

K-means Cluster

- Simple But Powerful!

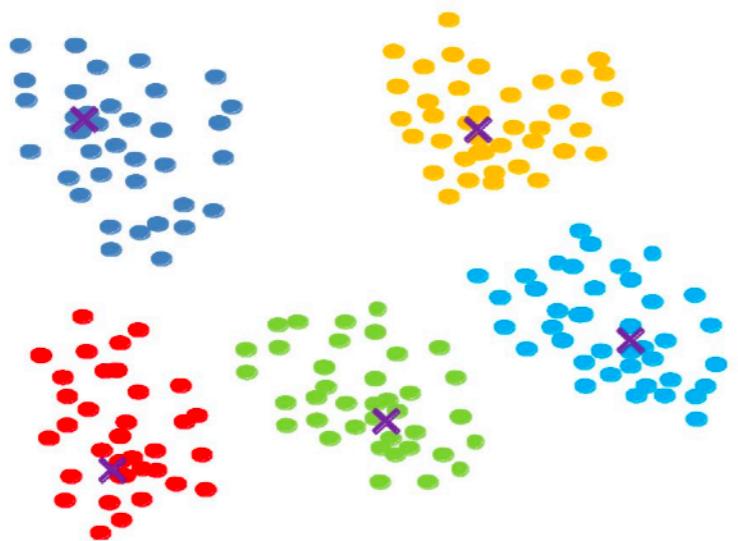
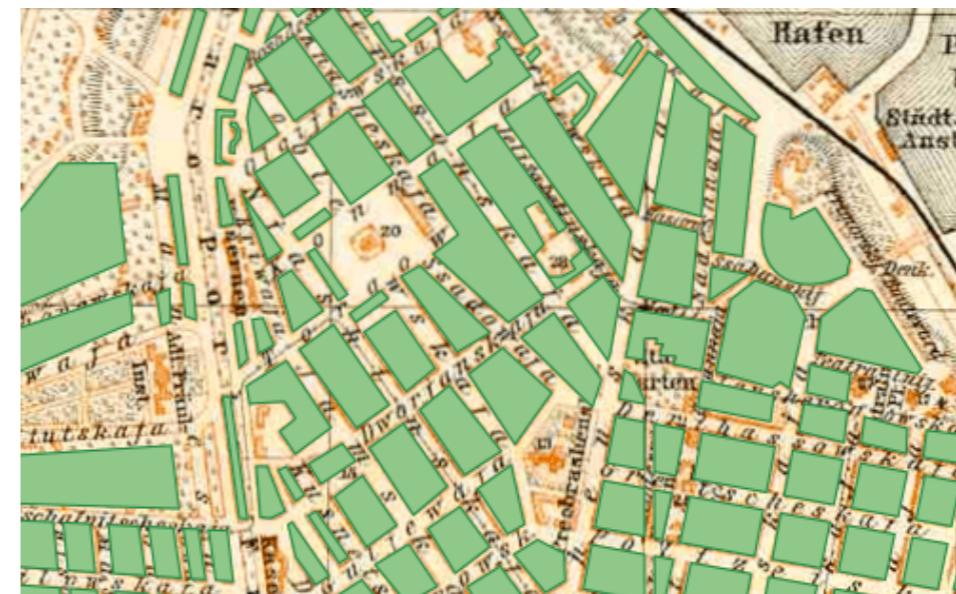


