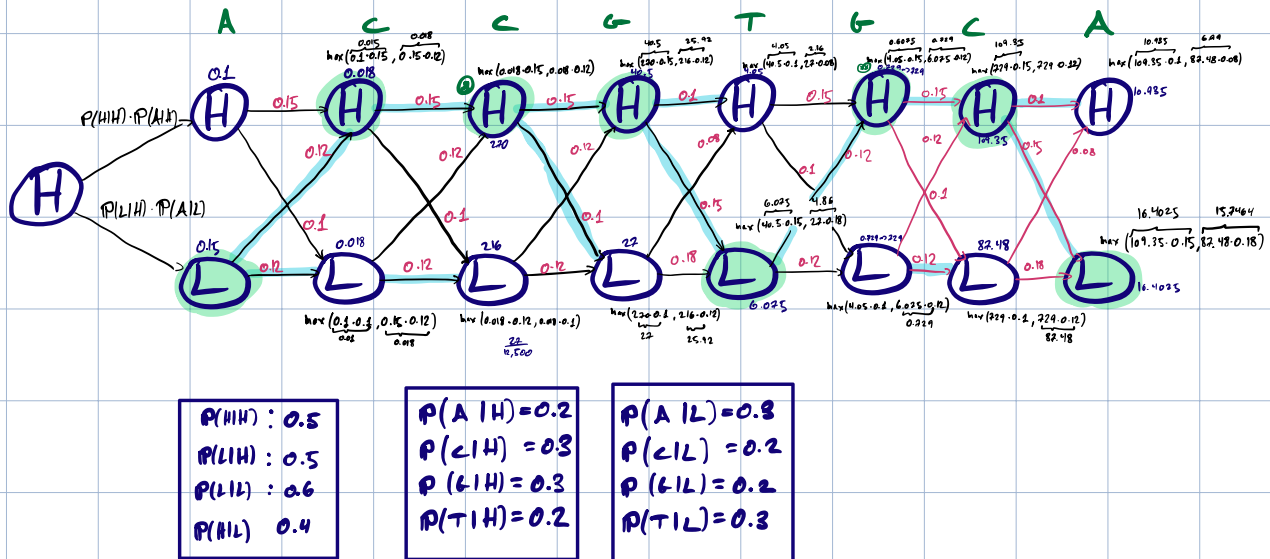


## NLP - תרגיל 2

208965251 שנה

1. (10 pts) Consider this (toy) biological setup:  
 A cell can be in one of two states -  $H$ , for high GC-content, and  $L$  for low GC. On each time step the cell produces one nucleotide, A, C, T or G, and might also change its state. The probability of changing from state  $H$  to  $L$  is 0.5, and from state  $L$  to  $H$  is 0.4.  
 In state  $H$  the probabilities for producing nucleotides are 0.2 for A, 0.3 for C, 0.3 for G and 0.2 for T.  
 In  $L$  the probabilities are 0.3 for A, 0.2 for C, 0.2 for G and 0.3 for T.  
 Consider the nucleotide sequence  $S = ACCGTGCA$ . Use the Viterbi algorithm to find the best state-sequence and calculate the probability of  $S$  given this state-sequence. Assume the previous state before  $S$  was  $H$ .

① נסר חר הר חרר הר חרר:



— הררר, בררר ③, הררר: הר הרררר ? 109,000 בר לר הררר בר מררר הרר.

?! \* גרסא > 1,000.

לפיך זהו הט?

