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307560682: 5.5 , 11' und 12' für 5.5

Understanding word2vec ②

$$\text{softmax}(x+c)_i = \frac{e^{x_i+c}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{x_j+c}} = \frac{e^{x_i} \cdot e^c}{e^c \sum_{j=1}^n e^{x_j}} = \quad (a)$$

$$= \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{x_j}} = \text{softmax}(x)_i$$

: P "qnd ppi $1 \leq i \leq n$ ob P (i) ab
 $\text{softmax}(x)_i = \text{softmax}(x+c)_i$

$$-\sum_{w \in W} y_w \log(\hat{y}_w) = \left(-\sum_{\substack{w \in W \\ w \neq o}} y_w \log \hat{y}_w \right) - y_o \log(\hat{y}_o) = \quad (b)$$

$$= \left(-\sum_{\substack{w \in W \\ w \neq o}} 0 \cdot \log \hat{y}_w \right) - 1 \cdot \log(\hat{y}_o) = -\log \hat{y}_o$$

$$J(v_o, u) = -\log(\hat{y}_o) = -\log \left(\frac{e^{u_o^\top v_o}}{\sum_{w \in W} e^{u_w^\top v_o}} \right) =$$

$$= -u_o^\top v_o + \log \left(\sum_{w \in W} e^{u_w^\top v_o} \right)$$

: v_o ist der zugehörige Vektor

$$\nabla \tilde{J} = -U_0 + \frac{1}{\sum_{w \in W} e^{U_w^T V_C}} \cdot \left(\sum_{w \in W} e^{U_w^T V_C} \cdot U_w \right) =$$

$$= -U_0 + \sum_{w \in W} \left(\frac{e^{U_w^T V_C}}{\sum_{w \in W} e^{U_w^T V_C}} \cdot U_w \right) =$$

$$= -U_0 + \hat{y}_0 U_0 + \sum_{w \in W \setminus \{0\}} \hat{y}_w U_w = U (\hat{y} - y)$$

: w=0 זכייה (d)

$$\nabla \tilde{J} = -V_C + \frac{1}{\sum_{w \in W} e^{U_w^T V_C}} \left(e^{U_0^T V_C} \cdot V_C \right) =$$

$$= -V_C + \hat{y} V_C = (\hat{y} - 1) V_C$$

$$\nabla \tilde{J} = \frac{1}{\sum_{w \in W} e^{U_w^T V_C}} \left(e^{U_w^T V_C} \cdot V_C \right) = \hat{y}_w V_C$$

: w ≠ 0 זכייה

$$\nabla \sigma(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

: x ∈ ℝ זכייה (c)

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \sigma(x) \sigma(-x)$$

$$1 - \sigma(x) = \frac{1+e^{-x}-1}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \sigma(-x)$$

: מינימום בז'ר

$$\nabla \sigma(x) = \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x)) \in$$

$$D_\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(x_1)(1-\sigma(x_1)) & \dots & \sigma(x_d)(1-\sigma(x_d)) \end{pmatrix}$$

הנחיות בדרכו נזכיר:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial V_c} &= -\frac{1}{\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)} \cdot \sigma(U_o^\top V_c) (1-\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)) U_o - \\ &- \sum_{k=1}^K -\frac{1}{\sigma(-U_k^\top V_c)} \cdot \sigma(-U_k^\top V_c) (1-\sigma(-U_k^\top V_c)) U_k = \\ &= \boxed{-(1-\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)) U_o + \sum_{k=1}^K \sigma(U_k^\top V_c) U_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial U_o} &= -\frac{1}{\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)} \cdot \sigma(U_o^\top V_c) (1-\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)) V_c = \\ &= \boxed{-(1-\sigma(U_o^\top V_c)) V_c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial U_k} &= \frac{1}{\sigma(-U_k^\top V_c)} \cdot \sigma(-U_k^\top V_c) (1-\sigma(-U_k^\top V_c)) V_c = \\ &= \boxed{\sigma(U_k^\top V_c) \cdot V_c} \end{aligned}$$

