

# Using wordvectors

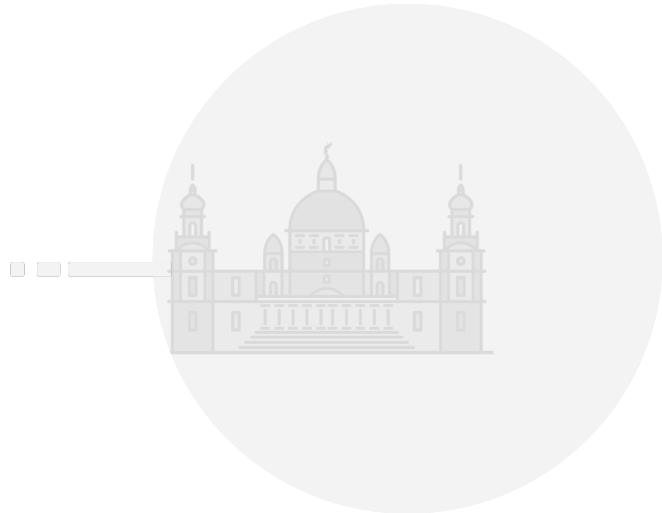
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August 4, 2019

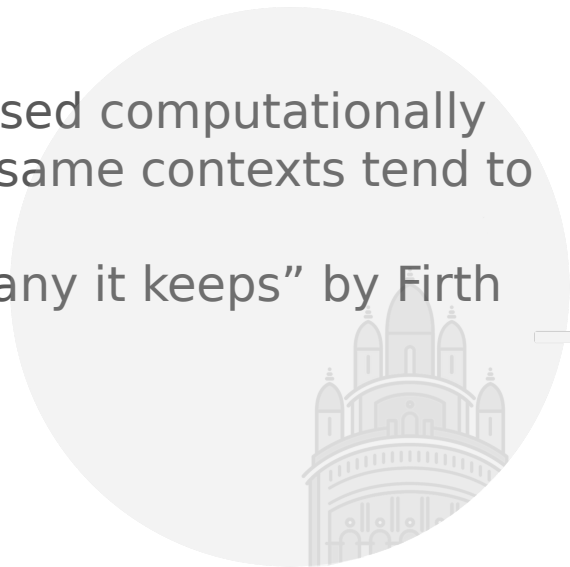


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# Agenda

- Why language representation
  - Language modeling
    - Understanding meaning from words used computationally
    - Words that are used and occur in the same contexts tend to purport similar meanings
    - “a word is characterized by the company it keeps” by Firth
- word2vec
- xlnet



# What are wordvectors

- one hot encoding
- Term document matrix
- Sparse representation
- Not capture semantic sense

	Document 1	Document 2	Document 3	Document 4	Document 5	Document 6	Document 7	Document 8
Term(s) 1	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Term(s) 2	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	2
Term(s) 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Term(s) 4	6	0	0	4	6	0	0	0
Term(s) 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Term(s) 6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Term(s) 7	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
Term(s) 8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Word Vector (Passage Vector) →

Document Vector ↗

# What are wordvectors

- tf-idf

<b>sentence 1</b>	earth is the third planet from the sun					
<b>sentence 2</b>	Jupiter is the largest planet					
<b>Word</b>	<b>TF (Sentence 1)</b>	<b>TF (Sentence 2)</b>	<b>IDF</b>	<b>TF*IDF (sentence 1)</b>	<b>TF*IDF (Sentence 2)</b>	
earth	1/8	0	$\log(2/1)=0$	0.0375	0	
is	1/8	1/5	$\log(2/2)=0$	0	0	
the	2/8	1/5	$\log(2/2)=0$	0	0	
third	1/8	0	$\log(2/1)=0.3$	0.0375	0	
planet	1/8	1/5	$\log(2/2)=0$	0	0	
from	0	0	$\log(2/1)=0.3$	0	0	
sun	1/8	0	$\log(2/1)=0.3$	0.0375	0	
largest	0	1/5	$\log(2/1)=0.3$	0	0.06	
Jupiter	0	1/5	$\log(2/1)=0.3$	0	0.06	



