### Pregunta 1

Se usa una función simple para tokenizar el corpus y solo separarlo usando split, obteniendo un array de los tokens

```
def tokenize(text):
   return text.split()
```

Luego creamos la clase bigrama la cual se encargará de la inicialización de los unigramas y bigramas y su entrenamiento

Esta clase posee los siguientes atributos

```
class bigram():
   corpus = None
   vocab = None
   bigram_count = {}
   unigram_count = {}
   def __init__(self, corpus:list, vocab):
        self.corpus = corpus
        self.vocab = vocab
        for word in vocab:
            cont = 0
            for sentence in corpus:
                sentence_token = tokenize(sentence)
                if word in sentence_token:
                    cont += 1
            self.unigram_count[word] = cont
        self.unigram_count["<s>"] = len(corpus)
        self.unigram_count["</s>"] = len(corpus)
```

corpus: Lista de oraciones.

vocab: Lista de palabras del vocabulario (incluye tokens de inicio <s> y fin </s>). bigram\_count: Diccionario que almacena la frecuencia de cada bigrama. unigram\_count: Diccionario que almacena la frecuencia de cada unigrama

Luego continúa con el train, el cual se encarga de contar los bigramas dentro del corpus

```
def train(self):
   for sentence in corpus:
```

```
sentence_token = tokenize(sentence)
if ('<s>',sentence_token[0]) not in self.bigram_count.keys():
        self.bigram\_count[('<s>', sentence\_token[0])] = 1
else:
    self.bigram_count[('<s>', sentence_token[0])] += 1
for i in range(len(sentence_token)-1):
   word_1 = sentence_token[i]
   word_2 = sentence_token[i+1]
    if (word_1, word_2) not in self.bigram_count.keys():
        self.bigram\_count[(word_1, word_2)] = 1
    else:
        self.bigram_count[(word_1, word_2)] += 1
if (sentence_token[-1],'</s>') not in self.bigram_count.keys():
    self.bigram_count[(sentence_token[-1], '</s>')] = 1
else:
    self.bigram_count[(sentence_token[-1], '</s>')] += 1
```

Tenemos también

```
def calculate_probability(self,word1,word2):
    count_word1_word2 = self.bigram_count[(word1,word2)]
    if word1 in vocab:
        count_word1 = self.unigram_count[word1]
    else:
        return 0
    probability = count_word1_word2/count_word1
    return probability
```

El cual retorna la probabilidad no suavizada del bigrama

Luego implementamos:

```
def calculate_probability_add_k_smoothing(self,word1,word2,k):
    v = len(vocab)
    count_word1_word2 = k
    if (word1,word2) in self.bigram_count.keys():
        count_word1_word2 = self.bigram_count[(word1,word2)] + k

count_word1 = k*v
    if word1 in self.vocab:
        count_word1 = self.unigram_count[word1] + k*v

probability = count_word1_word2/count_word1
    return probability
```

y utilizándolo con k=1 obtenemos el suavizado add-one con los siguientes resultados

Luego usamos la misma función con k=0.05 y k=0.15

Finalmente implementamos backoff y stupid-backoff

```
def backoff(self, word1, word2, lambda_factor = 1):
    if (word1, word2) in self.bigram_count.keys():
        return self.calculate_probability(word1, word2)
    else:
        return lambda_factor*self.unigram_count[word2]/len(vocab)
```

Para el backoff tomamos un lambda\_factor de 1 y para el stupid-backoff un lambda\_factor = 0.3

```
backoff
P( models | all )= 1.0
P( are | models )= 1.0
P( wrong | are )= 0.5
P( </s > | wrong ) = 1.0
P( model | a )= 1.0
P( is | model )= 1.0
P( wrong | is )= 0
P( models | some )= 1.0
P( useful | are )= 0.5
P( </s> | useful )= 1.0
P(a | models) = 0.2
stupid backoff, lambda = 0.3
P( models | all )= 1.0
P( are | models )= 1.0
P( wrong | are )= 0.5
P( </s> | wrong )= 1.0
P( model | a )= 1.0
P( is | model )= 1.0
P( wrong | is )= 0
P( is | model )= 1.0
P( wrong | is )= 0
P( models | some )= 1.0
P( useful | are )= 0.5
P( </s> | useful )= 1.0
P(a|models) = 0.03
```

