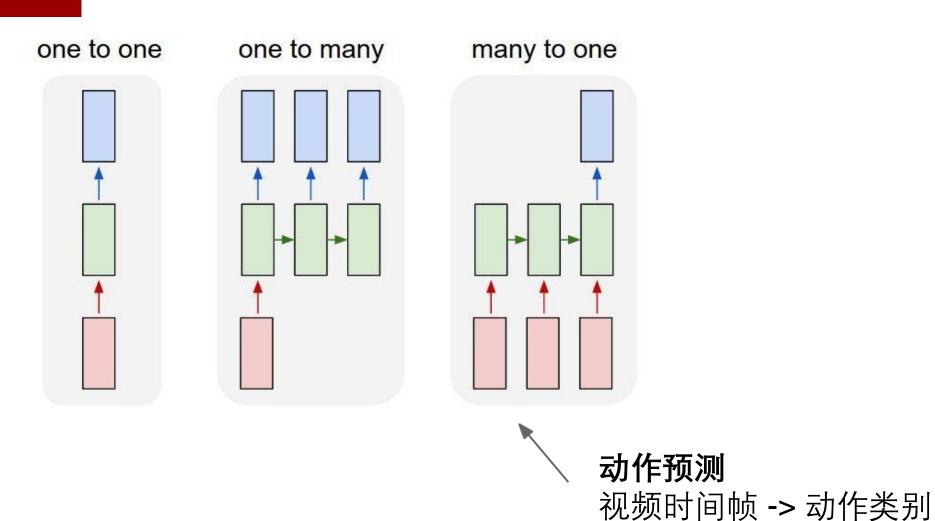


A cat is sitting on a tree branch

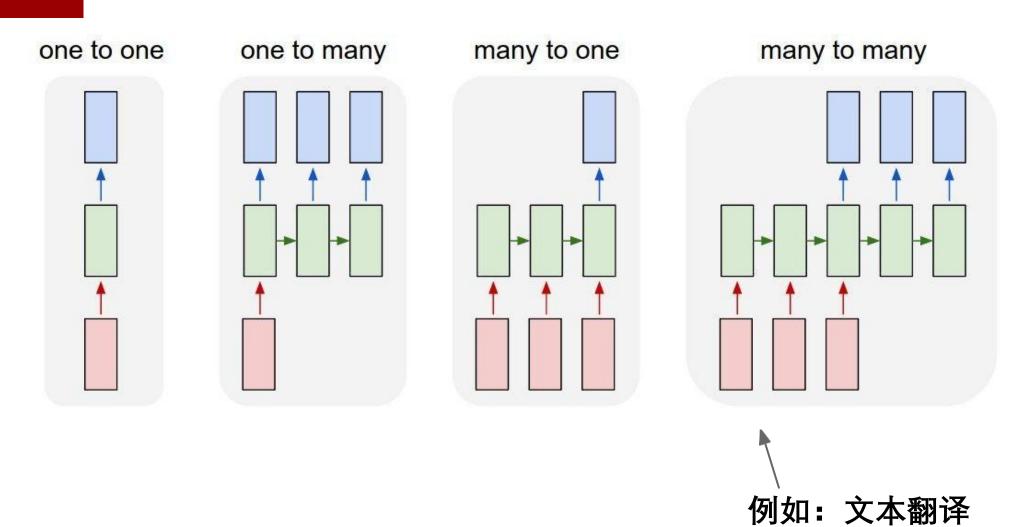


A tennis player in action on the court







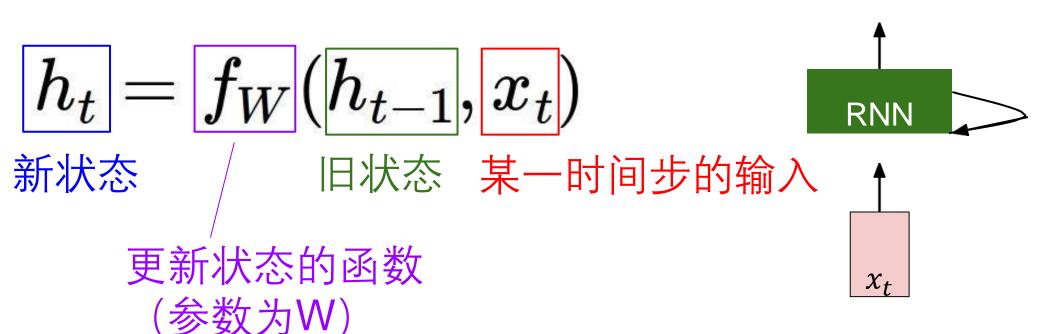


中文句子->英文句子