# What are wordvectors

- tf-idf
- 

## TFIDF

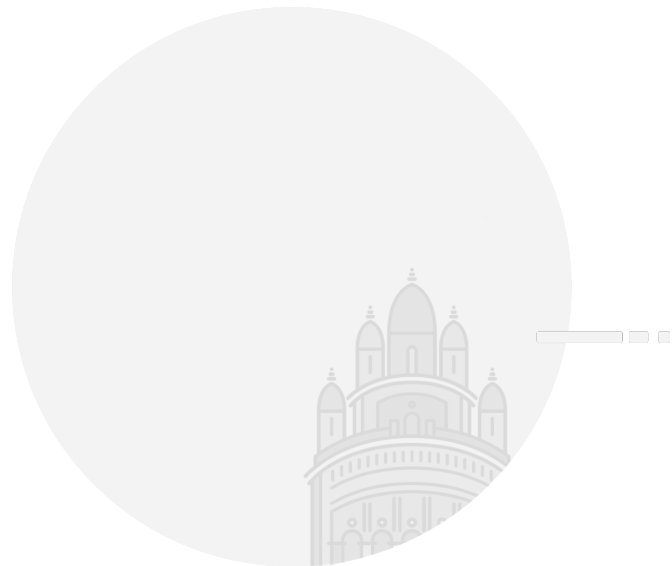
For a term  $i$  in document  $j$ :

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

$tf_{i,j}$  = number of occurrences of  $i$  in  $j$

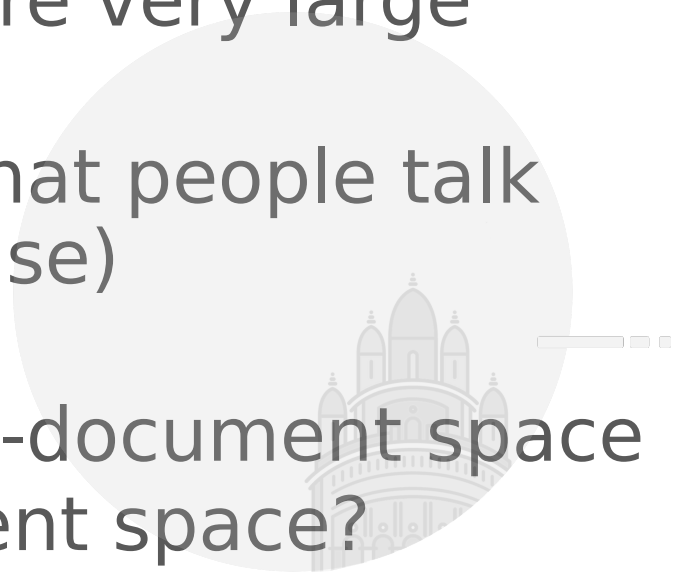
$df_i$  = number of documents containing  $i$

$N$  = total number of documents



# Latent semantic indexing

- Term-document matrices are very large (millions of words)
- But the number of topics that people talk about is small (in some sense)
  - Clothes, movies, politics, ...
- Can we represent the term-document space by a lower dimensional latent space?



# Singular Value Decomposition

For an  $M \cdot N$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  of rank  $r$  there exists a factorization (Singular Value Decomposition = **SVD**) as follows:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$$

$\mathbf{U}$  is  $M \cdot M$     $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  is  $M \cdot N$     $\mathbf{V}$  is  $N \cdot N$

# Singular Value Decomposition

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

M·M

M·N

V is N·N

- $AA^T = Q \Lambda Q^T$
- $AA^T = (U \Sigma V^T)(U \Sigma V^T)^T = (U \Sigma V^T)(V \Sigma U^T) = U \Sigma^2 U^T$

The columns of **U** are orthogonal eigenvectors of **AA<sup>T</sup>**.  
 The columns of **V** are orthogonal eigenvectors of **A<sup>T</sup>A**.

Eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_r$  of **AA<sup>T</sup>** are the eigenvalues of **A<sup>T</sup>A**.

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$$

$$\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$$

Singular values



- A simple example term-document matrix (binary)

$C$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
ship	1	0	1	0	0	0
boat	0	1	0	0	0	0
ocean	1	1	0	0	0	0
wood	1	0	0	1	1	0
tree	0	0	0	1	0	1

- Example of  $C = U\Sigma V^T$ : The matrix  $\Sigma$

$\Sigma$	1	2	3	4	5
1	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39

# LSA Example: Reducing the dimension

$U$	1	2	3	4	5	
ship	−0.44	−0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
boat	−0.13	−0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ocean	−0.48	−0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	
wood	−0.70	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
tree	−0.26	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	
$\Sigma_2$	1	2	3	4	5	
1	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
$V^T$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
1	−0.75	−0.28	−0.20	−0.45	−0.33	−0.12
2	−0.29	−0.53	−0.19	0.63	0.22	0.41
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

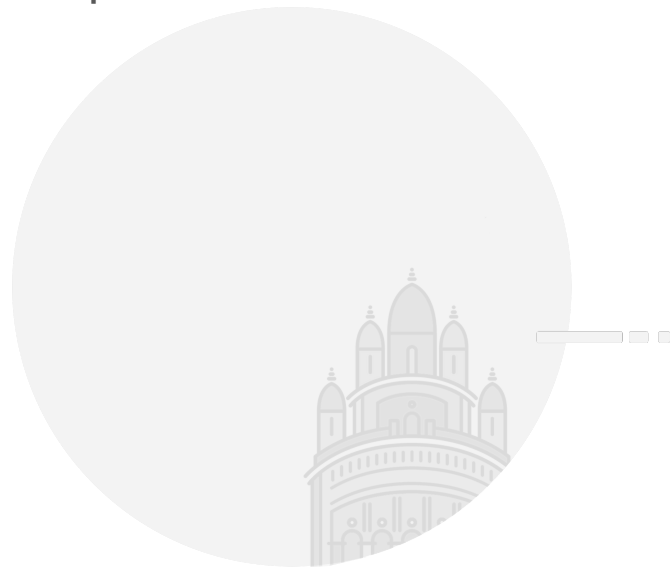
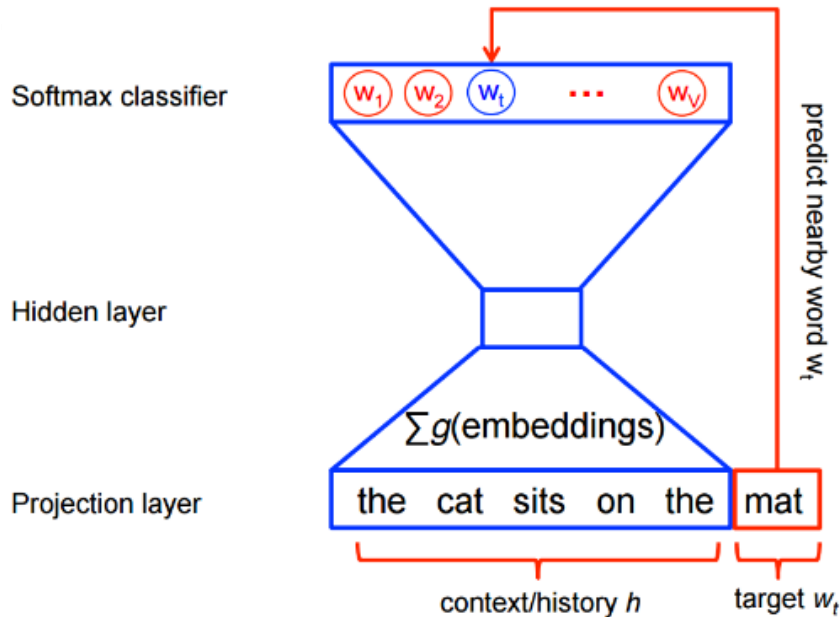
Original matrix  $C$  vs. reduced  $C_2 = U\Sigma_2V^T$

