## **Machine Learning HW5 Report**

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# Collaborator: 程式部分有與r08521602王鈞平, r08521610鄭羽霖同學討論 1. (1%) 請說明你實作之 RNN 模型架構及使用的 word embedding 方法, 回報模型的正確率並繪出訓練曲線。

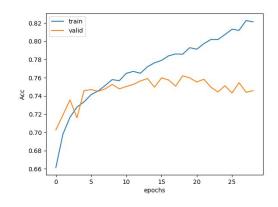
Word embedding的部分是使用訓練好的word2vec的model將每個token轉成200維的向量,並把input sequence長度padding成100,不足100以及OOV的部分都全部pad成0。

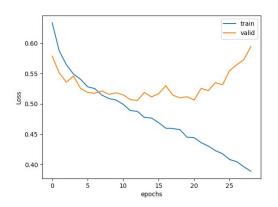
RNN的部分model先經過三層bi-LSTM(前兩層return sequence, 第三層沒有; dropout p=0.3),後面先接一層64 units的Dense layer,再加一層dropout (p=0.5),最後輸出2個units使用cross entropy作為training的loss function。詳細RNN model架構如下圖所示:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None, 100, 200)	0
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None, 100, 256)	336896
bidirectional_2 (Bidirection	(None, 100, 256)	394240
bidirectional_3 (Bidirection	(None, 128)	164352
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130

Total params: 903,874 Trainable params: 903,874 Non-trainable params: 0

在kaggle上的成績public/private score是0.81395/0.83953, model的training history如下圖所示: (左為accuarcy, 右為loss)





2. (1%) 請實作 BOW+DNN 模型, 敘述你的模型架構, 回報模型的正確率並繪出訓練曲線。

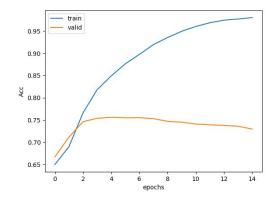
BOW的實作上我是使用keras.preprocessing.text.Tokenizer來實作,取所有token中出現頻率最高的1600個作為字庫,將tokens序列依照出現的次數轉成長度為1600的sequence。DNN model的部分前兩層的units分別是256跟64,再加一層dropout (p=0.5),最後同RNN model輸出成2 nodes的output,使用cross entropy作為training的loss function,詳細結構如下圖所示:

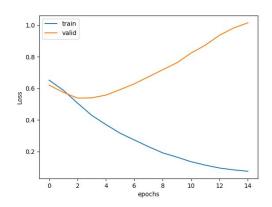
0utput	Shape	Param #
(None,	1600)	0
(None,	256)	409856
(None,	64)	16448
(None,	64)	0
(None,	2)	130
	(None, (None, (None,	Output Shape (None, 1600) (None, 256) (None, 64) (None, 64) (None, 62)

Total params: 426,434 Trainable params: 426,434 Non-trainable params: 0

BOW+DNN模型所需訓練的時間比起RNN快上非常多,用CPU去跑就足夠了,準確度也還能保持在一定的水準,比RNN略差一些而已。

在kaggle上的成績public/private score是0.79534/0.80930, model的training history如下圖所示: (左為accuarcy, 右為loss)





- 3. (1%) 請敘述你如何 improve performance (preprocess, embedding, 架構等), 並解釋為何這些做法可以使模型進步。
- (1) 首先是tokenize的部分,我覺得有一個improve performance的關鍵是使用spacy的 lemmatizer做**詞形還原**,可以使不同詞性的字詞歸成同一個,更集中去訓練字詞之間的關係。
- (2) **Stopwords的去除**,可以些微幫助,使用bag-of-words的模型進步的比較明顯,關鍵在於有很多字詞出現的頻率很高,但其實並不會影響到最後的判斷,在兩類的句子出現的比例差不多。在去除的時候,這次作業的題目最好要保留像是"not"等具有否定的一些stopwords,不然可能會造成語意整個相反,造成誤判。
- (3) **Remove Punctuation跟數字**,幫助蠻大的,原理應該類似stopwords,在各個句子間出現的頻率蠻大的。移除掉標點符號可以讓tokenize的結果更乾淨,像是表情符號demojize後會有":"夾在兩側。
- (4) Word2vec **min count調大一點點**,把出現頻率較少的字詞排除,可以有些微幫助 ,應該是因為出現一兩次的token,學習的依據較侷限,全部加進去學可能會比較 影響學習的成果。
- (5) Word2vec 的**sample參數不能設太小**,我看他官方網站寫說useful range是(0, 1e-5),實際上套用時,RNN完全train不起來,後來選用6e-5,accuracy才有上去,但是這部分因為時間關係沒有再嘗試更大的值。不過因為這些既有的嘗試讓我注意到word2vec model有沒有train好比起RNN model部分參數的設定更為重要。
- (6) RNN **LSTM選用Bidirectional**的方式實作效果較佳,因為可以從雙向來學習字詞 之間的關係。
- 4. (1%) 請比較不做斷詞 (e.g.,用空白分開) 與有做斷詞,兩種方法實作出來的效果差異,並解釋為何有此差別。

