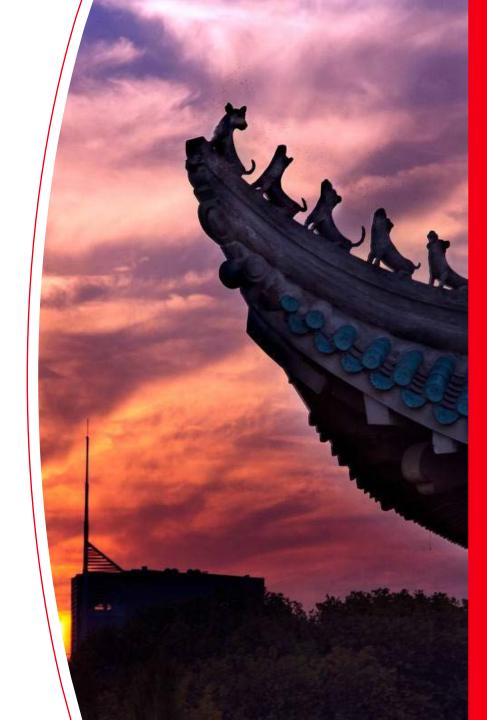


自然语言处理基础 文本分类

2019.10.31







瓜蒂	形状	颜色	类别
脱落	圆形	深绿	熟
未脱	尖形	浅绿	生
未脱	圆形	浅绿	生
脱落	尖形	青色	熟
脱落	圆形	浅绿	熟
未脱	尖形	青色	生
脱落	尖形	深绿	熟
未脱	圆形	青色	熟
脱落	尖形	浅绿	生
未脱	圆形	深绿	熟

问题: 瓜蒂脱落、形状圆形、颜色青色, 判断生还是熟?

$$P(A_i|B) = ?$$

Ai代表生、熟,B代表给出的瓜的特征集合。





问题: 瓜蒂脱落、形状圆形、颜色青色, 判断生还是熟?

A1代表瓜生,B代表特征(脱落,圆形,青色), $P(A_i|B) = ?$

贝叶斯定理:
$$P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|Ai) P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|Aj) P(Aj)}$$

瓜生 P(A1|B) = ?

瓜熟 P(A2|B) =?

$$P(A_i|B) \propto P(B|Ai)P(Ai)$$

条件独立性假设:

$$P(B|Ai) = P(B_0|Ai)P(B_1|Ai)P(B_2|Ai)$$

可得: $P(A_i|B) \propto P(A_i) \prod_{k=1} P(B_k|A_i)$

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瓜蒂	形状	颜色	类别
脱落	圆形	深绿	熟
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未脱	圆形	青色	熟
脱落	尖形	浅绿	生
未脱	圆形	深绿	熟





瓜生 P(A1|B) = ?

瓜熟 P(A2|B) =?

问题: 瓜蒂脱落、形状圆形、颜色青色, 判断生还是熟?

$$P(B_0|A_1) = 1/4$$
 $P(B_1|A_1) = 1/4$ $P(B_0|A_1) = 1/4$ $P(A_1) = 2/5$

$$P(B_0|A_2) = 2/3$$
 $P(B_1|A_2) = 2/3$ $P(B_0|A_2) = 1/3$ $P(A_2) = 3/5$

$$P(A_1|B) = 0.25^3 * 0.4 = 0.00625$$

$$P(A_2|B) = 0.67 * 0.67 * 0.33 * 0.6 = 0.08889$$

 $P(A_1|B) < P(A_0|B)$ 所以瓜熟可能性较大

瓜蒂	形状	颜色	类别
脱落	圆形	深绿	熟
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脱落	尖形	浅绿	生
未脱	圆形	深绿	熟





Text	Class	Doc	
Chinese Beijing Chinese	ZH	1	
Chinese Chinese Shanghai	ZH	2	Train set
Chinese Macao	ZH	3	
California LA Chinese	US	4	
Chinese Chinese California LA	?	5	Test set

 $P(ZH|B) = P(B_0|ZH)P(B_1|ZH)P(B_2|ZH) \dots P(B_3|ZH)P(ZH)$

 $P(B_0|ZH) = 5/8$, $P(B_1|ZH) = 5/8$, $P(B_2|ZH) = 0/8$...?

