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Week 3 Assignment

Exercise 1

With the answers done in the same directory, with exercise1.py, here is the most important part of the code where calculation is done.

```
def tf_idf(doc: Literal['Doc1', 'Doc2', 'Doc3'], index: Literal['car',
    'auto', 'insurance', 'best']) -> float:
    # function implementation
    return ( df_table1[doc][index] / (df_table1[doc].sum()) ) *
    df_table2['idf'][index]

for doc in ['Doc1', 'Doc2', 'Doc3']:
    for index in ['car', 'auto', 'insurance', 'best']:
        print(f"tf_idf({doc}, {index}) = {tf_idf(doc,index)}")
```

Here is the results for each td_idf(doc, index) values.

```
tf_idf(Doc1, car) = 1.0125
tf_idf(Doc1, auto) = 0.141818181818182
tf_idf(Doc1, insurance) = 0.0
tf_idf(Doc1, best) = 0.47727272727273
tf_idf(Doc2, car) = 0.09428571428571428
tf_idf(Doc2, auto) = 0.9805714285714285
tf_idf(Doc2, insurance) = 0.7637142857142858
tf_idf(Doc2, best) = 0.0
tf_idf(Doc3, car) = 0.5657142857142857
tf_idf(Doc3, auto) = 0.0
tf_idf(Doc3, insurance) = 0.6711428571428573
tf_idf(Doc3, best) = 0.36428571428571427
```

Exercise 2

With the answers in exercise2.py, here's the most important part of the code.

```
def ppmi(w: Literal["w1","w2"], c: Literal["c1","c2","c3"]):
   total_sum = df_co_occurence_matrix.values.sum()
   prob_w_c = df_co_occurence_matrix[c][w] / total_sum
   prob_w = df_co_occurence_matrix.loc[w].sum() / total_sum
   prob_c = df_co_occurence_matrix[c].sum() / total_sum

pmi = log2(prob_w_c / (prob_c * prob_w))
```

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```
return max(pmi, 0)

for w in ["w1", "w2"]:
    for c in ["c1", "c2", "c3"]:
        print(f"ppmi({w}, {c}) = {ppmi(w, c)}")
```

Here is the result, the ppmi(w, c) for each is...

```
ppmi(w1, c1) = 0
ppmi(w1, c2) = 0.8300749985576877
ppmi(w1, c3) = 0
ppmi(w2, c1) = 0.12553088208385882
ppmi(w2, c2) = 0
ppmi(w2, c3) = 0.3479233034203066
```

Exercise 3

Important part of the code

```
# Dot product similarity
def dot_product_similarity(vector1: List[float], vector2: List[float]) ->
float:
    return sum(a * b for a, b in zip(vector1, vector2))
# Cosine similarity
def cosine_similarity(vector1: List[float], vector2: List[float]) ->
float:
    dot_product = dot_product_similarity(vector1, vector2)
    magnitude1 = math.sqrt(sum(a * a for a in vector1))
    magnitude2 = math.sqrt(sum(b * b for b in vector2))
    if magnitude1 == 0 or magnitude2 == 0:
        return 0.0
    return dot_product / (magnitude1 * magnitude2)
# Euclidean distance
def euclidean_distance(vector1: List[float], vector2: List[float]) ->
    return math.sqrt(sum((a - b) ** \frac{2}{3} for a, b in zip(vector1, vector2)))
for vector_key in vectors.keys():
    print(f"dot_product_similarity(x, {vector_key}) =
{dot_product_similarity(x, vectors[vector_key])}")
    print(f"cosine_similarity(x, {vector_key}) = {cosine_similarity(x,
vectors[vector key])}")
    print(f"euclidean_distance(x, {vector_key}) = {euclidean_distance(x,
vectors[vector_key])}")
```

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Here is the result

By dot_product_similarity, most similar to x is c By cosine_similarity, most similar to x is b. By euclidean distance, most similar to x is a

Exercise 4

The code used.

```
def jaccard_similarity(doc1: str, doc2: str) -> float:
    # Tokenize the documents into sets of words
    set1 = set(doc1.split())
    set2 = set(doc2.split())

# Compute the intersection and union of the sets
    intersection = set1.intersection(set2)
    union = set1.union(set2)

# Calculate the Jaccard similarity
    return len(intersection) / len(union)

# Example usage
doc1 = "we love information retrieval course"
doc2 = "information retrieval is a course offered in sutd"

similarity = jaccard_similarity(doc1, doc2)
print(f"Jaccard Similarity: {similarity}")
```

Here is the result

```
Jaccard Similarity: 0.3
```