

1a) $J_{\text{naive-softmax}}(v_c, u) = -\log P(D=0 | C=c) \triangleq J_1$
 $J_{\text{cross-entropy}} = \sum_{i \in \text{vocab}} -y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) \triangleq J_2$

~~$J = \sum_{i \in \text{vocab}} -y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$~~
 ~~$P(D=0 | C=c)$~~

$y_i = 1$ when $D=0$
 $y_i = 0$ otherwise $\Rightarrow -\sum y_i (\log(\hat{y}_i))$
 $= -\log(\hat{y}_0)$

$\hat{y} \triangleq P(D=0 | C=c)$

\Downarrow

~~J_1~~ $J_1 = J_2$

b) $2 J_1 / 2 v_c = 2 - \frac{\log(P(D=0 | C=c))}{2 v_c}$

$= 2 - \log \left[\frac{(e^{u_0^T v_c})}{(\sum_{w \in \text{vocab}} e^{u_w^T v_c})} \right]$

$= 2(-\log(e^{u_0^T v_c} / 2 v_c)) - 2(-\log(\sum_{w \in \text{vocab}} e^{u_w^T v_c}))$

$= \frac{2 - u_0^T v_c}{2 v_c} + \frac{2 \log(\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c})}{2 v_c} \triangleq J_2$

$$1c) \frac{2J}{2u_w} = \frac{2 \log \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}}{2 u_w}$$

~~into $w=0$~~

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \log e^{u_0^T v_c}}{2 u_w} = \frac{2 u_0^T v_c}{2 u_w} + \frac{2 + \log \sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2 u_w} \triangleq T_2$$

$\hat{u} = T_1$

\Rightarrow Case: when $w=0$

$$T_1 = \frac{2 u_0^T v_c}{2 u_0} = -v_c$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2 \log \sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2 u_0} = \frac{2 \log \left(e^{u_0^T v_c} + \sum_{\substack{x \in W \\ x \neq 0}} e^{u_x^T v_c} \right)}{2 u_0}$$

$$= \frac{2 \log e}{2 u_0^T v_c} \frac{1}{e^{u_0^T v_c}}$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = -v_c + \frac{1}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}} \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{e^{u_0^T v_c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}} \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{e^{u_0^T v_c}} + \frac{1}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}} \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{e^{u_0^T v_c}}$$

$$= -v_c (1 - p(0=0 | c=0)) = -v_c (1 - \hat{y})$$

$$= \hat{y}$$

$$1c) \frac{2J}{2u_w} = \frac{2 \log \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}}{2 u_w}$$

~~when w=0~~

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \log e^{u_0^T v_c}}{2 u_w} = \frac{2 u_0^T v_c}{2 u_w} + \frac{2 + \log \sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2 u_w} \triangleq T_2$$

$\triangleq T_1$

\Rightarrow Case: when $w=0$

$$T_1 = \frac{2 u_0^T v_c}{2 u_0} = -v_c$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2 \log \sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2 u_0} = \frac{2 \log \left(e^{u_0^T v_c} + \sum_{x \in W, x \neq 0} e^{u_x^T v_c} \right)}{2 u_0}$$

$$= \frac{2 \log e}{2 u_0^T v_c} = \frac{1}{u_0^T v_c}$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = -v_c + \frac{1}{u_0^T v_c}$$

$$= \sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c} + e^{u_0^T v_c}$$

$$= -v_c (1 - p(0=0 | c=0)) = -v_c (1 - \hat{y})$$

$$= \hat{y}$$

$1c, \text{ cont'd })$ even when $w \neq 0$

$$T_1 = \frac{2 - u_0^T v_c}{2 u_w} = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2 \log \sum e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2 u_w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_w \frac{e^{u_w^T v_c}}{u_w^T v_c}}$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = v_c \frac{e^{u_w^T v_c}}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}} = v_c \hat{y} \neq (1-y)$$

