



deeplearning.ai

# Sequence to sequence models

---

## Error analysis on beam search

# Example

Jane visite l'Afrique en septembre.

→ RNN

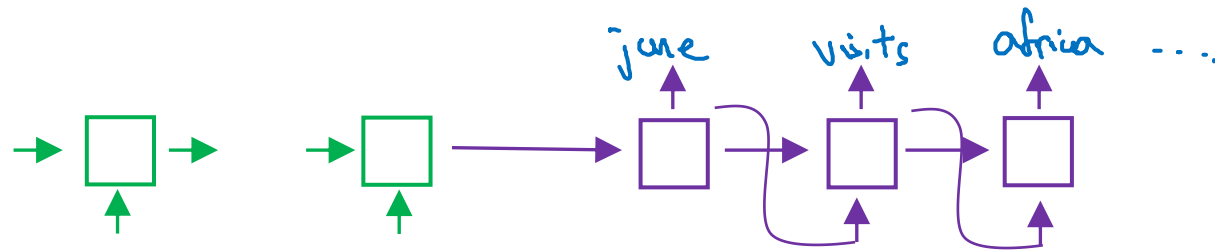
→ Beam Search

BT

Human: Jane visits Africa in September ( $y^*$ )

Algorithm: Jane visited Africa last September ( $\hat{y}$ ) ←

RNN computes  $P(y^*|x) \geq P(\hat{y}|x)$



# Error analysis on beam search

Human: Jane visits Africa in September. ( $y^*$ )

$$P(y^*|x)$$

Algorithm: Jane visited Africa last September. ( $\hat{y}$ )

$$P(\hat{y}|x)$$

Case 1:  $P(y^*|x) > P(\hat{y}|x)$  ←

$$\arg \max_y P(y|x)$$

Beam search chose  $\hat{y}$ . But  $y^*$  attains higher  $P(y|x)$ .

Conclusion: Beam <sup>↑</sup>search<sup>↑</sup> is at fault.

Case 2:  $P(y^*|x) \leq P(\hat{y}|x)$  ←

$y^*$  is a better translation than  $\hat{y}$ . But RNN predicted  $\boxed{P(y^*|x)} < \underline{P(\hat{y}|x)}$ .

Conclusion: RNN model is at fault.

# Error analysis process

Human	Algorithm	$P(y^* x)$	$P(\hat{y} x)$	At fault?
Jane visits Africa in September. ... ...	Jane visited Africa last September. ...	$\frac{2 \times 10^{-10}}{\text{---}}$ ---	$\frac{1 \times 10^{-10}}{\text{---}}$ ---	<u>B</u> <u>R</u> D D D ...

Figures out what fraction of errors are “due to”  
beam search vs. RNN model