自然语言处理

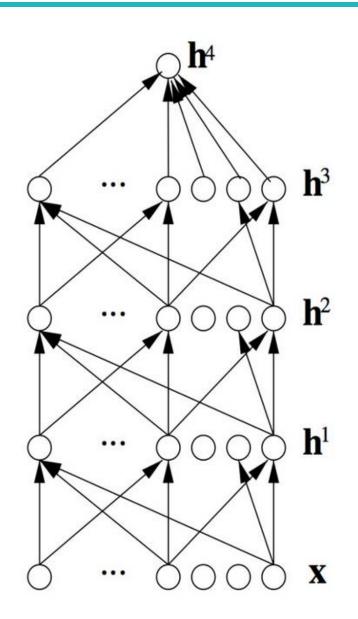
- 拼写检查、关键词检索……
- 文本挖掘(产品价格、日期、时间、地点、人名、公司名)
- 文本分类
- 机器翻译
- 客服系统
- 复杂对话系统

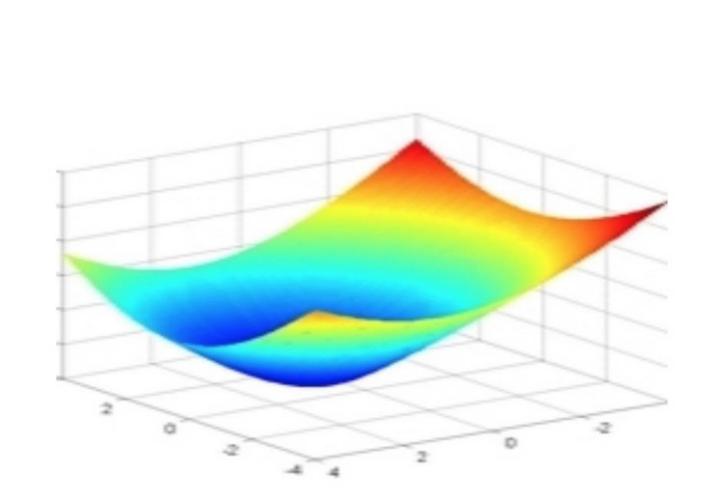


在Google翻译中打开

反馈

深度学习





深度学习

为什么需要研究深度学习

- 手工特征耗时耗力,还不易拓展
- 自动特征学习快,方便拓展
- 深度学习提供了一种通用的学习框架,可用来表示世界、视觉和语言学信息
- 深度学习既可以无监督学习,也可以监督学习

机器翻译

拼写纠错

智能问答



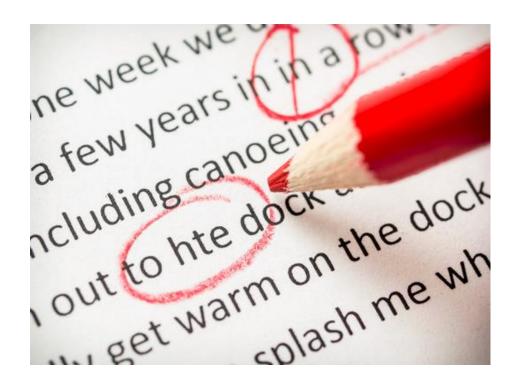
机器翻译

P(high price) > P(large price)



拼写纠错

P(about fifteen **minutes** from) > P(about fifteen**minuets** from)



我今天下午打篮球

$$p(S)=p(w1,w2,w3,w4,w5,...,wn)$$

= $p(w1)p(w2|w1)p(w3|w1,w2)...p(wn|w1,w2,...,wn-1)$

p(S)被称为语言模型,即用来计算一个句子概率的模型

$$p(wi|w1,w2,...,wi-1) = p(w1,w2,...,wi-1,wi) / p(w1,w2,...,wi-1)$$



- 1.数据过于稀疏
- 2.参数空间太大

假设下一个词的出现依赖它前面的一个词:

```
p(S)=p(w1)p(w2|w1)p(w3|w1,w2)...p(wn|w1,w2,...,wn-1)
=p(w1)p(w2|w1)p(w3|w2)...p(wn|wn-1)
```

