

⟨ Word2Vec Homework 1 ⟩ - NLP

Computer Software Engineering

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(a) Let, $\sum y_k = 1$ (y : k th entry of vector y), then $y_{k=0}$ except y is one-hot vector.

$$\therefore - \sum_{w \in \text{vocab}} y_w \log(\hat{y}_w) = -\log(\hat{y}_k) = -\log(\hat{y}_0) \quad (\because y_k = y_0)$$

$$(b) J(v_c, u, v) = -\log p(O=u | C=c) = -\log \left(\frac{\exp(u^T v_c)}{\sum_{w \in \text{vocab}} \exp(u^T v_w)} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{u^T v_c}{\sum_w \exp(u^T v_w)} + \underbrace{\log \left(\sum_w \exp(u^T v_w) \right)}_{\textcircled{1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \textcircled{1}}{\partial v_c} = \frac{\partial u^T v_c}{\partial v_c} = u_o$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \textcircled{1}}{\partial v_c} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c} \left\{ \log \sum_w \exp(u^T v_w) \right\} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^V \exp(u_x^T v_c) \cdot u_x}{\sum_w \exp(u^T v_w)} \\ = \sum_{x=1}^V p(x|c) \cdot u_x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial J}{\partial v_c} = \sum_{x=1}^V p(x|c) \cdot u_x = u_o$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^V (\hat{y}_x \cdot \hat{u}_x) - u_o \quad (\text{where } \hat{u}_x \text{ is } x\text{th column of } U)$$

$$= U \hat{y} - u_o$$

$$= U(\hat{y} - y)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ u_1 & \dots & u_m \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}}$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ① -

(c)

i) $w = 0$ (actual outside word)

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial u_0} = v_c$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial u_w} = \frac{\exp(u_0^T v_c) \cdot v_c}{\sum_{w \in V_{\text{emb}}} \exp(u_w^T v_c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_0} &= \frac{\exp(u_0^T v_c)}{\sum_{w \in V_{\text{emb}}} \exp(u_w^T v_c)} \cdot v_c - v_c \\ &= p(w|c) \cdot v_c - v_c \\ &= \boxed{\hat{y}_0 v_c - v_c} \end{aligned}$$

ii) $w \neq 0$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial u_w} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial u_w} = \frac{\exp(u_w^T v_c) \cdot v_c}{\sum_{x \in V_{\text{emb}}} \exp(u_x^T v_c)} = p(w|c) \cdot v_c$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial u_w} = \hat{y}_w v_c$$

(d)

$$\frac{\partial J(v_c, o, v)}{\partial v} = [\hat{y}_1 v_c \quad \hat{y}_2 v_c \quad \dots \quad \hat{y}_o v_c - v_c \quad \dots \quad \hat{y}_N v_c]$$

(e)

$$i) J_{\text{neg}}(v_c, o, v) = -\frac{\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c))}{\textcircled{7}} - \frac{\sum_{s=1}^K \log(\sigma(-u_{ws}^T v_c))}{\textcircled{L}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial v_c} = \frac{\sigma(u_o^T v_c)}{\sigma(u_o^T v_c)} \cdot (1 - \sigma(u_o^T v_c)) \cdot u_o \quad (\because \frac{d\sigma(x)}{dx} = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x)))$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial v_c} = \sum_{s=1}^K \frac{\sigma(-u_{ws}^T v_c)}{\sigma(-u_{ws}^T v_c)} \cdot (1 - \sigma(-u_{ws}^T v_c)) \cdot (-u_{ws})$$

1)

$$\frac{\partial J_{\text{neg}}}{\partial v_c} = u_o \sigma(u_o^T v_c) - u_o + \sum_{s=1}^K (u_{ws} - u_{ws} \sigma(-u_{ws}^T v_c))$$

$$= u_o (\sigma(u_o^T v_c) - 1) + \sum_{s=1}^K \sigma(u_{ws}^T v_c) \cdot u_{ws} // \textcircled{2} -$$

case ①
 $w = 0$
outside word.

$$\frac{\partial \textcircled{1}}{\partial u_0} = (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c)) \cdot v_c$$

$$\frac{\partial \textcircled{2}}{\partial u_0} = \textcircled{0} \quad (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c)) \cdot (-v_c)$$

2) $\boxed{\frac{\partial J_{avg}}{\partial u_0} = -N_c (1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c))_{//}}$ $(1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c))_{//}$

case ②
 $w \neq 0$

$$\frac{\partial \textcircled{1}}{\partial u_w} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \textcircled{2}}{\partial u_w} = (1 - \sigma(-u_w^T v_c)) \cdot (-v_c)$$

3) $\boxed{\frac{\partial J_{avg}}{\partial u_w} = v_c - v_c \sigma(-u_w^T v_c)}$
where $w \in \{m, \dots, k\}$

(e) - ?? -

Compute only k number of $u_w^T v_c$ is much more

efficient than compute all $|V|$ of $u_w^T v_c //$

We have to

(f)

$$9) \frac{\partial J_{\text{skip}}(v_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, v)}{\partial v}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 2m \hat{y}_{1, v_c} & 2m \hat{y}_{2, v_c} & \dots & 2m \hat{y}_{w_{t-m}, v_c - v_c} & \dots & 2m \hat{y}_{w_{t+m}, v_c - v_c} & \dots & 2m \hat{y}_{1, v_c} \end{array} \right] //$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{-m \leq i \leq m \\ i \neq 0}} \frac{\partial J_{\text{skip}}(v_c, w_{t+i}, v)}{\partial v}$$

(\because using result of (a))

$$99) \frac{\partial J(v_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, v)}{\partial v_c}$$

$$= \left[\sum_{\substack{-m \leq i \leq m \\ i \neq 0}} \frac{\partial J(v_c, w_{t+i}, v)}{\partial v_c} \right] //$$

$$= \left[\left(\sum_{x=1}^V \hat{y}_{v_c, u_x} - u_{w_{t-m}} \right) + \left(\sum_{x=1}^V \hat{y}_{v_c, u_x} - u_{w_{t-m+1}} \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{x=1}^V \hat{y}_{v_c, u_x} - u_{w_{t+m}} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2m \sum_{\substack{x=1 \\ -m \leq v \leq m, i \neq 0}}^V \hat{y}_{v_c, u_x} - \sum_{-m \leq v \leq m, i \neq 0} u_{w_{t+i}}$$

(\because using result of (b))

$$999) \boxed{0} \quad (\text{when } w \neq c)$$