# 통계 기반 기법 개선하기

2019.07.09

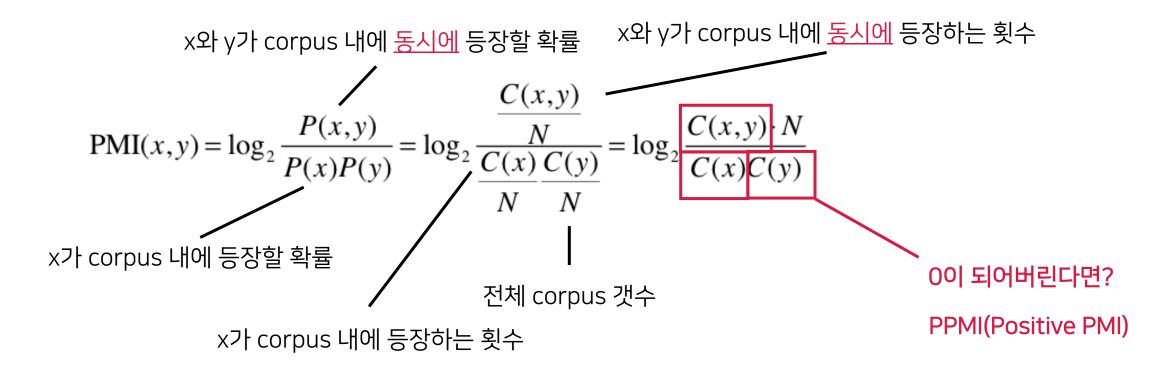
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## PMI와 PPMI

통계 기반 기법 개선하기

PMI(Pointwise Mutual Information) 점별 상호정보량



## PMI와 PPMI

### 통계 기반 기법 개선하기

#### PPMI(Positive PMI) 양의 상호정보량

```
def ppmi(C, verbose=False, eps=1e-8):
    M = np.zeros_like(C, dtype=np.float32)
   N = np.sum(C)
    S = np.sum(C, axis=0)
   total = C.shape[0] * C.shape[1]
    cnt = 0
    for i in range(C.shape[0]):
        for j in range(C.shape[1]):
            pmi = np.log2(C[i, j] * N / (S[j]*S[i]) + eps)
            M[i, j] = max(0, pmi) —
            if verbose:
                cnt += 1
                if cnt % (total//100) == 0:
                    print('%.1f%% 완료' % (100*cnt/total))
    return M
```

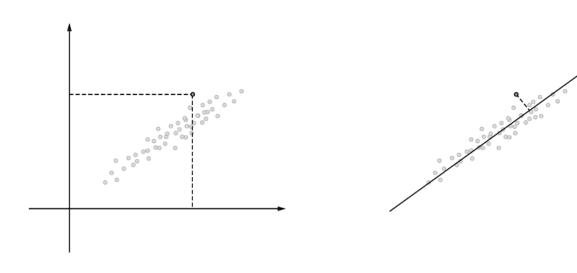
pmi < 0 라면 0값이 대입되게 됨.

## 차원 감소와 SVD

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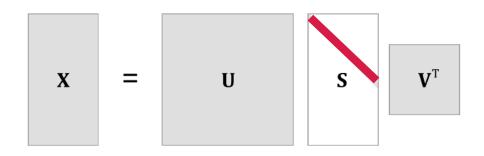
 $A^{t}A = {}^{t}A A = I$ 인 행렬,

2차원 기준(2개의 축 기준) 분포를 1차원(1개의 축 기준) 기준 분포로!



기준 축은 어떻게 선정?

SVD(Single Value Decomposition)



특잇값(singular value)이 큰 순서대로 나열된 대각 행렬

 $A \ ^{t}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$ 

U, V는 직교 행렬 (전치행렬을 곱했을 때, 단위행렬이 되는 경우)

# 차원 감소와 SVD

통계 기반 기법 개선하기



### 차원 감소와 SVD

#### 통계 기반 기법 개선하기

#### numpy.linalg.svd

numpy.linalg.SVd(a, full\_matrices=True, compute\_uv=True)

[source]

Singular Value Decomposition.

When a is a 2D array, it is factorized as  $u \in np.diag(s) \in vh = (u * s) \in vh$ , where u and vh are 2D unitary arrays and s is a 1D array of d's singular values. When a is higher-dimensional, SVD is applied in stacked mode as explained below.

Parameters: a: (..., M, N) array\_like

A real or complex array with a.ndim  $\geq 2$ .

full\_matrices : bool, optional

If True (default), u and vh have the shapes (..., M, M) and (..., N, N), respectively. Otherwise, the shapes are (..., M, K) and (..., K, N), respectively, where K = min(M, N).

compute\_uv : bool, optional

Whether or not to compute *u* and *vh* in addition to *s*. True by default.

#### Returns:

u: { (..., M, M), (..., M, K) } array

Unitary array(s). The first a.ndim - 2 dimensions have the same size as those of the input a. The size of the last two dimensions depends on the value of *full\_matrices*. Only returned when *compute\_uv* is True.

s: (..., K) array

Vector(s) with the singular values, within each vector sorted in descending order. The first a.ndim - 2 dimensions have the same size as those of the input a.

vh : { (..., N, N), (..., K, N) } array

Unitary array(s). The first a.ndim - 2 dimensions have the same size as those of the input a. The size of the last two dimensions depends on the value of *full\_matrices*. Only returned when *compute\_uv* is True.

U, S, V = np.linalg.svd(W)

## PTB 데이터셋

통계 기반 기법 개선하기

펜 트리뱅크(Penn Treebank, PTB)

너무 크지도 않고 적당한(?) 말뭉치, 주어진 기법의 품질을 측정 하는 데에 빈번하게 쓰임.

http://www.fit.vutbr.cz/~imikolov/rnnlm/simple-examples.tgz