

Policies

- Due 9 PM PST, February 16th on Gradescope.
- You are free to collaborate on all of the problems, subject to the collaboration policy stated in the syllabus.
- If you have trouble with this homework, it may be an indication that you should drop the class.
- In this course, we will be using Google Colab for code submissions. You will need a Google account.

Submission Instructions

- Submit your report as a single .pdf file to Gradescope (entry code 7426YK), under "Set 5 Report".
- In the report, **include any images generated by your code** along with your answers to the questions.
- Submit your code by **sharing a link in your report** to your Google Colab notebook for each problem (see naming instructions below). Make sure to set sharing permissions to at least "Anyone with the link can view". **Links that can not be run by TAs will not be counted as turned in.** Check your links in an incognito window before submitting to be sure.
- For instructions specifically pertaining to the Gradescope submission process, see https://www.gradescope.com/get_started#student-submission.

Google Colab Instructions

For each notebook, you need to save a copy to your drive.

1. Open the github preview of the notebook, and click the icon to open the colab preview.
2. On the colab preview, go to File → Save a copy in Drive.
3. Edit your file name to "lastname_firstname_originaltitle", e.g. "yue-yisong_3_notebook_part1.ipynb"

1 SVD and PCA [35 Points]

Relevant materials: Lectures 10, 11

Problem A [3 points]: Let X be a $N \times N$ matrix. For the singular value decomposition (SVD) $X = U\Sigma V^T$, show that the columns of U are the principal components of X . What relationship exists between the singular values of X and the eigenvalues of XX^T ?

Solution A: From the notes, we know that the PCA solution is $XX^T = U\Lambda U^T$, while SVD is $X = U\Sigma V^T$. From these, we can get:

$$U\Lambda U^T = XX^T \quad (1)$$

$$= (U\Sigma V^T)(U\Sigma V^T)^T \quad (2)$$

$$= U\Sigma V^T V \Sigma U^T \quad (3)$$

$$= U\Sigma^2 U^T \quad (4)$$

Therefore, we can see that the eigenvalues of XX^T are the singular values of X squared: $\Lambda = \Sigma^2$.

Problem B [4 points]: Provide both an intuitive explanation and a mathematical justification for why the eigenvalues of the PCA of X (or rather XX^T) are non-negative. Such matrices are called positive semi-definite and possess many other useful properties.

Solution B: For PCA, the eigenvalues explain the variance of the data in the directions of the eigenvectors, so will always be positive. Mathematically, we just found that the eigenvalues are squares of the singular values, so cannot be negative.

Problem C [5 points]: In calculating the Frobenius and trace matrix norms, we claimed that the trace is invariant under cyclic permutations (i.e., $\text{Tr}(ABC) = \text{Tr}(BCA) = \text{Tr}(CAB)$). Prove that this holds for any number of square matrices.

Hint: First prove that the identity holds for two matrices and then generalize. Recall that $\text{Tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^N (AB)_{ii}$. Can you find a way to expand $(AB)_{ii}$ in terms of another sum?

Solution C: We will first show that $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$ and then trivially show $\text{Tr}(ABC) = \text{Tr}(BCA) =$

$Tr(CAB)$.

$$Tr(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^N (AB)_{ii} \quad (5)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N A_{ij} B_{ji} \quad (6)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ij} B_{ji} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Switch variable names} \quad (8)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N A_{ji} B_{ij} \quad (9)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N B_{ij} A_{ji} \quad (10)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N (BA)_{ii} \quad (11)$$

$$= Tr(AB) \quad (12)$$

We can see that $Tr(AB) = Tr(BA)$, so therefore we can see that $Tr(ABC) = Tr(A(BC)) = Tr((BC)A) = Tr(BCA) = Tr(B(CA)) = Tr((CA)B) = Tr(CAB)$.

Problem D [3 points]: Outside of learning, the SVD is commonly used for data compression. Instead of storing a full $N \times N$ matrix X with SVD $X = U\Sigma V^T$, we store a truncated SVD consisting of the k largest singular values of Σ and the corresponding columns of U and V . One can prove that the SVD is the best rank- k approximation of X , though we will not do so here. Thus, this approximation can often re-create the matrix well even for low k . Compared to the N^2 values needed to store X , how many values do we need to store a truncated SVD with k singular values? For what values of k is storing the truncated SVD more efficient than storing the whole matrix?