# RNN隐状态更新



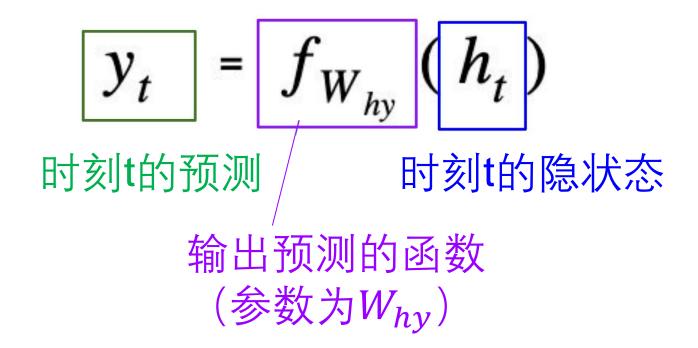
循环地使用RNN更新输入x每个时间步的隐状态  $h_t$ :

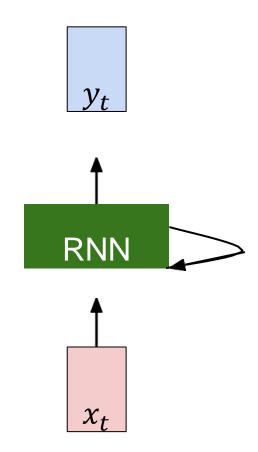


# RNN输出预测



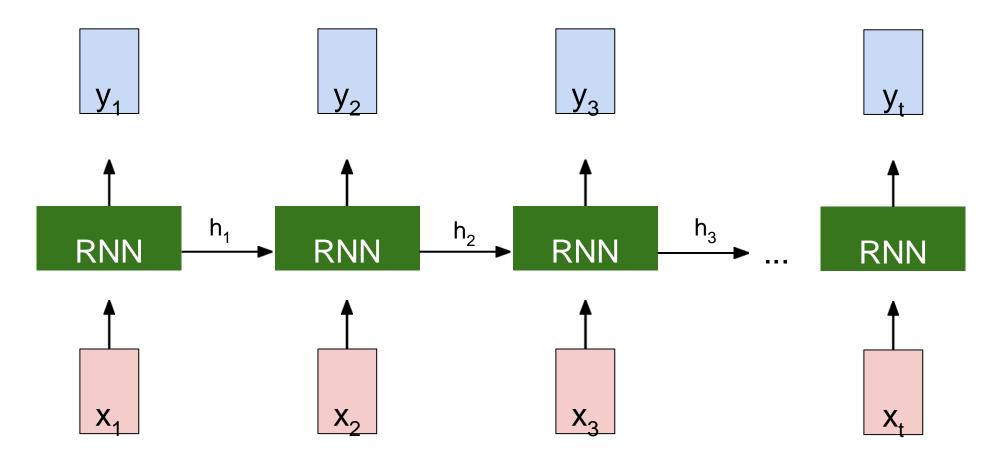
循环地使用RNN更新输入x每个时间步的预测值 $y_t$ :





