



# 自然语言处理

神经网络和语言模型

吴震

wuz@nju.edu.cn

2023年3月

# 目录



- 神经网络基础
- 循环神经网络和语言模型
- 高级循环神经网络





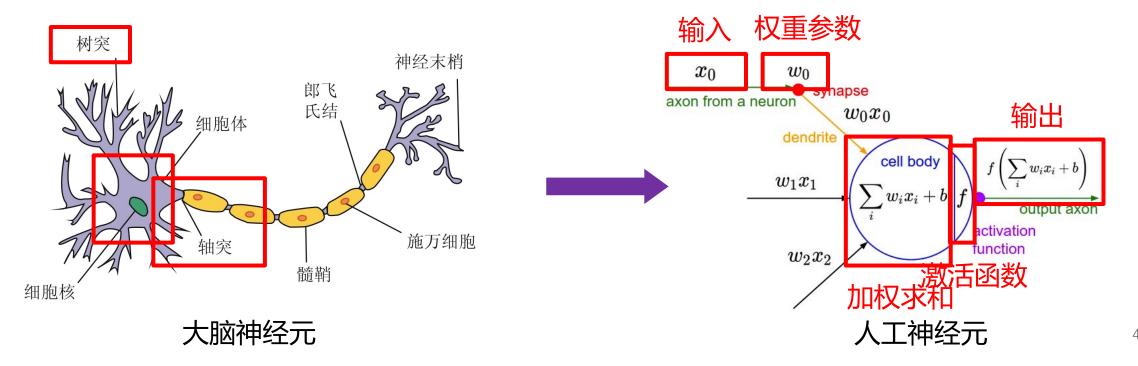
#### 神经网络基础

**BASICS OF NEURAL NETWORK** 

### 人工神经网络



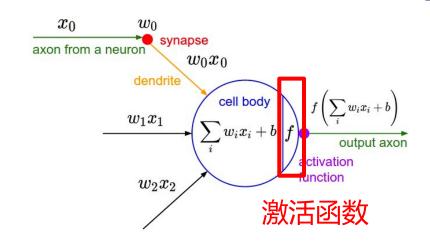
- 人工神经网络(Artificial Neural Network, ANN)从信息处理角度对人脑神经元网络进行抽象,建立某种算法数学模型,从而达到处理信息的目的。
  - 神经元之间进行连接,组成网络
  - 网络通常是某种算法或者函数的逼近,也可能是一种逻辑策略的表达

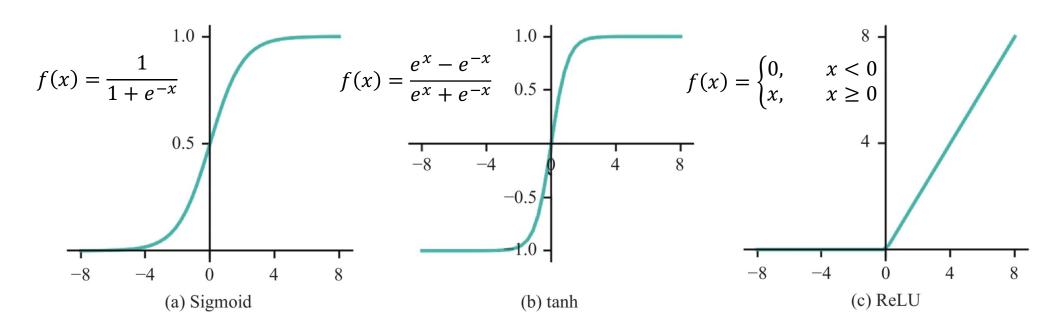


# 人工神经元



- 为什么需要非线性激活函数?
  - Sigmoid、Tanh、ReLu...

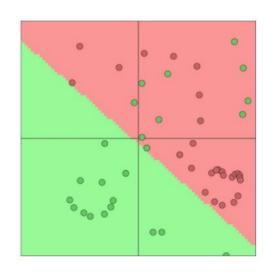


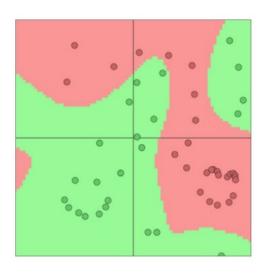


# 人工神经元

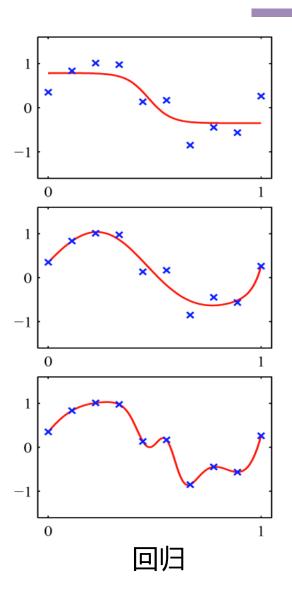


- 为什么需要非线性激活函数?
  - 使神经网络具有非线性拟合能力





分类



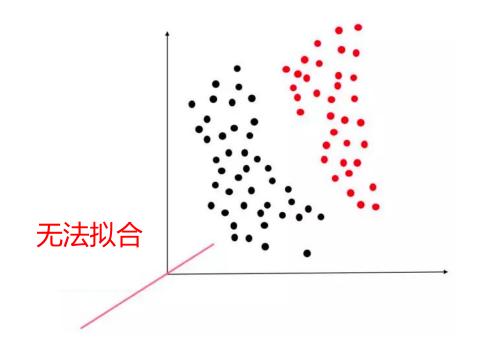
# 人工神经元

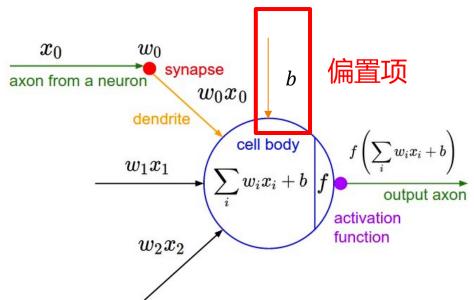


• 为什么需要偏置项?

