

Variable sized representation of sentence (LSTM/RNN) := “dynamic representation” (Cohn et al. 2016)

RNN Applications: Introduction of (Yu, Lee, and Le 2017)

“Natural language inference (NLI; also known as recognizing textual entailment, or RTE) is a widely-studied task in natural language processing, to which many complex semantic tasks, such as question answering and text summarization, can be reduced (Dagan et al., 2006) (Dagan, Glickman, and Magnini 2006).” from: (Gururangan et al. 2018)

Modeling human’s attention while reading has been studied in the field of cognitivepsychology (Reichle et al., 2003). (Seo et al. 2017)

## References

Cohn, Trevor, Cong Duy Vu Hoang, Ekaterina Vymolova, Kaisheng Yao, Chris Dyer, and Gholamreza Haffari. 2016. “Incorporating Structural Alignment Biases into an Attentional Neural Translation Model.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1601.01085*.

Dagan, Ido, Oren Glickman, and Bernardo Magnini. 2006. “The Pascal Recognising Textual Entailment Challenge.” In *Machine Learning Challenges. Evaluating Predictive Uncertainty, Visual Object Classification, and Recognising Textual Entailment*, 177–90. Springer.

Gururangan, Suchin, Swabha Swayamdipta, Omer Levy, Roy Schwartz, Samuel R Bowman, and Noah A Smith. 2018. “Annotation Artifacts in Natural Language Inference Data.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1803.02324*.

Seo, Minjoon, Sewon Min, Ali Farhadi, and Hannaneh Hajishirzi. 2017. “Neural Speed Reading via Skim-Rnn.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1711.02085*.

Yu, Adams Wei, Hongrae Lee, and Quoc V Le. 2017. “Learning to Skim Text.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1704.06877*.