





覃雄派



提纲



- PLSA模型及EM算法
- PLSA模型实例
- · PLSA模型实例: Python实现
- PLSA模型的优缺点
- PLSA模型的公式推导

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• PLSA模型及EM算法

Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis

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Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis is a novel statistical technique for the analysis of two-mode and co-occi language processing, machine learning from text, and in related areas. Compared to standard Latent Semanti Decomposition of co-occurrence tables, the proposed method is based on a mixture decomposition derived from foundation in statistics. In order to avoid overfitting, we propose a widely applicable generalization of maximum consistent improvements over Latent Semantic Analysis in a number of experiments.

Comments: Appears in Proceedings of the Fifteenth Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence (UAI1999)

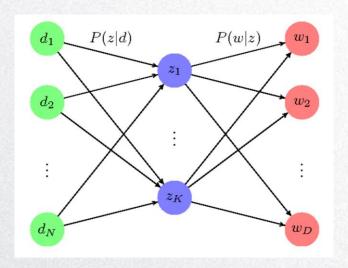


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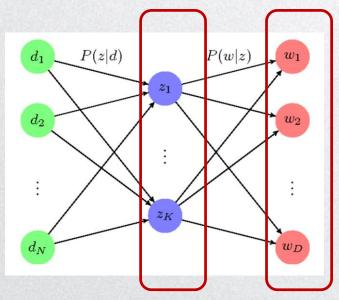


- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 一种话题建模的方法
 - 假设有一批文档
 - 每个文档使用了字典中的若干单词进行撰写
 - 这些文档描述了一些主题,如图所示
 - 我们了解到的是n(di, wj)
 - 即文档和单词的共现次数
 - 请自动找出这些主题
 - 具体是每个文档在主题上的分布
 - » P(zk | di)
 - 每个主题在单词上的分布
 - » P(wj| zk)





- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 在这里单词是可观察的
 - 而主题是不可观察的,是隐变量

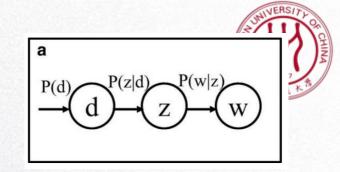


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- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 文档生成过程的建模Basic Generative Model
 - 以 P(d) 选择文档 d
 - 在此基础上,以P(z|d)的概率选择某个隐藏的(latent)主题
 - 在此基础上,以P(w|z)的概率生成一个单词w
 - 于是有词项-文档的联合分布模型(Joint Probability Model)如下

$$P(d,w) = P(d)P(w|d)$$

其中
$$P(w|d) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} P(w|z)P(z|d)$$





- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 文档,表示为在各个话题上的概率分布
 - 比如 θ_{ik}
 - $di = (z1, \ldots, zn)$
 - d1 = (0.5, 0.3, 0.2)
 - 这个话题空间,是一个概率分布表示的隐藏的语义空间(Probabilistic Latent Semantic Space)
 - 话题,则表示为在各个单词撒谎那个的概率分布
 - 比如 ϕ_{kj}
 - $z\mathbf{k} = (w1, \ldots, wm)$
 - z1 = (0.3, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.1)



- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 现在已知文档-词项矩阵,如何对上述两个分布进行求解,寻找话题?
 - EM算法
 - E-Step: 估计概率 $P(z_k|d_i,w_j)$, 具体为
 - $P(z_k|d_i, w_j) = \frac{P(z_k|d_i)P(w_j|z_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K P(z_k|d_i)P(w_j|z_k)} = \frac{\theta_{ik}\phi_{kj}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_{ik}\phi_{kj}}$

该公式可以理解为 d_i 和 w_j 的共现中,在不同话题上的概率分布

- 在这个步骤中,假设所有的 $P(z_k|d_i)$ 和 $P(w_j|z_k)$ 都是已知的
 - 刚开始时可以随机地对其赋值
 - 后面的迭代过程中, 每轮都能够从M步骤得到这些参数值



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PLSA模型及EM算法

- 现在已知文档-词项矩阵,如何对上述两个分布 进行求解,寻找话题?
- EM算法
- M-Step: M-Step更新参数 θ_{ik} 和 ϕ_{kj} ,具体为

•
$$\theta_{ik} = P(z_k|d_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} n(d_i,w_j)P(z_k|d_i,w_j)}{n(d_i)}$$

