# 50.007 Machine Learning

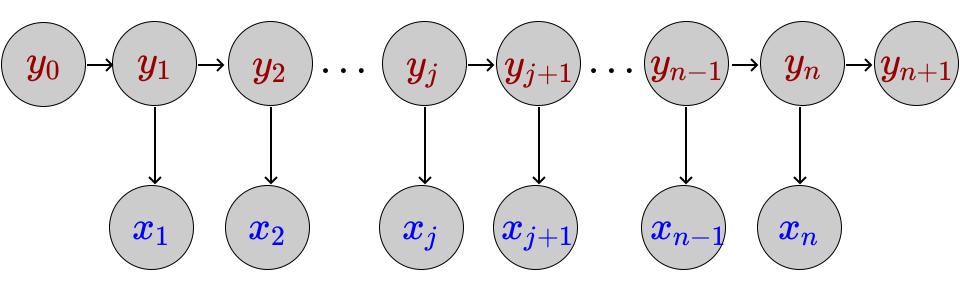
Lu, Wei



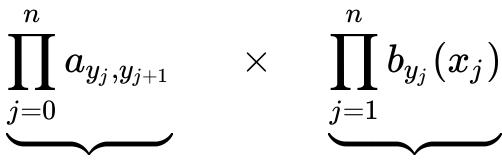
# Hidden Markov Model (II)



### Hidden Markov Model Parameterization



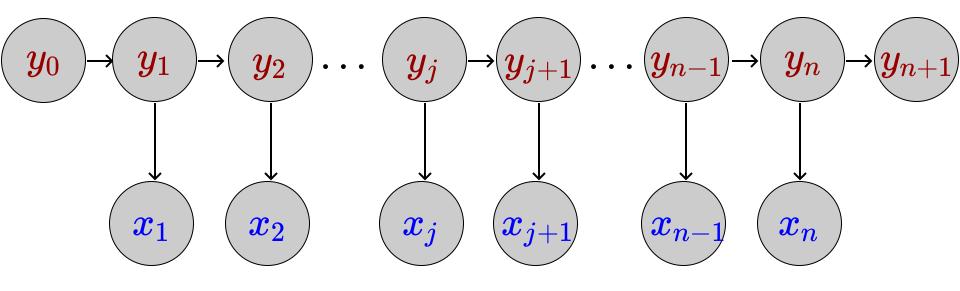
$$p(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_{n-1},x_n,y_0,y_1,y_2,\ldots,y_{n-1},y_n,y_{n+1})$$



Transition probabilities

Emission probabilities

# Hidden Markov Model Supervised Learning



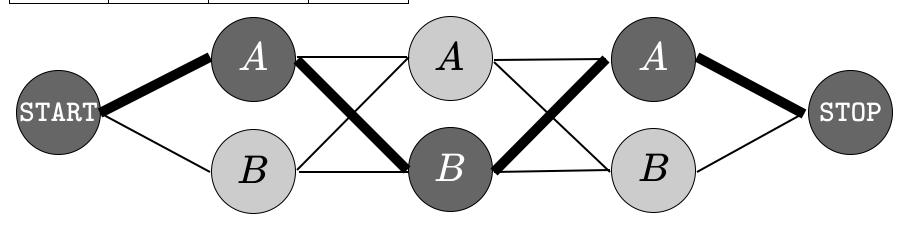
$$p(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_{n-1},x_n,y_0,y_1,y_2,\ldots,y_{n-1},y_n,y_{n+1})$$

$$a_{u,v} = rac{\mathrm{count}(u,v)}{\mathrm{count}(u)} \qquad b_u(o) = rac{\mathrm{count}(u 
ightarrow o)}{\mathrm{count}(u)}$$

$$a_{u,v} = (\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = ext{the}/A, ext{dog}/B, ext{the}/A = b_u(o)$$

| $\int u ackslash v$ | A   | B   | STOP |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------|
| START               | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0  |
| A                   | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0  |
| B                   | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2  |

| $u \backslash o$ | "the" | "dog" |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| A                | 0.9   | 0.1   |
| В                | 0.1   | 0.9   |

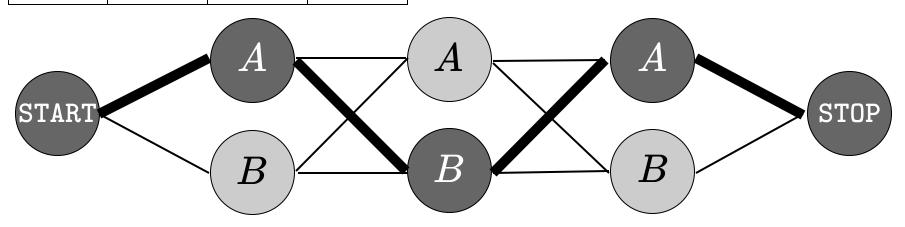


 $a_{\mathtt{START},A} \times b_A (\mathrm{``The"}) \times a_{A,B} \times b_B (\mathrm{``dog"}) \times a_{B,A} \times b_A (\mathrm{``the"}) \times a_{A,\mathtt{STOP}}$ 

 $a_{u,v} = (\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = ext{the}/B, ext{dog}/B, ext{the}/B = b_u(o)$ 

| $\int u ackslash v$ | A   | B   | STOP |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------|
| START               | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0  |
| A                   | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0  |
| B                   | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2  |

| $u \backslash o$ | "the" | "dog" |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| A                | 0.9   | 0.1   |
| B                | 0.1   | 0.9   |



What about this new y label sequence?