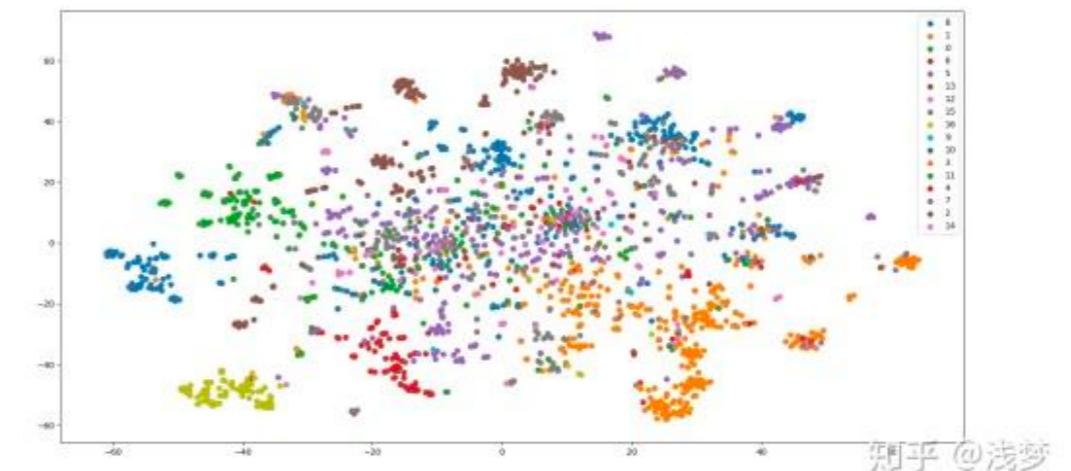
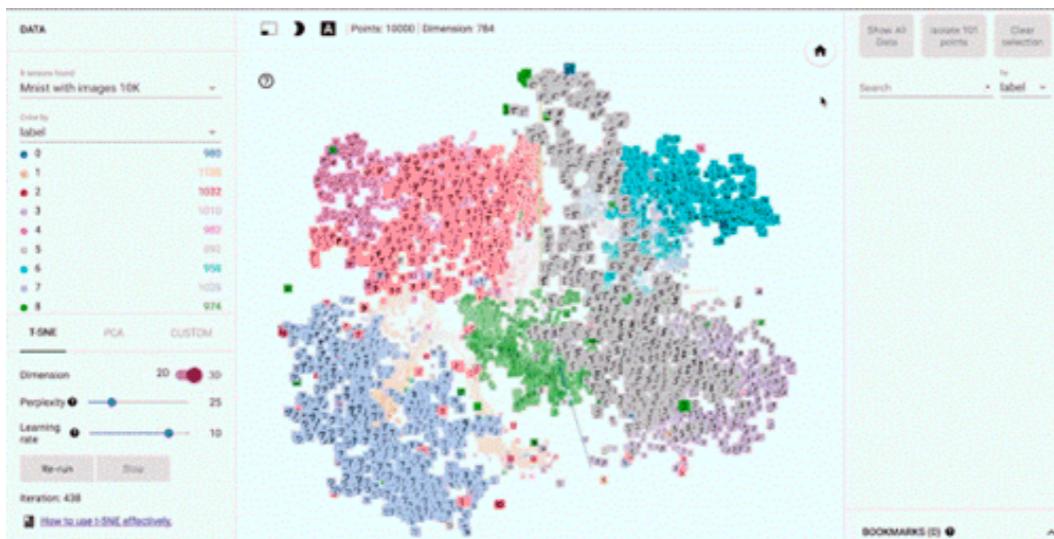
Fig. 13. Exemplary K-Means result



- An example of text cluster, from new corpus.

Embedding Cluster

- Embedding algorithm we will teach in course 11.



Semi Supervised & Active Learning

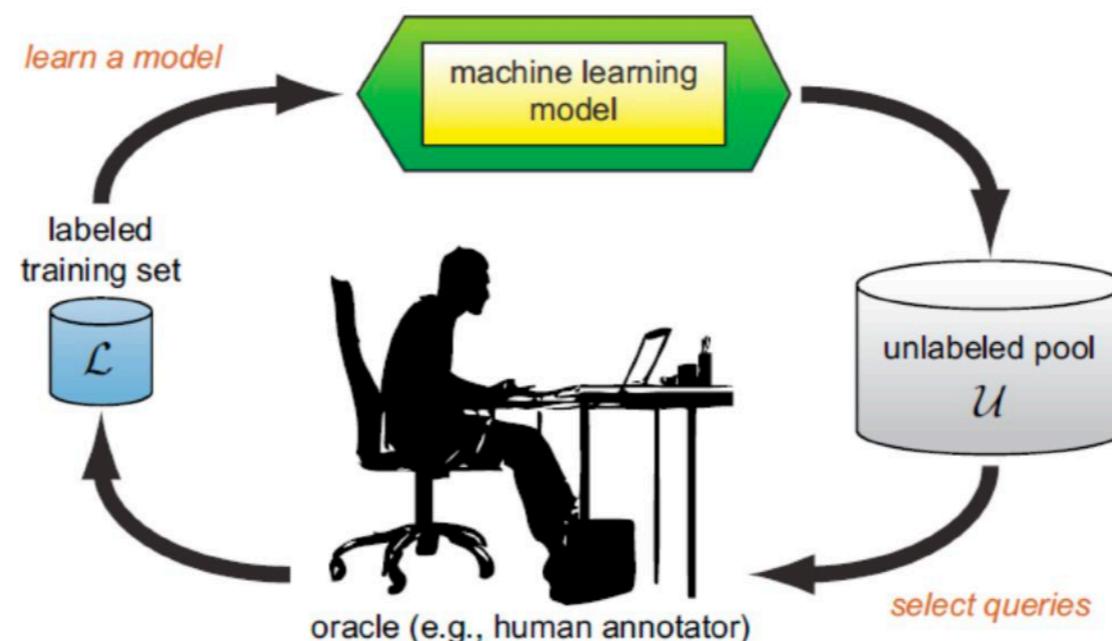
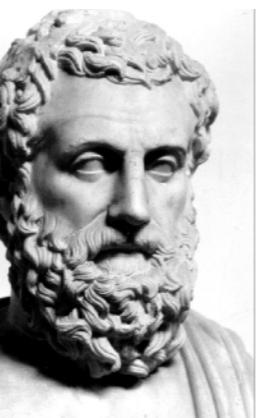


Figure 1: The pool-based active learning cycle,
<https://blog.csdn.net/Jinpeijie217>

Artificial Intelligence For NLP Lesson- 09

人工智能与自然语言处理
课程组

2019.August. 31



Outline

Review

What does Machine Learning Focus?