假设下一个词的出现依赖它前面的两个词:

```
p(S)=p(w1)p(w2|w1)p(w3|w1,w2)...p(wn|w1,w2,...,wn-1)
=p(w1)p(w2|w1)p(w3|w1,w2)...p(wn|wn-1,wn-2)
```

c(wi)如下:

i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
2533	927	2417	746	158	1093	341	278

c(wi-1,wi)如下:

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	5	827	0	9	0	0	0	2
want	2	0	608	1	6	6	5	1
to	2	0	4	686	2	0	6	211
eat	0	0	2	0	16	2	42	0
chinese	1	0	0	0	0	82	1	0
food	15	0	15	0	1	4	0	0
lunch	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
spend	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	0.002	0.33	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0.00079
want	0.0022	0	0.66	0.0011	0.0065	0.0065	0.0054	0.0011
to	0.00083	0	0.0017	0.28	0.00083	0	0.0025	0.087
eat	0	0	0.0027	0	0.021	0.0027	0.056	0
chinese	0.0063	0	0	0	0	0.52	0.0063	0
food	0.014	0	0.014	0	0.00092	0.0037	0	0
lunch	0.0059	0	0	0	0	0.0029	0	0
spend	0.0036	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0	0

I want english food

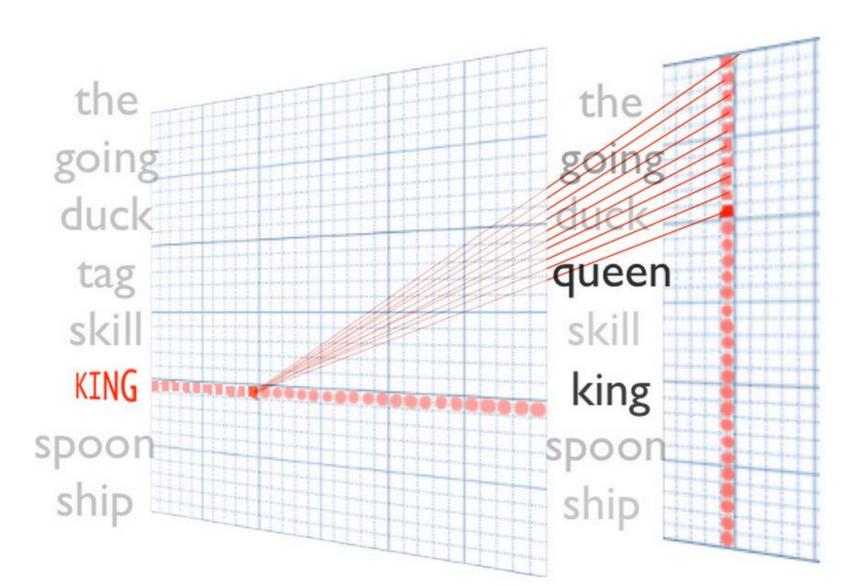
p(I want chinese food)=P(want|I)