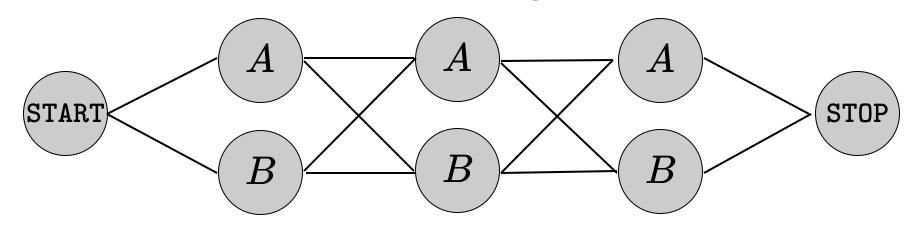
 $a_{{\underline{u}},{\underline{v}}}$ 

 $b_u(o)$ 

| $u \ v$ | A   | B   | STOP |
|---------|-----|-----|------|
| START   | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0  |
| A       | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0  |
| B       | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2  |

| $u \backslash o$ | "the" | "dog" |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| A                | 0.9   | 0.1   |
| B                | 0.1   | 0.9   |

#### $\mathbf{x} =$ the dog the



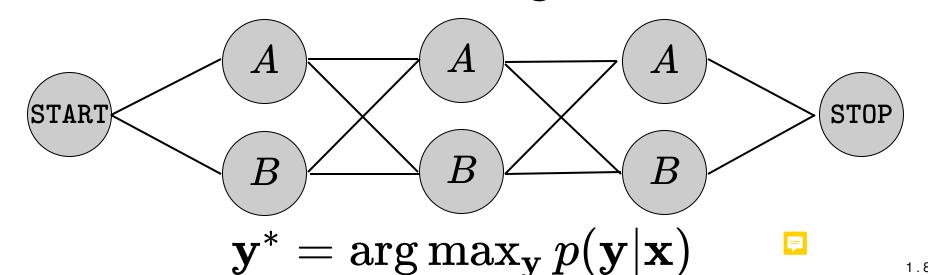
Which label sequence  $\mathbf{y}$  is the most probable given the word sequence  $\mathbf{x}$ ?

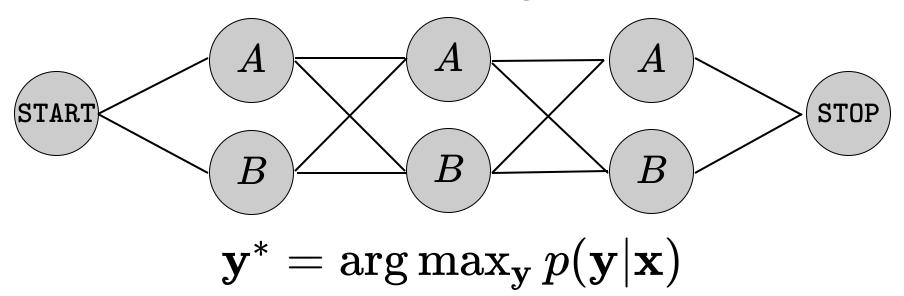
 $a_{u,v}$ 

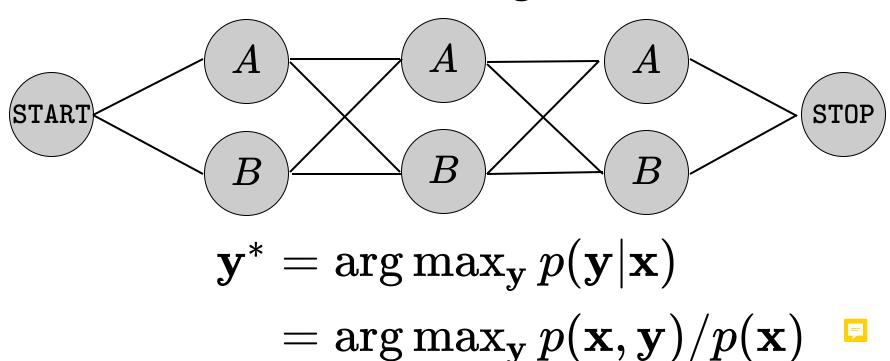
 $b_u(o)$ 

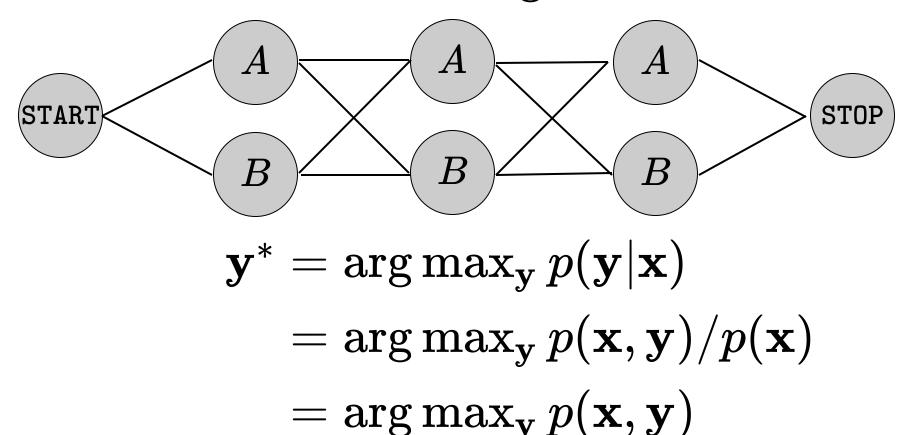
| $\int u \backslash v$ | A   | B   | STOP |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| START                 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0  |
| A                     | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0  |
| B                     | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2  |

| $u \backslash o$ | "the" | "dog" |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| A                | 0.9   | 0.1   |
| B                | 0.1   | 0.9   |

