



Processamento  
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# Processamento e Recuperação de Informação

## Information Retrieval Models

Departamento de Engenharia Informática  
Instituto Superior Técnico

1º Semestre  
2018/2019



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# Bibliography

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Bing Liu, Web Data Mining - Exploring Hyperlinks, Contents, and Usage Data. Chapter 6.



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# Retrieval Models

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# Index Terms

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In the classic IR models, documents are represented by **index terms**

- full text/selected keywords
- structure/no structure

Not all terms are equally useful

- index terms can be **weighted**

We assume that terms are **mutually independent**

- this is, of course, a simplification



# Definition of a Document Model

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## Definition

Let  $t$  be the number of index terms in the collection of documents, and let  $k_i$  be a generic index term.

- $K = \{k_1, \dots, k_t\}$  is the set of all index terms.
- A weight  $w_{i,j} \geq 0$  is associated with each index term  $k_i$  of a document  $d_j$ .
- For an index term which does not appear in the document text,  $w_{i,j} = 0$ .
- Each document  $d_j$  is associated a term vector  $\vec{d}_j$ , represented by  $\vec{d}_j = (w_{1,j}, w_{2,j}, \dots, w_{t,j})$ .
- Function  $g_i(\vec{d}_j)$  returns the weight of index term  $k_i$  in vector  $\vec{d}_j$ .



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# Boolean Model Queries

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- Follows Boolean algebra syntax and semantics
- Term weights are binary
  - $w_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\}$
  - $w_{i,j} = 1$  — term present,
  - $w_{i,j} = 0$  — term not present
- Queries are Boolean expressions
  - E.g.,  $q = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c)$
- Documents are considered **relevant** if the query evaluates to 1 (true)



# An Example

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$d_1$

That government is best which  
governs least

$d_2$

That government is best which  
governs not at all

$d_3$

When men are prepared for it,  
that will be the kind of  
government which they will have



# An Example

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That government is best which  
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$d_3$

When men are prepared for it,  
that will be the kind of  
government which they will have

$q = \text{government} \wedge \text{best}$

answer:  $d_1, d_2$



# An Example

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That government is best which  
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$q = \text{government} \wedge \text{best}$

answer:  $d_1, d_2$

$d_2$

That government is best which  
governs not at all

$q = \text{government} \wedge \text{best} \wedge \neg \text{all}$

answer:  $d_1$

$d_3$

When men are prepared for it,  
that will be the kind of  
government which they will have



# An Example

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$d_1$

That government is best which  
governs least

$q = \text{government} \wedge \text{best}$

answer:  $d_1, d_2$

$d_2$

That government is best which  
governs not at all

$q = \text{government} \wedge \text{best} \wedge \neg \text{all}$

answer:  $d_1$

$d_3$

When men are prepared for it,  
that will be the kind of  
government which they will have

$q = \text{government} \vee \text{best} \wedge \neg \text{all}$

answer:  $d_1, d_2, d_3$



# Document-Query Similarity

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- Queries can be translated to a disjunction of conjunctive vectors

$$\vec{q} = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c) \Leftrightarrow (1, 1, 1) \vee (1, 1, 0) \vee (1, 0, 0)$$

each tuple corresponds to a vector  $(k_a, k_b, k_c)$

- Similarity of a document to a query is defined as:

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \exists \vec{q}_c \in \vec{q} | \forall_i, g_i(\vec{d}_j) = g_i(\vec{q}_c) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



# The Boolean Model

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## Why is it good?

- Simple model based on Boolean algebra
- Intuitive concept
- Precise semantics
- Clear formal basis
- Widely adopted by early information systems



# Boolean Model

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## Limitations:

- Retrieval based only on binary decisions
  - More similar to *data retrieval* than *information retrieval*
  - Can retrieve too many, or too little documents
  - Some documents may be more relevant than others
- How do you translate a query to a Boolean expression?
  - Non-expert users may not be able to represent their information needs using Boolean expressions
- Terms are all equally important
  - Index term weighting can bring great improvements in performance





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# Documents as Vectors

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- Documents are represented as vectors
  - $\vec{d}_j = (w_{1,j}, w_{2,j}, \dots, w_{t,j})$
  - $w_{i,j}$  is the weight of term  $i$  in document  $j$
- Queries are also vectors
  - $\vec{q} = (w_{1,q}, w_{2,q}, \dots, w_{t,q})$
- Vector operations can be used to compare queries×documents (or documents×documents)



# An Example

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# Defining Document Vectors

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Two questions are still unanswered:

- 1 How do we define term weights?
- 2 How do we compare documents to queries?