B0 Chinese, B1 Chinese

B2 California B3 LA





Text	Class	Doc	
Chinese Beijing Chinese	ZH	1	
Chinese Chinese Shanghai	ZH	2	Train set
Chinese Macao	ZH	3	
California LA Chinese	US	4	
Chinese Chinese California LA	?	5	Test set

$$P(B_0|A_i) = \log(\frac{num \ of \ B_0 \ in \ A_i + 1}{num \ of \ A_i + Total \ num})$$
平滑处理





Text	Class	Doc	
Chinese Beijing Chinese	ZH	1	
Chinese Chinese Shanghai	ZH	2	Train set
Chinese Macao	ZH	3	
California LA Chinese	US	4	
Chinese Chinese California LA	?	5	Test set

$$P(ZH|B) = P(B_0|ZH)P(B_1|ZH)P(B_2|ZH) \dots P(B_3|ZH)P(ZH)$$

$$P(B_0|ZH) = \log(\frac{5+1}{8+3}), \quad P(B_1|ZH) = \log(\frac{5+1}{8+3}), \quad P(B_2|ZH) = \log(\frac{1}{8+3})...?$$

B0 Chinese, B1 Chinese

B2 California B3 LA

情感分析



输入:章子怡宣布了二胎喜讯。

输出:情感倾向,正面|中性|负面

第一步: 分词

→ 章子怡 宣布 了 二胎 喜讯 。

中文可用jieba 实现分词,英文直接按照空格切分





特征提取:

词袋法:

S1 不 知道 你 在 说 什么。

S2 我就知道你不知道。

词表: 不就你什么我说知道在。

S1 [1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1]

S2 [1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 1]



情感分析-特征提取



TF-IDF:

TF- term frequency :
$$tf(x, w) = \frac{\text{单词x在文章}_{w} \text{中出现的次数}}{\text{文章}_{w} \text{中包含的单词个数}}$$

不 就 你 什么 我 说 知道 在 。

doc1 [1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1] doc2 [1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 1]

tf(不, s1) = 1/7, tf(就, s1) = 0/7 ... tf(知道, s1) = 1/7

tf(不, s2) = 1/7, tf(就, s2) = 1/7 ... tf(知道, s2) = 2/7



情感分析-特征提取



TF-IDF:

inverse doc frequency:
$$idf(x) = log(\frac{ 文章总数_{+1}}{ 包含_x 的文章个数_{+1}})$$



情感分析-特征提取



TF-IDF:

```
不 就 你 什么 我 说 知道 在 。
```

```
doc1 [1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1]
doc2 [1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 1]
```

```
tf-idf(x,w) = tf(x,w) * idf(x)
```

```
Doc1 = [0, 0, 0, 0.025, 0, 0.025, 0, 0.025, 0]
```

Doc2 = [0, 0.025, 0, 0, 0.025, 0, 0, 0]

Minage

Logistics Regression



$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

 $W \in (1 * N), x \in (N,), b \in (1,), y \in (1,)$

x为输入特征(N维向量,每一维度都是浮点数),y为标签(一般取值(0,1))

W, b为模型参数

Minant

Logistics Regression



$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$
$$e^{-(Wx+b)} \in (+\infty, 0)$$

Minan

Logistics Regression



$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

$$e^{-(Wx+b)} \in (+\infty, 0)$$

$$e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1 \in (+\infty, 1)$$

Minary

Logistics Regression

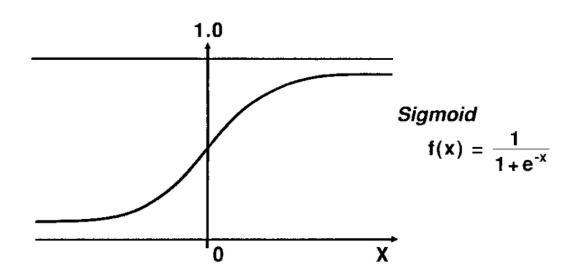


$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

$$e^{-(Wx+b)} \in (+\infty, 0)$$

$$e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1 \in (+\infty, 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1} \in (0,1)$$