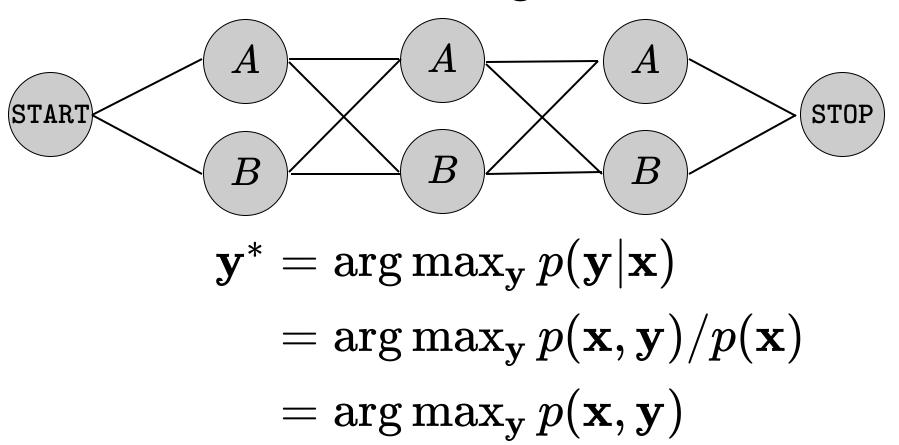






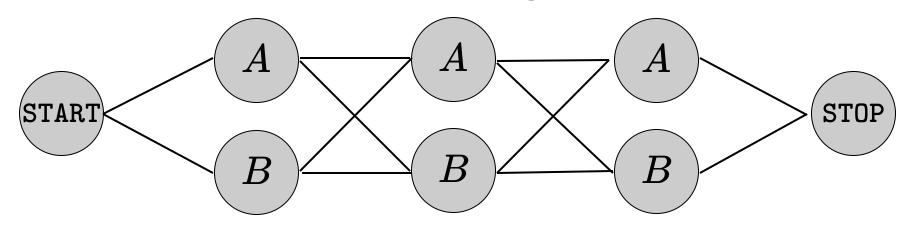


 $\mathbf{x} =$ the dog the



We can try one y at a time, and see which gives the highest score!

 $\mathbf{x} =$ the dog the



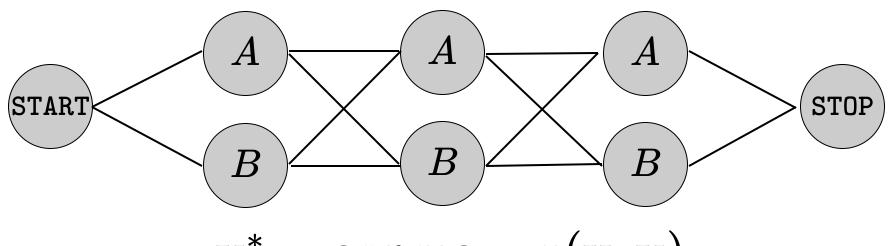
$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{y}^* &= rg \max_{\mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \ &= rg \max_{\mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) / p(\mathbf{x}) \ &= rg \max_{\mathbf{v}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \end{aligned}$$



However, Is this a feasible approach in general?

How many possible label sequences to consider?

 $\mathbf{x} =$ the dog the



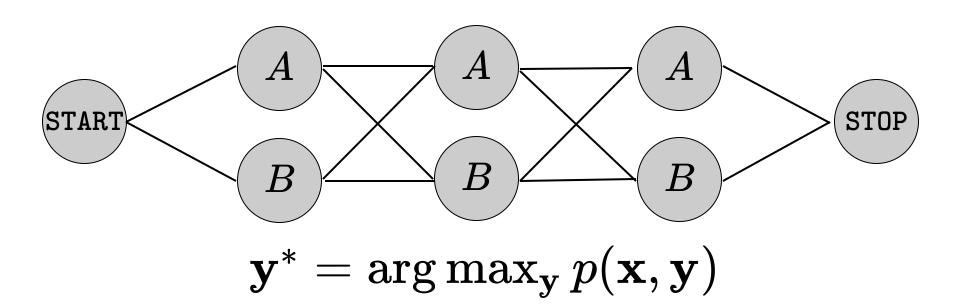
$$\mathbf{y}^* = rg \max_{\mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

Number of words in the sentence



Number of possible tags at each word/position

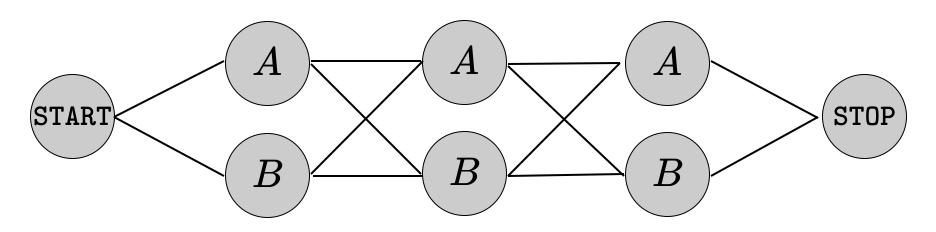
 $\mathbf{x} =$ the dog the



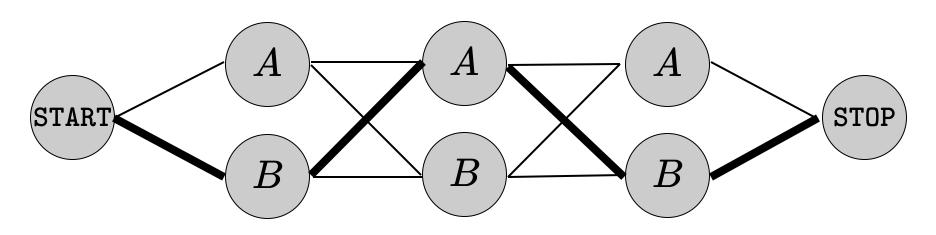


We shall develop a more efficient approach for finding the most probable label sequence, or, the optimal path connecting START and STOP.

