Recursive Deep Models for Semantic Compositionality Over A Sentiment Treebank

Derivations for Gradient Equations

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In the following sections, for a vector b, $b_{[i]}$ denotes the i-th item; for a matrix A, $A_{[i,j]}, A_{[i,:]}, A_{[:,j]}$ respectively denote the (i,j) coefficient, i-th row and the j-th column.

Slices of Tensor V1

The RNTN error function for the network's top node p_2 is:

$$E^{p_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p_2} t_{[i]}^{p_2} \log y_{[i]}^{p_2} = \log y_{[i]}^{p_2}$$

where r is the index of the label (using a 0-1 encoding for the target distribution), so that $t_{[j]}^{p_2}=\mathbb{1}_{\{j=r\}}.$ Thus we can derive the following d-dimensional gradient :

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial p_2} &= \frac{1}{y_{[r]}^{p_2}} \frac{\partial y_{[r]}^{p_2}}{\partial p_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{y_{[r]}^{p_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_2} \left[\frac{\exp(W_{[r,:]}^s p_2 + b_{[r]}^s)}{\sum_{l=1}^d \exp(W_{[l,:]}^s p_2 + b_{[l]}^s)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{y_{[r]}^{p_2}} [W_{[r,:]}^s y_{[r]}^{p_2} - y_{[r]}^{p_2} \sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,:]}^s y_{[l]}^{p_2}], \text{ via a classical product derivation} \\ &= W_{[r,:]}^s - \sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,:]}^s y_{[l]}^{p_2} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,:]}^s t_{[l]}^{p_2} - W_{[l,:]}^s y_{[l]}^{p_2}, \text{ as } t_{[l]}^{p_2} = \mathbbm{1}_{\{l=r\}} \\ &= \left[\sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,l]}^s (t_{[l]}^{p_2} - y_{[l]}^{p_2}) \right] \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,d]}^s (t_{[l]}^{p_2} - y_{[l]}^{p_2}) \right] \\ &= \left[\sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,d]}^s (t_{[l]}^{p_2} - y_{[l]}^{p_2}) \right] \\ &= \left[\sum_{l=1}^d W_{[l,d]}^s (t_{[l]}^{p_2} - y_{[l]}^{p_2}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

In the meantime, one can form the following gradient for $V^{[k]}, k \in \langle 1, d \rangle$, k-th slice of tensor V:

$$\frac{\partial p_{2[j]}}{\partial V^{[k]}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial V^{[k]}} f(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[j]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W_{[j,:]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b_{[j]}), \tag{2}$$

where W, b are respectively the weight and bias matrices.

One can immediately note that $\frac{\partial p_{2[j]}}{\partial V^{[k]}} = 0_{(2d,2d)}$ if $j \neq k, j \in \langle 1, d \rangle$. For j = k:

$$\frac{\partial p_{2[k]}}{\partial V^{[k]}} = f'\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[k]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W_{[k,:]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b_{[k]}\right) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T
= f'\left(x_{[k]}^{p_2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T .$$
(3)

by chain derivation on the function's first term.

Finally, we obtain the following gradient:

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial V^{[k]}} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial p_2} \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial V^{[k]}} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial p_{2[k]}} \frac{\partial p_{2[k]}}{\partial V^{[k]}} \text{ as there is only one non-zero slice in tensor } \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial V^{[k]}}$$

$$= [(W^s)^T (t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}) \bigotimes f'(x^{p_2})]_{[k]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \delta_{[k]}^{p_2,com} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \delta_{[k]}^{p_2,com} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} \bigodot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}, \tag{4}$$

 \odot denoting the outer product, \bigotimes the Hadamard product.

$\mathbf{2}$ Weight W

Very similarly as in (2), we can calculate the following gradient, related to W:

$$\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial}{\partial W} f(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[1:d]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b)$$

$$= f'(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[1:d]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= f'(x^{p_2}) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T.$$
(5)

Hence

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial p_2} \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial W} = (W^s)^T (t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}) \bigotimes f'(x^{p_2}) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T \\
= \delta^{p_2,com} \bigodot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
(6)

3 Bias b

This one is rather straightforward:

$$\frac{\partial p_2}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial}{\partial b} f\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[1:d]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b\right)
= f'\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}^T V^{[1:d]} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + W \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} + b\right) = f'(x^{p_2}).$$
(7)