$C$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
ship	1	0	1	0	0	0
boat	0	1	0	0	0	0
ocean	1	1	0	0	0	0
wood	1	0	0	1	1	0
tree	0	0	0	1	0	1

$C_2$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
ship	0.85	0.52	0.28	0.13	0.21	-0.08
boat	0.36	0.36	0.16	-0.20	-0.02	-0.18
ocean	1.01	0.72	0.36	-0.04	0.16	-0.21
wood	0.97	0.12	0.20	1.03	0.62	0.41
tree	0.12	-0.39	-0.08	0.90	0.41	0.49

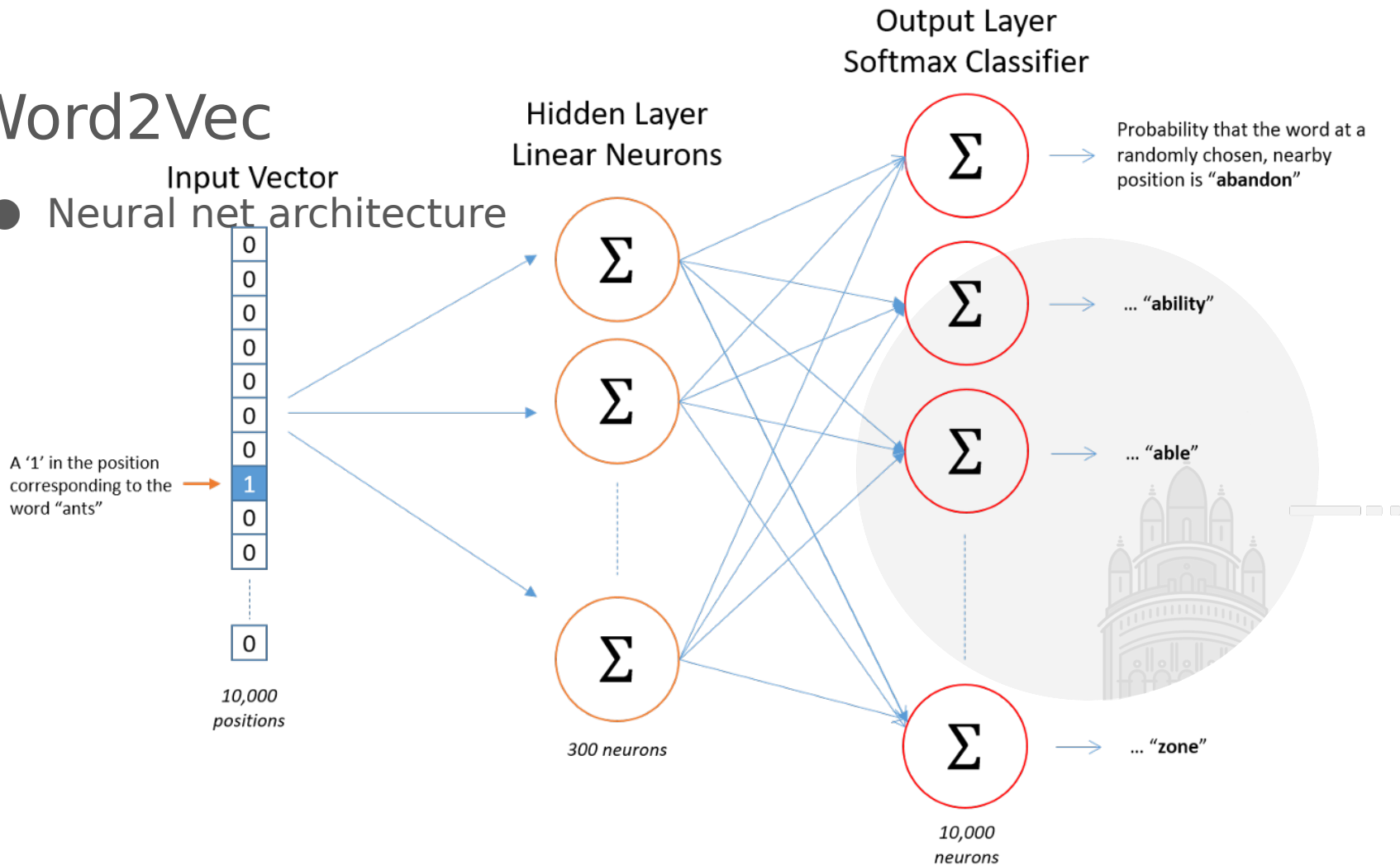
# Word2Vec

- Semantic and syntactic multidimensional representation



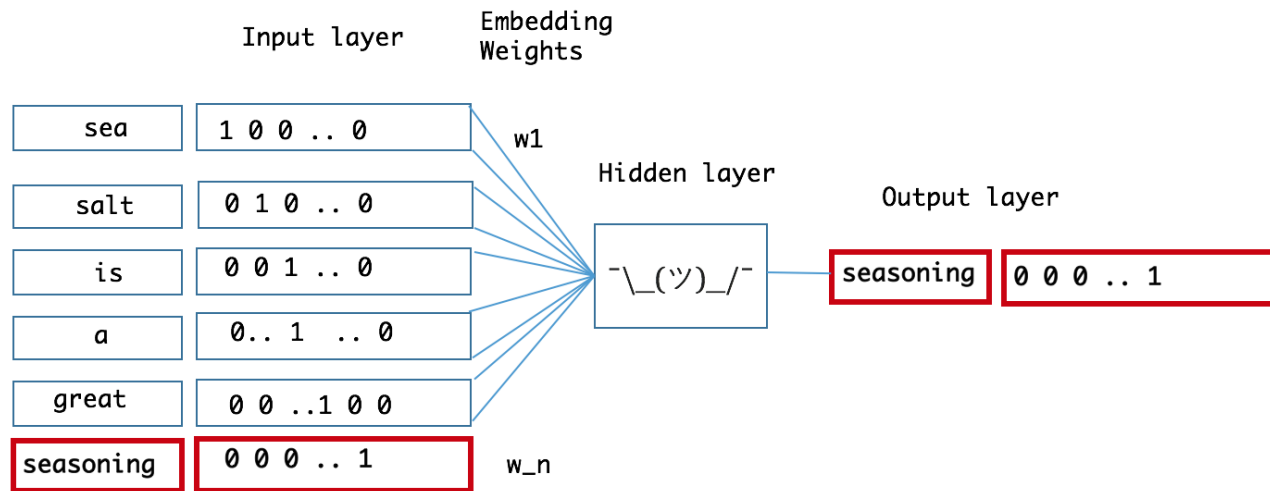
# Word2Vec

## ● Neural net architecture

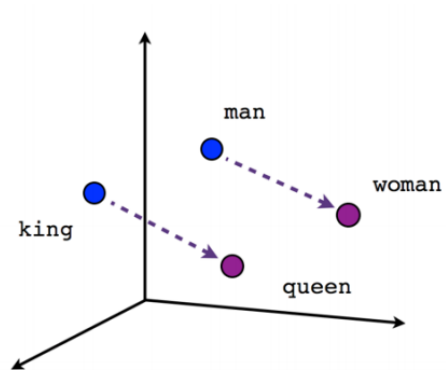


# Word2Vec

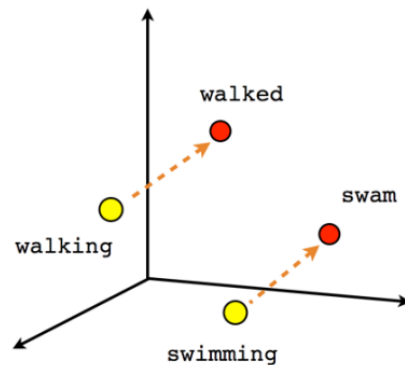
- Neural net architecture
- Word analogy examples semantic similarity