We are facing a problem of finding the highest scoring path connecting START and STOP

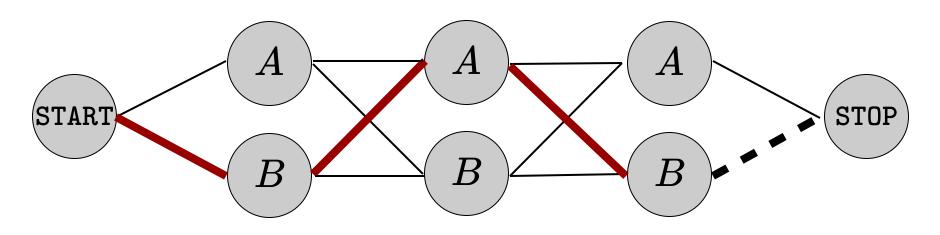


We are facing a problem of finding the highest scoring path connecting START and STOP



Let's assume this is the highest scoring path

We are facing a problem of finding the highest scoring path connecting START and STOP

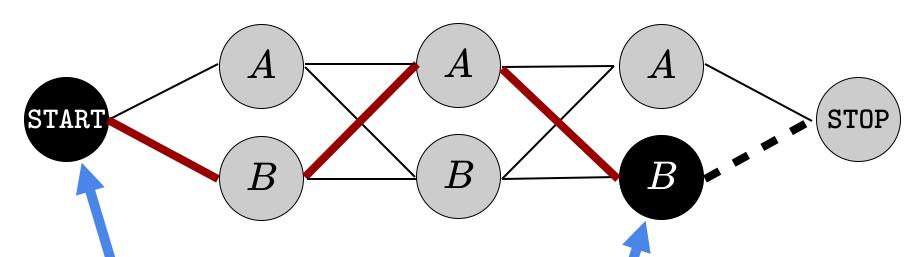


Let's assume this is the highest scoring path

Then, what can we say about this partial path? (What types of properties do we know for this path?)



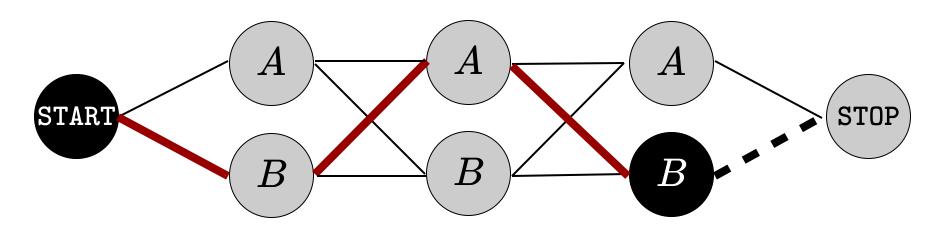
We are facing a problem of finding the highest scoring path connecting START and STOP



Let's assume this is the highest scoring path

The highest scoring path among all paths connecting these two nodes!

We are facing a problem of finding the highest scoring path connecting START and STOP

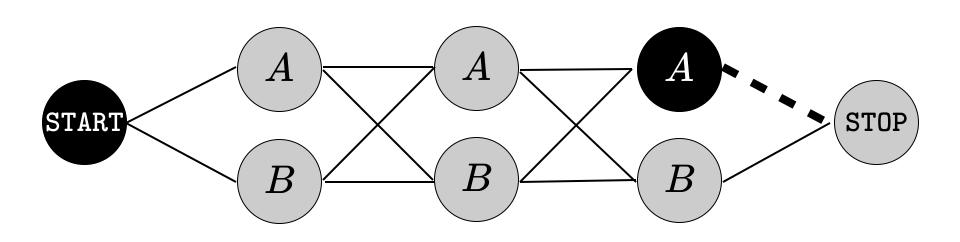




Is it possible to solve the original problem, if we already know the solutions to such sub-problems?

#### Case A

The second last node in the highest scoring path is A.



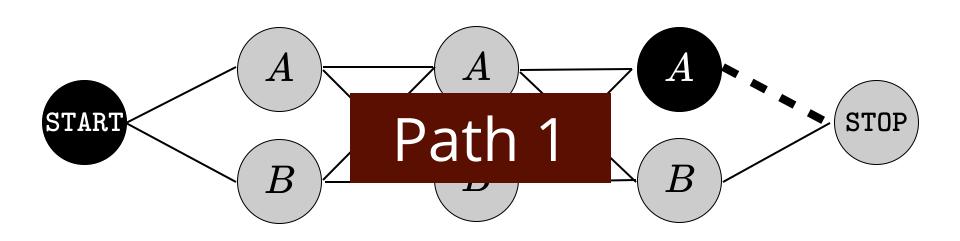
Find the highest scoring path from START to A at position n



A single edge from from node A to STOP

#### Case A

The second last node in the highest scoring path is A.



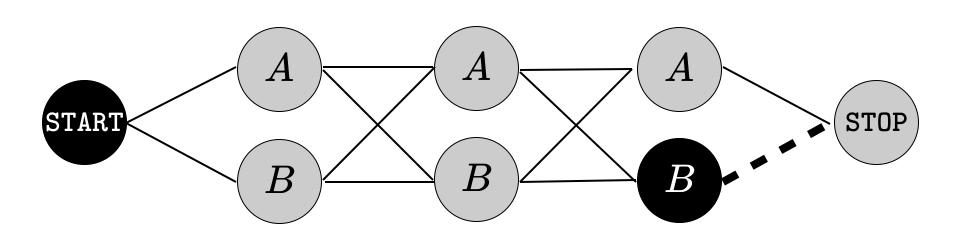
Find the highest scoring path from START to A at position n



A single edge from from node A to STOP

#### Case B

The second last node in the highest scoring path is B.



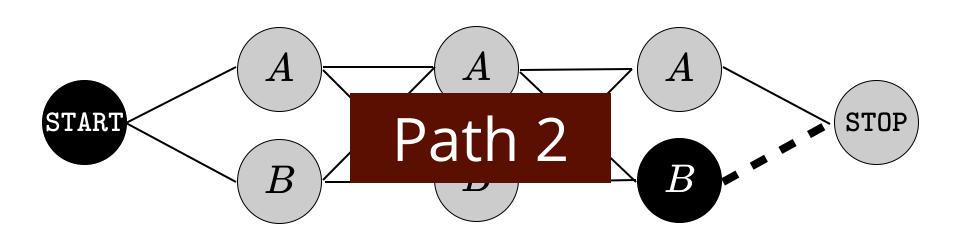
Find the highest scoring path from START to B at position n



A single edge from from node B to STOP

#### Case B

The second last node in the highest scoring path is B.