Word2Vec model跟RNN model在一樣的參數設定下,不做斷詞用空白分開的效果會比起有做斷詞還差(public/private score:空白分開:0.793/0.812;斷詞分開:0.814/0.840),主要的差別應該在於有些專有名詞像是U. K. 如果以空白分開成 U. 跟 K. 就會失去原來的意思,有做斷詞可以保有U. K. 代表國家的意義。因此做好斷詞還是能保留一些字詞的原意。

5. (1%) 請比較 RNN 與 BOW 兩種不同 model 對於 "Today is hot, but I am happy." 與"I am happy, but today is hot." 這兩句話的分數(model output),並討論造成 差異的原因。

兩句經過tokenize處理的結果如下所示: [ today, be, hot, but, -pron-, be, happy ] [ -pron-, be, happy, but, today, be, hot ]

兩句的結果預測不論方法都會是預測出第0類(not offensive), 但是預測的分數有些 微差異, 如下表所示:

	"Today is hot, but I am happy."	"I am happy, but today is hot."
RNN	[0.9921089 0.00789109]	[0.9923666 0.00763344]
BOW + DNN	[0.9360585 0.06394146]	[0.9360585 0.06394146

可以看到RNN model出來的結果有些微差異,而BOW+DNN model則是兩句的結果一模模一樣樣。造成這個差異主要跟兩個model判斷依據的特徵有關,bag-of-words model 吃的特徵是針對字數做統計,因此假如組成句子的字詞一樣,不管排列的順序為何,所得到的結果都會一樣;而RNN model則會考慮到詞彙之間的排列順序,因此預測結果會有所差異。

## **Math Problem**

1.

$$w = [0, 0, 0, 1], b = 0$$

$$w_i = [100, 100, 0, 0], b_i = -10$$

$$w_f = [-100, -100, 0, 0], b_f = 110$$

$$w_o = [0, 0, 100, 0], b_o = -10$$

$$z = w \cdot x + b$$

$$z_i = w_i \cdot x + b_i$$

$$z_f = w_f \cdot x + b_f$$

$$z_o = w_o \cdot x + b_o$$

$$c = f(z_i)g(z) + cf(z_f)$$

以下計算均取到小數第四位(跟取到第一位結果一樣,為求簡潔以下均以取到第一位表示)

Start from c = 0

 $y = f(z_0) h(c)$ 

$$x_{1} = [0, 1, 0, 3]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_{1} + b = 3$$

$$z_{i} = w \cdot x_{1} + b_{i} = 90$$

$$z_{f} = w \cdot x_{1} + b_{f} = 10$$

$$z_{o} = w \cdot x_{1} + b_{o} = -10$$

$$f(z_{i}) = 1.0, f(z_{f}) = 1.0, f(z_{o}) = 0.0$$

$$c' = f(z_{i})g(z) + cf(z_{f}) = 3.0$$

$$y_{1} = f(z_{o}) \cdot f(z_{f}) = 0.0$$

$$x_{2} = [1, 0, 1, -2]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_{2} + b = -2$$

$$z_{i} = w \cdot x_{2} + b_{i} = 90$$

$$z_{f} = w \cdot x_{2} + b_{f} = 10$$

$$z_{o} = w \cdot x_{2} + b_{o} = 90$$

$$f(z_{i}) = 1.0, f(z_{f}) = 1.0, f(z_{o}) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_{i})g(z) + cf(z_{f}) = 1.0$$

$$y_{2} = f(z_{o}) \cdot f(z_{f}) = 1.0$$

$$x_{3} = [1, 1, 1, 4]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_{3} + b = 4$$