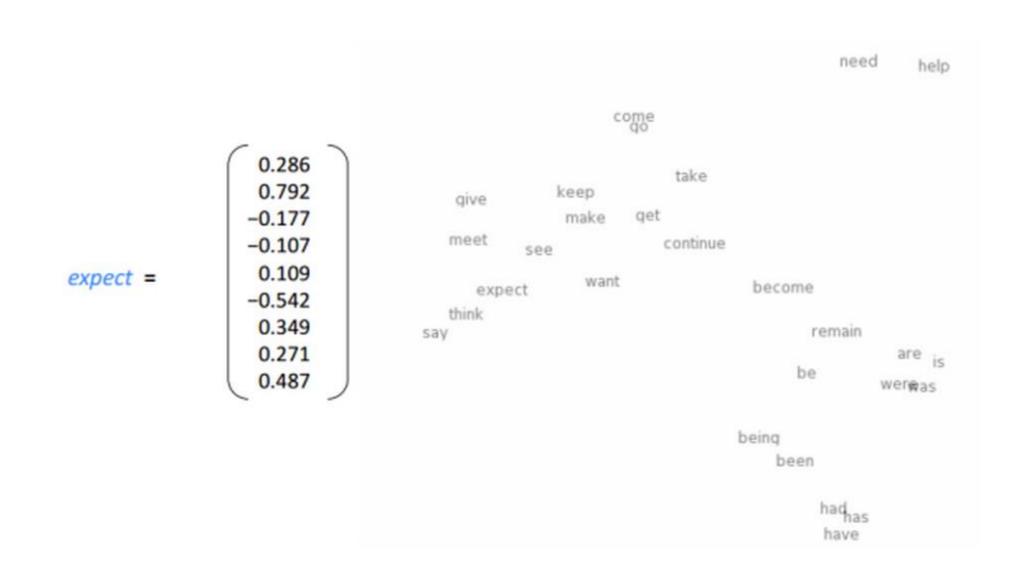
× P(chinese|want)

× P(food|chinese)

\overline{n}	模型参数数量
1 (unigram)	2×10^{5}
2 (bigram)	4×10^{10}
3 (trigram)	8×10^{15}
4 (4-gram)	16×10^{20}

假设词典的大小是N则模型参数的量级是 $(O(N^n))$





Nearest words to frog:

- 1. frogs
- 2. toad
- 3. litoria
- 4. leptodactylidae
- 5. rana
- 6. lizard
- 7. eleutherodactylus