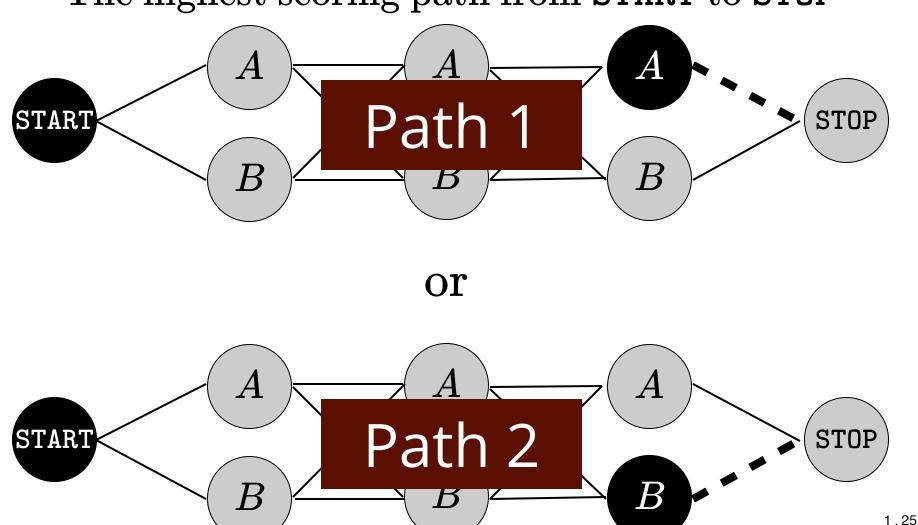


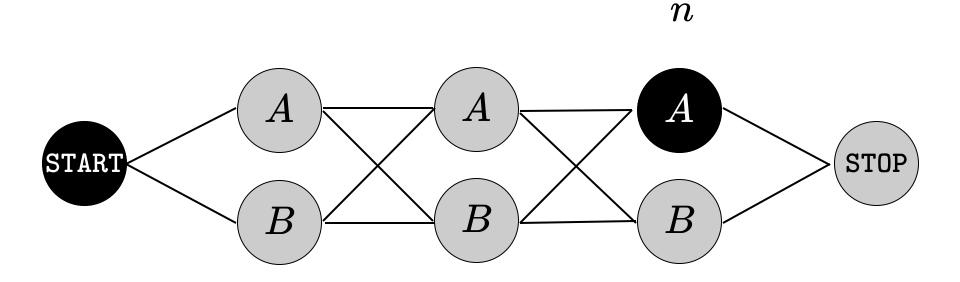
Find the highest scoring path from START to B at position n



A single edge from from node B to STOP

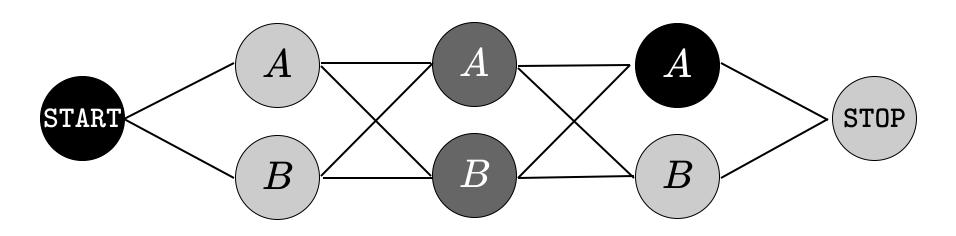
The highest scoring path from START to STOP





How do you find the highest scoring path from START to node A at position n?

