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 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

~	Language modeling	10/10 points (100%)
3. Conside	r the trigram language model trained on the sentence:	
This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.		
Find the perplexity of this model on the test sentence:		
This is the house that Jack built.		
0	1	
0	0	
0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt[3]{0}$	
0	v ₃ ₃	
Correc		
	nt he probability p (house is the) is zero.	
~	4/4 points	
4.		
Apply add-one smoothing to the trigram language model trained on the sentence: This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.		
Find the perplexity of this smoothed model on the test sentence:		
This is the house that Jack built.		
Write the answer with precision of 3 digits after the decimal point.		
10.205		
Correct Response Exactly! You did a good job!		
~	2/2 points	
5.		
Find one incorrect statement below:		
0	If a test corpus does not have out-of-vocabulary words, smoothing is not needed.	
Correc	t chough the probabilities will not be equal to 0, they will be still poorly evaluated for rare terms!	
LVeii	anough the probabilities will not be equal to 0, they will be still poorly evaluated for rare terms:	
0	Trigram language models can have a larger perplexity than bigram language models.	
0	The smaller holdout perplexity is - the better the model.	
0	N-gram language models cannot capture distant contexts.	
0	End-of-sentence tokens are necessary for modelling probabilities of sentences of different lengths.	

6 P

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