Machine Learning steps.

Neural Networks

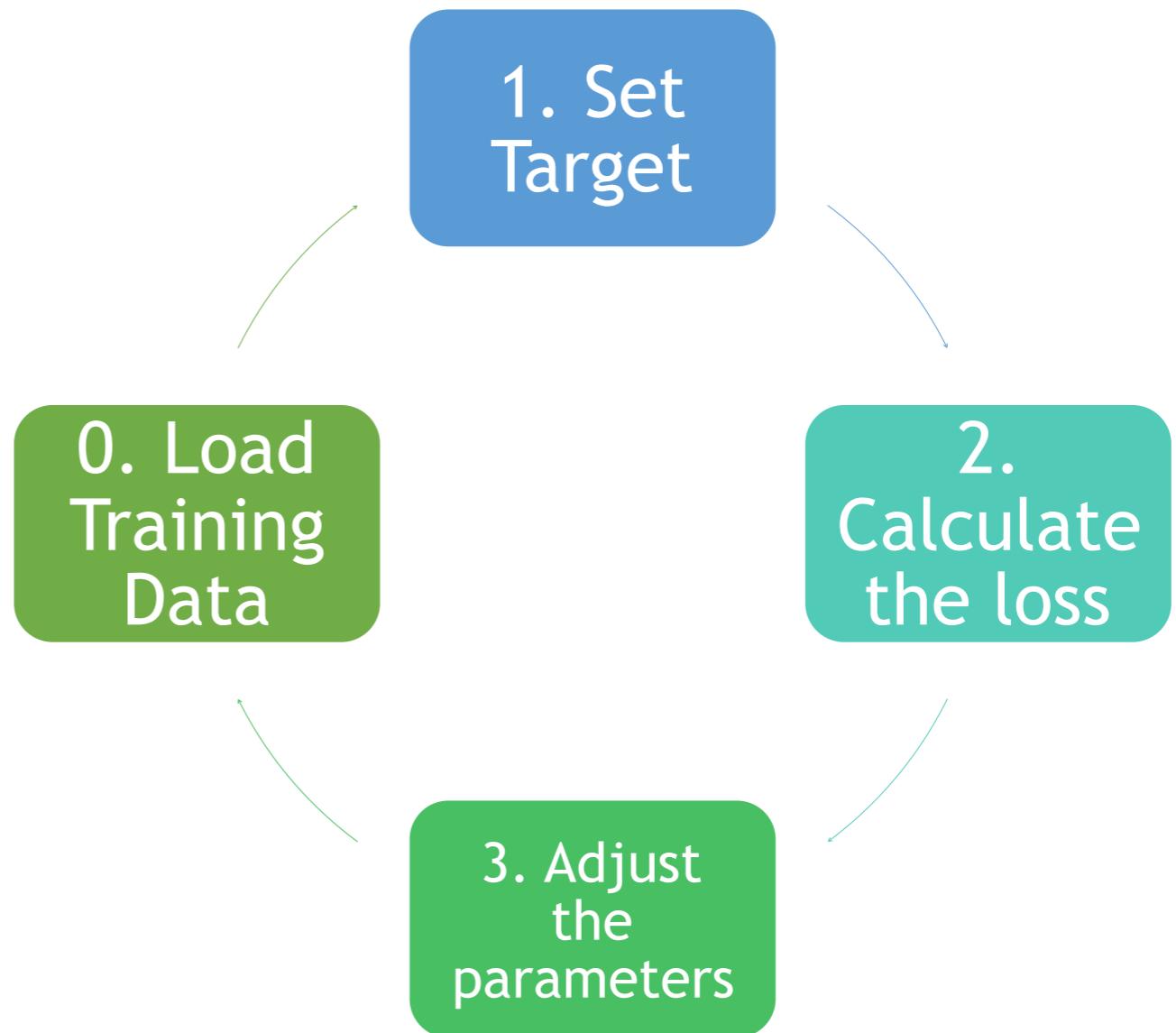
Loss, Backpropagation, Cross Entropy, (Stochastic) Gradient Descent

Optimizer, Activation Unit

How to implement a Neural Network

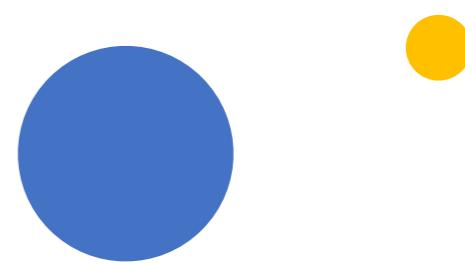
PyTorch, Tensorflow, Keras

What Machine Learning Concern ?



- Loss -> 0
 - Predicate -> Ok
 - Running Time -> Short
 - Training Corpus -> Small
 - Other (active learning, etc)
-

Our Target?