n-1

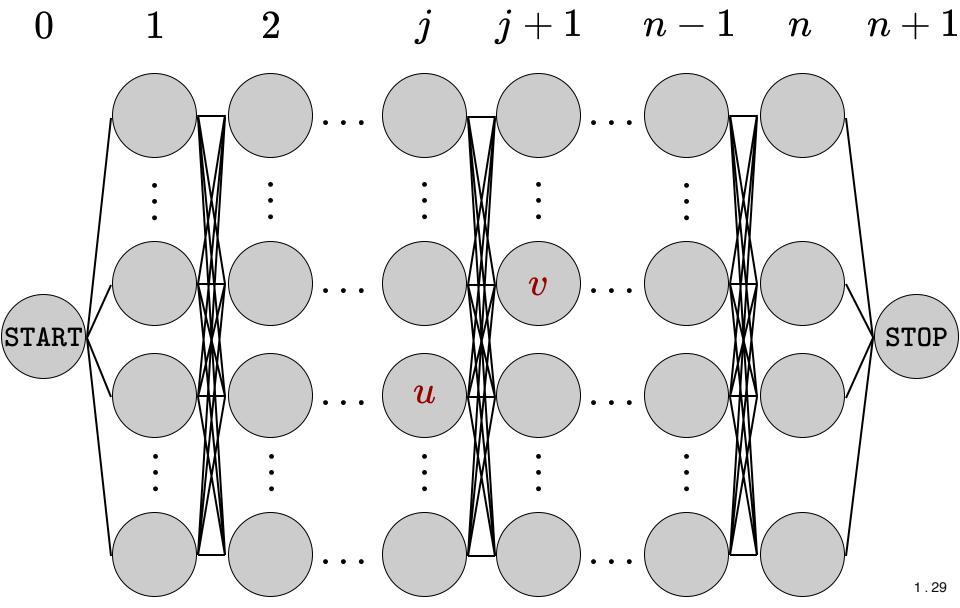


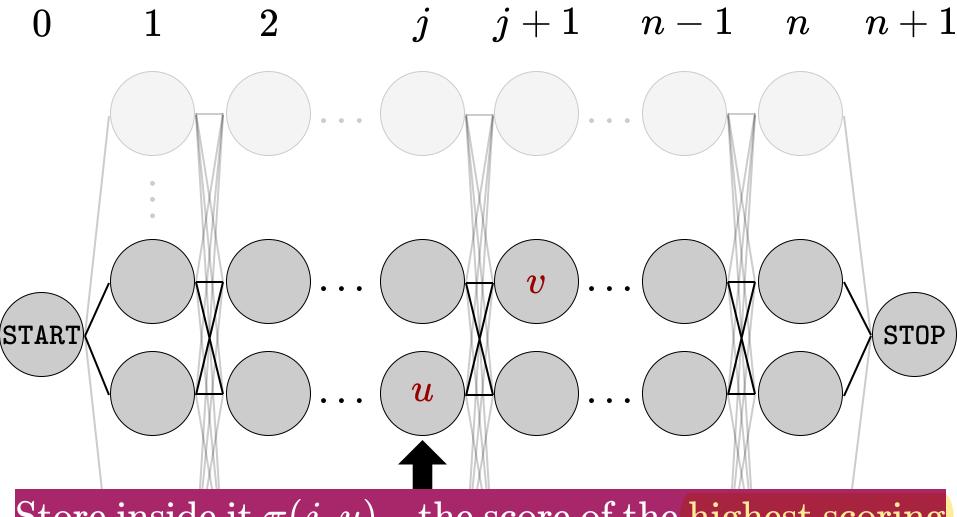
How do you find the highest scoring path from START to node A at position n?

We shall again rely on the partial paths from START to the two nodes at position (n-1)

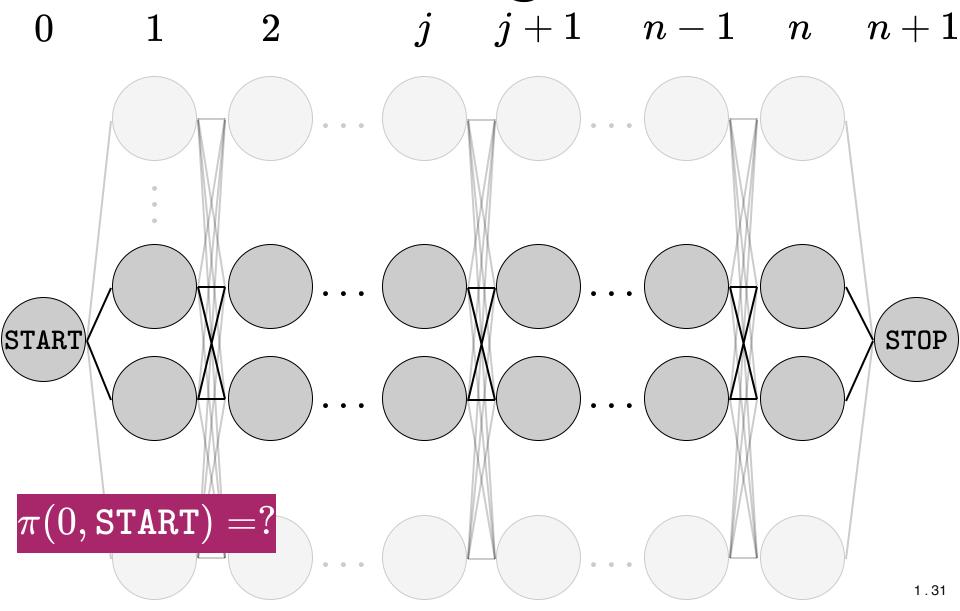
# **Question**

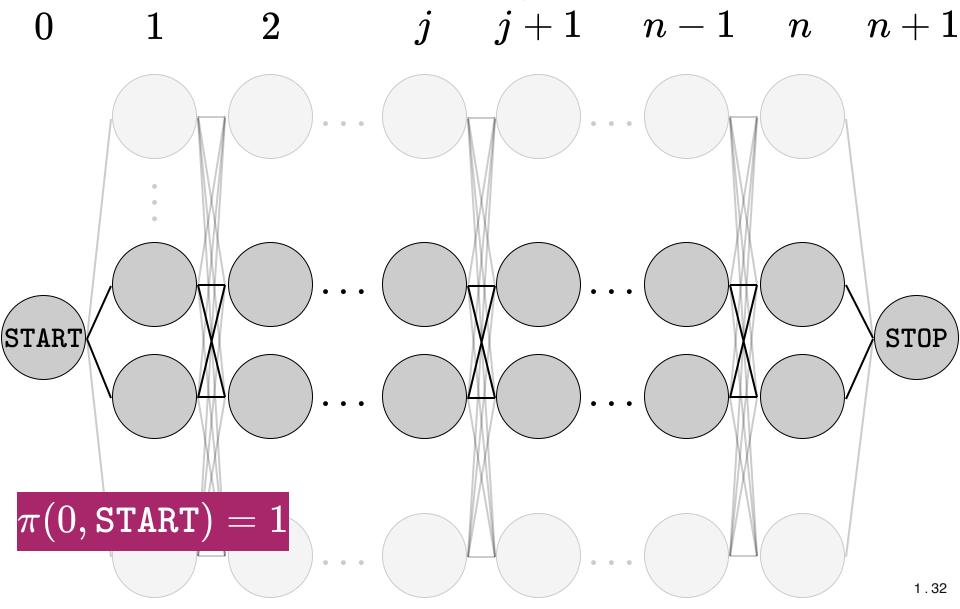
Now, can we develop an efficient algorithm based on such observations?