Hint: For the diagonal matrix Σ , do we have to store every entry?

Solution D: For the diagonal matrix Σ , we don't have to store every entry, just the k largest singular values; similarly, for U and V , we just need the corresponding k columns of N values. This gives us $k + (k * N) + (k * N)$ for a total of $(2N + 1)k$. This means that this is more efficient than the N^2 values of X when $(2N + 1)k < N^2$ or $k < N^2 / (2N + 1)$.

Dimensions & Orthogonality

In class, we claimed that a matrix X of size $D \times N$ can be decomposed into $U\Sigma V^T$, where U and V are orthogonal and Σ is a diagonal matrix. This is a slight simplification of the truth. In fact, the singular value decomposition gives an orthogonal matrix U of size $D \times D$, an orthogonal matrix V of size $N \times N$, and a rectangular diagonal matrix Σ of size $D \times N$, where Σ only has non-zero values on entries $(\Sigma)_{ii}$, $i \in \{1, \dots, K\}$, where K is the rank of the matrix X .

Problem E [3 points]: Assume that $D > N$ and that X has rank N . Show that $U\Sigma = U'\Sigma'$, where Σ' is the $N \times N$ matrix consisting of the first N rows of Σ , and U' is the $D \times N$ matrix consisting of the first N columns of U . The representation $U'\Sigma'V^T$ is called the “thin” SVD of X .

Solution E: Because Σ has rank N and only has non-zero values on entries $(\Sigma)_{ii}$, $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, we can see that Σ of size $D \times N$ with $D > N$ will cause $U\Sigma = U'\Sigma'$. This is because the $D - N$ rows that we lose from Σ that get multiplied by the $D - N$ columns that we lose from U sum to 0 and have no effect on the final matrix since the only non-zero values are in $(\Sigma)_{ii}$, $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

Problem F [3 points]: Show that since U' is not square, it cannot be orthogonal according to the definition given in class. Recall that a matrix A is orthogonal if $AA^T = A^T A = I$.

Solution F: Since U' is not square, we cannot have $AA^T = A^T A$ since these will be matrices of different sizes, so it cannot be orthogonal.

Problem G [4 points]: Even though U' is not orthogonal, it still has similar properties. Show that $U'^T U' = I_{N \times N}$. Is it also true that $U' U'^T = I_{D \times D}$? Why or why not? Note that the columns of U' are still orthonormal. Also note that orthonormality implies linear independence.

Solution G: Since the columns of U' are still orthonormal and therefore linearly independent, we can see that any column in U' multiplied by the row of its corresponding column in U'^T will be 1 but for any other row will be 0, and we will end up with the identity matrix, $I_{N \times N}$. However, since $D > N$, unlike the columns, the rows cannot be linearly independent, so we will not end up with the identity matrix.

Pseudoinverses

Let X be a matrix of size $D \times N$, where $D > N$, with “thin” SVD $X = U\Sigma V^T$. Assume that X has rank N .

Problem H [4 points]: Assuming that Σ is invertible, show that the pseudoinverse $X^+ = V\Sigma^+ U^T$ as given in class is equivalent to $V\Sigma^{-1} U^T$. Refer to lecture 11 for the definition of pseudoinverse.

Solution H: From lecture 11, we know that the Σ^+ is just the Σ diagonal matrix with each of the greater-than-zero elements being inverses of themselves. Since the elements are all non-negative, this is equivalent to the diagonal matrix Σ with each of the diagonal elements being inverses of themselves, which is the definition of the inverse of a diagonal matrix $X\Sigma^{-1}$. Therefore, we can see that $X^+ = V\Sigma^+U^T = V\Sigma^{-1}U^T$.

Problem I [4 points]: Another expression for the pseudoinverse is the least squares solution $X^{+'} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T$. Show that (again assuming Σ invertible) this is equivalent to $V\Sigma^{-1}U^T$.

Solution I: We can plug in $X = U\Sigma V^T$ to find:

$$X^{+'} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \quad (13)$$

$$= ((U\Sigma V^T)^T (U\Sigma V^T))^{-1} (U\Sigma V^T)^T \quad (14)$$

$$= (V\Sigma U^T U\Sigma V^T)^{-1} V\Sigma U^T \quad (15)$$

$$= (V\Sigma^2 V^T)^{-1} V\Sigma U^T \quad (16)$$

$$= V\Sigma^{-2} V^{-1} V\Sigma U^T \quad (17)$$

$$= V\Sigma^{-2} \Sigma U^T \quad (18)$$

$$= V\Sigma^{-1} U^T \quad (19)$$

Problem J [2 points]: One of the two expressions in problems H and I for calculating the pseudoinverse is highly prone to numerical errors. Which one is it, and why? Justify your answer using condition numbers.

