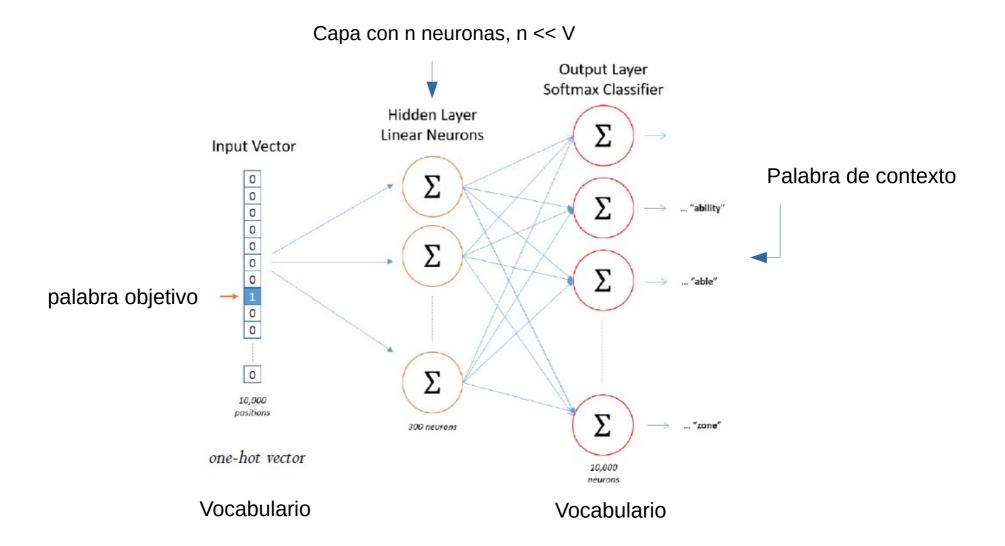


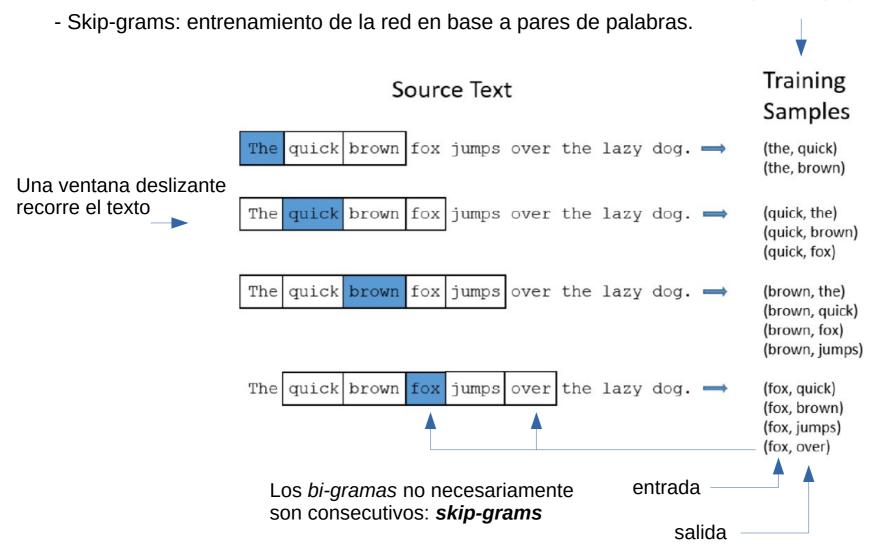
IIC3670 Procesamiento de Lenguaje Natural

https://github.com/marcelomendoza/IIC3670

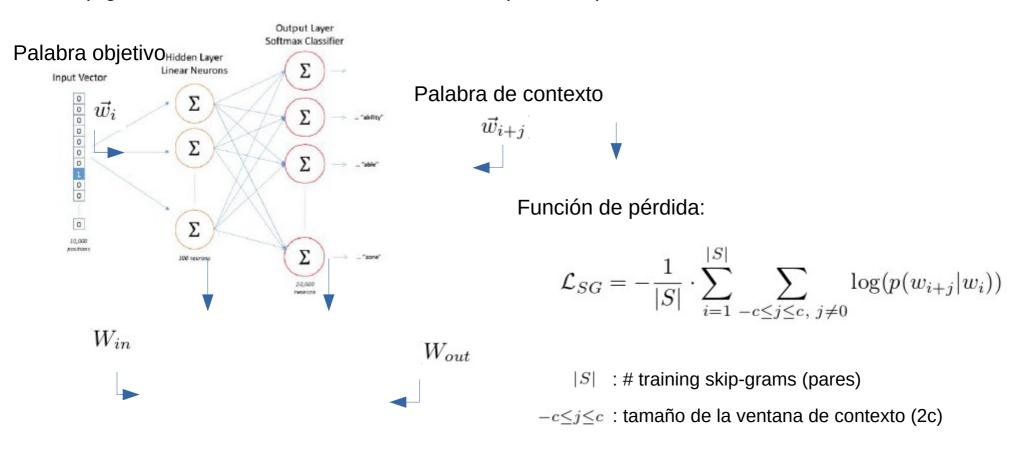
- WORD2VEC -



La red se entrena mostrando *bi-gramas (objetivo,contexto)*



- Skip-grams: entrenamiento de la red en base a pares de palabras.