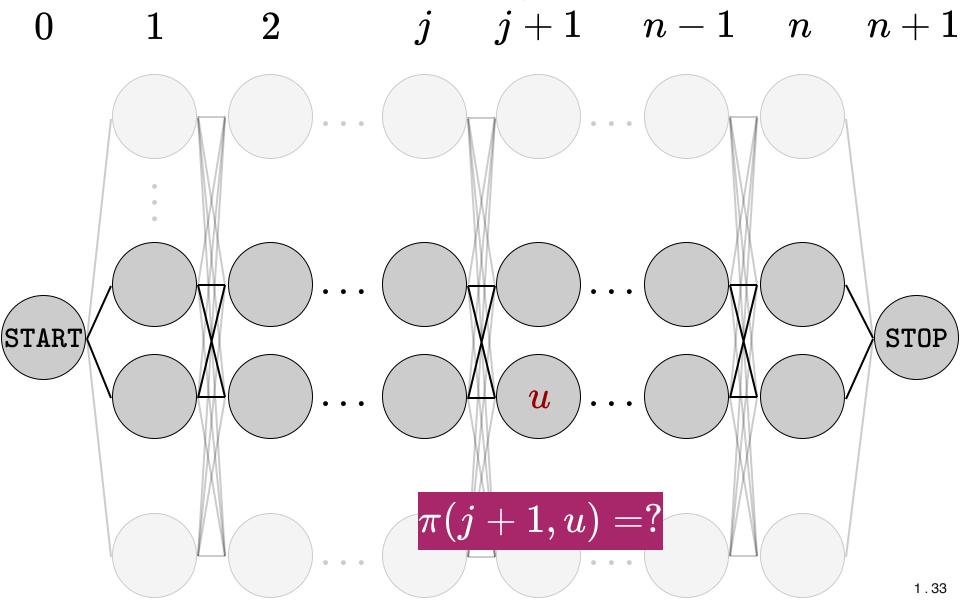


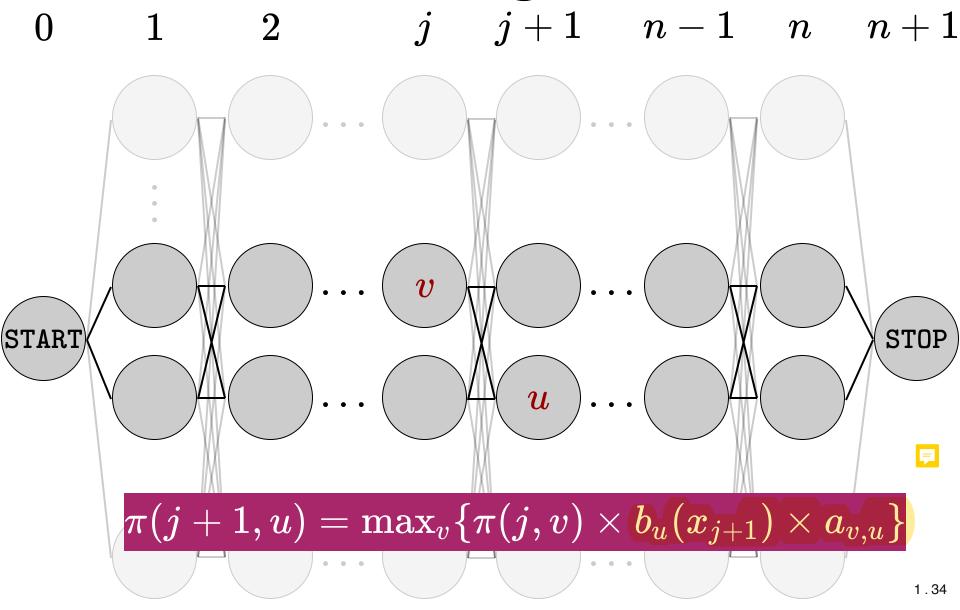


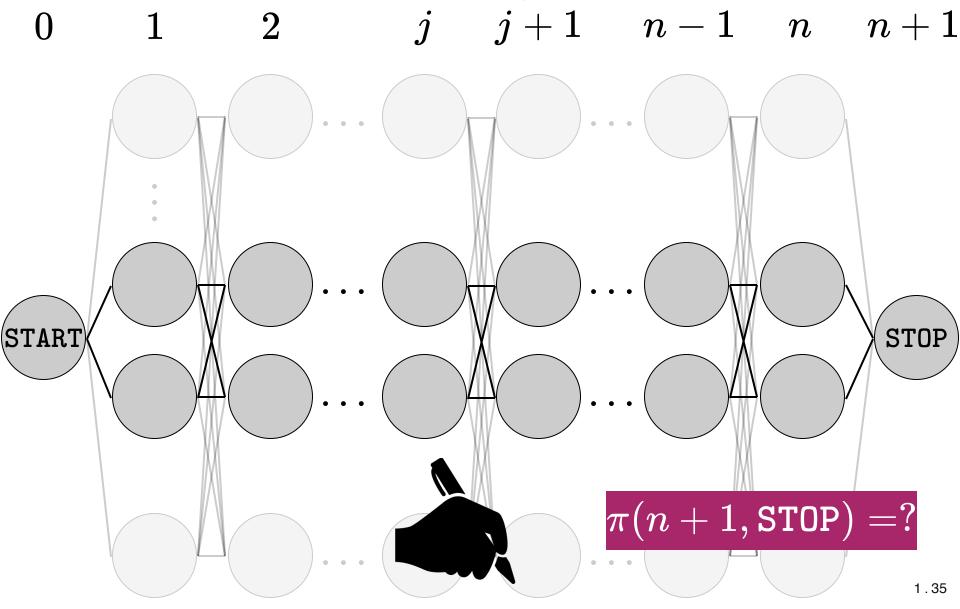
Store inside it  $\pi(j,u)$  – the score of the highest scoring path from START to this node (j,u)











0



1. Initialization

$$\pi(0,u) = \left\{egin{array}{ll} 1 & ext{if } u = ext{START} \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{array}
ight.$$

$$2. ext{ For } j=0\dots n-1, ext{ for each } u\in\mathcal{T} \ \pi(j+1,u)=\max_v\{\pi(j,v) imes b_u(x_{j+1}) imes a_{v,u}\}$$