权重参数W:进行缩放拟合

• 偏置项b:进行平移拟合

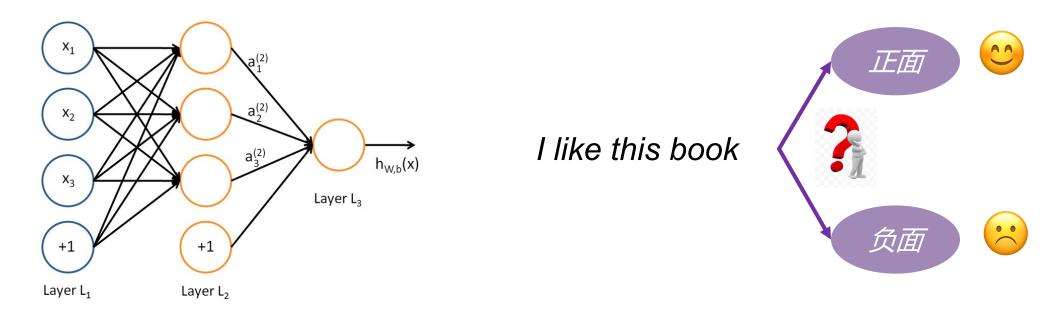




# 文本分类



• 文本分类 (Text Classification ):将文本打上预定义的标签



如何利用神经网络构建文本分类模型?

# 神经网络文本分类模型



损失函数 
$$J(\theta) = -y \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

$$s = u^{T}h$$

$$h = f(Wx + b)$$

$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n! / n}$$

平均池化

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i / n$$

词向量

$$v_1, \ldots, v_n$$

输入文本

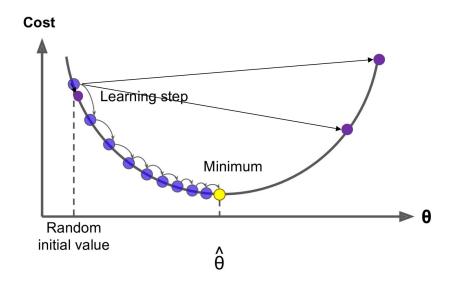
$$W_1, \ldots, W_n$$

# 如何训练模型?



• 梯度下降法

$$\theta^{new} = \theta^{old} - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$



# 如何计算梯度?



• 链式法则

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial W}$$

损失函数

$$J(\theta) = -y \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

$$s = u^T h$$

$$h = f(Wx + b)$$

平均池化

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i / n$$

词向量

$$v_1, \dots, v_n$$

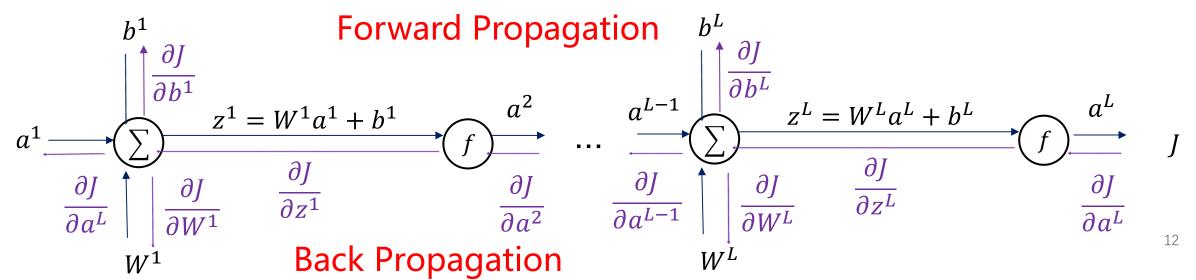
输入文本

$$W_1, \ldots, W_n$$

# 反向传播算法



- 目前训练人工神经网络最常用且有效的算法
  - 前向传播(Forward Propagation):将训练集数据输入到网络的输入层,经过隐藏层,最后达到输出层并输出结果;
  - 反向传播(Back Propagation): 计算预测值与实际值之间的误差,并将该误差 (梯度)从输出层向隐藏层反向传播,直至传播到输入层,并更新参数;
  - 迭代上述过程,直至网络收敛。





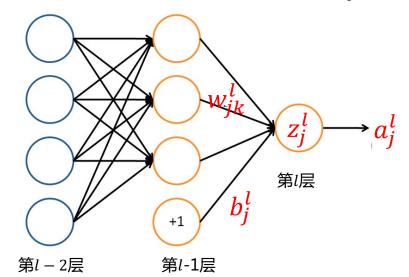
#### • 变量定义

•  $w_{ik}^l$  :  $\Re l - 1$  层的第k 个神经元连接到第l 层的第j 个神经元的权重

•  $b_i^l$ :第l层第j个神经元的偏置项

•  $z_j^l$ :第l层第j个神经元的输入,即 $z_j^l = \sum_k w_{jk}^l a_k^{l-1} + b_j^l$ 

•  $a_j^l$ :第l层第j个神经元的输出,即 $a_j^l=f\left(z_j^l\right)=f\left(\sum_k w_{jk}^l a_k^{l-1}+b_j^l\right)$ 



第*l*层第*j*个神经元产生的错误(实际值和预测值之间的误差)定义如下:

$$\delta_j^l \equiv \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^l}$$



• 计算最后一层神经网络产生的误差 $\delta^L$ :

$$\delta_j^L = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^L} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_j^L} \frac{\partial a_j^L}{\partial z_j^L} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_j^L} f'(z_j^L)$$

$$\delta^L = \nabla_{a} I \mathcal{O} f'(z^L)$$

$$a_i^l = f(z_i^l)$$



• 由后往前,计算每一层神经网络产生的误差 $\delta^l$ :

$$\delta_{j}^{l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{j}^{l}} = \sum_{k} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{k}^{l+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{k}^{l+1}}{\partial a_{j}^{l}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_{j}^{l}}{\partial z_{j}^{l}}$$

$$= \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{l+1} \cdot \frac{\partial (w_{kj}^{l+1} a_{j}^{l} + b_{k}^{l+1})}{\partial a_{j}^{l}} \cdot f'(z_{j}^{l})$$

$$= \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{l+1} \cdot w_{kj}^{l+1} \cdot f'(z_{j}^{l})$$

$$= \sum_{k} \delta_{k}^{l+1} \cdot w_{kj}^{l+1} \cdot f'(z_{j}^{l})$$

$$\delta^{l} = ((w^{l+1})^{T} \delta^{l+1}) \odot f'(z^{l})$$



• 计算权重的梯度 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ik}^l}$ :

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{j}^{l}} \frac{\partial z_{j}^{l}}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}}$$

$$= \delta_{j}^{l} \frac{\partial f(w_{jk}^{l} a_{k}^{l-1} + b_{j}^{l})}{\partial w_{jk}^{l}}$$

$$= a_{k}^{l-1} \delta_{j}^{l}$$

$$z_j^l = \sum_k w_{jk}^l a_k^{l-1} + b_j^l$$



• 计算偏置项的梯度 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b_i^l}$ :