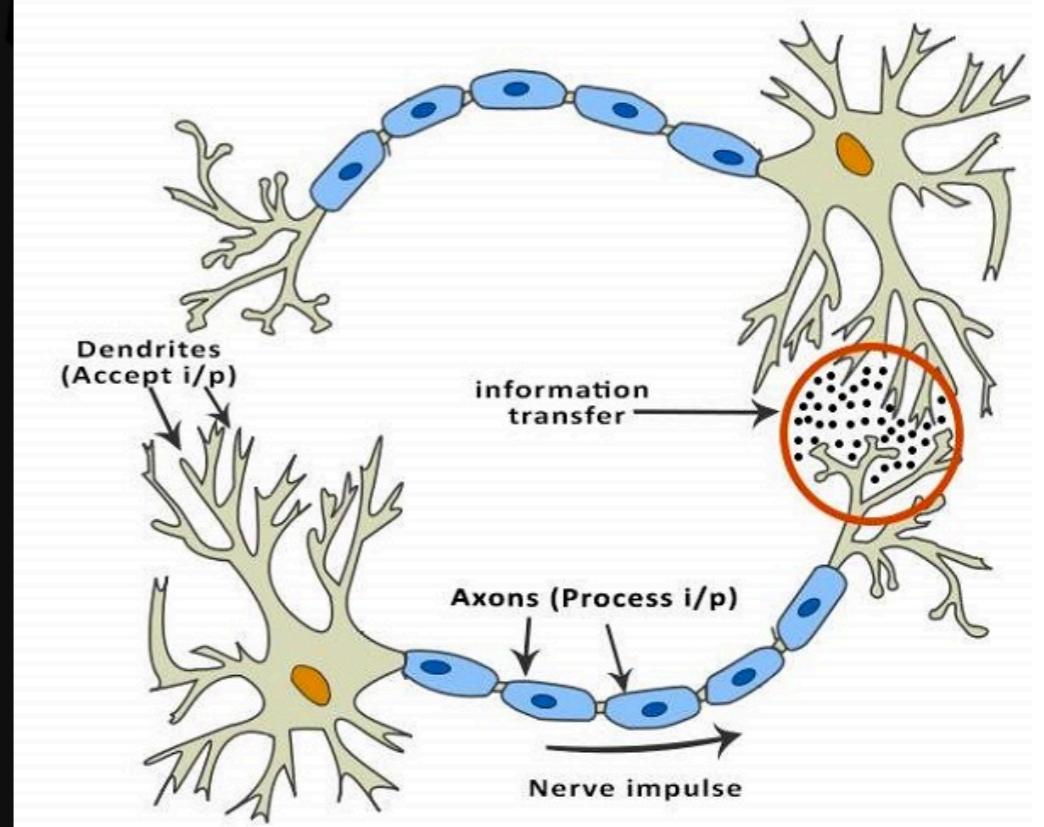
Classification

Regression

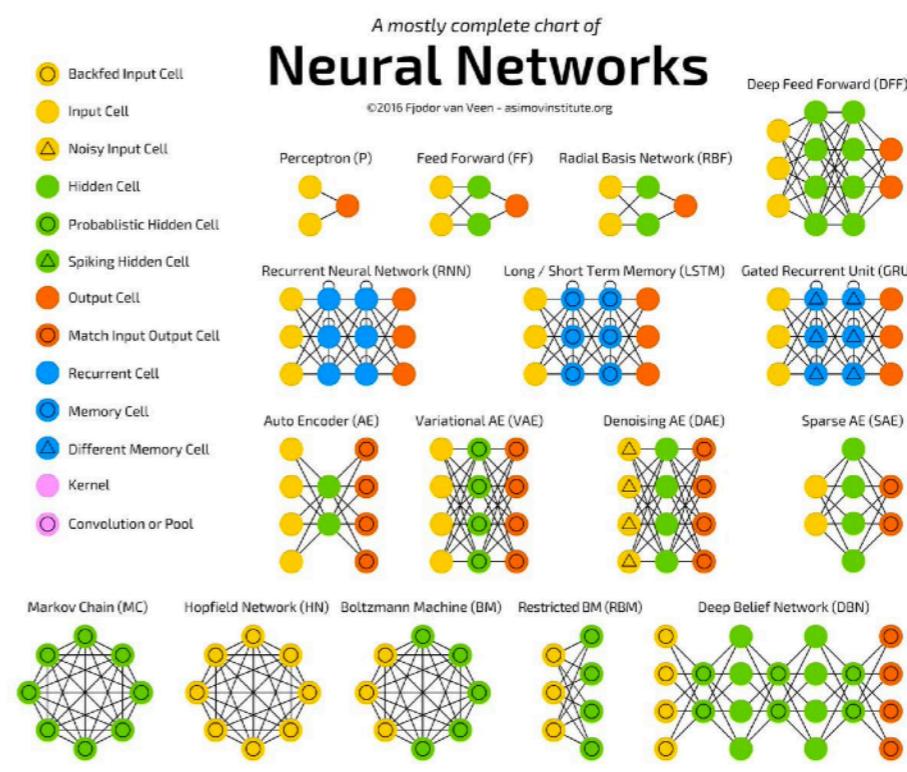
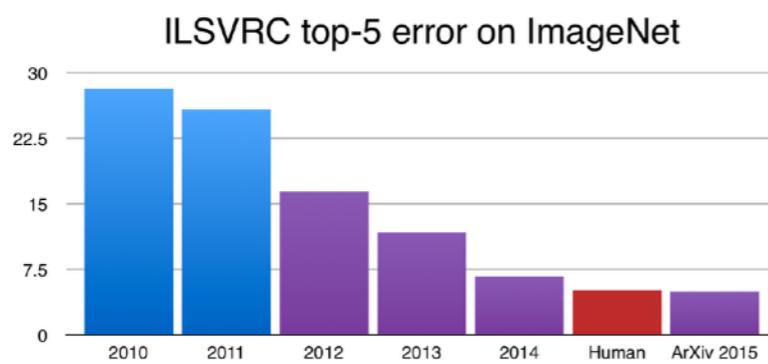
Reinforcement
Learning