- 其中, $n(d_i, w_j)$,表示词项 w_j 在文档 d_i 中的词频, $n(d_i)$ 表示文档 d_i 中词项的总数,显然有 $n(d_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} n(d_i, w_i)$
- 直观地理解,该公式表示,在给定d_i的情况下,z_k的条件概率是多少,即文档d_i在各个z_k上的分配比例是多少

这里暂且以直观方式理解, 后面再推导公式

- 可以查看d_i的词项总数,看看里 面有多大比例是和z_k相关的
- 换句话说,这个公式的分子,表示d_i和z_k都指定的情况下,所有的数量分配里面,上述式子的分子(只能)通过对词项w_j进行汇总,找出和z_k相关的比例
- 每个数量分配项的形式为 $n(d_i,w_j)P(z_k|d_i,w_j)$,表示 d_i 和 w_j 关联的数量里,给 z_k 分配的部分是多少



- PLSA模型及EM算法
 - 现在已知文档-词项矩阵,如何对上述两个分布进行求解,寻找话题?
 - EM算法
 - M-Step: M-Step更新参数 θ_{ik} 和 ϕ_{kj} , 具体为
 - $\phi_{kj} = P(w_j | z_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} n(d_i, w_j) P(z_k | d_i, w_j)}{\sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{N} n(d_i, w_m) P(z_k | d_i, w_m)}$
 - 该公式表示,在给定z_k的情况下,w_j的 条件概率是多少,即主题z_k在各个w_j上 的分配比例是多少

这里暂且以直观方式理解, 后面再推导公式

- 分子表示,z_k和w_j都指定了, 于是所有的数量分配里面,所 有的数量分配项只能通过对文 档d_i进行汇总
- 而分母里面,只有 z_k 指定了,那么所有的数量分配项,可以通过 d_i 和 w_m 进行汇总

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- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - (为了说明问题人工造的文档集)
 - 文档数量为N=5个
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train



- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - (为了说明问题人工造的文档集)
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train
 - 单词数量(即字典大小为M=6个)
 - Apple banana grape car truck train



- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - (为了说明问题人工造的文档集)
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train
 - 单词数量(即字典大小为M=6个)
 - Apple banana grape car truck train

通过观察,我们人工发现两个主题:水果和车辆



- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - (为了说明问题人工造的文档集)
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train
 - 现在设定Topic数量K=2, 用算法发现
 - 每个文档的话题分布
 - 以及每个话题的单词分布



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- · PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - 建立文档-词项矩阵
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train

| | | | 词 | 可项 | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|-----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Apple | banana | gr | ape | car | t | ruck | train |
| 9.000 | 2.000 | 1.0 | 000 | 0.000 | 0. | .000 | 0.000 |
| 8.000 | 3.000 | 2.0 | 000 | 1.000 | 0. | .000 | 0.000 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.0 | 000 | 3.000 | 4. | .000 | 8.000 |
| 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.0 | 000 | 2.000 | 4. | .000 | 7.000 |
| 2.000 | 0.000 | 1.0 | 000 | 1.000 | 0. | .000 | 3.000 |

文档



- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - 初始化sita,即各个文档的话题分布

主题

文档

| sita | z1 | z2 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| sita d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| d2 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| d3 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| d4 | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| d5 | 0.50 | 0.50 |



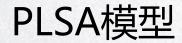
- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - 初始化phi,即各个话题的单词分布

单词

主题

| phi | w1 | w2 | w3 | w4 | w5 | w6 |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| z1 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| z2 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 |

每一行应该 规范化一下



HENNINGERS/TI-OR CHINA

- PLSA模型实例
 - 假设有如下文档
 - 更新p(zk|di,wj)

| sita | 71 | 72 |
|------|------|------|
| d1 | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| d2 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| d3 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| d4 | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| d5 | 0.50 | 0.50 |

| $P(z_k d_i, w_j) = \frac{P(z_k d_i) P(w_j z_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} P(z_k d_i) P(w_j z_k)} = \frac{P(z_k d_i) P(w_j z_k)}{P(w_j z_k)} = \frac{P(z_k d_i)}{P(w_j z_k)} = \frac{P(z_k d_i)}{P(w_j z_k)} = $ | $= \frac{\theta_{ik}\phi_{kj}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \theta_{ik}\phi_{kj}}$ | |
|---|--|--|
| 比如 $P(z_1 d_1, w_1) = \frac{\theta_{11}\phi_{11}}{\theta_{11}\phi_{11} + \theta_{12}\phi_{21}}$ | $P(z_2 d_1,w_1) =$ | $\frac{\theta_{12}\phi_{21}}{\theta_{11}\phi_{11} + \theta_{12}\phi_{21}}$ |

