Viterbi Algorithm in Numpy

CS114B Lab 7

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Sequence Labeling

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  - What is $P(Y|X)$?

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  - (First-order) Markov Assumption: the probability of a tag depends only on the previous tag
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  - Output Independence: the probability of a word at time i depends only on the tag at time i
    - $P(X|Y) = \prod_{i=1}^{T} P(x_i|y_i)$

Hidden Markov Models

$$P(Y|X) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{T} P(x_i|y_i) \times \prod_{i=1}^{T} P(y_i|y_{i-1})$$

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P(Y|X) &\propto \prod_{i=1}^{T} P(x_i|y_i) \times \prod_{i=1}^{T} P(y_i|y_{i-1}) \\
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- In other words, (log) $P(Y|X)$ decomposes into a product (or sum) of local parts
- This allows us to use dynamic programming

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- Discriminative approaches:
  - Conditional random fields
  - Structured perceptrons
- As long as the "score" decomposes into a sum of local parts, we can use the Viterbi algorithm

Viterbi Algorithm

function VITERBI(*observations* of len *T*,*state-graph* of len *N*) **returns** *best-path*, *path-prob*

create a path probability matrix *viterbi[N,T]*
for each state *s* **from** 1 **to** *N* **do** ; initialization step
  $viterbi[s,1] \leftarrow \pi_s * b_s(o_1)$
  $backpointer[s,1] \leftarrow 0$
for each time step *t* **from** 2 **to** *T* **do** ; recursion step
  for each state *s* **from** 1 **to** *N* **do**
    $viterbi[s,t] \leftarrow \max_{s'=1}^{N} viterbi[s',t-1] * a_{s',s} * b_s(o_t)$
    $backpointer[s,t] \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{s'=1}^{N} viterbi[s',t-1] * a_{s',s} * b_s(o_t)$
$bestpathprob \leftarrow \max_{s=1}^{N} viterbi[s,T]$; termination step
$bestpathpointer \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{s=1}^{N} viterbi[s,T]$; termination step
bestpath ← the path starting at state *bestpathpointer*, that follows backpointer[] to states back in time
return *bestpath*, *bestpathprob*

Figure 8.10 Viterbi algorithm for finding the optimal sequence of tags. Given an observation sequence and an HMM $\lambda = (A,B)$, the algorithm returns the state path through the HMM that assigns maximum likelihood to the observation sequence.

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  - `self.initial` (π: shape (N,))
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- Create two Numpy arrays: (both with shape (N, T))
  - `v` (for `viterbi`)
  - `backpointer`

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Recursion Step

- For each time step t from 2 to T do

  For each state s from 1 to N do

  $$viterbi[s,t] \leftarrow \max_{s'=1}^{N} viterbi[s', t-1] \times a_{s',s} \times b_s(o_t)$$

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  - For HW4, you do not have to return the path (log-)probability/score, just the backtrace path