# Pregunta 2

PROF

Continuando con nuestro modelo del bigrama realizamos el suavizado de good turing

Primero obtenemos los r y los Nr para todos los unigramas de la parte 1

```
def __init__(self, corpus:list, vocab: list):
    self.corpus = corpus
    self.vocab = vocab
    for word in vocab:
        cont = 0
        for sentence in corpus:
            sentence_token = tokenize(sentence)
            if word in sentence_token:
                 cont += 1

        self.unigram_count[word] = cont

    for sentence in corpus:
        sentence_token = tokenize(sentence)
```

```
for word in sentence_token:
    if word not in self.vocab:
        if '<UNK>' not in self.vocab:
            self.vocab.append('<UNK>')
            self.unigram_count['<UNK>'] = 1
        else:
            self.unigram_count['<UNK>'] += 1
self.unigram_count["<S>"] = len(corpus)
self.unigram_count["</s>"] = len(corpus)
```

```
unigramas:
{'<s>': 3, '</s>': 3, 'a': 1, 'all': 1, 'are': 2, 'model':
1, 'models': 2, 'some': 1, 'useful': 1, 'wrong': 2, '<UNK>'
: 1}
```

Luego para los r < 3 calculamos los cr y las probabilidades de los unigramas

```
Good-Turing
Conteos ajustados (c^*): {'<s>': 0.0, '</s>': 0.0, 'a': 0.6206896551724138, 'all': 0.6206896551724138, 'are': 1.2413793103448276, 'model': 0.6206896551724138, 'models': 1.2413793103448276, 'some': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, '<
UNK>': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, 'some': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, '<
UNK>': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, 'some': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, '<
UNK>': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, 'some': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0.6206896551724138, 'wrong': 1.2413793103448276, 'some': 0.6206896551724138, 'useful': 0
```

Ahora calculamos la suma con máxima verosimilitud

```
def calculate_mle_probability(self):
    total_count = sum(self.unigram_count.values())
    mle_probabilities = {}
    for word, count in self.unigram_count.items():
        if count == 3:
            mle_probabilities[word] = count / total_count
            print(f"P({word}) (MLE) = {mle_probabilities[word]:.6f}")
    return mle_probabilities
```

Con los siguientes resultados

```
MLE
P(<s>) (MLE) = 0.166667
P(</s>) (MLE) = 0.166667
P(</s>) = 0.000000
P(</s>) = 0.000000
P(a) = 0.083333
P(all) = 0.083333
P(are) = 0.166667
P(model) = 0.083333
P(models) = 0.166667
P(some) = 0.083333
P(useful) = 0.083333
P(wrong) = 0.166667
P(<UNK>) = 0.083333
```

Ahora evaluamos que la suma de las probabilidades sin ajustar superan el 1 y que al ajustarlas suman 1

Definimos la siguiente función para normalizar

```
def normalize_probabilities(self):
    total_adjusted_count = sum(self.adjusted_counts.values())
    print(f"Suma de probabilidades sin ajustar:
{total_adjusted_count:.6f}")
    normalized_probabilities = {}
    for word, adjusted_count in self.adjusted_counts.items():
        normalized_probabilities[word] = adjusted_count /
    total_adjusted_count
    print("\nProbabilidades normalizadas:")
    for word, prob in normalized_probabilities.items():
        print(f"P({word}) = {prob:.6f}")
    print(f"Suma de probabilidades normalizadas:
{sum(normalized_probabilities.values()):.6f}")
    return normalized_probabilities
```

Al inicio se verifica la usma previo a la normalización

Y este es el siguiente output

```
Suma de probabilidades sin ajustar: 7.448276

Probabilidades normalizadas:
P(<s>) = 0.000000
P(</s>) = 0.000000
P(a) = 0.083333
P(all) = 0.083333
P(are) = 0.166667
P(model) = 0.083333
P(models) = 0.166667
P(some) = 0.083333
P(useful) = 0.083333
P(wrong) = 0.166667
P(<UNK>) = 0.083333
Suma de probabilidades normalizadas: 1.000000
```