| phi | W | 1 | w2 | w3 | w4 | w5 | w6 |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| z1 | | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| z2 | l | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 |



| P(z1 d1,w1) | P(z1 d1,w2) | P(z1 d1,w3) | P(z1 d1,w4) | P(z1 d1,w5) | P(z1 d1,w6) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P(z1 d2,w1) | P(z1 d2,w2) | P(z1 d2,w3) | P(z1 d2,w4) | P(z1 d2,w5) | P(z1 d2,w6) |
| P(z1 d3,w1) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w4) | P(z1 d3,w5) | P(z1 d3,w6) |
| P(z1 d4,w1) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w3) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w5) | P(z1 d4,w6) |
| P(z1 d5,w1) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w3) | P(z1 d5,w4) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w6) |
| P(z2 d1,w1) | P(z2 d1,w2) | P(z2 d1,w3) | P(z2 d1,w4) | P(z2 d1,w5) | P(z2 d1,w6) |
| P(z2 d2,w1) | P(z2 d2,w2) | P(z2 d2,w3) | P(z2 d2,w4) | P(z2 d2,w5) | P(z2 d2,w6) |
| P(z2 d3,w1) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w4) | P(z2 d3,w5) | P(z2 d3,w6) |
| | | | | | P(z2 d4,w6) |
| P(z2ld5.w1) | P(z2ld5.w5) | P(z2ld5.w3) | P(z2ld5.w4) | P(z2 d5.w5) | P(z2 d5.w6) |

| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
| _ ا | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.700 | 0.700 |
| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.300 | 0.300 |



$$\theta_{ik} = P(z_k | d_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} n(d_i, w_j) P(z_k | d_i, w_j)}{n(d_i)}$$

比如 θ_{12} =

 $\frac{n(d_1,w_1)P(Z_2|d_1,W_1) + n(d_1,w_2)P(Z_2|d_1,W_2) + n(d_1,w_3)P(Z_2|d_1,w_3) + n(d_1,w_4)P(Z_2|d_1,W_4) + n(d_1,w_5)P(Z_2|d_1,W_5) + n(d_1,w_6)P(Z_2|d_1,w_6)}{n(d_1)}$

- 史斯Sila

| P(z1 d1,w1) | P(z1 d1,w2) | P(z1 d1,w3) | P(z1 d1,w4) | P(z1 d1,w5) | P(z1 d1,w6) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P(z1 d2,w1) | P(z1 d2,w2) | P(z1 d2,w3) | P(z1 d2,w4) | P(z1 d2,w5) | P(z1 d2,w6) |
| P(z1 d3,w1) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w4) | P(z1 d3,w5) | P(z1 d3,w6) |
| P(z1 d4,w1) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w3) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w5) | P(z1 d4,w6) |
| P(z1 d5,w1) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w3) | P(z1 d5,w4) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w6) |
| P(z2 d1,w1) | P(z2 d1,w2) | P(z2 d1,w3) | P(z2 d1,w4) | P(z2 d1,w5) | P(z2 d1,w6) |
| P(z2 d2,w1) | P(z2 d2,w2) | P(z2 d2,w3) | P(z2 d2,w4) | P(z2 d2,w5) | P(z2 d2,w6) |
| P(z2 d3,w1) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w4) | P(z2 d3,w5) | P(z2 d3,w6) |
| P(z2 d4,w1) | P(z2 d4,w4) | P(z2 d4,w3) | P(z2 d4,w4) | P(z2 d4,w5) | P(z2 d4,w6) |
| P(z2 d5,w1) | P(z2 d5,w5) | P(z2 d5,w3) | P(z2 d5,w4) | P(z2 d5,w5) | P(z2 d5,w6) |

| 12.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14.000 | 8.000 | 3.000 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 18.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 4.000 | 8.000 |
| 15.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 4.000 | 7.000 |
| 7.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 3.000 |

| - [| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _ | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
| | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.700 | 0.700 |
| -[| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| 1 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.300 | 0.300 |
| | | | | | | |

| sita | z1 • | V | z2 | 4 |
|------|------|----------|----|-------|
| d1 | | 0.516 | | 0.484 |
| d2 | | 0.349 | | 0.651 |
| d3 | | 0.572 | | 0.428 |
| d4 | | 0.729 | | 0.271 |
| d5 | | 0.586 | | 0.414 |