Hint: Note that the transpose of a matrix is easy to compute. Compare the condition numbers of Σ and $X^T X$. The condition number of a matrix A is given by $\kappa(A) = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(A)}{\sigma_{\min}(A)}$, where $\sigma_{\max}(A)$ and $\sigma_{\min}(A)$ are the maximum and minimum singular values of A , respectively.

Solution J: The condition number of Σ is $\kappa(\Sigma) = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma)}$. For $X^T X$, since we know that the singular values of $X^T X$ are Σ^2 from a similar process to part A:

$$X^T X = (U\Sigma V^T)^T (U\Sigma V^T) \quad (20)$$

$$= V\Sigma U^T U\Sigma V^T \quad (21)$$

$$= V\Sigma^2 V^T \quad (22)$$

we get $\kappa(X^T X) = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma^2)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma^2)} = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma)^2}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma)^2} = (\frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma)})^2$. Since $(\frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma)})^2 > \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\Sigma)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma)}$, we can see that of $X^+ = V\Sigma^+U^T$ and $X^{+'} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T$, the second expression is the one that is highly prone to numerical errors.

2 Matrix Factorization [30 Points]

Relevant materials: Lecture 11

In the setting of collaborative filtering, we derive the coefficients of the matrices $U \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times K}$ and $V \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times K}$ by minimizing the regularized square error:

$$\arg \min_{U, V} \frac{\lambda}{2} (\|U\|_F^2 + \|V\|_F^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2$$

where u_i^T and v_j^T are the i^{th} and j^{th} rows of U and V , respectively, and $\|\cdot\|_F$ represents the Frobenius norm. Then $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N} \approx UV^T$, and the ij -th element of Y is $y_{ij} \approx u_i^T v_j$.

Problem A [5 points]: Derive the gradients of the above regularized squared error with respect to u_i and v_j , denoted ∂_{u_i} and ∂_{v_j} respectively. We can use these to compute U and V by stochastic gradient descent using the usual update rule:

$$u_i = u_i - \eta \partial_{u_i}$$

$$v_j = v_j - \eta \partial_{v_j}$$

where η is the learning rate.

Solution A: We know the Frobenius norm squared is equivalent to the sum of the σ s squared.

$$\partial_{u_i} = \partial \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} (\|U\|_F^2 + \|V\|_F^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2 \right) \quad (23)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} (\partial(\|U\|_F^2) + \partial(\|V\|_F^2)) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \partial((y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2) \quad (24)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} (2u_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j 2 (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) * (-v_j) \quad (25)$$

$$= \lambda u_i + \sum_j (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) * (-v_j) \quad (26)$$

$$= \lambda u_i - \sum_j (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) v_j \quad (27)$$

$$\partial_{v_i} = \partial\left(\frac{\lambda}{2} (\|U\|_F^2 + \|V\|_F^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2\right) \quad (28)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} (\partial(\|U\|_F^2) + \partial(\|V\|_F^2)) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \partial((y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2) \quad (29)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} (2v_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i 2 (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) * (-u_i) \quad (30)$$

$$= \lambda v_j + \sum_i (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) * (-u_i) \quad (31)$$

$$= \lambda v_j - \sum_i (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) u_i \quad (32)$$

Problem B [5 points]: Another method to minimize the regularized squared error is alternating least squares (ALS). ALS solves the problem by first fixing U and solving for the optimal V , then fixing this new V and solving for the optimal U . This process is repeated until convergence.

Derive closed form expressions for the optimal u_i and v_j . That is, give an expression for the u_i that minimizes the above regularized square error given fixed V , and an expression for the v_j that minimizes it given fixed U .