## Pregunta 3

Comenzamos realizando la clase TextProcessor que va a procesar el input para tenerlo tokenizado

Comenzamos definiendo la clase con su <u>init</u> y los stopwords y suffixes

```
class TextProcessor:
   def __init__(self, corpus_path):
        self.corpus_path = corpus_path
       self.stopwords = ['a', 'y', 'de', 'la', 'el', 'con', 'un',
'como', 'que', 'por', 'en', 'o', 'del',
                        'lo', 'para', 'ha', 'lo', 'se', 'al', 'e',
'una', 'su', 'entre', '', 'm', 'n', 'desde',
                        'i', 'pero', 'no', 'ya', 'sobre', 'si']
        self.suffixes = [
            'amiento', 'imientos', 'ación', 'aciones', 'adora',
'adoras', 'ador', 'adores',
            'ante', 'antes', 'ancia', 'ancias', 'adora', 'adoras',
'ación', 'aciones',
            'imiento', 'imientos', 'ico', 'ica', 'icos', 'icas', 'iva',
'ivo', 'ivas', 'ivos',
           'mente', 'idad', 'idades', 'iva', 'ivo', 'ivas', 'ivos',
'anza', 'anzas', 'ero', 'era', 'eros', 'eras',
           'ces', 's', 'es'
        ]
```

Comenzamos el proceso realizando la lectura del corpus, debido al tamaño del archivo se procedió con hacer una carga por batches

```
def preprocess_by_batches(self, batch_size, min_frequency=5):
    token_counts = {}
   ordered_tokens = []
   with open(self.corpus_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
        batch = []
        cont = 0
        for line in f:
            batch.append(line.lower())
            if len(batch) == batch_size:
                tokens = self.tokenize(batch)
                tokens = self.lematizacion(tokens)
                tokens = self.remove_stopwords(tokens)
                ordered_tokens.extend(tokens)
                for token in tokens:
                    token_counts[token] = token_counts.get(token, 0) + 1
                batch = []
```

```
cont += batch_size
    print(f"proceso: {cont} lineas")

if batch:
    tokens = self.tokenize(batch)
    tokens = self.lematizacion(tokens)
    tokens = self.remove_stopwords(tokens)

ordered_tokens.extend(tokens)

for token in tokens:
    token_counts[token] = token_counts.get(token, 0) + 1

cont += len(batch)
    print(f"proceso: {cont} lineas")

filtered_tokens = [token for token in ordered_tokens if
token_counts.get(token, 0) > min_frequency]

return filtered_tokens
```

Este código procesa parte del archivo, lo tokeniza, lematiza, remueve las stopwords y quita los tokens menos comunes, ahora procederemos a cada parte del proceso.

Para tokenizar hacemos uso de una expresión regular la cual soporta los caracteres alfabéticos dentro de una word (incluyendo las tildes)

```
def tokenize(self, corpus):
   tokens = []
   for line in corpus:
      tokens += re.findall(r'\b[a-zA-Zñáéíóúü]+\b', line)
   return tokens
```

Para el proceso de lematización, por cada token verificamos si posee el sufijo (tomando de mayor a menor) para retirarlos de la palabra y agregarlo a un nuevo conjunto de tokens

Finalmente hacemos uso del liste comprehension para el procesamiento de las stopwords y los tokens filtrados

```
def remove_stopwords(self, tokens):
    new_tokens = [token for token in tokens if token not in
    self.stopwords]
    return new_tokens

def filter_tokens(self, tokens, min_frequency):
    token_counts = {}
    for token in tokens:
        token_counts[token] = token_counts.get(token, 0) + 1
```

```
return [token for token in tokens if token_counts[token] >
min_frequency]
```