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b_j^l} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^l} \frac{\partial z_j^l}{\partial b_j^l}$$

$$= \delta_j^l \frac{\partial f(w_{jk}^l a_k^{l-1} + b_j^l)}{\partial b_j^l}$$

$$= \delta_j^l$$

$$= \delta_j^l$$

#### 利用反向传播算法训练网络



• 前向传播:

$$z^{l} = w^{l}a^{l-1} + b^{l}$$
$$a^{l} = f(z^{l})$$

• 计算输出层的误差:

$$\delta^L = \nabla_{a} J \odot f'(z^L)$$

• 反向传播误差:

$$\delta^{l} = ((w^{l+1})^{T} \delta^{l+1}) \odot f'(z^{l})$$

• 梯度下降,更新参数:

$$w^{l} \leftarrow w^{l} - \alpha \cdot \delta^{l} (a^{l-1})^{T}$$
$$b^{l} \leftarrow b^{l} - \alpha \cdot \delta^{l}$$





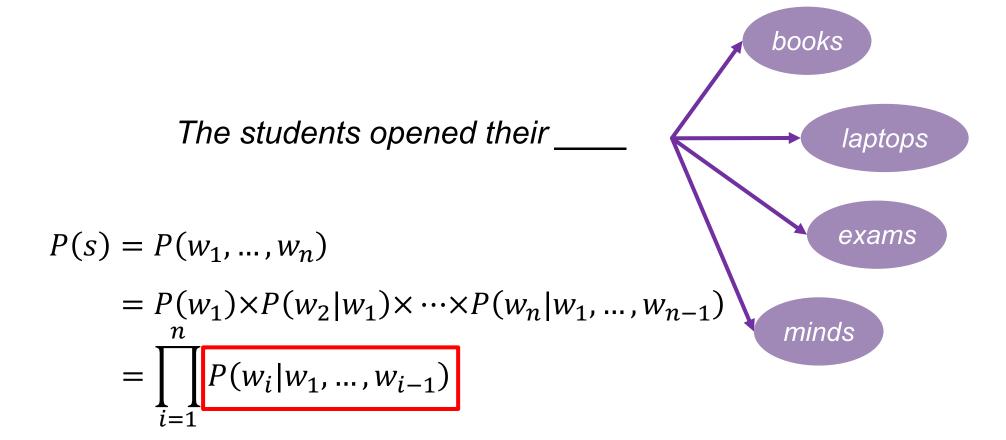
#### 循环神经网络和语言模型

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK AND LANGUAGE MODEL

#### 语言模型



● 语言模型 (Language Model, LM): 衡量一句话出现概率的模型



### 统计语言模型



• 马尔可夫假设: 当前词出现的概率只和它前面的k个词相关

$$P(w_i|w_1,...,w_{i-1}) = P(w_i|w_{i-k},...,w_{i-1})$$

- 缺点:
  - N-gram模型的稀疏性问题
  - N-gram模型的存储问题

# 基于4-GRAM的神经网络语言模型

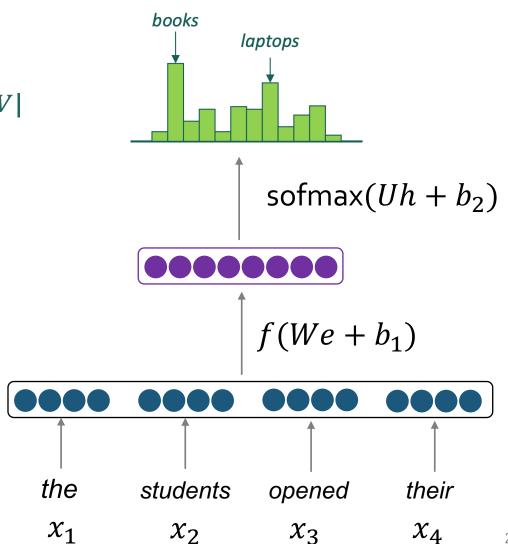


预测概率:  $\hat{y} = \operatorname{sofmax}(Uh + b_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$ 

隐层表示: 
$$h = f(We + b_1)$$

拼接词向量:  $e = [e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4]$ 

输入单词序列:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$ 

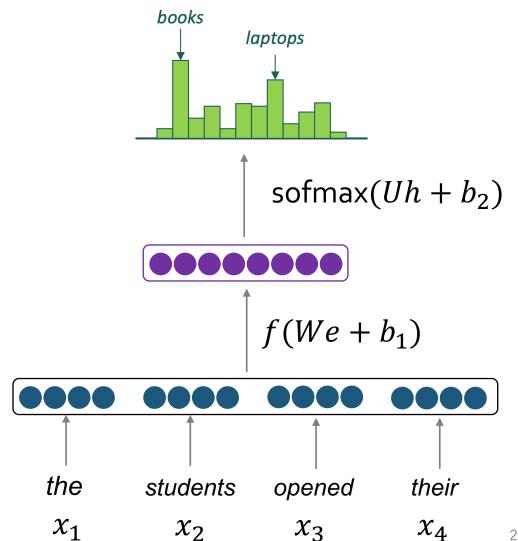


### 基于N-GRAM的神经网络语言模型



- 优点
  - 不会有稀疏性问题
  - 不需要存储所有的n-grams
- 不足
  - 视野有限,无法建模长距离语义
  - 窗口越大,参数规模越大

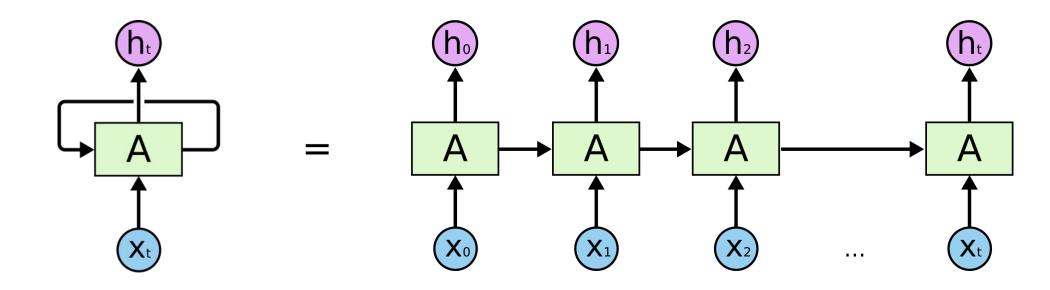
能否构建处理任意长度的神经网络模型?