L-H-H-H-L-H-H-L

2. (10 pts) In class we saw the trigram HMM model and the corresponding Viterbi algorithm. We will now make two main changes. First, we will consider a four-gram tagger, where  $p$  takes the form:

$$p(x_1 \cdots x_n, y_1 \cdots y_{n+1}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} q(y_i | y_{i-3}, y_{i-2}, y_{i-1}) \prod_{i=1}^n e(x_i | y_i) \quad (1)$$

We assume in this definition that  $y_0 = y_{-1} = y_{-2} = *$ , where  $*$  is the START symbol,  $y_{n+1} = STOP$ , and  $y_i \in \mathcal{K}$  for  $i = 1 \cdots n$ , where  $\mathcal{K}$  is the set of possible tags in the HMM. Second, we consider a version of the Viterbi algorithm that takes as input an integer  $n$  (and not a sentence  $x_1 \cdots x_n$  as we saw in class) and finds

$$\max_{y_1 \cdots y_{n+1}, x_1 \cdots x_n} p(x_1 \cdots x_n, y_1 \cdots y_{n+1})$$

for a four-gram tagger, as defined in Equation (1).  $x_1 \cdots x_n$  may range over the values of some fixed vocabulary  $\mathcal{V}$ . Complete the following pseudo-code of this version of the Viterbi algorithm for this model. The pseudo-code must be efficient.

**Input:** An integer  $n$ , parameters  $q(w|t, u, v)$  and  $e(x|s)$ .  
**Definitions:** Define  $\mathcal{K}$  to be the set of possible tags. Define  $\mathcal{K}_{-2} = \mathcal{K}_{-1} = \mathcal{K}_0 = \{*\}$ , and  $\mathcal{K}_k = \mathcal{K}$  for  $k = 1 \cdots n$ . Define  $\mathcal{V}$  to be the set of possible words.  
**Initialization:** ...  
**Algorithm:** ...  
**Return:** ...

2) גרסא נמוך תיאר High-level של המערכת

המערכת טוען כי: Viterbi רגיל, רק מנסה לראות

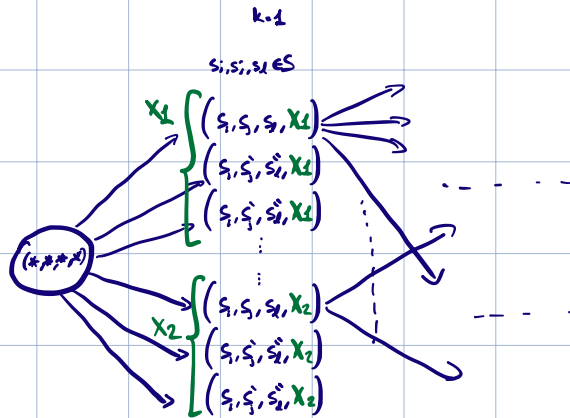
מה יהיו labels המינימום של המילה ה-high-level

הקומבינציה הנמוכה של 4-gram

כמו כן, יש קומבינציה נמוכה יותר של המילה, כמו XCV

לפיכך! זהו המערכת

לכל  $p \in S_{k-1}$  נבחר  $x_k \in S_k$  ונבחר  $v = [x_k, x_{k+1}]$  ונבחר



הכלל הבא:

Init

$$\text{Set } \pi(0, *, *, *, *) = 1$$

↑  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Algorithm

For  $k=1, \dots, n$ :

For  $u_2 \in S_{k-2}, u_1 \in S_{k-1}, u \in S_k, x \in v$ :

$$\pi(k, u_2, u_1, u, x) = \max_{\substack{w \in S_{k-2} \\ x_1 \in V}} (\pi(k-1, w, u_2, u_1, x_1) \cdot q(u | w, u_2, u_1) \cdot e(x | u))$$

: Return

$$\text{Return } \max_{\substack{u_2 \in S_{k-2}, u_1 \in S_{k-1} \\ u \in S_k, x \in V}} (\pi(k, u_2, u_1, u, x) \cdot q(\text{stop} | u_2, u_1, u))$$

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(b) Implementation of the most likely tag baseline

- Using the training set, compute for each word the tag that maximizes  $p(\text{tag} | \text{word})$ , based on the maximum likelihood estimation. Assume that the most likely tag of all the unknown words is "NN". (Unknown words are words that appear in the test set but not in the training set.)
- Using the test set, compute the error rate (i.e.,  $1 - \text{accuracy}$ ) for known words and for unknown words, as well as the total error rate.

