



One hot embedding or encoding?

 One hot encoding does not tell anything about the semantics of the items but embedding will group co-occurring items together in the representation space. So, word embedding is a better solution than one-hot encoding as it gives better results.

One-hot encoding

$$c^{a^{\lambda}} \sqrt{n^{a^{\lambda}}} \sqrt{n} e^{a^{\lambda}} \sqrt{n^{e}}$$
the => 0 0 0 0 1
cat => 1 0 0 0 0
sat => 0 0 0 1 0



TF-IDF

- TF (Term Frequency)
- IDF (Inverse Documet Frequency)

$$w_{x,y} = tf_{x,y} \times log(\frac{N}{df_x})$$

TF-IDF
Term x within document y

 $tf_{x,y}$ = frequency of x in y df_x = number of documents containing x N = total number of documents

[He is Walter],

[He is William],

[He isn't Peter or September]

[0.33, 0.33, 0.33],

[0.33, 0.33, 0.33],

[0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20]

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"He": Log(3/3)= 0,

"is": Log(3/2):0.1761,

"or, Peter, ..": log(3/1): 0.4771
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[1., 1.1761, 1.4771, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[1., 1.1761, 0., 1.4771, 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[1., 0., 0., 0., 1.4771, 1.4771, 1.4771],
```



Word2Vec?

 Word2vec is a technique for natural language processing (NLP) published in 2013. The word2vec algorithm uses a neural network model to learn word associations from a large corpus of text.



Contextualized embedding?

 Contextual embeddings assign each word a representation based on its context, thereby capturing uses of words across varied contexts and encoding knowledge that transfers across languages.