Cluster

Generativ
e Model



https://github.com/Artificial-Intelligence-for-NLP/References/blob/master/AI%20%26%20Machine%20Learning/backprop_hinton.pdf



The Rise of Neural Networks

Neural Networks

X: $\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \rangle$

Process X, get some Value M1

Proess M1, get some Value M2 ..

.....

Numeric : 0.13, 0.15 OR [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0]

- Assuming:

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(x) = \text{sigmoid}(ax + b)$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

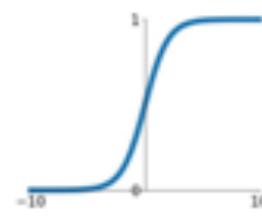
- $Y = f(X)$

Activation

$$f(x) = \text{NoLinear}_1(a_1 * \text{NoLinear}_0(a_0x + b_0) + b_1)$$

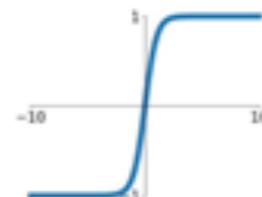
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



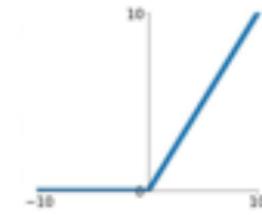
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



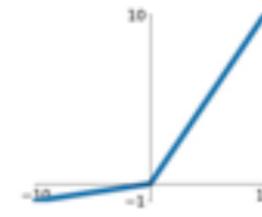
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

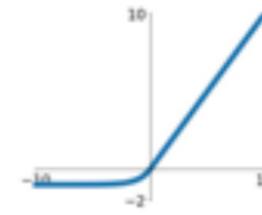


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

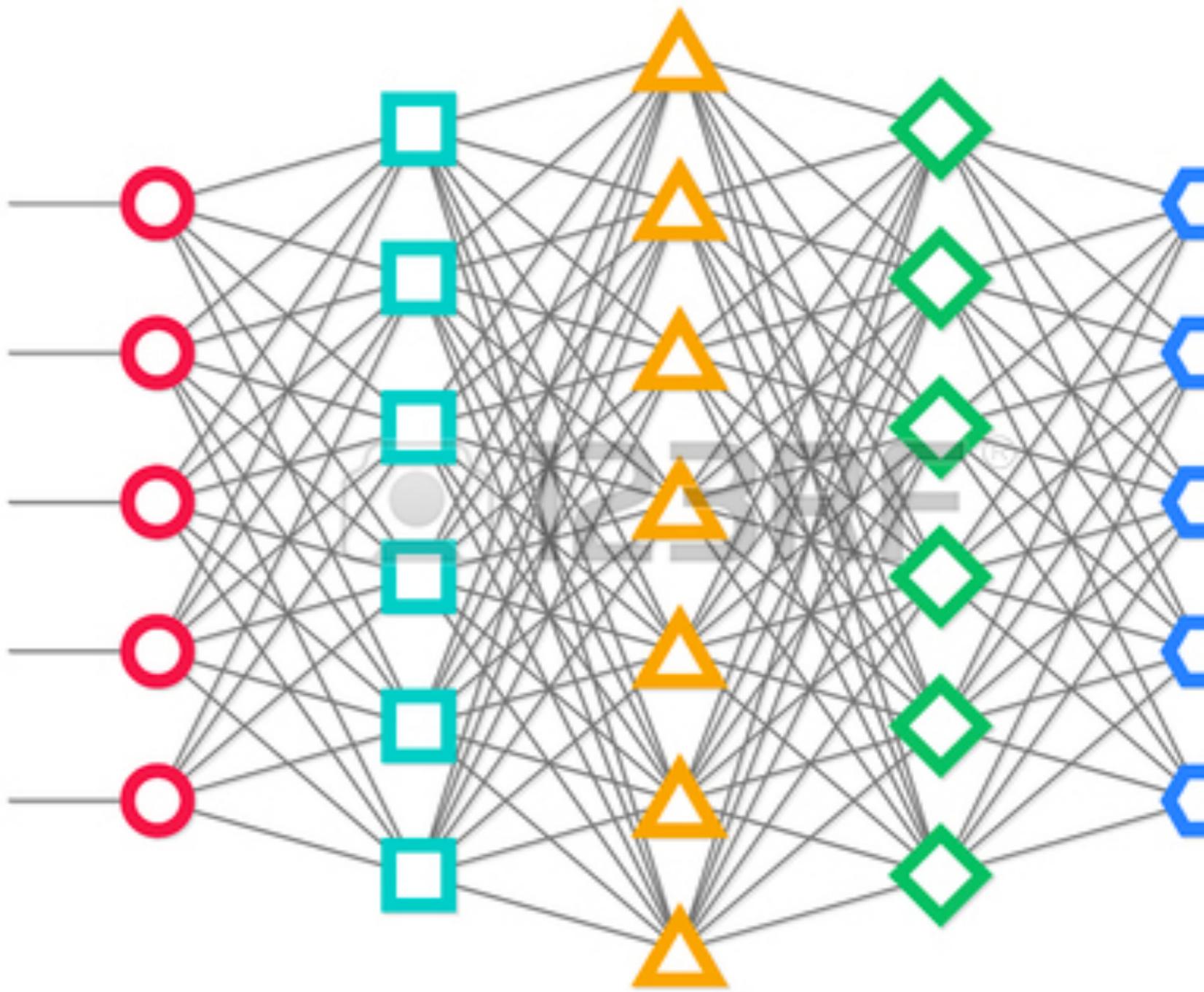
$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



