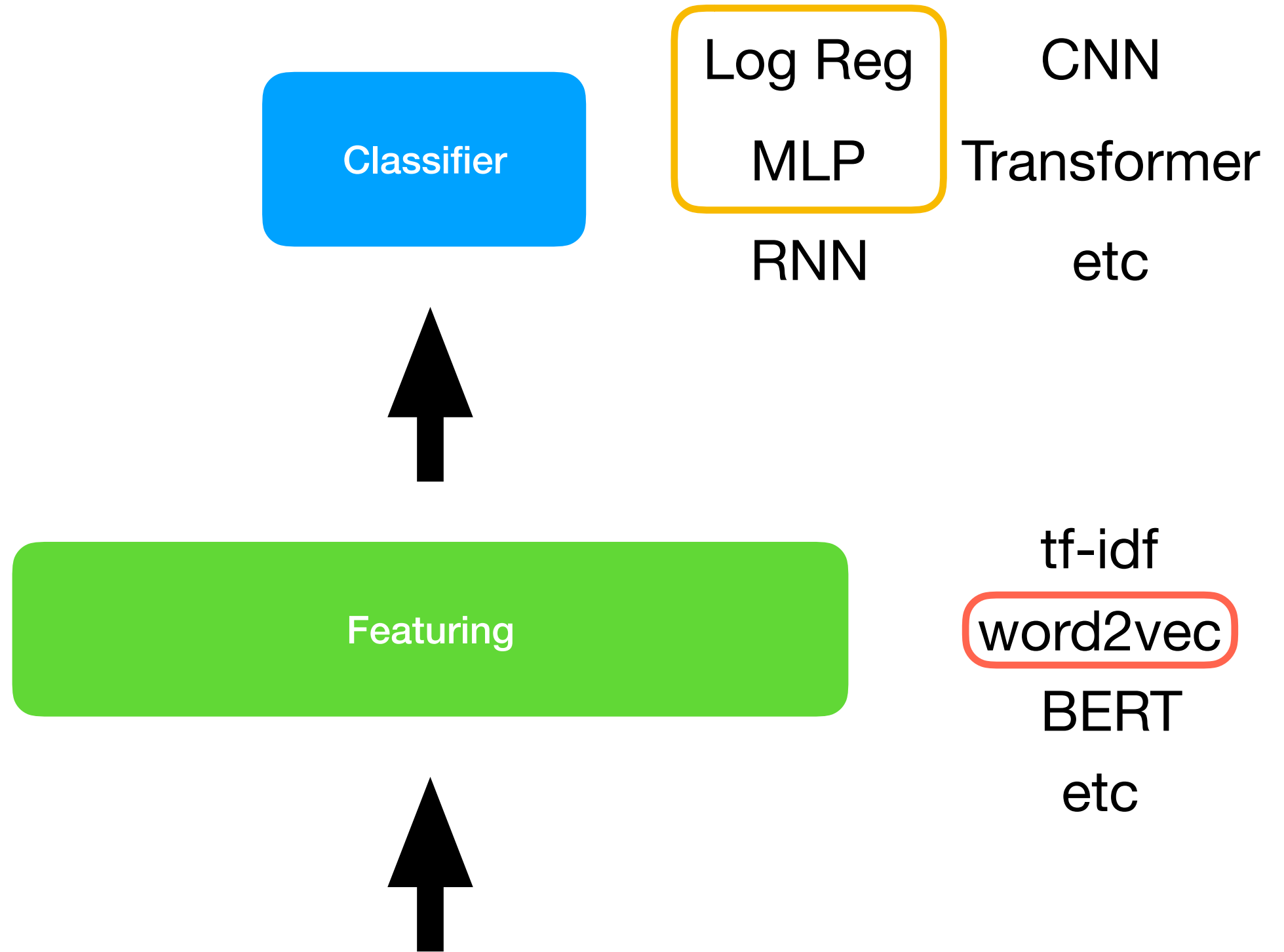


# Word Embeddings

# Training Pipeline



The iPhone X is the huge leap forward

# One Hot Encoding

Bag of words

```
motel = [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]  
hotel = [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

**Orthogonal vectors**

**Dimension = len(vocabulary)**

# Similarity

**Dot Product**

$$\text{similarity} = \cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^2}}, \quad [0, 1]$$

**Vector Norms**

# TF-IDF

$$w_{x,y} = \text{tf}_{x,y} \times \log \left( \frac{N}{\text{df}_x} \right)$$

## TF-IDF

Term  $x$  within document  $y$

$\text{tf}_{x,y}$  = frequency of  $x$  in  $y$

$\text{df}_x$  = number of documents containing  $x$

$N$  = total number of documents

# TF-IDF

$$w_{x,y} = \text{tf}_{x,y} \times \log \left( \frac{N}{\text{df}_x} \right)$$

## TF-IDF

Term  $x$  within document  $y$

$\text{tf}_{x,y}$  = frequency of  $x$  in  $y$

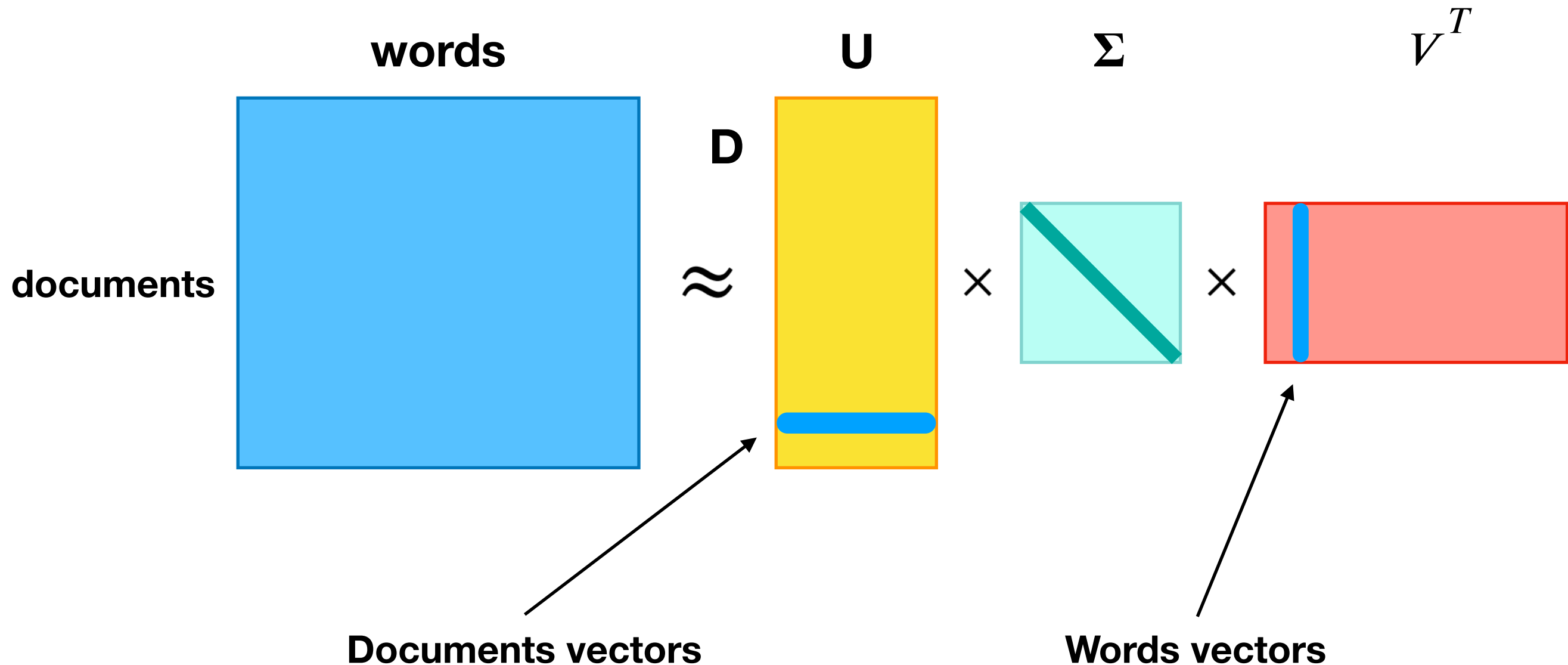
$\text{df}_x$  = number of documents containing  $x$

$N$  = total number of documents

text1	0	0	0	0	0.47	0	0.23	0
text2	0	0.68	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
text3	0.11	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0

# Co-occurrence Matrix

$$X \approx \hat{X} = U \Sigma V^T$$



Computational expensive

# Co-occurrence Vectors

*«You shall know a word by the company it keeps» — Firth, 1957*

## Corpus sentences

He also found five fish swimming in murky water in an old **bathtub**.

We do abhor dust and dirt, and stains on the **bath tub**,  
and any kind of filth.

Above At the far end of the garden room a **bathtub** has been planted with herbs for the winter.

They had been drinking Cisco, a fruity, wine-based fluid that smells and tastes like a mixture of cough syrup and **bathtub** gin.

Science finds that a surface tension on the water can draw the boats together, like toy boats in a **bathtub**.

In fact, the godfather of gloom comes up with a plot that takes in Windsor Davies (the ghost of sitcoms past), a **bathtub** and a big box of concentrated jelly.

'I'll tell him,' said the Dean from the bathroom above the sound of bathwater falling from a great height into the ample Edwardian **bathtub**.

## Co-occurrence counts

the	12
a	9
of	7
and	6
in	5
...	...
like	2
water	2
boat	2
from	2
stain	1
toy	1
god-father	1
Cisco	1
...	...

vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

## Dimensionality reduction

small vector

[illegible]



# Co-occurrence Matrix

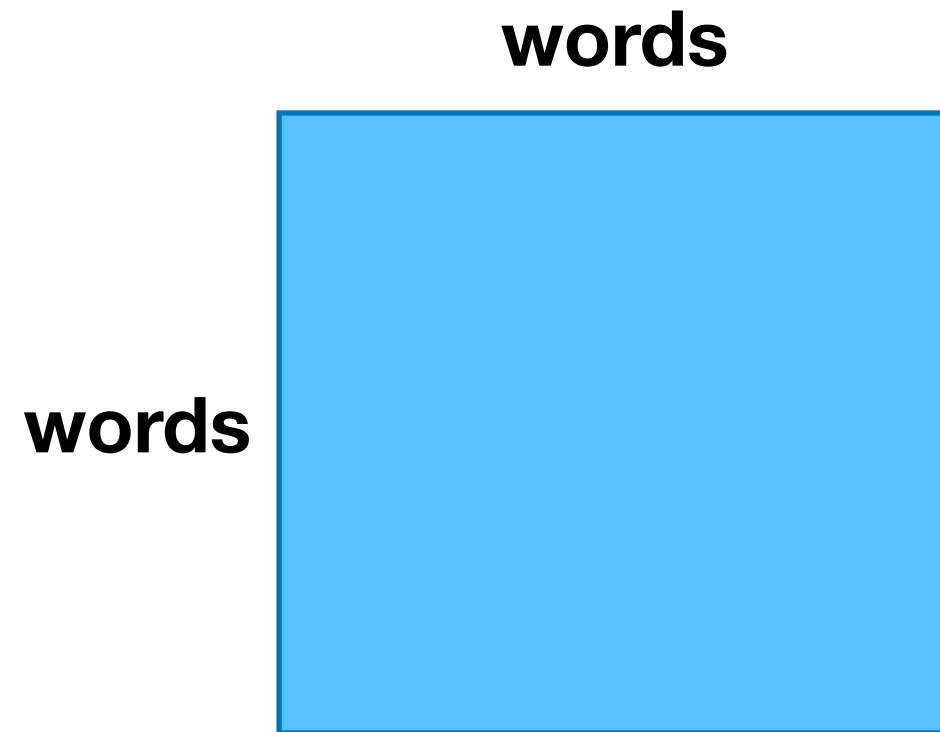
words



words

№	Словосочетание	Документы	Частота
1	<a href="#">и не</a>	22732	201352
2	<a href="#">и в</a>	27048	193983
3	<a href="#">потому что</a>	14926	117401
4	<a href="#">я не</a>	10675	113767
5	<a href="#">у меня</a>	9734	97102
6	<a href="#">может быть</a>	16086	96065
7	<a href="#">то что</a>	17195	95251
8	<a href="#">что он</a>	11786	92743
9	<a href="#">не было</a>	13196	92729
10	<a href="#">в том</a>	21604	89842

# Co-occurrence Matrix

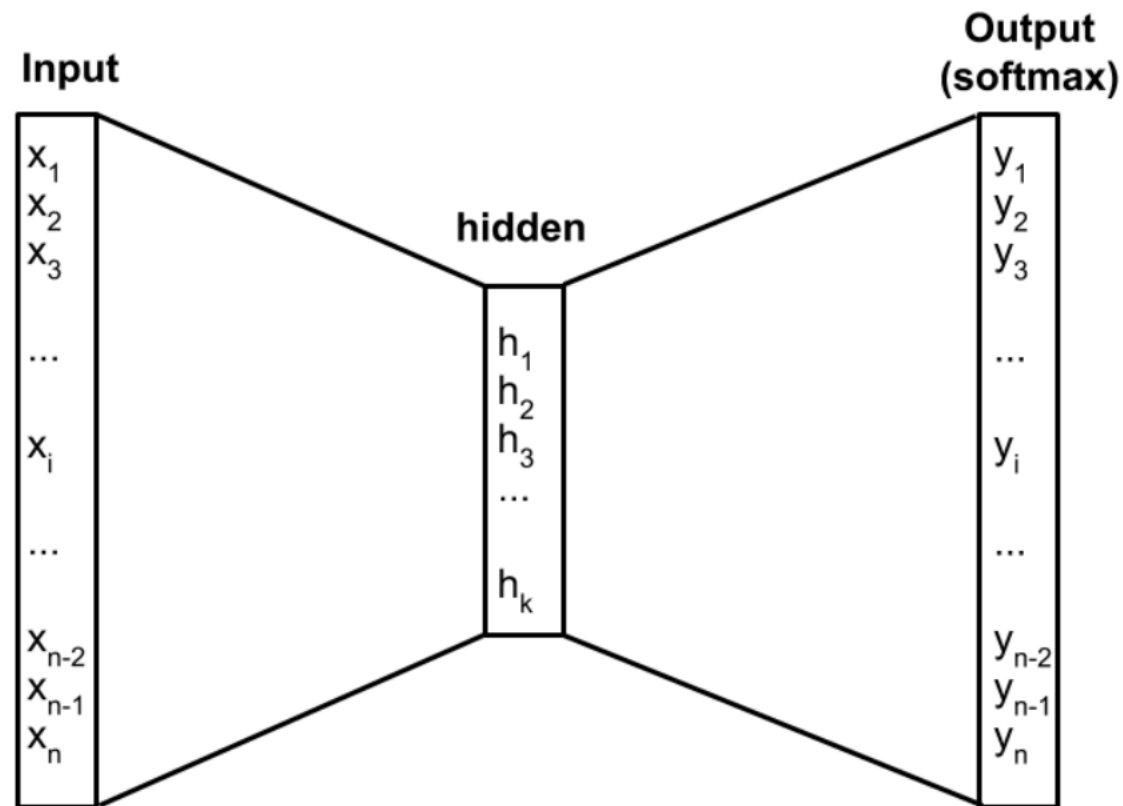


$$\text{pmi}(x; y) \equiv \log \frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)} = \log \frac{p(x|y)}{p(x)} = \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$$

$$\text{ppmi} = \max(\text{pmi}, 0)$$

# Word2Vec

# Word2Vec

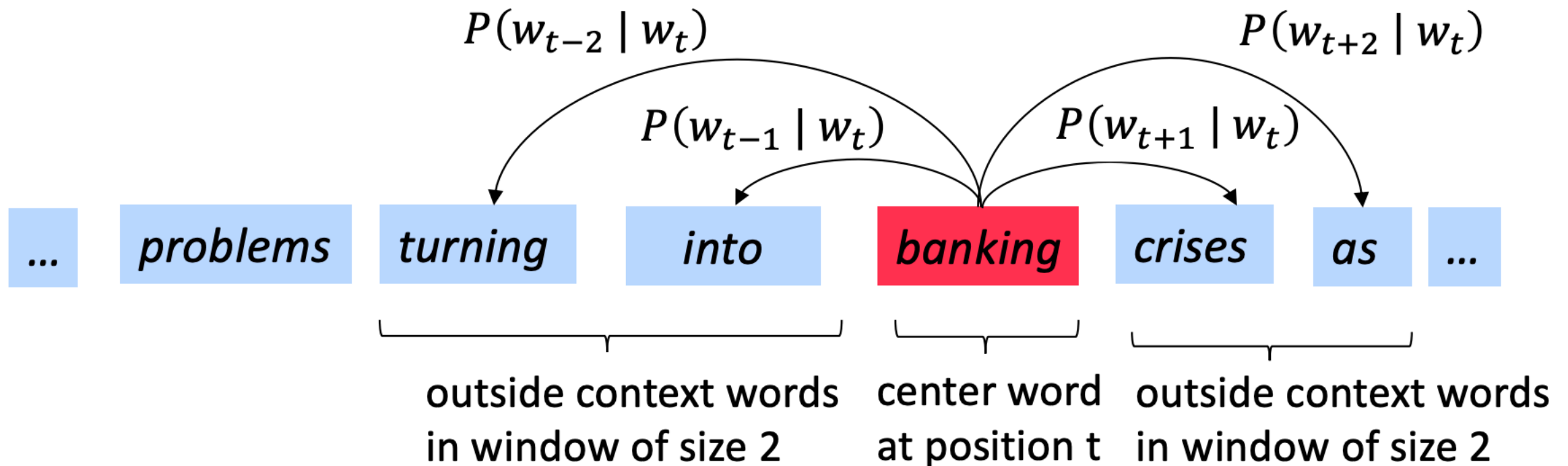