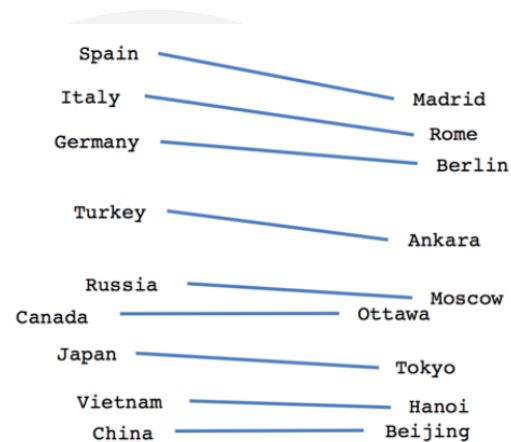
# Word2Vec



Male-Female



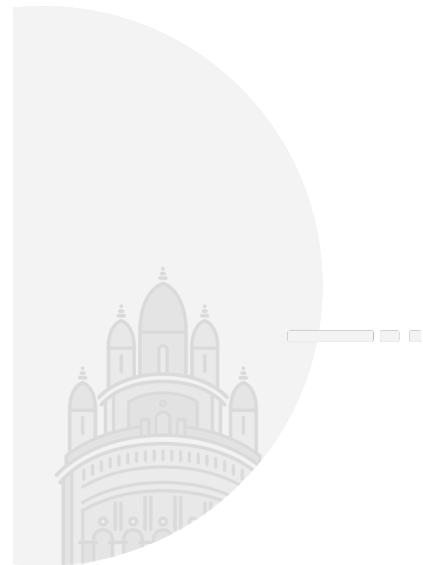
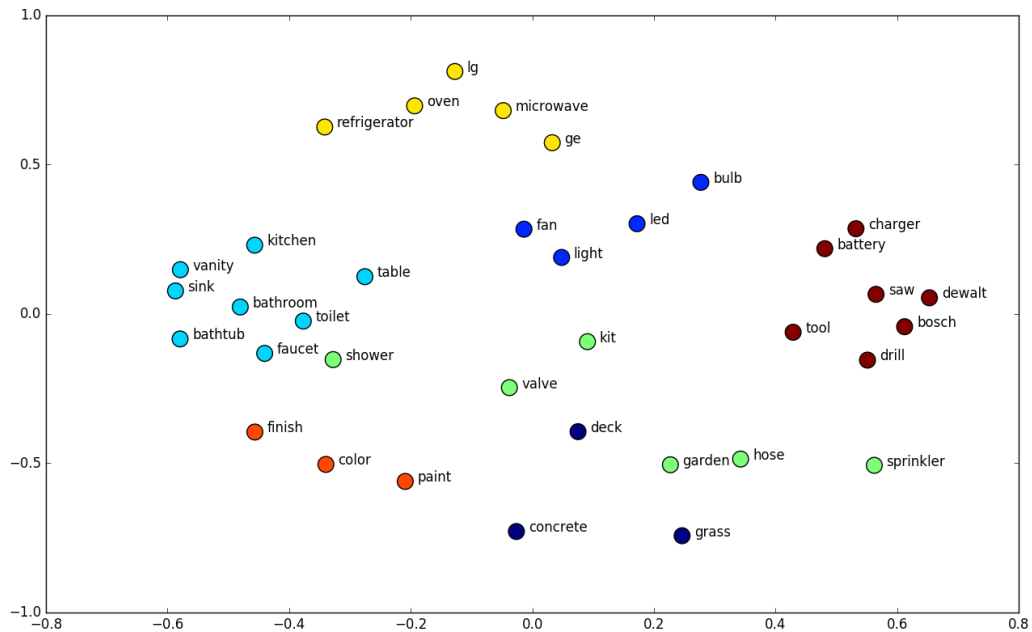
Verb tense



