



CMPT 413: Computational Linguistics

HMM2: N-grams versus HMMs

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N-grams versus HMMs

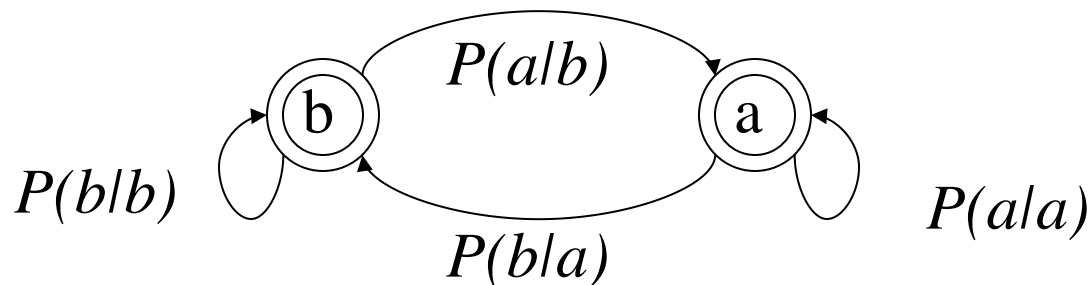
- Bigram model: “British Left Waffles on Falkland Islands”
 - $P(\text{British}) P(\text{Left} \mid \text{British}) P(\text{Waffles} \mid \text{Left})$
 $P(\text{on} \mid \text{Waffles}) P(\text{Falkland} \mid \text{on}) P(\text{Islands} \mid \text{Falkland})$
- HMM: “British Left Waffles on Falkland Islands”
 - HMM for state sequence: (N, N, V, P, N, N)
 - $P(N) P(\text{British} \mid N) P(N \mid N) P(\text{Left} \mid N) P(V \mid N) P(\text{Waffles} \mid V) P(P \mid V) P(\text{on} \mid P) P(N \mid P) P(\text{Falkland} \mid N) P(N \mid N) P(\text{Islands} \mid N)$

N-grams versus HMMs

- An n-gram model is called a Markov model or Markov chain
- Hidden Markov Models add the notion of a “Hidden” state
- N-grams directly model the probability of a sequence of observations: $P(w_j | w_i)$
- HMMs use a more abstract state representation: $P(X_j | X_i) P(w_j | X_j)$