输入x, 如果y > 0.5, 结果为正例, 反之为负例



Hypothesis:

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Parameters:

$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$

Cost Function:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Goal: $\underset{\theta_0,\theta_1}{\operatorname{minimize}} J(\theta_0,\theta_1)$





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(x0, y0)为一个样本, \hat{y} 为模型的输出结果, 损失函数 $Loss = (y_0 - \hat{y})^2$

也可以用 交叉熵 $Loss = -\sum_{k=1}^{N} p_k log q_k$, 当 $p_k = q_k$ 时,Loss最小 p_k 为真实标签分布, q_k 为预测的结果分布





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi, yi)为一个样本, ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}y_{i}log(\hat{y}_{i}) + (1-y_{i})log(1-\hat{y}_{i}) = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_{i}wx_{i} - log(1+e^{wx_{i}}))$$

$$Loss = f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(w_0)(w - w_0)^2 + o(w^2)$$





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi, yi)为一个样本, ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

$$Loss = f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + o(w)$$





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi,yi)为一个样本,ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

Loss =
$$f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + o(w) \approx f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0)$$

$$= f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w \dots \Delta w = (w - w_0)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w$$





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi,yi)为一个样本,ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

$$Loss = f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + o(w) \approx f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0)$$

= $f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w \dots \Delta w = (w - w_0)$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w$$

要使
$$f(w) < f(w_0)$$
, 令 $\Delta w = -\alpha f'(w_0)$



$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi, yi)为一个样本, ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

Loss =
$$f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

 $f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + o(w) \approx f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0)$
 $= f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w \dots \Delta w = (w - w_0)$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0) \Delta w$$

要使 $f(w) < f(w_0)$, 令 $\Delta w = -\alpha f'(w_0)$
则有: $f(w) = f(w_0) - \alpha (f'(w_0))^2$



$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx+b)} + 1},$$

(xi,yi)为一个样本,ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

$$Loss = f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0) + o(w) \approx f(w_0) + f'(w_0)(w - w_0)$$

= $f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w \dots \Delta w = (w - w_0)$

$$f(w) = f(w_0) + f'(w_0)\Delta w$$

要使
$$f(w) < f(w_0)$$
, 令 $\Delta w = -\alpha f'(w_0)$

则有:
$$f(w) = f(w_0) - (f'(w_0))^2$$

所以,只要 $w-w_0=-\alpha f'(w_0)$ 则 $w=w_0-\alpha f'(w_0)$ 即可每次让f(w)更小





$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx + b)} + 1},$$

(xi,yi)为一个样本,ŷ为模型的输出结果,

损失函数
$$Loss = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_iwx_i - log(1 + e^{wx_i}))$$

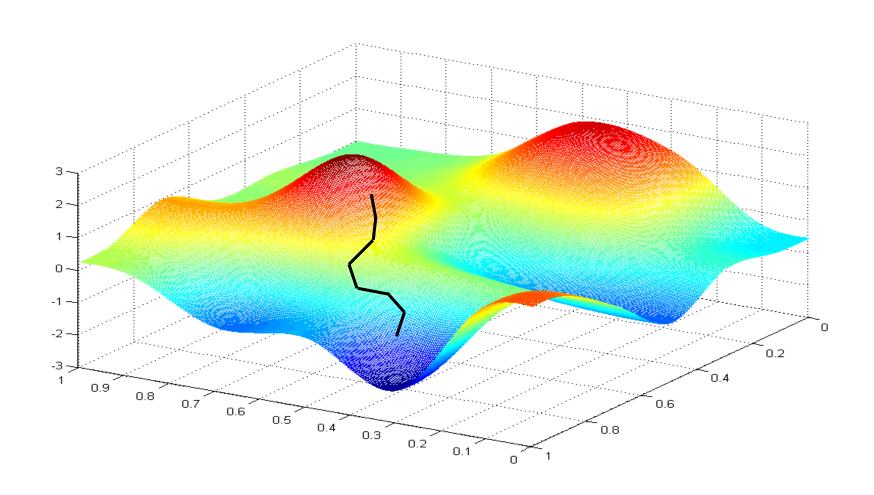
$$Loss = f(w) \rightarrow \min_{w \in R} f(w)$$