Country-Capital

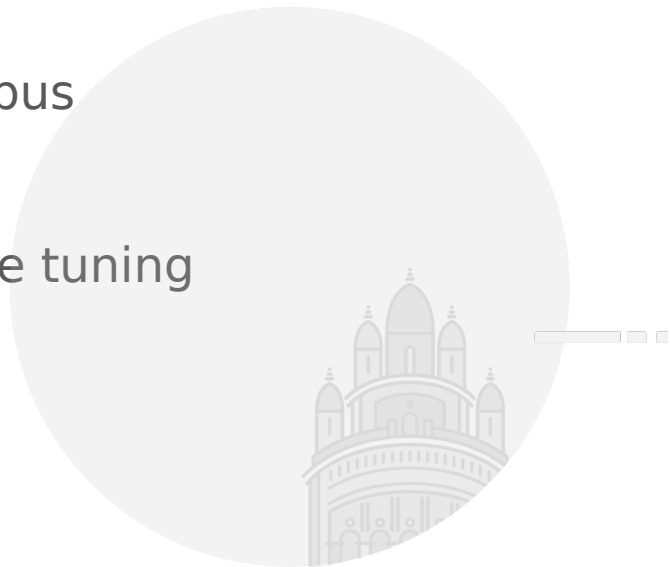


# Word2Vec



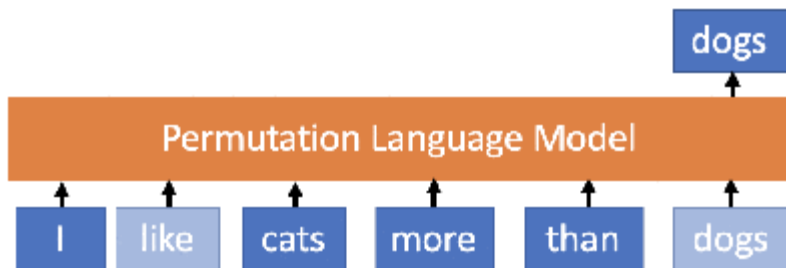
# XLNet

- Word2vec
  - Not context sensitive
  - Poor results on retraining on smaller corpus
  -
- Long range dependence
- Pretrained model can be updated via fine tuning
- Bidirectional



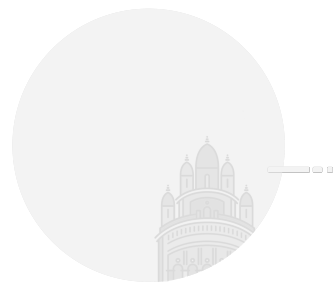
# XLnet

- Transformer XL
  - Multihead attention layer
    - Takes tensors as input and weights them using attention weights
  - Relative positional embeddings along with word embeddings
  - Permutation in expectation to be bidirectional



# References

- Multiclass text classification:
  - <https://www.kaggle.com/jordiruspira/determining-personality-type-using-ml>
  - <https://towardsdatascience.com/machine-learning-word-embedding-sentiment-classification-using-keras-b83c28087456>
- TF-IDF and LSI:
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  - <https://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/newslides.html>
- Word2Vec:
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributional\\_semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributional_semantics)
  - <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4vT4fzjkGCO>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rXD5-xhemo&list=PLoROMvodv4rOhcuXMZkNm7j3fVwBBY42z&index=2&t=0s>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kEMJRjEdNzM&list=PLoROMvodv4rOhcuXMZkNm7j3fVwBBY42z&index=3&t=0s>
- XLNet:
  - <https://github.com/zihangdai/xlnet>
  - <https://mlexplained.com/2019/06/30/paper-dissected-xlnet-generalized-autoregressive-pretraining-for-language-understanding-explained/>
  - <https://www.borealisai.com/en/blog/understanding-xlnet/>



# Thank You



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