$$\begin{split} \phi_{kj} &= P \Big(w_j \big| z_k \Big) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N n(d_i, w_j) P(z_k | d_i, w_j)}{\sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N n(d_i, w_m) P(z_k | d_i, w_m)} \\ & \bowtie \phi_{23} = \frac{n(d_1, w_3) P(z_2 | d_1, w_3) + n(d_2, w_3) P(z_2 | d_2, w_3) + n(d_3, w_3) P(z_2 | d_3, w_3) + n(d_4, w_3) P(z_2 | d_4, w_3) + n(d_5, w_3) P(z_2 | d_5, w_3)}{W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5 + W_6} \\ W_1 &= n(d_1, w_1) P(z_2 | d_1, w_1) + n(d_2, w_1) P(z_2 | d_2, w_1) + n(d_3, w_1) P(z_2 | d_3, w_1) + n(d_4, w_1) P(z_2 | d_4, w_1) + n(d_5, w_1) P(z_2 | d_5, w_1) \\ W_2 &= n(d_1, w_2) P(z_2 | d_1, w_2) + n(d_2, w_2) P(z_2 | d_2, w_2) + n(d_3, w_2) P(z_2 | d_3, w_2) + n(d_4, w_2) P(z_2 | d_4, w_2) + n(d_5, w_2) P(z_2 | d_5, w_2) \dots \end{split}$$

| P(z1 d1,w1) | P(z1 d1,w2) | P(z1 d1,w3) | P(z1 d1,w4) | P(z1 d1,w5) | P(z1 d1,w6) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P(z1 d2,w1) | P(z1 d2,w2) | P(z1 d2,w3) | P(z1 d2,w4) | P(z1 d2,w5) | P(z1 d2,w6) |
| P(z1 d3,w1) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w3) | P(z1 d3,w4) | P(z1 d3,w5) | P(z1 d3,w6) |
| P(z1 d4,w1) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w3) | P(z1 d4,w4) | P(z1 d4,w5) | P(z1 d4,w6) |
| P(z1 d5,w1) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w3) | P(z1 d5,w4) | P(z1 d5,w5) | P(z1 d5,w6) |
| P(z2 d1,w1) | P(z2 d1,w2) | P(z2 d1,w3) | P(z2 d1,w4) | P(z2 d1,w5) | P(z2 d1,w6) |
| P(z2 d2,w1) | P(z2 d2,w2) | P(z2 d2,w3) | P(z2 d2,w4) | P(z2 d2,w5) | P(z2 d2,w6) |
| P(z2 d3,w1) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w3) | P(z2 d3,w4) | P(z2 d3,w5) | P(z2 d3,w6) |
| P(z2 d4,w1) | P(z2 d4,w4) | P(z2 d4,w3) | P(z2 d4,w4) | P(z2 d4,w5) | P(z2 d4,w6) |
| P(z2 d5,w1) | P(z2 d5,w5) | P(z2 d5,w3) | P(z2 d5,w4) | P(z2 d5,w5) | P(z2 d5,w6) |

| 12.000 9.00 | 00 2.00 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14.000 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 18.000 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.000 | 3.000 | 4.000 | 8.000 |
| 15.000 0.00 | 00 2.00 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 4.000 | 7.000 |
| 7.000 2.00 | 0.00 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 3.000 |
| 0.500 | 0.500 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 0.770 | 0.770 |
| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
| 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.609 | 0.609 |
| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.778 | 0.778 |
| 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.700 | 0.700 |
| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| 0.692 | 0.692 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.391 | 0.391 |
| 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.308 | 0.308 | 0.222 | 0.222 |
| 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.300 | 0.300 |

| phi | w1 | w2 | w3 | w4 | w5 | w6 |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| z1 | 0.213 | 0.080 | 0.104 | 0.109 | 0.152 | 0.341 |
| z2 | 0.380 | 0.138 | 0.108 | 0.102 | 0.083 | 0.189 |





- PLSA模型实例
 - 打开excel文件,进行实验





- PLSA模型实例
 - 打开excel文件, 进行实验
 - 迭代结果与解读
 - · Sita, 文档在主题上的分布
- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train

