

#### **Lattice CNNs for Matching Based Chinese Question Answering**

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# 目录

- **一** 动机
- 二 方法介绍
- 三 实验结果介绍
- 四 代码调试

#### Lattice CNNs ——动机



短文本匹配受分词效果影响;

融合词级和字级信息的方法受到原有词序结构的影响;

直接将汉字与相应的词组合起来可能会失去这些字所能表达的意义。 由于顺序输入的原因,他们要么在处理字符序列时丢失字级信息,要么不得不做出分词选择。

#### Lattice CNNs ——动机



特定的任务,如问题回答(QA)可以提出进一步的挑战,短文本匹配。

基于文档的问答系统(DBQA)。匹配度反映对一个给定的问题,一个句子是他的回答的概率,问题和回答来源不同,因此会存在风格和句法结构都不同的问题。

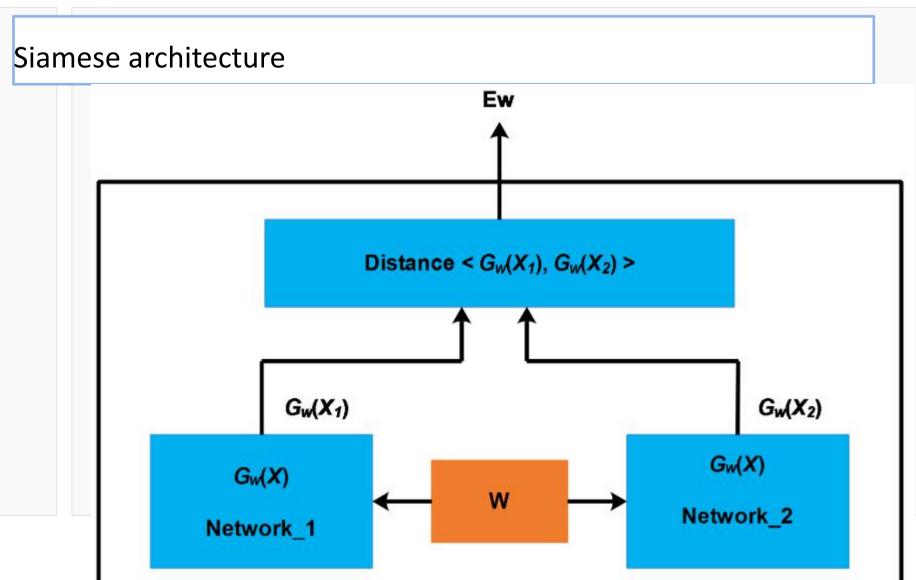
基于知识的问题回答(KBQA)。一个关键任务是对知识库的谓词短语来匹配问题的关系表达式。



本文提出了一种用于中文问答中短文本匹配的多粒度方法,该方法利用基于 Lattice 的CNN提取单词 Lattice 上的句子级特征。具体而言,LCN 不再依赖于字符或 单词级别序列,而是将单词 Lattice 作为输入,其中每个可能的单词和字符将被平等 对待并具有各自的上下文,以便它们可以在每一层进行交互。对于每层中的每个单词,LCN可以通过合并方法以不同的粒度捕获不同的上下文单词。









#### 整体框架介绍

For our models, we use multi-layer CNNs for sentence representation. Residual connections (He et al. 2016) are used between convolutional layers to enrich features and make it easier to train. Then, max-pooling summarizes the global features to get the sentence level representations, which are merged via element-wise multiplication. The matching score is produced by a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) with one hidden layer based on the merged vector. The fusing and matching procedure is formulated as follows:

$$s = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_2 \operatorname{ReLU}(\mathbf{W}_1(\mathbf{f}_{qu} \odot \mathbf{f}_{can}) + \mathbf{b}_1^T) + \mathbf{b}_2^T) \quad (1)$$

where  $f_{qu}$  and  $f_{can}$  are feature vectors of question and candidate (sentence or predicate) separately encoded by CNNs,  $\sigma$  is the sigmoid function,  $W_2, W_1, b_1^T, b_2^T$  are parameters, and  $\odot$  is element-wise multiplication. The training objective



损失函数介绍

and ⊙ is element-wise multiplication. The training objective is to minimize the binary cross-entropy loss, defined as:

$$L = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ y_i log(s_i) + (1 - y_i) log(1 - s_i) \right]$$
 (2)

where  $y_i$  is the  $\{0,1\}$  label for the  $i_{th}$  training pair.



关键问题: 句子表示可以是原始 CNN,也可以是 Lattice CNN。在原始 CNN 中,卷积核按照顺序扫描每个 n-gram,并得到一个特征向量,该向量可以看作是中心词的表示,并被传递至下一层。但是,每一个词在每一个 lattice 中可能具有不同粒度的上下文词,并且可以被视为具有相同长度的卷积核的中心。因此,不同于原始 CNN,lattice CNN 对于一个词可能产生多个特征向量,这是将标准CNN直接用于lattice输入的关键挑战。