则 $w = w_0 - \alpha f'(w_0)$ 即可每次让f(w)更小

$$f'(w) = \frac{\partial \text{Loss}}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial (-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i w x_i - \log(1 + e^{w x_i}))}{\partial w} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i))$$





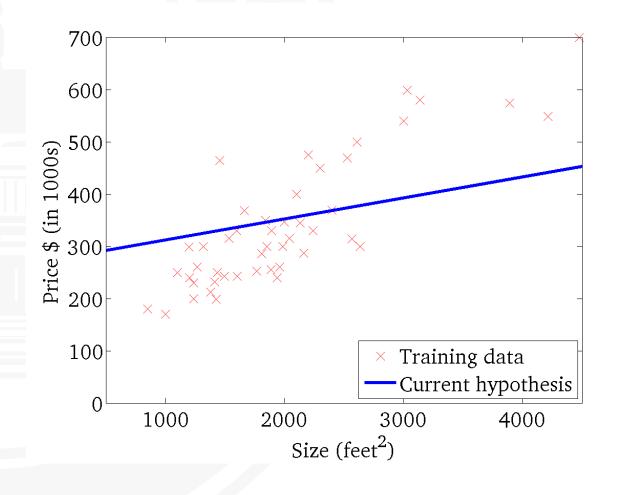


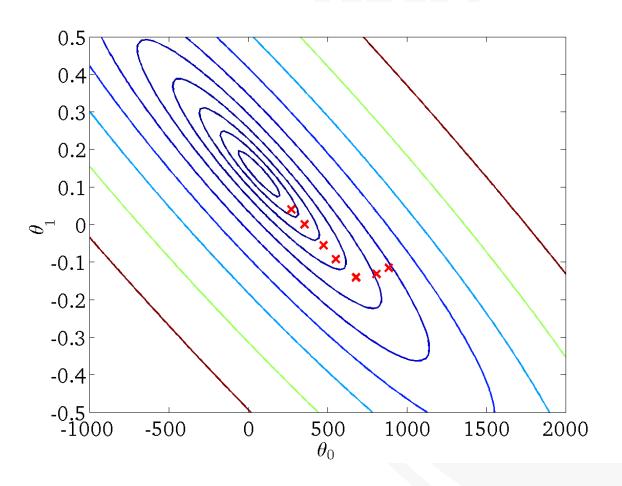
 $h_{\theta}(x)$

(for fixed θ_0, θ_1 , this is a function of x)

 $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

(function of the parameters θ_0, θ_1







LogisticsRegression-梯度下降法



机器学习 (Logistics Regression) 进行文本分类:

Step1:数据 (文本,标签) →向量化→ (X,y)

Step2:选择模型:
$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-(wx+b)}+1}$$

Stop 为False

While Stop is False:

计算将
$$(x_i, y_i)$$
代入计算 $\hat{y}_k = \frac{1}{e^{-(Wx_i+b)}+1}$

得到损失: Loss

求导:
$$f'(w_k) = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_k}$$

优化:
$$W_{k+1} = W_k - \alpha f'(W_k)$$

如果
$$|f(w_{k+1}) - f(w_k)| < \varepsilon$$

set Stop True

否则: k=k+1

最终的到模型参数 (W_{k+1}, b)





```
import ...
def read_train_valid(filname):...
def read_test(filename):...
def split text(text data):...
def vectorizer(train data, valid data, test data):...
def train valid(train data, train label, valid data, valid label):...
def predict(mode, test data):...
def run_step():
     选择相应的任务和文件
     读文件, train data, train label = some function(filename=")
             valid data, validlabel = some function(filename=")
            test_data, test_ids = some_function(filename=")
     将原始文本分词:
            train data = split function(train data)
           valid data = split function(valid data)
           test data = split function(test data)
     将分词后的文本变成向量:
```





参考资料

- 李航 《统计学习方法》
- 周志华《机器学习》

参考工具

- Scikit-Learn(机器学习包)
 - + Logistics Regression
 - + Naïve Bayes
- Jieba分词



谢谢大家

Thanks for Your Attention