Error rate for known words is: 0.0704399684933048  
Error rate for unknown words is: 0.743455497382199  
total Error rate is: 0.14731386424798165



(c) Implementation of a bigram HMM tagger

- Training phase: Compute the transition and emission probabilities of a bigram HMM tagger directly on the training set using maximum likelihood estimation.
- Implement the Viterbi algorithm corresponding to the bigram HMM model. (Choose an arbitrary tag for unknown words.)
- Run the algorithm from c)ii) on the test set. Compute the error rates and compare to the results from b)ii).

Error rate for known words is: 0.16057162146956228  
Error rate for unknown words is: 0.7382198952879582  
total Error rate is: 0.22655237715538723





בד המזון, הישר מהטו e Big Bang model וכל פחית, וכל emission וכל

מרחב  $P(x/y)$ , כל  $x$  וכל  $y$  קבועים.

אם אתם, חברים, ה' Unknown Woods, י' עומר קיבצתם.

(d) Using Add-one smoothing

- i. Training phase: Compute the emission probabilities of a bigram HMM tagger directly on the training set using (Laplace) Add-one smoothing.

ii. Using the new probabilities, run the algorithm from c)ii) on the test set. Compute the error rates and compare to the results from b)ii) and c)iii).

(a) Water would be

With Smoothing:

Error rate for known words is: 0.16293462360751665

Error rate for unknown words is: 0.7347294938917975

Total Error rate is: 0.22824678560749523

[illegible]

• արժույթ և՛ Bigran-ի և՛ Բինձ

אני את המילה בודד Bigram-חלק יסודי מהמילה, כי זה

טבלת שגיאות הכוללת Total error נקראת שגיאת הכוללת.

• (Note: it is not known whether a case exists)

(e) Using pseudo-words

- Design a set of pseudo-words for unknown words in the test set and low-frequency words in the training set.
- Using the pseudo-words as well as maximum likelihood estimation (as in c)i), run the Viterbi algorithm on the test set. Compute the error rates and compare to the results from b)ii), c)iii) and d)ii).
- Using the pseudo-words as well as Add-One smoothing (as in d)i)), run the Viterbi algorithm on the test set. Compute the error rates and compare to the results from b)ii), c)iii) and e)ii). For the results obtained using both pseudo-words and Add-One smoothing, build a confusion matrix and investigate the most frequent errors. A confusion matrix is an  $|K|$  over  $|K|$  matrix, where the  $(i, j)$  entry corresponds to the number of tokens which have a true tag  $i$  and a predicted tag  $j$ .

With Pseudo Words:

Error rate for known words is: 0.17321986426801683  
Error rate for unknown words is: 0.6573333333333333  
Total Error rate is: 0.20940895046347052



יש לה לבדוק את שיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות ושיעור הטעויות

ב error rate עבור מילים unknown words ושיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות.

כמו כן, לבדוק את שיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות ושיעור הטעויות

עבור מילים ידועות.

לחלופין, Total Error rate, שיעור הטעויות ב מילים ידועות ושיעור הטעויות

ב Error rate unknown words, שיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות ושיעור הטעויות

With Pseudo Words and Add One smoothing:

Error rate for known words is: 0.1361628783798341  
Error rate for unknown words is: 0.6253333333333333  
Total Error rate is: 0.1727299910296023



שיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות ושיעור הטעויות עבור מילים ידועות

ב Error rate unknown words.