litoria



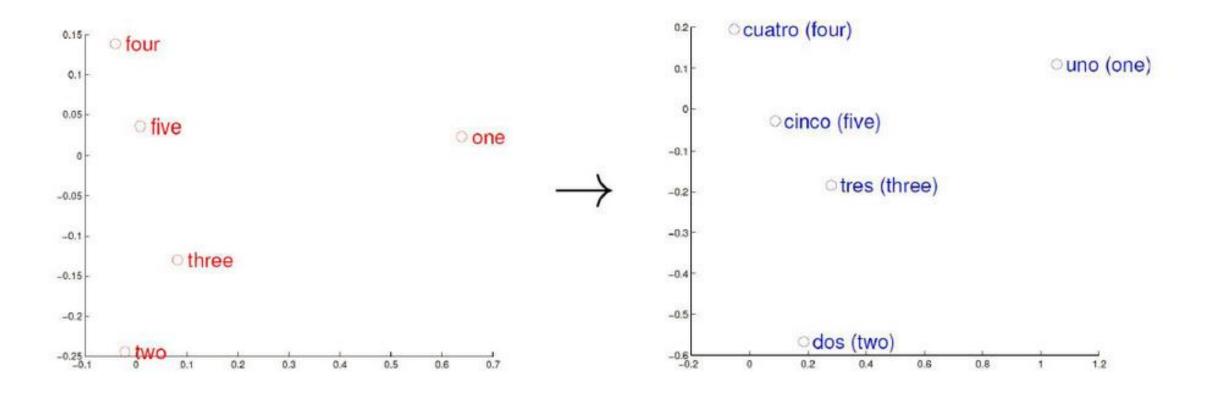
leptodactylidae

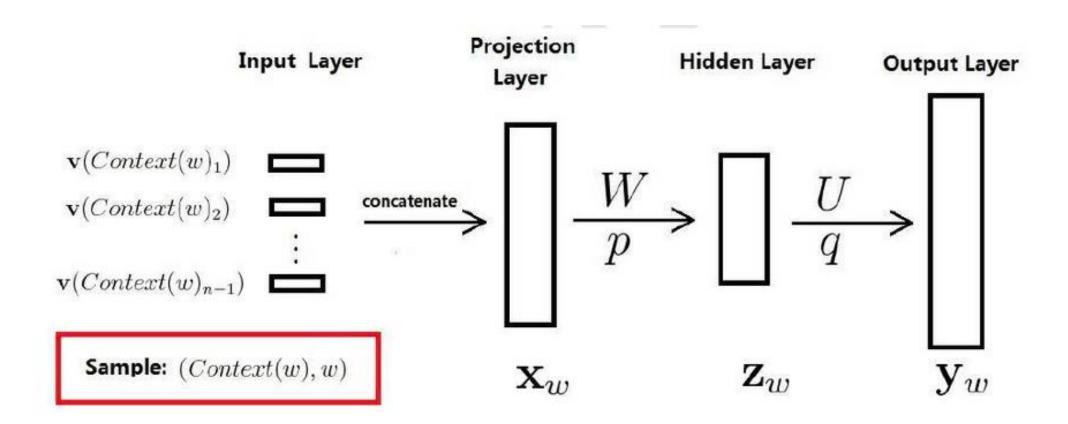


rana



eleutherodactylus





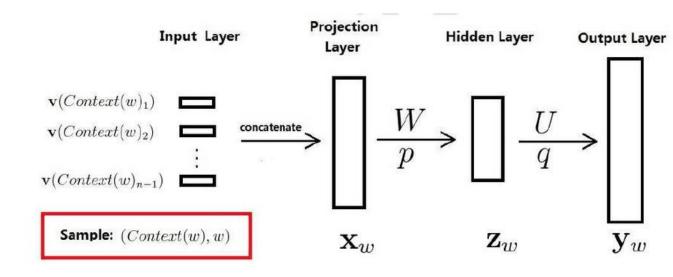
训练样本: (Context(w), w) 包括前n-1个词分别的向量,假定每个词向量大小m

投影层: (n-1)*m 首尾拼接起来的大向量

输出: $\mathbf{y}_w = (y_{w,1}, y_{w,2}, \cdots, y_{w,N})^{\mathsf{T}}$

表示上下文为 Context(w) 时,下一个词恰好为词典中第i个词的概率

$$\exists \neg \{ : p(w|Context(w)) = \frac{e^{y_{w,i_w}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{y_{w,i}}}$$





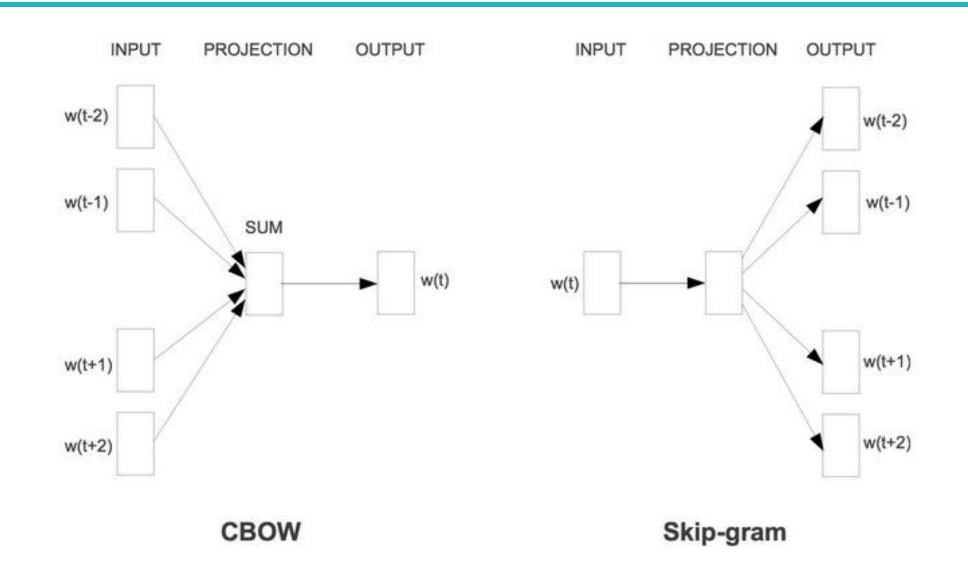
S1 = "我 今天 去 网咖" 出现了1000次 S2 = "我 今天 去 网吧" 出现了10次