### 循环神经网络



- 循环神经网络(Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)
  - 重复使用隐层参数
  - 可处理任意序列长度



$$h_t = f(W_h h_{t-1} + W_x x_t + b)$$

# 循环神经网络语言模型



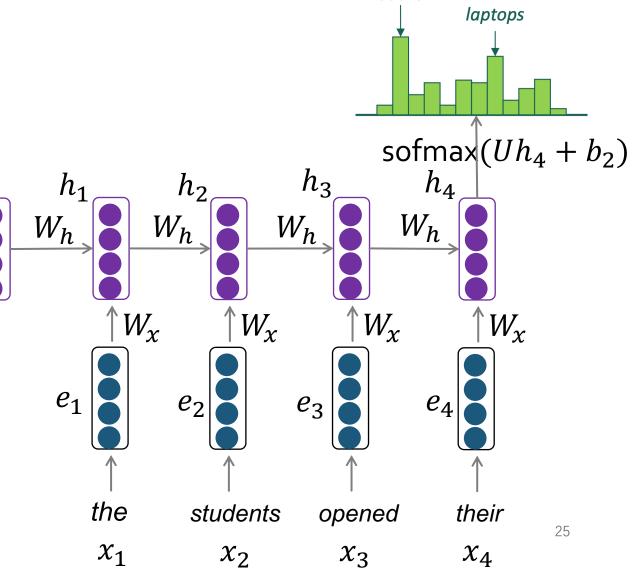
books

预测概率:  $\hat{y} = \operatorname{sofmax}(Uh + b_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$ 

隐层表示:  $h_t = f(W_h h_{t-1} + W_x e_t + b)$ 

输入词向量序列:  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$ ,  $e_3$ ,  $e_4$ 

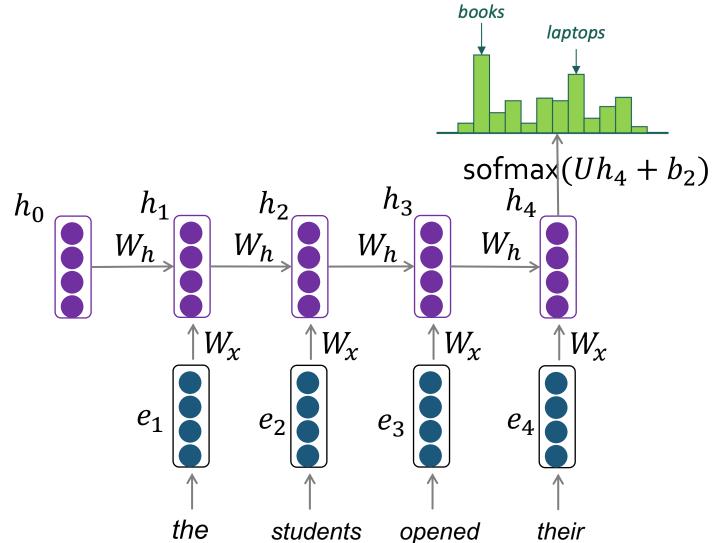
输入单词序列:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$ 



#### 循环神经网络语言模型



- 优点
  - 能够处理任意长度序列
  - 能够使用历史信息
  - 模型参数量不随序列长度增加
- 不足
  - 逐步计算,速度较慢
  - 长期依赖问题





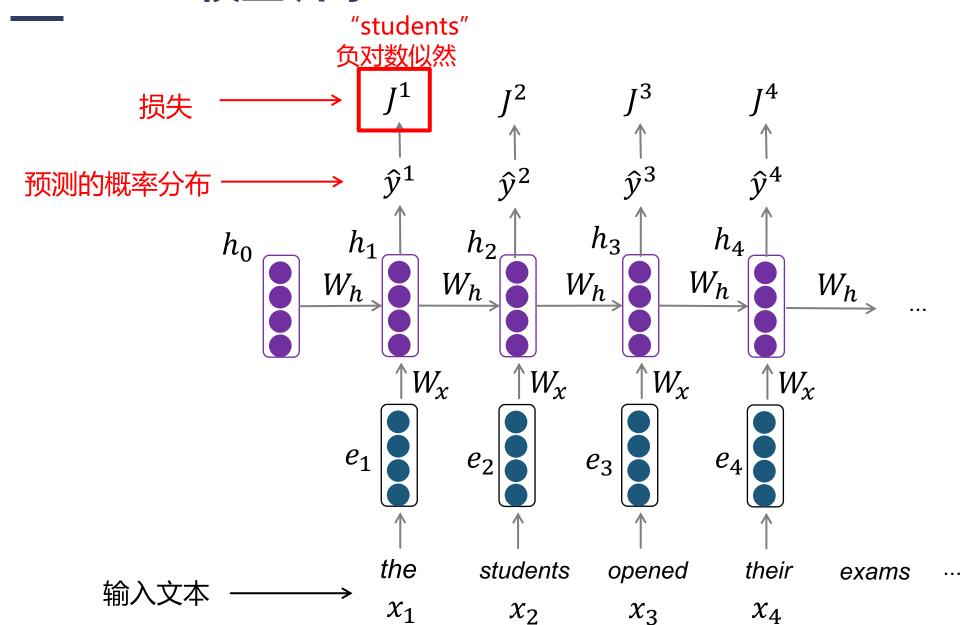
- 给定长度为T的输入文本: $x_1, \dots, x_T$ ;
- 将文本输入到RNN-LM,计算每一步预测的单词分布 $\hat{y}^t$ ;
- 计算每一步预测单词的概率分布 $\hat{y}^t$ 和真实单词 $y^t$  (one-hot向量)之间的交叉熵:

$$J^t(\theta) = \operatorname{CE}(y^t, \hat{y}^t) = -\sum_{w \in V} y_w^t \log \hat{y}_w^t = -\log \hat{y}_{x_{t+1}}^t$$