The Power of NonLinear

Or Complexity Relation Mapp

- $X = [x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots x_n]$



AlexNet

Convolutional network (AlexNet)

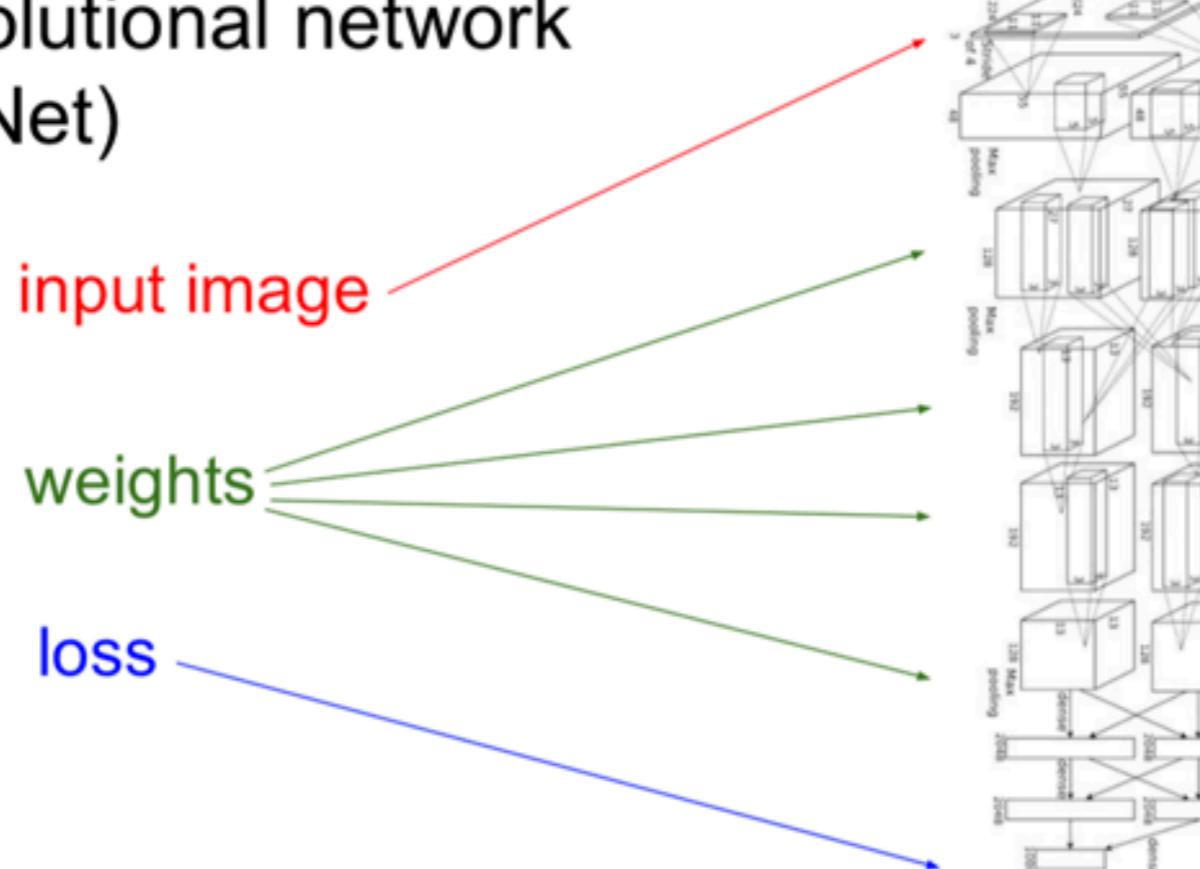


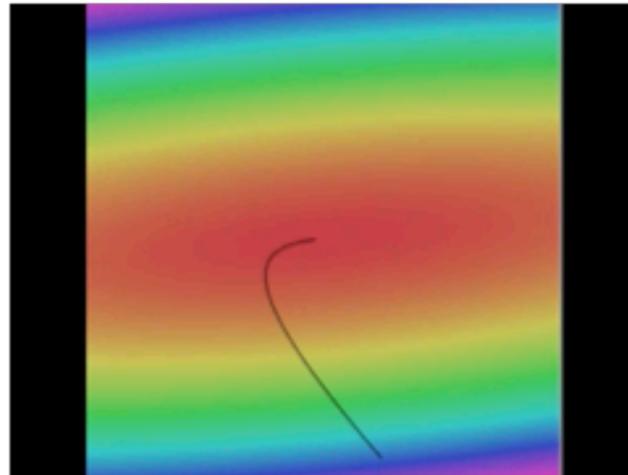
Figure copyright Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey Hinton, 2012. Reproduced with permission.

Loss Function

$$Loss(f(\mathbf{x}); \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^M (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

$$f(x) = NoLinear_1(a_1 * NoLinear_0(a_0x + b_0) + b_1)$$

- How to get the optimal weights?



$\nabla\varphi$ 或 $\text{grad } \varphi$

其中 ∇ (nabla) 表示向量微分算子。

$\nabla\varphi$ 在三维直角坐标中表示为

$$\nabla\varphi = \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} \right)$$

```
while True:  
    weight_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data, weights)  