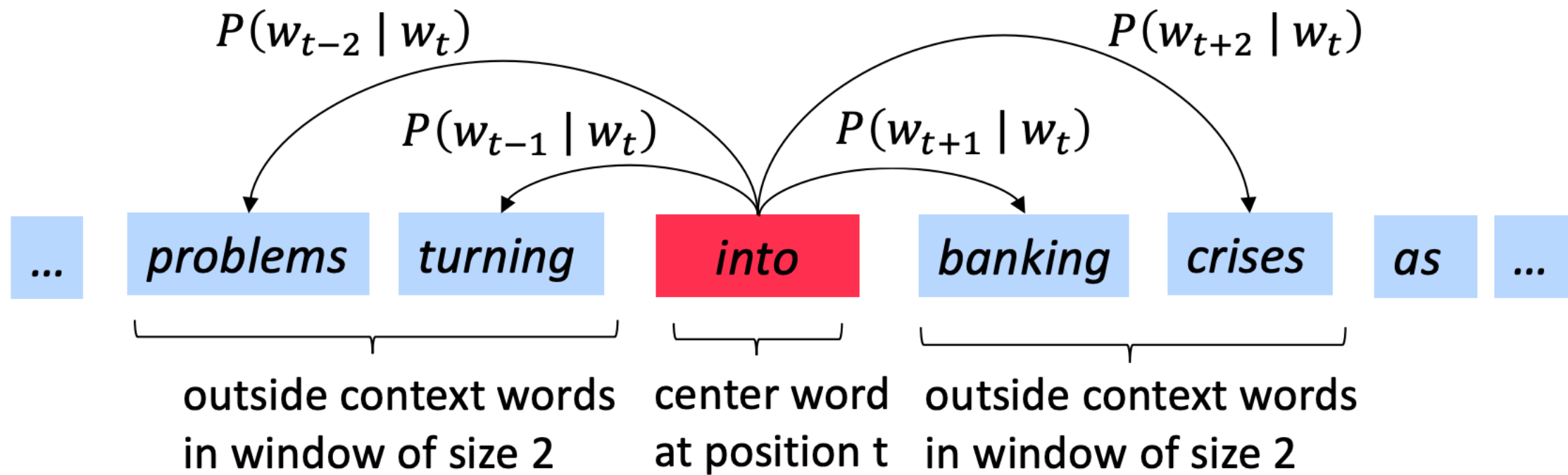


$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{-c \leq j \leq c, j \neq 0} \log p(w_{t+j} | w_t)$$

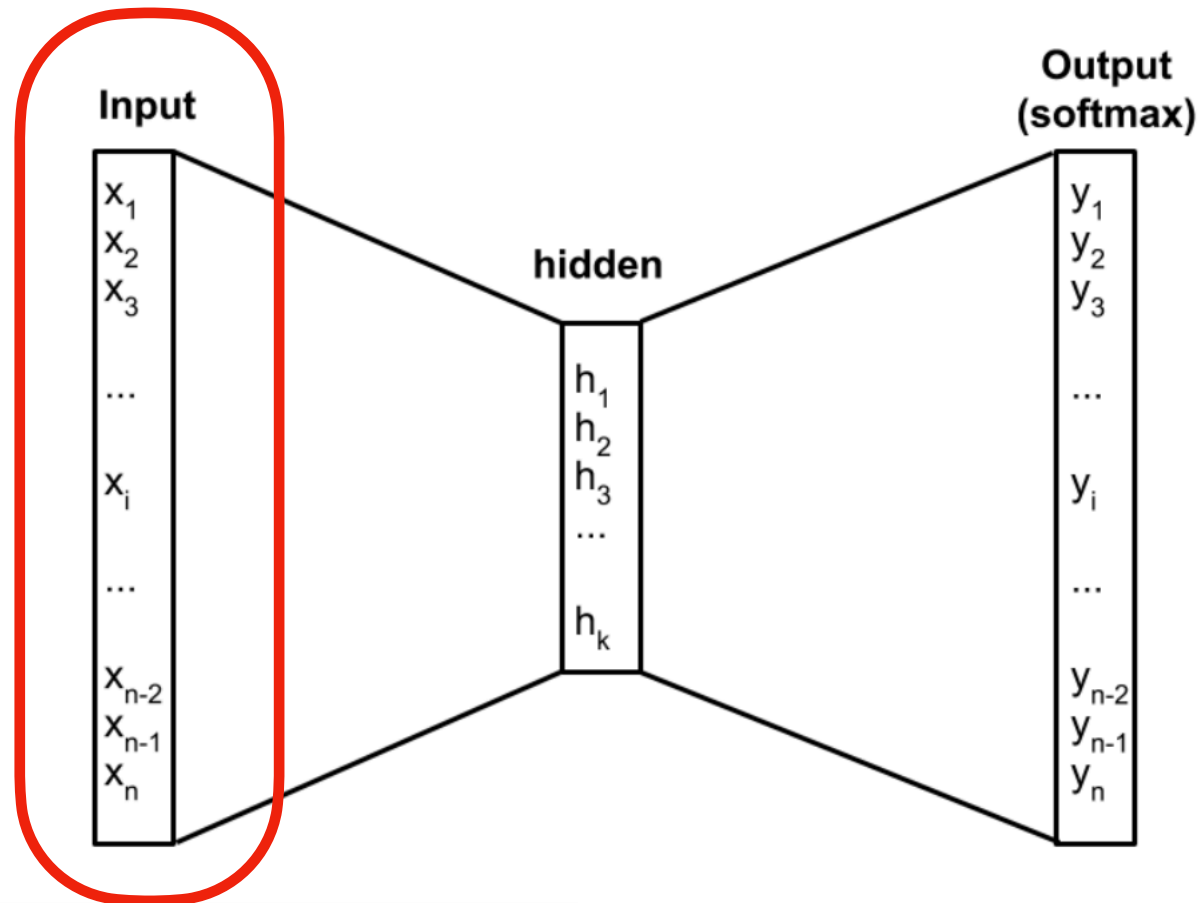
# Word2Vec

Source Text	Training Samples						
<table><tr><td>The</td><td>quick</td><td>brown</td></tr></table> fox jumps over the lazy dog. ➡	The	quick	brown	(the, quick) (the, brown)			
The	quick	brown					
<table><tr><td>The</td><td>quick</td><td>brown</td><td>fox</td></tr></table> jumps over the lazy dog. ➡	The	quick	brown	fox	(quick, the) (quick, brown) (quick, fox)		
The	quick	brown	fox				
<table><tr><td>The</td><td>quick</td><td>brown</td><td>fox</td><td>jumps</td></tr></table> over the lazy dog. ➡	The	quick	brown	fox	jumps	(brown, the) (brown, quick) (brown, fox) (brown, jumps)	
The	quick	brown	fox	jumps			
<table><tr><td>The</td><td>quick</td><td>brown</td><td>fox</td><td>jumps</td><td>over</td></tr></table> the lazy dog. ➡	The	quick	brown	fox	jumps	over	(fox, quick) (fox, brown) (fox, jumps) (fox, over)
