Lecture 5: Probabilities

PCL II, CL, UZH March 23, 2016



Contents

- 1. Probabilities: Language Model
- 2. Probability Theory Background
- 3. Conditional Probabilities and MLE
- 4. Chain Rule
- 5. Markov Model
- 6. Examples Language Modelling

Probabilities Language Model



- Language Model is the distribution of sequence of words
- Applications
 - Handwriting recognition
 - Tagging
 p(Adj Noun Verb Det Verb | "fruit flies like a banana")
 - speech recognitionp("wreck a nice beach" |
 - Machine Translation
 p("All your base are belong to us." | "君達の基地は、全てCATSがいただいた。")
 - Language Identification
 - Based on "Character-N-Grams" [Dunning, 1994]

Probabilities Language Model

How do we get the probabilities?

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- <u>Probability theory</u> to predict how likely is that something will happen
- Experiment (or trial) observations are made
 e.g. Tossing a coin
- An experiment is a collection of *basic outcomes*
- Sample space Ω all possible outcomes
 - o Discrete: countable number of basic outcomes
 - Continuous: uncountable number of basic outcomes
- *Event A* a subset of Ω



<u>Probability distribution</u>: probability 1 is distributed throughout the sample space Ω

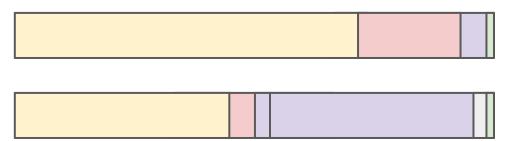
Each basic outcome has a probability
 e.g. P(heads) = 0.5; P(tails) = 0.5;

- Restrictions:
 - \blacksquare all p's have to be between 0 and 1
 - the sum of all p's over all possible outcomes of the same event has to be 1

• Uniform distribution: all parameters equal 1/N



Skewed distribution and others





• is 0.003 "probable"?

- is 0.003 "probable"?
 - o for 3 possible outcomes?
 - o for 1000 possible outcomes
 - where all other probabilities are 0.000997?
 - \blacksquare where another outcome has a probability of 0.1?

Probability Theory Background Example



A fair coin is tossed 3 times.

What is the chance of *2 heads*?

Experiment =?

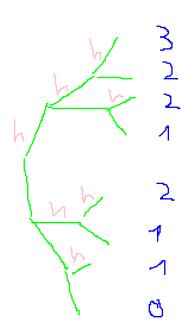
$$\Omega = ?$$

a basic outcome = ?

Probability distribution = ?

$$A = ?$$

$$P(A) = ?$$



Probability Theory Background (In)dependent Events



• Two events A, B are <u>independent</u> if

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

or

$$\circ$$
 P(A) = P(A|B)

when
$$P(B) > 0$$

e.g. landing on heads after tossing a coin

• Otherwise A, B are <u>dependent</u>

$$\circ P(A|B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$$

when
$$P(B) > 0$$

The multiplication rule:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B)P(A|B) = P(A)P(B|A) \text{ also when } P(B) = 0$$

• Words in a sentence, text, ... are <u>dependent</u>.

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der Wagen	10	
der schnelle	2	
der Mensch	3	
schnelle Wagen	5	

Q: What is the probability that *Wagen* follows *der*? p(Wagen|der) = ?

- What probability estimates should we use for estimating the next word?
 - \circ Absolute frequency: f(x)
 - \circ Relative frequency: f(x)/N

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 - \circ Absolute frequency: f(x)
 - \circ Relative frequency: f(x)/N
- Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE)

$$P_{\text{MLE}}(w_1...w_n) = C(w_1...w_n)/N$$

$$P_{\text{MLE}}(\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{n}}|\mathbf{w}_{1}...\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{n-1}}) = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{w}_{1}...\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{n}})/\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{w}_{1}...\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{n-1}})$$

der Wagen	10	
der schnelle	2	
der Mensch	3	
schnelle Wagen	5	

Q: What is the probability that *Wagen* follows *der*? p(Wagen|der) = ?

$$P(\text{Wagen}|\text{der}) = f(\text{der}, \text{Wagen})/f(\text{der}) = 10/15$$

Conditional Probabilities in Python: Nested dictionaries

```
f = {"der": {"Wagen": 10, "schnelle": 2, "Mensch": 3},
   "schnelle": {"Wagen": 5, "Mensch": 2}}

total = sum(f["der"].values())
f["der"]["Wagen"]/float(total)
```

Conditional Probabilities in Python: nltk.ConditionalFreqDist

```
import nltk

b_a = [("der", "Wagen"), ("der", "Wagen"), ("der", "Wagen"),
  ("der", "Wagen"), ("der", "Wagen"),
  ("der", "Wagen"), ("der", "Wagen"),
  ("der", "Wagen"), ("der", "Schnelle"), ("der", "schnelle"),
  ("der", "Mensch"), ("der", "Mensch"), ("der", "Mensch"),
  ("schnelle", "Wagen"), ("schnelle", "Wagen"), ("schnelle", "Wagen"),
  ("schnelle", "Wagen"), ("schnelle", "Wagen"), ("schnelle", "Mensch"),
  ("schnelle", "Mensch")]

cfd = nltk.ConditionalFreqDist(b_a)
```

Conditional Probabilities in Python: nltk.ConditionalFreqDist

```
print cfd["der"]
print cfd["schnelle"]
print cfd["der"]["Wagen"]
print sum(cfd["der"].values())
print cfd["der"]["Wagen"]/float(sum(cfd["der"].values()))
cfd.tabulate()
cfd.plot()
```

Conditional Probabilities

Probability of a text?
How can we generalize it to several events?