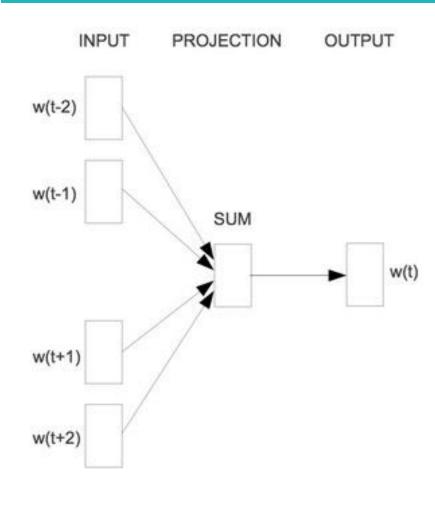
对于N-gram模型: P(S1) >> P(S2) 而神经网络模型计算的P(S1) ≈ P(S2)

A dog is running in the room
A cat is running in the room
The cat is running in a room
A dog is walking in a bedroom
The dog was walking in the room

只要语料库中出现其中一个 其他句子的概率也会相应的增大

Hierarchical Softmax





CBOW 是 Continuous Bag-of-Words Model 的缩写,是一种根据上下文的词语预测当前词语的出现概率的模型

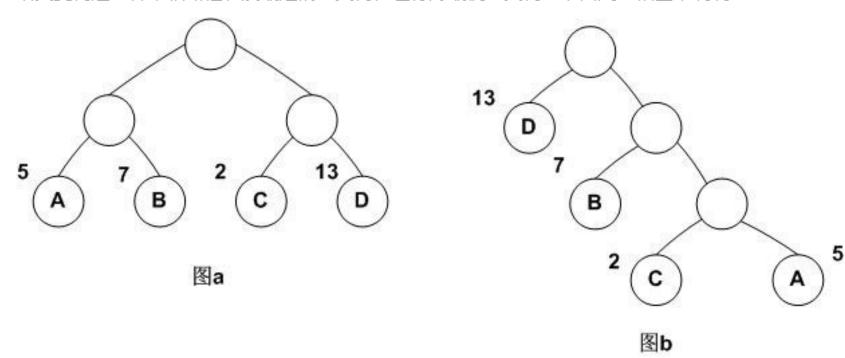
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \log p(w|Context(w)),$$

CBOW

哈夫曼树

什么是哈夫曼树呢?

哈夫曼树是一种带权路径长度最短的二叉树,也称为最优二叉树。下面用一幅图来说明。



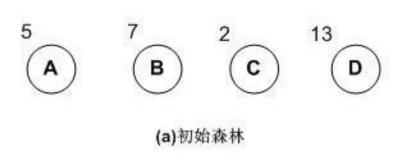
它们的带权路径长度分别为:

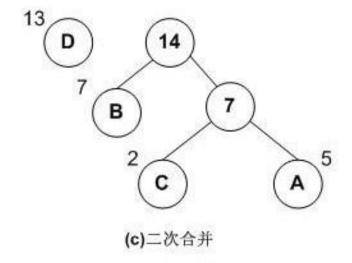
图a: WPL=5*2+7*2+2*2+13*2=54

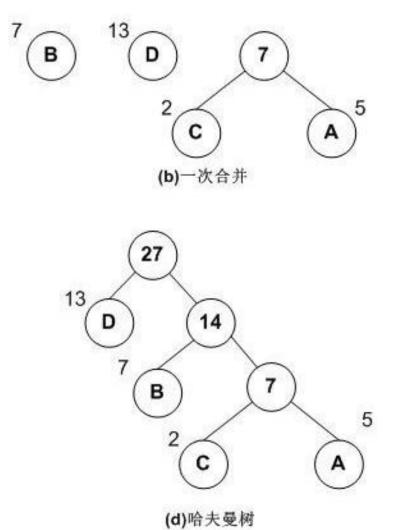
图b: WPL=5*3+2*3+7*2+13*1=48

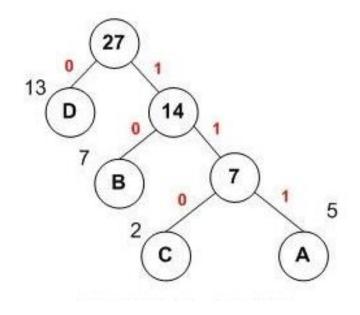
可见,图b的带权路径长度较小,我们可以证明图b就是哈夫曼树(也称为最优二叉树)。

