Learning Distributed Document Representations for Multi-Label Document Categorization

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Thesis Defense
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Outline

- Multi-Label Document Categorization
- Related Work
 - Text Representations
 - Learning Algorithms
- Oistributed Word Representations
- Learning Distributed Document Represenations
- Ocument Cateogorization Algorithm
- Results
- Conclusion and Future Work



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Example:

Documents	Sports	Music	Arts	Technology	Literature	Politics
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$\overline{d_2}$	0	1	1	0	0	1
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d ₃ d ₄	×	×	×	×	×	x
d ₅	×	×	×	×	×	×

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Using \mathcal{T} , D and C the learning algorithm learns a multi-label classifier \mathcal{H} to estimate category label vectors, I_{d_i} (j > n) for the test documents.



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Background on Text Representation

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Drawbacks of the Bag-of-Words model

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• Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI)

$$X = TSD^{T}$$
 (3)



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Need for Distributed Word Representations

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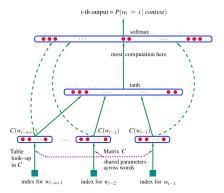
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Bengio et al. [2] developed Neural Probabilistic Language Model (NPLM) to learn

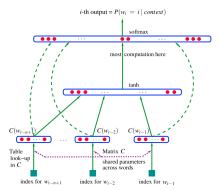
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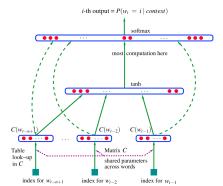


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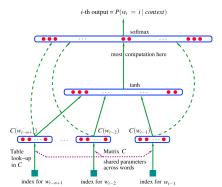
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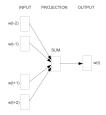
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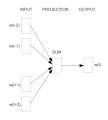
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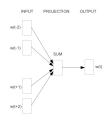
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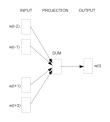


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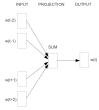
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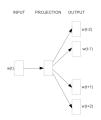
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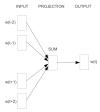
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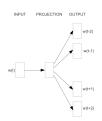
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Our model,

 Learns distributed representations for document (and words) that encode the different semantic content in the documents

Inspired by the log-linear models to learn word vectors, we present model, to learn universal distributed representations for documents and words

Hypothesis

Document Representations that encode semantic content of the document should be able to predict words in the document

Our model,

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- ullet Embeds documents and words in the same k-dimensional space such that semantically similar entities have similar vector representations

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- **②** Each word $w_i \in W$, is represented by a vector $\mathbf{v}_i^W \in \mathbb{R}^k$ Vectors are stored as columns of the matrix $\mathbf{W} = \left[\mathbf{v}_1^W, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{|V|}^W\right] \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times |V|}$

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$$p(w_t|d_i, w_{t-c}, \ldots, w_{t-1}, w_{t+1}, \ldots, w_{t+c})$$

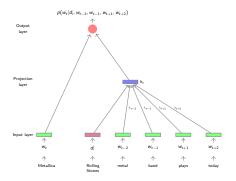
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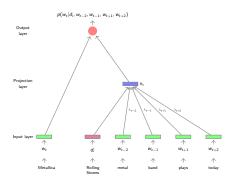
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 $\textbf{0} \ \, \text{Maximizes the probability of predicting the words correctly to learn } D \ \text{and} \ W \\ \text{and the parameters of the probability function}$

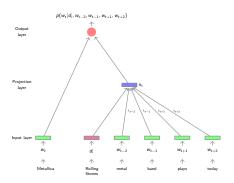






Context Representation:

$$h_c = v_{d_i}^D + \lambda_{t-c} v_{w_{t-c}}^W + \dots + \lambda_{t-1} v_{w_{t-1}}^W + \lambda_{t+1} v_{w_{t+1}}^W + \dots + \lambda_{t+c} v_{w_{t+c}}^W$$
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Probability Estimation:

$$s_{w_i} = \sigma(v_{w_i}^W \cdot h_c), \quad \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$
 (12)

$$p(w_t|d_i, w_{t-c}, \dots, w_{t-1}, w_{t+1}, \dots, w_{t+c}) = \frac{e^{s_{w_t}}}{\sum_{i \in V} e^{s_{w_i}}}$$
(13)

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Use Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) to update parameters

$$\theta_i^{(x)} = \theta_i^{(x-1)} + \gamma \frac{\partial I(\mathcal{T}, \Theta)}{\partial \theta_i}$$
 (16)



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \bullet & \textbf{Computing soft-max for each training sequence is expensive, } \mathcal{O}(V) \\ \end{tabular}$

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 - Reduces the problem of probability density estimation to probabilistic binary classification
 - Adaptation to NPLM [10] and learning word embeddings [9] show significant training time speed-ups

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