הנחיות מושגנו באמצעות softmax-ה

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial J_{\text{skip-gram}}(V_c, W_{t-m}, \dots, W_{t+m}, U)} = (9)$$

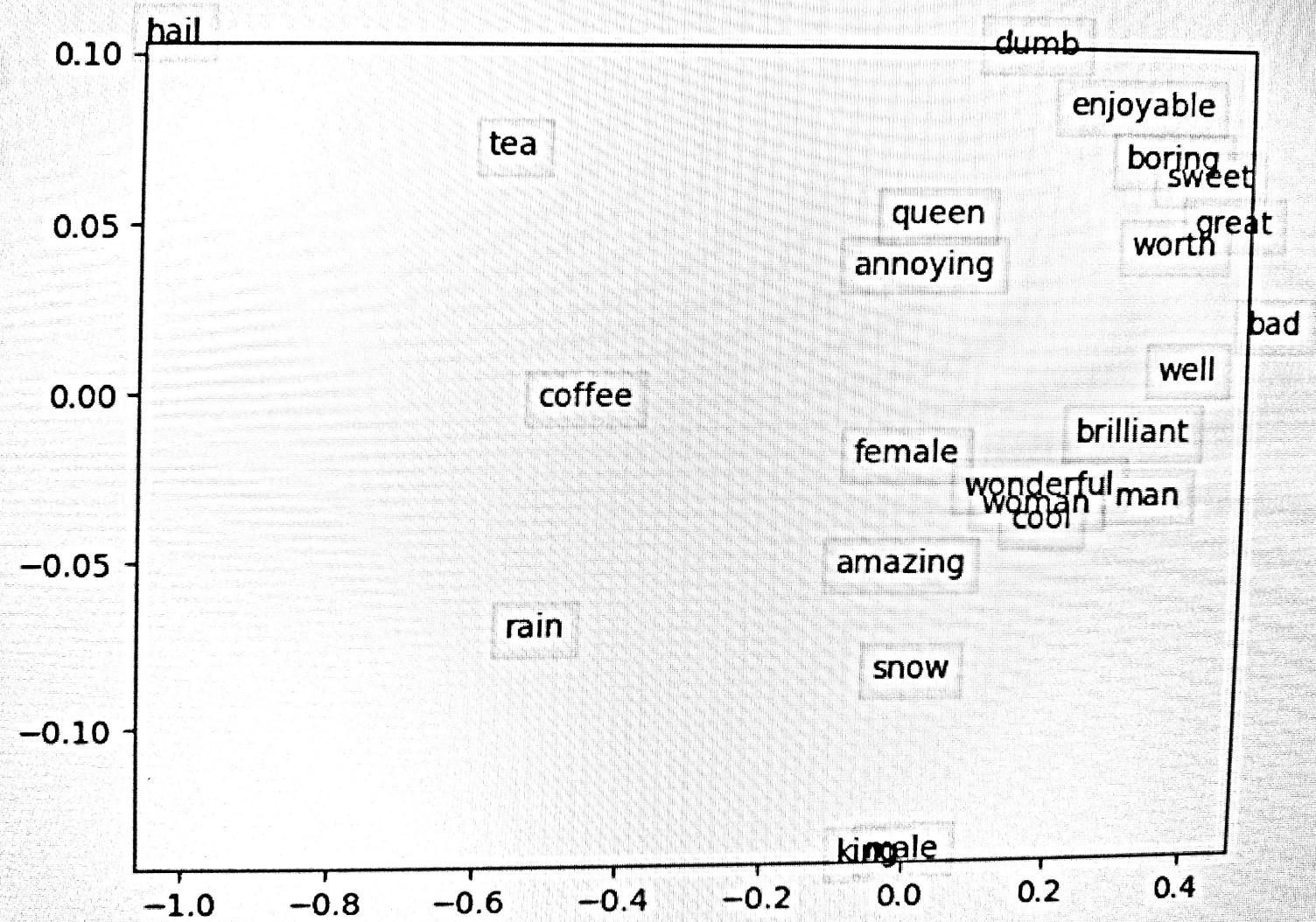
$$= \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial V_j}(V_c, W_{t+j}, U)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial J_{\text{skip-gram}}(V_c, W_{t-m}, \dots, W_{t+m}, U)} / \partial V_c =$$