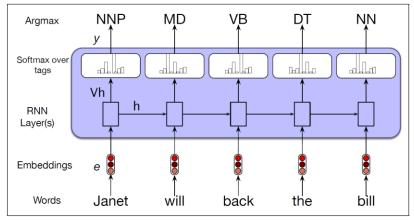
# 展开 RNN



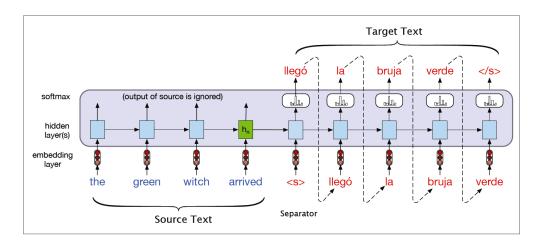




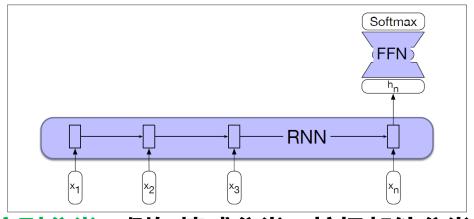
### 递归神经网络RNN在NLP其他任务中的应用:



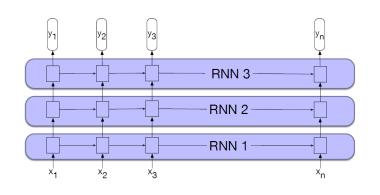
序列标注:例如词性标注



文本生成: 例如机器翻译、文本摘要、问答等



序列分类:例如情感分类、垃圾邮件分类等



改进:多层堆叠RNN等...

# RNN的优缺点

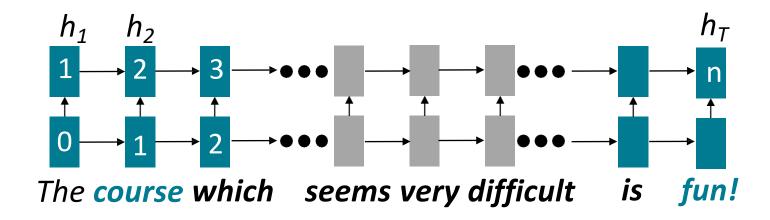


- RNN的优点:
  - 能够处理任意长度数据
  - 输入变长,模型大小不变
- RNN的缺点:
  - 未来状态的计算依赖于过去的状态 (无法并行计算)
  - 很难处理长距离依赖(由于梯度衰减问题)

# RNN的优缺点



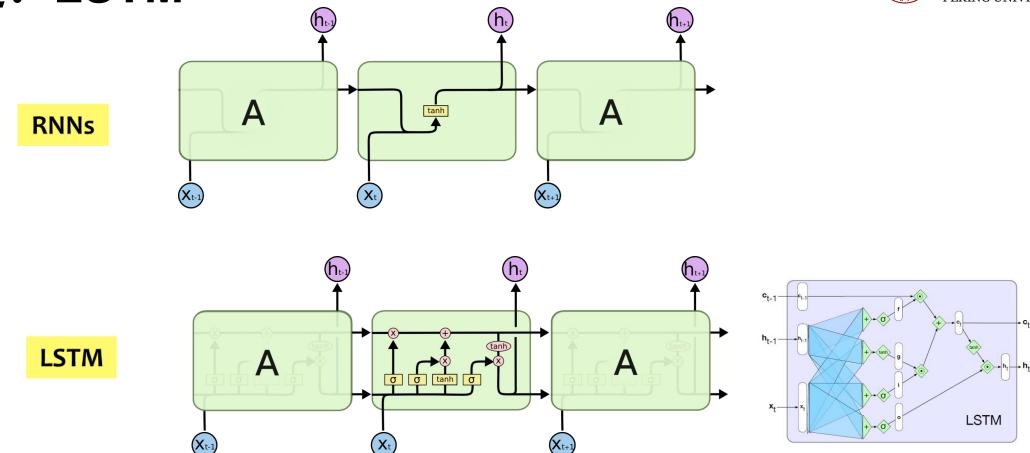
上面一列是隐状态,下面一列是输入序列。



主语(course)和形容词(fun)相隔了许多词,隐状态更新太多次已经遗忘了主语。RNN很难捕获长距离的依赖!

# 改进: LSTM





S. Hochreiter and J. Schmidhuber, Long short-term memory, Neural Computation 9 (8), pp. 1735–1780, 1997

# 谢谢 北京大学 PEKING UNIVERSITY