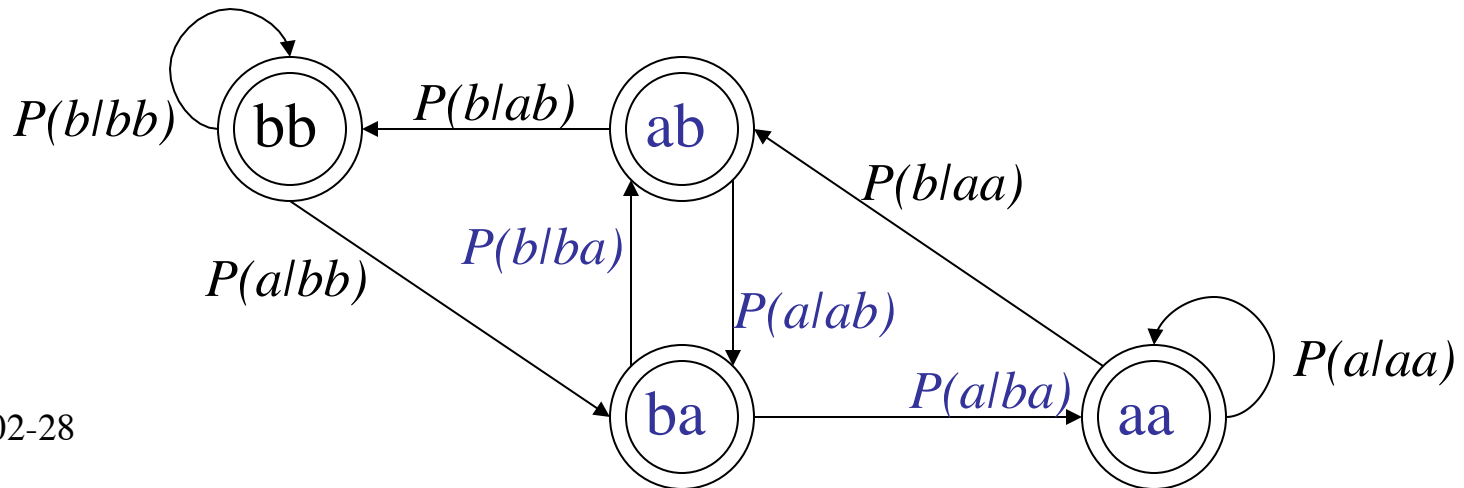
Markov Chains vs. HMMs

- For observation sequence $babaa$
i.e.: $o_1=b, o_2=a, \dots, o_5=a$
- Compute $P(babaa)$ using a bigram model
 $P(b)*P(a/b)*P(b/a)*P(a/b)*P(a/a)$
- Equivalent Markov chain:



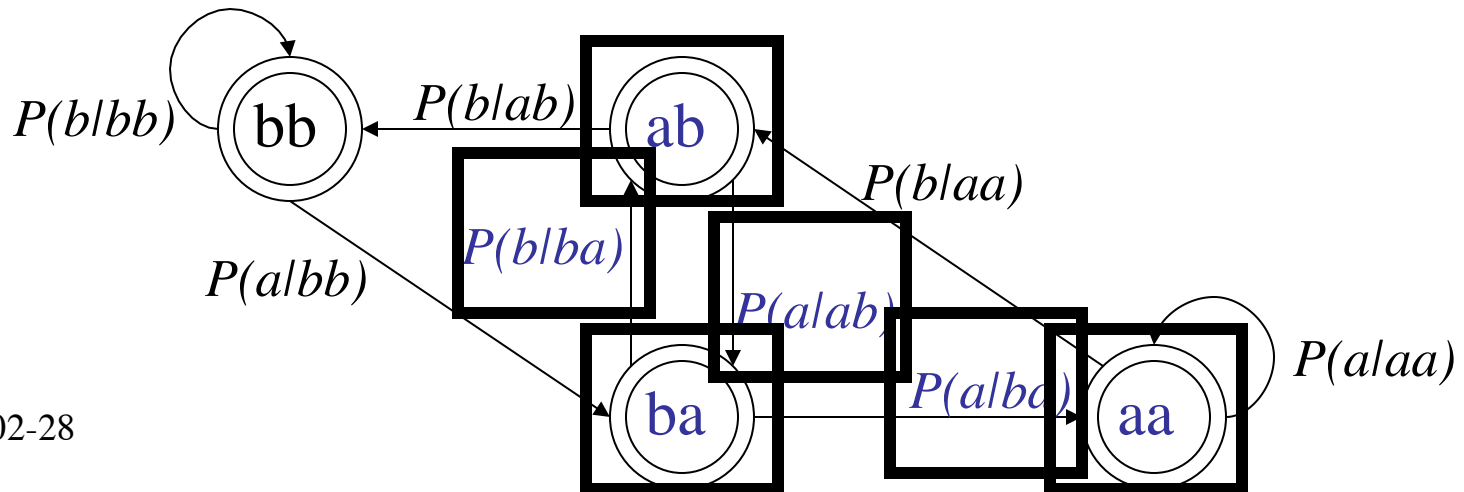
Markov Chains vs. HMMs

- For observation sequence $babaa$
i.e.: $o_1=b, o_2=a, \dots, o_5=a$
- Compute $P(babaa)$ using a trigram model
 $P(ba)*P(b/ba)*P(a/lab)*P(a/lba)$
- Equivalent Markov chain:



Markov Chains vs. HMMs

- For observation sequence $babaa$
i.e.: $o_1=b, o_2=a, \dots, o_5=a$
- Compute $P(babaa)$ using a trigram model
 $P(ba)*P(blba)*P(alab)*P(alba)$
- Equivalent Markov chain:



Markov Chains vs. HMMs

- Given an observation sequence

$$\mathbf{O}=(o_1, \dots, o_t, \dots, o_T)$$

- An n th order Markov Chain or n -gram model computes the probability

$$P(o_1, \dots, o_T)$$

- An HMM computes the probability

$$P(X_1, \dots, X_T, o_1, \dots, o_T) \text{ where the state sequence is } \textit{hidden}$$

Properties of HMMs

- Markov assumption

$$P(X_t = s_i \mid \dots, X_{t-1} = s_j)$$

- Stationary distribution

$$P(X_t = s_i \mid X_{t-1} = s_j) = P(X_{t+l} = s_i \mid X_{t+l-1} = s_j)$$



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