3. Final Step

$$\pi(n+1,\mathtt{STOP}) = \max_v \{\pi(n,v)) imes a_{v,\mathtt{STOP}}\}$$





0



$$\pi(0,u) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1 & ext{if } u = ext{START} \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{array} 
ight.$$

2. For 
$$j=0\ldots n-1$$
, for each  $u\in\mathcal{T}$ 

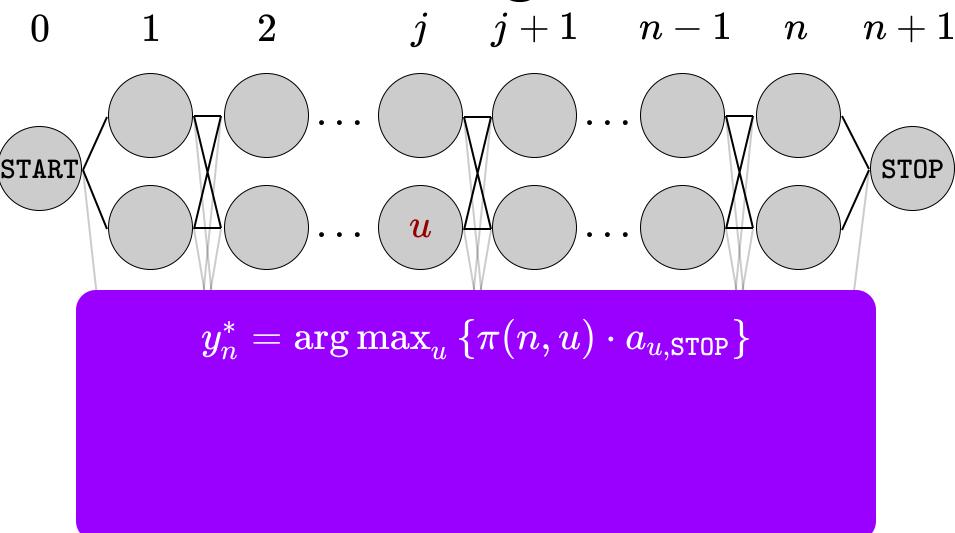
$$\pi(j+1,u) = \max_v \{\pi(j,v) imes b_u(x_{j+1}) imes a_{v,u}\}$$

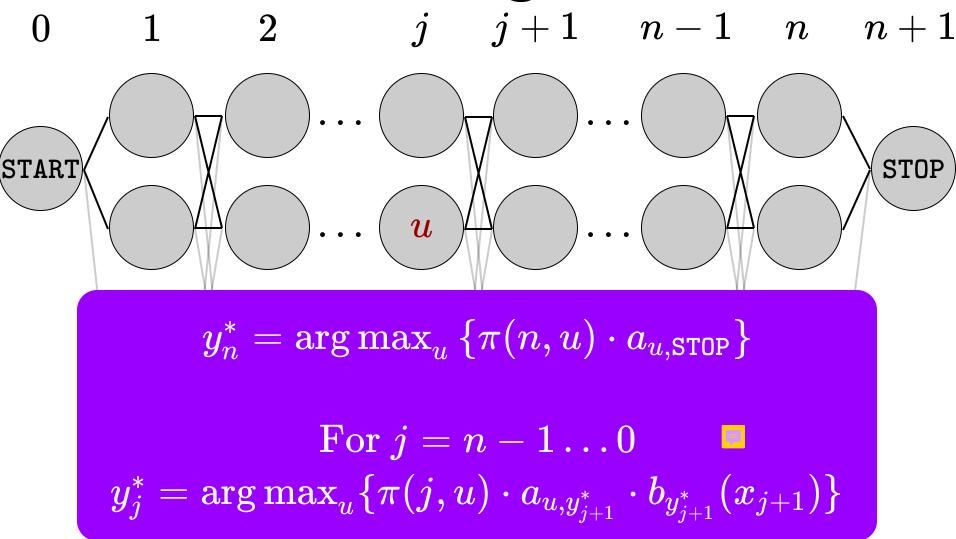
3. Final Step

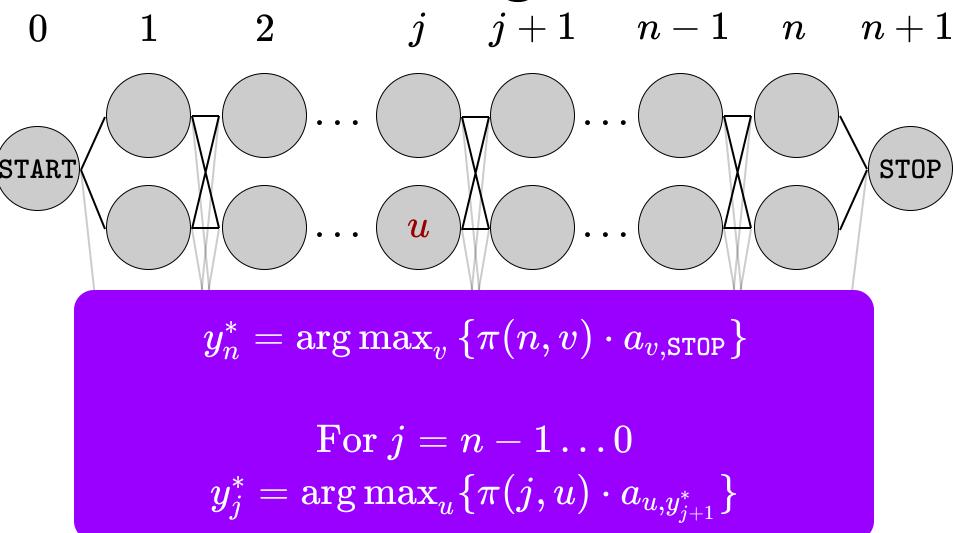
$$\pi(n+1, \mathtt{STOP}) = \max_v \{\pi(n,v)) imes a_{v,\mathtt{STOP}}\}$$



How do we figure out the highest scoring path from such scores?









# Question What is the time complexity of the Viterbi algorithm?