The	quick	brown	fox	jumps	over		

# Word2Vec

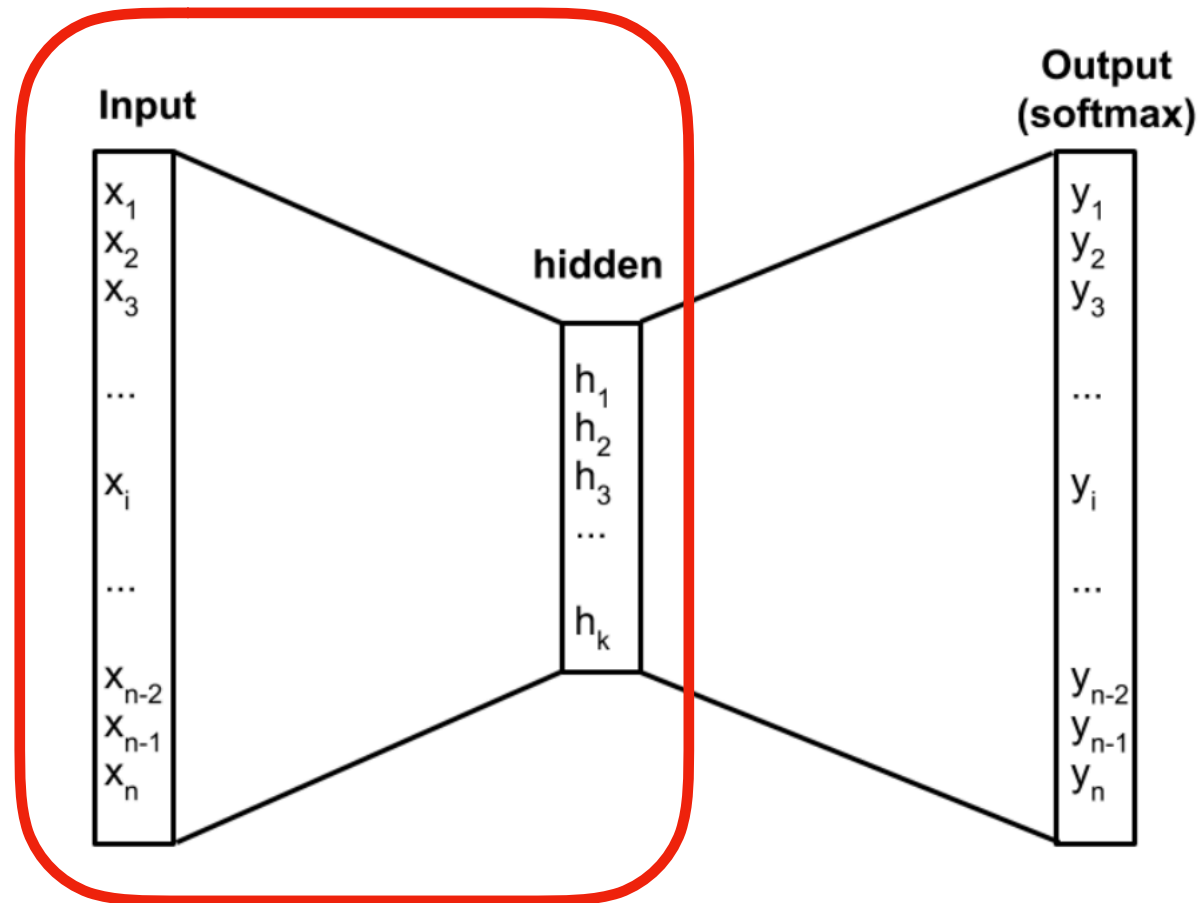


# Word2Vec



$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} v_{aardvark} \\ v_a \\ \vdots \\ v_{zebra} \\ u_{aardvark} \\ u_a \\ \vdots \\ u_{zebra} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2dV}$$

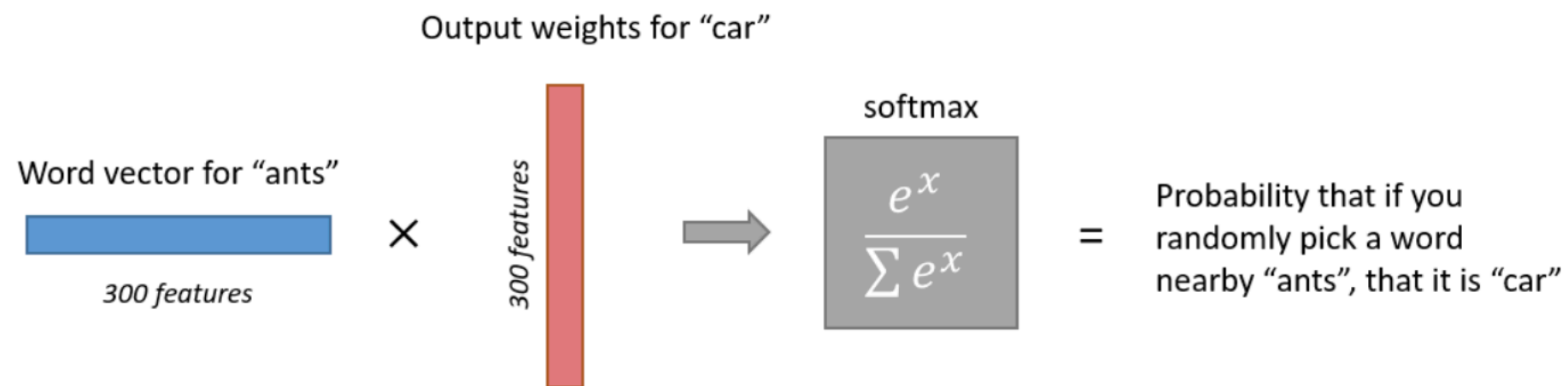
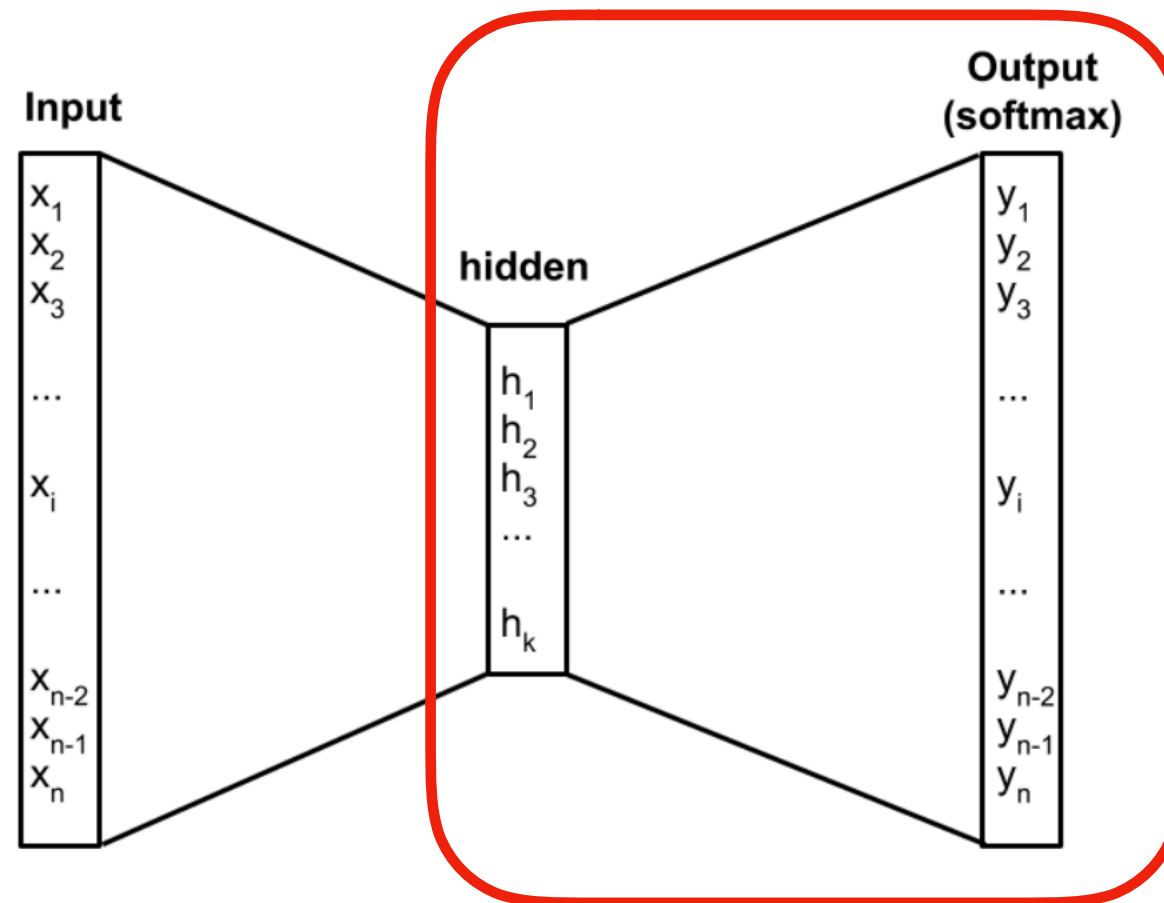
# Word2Vec



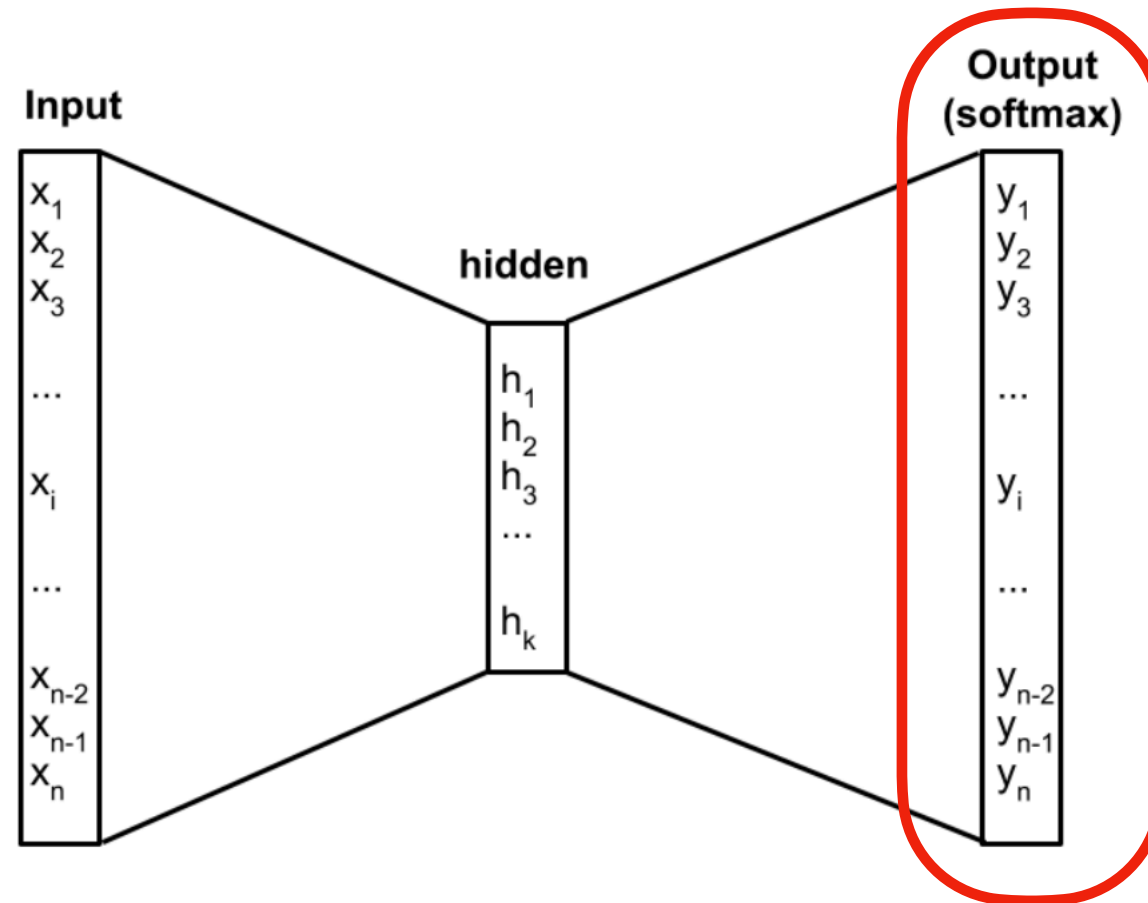
$$[0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \mathbf{1} \quad 0] \times \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 24 & 1 \\ 23 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 13 \\ \mathbf{10} & \mathbf{12} & \mathbf{19} \\ 11 & 18 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = [10 \quad 12 \quad 19]$$



# Word2Vec

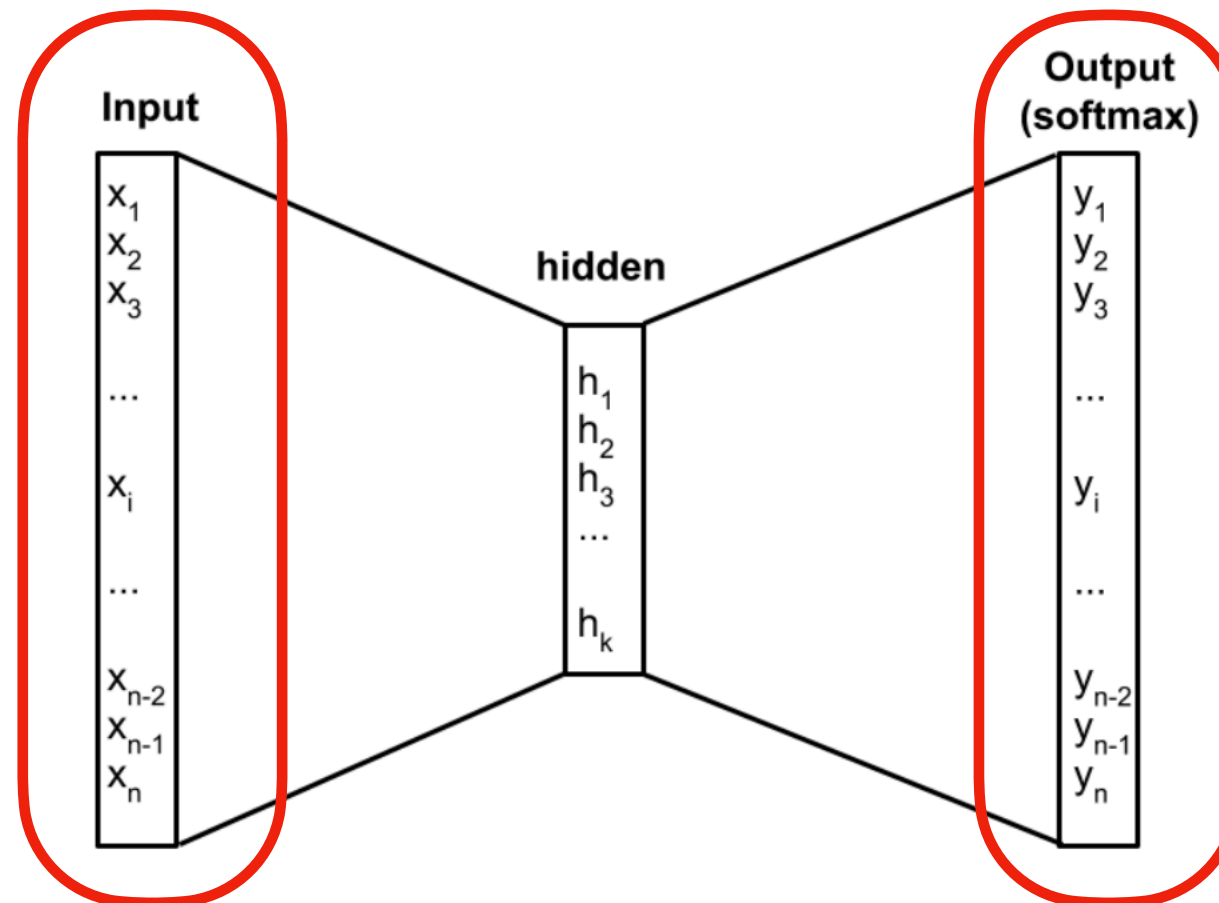