# Defining Term Weights — TF

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## Term frequency

Term frequency is a measure of term importance **within a document**

## Definition

Let  $N$  be the total number of documents in the system and  $n_i$  be the number of documents in which term  $k_i$  appears. The **normalized frequency** of a term  $k_i$  in document  $d_j$  is given by:

$$f_{i,j} = \frac{freq_{i,j}}{\max_l freq_{l,j}}$$

where  $freq_{i,j}$  is the number of occurrences of term  $k_i$  in document  $d_j$ .



# Defining Term Weights — IDF

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## (Inverse) Document frequency

Document frequency is a measure of term importance **within a collection**

## Definition

The **inverse document frequency** of a term  $k_i$  is given by:

$$idf_i = \log \left( \frac{N}{n_i} \right)$$



# Defining Term Weights — TF-IDF

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## Definition

The weight of a term  $k_i$  in document  $d_j$  for the vector space model is given by the **tf-idf** formula:

$$w_{i,j} = f_{i,j} \times \log \left( \frac{N}{n_i} \right)$$



# Components of TF-IDF

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Different TF-IDF formulations consider alternative approaches for the TF and IDF components, and also for normalizing the resulting vectors.

Term frequency		Document frequency		Normalization	
n (natural)	$tf_{t,d}$	n (no)	1	n (none)	1
l (logarithm)	$1 + \log(tf_{t,d})$	t (idf)	$\log \frac{N}{df_t}$	c (cosine)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_M^2}}$
a (augmented)	$0.5 + \frac{0.5 \times tf_{t,d}}{\max_t(tf_{t,d})}$	p (prob idf)	$\max\{0, \log \frac{N - df_t}{df_t}\}$	u (pivoted unique)	$1/u$
b (boolean)	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } tf_{t,d} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$			b (byte size)	$1/CharLength^\alpha$ , $\alpha < 1$
L (log ave)	$\frac{1 + \log(tf_{t,d})}{1 + \log(\text{ave}_{t \in d}(tf_{t,d}))}$				





# Document Similarity

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- Similarity between documents and queries is a measure of the correlation between their vectors
- Documents/queries that share the same terms, with similar weights, should be more similar
- Thus, as similarity measure, we use the **cosine of the angle between the vectors**

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \frac{\vec{d}_j \cdot \vec{q}}{|\vec{d}_j| \times |\vec{q}|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,j} \times w_{i,q}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,j}^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q}^2}}$$



# An Example

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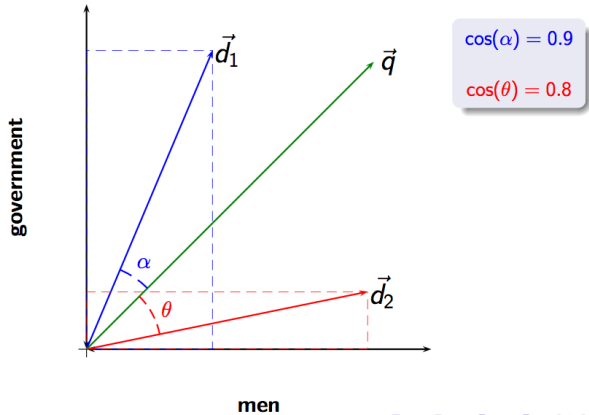
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# The Vector Space Model

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## Why is it so good?

