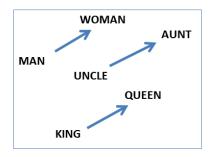
Computational Semantics

- カテゴリー特異性 category specificity Warrington (1975); Warrington & Shallice (1979, 1984)
- 基本概念優位性 basic level superiority Rosch, Mervis, Gray, Johnson, & Boyes-Braem (1976)
- 上位概念保存 super-ordinate category preservation Warrington (1975)

analogy by vector space



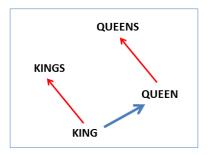


Figure 1: Mikolov, Yih, & Zweig (2013) より

Sample example of word2vec

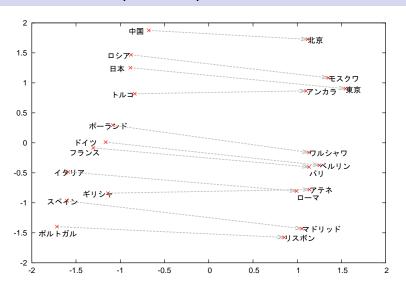
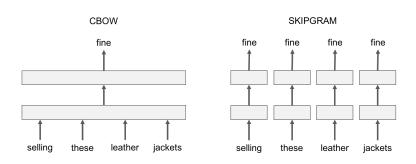


Figure 2: Mikolov, Sutskever, Chen, Corrado, & Dean (2013) & 5

word2vec



I am selling these fine leather jackets

Figure 3: 左:CBOW, 右:スキップグラム Joulin et al. (2017)

For a word w with N word vector sets $\{c(w)\}$ representing the words found in its contexts, and window size W, the empirical variance is:

$$\Sigma_{w} = \frac{1}{NW} \sum_{i}^{N} \sum_{j}^{W} \left(c(w)_{ij} - w \right) \left(c(w)_{ij} - w \right)^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{1}$$

This is an estimator for the covariance of a distribution assuming that the mean is fixed at w. In practice, it is also necessary to add a small ridge term $\delta > 0$ to the diagonal of the matrix to regularize and avoid numerical problems when inverting.

Objective function of word2vec

skip gram:

$$J = \sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log P(c|w)$$
 (2)

CBOW:

$$J = \sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log P(w|c)$$
(3)

where,

D: 全語彙

C: 単語 w の隣接 ±h の範囲に出現する語

P(c|w): 単語 w から隣接語群 C を予測する確率

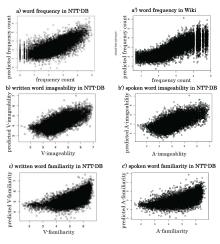


Fig. 1 各特性値と推定値の相関図 Fig. 1' 各特性値と推定値の相関図

Figure 4: Relations between NTT-DB and word2vec 近藤・浅川 (2017)

Negative Sampling

 $P(\cdot)$ は以下のような softmax function:

$$P(c|w) = \frac{\exp\left(\mathbf{w}_{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{c}^{c}\right)}{\sum_{w'}\exp\left(\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{w'}\right)} \tag{4}$$

学習時には正事例だけを学習するのではなく、無関連語を排除するような負事例 サンプリングが精度向上に寄与する Mikolov et al. (2013)。以下の式右辺第 2 項。

$$\log P(C|w) \propto \log \sigma(\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{c}) + \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r \sim P_{n}} \left[\log \sigma(-\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{r}) \right], \tag{5}$$

ここで右辺第 2 項の期待値は一様分布 P_n から単語 r を k 回サンプリングした平均, σ はシグモイド関数 = $(1 + \exp(-x))^{-1}$ である。

Goldberg & Levy (2014); Levy & Goldberg (2014a) は word2vec は shifted PMI¹ であることを主張。

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointwise_mutual_information 🛂 🛌 🖫 🔻 📑 🛌

 $^{{}^{1}}pmi(x,y) \equiv \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} = \log \frac{p(x|y)}{p(x)} = \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$

Shifted PMI

$$M_{i,j} = PMI(w_i, c_j) - \log \kappa \approx \mathbf{w}_i^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{w}}_j$$
 (6)

単語と文脈の共起を PMI で計測して、分散表現(低次元ベクトル)を構成するのに近い Levy & Goldberg (2014b)。

コーパス中の共起回数 n(w,c) や出現頻度 n(w) を用いて SGNS(Skip-gram with Negative Sampling) の目的関数を変形すると,

$$J = -\sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log \sigma \left(\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{c} \right) - \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r \sim P_{n}} \left[\log \sigma \left(-\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{r} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} n(w, c) \log \sigma \left(\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{c} \right)$$

$$- \sum_{c \in C} n(w) \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r \sim p_{n}} \left[\log \sigma \left(-\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{r} \right) \right]$$

$$(8)$$

期待値の部分を明示的に計算すると,

$$E_{r \sim p_n} \left[\log \sigma \left(- \mathbf{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_r \right) \right] = \sum_{r \in \mathbf{v}_c} \frac{n(r)}{|D|} \log \sigma \left(- \mathbf{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_r \right)$$

$$= \frac{n(c)}{|D|} \log \sigma \left(- \mathbf{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_c \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{r \in \mathbf{v}_c} \log \sigma \left(- \mathbf{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_r \right)$$

$$(10)$$

目的関数のうち、wとcに関する部分だけを取り出すと、

$$\updownarrow(w,c) = -n(w,c)\log\sigma\left(\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top}\widetilde{\mathbf{v}_{c}}\right) - n(w,c)\kappa\frac{n(c)}{|D|}\log\sigma\left(-\mathbf{v}_{w}^{\top}\widetilde{\mathbf{v}_{c}}\right) \tag{11}$$

 $x = v_w^\top \widetilde{v_c}$ として,l(w,c) を x で偏微分して 0 とおくと,

$$\frac{\partial l(w,c)}{\partial x} = -n(w,c)\sigma(-x) + \kappa n(w)\frac{n(c)}{|D|}\sigma(x)$$
 (12)

$$= n(w,c) \{\sigma(x) - 1\} + \kappa n(w) \frac{n(c)}{|D|} \sigma x$$
 (13)

$$= 0 \tag{14}$$

等式を整理すると,

$$\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa n(w) n(c)}{|D|n(w,c)}\right\} \sigma(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exp(-x) = \frac{\kappa n(w) n(c)}{|D|n(w,c)}$$
(15)

したがって.

$$x = v_w^{\top} \widetilde{v}_c$$

$$= \log \frac{|D| n(w, c)}{\kappa n(w) n(c)}$$
(16)
$$(17)$$

$$= \log \frac{|D|n(w,c)}{n(w)n(c)} - \log \kappa$$
(18)

$$= PMI(w,c) - \log(\kappa) \tag{19}$$

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