$$z_{i} = w \cdot x_{3} + b_{i} = 190$$

$$z_{f} = w \cdot x_{3} + b_{f} = -90$$

$$z_{o} = w \cdot x_{3} + b_{o} = 90$$

$$f(z_{i}) = 1.0, f(z_{f}) = 0.0, f(z_{o}) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_{i})g(z) + cf(z_{f}) = 4.0$$

$$y_{3} = f(z_{o}) \cdot f(z_{f}) = 4.0$$

$$x_4 = [0, 1, 1, 0]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_4 + b = 0$$

$$z_i = w \cdot x_4 + b_i = 90$$

$$z_f = w \cdot x_4 + b_f = 10$$

$$z_o = w \cdot x_4 + b_o = 90$$

$$f(z_i) = 1.0, f(z_f) = 1.0, f(z_o) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_i)g(z) + cf(z_f) = 4.0$$

$$y_4 = f(z_o) \cdot f(z_f) = 4.0$$

$$x_5 = [0, 1, 0, 2]$$
  
 $z = w \cdot x_5 + b = 2$   
 $z_i = w \cdot x_5 + b_i = 90$ 

$$z_f = w \cdot x_5 + b_f = 10$$

$$z_o = w \cdot x_5 + b_o = -10$$

$$f(z_i) = 1.0, f(z_f) = 1.0, f(z_o) = 0.0$$

$$c' = f(z_i)g(z) + cf(z_f) = 6.0$$

$$y_5 = f(z_o) \cdot f(z_f) = 0.0$$

$$x_{6} = [0, 0, 1, -4]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_{6} + b = -4$$

$$z_{i} = w \cdot x_{6} + b_{i} = -10$$

$$z_{f} = w \cdot x_{6} + b_{f} = 110$$

$$z_{o} = w \cdot x_{6} + b_{o} = 90$$

$$f(z_{i}) = 0.0, f(z_{f}) = 1.0, f(z_{o}) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_{i})g(z) + cf(z_{f}) = 6.0$$

$$y_{6} = f(z_{o}) \cdot f(z_{f}) = 6.0$$

$$x_7 = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_7 + b = 1$$

$$z_i = w \cdot x_7 + b_i = 190$$

$$z_f = w \cdot x_7 + b_f = -90$$

$$z_o = w \cdot x_7 + b_o = 90$$

$$f(z_i) = 1.0, f(z_f) = 0.0, f(z_o) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_i)g(z) + cf(z_f) = 1.0$$

$$y_7 = f(z_o) \cdot f(z_f) = 1.0$$

$$x_8 = [1, 0, 1, 2]$$

$$z = w \cdot x_8 + b = 2$$

$$z_i = w \cdot x_8 + b_i = 90$$

$$z_f = w \cdot x_8 + b_f = 10$$

$$z_o = w \cdot x_8 + b_o = 90$$

$$f(z_i) = 1.0, f(z_f) = 1.0, f(z_o) = 1.0$$

$$c' = f(z_i)g(z) + cf(z_f) = 3.0$$

$$y_8 = f(z_o) \cdot f(z_f) = 3.0$$

$$y = [0, 1, 4, 4, 0, 6, 1, 3]$$

2.

Ref: http://www.claudiobellei.com/2018/01/06/backprop-word2vec/

From chain rule we got

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W'_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,k}} \frac{\partial u_{c,k}}{\partial W'_{ij}}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,k}} \frac{\partial u_{c,k}}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

Calculate  $\partial L/\partial u_{c,j}$ :

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,j}} = -\delta_{jj_c^*} + y_{c,j} := e_{c,j}$$

We get

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W'_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,k}} \frac{\partial u_{c,k}}{\partial W'_{ij}} = \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,j}} \frac{\partial u_{c,j}}{\partial W'_{ij}} = \sum_{c=1}^{C} (-\delta_{jj_c^*} + y_{c,j}) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{V} W_{ki} x_k\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{c,k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{l=1}^{V} W'_{mk} W_{lm} x_l \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} (-\delta_{kk_c^*} + y_{c,k}) W'_{jk} x_i$$

Finally, we have

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W'_{ij}} = \sum_{c=1}^{C} (-\delta_{jj_c^*} + y_{c,j}) \left( \sum_{k=1}^{V} W_{ki} x_k \right)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^{V} \sum_{c=1}^{C} (-\delta_{kk_c^*} + y_{c,k}) W'_{jk} x_i$$