哈夫曼树



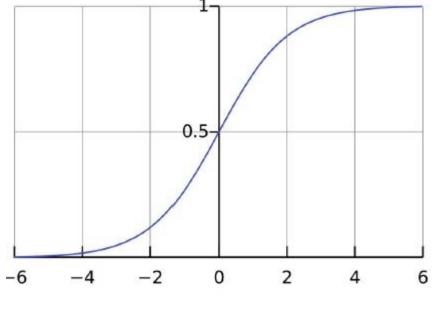






Logistic Dip

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$



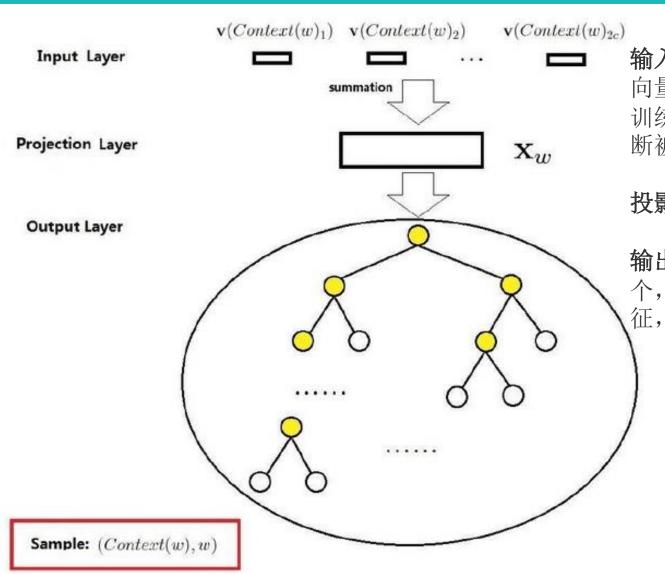
Sigmoid函数

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

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

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

$$= g(x) \cdot (1 - g(x))$$

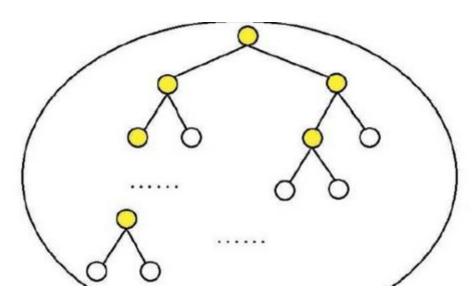


输入层是上下文的词语的词向量,在训练CBOW模型,词向量只是个副产品,确切来说,是CBOW模型的一个参数。训练开始的时候,词向量是个随机值,随着训练的进行不断被更新)。

投影层对其求和,所谓求和,就是简单的向量加法。

输出层输出最可能的w。由于语料库中词汇量是固定的|C| 个,所以上述过程其实可以看做一个多分类问题。给定特征,从|C|个分类中挑一个。

- 1. p^w 从根结点出发到达w对应叶子结点的路径.
- 2. *lw*路径中包含结点的个数
- 3. $p_1^w, p_2^w, \dots, p_{l^w}^w$ 路径 p^w 中的各个节点
- 4. $d_2^w, d_3^w, \dots, d_{l^w}^w \in \{0,1\}$ 词w的编码, d_j^w 表示路径 p^w 第j个节点对应的编码(根节点无编码)
- 5. $\theta_1^w, \theta_2^w, \dots, \theta_{l^w-1}^w \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 路径 p^w 中非叶节点对应的参数向量



Input Layer

Projection Layer

Output Layer

summation \mathbf{x}_w $d_2^w = 1$ $d_3^w = 0$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet\end{array}\right) heta_4^w \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet\end{array}\right) d_4^w = 0$ $d_5^w = 1$ (3