Solution B: We will minimize by setting the partials to 0.

$$\partial_{u_i} = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$\lambda u_i - \sum_j (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) v_j = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$\lambda u_i = \sum_j v_j y_{ij} - v_j v_j^T u_i \quad (35)$$

$$\lambda u_i = \sum_j v_j y_{ij} - \sum_j v_j v_j^T u_i \quad (36)$$

$$\lambda u_i + \sum_j v_j v_j^T u_i = \sum_j v_j y_{ij} \quad (37)$$

$$u_i = \left(\sum_j v_j y_{ij}\right) (\lambda I + \sum_j v_j v_j^T)^{-1} \quad (38)$$

$$\partial_{v_j} = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$\lambda v_j - \sum_i (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j) u_i = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$\lambda v_j = \sum_i u_i y_{ij} - u_i u_i^T v_j \quad (41)$$

$$\lambda v_j = \sum_i u_i y_{ij} - \sum_i u_i u_i^T v_j \quad (42)$$

$$\lambda v_j + \sum_i u_i u_i^T v_j = \sum_i u_i y_{ij} \quad (43)$$

$$v_j = \left(\sum_i u_i y_{ij} \right) (\lambda I + \sum_i u_i u_i^T)^{-1} \quad (44)$$

Problem C [10 points]: Download the provided MovieLens dataset (train.txt and test.txt). The format of the data is $(user, movie, rating)$, where each triple encodes the rating that a particular user gave to a particular movie. Make sure you check if the user and movie ids are 0 or 1-indexed, as you should with any real-world dataset.

Implement matrix factorization with stochastic gradient descent for the MovieLens dataset, using your answer from part A. Assume your input data is in the form of three vectors: a vector of is , js , and y_{ij} s. Set $\lambda = 0$ (in other words, do not regularize), and structure your code so that you can vary the number of latent factors (k). You may use the Python code template in 2_notebook.ipynb; to complete this problem, your task is to fill in the four functions in 2_notebook.ipynb marked with TODOs.

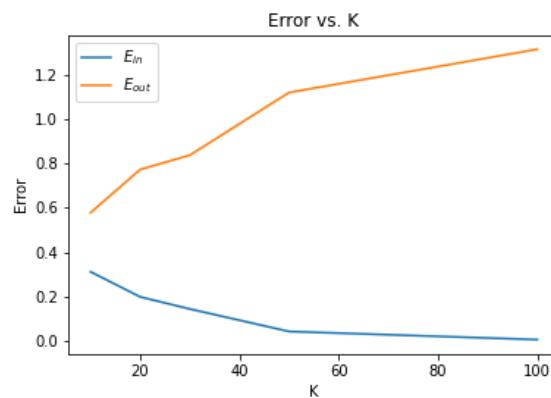
In your implementation, you should:

- Initialize the entries of U and V to be small random numbers; set them to uniform random variables in the interval $[-0.5, 0.5]$.
- Use a learning rate of 0.03.
- Randomly shuffle the training data indices before each SGD epoch.
- Set the maximum number of epochs to 300, and terminate the SGD process early via the following early stopping condition:
 - Keep track of the loss reduction on the training set from epoch to epoch, and stop when the relative loss reduction compared to the first epoch is less than $\epsilon = 0.0001$. That is, if $\Delta_{0,1}$ denotes the loss reduction from the initial model to end of the first epoch, and $\Delta_{i,i-1}$ is defined analogously, then stop after epoch t if $\Delta_{t-1,t}/\Delta_{0,1} \leq \epsilon$.

Solution C: <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1jHbhYDmhynJIW7KqOygPj34VvsR-Lbrf?usp=sharing>

Problem D [5 points]: Use your code from the previous problem to train your model using $k = 10, 20, 30, 50, 100$, and plot your E_{in}, E_{out} against k . Note that E_{in} and E_{out} are calculated via the squared loss, i.e. via $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - u_i^T v_j)^2$. What trends do you notice in the plot? Can you explain them?