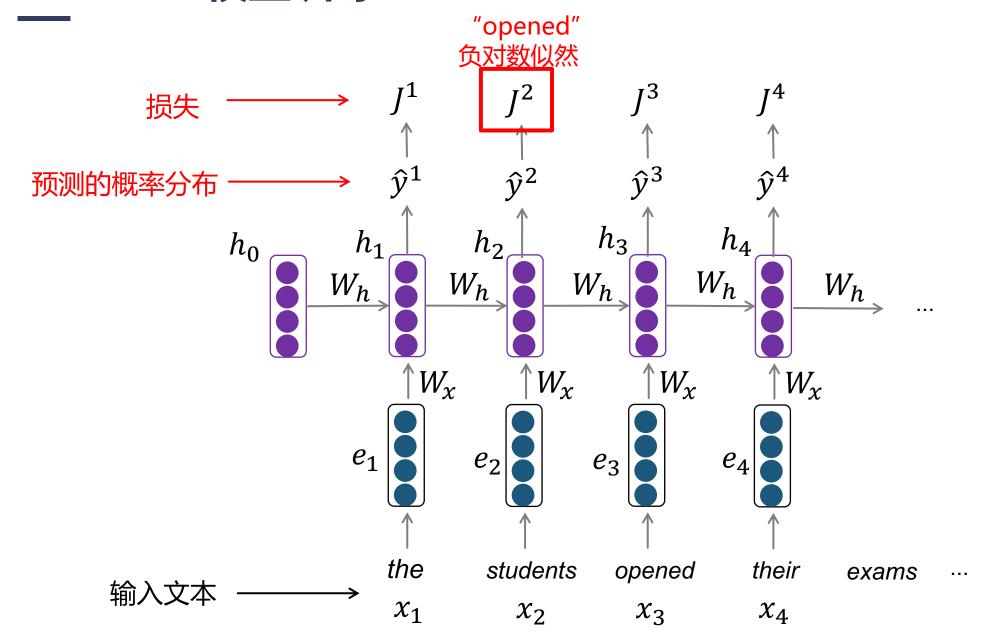
• 模型在输入文本上的训练损失为:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} J^{t}(\theta) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} -\log \hat{y}_{x_{t+1}}^{t}$$