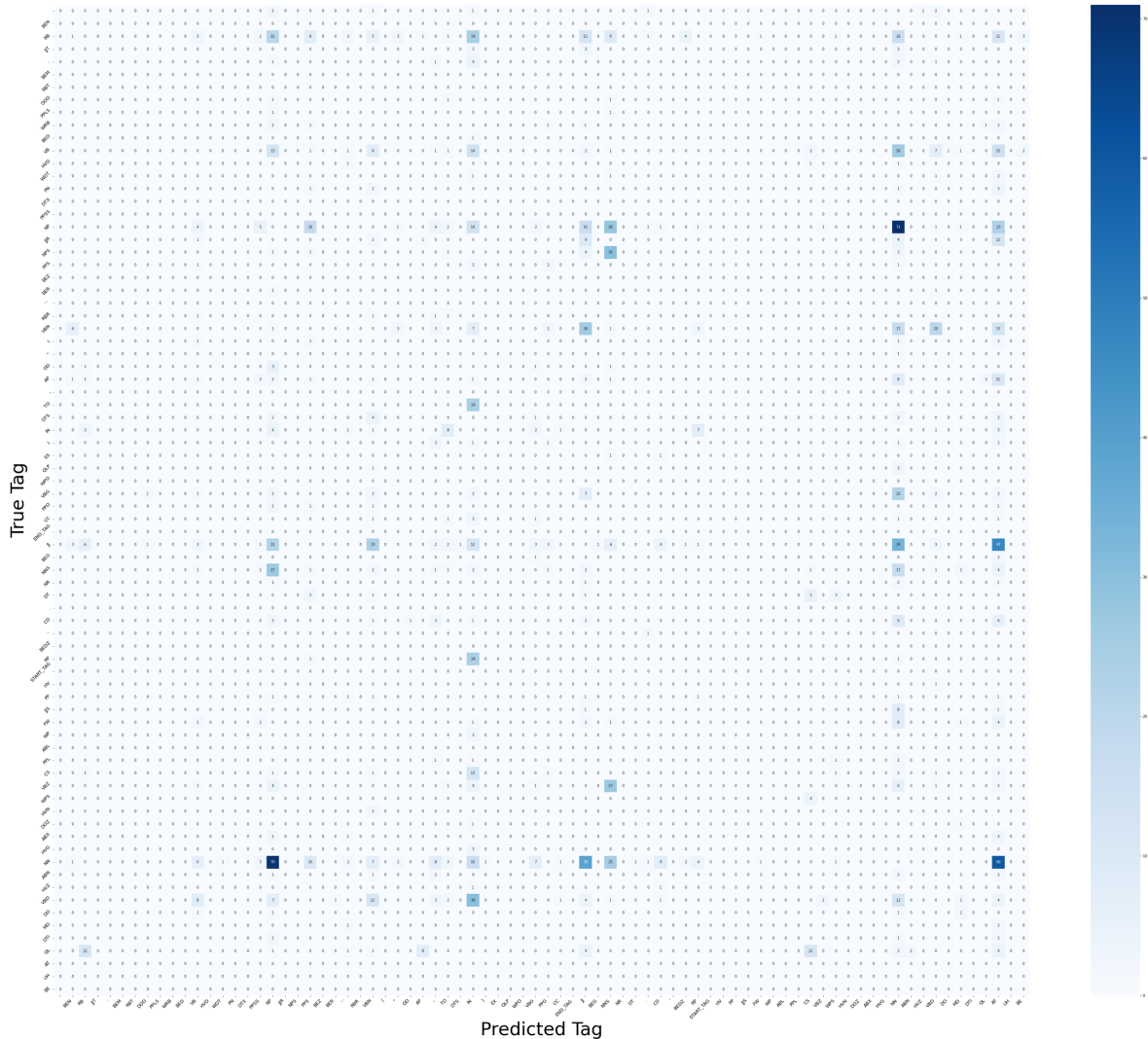
למדידת ה Total Error, נמנה ב ב וט זין ה א,

על שם זה נמנה במהלך הלמידה, במסגרת מסך א במהלך

ה אהלף ע ה unknown words.

נתיב ב confusion matrix:

\*קבל קשר לראות, בירור א מוטור א בקול נסד בתיקית Zip.



שכן עברתי על ארבע דברים הללו והם: "אף", "אין", "אולי" ו"אולי".

ענני און, מ'זיין זאגט א נאכער וואס ער האט געזעהן  
."AT"