## **PROBLEM SET 1**

**3.1** Write out the equation for trigram probability estimation (modifying Eq. 3.11).

$$P(w_n|w_{n-1}) = \frac{C(w_{n-1}w_n)}{C(w_{n-1})}$$
(3.11)

Now write out all the non-zero trigram probabilities for the I am Sam corpus:

**3.2** Calculate the probability of the sentence *i want chinese food*. Give two probabilities, one using Fig. 3.2 and the 'useful probabilities' just below it (page 36 in the textbook):

Y	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	0.002	0.33	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0.00079
want	0.0022	0	0.66	0.0011	0.0065	0.0065	0.0054	0.0011
to	0.00083	0	0.0017	0.28	0.00083	0	0.0025	0.087
eat	0	0	0.0027	0	0.021	0.0027	0.056	0
chinese	0.0063	0	0	0	0	0.52	0.0063	0
food	0.014	0	0.014	0	0.00092	0.0037	0	0
lunch	0.0059	0	0	0	0	0.0029	0	0
spend	0.0036	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0	0

**Figure 3.2** Bigram probabilities for eight words in the Berkeley Restaurant Project corpus of 9332 sentences. Zero probabilities are in gray.

Here are a few other useful probabilities:

$$P(i | ~~) = 0.25~~$$
  $P(english | want) = 0.0011$   $P(food | english) = 0.5$   $P( | food) = 0.68$ 

and another using the add-1 smoothed table in Fig. 3.7:

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	0.0015	0.21	0.00025	0.0025	0.00025	0.00025	0.00025	0.00075
want	0.0013	0.00042	0.26	0.00084	0.0029	0.0029	0.0025	0.00084
to	0.00078	0.00026	0.0013	0.18	0.00078	0.00026	0.0018	0.055
eat	0.00046	0.00046	0.0014	0.00046	0.0078	0.0014	0.02	0.00046
chinese	0.0012	0.00062	0.00062	0.00062	0.00062	0.052	0.0012	0.00062
food	0.0063	0.00039	0.0063	0.00039	0.00079	0.002	0.00039	0.00039
lunch	0.0017	0.00056	0.00056	0.00056	0.00056	0.0011	0.00056	0.00056
spend	0.0012	0.00058	0.0012	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058

Figure 3.7 Add-one smoothed bigram probabilities for eight of the words (out of V = 1446) in the BeRP corpus of 9332 sentences. Previously-zero probabilities are in gray.

Assume the additional add-1 smoothed probabilities P(i|<s>) = 0.19 and P(</s>|food) = 0.40.

- **3.3** Which of the two probabilities you computed in the previous exercise is higher, unsmoothed or smoothed? Explain why.
- **3.4** We are given the following corpus, modified from the one in the chapter:

```
<s> I am Sam </s>
<s> Sam I am </s>
<s> I am Sam </s>
<s> I do not like green eggs and Sam </s>
```

Using a bigram language model with add-one smoothing, what is P(Sam | am)? Include <s> and </s> in your counts just like any other token.

**3.5** Suppose we didn't use the end-symbol </s>. Train an unsmoothed bigram grammar on the following training corpus without using the end-symbol </s>:

```
<s> a b
<s> b b
<s> b a
<s> a a
```

Demonstrate that your bigram model does not assign a single probability dis-tribution across all sentence lengths by showing that the sum of the probability of the four possible 2 word sentences over the alphabet  $\{a,b\}$  is 1.0, and the sum of the probability of all possible 3 word sentences over the alphabet  $\{a,b\}$  is also 1.0.

- **3.6** Suppose we train a trigram language model with add-one smoothing on a given corpus. The corpus contains V word types. Express a formula for esti- mating P(w3|w1,w2), where w3 is a word which follows the bigram (w1,w2), in terms of various n-gram counts and V. Use the notation c(w1,w2,w3) to denote the number of times that trigram (w1,w2,w3) occurs in the corpus, and so on for bigrams and unigrams.
- **3.7** We are given the following corpus, modified from the one in the chapter:

```
<s> I am Sam </s>
<s> Sam I am </s>
<s> I am Sam </s>
<s> I do not like green eggs and Sam </s>
```

If we use linear interpolation smoothing between a maximum-likelihood bi- gram model and a maximum-likelihood unigram model with  $\lambda_1$  = 1/2 and  $\lambda_2$  = 1/2, what is P(Sam|am)? Include <s> and </s> in your counts just like any other token.