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• Conditional Probability $P(A|B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$

when P(B) > 0

• The multiplication rule:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B)P(A|B) = P(A)P(B|A)$$
 also when $P(B) = 0$

• Conditional Probability $P(A|B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$

when P(B) > 0

• The multiplication rule:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B)P(A|B) = P(A)P(B|A)$$
 also when $P(B) = 0$

Chain Rule generalization of multiplication rule:

$$P(A_1 \cap ... \cap A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2)...P(A_n|A_1 \cap ... \cap A_{n-1})$$

Chain rule for Texts:

$$P(w_1,...,w_l) = \prod_{n=1}^l P(w_n|w_1,...,w_{n-1})$$

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$$P(w_1,...,w_l) = \prod_{n=1}^l P(w_n|w_1,...,w_{n-1})$$

Problem: Data sparseness — Zero probabilities

Solution: only N-Grams - Markov assumption

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Markov Model

Markov Assumption

• A word w_n depends only on k previous words w_{n-k} , ..., w_{n-1} , where $0 \le k \le n$

Markov Model

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Markov Models

```
Unigram (k = 0) Normal word frequency
```

Bigram (k = 1)
$$w_n$$
 depends on w_{n-1}

Trigram (k = 2)
$$w_n$$
 depends on w_{n-2} , w_{n-1}

Markov Model Example: Unigram



$$P(in) = ?$$

Markov Model Example: Unigram



$$P(\text{in}) = \text{count(in)} / \text{count(all words)}$$

 $P(\text{in}) = 5 / 117 \approx 0.042$

Markov Model Example: Bigram



$$P(\text{diesem}|\text{in}) = ?$$

Markov Model Example: Bigram



$$P(\text{diesem}|\text{in}) = P(\text{in, diesem})/P(\text{in})$$

Markov Model Example: Bigram



$$P(\text{diesem}|\text{in}) = P(\text{in, diesem})/P(\text{in})$$

$$P(\text{in diesem}) = P(\text{in diesem}) / \# \text{bigrams}$$

 $P(\text{in diesem}) = 2/116$

$$P(\text{diesem}|\text{in}) = \frac{\frac{2}{116}}{\frac{5}{117}} \approx 0.411$$

Markov Model Example: Sentence probability



Sentence: This sentence has 5 tokens

- → Bigram model?
- \rightarrow P(This sentence has 5 tokens)

 $P(\text{This}|...) \times P(\text{sentence}|\text{this}) \times P(\text{has}|\text{sentence}) \times P(5|\text{has}) \times P(\text{tokens}|5)$



```
def count1(text):
    absfreqs = {}
    for word in text.split():
        absfreqs[word] = absfreqs.setdefault(word, 0) + 1
    return absfreqs
```



```
def count1(text):
    absfreqs = {}
    for word in text.split():
        absfreqs[word] = absfreqs.setdefault(word, 0) + 1
    return absfreqs
```

or using defaultdict:

```
from collections import defaultdict

def count2(text):
  freqs = defaultdict(int)
  for word in text.split():
    freqs[word] += 1
  return freqs
```



This is a sentence. Each sentence has a number of words. The number of sentences is 3.

Using nested dictionaries (Slide 19)

```
{'a': {'sample': 1, 'number': 1}, 'sentence': {'has': 1, '.': 1},
None: {'This': 1}, 'of': {'words': 1, 'sentences': 1},
'is': {'a': 1, '3': 1}, 'sentences': {'is': 1}, 'number': {'of': 2},
'.': {'The': 1, 'Each': 1}, 'sample': {'sentence': 1},
'This': {'is': 1}, '3': {'.': 1}, 'words': {'.': 1},
'Each': {'sentence': 1}, 'The': {'number': 1}, 'has': {'a': 1}}
```

Using defaultdict:

```
def count_bigrams(text):
    f = defaultdict(lambda: defaultdict(int))
    hist = None
    for word in text:
        f[hist][word] += 1
        hist = word
    return f
```

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Examples Language Modelling Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)

- Essential component of any SMT system
- LM ensures fluent sentences on the target side
 - It helps to decide about word order: $p_{\rm LM}$ (the house is small) $> p_{\rm LM}$ (small the is house)
 - o and word translation:

 Haus has multiple translations (house, home, ...) $p_{\text{LM}}(\text{I am going }home) > p_{\text{LM}}(\text{I am going }house)$

Examples Language Modelling Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

- task: recognize the characters in a picture and generate the text, corresponding to them
- challenges:
 - o formatting, location, picture-text mix
 - specific lexicon
 - o font, italics/etc.
 - o problems with old paper
 - sub-script/super-script
 - o etc.

http://kitt.cl.uzh.ch/kitt/kokos/

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