# Word2Vec



$$p(w_O|w_I) = \frac{\exp \left( v'_{w_O}{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}{\sum_{w=1}^W \exp \left( v'_w{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}$$

# Word2Vec



$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} v_{aardvark} \\ v_a \\ \vdots \\ v_{zebra} \\ u_{aardvark} \\ u_a \\ \vdots \\ u_{zebra} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2dV} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Same words} \\ \\ \\ \text{Different vectors} \end{matrix} \quad \theta = \begin{bmatrix} v_{aardvark} \\ v_a \\ \vdots \\ v_{zebra} \\ u_{aardvark} \\ u_a \\ \vdots \\ u_{zebra} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2dV}$$

# Word2Vec

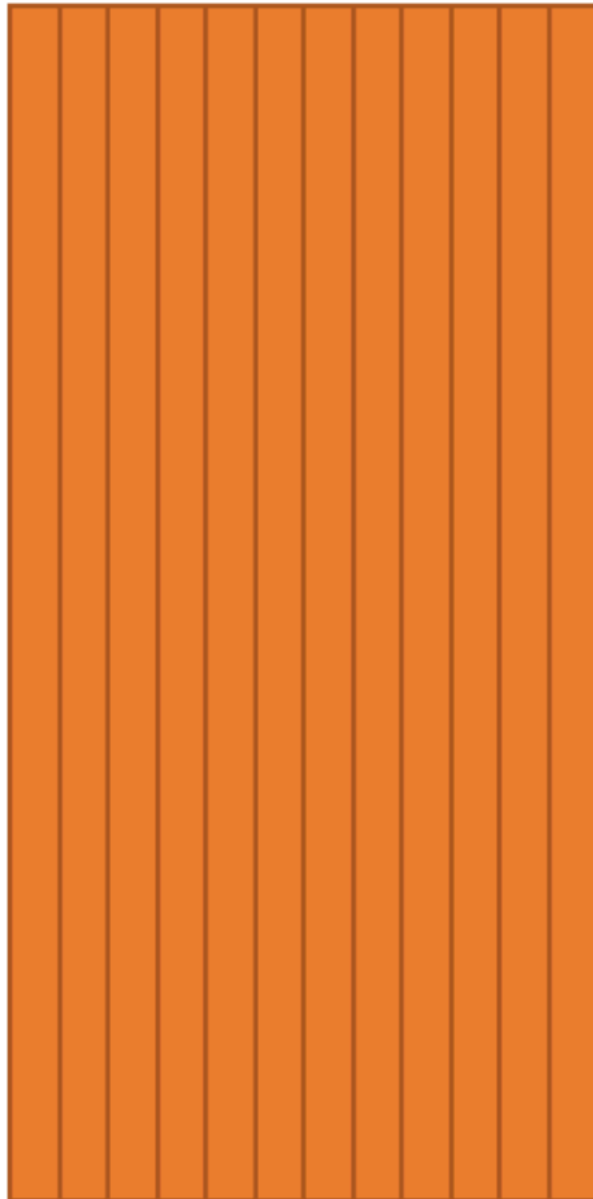
Hidden Layer  
Weight Matrix



*Word Vector  
Lookup Table!*

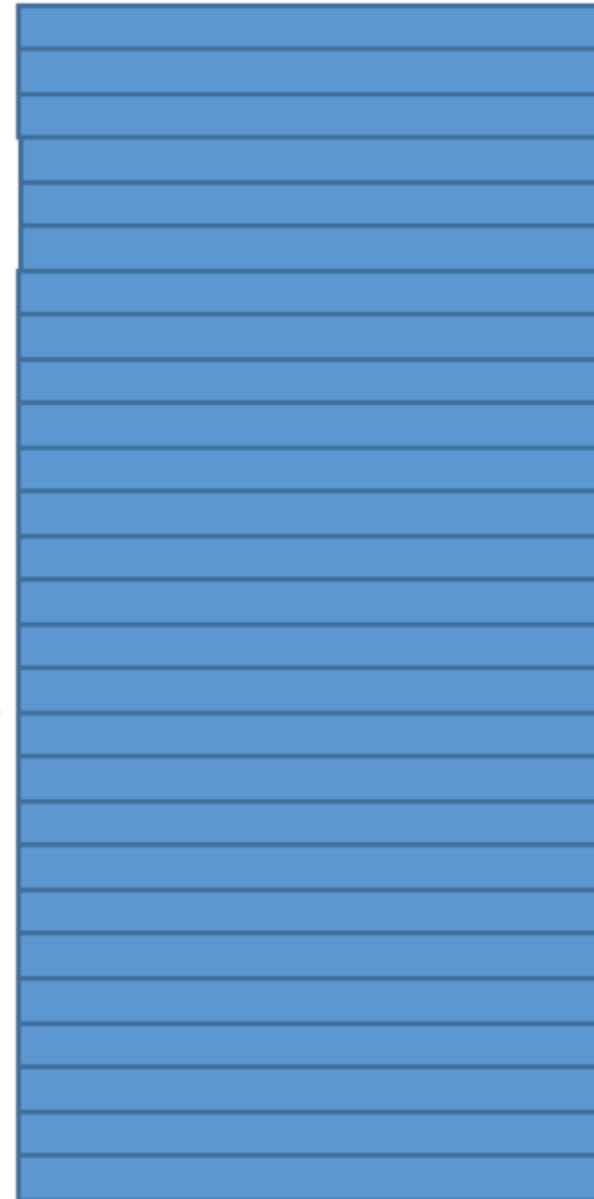
300 neurons

10,000 words

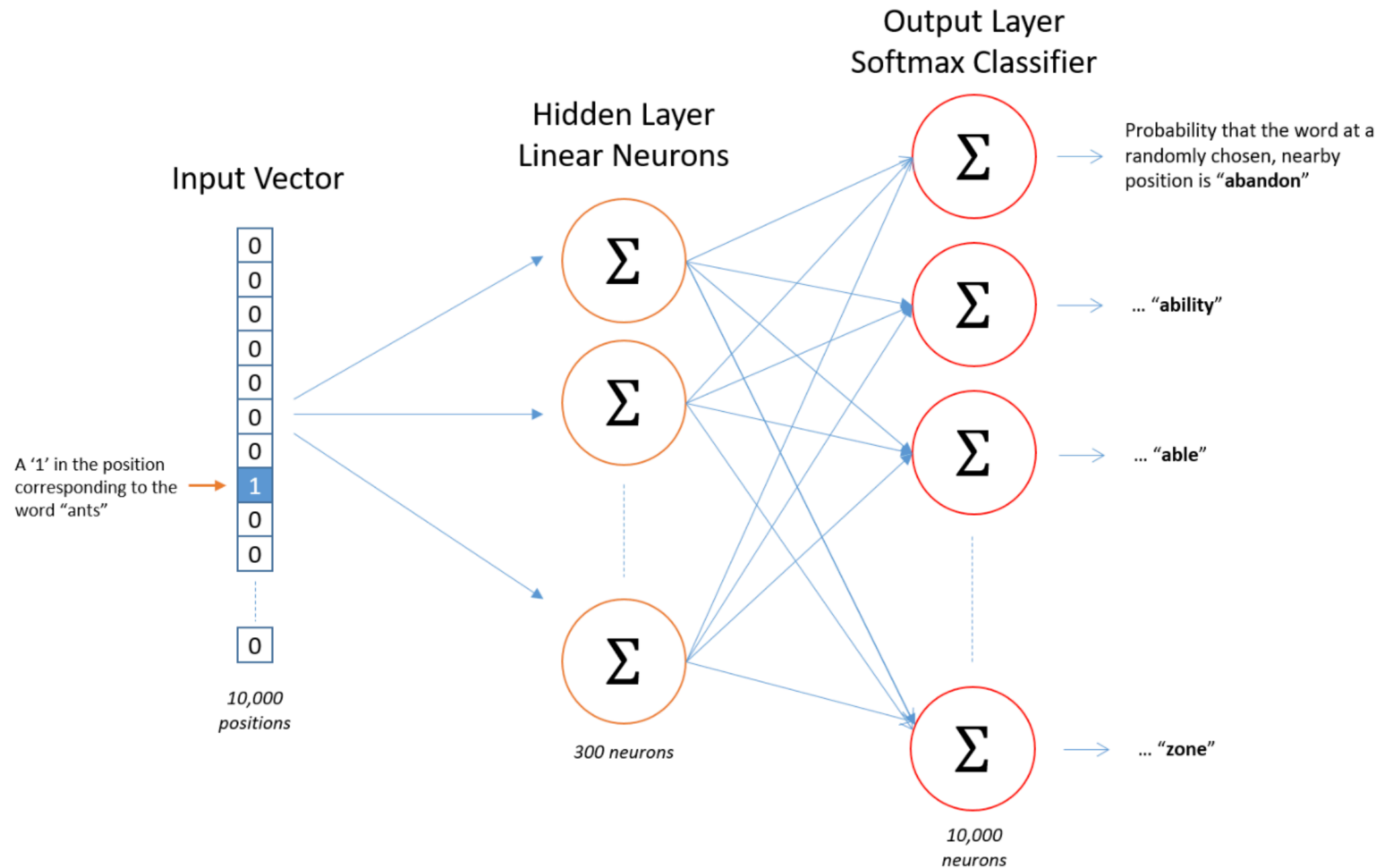


300 features