    weights += - step_size * weight_grad
```

Gradient Descent

More About: <https://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-3/>

Backpropagation: a simple example

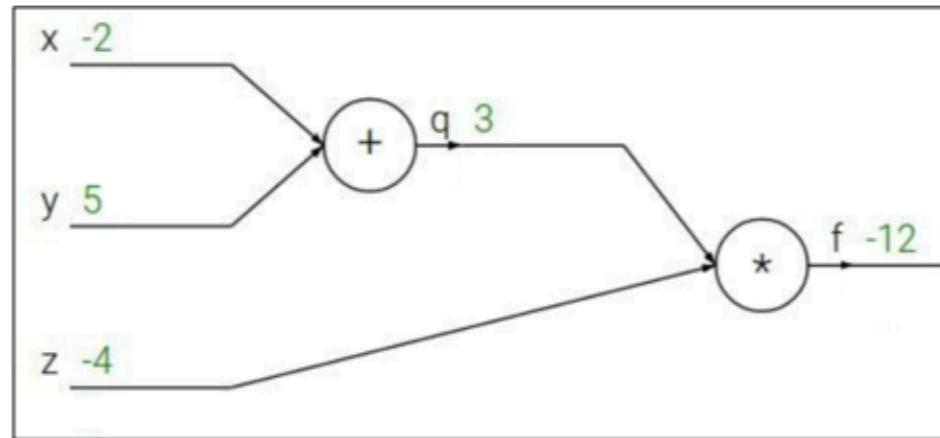
$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y)z$$

e.g. $x = -2$, $y = 5$, $z = -4$

$$q = x + y \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$f = qz \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = z, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = q$$

Want: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$



Backpropagation

$$Loss(f(\mathbf{x}); \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^M (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$

$$\sigma(\mathbf{z})_j = \frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{z_k}} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, K.$$