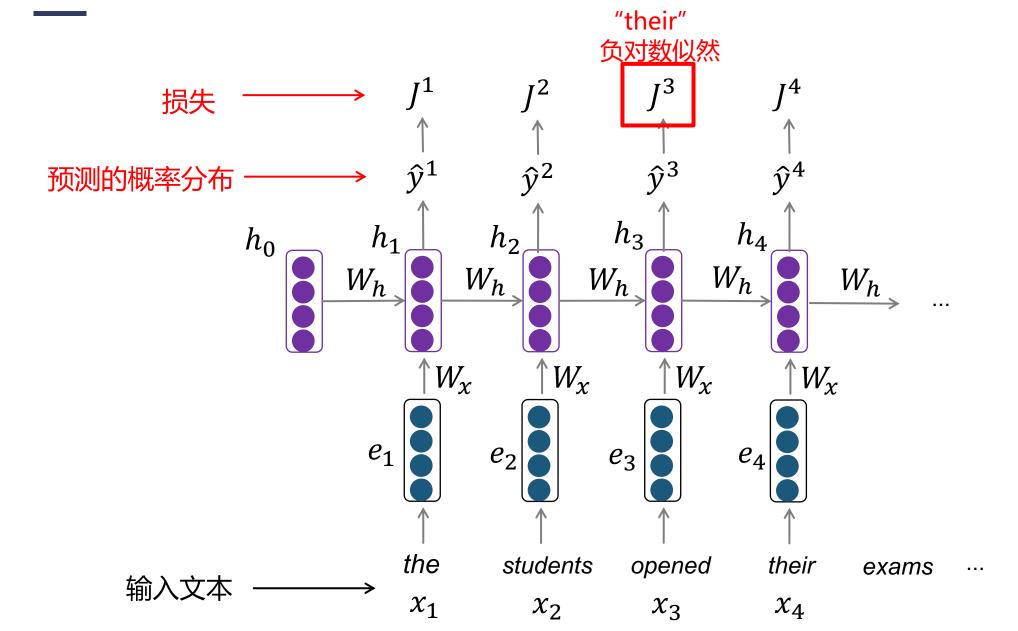




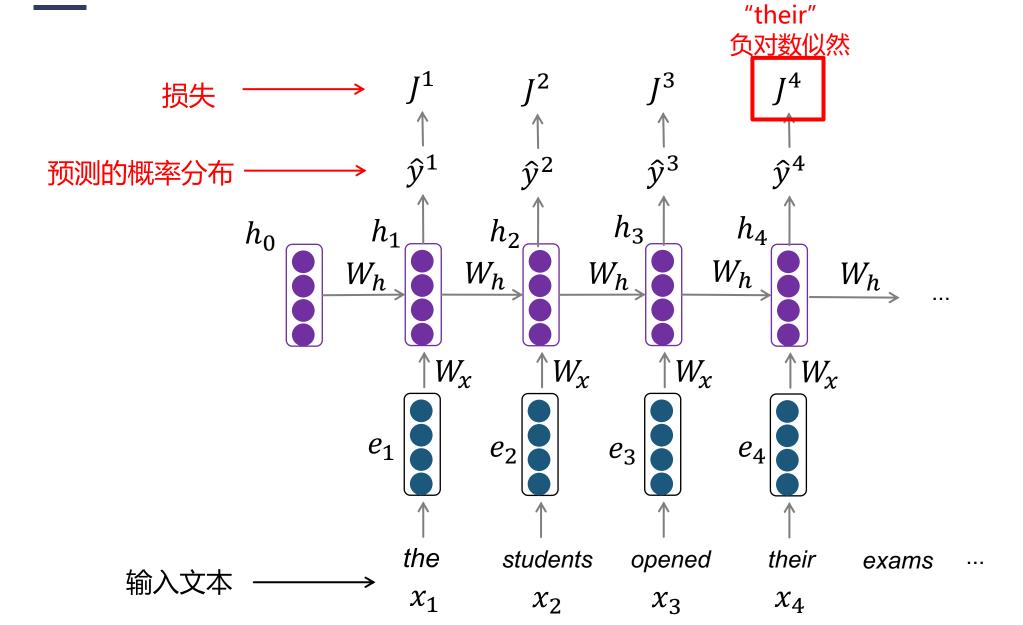






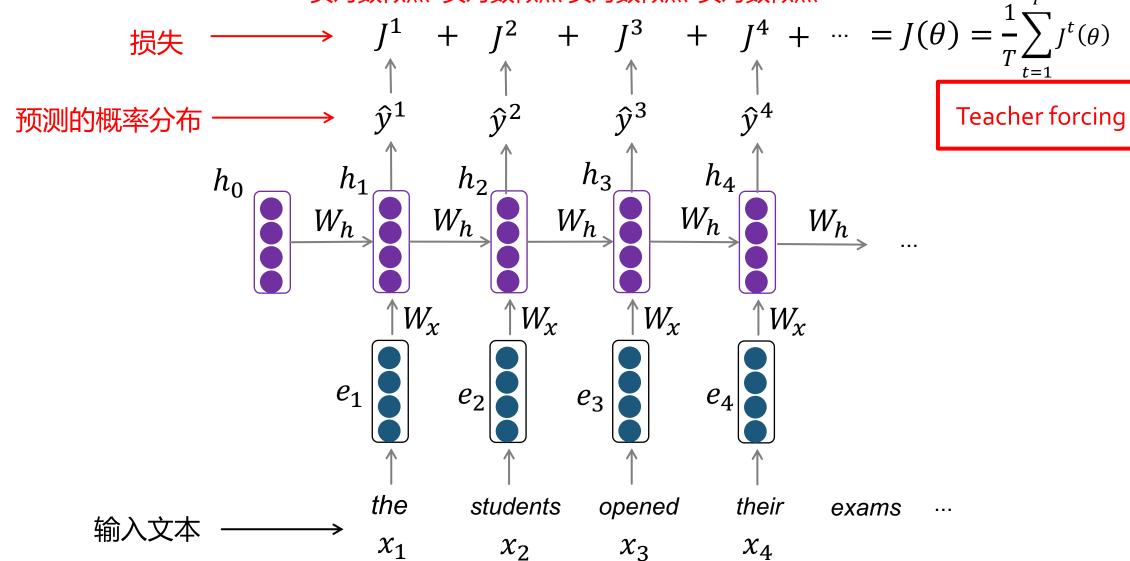




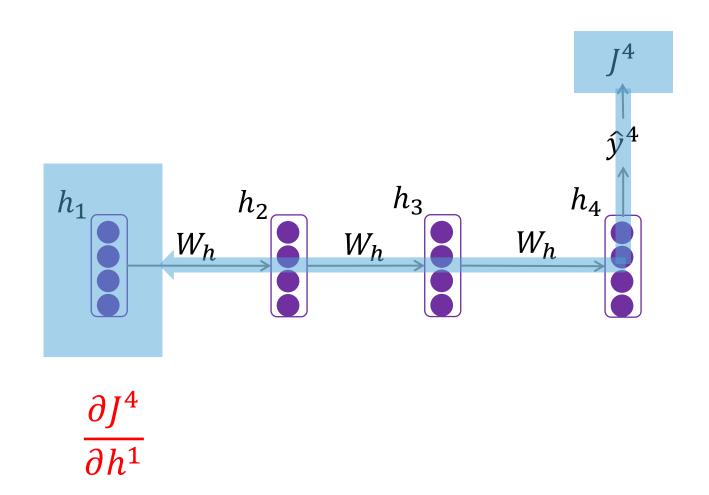




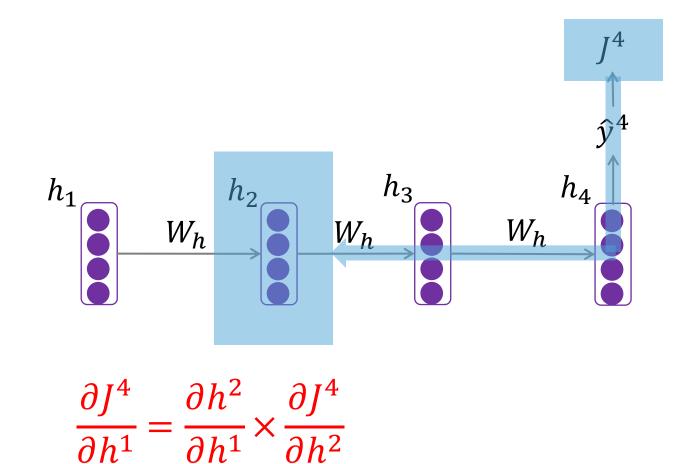
"students" "opened" "their" "their" 
负对数似然 负对数似然 负对数似然 负对数似然



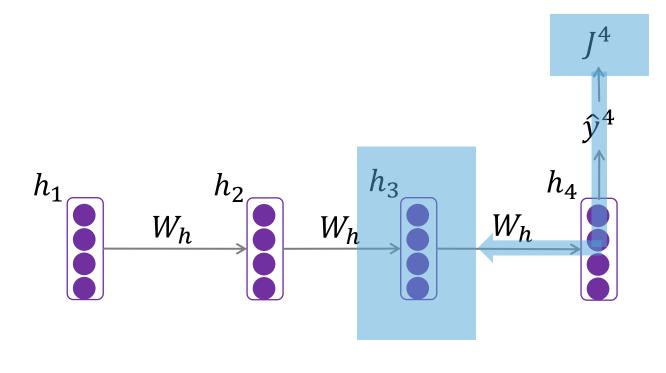






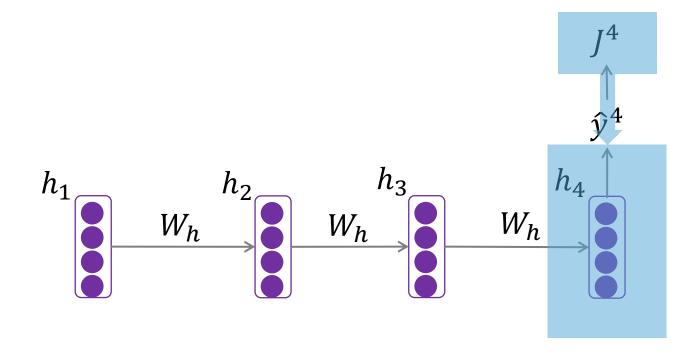






$$\frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^1} = \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial h^1} \times \frac{\partial h^3}{\partial h^2} \times \frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^3}$$

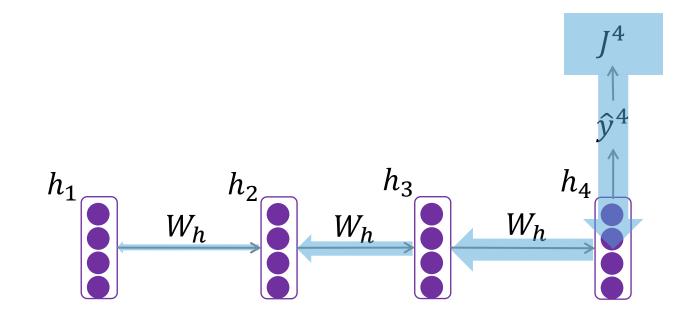




$$\frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^1} = \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial h^1} \times \frac{\partial h^3}{\partial h^2} \times \frac{\partial h^4}{\partial h^3} \times \frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^4}$$

## RNN:梯度爆炸、梯度消失





$$\frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^1} = \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial h^1} \times \frac{\partial h^3}{\partial h^2} \times \frac{\partial h^4}{\partial h^3} \times \frac{\partial J^4}{\partial h^4}$$

如果这些梯度很大或者很小怎么办?