10,000 words



# Word2Vec

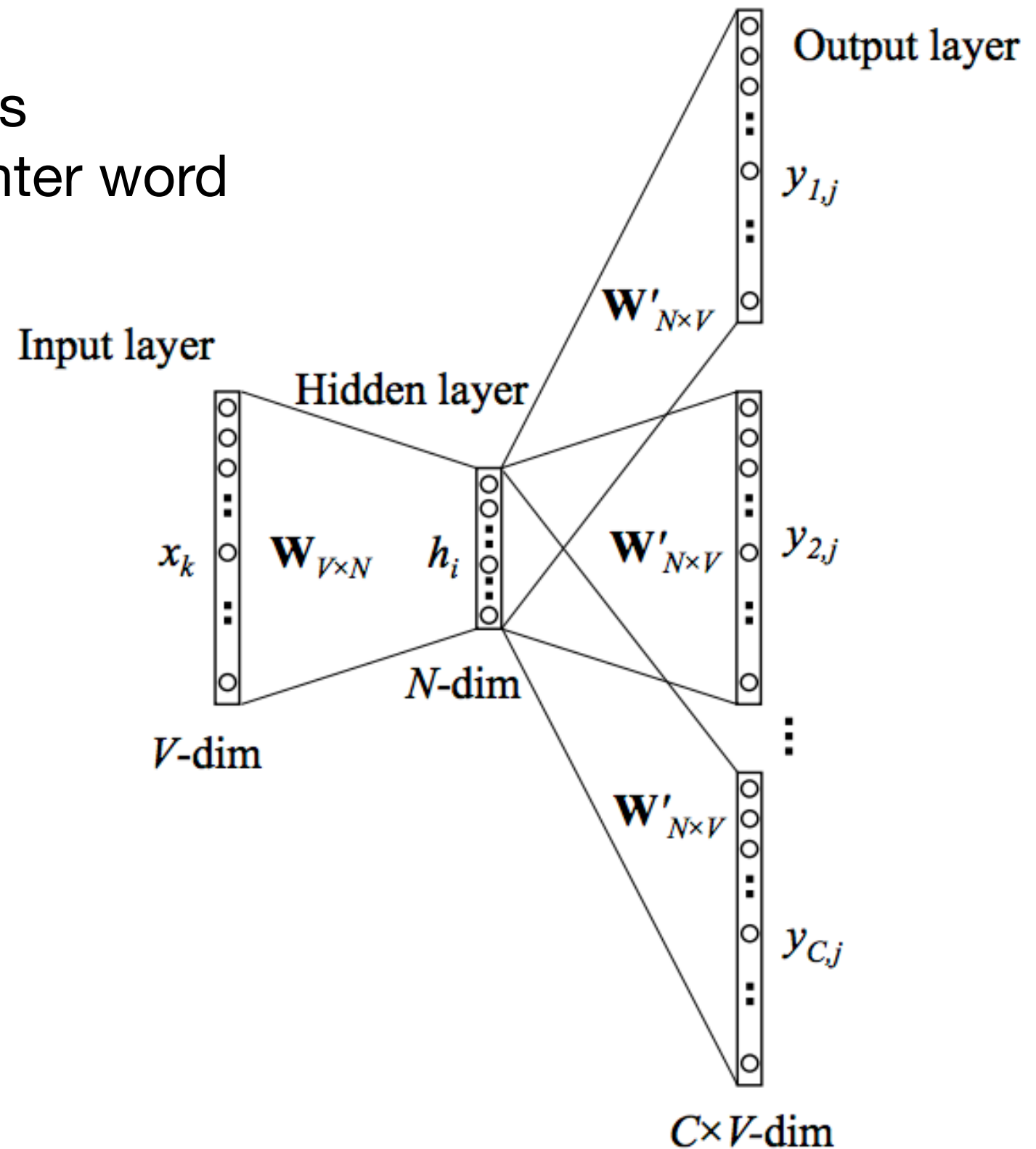


# Word2Vec

## Skipgrams

Predict context ("outside") words  
(position independent) given center word

Better for rare words

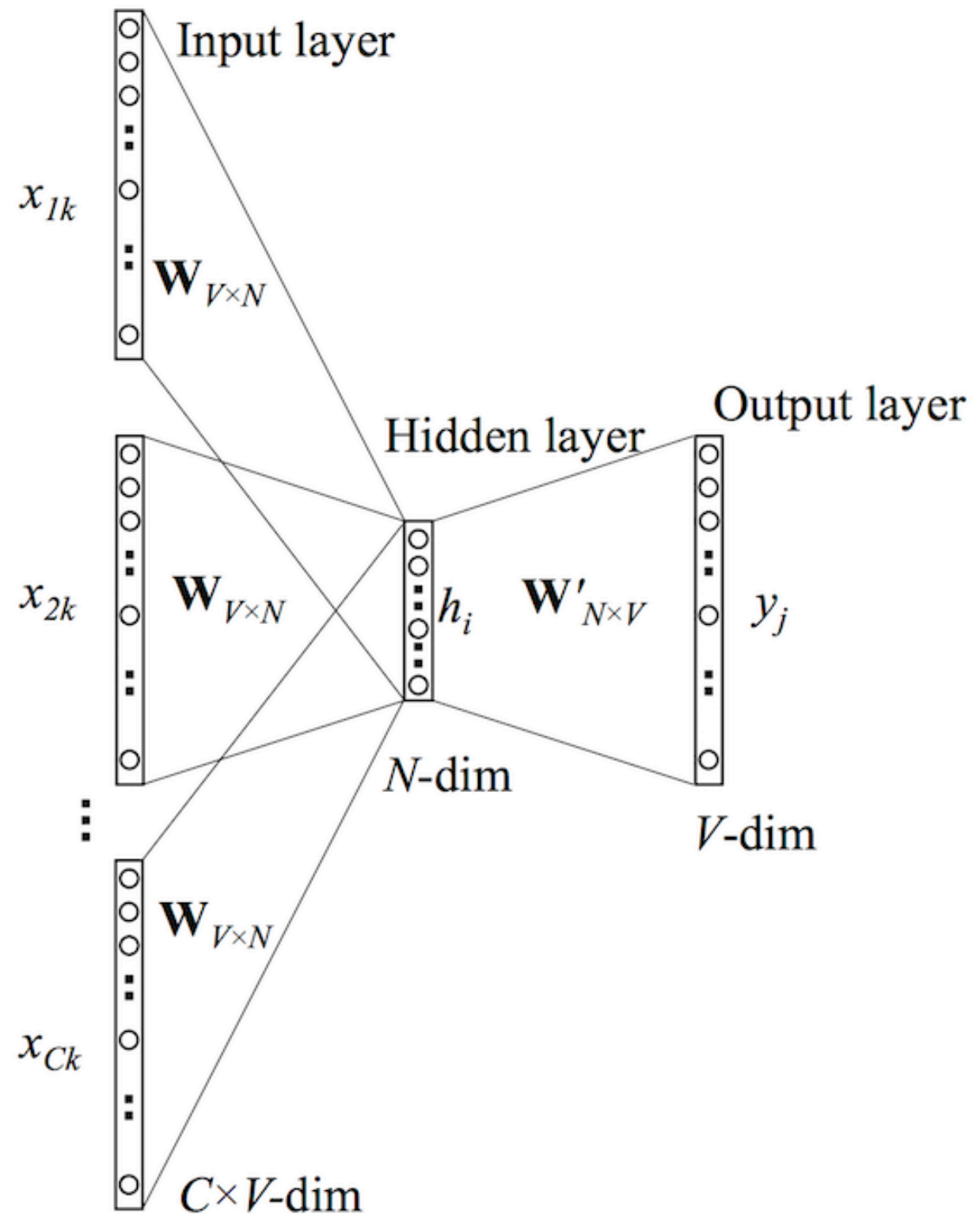


# Word2Vec

## CBOW

Predict center word from  
(bag of) context words

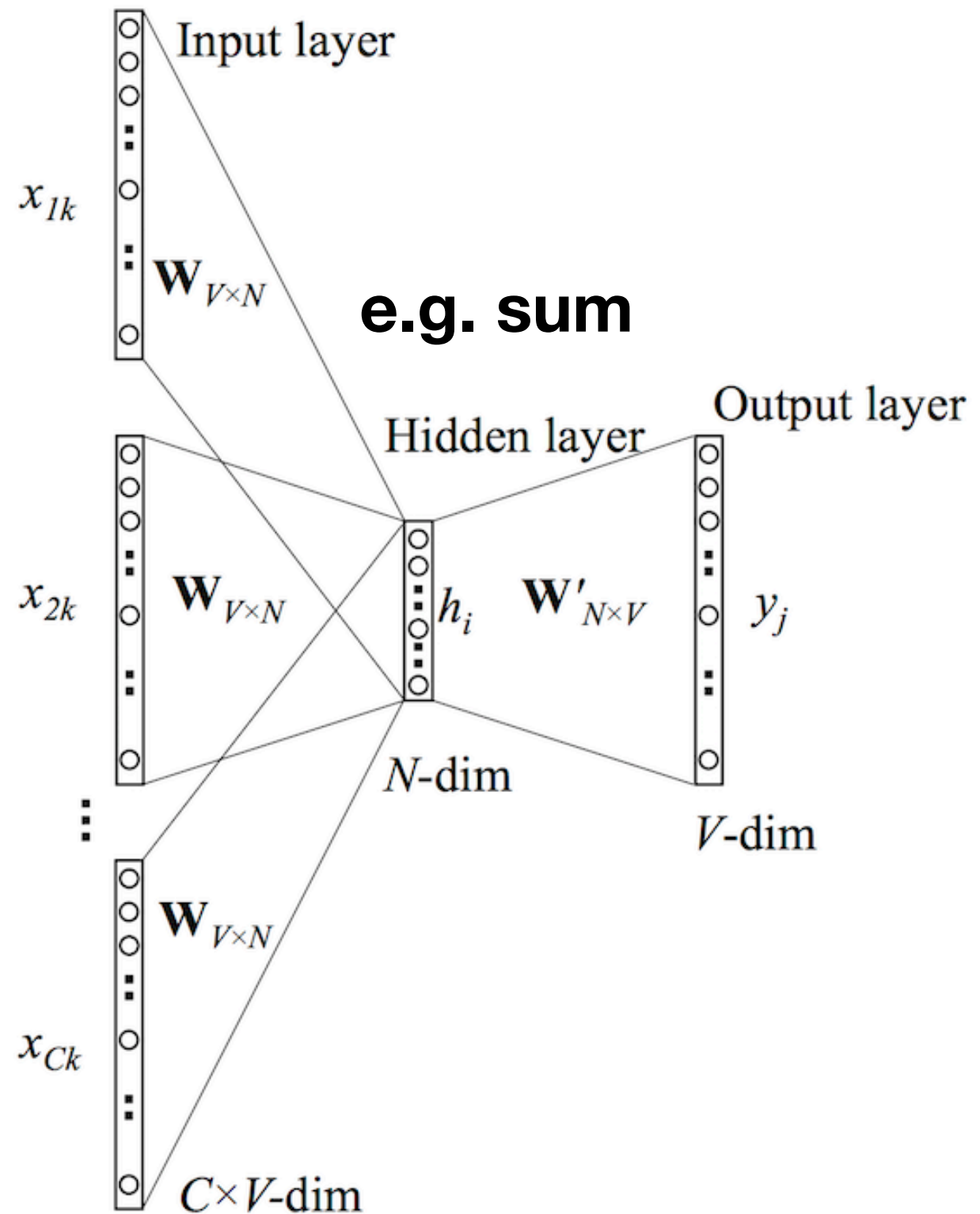
**Faster**



# Word2Vec

## CBOW

Predict center word from  
(bag of) context words





# Visualization

<https://projector.tensorflow.org/>

- BERT Embedding Projector


# Visualization



Частотность слова

☒ Высокая ☒ Средняя ☐ Низкая

## НКРЯ и Wikipedia

1. **англия** PROPN 0.58 
2. **европа** PROPN 0.54 
3. **великобритания** PROPN 0.52 
4. **страна** NOUN 0.48 
5. **франция** PROPN 0.47 

# Visualization

Some vector close to queen

$$\text{word2vec}(\text{king}) - \text{word2vec}(\text{man}) + \text{word2vec}(\text{woman}) = \text{word2vec}(\text{queen})$$