 $\mathbf{v}(Context(w)_1)$

 $\mathbf{v}(Context(w)_2)$ $\mathbf{v}(Context(w)_{2c})$

正例概率: $\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}}\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}}\theta}}$

负例概率: $1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\mathsf{T}\theta)$

第 1 次: $p(d_2^w|\mathbf{x}_w, \theta_1^w) = 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_1^w)$

第 2 次: $p(d_3^w|\mathbf{x}_w, \theta_2^w) = \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_2^w);$

第 3 次: $p(d_4^w|\mathbf{x}_w,\theta_3^w) = \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}}\theta_3^w);$

第 4 次: $p(d_5^w|\mathbf{x}_w, \theta_4^w) = 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_4^w)$

 $p(\mathbb{Z}\mathfrak{F}|Contex(\mathbb{Z}\mathfrak{F})) = \prod_{j=2}^{5} p(d_j^w|\mathbf{x}_w, \theta_{j-1}^w)$

Sample: (Context(w), w)

$$p(d_j^w|\mathbf{x}_w, \theta_{j-1}^w) = [\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_{j-1}^w)]^{1-d_j^w} \cdot [1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_{j-1}^w)]^{d_j^w}$$



$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \log p(w|Context(w)),$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \log \prod_{j=2}^{l^w} \left\{ \left[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j-1}^w) \right]^{1-d_j^w} \cdot \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j-1}^w) \right]^{d_j^w} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{j=2}^{l^w} \left\{ (1 - d_j^w) \cdot \log \left[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j-1}^w) \right] + d_j^w \cdot \log \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j-1}^w) \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w,j)}{\partial \theta_{j-1}^w} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j-1}^w} \left\{ (1 - d_j^w) \cdot \log[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_{j-1}^w)] + d_j^w \cdot \log[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_{j-1}^w)] \right\}$$

sigmoid函数的导数: $\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)[1 - \sigma(x)]$

代入上上式得到: $(1-d_j^w)[1-\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}}\theta_{j-1}^w)]\mathbf{x}_w-d_j^w\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}}\theta_{j-1}^w)\mathbf{x}_w$

合并同类项得到: $\left[1-d_j^w-\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top\theta_{j-1}^w)\right]\mathbf{x}_w$

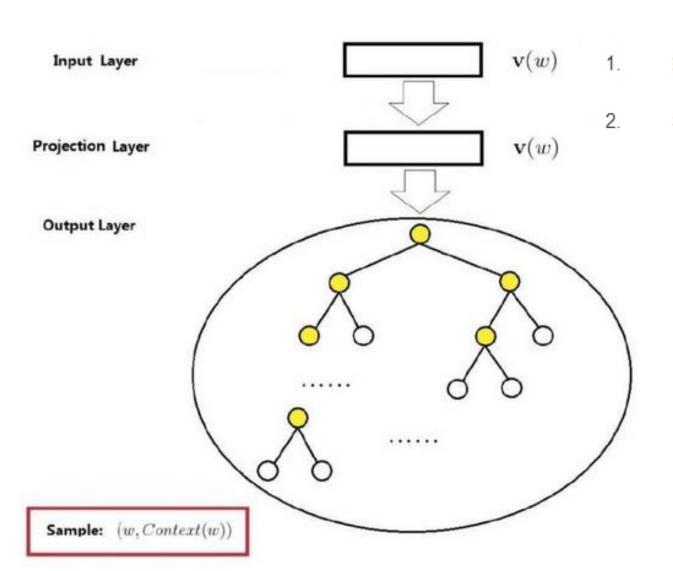
 θ_{j-1}^w 的更新表达式 $\theta_{j-1}^w := \theta_{j-1}^w + \eta \left[1 - d_j^w - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta_{j-1}^w)\right] \mathbf{x}_w$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, j)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_w} = \left[1 - d_j^w - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}} \theta_{j-1}^w)\right] \theta_{j-1}^w$$