Dentro del main hacemos uso de esta función

```
from preprocess import TextProcessor

if __name__ == "__main__":
    corpus_path = './corpus/eswiki-latest-pages-articles.txt'
    processor = TextProcessor(corpus_path)

    tokens = processor.preprocess_by_batches(batch_size=5000,
    min_frequency=5, top=1)
```

```
Tokens (primeros 20):
proceso: 5000 lineas
['ingenioso', 'hidalgo', 'don', 'quijote', 'mancha', 'yo', 'juan', 'rey', 'nuestro', 'señor', 'consejo', 'doy', 'fe', 'habiendo', 'visto', 'señor', 'dél', 'libro', 'ingenioso', 'hidalgo']
Vocab:
{'doy': 0, 'hidalgo': 1, 'ingenioso': 2, 'dél': 3, 'libro': 4, 'fe': 5, 'señor': 6, 'rey': 7, 'visto': 8, 'consejo': 9, 'quijote': 10, 'habiendo': 11, 'don': 12, 'yo': 13, 'nuestro': 14, 'mancha': 15, 'juan': 16}
```

Continuamos con el Brown Clustering

Hacemos uso de esta técnica para agrupar palabras basándonos en el contexto

Realizamos la inicialización de los clusters por palabra

```
class BrownClustering:
    def __init__(self, tokens):
        self.tokens = tokens
        self.clusters = {}
        self.cluster_probs = {}
        self.transition_probs = {}
        self.pair_counts = {}
        self.total_words = len(tokens)
        self.cluster_counter = 0
    def initialize_clusters(self):
        unique_tokens = set(self.tokens)
        for word in unique_tokens:
            cluster_id = f"cluster_{self.cluster_counter}"
            self.cluster_counter += 1
            self.clusters[word] = cluster_id
            self.cluster_probs[cluster_id] = self.tokens.count(word) /
```

```
self.total_words
    print(f"Inicialización: {len(self.clusters)} clusters creados.")
```

Luego implementamos la función para calcular las probabilidade entre ci, cj (probabilidades de transición)

Implementamos la función, la disminución de información mutua entre clusters

```
def mutual_information_reduction(self, cluster1, cluster2):
    p_c1 = self.cluster_probs.get(cluster1, 0)
    p_c2 = self.cluster_probs.get(cluster2, 0)
    p_combined = self.transition_probs.get((cluster1, cluster2), 0)

if p_combined > 0 and p_c1 > 0 and p_c2 > 0:
    return p_combined * math.log(p_combined / (p_c1 * p_c2), 2)
    return 0
```

Junto a esta función se implementa una la cual permite encontrar el mejor par de cluster para fusionar

```
def find_best_pair(self):
    best_pair = None
    best_reduction = float('inf')

cluster_list = list(set(self.clusters.values()))
for i in range(len(cluster_list)):
    for j in range(i + 1, len(cluster_list)):
        cluster1 = cluster_list[i]
        cluster2 = cluster_list[j]
        reduction = self.mutual_information_reduction(cluster1,
```

```
cluster2)
    if reduction < best_reduction:
        best_reduction = reduction
        best_pair = (cluster1, cluster2)
    return best_pair</pre>
```

Luego se implementa la función para juntar (merge) los clusters, creando uno nuevo

```
def merge_clusters(self, cluster1, cluster2):
    new_cluster = f"cluster_{self.cluster_counter}"
    self.cluster counter += 1
    new_prob = self.cluster_probs.get(cluster1, 0) +
self.cluster_probs.get(cluster2, 0)
    for word in self.clusters:
        if self.clusters[word] == cluster1 or self.clusters[word] ==
cluster2:
            self.clusters[word] = new_cluster
   self.cluster_probs[new_cluster] = new_prob
   if cluster1 in self.cluster_probs:
        del self.cluster_probs[cluster1]
   if cluster2 in self.cluster_probs:
        del self.cluster_probs[cluster2]
    print(f"Clusters {cluster1} y {cluster2} fusionados en
{new_cluster}.")
```

Finalmente implementamos la función fit la cual fusiona cluster hasta tener el número deseado de clusters

```
def fit(self, target_clusters=100):
    self.initialize_clusters()
    self.calculate_probabilities()

while len(set(self.clusters.values())) > target_clusters:
    cluster1, cluster2 = self.find_best_pair()
    if cluster1 and cluster2:
        self.merge_clusters(cluster1, cluster2)
    else:
        break

return self.clusters
```