# Word2Vec

Fasttext

OOV

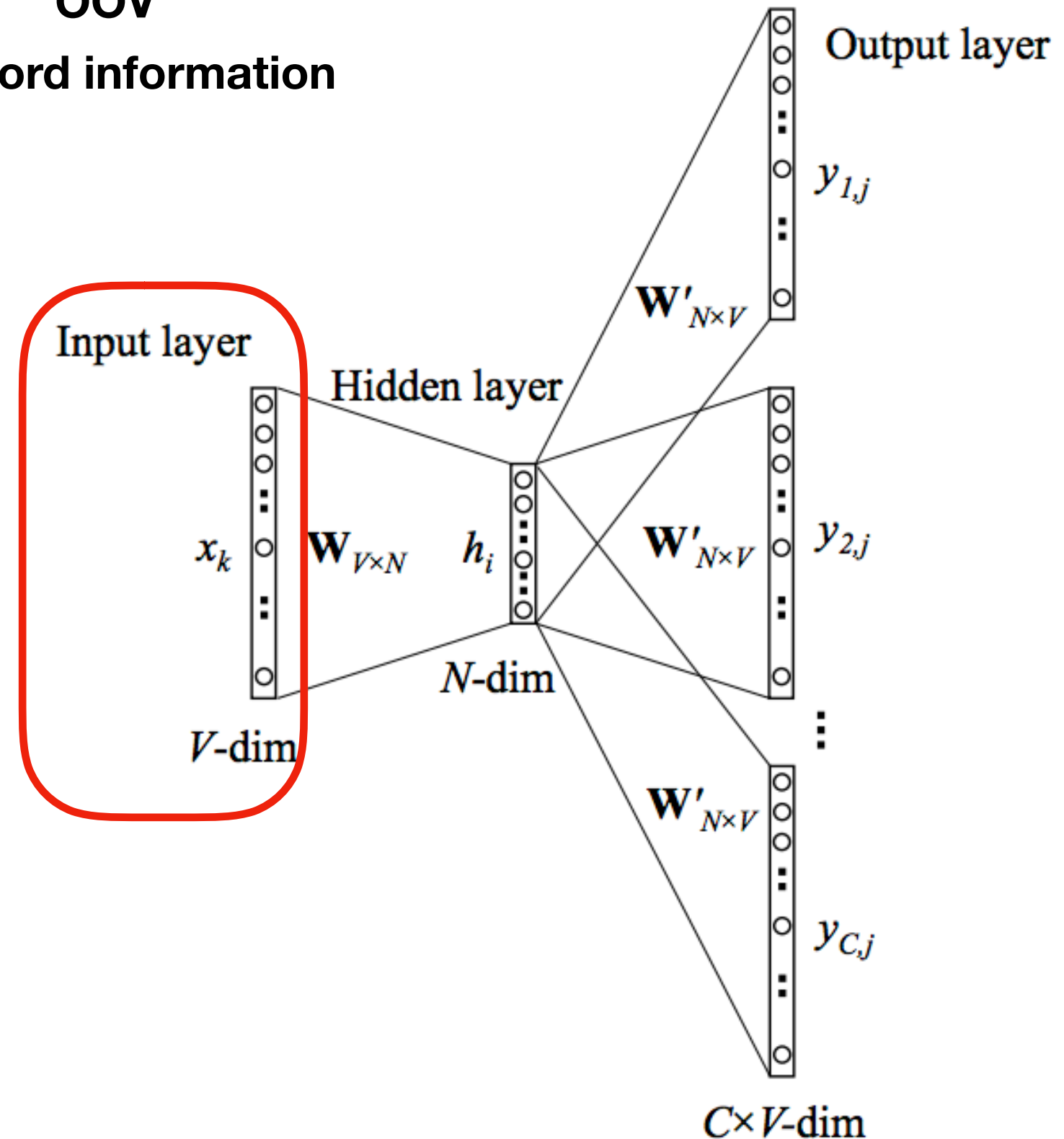
Subword information

where

=

<wh + whe + her + ere + re>

3 — 6 char n-gram length



# Word2Vec

$$p(w_O|w_I) = \frac{\exp \left( v'_{w_O}{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}{\sum_{w=1}^W \exp \left( v'_w{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}$$

# Word2Vec

$$p(w_O | w_I) = \frac{\exp \left( v'_{w_O}{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}{\sum_{w=1}^W \exp \left( v'_w{}^\top v_{w_I} \right)}$$

**Computational expensive**



# Word2Vec

- Hierarchical softmax
- Naive softmax
- Subset of vocabulary
- Negative sampling
- Binary classification

$$p(w_O | w_I) = \frac{\exp(v'_{w_O}{}^\top v_{w_I})}{\sum_{w=1}^W \exp(v'_w{}^\top v_{w_I})}$$

# Word2Vec

## Negative sampling

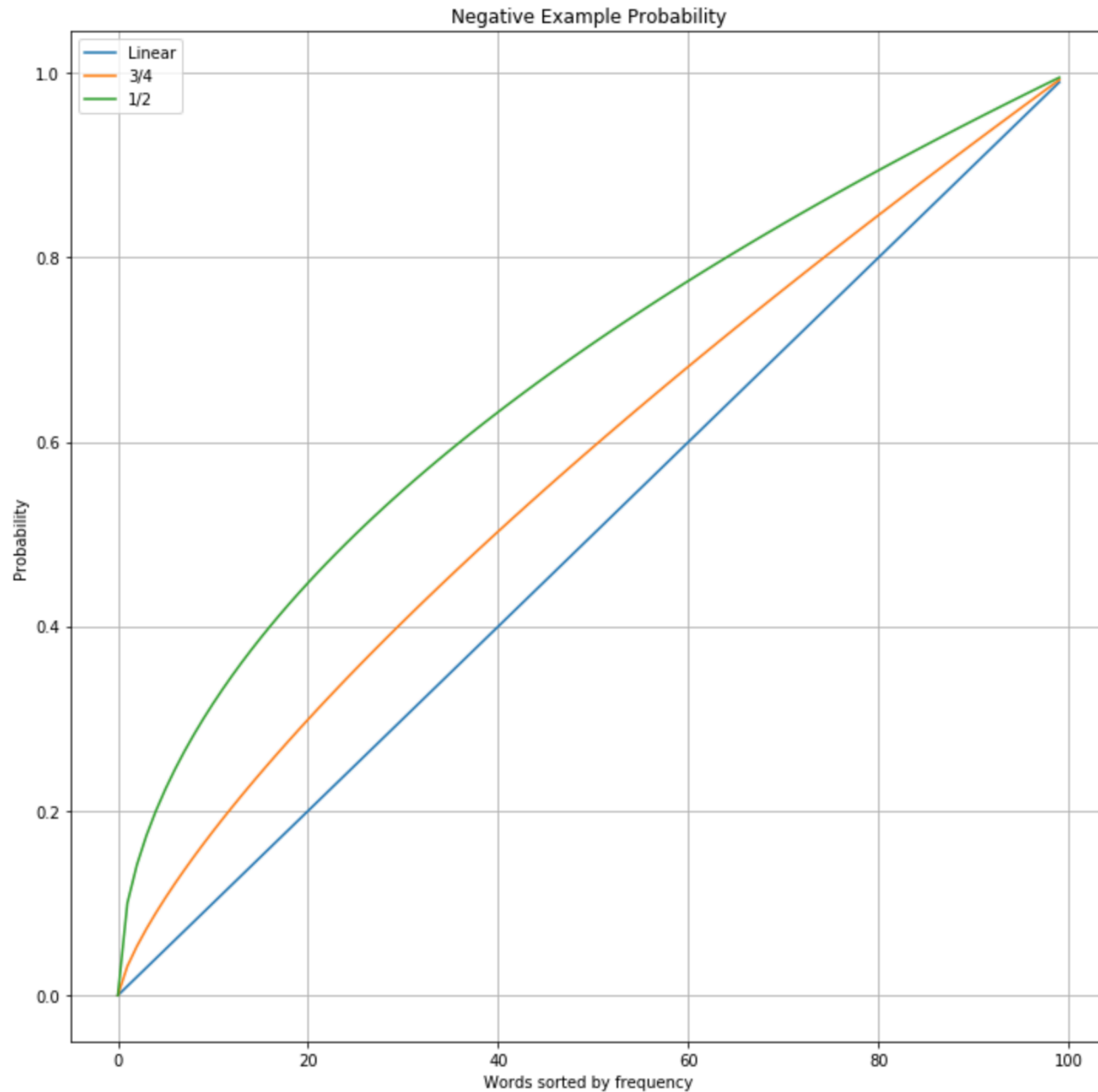
$$J_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{v}_c, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_k^\top \mathbf{v}_c))$$