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~~$$1a) \frac{2 \log 1}{2x} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right) / 2x = \frac{(1+e^{-x})(1) + 1(1+e^{-x})(e^{-x})}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1(1+e^{-x})e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{1+e^{-x}-1}{1+e^{-x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = 1 - \sigma(x)$$~~

$$T_1 \frac{2T_1}{2v_c} = -u_0^T$$

$$T_2 \frac{2T_2}{2v_c} = \frac{1}{\sum_w (e^{u_w^T v_c})} \frac{2e^{u_0^T v_c}}{2v_c}$$

$I_c, \text{cont'd})$

$$2 \frac{\sum_w c e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2v_c} = \sum_w \frac{2e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2v_c}$$

$$= \sum_{w \neq 0} \frac{2e^{u_w^T v_c}}{2v_c} + \sum_{w=0} \frac{2e^{u_0^T v_c}}{2v_c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}} \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{e^{u_0^T v_c}}$$

$$2T = T_1 + T_2$$

$$= -u_0^T + u_0^T \frac{e^{u_0^T v_c}}{\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}}$$

$$= -u_0^T + u_0^T P(0=0 | c=v)$$

$$= u_0^T (P(0=0 | c=v) - 1)$$

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

$$\frac{2\sigma(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \left(\frac{x+e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$$

$$1e) \frac{2J_{\text{neg-saph}}}{2u_k} = \frac{2 \left(\log(\sigma(\mu_k^T v_c)) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-\mu_k^T v_c)) \right)}{2\mu_k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{-v_c^T \mu_k}{\sigma(-\mu_k^T v_c)} \sigma(-\mu_k^T v_c) (1 - \sigma(-\mu_k^T v_c)) \right) \frac{v_c}{b}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \mu_k v_c^T (1 - \sigma(-\mu_k^T v_c))$$

$$1d) \frac{2\sigma(x)}{2x} = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}\right)}{2x} = \frac{(1+e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cdot (+1)}{(1+e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \sigma(x) \left(\frac{\cancel{\sigma(x)} e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right)$$

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

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

$$1e) J_{\text{neg-sample}} = -\log(\sigma(u_0^T v_c)) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c))$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v_c} = \frac{-\log(\sigma(u_0^T v_c))}{2 v_c} - \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)) \Rightarrow T_2$$

$$T_1 = -\frac{1}{\sigma(u_0^T v_c)} (\sigma(u_0^T v_c) (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c)) \frac{2 u_0^T v_c}{2 v_c})$$

$$T_2 = \sum_{k=1}^K \log \frac{1}{\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)} (1 - \sigma(-u_k^T v_c)) \frac{2 (-u_k^T v_c)}{2 v_c}$$

$$= \sum_k (1 - \sigma(u_k^T v_c)) (-u_k)$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = -u_0 (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c)) - \sum_{k=1}^K u_k \sigma(-u_k^T v_c)$$

$$\frac{2J_{\text{neg-samp}}}{2u_0} = \frac{2 - \log(\sigma(u_0^T v_c))}{2u_0} \quad \frac{-2 \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c))}{2u_0}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\sigma(u_0^T v_c)} (\sigma(u_0^T v_c) (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c))) v_c$$

$$= - (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c)) v_c$$

efficiency advantage of sigmoid vs naive-softmax: don't have to compute $\sum_w e^{u_w^T v_c}$ for all w

1f) i) $\frac{2J_{\text{skip-gran}}}{2u} = \frac{\sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} 2J(v_c, w_{t+j}, u)}{2u}$

ii) $\frac{2J_{\text{skip-gran}}}{2v_c} = \frac{\sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} 2J(v_c, w_{t+j}, u)}{2v_c}$

iii) $\frac{2J_{\text{skip-gran}}}{2v_w} = \sum_j \frac{2J(v_c, w_{t+j}, u)}{2v_w} = 0?$