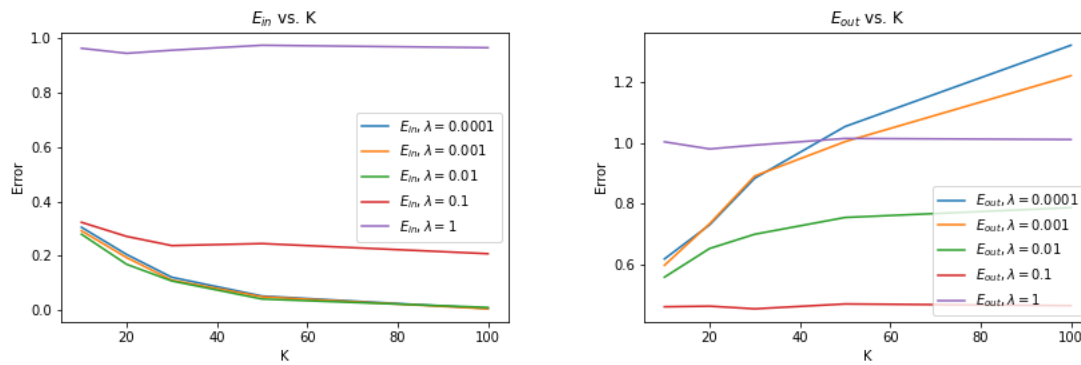
Solution D:



We see that as K increases the training error decreases while the test error increases. This is because increasing the number of latent factors will overfit to the training data.

Problem E [5 points]: Now, repeat problem D, but this time with the regularization term. Use the following regularization values: $\lambda \in \{10^{-4}, 10^{-3}, 0.01, 0.1, 1\}$. For each regularization value, use the same range of values for k as you did in the previous part. What trends do you notice in the graph? Can you explain them in the context of your plots for the previous part? You should use your code you wrote for part C in 2_notebook.ipynb.

Solution E:



For both the training and test error, a regularization term of 1 keeps the error at 1 since the model doesn't learn. Otherwise, we see that as K increases the training error decreases while the test error increases for the same reasons as part D. The more regularization there is, the smaller the increase or decrease in error there is with larger K .

3 Word2Vec Principles [35 Points]

Relevant materials: Lecture 12

The Skip-gram model is part of a family of techniques that try to understand language by looking at what words tend to appear near what other words. The idea is that semantically similar words occur in similar contexts. This is called “distributional semantics”, or “you shall know a word by the company it keeps”.

The Skip-gram model does this by defining a conditional probability distribution $p(w_O|w_I)$ that gives the probability that, given that we are looking at some word w_I in a line of text, we will see the word w_O nearby. To encode p , the Skip-gram model represents each word in our vocabulary as two vectors in \mathbb{R}^D : one vector for when the word is playing the role of w_I (“input”), and one for when it is playing the role of w_O (“output”). (The reason for the 2 vectors is to help training — in the end, mostly we’ll only care about the w_I vectors.) Given these vector representations, p is then computed via the familiar softmax function:

$$p(w_O|w_I) = \frac{\exp(v'_{w_O} v_{w_I})}{\sum_{w=1}^W \exp(v'_{w_O} v_{w_I})} \quad (2)$$

where v_w and v'_w are the “input” and “output” vector representations of word $w \in \{1, \dots, W\}$. (We assume all words are encoded as positive integers.)

Given a sequence of training words w_1, w_2, \dots, w_T , the training objective of the Skip-gram model is to maximize the average log probability

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{-s \leq j \leq s, j \neq 0} \log p(w_{t+j}|w_t) \quad (1)$$

where s is the size of the “training context” or “window” around each word. Larger s results in more training examples and higher accuracy, at the expense of training time.

Problem A [5 points]: If we wanted to train this model with naive gradient descent, we’d need to compute all the gradients $\nabla \log p(w_O|w_I)$ for each w_O, w_I pair. How does computing these gradients scale with W , the number of words in the vocabulary, and D , the dimension of the embedding space? To be specific, what is the time complexity of calculating $\nabla \log p(w_O|w_I)$ for a single w_O, w_I pair?

Solution A: The time complexity of calculating the gradient for a single w_O, w_I pair is on the order of $O(WD)$ time complexity, because the complexity is dominated by the multiplication of v_w and v_{w_1} for every $w \in \{1, \dots, W\}$ (W operations of time D). To compute for every w_O, w_I pair, this complexity increases to $O(W^3D)$.