Thus, we obtain by chain derivation

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial p_2} \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial b} = (W^s)^T (t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}) \bigotimes f'(x^{p_2}) = \delta^{p_2, com}. \tag{8}$$

4 Classification weight W^s

Let us consider Eq. (1) from Socher's paper for computing the posterior probability over labels:

$$y^a = \operatorname{softmax}(W^s a + b^s). \tag{9}$$

when including the bias b^s . At the network's top node, this becomes :

$$y^{p_2} = \operatorname{softmax}(W^s p_2 + b^s).$$

From this follows the gradient's calculus for coefficient (i, j) from W^s :

$$\frac{\partial y^{p_2}_{[r]}}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} \left[\frac{\exp(W^s_{[r,:]}p_2 + b^s_{[r]})}{\sum_{l=1}^d \exp(W^s_{[l,:]}p_2 + b^s_{[l]})} \right]$$

• If r = i:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial y^{p_2}_{[r]}}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} &= -\frac{y^{p_2}[r]}{\sum_{l=1}^d \exp(W^s_{[l,:]}p_2 + b^s_{[l]})} \frac{\partial}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} \left[\exp(W^s_{[i,:]}p_2 + b^s_{[i]}) \right] \\ &= -y^{p_2}_{[r]} y^{p_2}_{[i]} p^2_{[j]}. \end{split}$$

• If $r \neq i$:

$$\frac{\partial y_{[r]}^{p_2}}{\partial W_{[i_j,i]}^s} = y_{[r]}^{p_2} p_{[j]}^2 - y_{[r]}^{p_2} y_{[i]}^{p_2} p_{[j]}^2.$$

Finally:

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} = \frac{1}{y^{p_2}_{[r]}} \frac{\partial y^{p_2}_{[r]}}{\partial W^s_{[i,j]}} = p^2_{[j]} (\mathbb{1}_{\{r=i\}} - y^{p_2}_{[i]}) = p^2_{[j]} (t^{p_2}_{[i]} - y^{p_2}_{[i]})$$

i.e.

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial W_{[i,j]}^s} = [(t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}) \bigodot p^2]_{[i,j]}$$
and
$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial W^s} = (t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}) \bigodot p^2.$$
(10)

5 Classification bias b^s

Similarly, one can obtain the classification bias' gradient:

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial b_{[i]}^s} = \frac{1}{y_{[r]}^{p_2}} \frac{\partial y_{[r]}^{p_2}}{\partial b_{[i]}^s} = \frac{1}{y_{[r]}^{p_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial b_{[i]}^s} \left[\frac{\exp(W_{[r,:]}^s p_2 + b_{[r]}^s)}{\sum_{l=1}^d \exp(W_{[l,:]}^s p_2 + b_{[l]}^s)} \right]
= \mathbb{1}_{\{r=i\}} - y^{p_2}[i] = t^{p_2}[i] - y^{p_2}[i] \tag{11}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial b^s} = t^{p_2} - y^{p_2}. (12)$$

6 Moving through the nodes

One can then make the calculus for the children's node by first back-propagating the error:

$$\delta^{p_2,down} = (W^T \delta^{p_2,com} + S) \bigotimes f'(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix})$$
 (13)

This equation is a classical RNN back-propagation error, except for the additional term S accounting for all the tensor slices' contributions:

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{d} \delta^{p_2,com} (V^{[k]} + (V^{[k]})^T) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (14)

We decompose the stacked error $\delta^{p_2,down}$ in two sub-errors, $\delta^{p_2,down}_{[1:d]}$ and $\delta^{p_2,down}_{[d+1:2d]}$. These are used to compute the children errors:

$$\bullet \ \delta^{p_1,com} = \delta^{p_1,s} + \delta^{p_2,down}_{[d+1:2d]}$$

$$\bullet \ \delta^{a,com} = \delta^{p_2,down}_{[1:d]}$$

$$(15)$$

Thus the full derivative for each parameter (tensor slice, weight, bias, etc.) sums up all node gradients:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V^{[k]}} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial V^{[k]}} + \delta^{p_1,com}_{[k]} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \bigodot \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial W} + \delta^{p_1,com} \bigodot \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial E^{p_2}}{\partial b} + \delta^{p_1,com}$$
etc. (16)