Sampling negatives

P(word) 3/4 e.g. K = 5  
Increase rare word probability



# Word2Vec



# Word2Vec

## Negative sampling

$$J_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{v}_c, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) - \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_k^\top \mathbf{v}_c))$$

## Sampling negatives

$$P(\text{word})^{3/4}$$

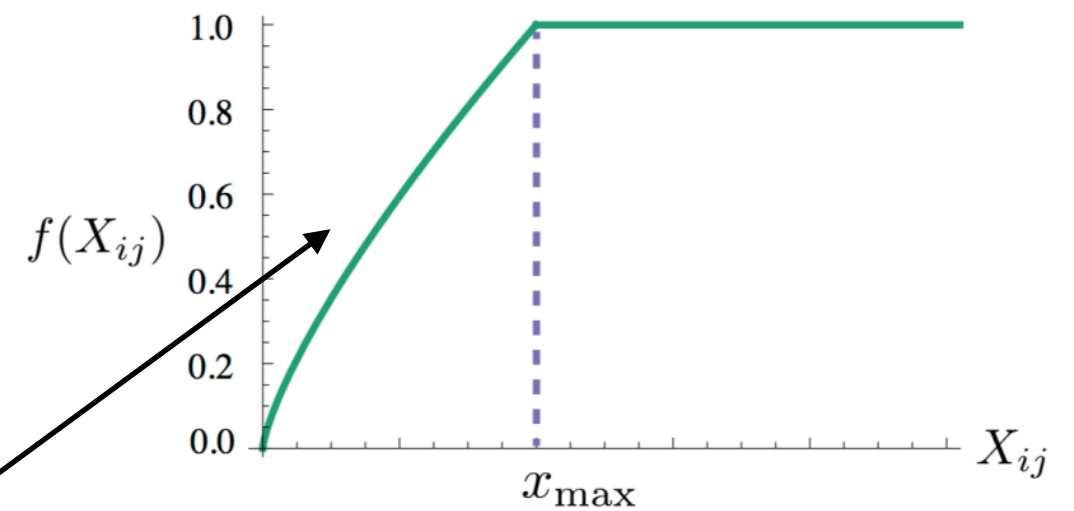
## Subsampling frequent words

$$P(w_i) = \frac{10^{-3}}{p_i} \left( \sqrt{10^3 p_i} + 1 \right)$$

Removing pairs

# GloVe

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^W f(P_{ij}) (u_i^T v_j - \log P_{ij})^2$$



**Less influence of rare words**

# GloVe

nearest neighbors of  
*frog*

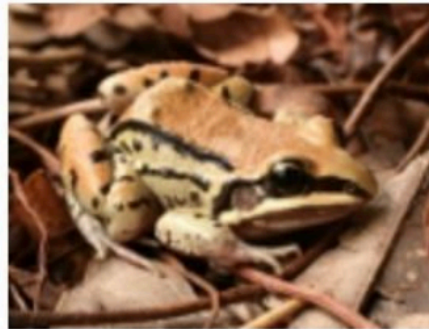
Litoria

Leptodactylidae

Rana

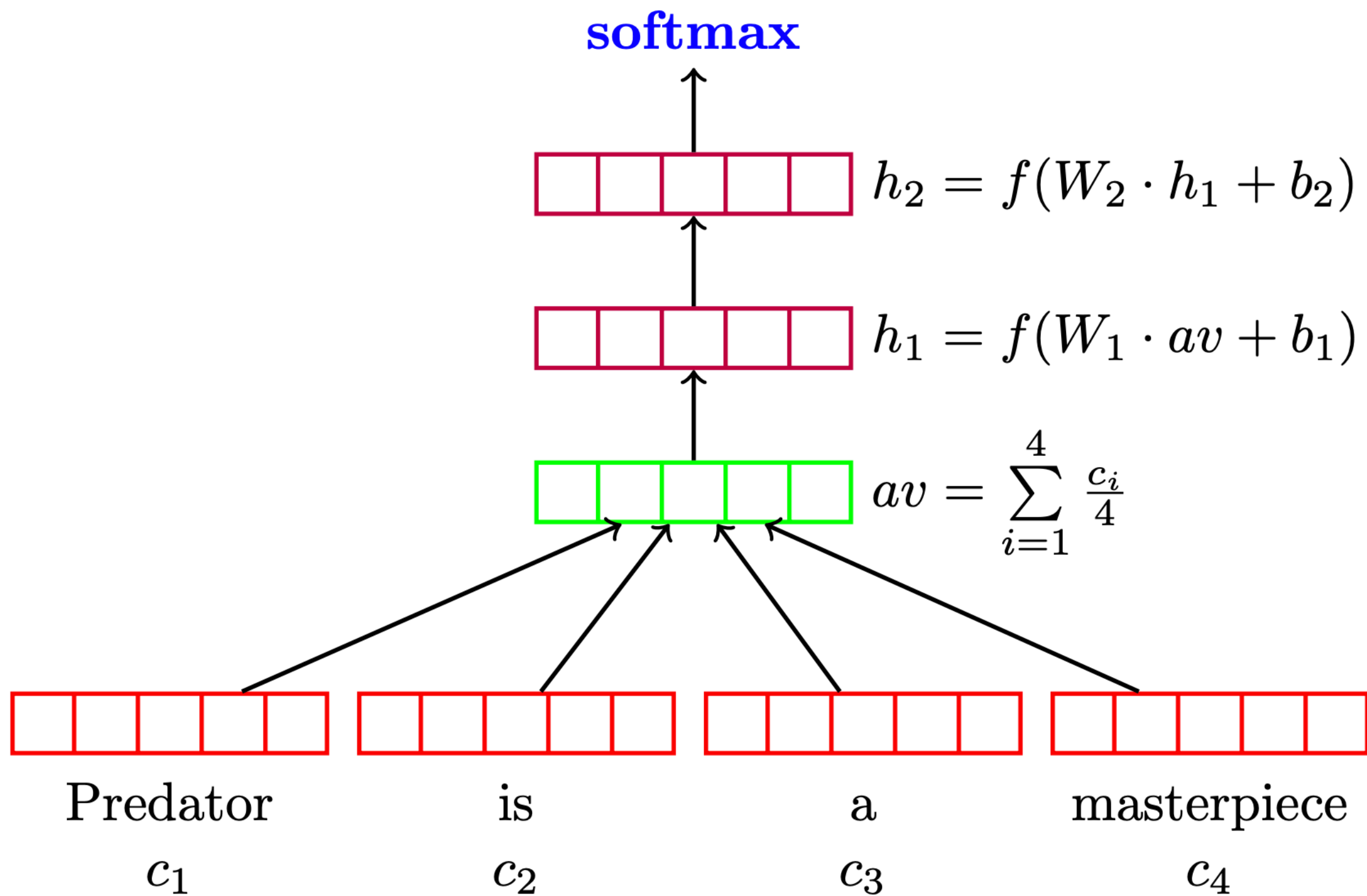
Eleutherodactylus

Pictures



**How to choose embeddings?**

# DAN



# DAN