#### Podemos visualizar los tokens y su cluster

```
| Counter 5677, 'cosmologia': cluster 1848', 'teléfono': cluster 1842', 'call': 'cluster 1851', 'hispano': 'cluster 1888', 'soja': 'cluster 1889', 'soja': 'cluster 1869', 'dave': 'cluster 1869', 'dave': 'cluster 1869', 'mentor': 'cluster 9889', 'mentor': 'cluster 98899', 'mentor': 'cluster 9889', 'mentor': 'cluster 9899', 'mento
```

#### Tendrían la siguiente estructura

```
{'fuent': 'cluster_10151', 'plano': 'cluster_9769', 'atrá':
'cluster_9889', 'utilizado': 'cluster_10151', 'hallado': 'cluster_9989',
'aproxim': 'cluster_9640', 'jehová': 'cluster_9780', 'varía':
'cluster_10096', 'carta': 'cluster_10049', 'institución':
'cluster_10120', 'rocosa': 'cluster_9881', 'mortal': 'cluster_9981',
'icono': 'cluster_10135', 'pe': 'cluster_9837', 'clara': 'cluster_9889',
'participado': 'cluster_6972', 'marte': 'cluster_10096', 'goza':
'cluster_9780', 'vall': 'cluster_9899', 'cilíndr': 'cluster_10030',
'coalición': 'cluster_10037', 'experiencia': 'cluster_10045',
'precipit': 'cluster_9439', 'restrict': 'cluster_9681', 'conclusión':
'cluster_10042', 'comenzado': 'cluster_10135', 'movil': 'cluster_9407',
'cien': 'cluster_10135', 'parque': 'cluster_10049', 'asteraceae':
'cluster_10086', 'violeta': 'cluster_10099', 'sentido': 'cluster_10096',
'aceite': 'cluster_9953', 'viajar': 'cluster_10096'}
```

Teniendo como key el token y como value el cluster

Ahora se implementará el LSA

```
class LSA:
    def __init__(self, documents, k, max_iterations=100, tolerance=1e-
6):
        self.documents = documents
        self.k = k
        self.max_iterations = max_iterations
        self.tolerance = tolerance
        self.terms = []
        self.X = []
        self.U = []
        self.Sigma = []
        self.Vt = []
```

Creamos el constructor del LSA el cual tendrá los parámetros para recibir la lista de documentos (docuemnts), el número de dimensiones a conservar (k), los parámetros para el método de potencia (max\_iteracions y tolerance), almacenamos los términos únicos (terms) y la matriz término (X), con su reducción de dimensionalidad (X\_k) documento con las matrices de la descomposición SVD (U, Sigma, Vt)

Construimos la matriz término documento

```
def build_term_document_matrix(self):
        terms = \{\}
        for document in self.documents:
            for word in document.split():
                if word not in terms:
                    terms[word] = len(terms)
        X = [[0] * len(terms) for _ in range(len(self.documents))]
        for i, document in enumerate(self.documents):
            for word in document.split():
                X[i][terms[word]] += 1
        for j in range(len(terms)):
            df = sum(1 for i in range(len(self.documents)) if X[i][j] >
○ )
            idf = math.log(len(self.documents) / (df + 1))
            for i in range(len(self.documents)):
                tf = X[i][j] / (sum(X[i]) + 1)
                X[i][j] = tf * idf
        self.X = X
        self.terms = list(terms.keys())
```

Para la construcción de la matriz término documento, primero construimos el vocabulario con los términos únicos, luego llenamosla matriz con la frecuencia de términos en los documentos y finalmente hacemos uso del tf-idf.