Problem B [10 points]: When the number of words in the vocabulary W is large, computing the regular softmax can be computationally expensive (note the normalization constant on the bottom of Eq. 2). For reference, the standard fastText pre-trained word vectors encode approximately $W \approx 218000$ words in

Table 1: Words and frequencies for Problem B

Word	Occurrences
do	18
you	4
know	7
the	20
way	9
of	4
devil	5
queen	6

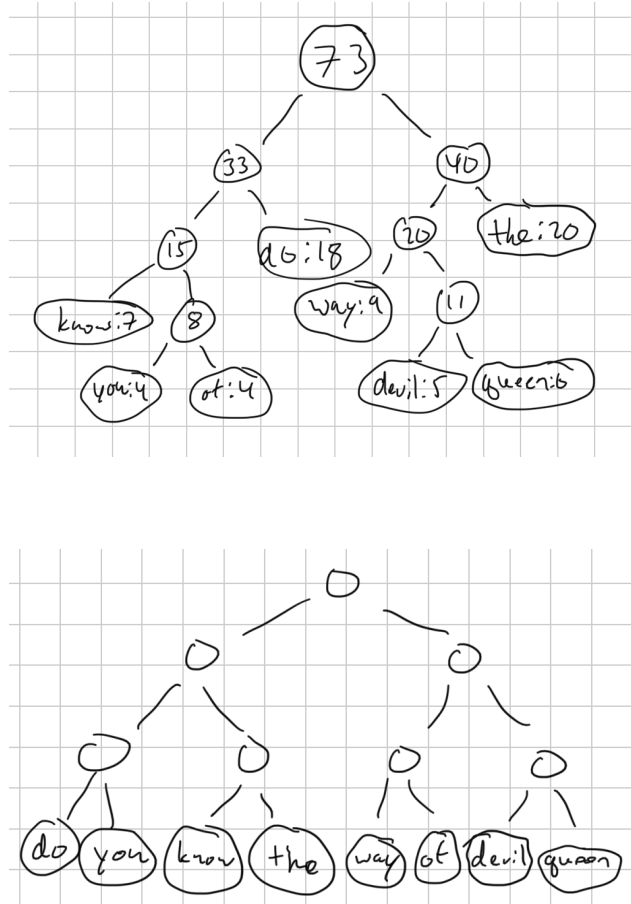
$D = 100$ latent dimensions. One trick to get around this is to instead represent the words in a binary tree format and compute the hierarchical softmax.

When the words have all the same frequency, then any balanced binary tree will minimize the average representation length and maximize computational efficiency of the hierarchical softmax. But in practice, words occur with very different frequencies — words like "a", "the", and "in" will occur many more times than words like "representation" or "normalization".

The original paper (Mikolov et al. 2013) uses a Huffman tree instead of a balanced binary tree to leverage this fact. For the 8 words and their frequencies listed in the table below, build a Huffman tree using the algorithm found [here](#). Then, build a balanced binary tree of depth 3 to store these words. Make sure that each word is stored as a *leaf node* in the trees.

The representation length of a word is then the length of the path (the number of edges) from the root to the leaf node corresponding to the word. For each tree you constructed, compute the expected representation length (averaged over the actual frequencies of the words).

Solution B:



For the balanced tree, since all the paths are of length 3, we can see that the expected representation length is exactly 3. For the Huffman tree, we can calculate the expected representation length to be $(3 * 7 + 4 * 4 + 4 * 4 + 2 * 18 + 3 * 9 + 4 * 5 + 4 * 6 + 2 * 20) / 73 = 2.7397$.

Problem C [3 points]: In principle, one could use any D for the dimension of the embedding space. What do you expect to happen to the value of the training objective as D increases? Why do you think one might not want to use very large D ?

Solution C: We would expect that a larger number of dimensions would increase training accuracy, but could be overly complex and cause the model to overfit.

Implementing Word2Vec

Word2Vec is an efficient implementation of the Skip-gram model using neural network-inspired training techniques. We'll now implement Word2Vec on text datasets using Pytorch. This [blog post](#) provides an overview of the particular Word2Vec implementation we'll use.

At a high level, we'll do the following:

- (i) Load in a list L of the words in a text file
- (ii) Given a window size s , generate up to $2s$ training points for word L_i . The diagram below shows an example of training point generation for $s = 2$:

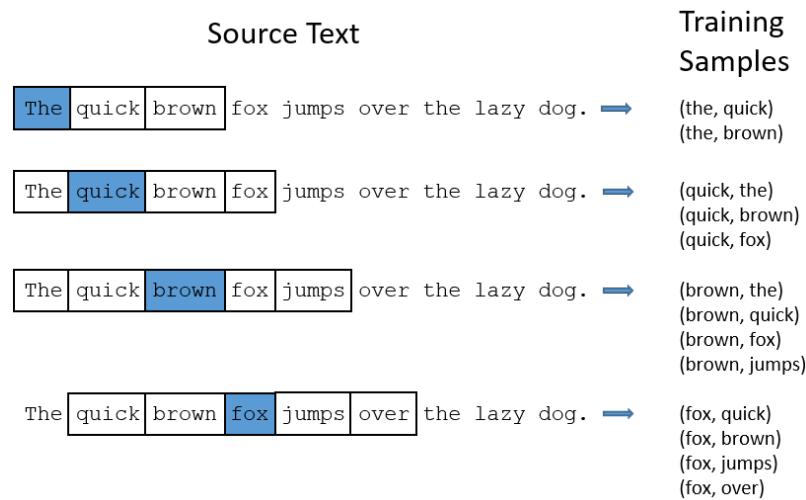


Figure 1: Generating Word2Vec Training Points

- (iii) Fit a neural network consisting of a single hidden layer of 10 units on our training data. The hidden layer should have no activation function, the output layer should have a softmax activation, and the loss function should be the cross entropy function.

Notice that this is exactly equivalent to the Skip-gram formulation given above where the embedding dimension is 10: the columns (or rows, depending on your convention) of the input-to-hidden weight matrix in our network are the w_I vectors, and those of the hidden-to-output weight matrix are the w_O vectors.

- (iv) Discard our output layer and use the matrix of weights between our input layer and hidden layer as the matrix of feature representations of our words.
- (v) Compute the cosine similarity between each pair of distinct words and determine the top 30 pairs of most-similar words.

Implementation

See `set5_prob3.ipynb`, which implements most of the above.

Problem D [10 points]: Fill out the TODOs in the skeleton code; specifically, add code where indicated to train a neural network as described in (iii) above and extract the weight matrix of its input-to-hidden weight matrix. Also, fill out the `generate_traindata()` function, which generates our data and label matrices.

Solution D: <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1-aatMQ-rAw7BiT9hKuhCpPbiXmqOVUJD?usp=sharing>

Running the code

Run your model on `dr_seuss.txt` and answer the following questions:

Problem E [2 points]: What is the dimension of the weight matrix of your hidden layer?

Solution E: *The dimension of the weight matrix of the hidden layer is [308, 10], because of the 308 words and 10 hidden units.*

Problem F [2 points]: What is the dimension of the weight matrix of your output layer?

Solution F: *The dimension of the weight matrix of the output layer is [10, 308], because of the 308 (same) output words and 10 hidden units.*

Problem G [1 points]: List the top 30 pairs of most similar words that your model generates.

Solution G: *Pair(up, cats), Similarity: 0.97992325*
Pair(cats, up), Similarity: 0.97992325
Pair(it, ring), Similarity: 0.97332704
Pair(ring, it), Similarity: 0.97332704
Pair(wump, light), Similarity: 0.96600795
Pair(light, wump), Similarity: 0.96600795
Pair(about, top), Similarity: 0.96423125
Pair(top, about), Similarity: 0.96423125
Pair(had, help), Similarity: 0.9601352
Pair(help, had), Similarity: 0.9601352
Pair(every, pets), Similarity: 0.9571865
Pair(pets, every), Similarity: 0.9571865
Pair(three, seven), Similarity: 0.9562814

Pair(seven, three), Similarity: 0.9562814
Pair(hand, had), Similarity: 0.9550673
Pair(blue, has), Similarity: 0.95206904
Pair(has, blue), Similarity: 0.95206904
Pair(no, hello), Similarity: 0.94944364
Pair(hello, no), Similarity: 0.94944364
Pair(today, help), Similarity: 0.9465538
Pair(dad, joe), Similarity: 0.9461361
Pair(joe, dad), Similarity: 0.9461361
Pair(many, as), Similarity: 0.9418368
Pair(as, many), Similarity: 0.9418368
Pair(comes, today), Similarity: 0.9387341
Pair(just, kite), Similarity: 0.9385458
Pair(kite, just), Similarity: 0.9385458
Pair(pop, kind), Similarity: 0.93687516
Pair(kind, pop), Similarity: 0.93687516
Pair(bed, sleep), Similarity: 0.9364133

Problem H [2 points]: What patterns do you notice across the resulting pairs of words?

Solution H: *We can see that each pair shows up twice in a row, because there is the same similarity between word a to word b as word b to word a.*