$$= \frac{\partial J}{\partial V_c}(V_c, W_{t+c}, U)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial J_{\text{skip-gram}}(V_c, W_{t-m}, \dots, W_{t+m}, U)} / \partial V_w (w \neq c) = 0$$

$w \neq c \rightarrow \partial V_w \rightarrow \nabla_{V_w} \nabla_{V_c} J \approx 0$



: $J(\theta)$ הינה גודלה (א) (1)

$$J(\theta) = \log L(\theta) = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{1 \leq j \leq h} \log P_\theta(w_{jt} | w_t)$$

לכל t ו- j גוררנו גודלה מילא.
 $\sum_{c \in V} \#(c, o) \log P_\theta(o | c)$

$$J = \sum_{c \in V} \sum_{o \in V} \#(c, o) \log P_\theta(o | c)$$

לכל c ו- o גוררנו גודלה $\sum_{j=1}^h \#(c, o_j) \log P_\theta(o_j | c)$

$$\sum_{o \in V} \#(c, o) \log P_\theta(o | c)$$

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^h \#(c, o_i) \log x_i$$

$$\cdot x_i = P_\theta(o_i | c) - 1$$

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^h x_i - 1$$

$$\cdot \{x_i\}_{i=1}^h - 0$$

: $P(w_{jt} | w_t)$ גודלה כפונקציית גודלה

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\#(c, o_1)}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{\#(c, o_h)}{x_h} \right)$$

$$\nabla g = (1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} f = \lambda \nabla g \\ g = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \#(C, O_i) \\ \#(C, O_i) \\ \#(C, O_i) \\ \#(C, O_i) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \\
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_n = 1 \\ X_1 = 1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_n = 1 \\ \dots \\ X_1 = 1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_n = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n \#(C, O_i) = \#(C, O_i) = \frac{\#(C, O_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \#(C, O_i)} \\
 & P(O|C) = \frac{\#(O, C)}{\sum_{O'} \#(O', C)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$V = \{A, B\}$ וענין $P(A)$, $P(B)$ (b)

$$P(B|A) = 1, \quad P(A|B) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A|B) &= \frac{e^{Q_a \cdot C_b}}{e^{Q_a \cdot C_b} + e^{Q_b \cdot C_a}} < 1 \\
 &\text{because } Q_a > Q_b \quad \text{and } C_a > C_b
 \end{aligned}$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma(x) \geq 0.5$ מתקיים אם $\int_0^1 \sigma(u) du \geq 0.5$ (א) (5)

"כ"ה $\text{relu}(x_1)^T \cdot \text{relu}(x_2)$ כפונקציית σ בזווית $x \geq 0$
 נסמן $y = \text{relu}(x_1)^T \cdot \text{relu}(x_2)$ ו x_1, x_2 כזווית

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{если } x_1 < 0 \\ x_1 x_2 & \text{если } x_1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

על מנת ש- y יהיה מוגבל ב- $[0, 1]$ נדרש $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$ (ב)

$\text{relu} \rightarrow$ מוגבל ב- $[0, \infty)$, $\text{relu} \rightarrow$ מוגבל ב- $[0, 1]$
 $[0, 1] \cdot [0, 1] \subset [0, 1] \cdot [0, 1]$ כלומר $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$
 $y = 2x_1 x_2 - 1$ מוגבל ב- $[-1, 1]$
 $\cdot \text{relu}(x_1)^T \cdot \text{relu}(x_2)$