- Simple model, based on linear algebra
- Term weights are not binary
- Allows computing a continuous **degree of similarity** between queries and documents
- Thus, allows **ranking** documents according to their possible relevance



# Improving the VSM (1)

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## The BM25 Model

Consider not only the term frequency and inverse document frequency heuristics, but also the **document length as a normalization factor** for the term frequency

$$TF_{i,j} = \frac{f_{i,j} \times (k_1 + 1)}{f_{i,j} + k_1 \times \left(1 - b + b \frac{|d_j|}{avgdl}\right)}$$

$$IDF_i = \log \frac{N - n_i + 0.5}{n_i + 0.5}$$

$$sim(d_j, q) = \sum_{i \in q} IDF_i \times TF_{i,j}$$

To be detailed in the next lecture



# Improving the VSM (2)

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## Latent Semantic Indexing

- Find a low-rank approximation of the matrix which describes the occurrences of terms in documents
  - Singular Value Decomposition
  - Compare the documents in the low-dimensional space
- The consequence of the rank lowering is that some dimensions are combined (e.g., **mitigates the problem of identifying synonymy**)
- To be detailed latter in the course



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# Probabilistic Models for IR

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TF-IDF and VSM produces sufficiently good results in practice, but often criticized for being **too ad-hoc** or **not principled**

- Typically outperformed by probabilistic retrieval models and statistical language models in IR benchmarks
- Probabilistic retrieval models
  - use generative models of documents as bags-of-words
  - explicitly model probability of relevance  $P(R|d_j, q)$
  - probabilistic justification for TF-IDF-like approaches
- Statistical language models
  - use generative models of documents and queries as sequences-of-words
  - consider likelihood of generating query from document model or divergence of document model and query model



# Probabilistic Retrieval Models

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## Bayes optimal decision rule for set retrieval

$$d_j \text{ is relevant iff } P(R|d_j, q) > P(\bar{R}|d_j, q)$$

- Model the IR problem in a probabilistic framework
- Estimate the probability of document  $d_j$  being relevant to the user that submitted the query  $q$
- When considering ranked retrieval, present documents in decreasing order of their estimated probability of relevance





# Binary Independence Model (BIM)

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## Simplifying assumptions for $P(R|d_j, q)$

- A simple probabilistic model can assume that:
  - ① probability depends only on query and document
  - ② there is a subset  $R$  of relevant documents
  - ③ index terms are independent
  - ④ non-query terms are equally likely to appear in relevant and non-relevant documents
- Use **binary term weights**
  - documents and queries as binary term incidence vectors
  - terms not appearing in the query do not affect the ranking



# Document Query Similarity

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- As a similarity measure, we can use the ratio between the probability of finding the relevant documents and the probability of finding the non-relevant documents

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \frac{P(R|\vec{d}_j, \vec{q})}{P(\bar{R}|\vec{d}_j, \vec{q})}$$

- Often referred to as the **Retrieval Status Value (RSV)**



# Similarity Probabilities (1)

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## Initial Equation

We can simplify the expression leveraging Bayes' theorem and rank equivalence

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \frac{P(R|\vec{d}_j, \vec{q})}{P(\bar{R}|\vec{d}_j, \vec{q})} = \frac{P(\vec{d}_j, \vec{q}|R) \times P(R)}{P(\vec{d}_j, \vec{q}|\bar{R}) \times P(\bar{R})} \sim \frac{P(\vec{d}_j, \vec{q}|R)}{P(\vec{d}_j, \vec{q}|\bar{R})}$$

## Assuming term independence...

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) \sim \frac{(\prod_{g_i(\vec{d}_j)=g_i(\vec{q})=1} P(k_i|R)) \times (\prod_{g_i(\vec{d}_j)=0 \wedge g_i(\vec{q})=1} P(\bar{k}_i|R))}{(\prod_{g_i(\vec{d}_j)=g_i(\vec{q})=1} P(k_i|\bar{R})) \times (\prod_{g_i(\vec{d}_j)=0 \wedge g_i(\vec{q})=1} P(\bar{k}_i|\bar{R}))}$$



## Similarity Probabilities (2)

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Taking logs and removing constant factors...