Ahora implementamos el cálculo de las matrices de SVD utilizando el método de potencia

```
PROF
```

```
def power_method(self, matrix):
        m, n = len(matrix), len(matrix[0])
        b_k = [random.random() for _ in range(n)]
        norm_b_k = math.sqrt(sum(x**2 for x in b_k))
        b_k = [x / norm_b_k for x in b_k]
        for _ in range(self.max_iterations):
            b_k1 = [sum(matrix[i][j] * b_k[j] for j in range(n)) for i
in range(m)]
            b_k1 = [sum(matrix[j][i] * b_k1[j] for j in range(m)) for i
in range(n)]
            norm_b_k1 = math.sqrt(sum(x**2 for x in b_k1))
            b_k1 = [x / norm_b_k1 for x in b_k1]
            if all(abs(b_k[i] - b_k1[i]) < self.tolerance for i in
range(n)):
                return norm_b_k1, b_k1
            b k = b k1
        return norm_b_k1, b_k1
    def approximate_svd(self):
        A = [row[:] for row in self.X]
        U, Sigma, Vt = [], [], []
        for _ in range(self.k):
            singular_value, v = self.power_method(A)
            u = [sum(A[i][j] * v[j] for j in range(len(v))) /
singular_value for i in range(len(A))]
            U.append(u)
            Sigma.append(singular_value)
            Vt.append(v)
            for i in range(len(A)):
                for j in range(len(A[0])):
                    A[i][j] -= singular_value * u[i] * v[j]
        self.U = [list(col) for col in zip(*U)]
        self.Sigma = [[Sigma[i] if i == j else 0 for j in range(self.k)]
for i in range(self.k)]
        self.Vt = Vt
```

Creamos un vector aleatorio inicial y lo normalizamos (b\_k). Continuamos con el método iterativo para el cálculo de los autovectores dominantes, finalmente se retorna el vector y valor propio dominante.

Luego en el cálculo del SVD usamos el método de potencia solo hasta la dimensión k y hacemos el llenado de las matrices de descomposición.

Luego a la copia de la matriz X (A), le restamos el valor singular para asegurar que el método de potencia calcule el siguiente autovalor.

```
def reduce_dimensionality(self):
    self.X_k = []

for i in range(len(self.U)):
    row = []
    for j in range(len(self.Vt[0])):
        value = 0
        for p in range(self.k):
            value += self.U[i][p] * self.Sigma[p][p] * self.Vt[p][j]
        row.append(value)
    self.X_k.append(row)
```

Realizamos la reducción de dimensionalidad iterando sobre los términos de las filas de U y cada documento de las columnas de Vt, calculamos la proyección múltiplicamos el valor de U y el valor singular de Sigma y el valor de Vt y lo almacenamos en un X\_k

Continuamos con la implementación de Word2Vec

```
class Word2Vec:
    def __init__(self, vocab, embedding_dim=100, window_size=2,
    negative_samples=5, learning_rate=0.01, epochs=10, sg=1):
        self.vocab = vocab
        self.vocab_size = len(vocab)
        self.embedding_dim = embedding_dim
        self.window_size = window_size
        self.negative_samples = negative_samples
        self.learning_rate = learning_rate
        self.epochs = epochs
        self.sg = sg
        self.W_in, self.W_out = self.initialize_vectors()
```

Luego del procesamiento realizamos el CBOW:

```
def get_context(self, tokens, idx):
    start = max(0, idx - self.window_size)
    end = min(len(tokens), idx + self.window_size + 1)
    return [tokens[i] for i in range(start, end) if i != idx]
```

Calculamos el contexto tomando el window\_size, obteniendo los tokens cercanos y retornándolos en una lista.

Implementamos la función pérdida negativa logarítmica

```
J = -\sum_{t=1}^{T} \log P(w_t \mid \text{contexto})
```

Con la siguiente función:

```
def cbow_loss(self, context_words, target_idx):
    context_vector = [0] * self.embedding_dim
    for context_word_idx in context_words:
        context_vector = self.vector_add(context_vector,
self.W_in[context_word_idx])
    context_vector = self.scalar_multiply(context_vector, 1 /
len(context_words))
    target_dot_product = self.dot_product(self.W_out[target_idx],
context_vector)
    numerator = math.exp(target_dot_product)
    denominator = sum(math.exp(self.dot_product(self.W_out[i],
context_vector)) for i in range(self.vocab_size))
    probability = numerator / denominator
   loss = -math.log(probability)
    gradient = 1 - probability
    return loss, gradient, context_vector
```