不过 \mathbf{x}_w 是上下文的词向量的和,不是上下文单个词的词向量。怎么把这个更新量应用到单个词的词向量上去呢? $\mathbf{word2vec}$ 采取的是直接将 \mathbf{x}_w 的更新量整个应用到每个单词的词向量上去:

$$\mathbf{v}(\widetilde{w}) := \mathbf{v}(\widetilde{w}) + \eta \sum_{j=2}^{l^w} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, j)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_w}, \quad \widetilde{w} \in Context(w),$$

Skip-gram



输入层不再是多个词向量, 而是一个词向量

投影层其实什么事情都没干,直接将输入层的词向量传递给输出层

$$L^{w}(\widetilde{w}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \widetilde{w} = w \\ 0, & \widetilde{w} \neq w \end{cases}$$
 负样本那么多,该如何选取呢?

对于一个给定的正样本 (Context(w), w), 我们希望最大化

$$p(u|Context(w)) = \begin{cases} \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\top} \theta^u), \\ 1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\top} \theta^u) \end{cases}$$

$$g(w) = \prod_{u \in \{w\} \cup NEG(w)} p(u|Context(w))$$

任何采样算法都应该保证频次越高的样本越容易被采样出来。基本的思路是对于长度为1的线段,根据词语的词频 将其公平地分配给每个词语:

$$len(w) = \frac{\text{counter}(w)}{\sum_{u \in \mathcal{D}} \text{counter}(u)}$$

counter就是w的词频。

于是我们将该线段公平地分配了:

$$l_0$$
 I_1 l_1 I_2 l_2 \ldots l_{N-1} I_N

接下来我们只要生成一个0-1之间的随机数,看看落到哪个区间,就能采样到该区间对应的单词了,很公平。

$$g(w) = \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}} \theta^w) \prod_{u \in NEG(w)} \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}} \theta^u) \right]$$

 $\sigma(\mathbf{x}_{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\theta^{w})$ 表示当上下文为 Context(w) 时, 预测中心词为 w 的概率

 $\sigma(\mathbf{x}_{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\theta^{u}), u \in NEG(w)$ 则表示当上下文为 Context(w) 时, 预测中心词为 u 的概率

对于一个给定的语料库 C

$$G = \prod_{w \in \mathcal{C}} g(w)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L} &= \log G = \log \prod_{w \in \mathcal{C}} g(w) = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \log g(w) \\ &= \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \log \prod_{u \in \{w\} \cup NEG(w)} \left\{ \left[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\intercal} \boldsymbol{\theta}^u) \right]^{L^w(u)} \cdot \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\intercal} \boldsymbol{\theta}^u) \right]^{1 - L^w(u)} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{w \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{u \in \{w\} \cup NEG(w)} \left\{ L^w(u) \cdot \log \left[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\intercal} \boldsymbol{\theta}^u) \right] + \left[1 - L^w(u) \right] \cdot \log \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\intercal} \boldsymbol{\theta}^u) \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w,u)}{\partial \theta^u} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^u} \left\{ L^w(u) \cdot \log \left[\sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] + \left[1 - L^w(u) \right] \cdot \log \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] \right\} \\ &= L^w(u) \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] \mathbf{x}_w - \left[1 - L^w(u) \right] \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \mathbf{x}_w \\ &= \left\{ L^w(u) \left[1 - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] - \left[1 - L^w(u) \right] \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right\} \mathbf{x}_w \\ &= \left[L^w(u) - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] \mathbf{x}_w \end{split}$$

$$\theta^u$$
 的更新公式可写为 $\theta^u := \theta^u + \eta \left[L^w(u) - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^\top \theta^u) \right] \mathbf{x}_w$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, u)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_w} = \left[L^w(u) - \sigma(\mathbf{x}_w^{\mathsf{T}} \theta^u) \right] \theta^u.$$

$$\mathbf{v}(\widetilde{w}) := \mathbf{v}(\widetilde{w}) + \eta \sum_{u \in \{w\} \cup NEG(w)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, u)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_w}, \quad \widetilde{w} \in Context(w)$$