 W_{in} o W_{out} pueden ser usados como word embeddings

- Skip-grams: Como generar el training set de pares de palabras.

Tratando el desbalance entre skip-grams y pares no observados

Negative sampling:

- Seleccionamos aleatoriamente k ejemplos negativos (palabras que no están en C). Si no hiciéramos esto, **todas** las palabras que no están en C serían ejemplos negativos (k = 5).
- La probabilidad de seleccionar una palabra como ejemplo negativo es:

$$P(w_i) = \frac{f(w_i)^{\beta}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} f(w_i)^{\beta}}$$

donde $0 < \beta < 1 \ (\beta \approx \frac{3}{4})$.

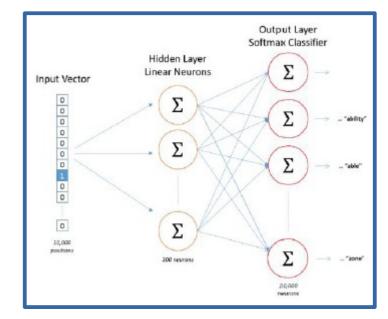
Word vectorization: skip-grams

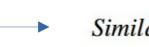
¿Por qué funciona?

$$P(+|w,c) = \sigma(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{w})}$$

$$P(-|w,c) = 1 - P(+|w,c)$$

$$= \sigma(-\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{w})}$$





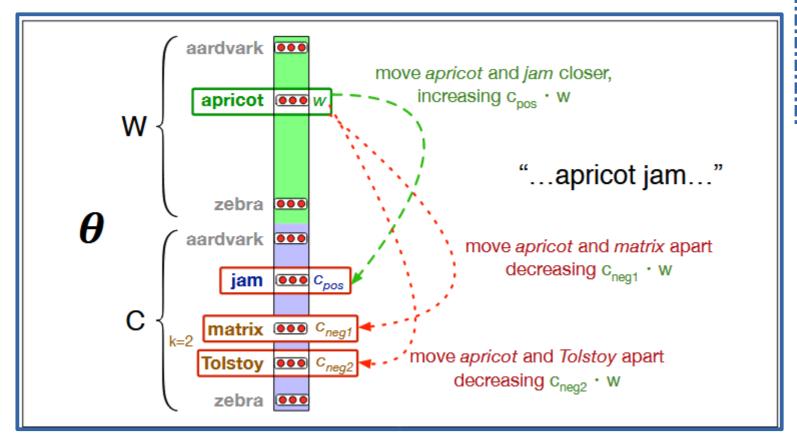
$$Similarity(w,c) \approx \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

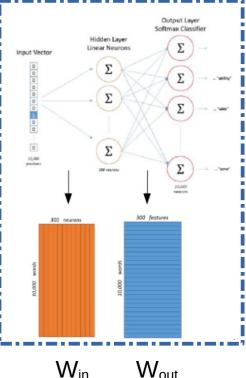


Palabras relacionadas se alinean (disminuyen su distancia angular) mientras que palabras no relacionadas aumentan su distancia angular (se distancian).

Word vectorization: skip-grams

Palabras relacionadas se alinean (disminuyen su distancia angular) mientras que palabras no relacionadas aumentan su distancia angular (se distancian).

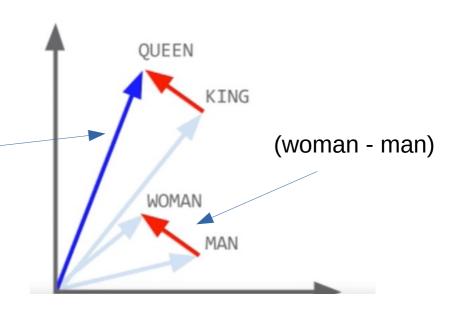




Puede tomar cualquiera como embedding

¿Por qué?

- Operadores en word2vec: word analogies



$$\arg\max_{b^* \in V} \left(sim\left(b^*, b - a + a^*\right) \right)$$

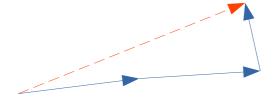


Levy & Goldberg, Linguistic Regularities in Sparse and Explicit Word Representations, ACL'14.