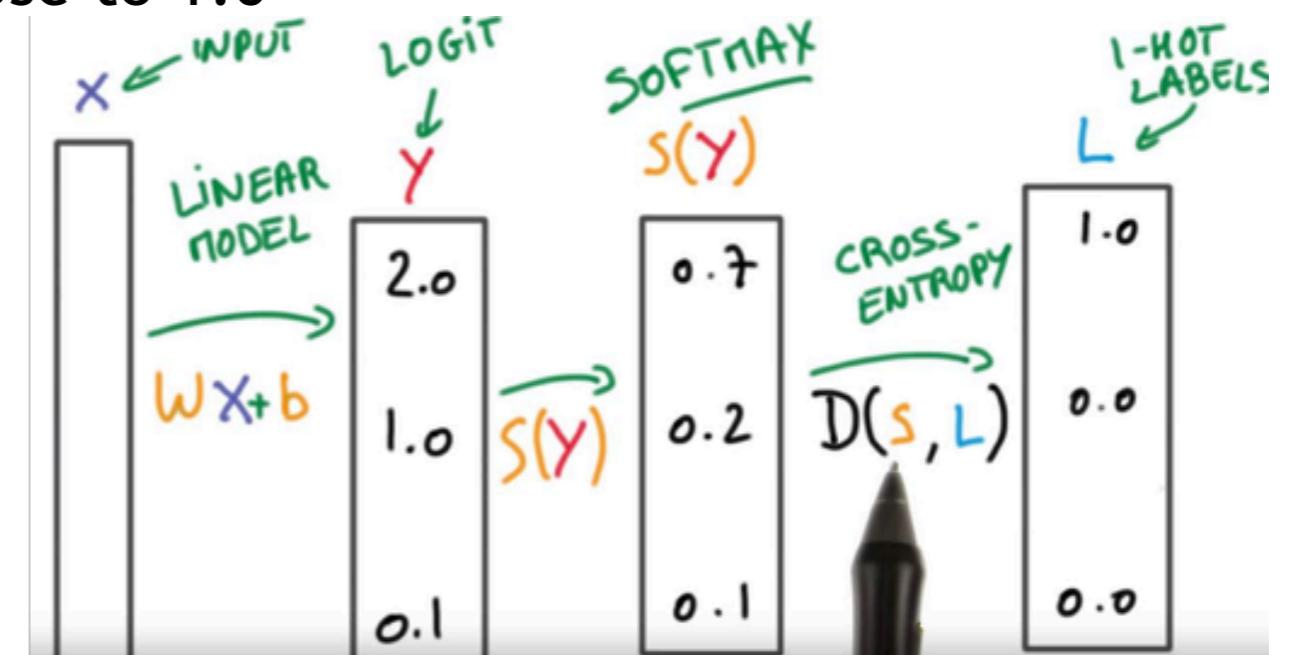
```
y_hat = [1.3, -1.3, 0.2, 2.5]
y_hat = np.exp(np.array(y_hat)) / sum(np.exp(np.array(y_hat)))
y_hat
array([ 0.21153896,  0.01571176,  0.0704152 ,  0.70233408])
```

What loss function we use? For Regression and Classification

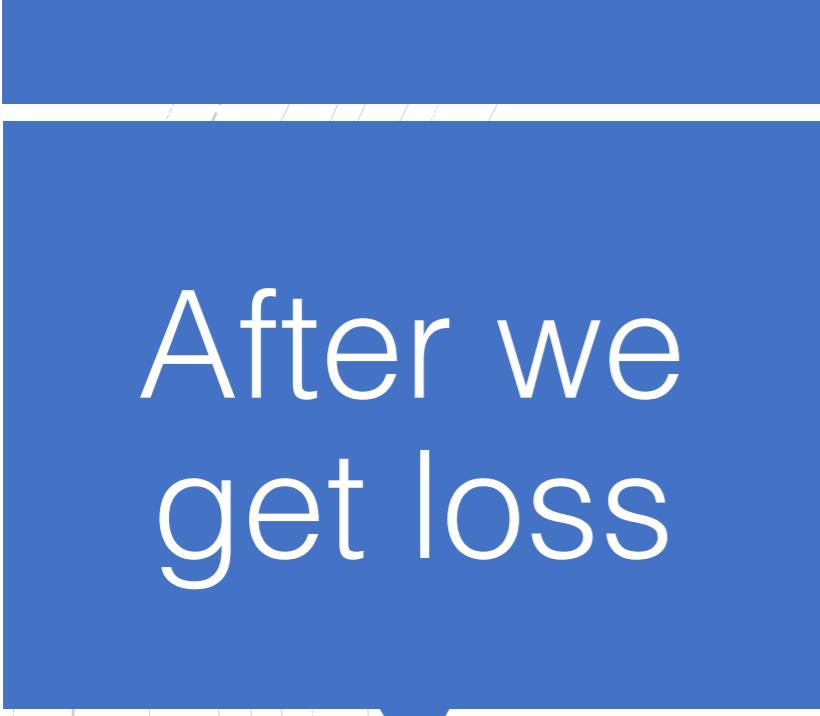
- 1. Get the probability of each class
- 2. The predicated *right* label close to 1.0

$$H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(x_i) I(x_i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n P(x_i) \log_b P(x_i),$$

$$-\sum_{c \in C} y_c * \log(\hat{y}_c)$$



- Image source: Google Tensorflow Course



After we
get loss

- Using backpropagation to get the better weights
 - $W += -1 * \text{learning_rate} * W$

$$Loss = Loss + \lambda \sum_{p \in Parameters} W_p^2$$

Regularization: To make weights smoother

Neural Network Vs Other Machine Learning Models

- Powerful
- Generalization
- Versatile
- Data Feeding

Assignment

1. Complete the tensorflow tutorial : https://github.com/Computing-Intelligence/jupyter_and_slides/tree/master/2019-summer/assignments
2. Using K-means to make a news text cluster.

Next: MiniFlow, Tensorflow, Keras, pytorch

- <https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/keras/>
- <https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/>
- <https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/tree/master/tensorflow/examples/udacity>