Luego implementamos el proceso de training con el step utilizando el descenso de gradiente básico

```
def cbow_step(self, context_words, target_idx):
    loss, gradient, context_vector = self.cbow_loss(context_words,
    target_idx)

    self.W_out[target_idx] = self.vector_add(self.W_out[target_idx],

self.scalar_multiply(context_vector, self.learning_rate * gradient))

for context_word_idx in context_words:
    self.W_in[context_word_idx] =
self.vector_add(self.W_in[context_word_idx],

self.scalar_multiply(self.W_out[target_idx], self.learning_rate * gradient))
    return loss
```

Ahora la implementación del skip-grama

```
def skipgram_loss(self, target_vector, context_vector, label):
    dot_product = self.dot_product(target_vector, context_vector)
    prediction = self.sigmoid(dot_product)
    loss = -math.log(prediction) if label == 1 else -math.log(1 -
    prediction)
    gradient = prediction - label
    return loss, gradient
```

#### Paso del skipgrama

PROF

```
def skipgram_step(self, target_idx, context_word_idx):
    pos_loss, pos_gradient = self.skipgram_loss(self.W_in[target_idx],
self.W_out[context_word_idx], 1)
    self.W_in[target_idx] = self.vector_add(self.W_in[target_idx],
self.scalar_multiply(self.W_out[context_word_idx], -self.learning_rate *
pos_gradient))
    self.W_out[context_word_idx] =
self.vector_add(self.W_out[context_word_idx],
self.scalar_multiply(self.W_in[target_idx], -self.learning_rate *
pos_gradient))
    neg_samples = self.negative_sampling(target_idx)
    neg_loss = 0
    for neg_word_idx in neg_samples:
        neg_loss_sample, neg_gradient =
self.skipgram_loss(self.W_in[target_idx], self.W_out[neg_word_idx], 0)
        neg_loss += neg_loss_sample
        self.W_in[target_idx] = self.vector_add(self.W_in[target_idx],
self.scalar_multiply(self.W_out[neg_word_idx], -self.learning_rate *
neg_gradient))
        self.W_out[neg_word_idx] =
self.vector_add(self.W_out[neg_word_idx],
self.scalar_multiply(self.W_in[target_idx], -self.learning_rate *
neg_gradient))
    return pos_loss + neg_loss
```

Ahora la implementación del GloVe

Construimos la matriz de coocurrencia

```
def build_co_occurrence_matrix(self, tokens, window_size):
    for i, word in enumerate(tokens):
        if word in self.word_to_index:
            current_word_index = self.word_to_index[word]
            for j in range(max(0, i - window_size), min(len(tokens), i + window_size + 1)):
            if j != i and tokens[j] in self.word_to_index:
                  context_word_index = self.word_to_index[tokens[j]]
                  self.co_occurrence_matrix[current_word_index]
[context_word_index] += 1
```

Definimos la función de costos y el cálculo de los pesos

```
def cost_function(self):
    J = ⊙
    for i in range(self.vocab_size):
        for j in range(self.vocab_size):
            if self.co_occurrence_matrix[i][j] > 0:
                x_ij = self.co_occurrence_matrix[i][j]
                weight = self.weight_function(x_ij)
                prediction = self.dot_product(self.word_vectors[i],
self.word_vectors[j]) + self.biases[i] + self.biases[j]
                J += weight * (prediction - math.log(x_ij)) ** 2
    return J
def weight_function(self, x_ij):
    if x_{ij} < self.x_max:
        return (x_ij / self.x_max) ** self.alpha
    else:
        return 1
```

Y actualizamos los sezgos

```
for k in range(self.vector_dim):
        grad = weight * error * self.word_vectors[j][k]
        self.word_vectors[i][k] -= self.learning_rate *
grad

# Actualizar sesgos
        self.biases[i] -= self.learning_rate * weight *
error
        self.biases[j] -= self.learning_rate * weight *
```

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