# 02

### Lattice CNNs —— 方法介绍



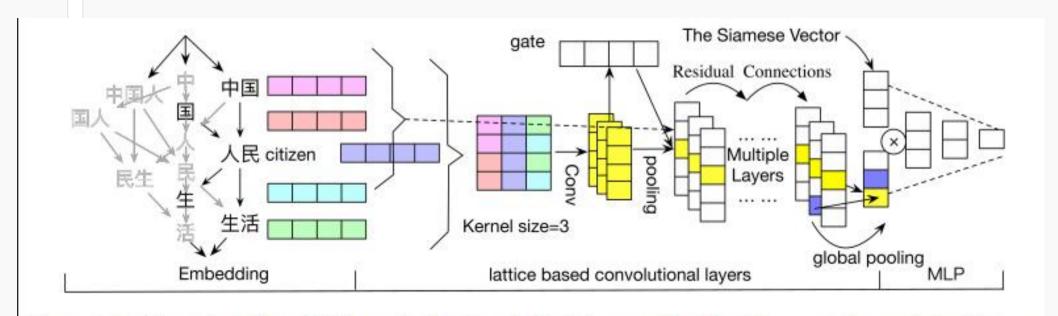


Figure 2: An illustration of our LCN-gated, when "people" is being considered as the center of convolutional spans.



#### Word lattice

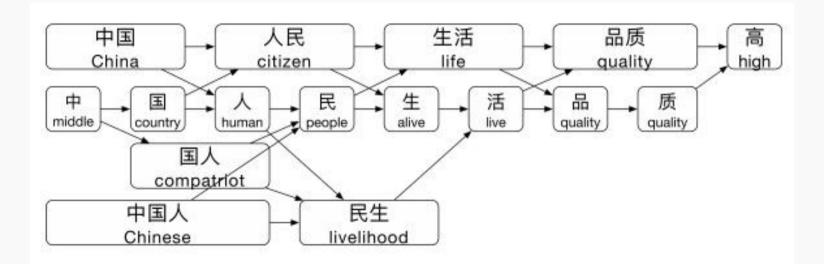


Figure 1: A word lattice for the phrase "Chinese people have high quality of life."



#### lattice based CNN layer

卷积核尺寸为n 的lattice CNN层对词w在word lattice G=<V,E>G=<V,E>下的输出特征向量是:

$$F_w = g\{f(\boldsymbol{W}_c(\boldsymbol{v}_{\boldsymbol{w}_1}: \dots : \boldsymbol{v}_{\boldsymbol{w}_n}) + \boldsymbol{b}_c^T) |$$

$$\forall i, w_i \in V, (w_i, w_{i+1}) \in E, w_{\left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil} = w\}$$

门池化的公式表示如下所示:

$$\alpha_1,...,\alpha_t = \text{softmax}\{\boldsymbol{v}_g^T\boldsymbol{v}_1 + b_g,...,\boldsymbol{v}_g^T\boldsymbol{v}_t + b_g\}$$
 
$$\text{gated-pooling}\{\boldsymbol{v}_1,...,\boldsymbol{v}_t\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \times \boldsymbol{v}_i$$

#### Lattice CNNs —— 实验结果分析



#### 数据集选取

DBQA: 是一个基于文档的问题回答数据集。 在测试集中有8.8 k 的问题和182k 的问句对用于训练, 6k 的问题和123k 的问句对用于测试。

KBQA: 是一种基于知识的关系抽取数据集。 在训练集中有14.3 k 问题, 其中问题谓词对为273k, 问题谓词对为156k, 问题谓词对为9.4 k。



## Lattice CNNs —— 实验结果分析



#### 实验结果

	DBQA			KBRE	
	MAP	MRR	P@1	P@1	MRR
		Match7	Zoo		1 1 111
Arc1	.4006	.4011	22.39%	32.18%	.5144
Arc2	.4780	.4785	30.47%	76.07%	.8518
CDSSM	.5344	.5349	36.45%	68.90%	.7974
MP	.7715	.7723	65.61%	86.21%	.9137
MV-LSTM	.8154	.8162	71.71%	86.87%	.9271
	State	-of-the-A	rt DBQA		
(Fu et al. 2016)	.8586	.8592	79.06%	200	<u> </u>
(Xie 2017)*	.8763	.8768		2000	U
	Single	Granula	rity CNNs		
CNN-jieba	.8281	.8289	75.10%	86.85%	.9152
CNN-PKU	.8339	.8343	76.00%	89.87%	.9370
CNN-CTB	.8341	.8347	76.04%	88.92%	.9302
CNN-char	.8803	.8809	82.09%	93.06%	.9570

	Wor	d Combin	ne CNNs	N.	
jieba+PKU	.8486	.8490	77.62%	90.57%	.9417
PKU+CTB	.8435	.8440	77.09%	90.48%	.9410
CTB+jieba	.8499	.8504	78.06%	90.29%	.9399
PKU+CTB+jieba	.8494	.8498	78.04%	91.16%	.9450
	W	ord+Char	CNNs		
Word+Char	.8566	.8570	78.94%	91.64%	.9489
Char+Word	.8728	.8735	80.76%	92.78%	.9561
Char+Lattice	.8810	.8815	81.97%	93.12%	.9582
	W.	DGC	S		
DGC-ave	.8868	.8873	83.02%	93.49%	.9602
DGC-max	.8811	.8818	82.01%	92.79%	.9553
DGC-gated	.8790	.8795	81.69%	92.88%	.9562
		LCN	S		
LCN-ave	.8864	.8869	83.14%	93.60%	.9609
LCN-max	.8870	.8875	83.06%	93.54%	.9604
LCN-gated	.8895	.8902	83.24%	93.32%	.9592

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