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q} \times w_{i,j} \times \left( \log \frac{P(k_i|R)}{1 - P(k_i|R)} + \log \frac{1 - P(k_i|\bar{R})}{P(k_i|\bar{R})} \right)$$



# Similarity Probabilities (3)

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## Blind assumptions

$$P(k_i|R) = 0.5$$

$$P(k_i|\bar{R}) = \frac{n_i}{N}$$

- $P(k_i|R)$  reflects that we have no information about relevant documents (i.e., each query term is equally likely to occur in a relevant document)
- $P(k_i|\bar{R})$  under the assumption that  $\#$  relevant documents  $< \#$  documents



# Similarity Probabilities (4)

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After document retrieval or leveraging training data...

- Let  $V$  be the number of returned documents (i.e., number of documents estimated to be relevant)
- Let  $V_i$  be the number of returned docs with term  $k_i$

$$\begin{aligned}P(k_i|R) &= \frac{V_i}{V} \\P(k_i|\overline{R}) &= \frac{n_i - V_i}{N - V}\end{aligned}$$



# Similarity Probabilities (5)

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## Avoiding small values when using blind assumptions...

- With **zero counts** probability is not well-defined
- Maximum likelihood estimates do not work for rare events
- To avoid zeros add 0.5 to each count (expected likelihood estimation) or use a different type of smoothing

$$\begin{aligned}P(k_i|R) &= 0.5 \\P(k_i|\bar{R}) &= \frac{n_i+0.5}{N+0.5}\end{aligned}$$

## Avoiding small values with estimates after retrieval...

$$\begin{aligned}P(k_i|R) &= \frac{V_i + \frac{n_i}{N}}{V+1} \\P(k_i|\bar{R}) &= \frac{n_i - V_i + \frac{n_i}{N}}{N - V + 1}\end{aligned}$$



# Problems of this Simple Probabilistic Model

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- There is no accurate estimate for the first run probabilities
- Index terms are not weighted
- Terms are assumed mutually independent

In fact, **many different probabilistic retrieval models** have been proposed, some addressing the aforementioned limitations!





# Another Look at the BIM (1)

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Recall the log odds ratio for computing RSV

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q} \times w_{i,j} \times \left( \log \frac{P(k_i|R)}{1 - P(k_i|R)} + \log \frac{1 - P(k_i|\bar{R})}{P(k_i|\bar{R})} \right)$$

Denoting  $p_i = P(k_i|R)$  and  $u_i = P(k_i|\bar{R})$

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q} \times w_{i,j} \times \left( \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} + \log \frac{1 - u_i}{u_i} \right)$$



## Another Look at the BIM (2)

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With the blind estimates, does the equation look familiar?

$$P(k_i|R) = p_i = 0.5$$

$$P(k_i|\bar{R}) = u_i = \frac{n_i}{N}$$

Replacing  $p_i$  and  $u_i$  in the previous equation...

$$\log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} = 0$$

$$\log \frac{1 - u_i}{u_i} = \log \frac{N - n_i}{n_i} \approx \log \left( \frac{N}{n_i} \right)$$



## Another Look at the BIM (3)

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- The BIM can be seen as TF-IDF with binary term frequencies and logarithmically dampened inverse document frequencies
- The score for document  $d$  is just **IDF weighting of the query terms present in the document**

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q} \times w_{i,j} \times \log \left( \frac{N}{n_i} \right)$$

- Alternative formulation using smoothing

$$\text{sim}(d_j, q) = \sum_{i=1}^t w_{i,q} \times w_{i,j} \times \log \left( \frac{N - n_i + 0.5}{n_i + 0.5} \right)$$



# The Okapi BM25 Model (1)

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Generic  
Document  
Model

The Boolean  
Model

The Vector  
Space Model

Probabilistic  
Models

Comparison of  
the Different  
Models

- Inspired by the BIM probabilistic formulation
- Considering an alternative for term weighting
- Captures various aspects in a simple formula, tuning each component
  - Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)
  - Term Frequency (TF)
  - Document length
  - Query term frequency (*in some formulations*)
- BM25 (BestMatch25) is an effective and widely used model