- Operadores en word2vec: doesnt_match(['king', 'george', 'stephen', 'truck'])

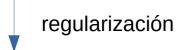
$$\arg\max_{w} f(w) = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \sum_{v \in L \backslash w} \vec{v} & \right\|, \quad \forall w \in L \\ \end{array} \right.$$
 Cuarto excluído



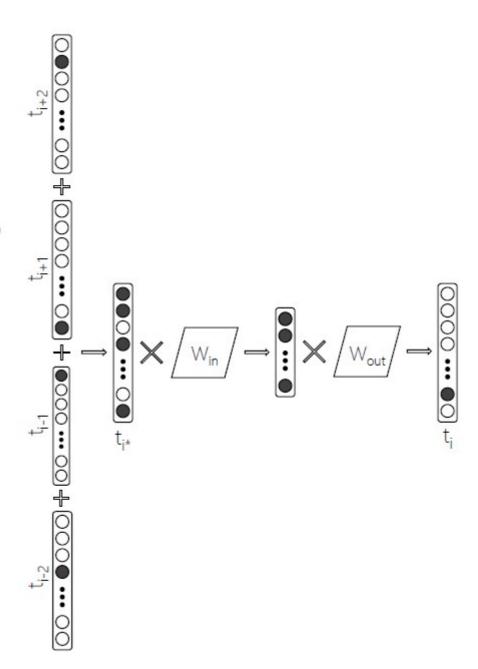


- Continuous Bag-of-Words (a.k.a. CBOW)

$$\mathcal{L}_{CBOW} = -\frac{1}{|S|} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{|S|} \log(p(w_i | w_{i-c}, \dots, w_{i+c}))$$



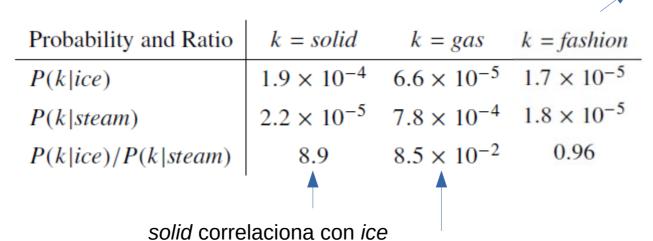
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{CBOW} - \lambda \cdot \sum_{V} ||\vec{w_i}||$$



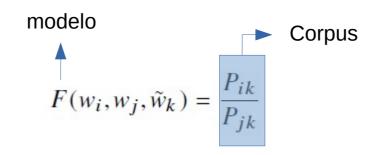
- GLOVE -

- GloVe (Global Vectors):

una baja correlación da un ratio ~ 1



gas correlaciona con steam



- Fs que dependen de - :
$$F(w_i - w_j, \tilde{w}_k) = \frac{P_{ik}}{P_{jk}}.$$

- Lo expresamos vectorialmente:
$$F\left((w_i-w_j)^T\tilde{w}_k\right) = \frac{P_{ik}}{P_{jk}},$$

- Lo expresamos según F:
$$F\left((w_i-w_j)^T\tilde{w}_k\right) = \frac{F(w_i^T\tilde{w}_k)}{F(w_j^T\tilde{w}_k)}, \qquad \qquad \text{F} = \exp$$

- Consideramos que:
$$w_i^T \tilde{w}_k = \log(P_{ik}) = \log(X_{ik}) - \log(X_i)$$

- i podría intercambiarse por k: $w_k^T \tilde{w}_i = \log(P_{ki}) = \log(X_{ki}) - \log(X_k)$

$$X_{ik} = X_{ki}$$

$$w_i^T w_k = w_k^T w_i$$

$$w_i^T w_k = w_k^T w_i$$
bias \tilde{b}_k

datos

- GloVe (Global Vectors):

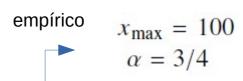
$$\frac{w_i^T \tilde{w}_k + b_i + \tilde{b}_k}{ = \log(X_{ik})}$$

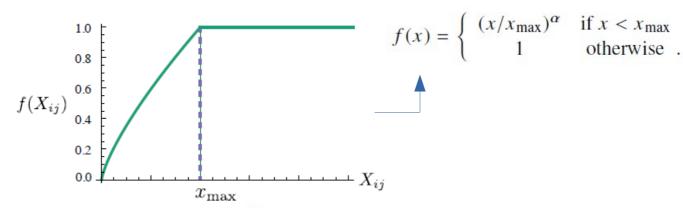
Modelo: Factorización de la matriz de co-ocurrencia

- Tarea: mínimos cuadrados.

$$\left(w_i^T \tilde{w}_j + b_i + \tilde{b}_j - \log X_{ij}\right)^2$$

- X es sparse. Debemos compensar ese fenómeno:





- La función objetivo es:
$$J = \sum_{i,j=1}^V f\left(X_{ij}\right) \left(w_i^T \tilde{w}_j + b_i + \tilde{b}_j - \log X_{ij}\right)^2$$