最后的结果

| sita | z1 | z2 | |
|------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| d1 | 0.000 | 1.000 | |
| d2 | 0.000 | 1.000 |]{ |
| d3 | 1.000 | 0.000 | |
| d4 | 1.000 | 0.000 | Ī <mark>┤</mark> ├ |
| d5 | 0.637 | 0.363 | |

单一主题(水果)

单一主题(车辆)

混合主题(车辆+水果)



- PLSA模型实例
 - 打开excel文件,进行实验
 - 迭代结果与解读
 - phi, 主题在单词上的分布

| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | W6 |
|-----|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| phi | apple | banana | grape | c <u>ar</u> | truck | train |
| z1 | 0.000 | 0.053 | 0.096 | 0.157 | 0.214 | 0.481 |
| z2 | 0.666 | 0.175 | 0.120 | 0.039 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | 0.000 | 0.175 | 0.120 | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.0 |

最后的结果







• PLSA模型实例: Python实现





• PLSA模型实例: Python实现

- 1.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape
- 2.apple apple apple apple apple apple apple banana banana grape grape car
- 3. grape grape grape car car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train train
- 4.banana banana car car truck truck truck truck train train train train train train
- 5.apple apple grape grape train train train

| | apple | banana | grape | car | truck | train | |
|----|--|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| D1 | N 5 | | | | | | |
| D2 | M 6 word2 | id {'apple': | 0, 'banana' | : 1, 'grape' | ': 2, 'car': | 3, 'truck': | 4, 'train': |
| D3 | id2wo | rd {0: 'appl | | ana', 2: 'gra | | | |
| D4 | | 2 1 0 0 0] 2 1 0 0] | | | | | |
| d5 | _ | 3 3 4 8] 0 2 4 7] | | | | | |
| | NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O | 2 0 0 3]] | | | | | |

• PLSA模型实例: Python实现

topic 0 apple banana grape car topic 1 train truck car grape

```
初始值
```

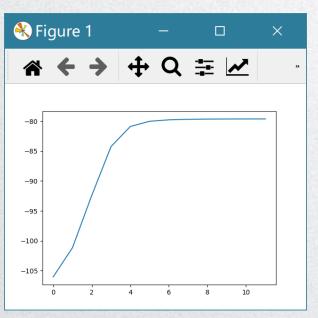
```
lamda [[0.40224784 0.59775216]
    [0.60273076 0.39726924]
    [0.14418129 0.85581871]
    [0.33180906 0.66819094]
    [0.26343995 0.73656005]]
theta [[0.23571251 0.1142369 0.03171455 0.21535756 0.19880225 0.20417624]
    [0.23456676 0.15806406 0.01805589 0.16702434 0.22780818 0.19448078]]
```

迭代后的取值

```
lamda [[ 1.000 0.000]
  [ 1.000 0.000]
  [ 0.000 1.000]
  [ 0.000 1.000]
  [ 0.426 0.574]]
theta [[ 0.679 0.143 0.142 0.036 0.000 0.000]
  [ 0.000 0.054 0.109 0.135 0.216 0.486]]
```

PENNING OF CHINA

- PLSA模型实例: Python实现
 - 目标函数的变化(最大化LogLikelihood)
 - 请参考后文的公式推导









- PLSA模型的优缺点
- 优点
 - Results have a clear probabilistic interpretation
 - Allows for model combination
 - Problem of polysemy (一词多义)is better addressed
 - PLSA can address synonymy and polysemy problems by exploring underlying semantic relations beneath the actual occurrences of words



- PLSA模型的优缺点
- 缺点
 - Potentially higher computational complexity
 - EM algorithm gives local maximum
 - Prone to overfitting
 - Solution: Tempered EM
 - Not a well defined generative model for new documents
 - Solution: Latent Dirichlet Allocation





- PLSA模型的公式推导
 - 寻找文档的隐藏的话题分布
 - 以使如下目标函数最大化

Maximize:

最大化
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{d \in D} \sum_{w \in W} n(d, w) \log P(d, w)$$

Documents \rightarrow latent topics \rightarrow words

$$P(d, w) = P(d)P(w|d)$$

其中
$$P(w|d) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} P(w|z)P(z|d)$$

相当于最小化(1)和(2)之间的交叉熵

- (1)单词的经验分布empirical distribution of words n(d,w)
- (2)模型给出的分布p(d,w)



最小化

CrossEntropy(p, q) =
$$-\sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log q(x)$$



• PLSA模型的公式推导

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 名称
 类型
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该文件给出PLSA模型的EM算法的 推导过程