#### 高级循环神经网络

**ADVANCED RNN** 



- 长短期记忆网络(Long Short-Term Memory, LSTM):引入三个门和一个 细胞状态来控制神经元的信息流动
  - 遗忘门 $f_t$ :控制哪些信息应该从之前的细胞状态中遗忘  $f_t = \sigma(W_f h_{t-1} + U_f x_t + b_f)$
  - 输入门 $i_t$ :控制哪些信息应该被更新到细胞状态中
  - 输出门 $O_t$ :控制哪些信息应该被输出到隐层状态中
  - 细胞状态 $C_t$  : 容纳神经元信息

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i h_{t-1} + U_i x_t + b_i)$$

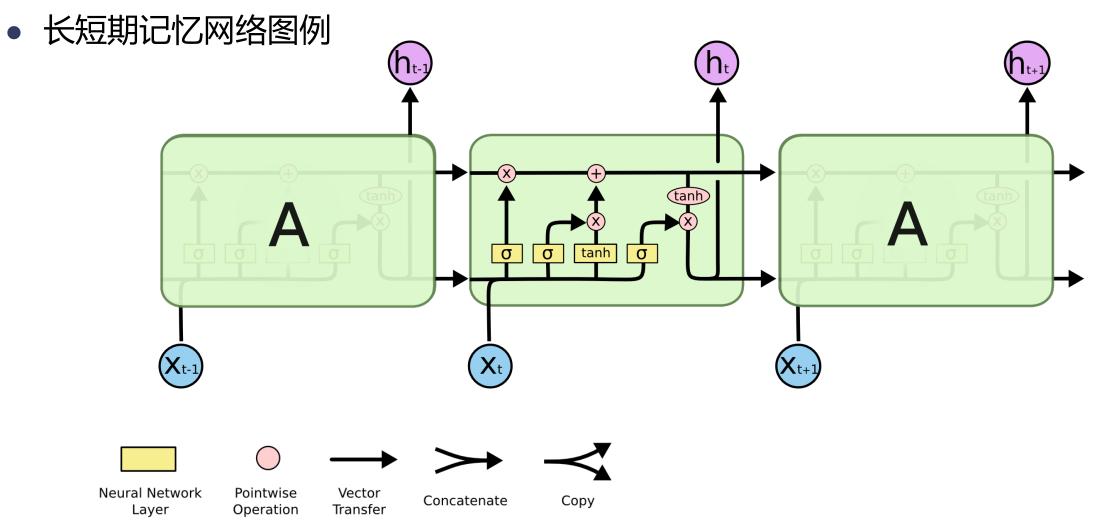
$$o_t = \sigma(W_o h_{t-1} + U_o x_t + b_o)$$

$$\hat{C}_t = \tanh(W_c h_{t-1} + U_c x_t + b_c)$$

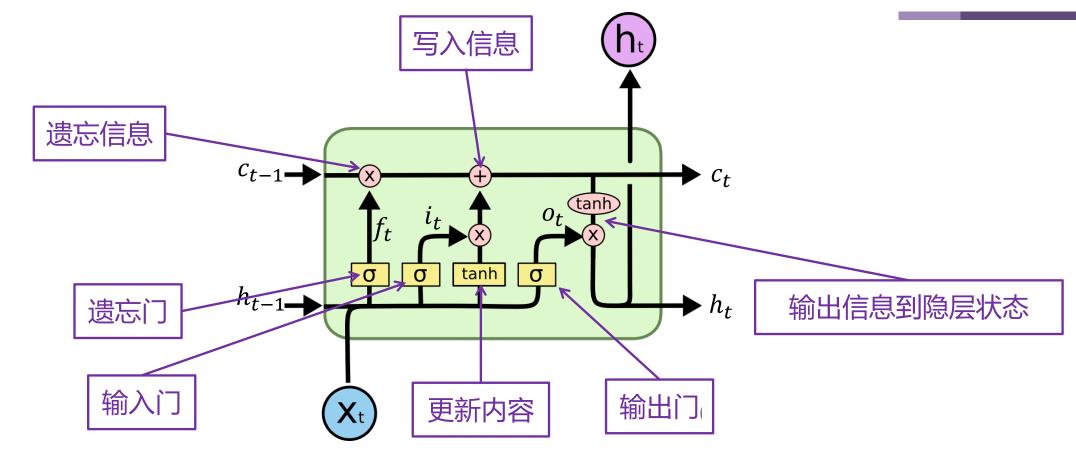
$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \hat{C}_t$$

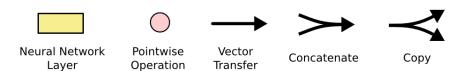
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$$



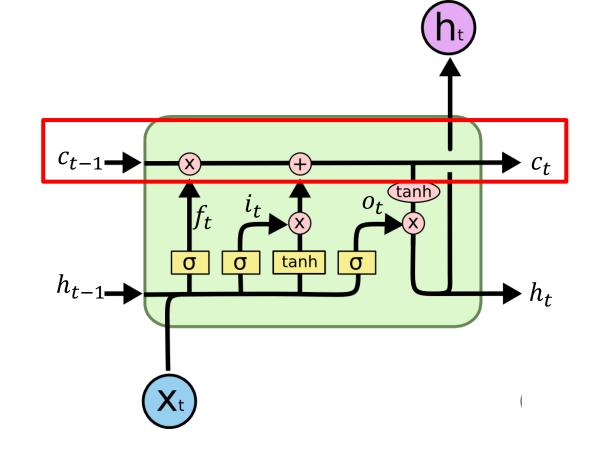












线性变换,缓解远程梯度 爆炸和梯度消失问题





Pointwise

Operation



Transfer







## 门控循环单元



• 门控循环单元( Gated Recurrent Unit, GRU):不使用细胞状态

• 更新门 $Z_t$ :控制哪些信息应该被更新

• 重置门 $r_t$ :控制哪些信息应该被重置

• 更新内容 $ilde{h}_t$ :从之前的隐层状态中筛选的信息

• 隐层状态 $h_t$ :神经元输出的信息

$$z_t = \sigma(W_u h_{t-1} + U_u x_t + b_u)$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r h_{t-1} + U_r x_t + b_r)$$