# The Okapi BM25 Model (2)

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## The BM25 Model

$$TF_{i,j} = \frac{f_{i,j} \times (k_1 + 1)}{f_{i,j} + k_1 \times \left(1 - b + b \frac{|d_j|}{avgdl}\right)}$$

$$IDF_i = \log \frac{N - n_i + 0.5}{n_i + 0.5}$$

$$sim(d_j, q) = \sum_{i \in q} IDF_i \times TF_{i,j}$$

- Postulates Poisson (or 2-Poisson-mixture) distributions for terms, instead of Binomial distributions as in BIM
- Parameters  $k_1$  and  $b$  need to be tuned
  - $k_1$  controls impact of term frequency
  - $b$  controls impact of document length
  - Setting  $k_1 = 1.5$  and  $b = 0.75$  are common defaults



# Probabilistic Language Models

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- Another simple probabilistic retrieval model
- Each document  $d$  is treated as (the basis for) a **probabilistic language model**
- Given a query  $q$  rank documents based on  $P(d|q)$

$$P(d|q) = \frac{P(d) \times P(q|d)}{P(q)}$$

- The evidence  $P(q)$  is the same for all documents, so ignore
- $P(d)$  is the prior
  - often treated as the same for all  $d$
  - we can give a higher prior to “high-quality” documents (e.g., those with high PageRank – to be seen latter)
- $P(q|d)$  is likelihood, i.e. the probability of  $q$  given  $d$



# How to compute $P(q|d)$

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- Conditional independence assumption

$$P(q|d) = P(\{t_1, \dots, t_{|q|}\}|d) = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq |q|} P(t_k|d)$$

- $|q|$  is length of  $q$
- $t_k$  is the token occurring at position  $k$  in  $q$

- The above multinomial model is equivalent to:

$$P(q|d) = \prod_{\text{distinct term } t \in q} P(t_k|d)^{TF_{t,q}}$$

- Component  $TF_{t,q}$  is the term frequency of  $t$  in  $q$
- Parameters  $P(t_k|d)$  computed through maximum likelihood estimates

$$P(t_k|d) = \frac{TF_{t_k,d}}{|d|}$$



# Types of Language Models

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- The unigram language model (show before)

$$P(d) = P(t_1 t_2 t_3 \dots) = P(t_1)P(t_2)P(t_3) \dots$$

- $n$ -gram language models (e.g. *bigram* language models)

$$P(d) = P(t_1 t_2 t_3 \dots) = P(t_1)P(t_2|t_1)P(t_3|t_2) \dots$$

- More complex language models, e.g. using *probabilistic context-free grammars*
  - Used for tasks like speech recognition , spelling correction , and machine translation





# LM Retrieval and Naïve Bayes

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The next class will introduce a simple probabilistic document classifier, known as the **Naïve Bayes** approach

- We want to classify document  $d$ .  
We want to classify a query  $q$
- Human-defined classes: e.g., politics, economics, sports.  
Each document in the collection is a different class
- Assume that  $d$  was produced by the generative model.  
Assume that  $q$  was generated by a generative model
- Which of the classes (= class models) is most likely to have generated the document  $d$ ?  
Which document (=class) is most likely to have generated the query  $q$ ?
- For which class do we have the most evidence?  
For which document (as source for query) do we have the most evidence?



# Outline

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- 1 Generic Document Model
- 2 The Boolean Model
- 3 The Vector Space Model
- 4 Probabilistic Models
- 5 Comparison of the Different Models



# What makes these Models Work?

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## Three main term weighting normalization driving features:

- TF - Term Frequency
- IDF - Inverse Document Frequency
- DL - Document Length



# Comparison of the Different Models

Processamento  
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Generic  
Document  
Model

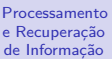
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- Boolean model is considered the weakest
- There is some controversy over which shows better performance: vector space or probabilistic
  - Simple BIM is just IDF weighting of the terms
  - BIM was originally designed for short catalog records of fairly consistent length, and it works reasonably in these contexts
  - BM25 or language models offer a better performance (e.g., paying attention to term frequency and document length)
- Nowadays, BM25 is perhaps the most widely used



## Generic Document Model

## The Boolean Model

## The Vector Space Model

## Probabilistic Models

## Comparison of the Different Models

# Questions?