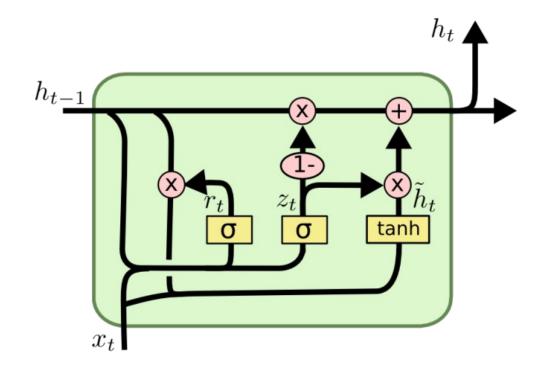
$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W_h(r_t * h_{t-1}) + U_h x_t + b_h)$$

$$h_t = (1 - u_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

### 门控循环单元



• 门控循环单元图例



相比于LSTM,参数更少,速度更快

$$z_{t} = \sigma(W_{u}h_{t-1} + U_{u}x_{t} + b_{u})$$

$$r_{t} = \sigma(W_{r}h_{t-1} + U_{r}x_{t} + b_{r})$$

$$\tilde{h}_{t} = \tanh(W_{h}(r_{t} * h_{t-1}) + U_{h}x_{t} + b_{h})$$

$$h_{t} = (1 - u_{t}) * h_{t-1} + z_{t} * \tilde{h}_{t}$$

# 双向循环神经网络(BI-RNN)



同时捕捉输入序列

的上下文语义

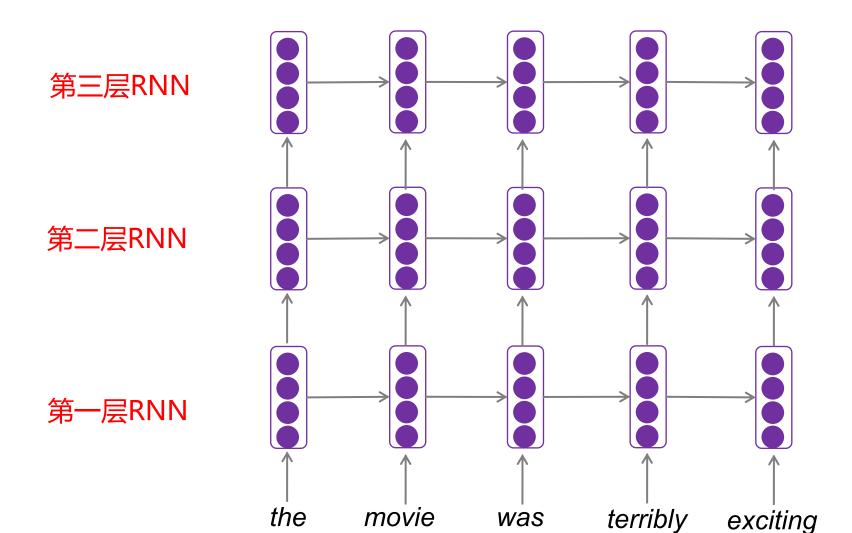
the movie terribly exciting was

反向RNN

正向RNN

# 多层循环神经网络(STACKED-RNN)



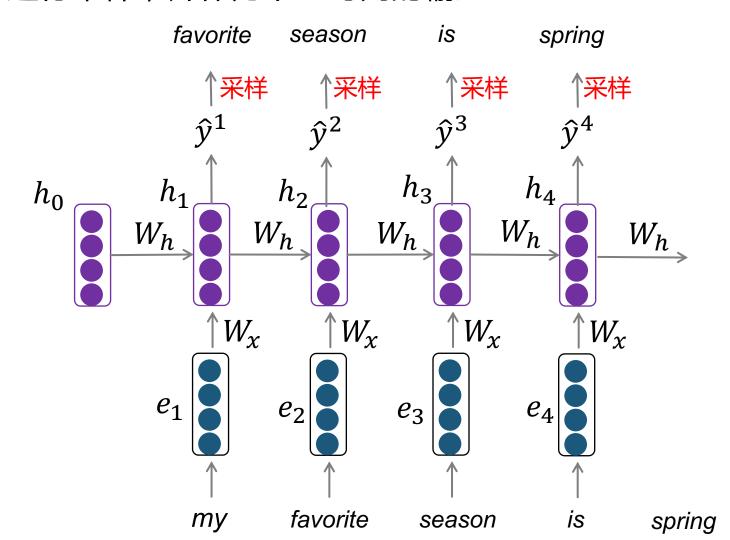


捕捉输入序列 的深层语义信息

### 应用:利用RNN-LM生成文本



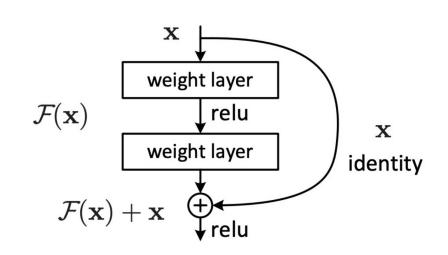
• 对预测结果进行采样,并作为下一时刻的输入



## 讨论:仅仅RNN有梯度问题吗?



- 神经网络都有可能会产生梯度问题
  - 前馈神经网络、卷积神经网络、循环神经网络......
- 深层网络更容易产生梯度问题
  - 梯度连乘后容易接近0(消失)或者爆炸
- 梯度消失常用解决方案
  - ReLU、残差连接...
- 梯度爆炸常用解决方案
  - 梯度裁剪(Clipping)



#### REFERENCE



- Mikolov T, Karafiát M, Burget L, et al. Recurrent neural network based language model. Interspeech. 2010, 2(3): 1045-1048.
- Pascanu R, Mikolov T, Bengio Y. On the difficulty of training recurrent neural networks.
   International conference on machine learning. PMLR, 2013: 1310-1318.
- Hochreiter S, Schmidhuber J. Long short-term memory. Neural computation, 1997, 9(8): 1735-1780.
- Cho K, Van Merriënboer B, Gulcehre C, et al. Learning phrase representations using RNN encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1406.1078, 2014.



