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Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning (2

Course > weeks)

> Homework 5 > 2. Maximum Likelihood Estimation

### 2. Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Extension Note: Homework 5 due date has been extended by 1 day to August 17 23:59UTC.

Consider a general multinomial distribution with parameters  $\theta$ . Recall that the likelihood of a dataset  $\mathcal{D}$  is given by:

$$P\left(\mathcal{D}; heta
ight)=\prod_{i=1}^{| heta|} heta_{i}^{c_{i}}$$

where  $c_i$  is the occurrence count of the i-th event.

The MLE of  $\theta$  is the setting of  $\theta$  that maximizes  $P(\mathcal{D};\theta)$ . In lecture we derived this to be

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# **Unigram Model**

4/4 points (graded) Consider the sequence:

#### ABABBCABAABCAC

A unigram model considers just one character at a time and calculates p(w) for  $w \in \{A, B, C\}$ .

What is the MLE estimate of  $\theta$ ? Give your result to three decimal places.

 $\theta^*$ 0.42857142857142855

**✓ Answer:** 0.4285714286

 $\theta_B^*$ 0.35714285714285715

**✓ Answer:** 0.3571428571

 $\theta_C^*$ 0.21428571428571427

**✓ Answer:** 0.2142857143

Using the MLE estimate of  $\theta$  on  $\mathcal{D}$ , which of the following sequences is most likely?

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ABB

AAC

#### **Solution:**

We calculate the MLE as  $rac{\mathrm{count}(w)}{N}$  where N=14 and the counts are 6, 5, and 3.

For comparing probabilities in part two, we simply multiply. We only need to compare the numerators:  $6 \times 5 \times 3$ ,  $5^3$ ,  $6 \times 5^2$ , and  $6^2 imes 3$ .

Submit

You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

# Bigram Model 1

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$$p\left(oldsymbol{
u},oldsymbol{v}
ight) = \prod_{w_1,w_2 \in \mathcal{D}} p\left(w_2 \mid w_1
ight)$$

where  $w_2$  is a word that follows  $w_1$  in the corpus.

This is also a multinomial model. Assume the vocab size is N. How many parameters are there?

**Grading note:** The formula above contains an error: the probability  $p(\mathcal{D}; \theta)$  in a bigram model is generally:

$$p\left(\mathcal{D}; heta
ight)=p\left(w_{0}
ight)\prod_{w_{1},w_{2}\in\mathcal{D}}p\left(w_{2}|w_{1}
ight)$$

where  $w_0$  is the first word, and  $(w_1,w_2)$  is a pair of consecutive words in the document. In this case, the number of parameters is  $(N-1)+(N^2-N)=N^2-1$ . However, with the model as written above, there are only parameters  $N^2 - N$ .

The grader is now fixed to accept both as correct and regrading is happening.

N^2-1

**✓ Answer**: N^2 - 1

STANDARD NOTATION

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$$p\left(\mathcal{D}; heta
ight)=p\left(w_{0}
ight)\prod_{w_{1},w_{2}\in\mathcal{D}}p\left(w_{2}|w_{1}
ight)$$

where  $w_0$  is the first word, and  $(w_1, w_2)$  is a pair of consecutive words in the document. Denote the set of all N words by V. The set of parameters is

$$\{p\left(w_{0}
ight):w_{0}\in V\}\;\;\cup\;\;\{p\left(w_{1}|w_{2}
ight):w_{1}\in V,w_{2}\in V\}$$

and the only constraints on these parameters are

$$egin{array}{lcl} \sum_{w_{0}\in V}p\left(w_{0}
ight)&=&1\ &\sum_{w_{1}\in V}p\left(w_{1}|w_{2}
ight)&=&1 & ext{for all }w_{2}\in V. \end{array}$$

Hence, the number of parameters is  $(N-1)+(N^2-N)=N^2-1$ . (Note that this is also the number of parameters  $p\left(w_{1},w_{2}
ight)$  where  $w_{1}\in V,w_{2}\in V$  , which determine the joint distribution.

#### Solution to the problem as written:

The likelihood of D in bigram model was given as

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without taking into account the likelihood  $p(w_0)$  of the first word. In this case, the parameters are

$$\left\{ p\left(w_{1}|w_{2}
ight):w_{1}\in V,w_{2}\in V
ight\}$$

where  $\sum_{w_1 \in V} p\left(w_1|w_2
ight) = 1$  for all  $w_2 \in V$ . Hence, the number of parameters is  $N^2 - N$ .

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You have used 2 of 3 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

### Bigram Model 2

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following represents the MLE for the **conditional probability**  $p(w_2 \mid w_1)$ ?

- $\frac{\operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2)}{\sum_{w_1', w_2' \in \mathcal{D}} \operatorname{count}(w_1', w_2')}$
- $\frac{\operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2)}{\sum_{w_1', w_2 \in \mathcal{D}} \operatorname{count}(w_1', w_2)}$

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$$\frac{-\frac{w_1, w_2}{\sum_{w_1, w_2' \in \mathcal{D}} \operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2')}}{\sum_{w_1, w_2' \in \mathcal{D}} \operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2')}$$

#### **Solution:**

This is a simple application of Bayes Rule:

$$p\left(w_{2}|w_{1}
ight)=rac{p\left(w_{1},w_{2}
ight)}{p\left(w_{1}
ight)}$$

To compute  $p(w_1)$ , we marginalize out  $w_2$ .

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

## Bigram Model 3

1/1 point (graded)

**End My Exam** You are taking "Final Exam" as a timed exam. The timer on the right shows the time remaining in the 46:28:56 Ø exam. To receive credit for problems, you must select "Submit" for each problem before you select "End My Exam". Show Less If you estimate  $\theta$  on this, what probability will be assigned to the following test sequence? Assume the starting probabilities of all characters p(w|null) is uniform. Give your answer to three decimal places. AABCBAB 0 You have used 1 of 3 attempts Submit Discussion **Hide Discussion** Topic: Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning (2 weeks): Homework 5 / 2. Maximum Likelihood Estimation

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$\checkmark$	Bigram Model 2. Bayes rule or conditional probability?  Hi. Is it a Bayes Rule or simple application of cond. probability? Thanks in advance.	2
Q	Bigram Model I - Clarification for the students	13
<b>∀</b>	[Staff] Bigram Model 1	3
2	[STAFF] I disagree with Q1 answer	4
?	[Staff] Bigram Model 1: there maybe a Solution smaller than standard $ \underline{p(w \ i   w \ j) = p(w \ i, w \ j) / p(w \ j) \leq br/> p(b \ i, w \ j) / p(w \ i, w \ j) / p(w \ i, w \ j) / p(w \ i, w \ j) / so we o} $	1
?	[Staff] Please check my answer for Bigram Please check my answer to bigram 3. It says to give answer to 3 decimal places but the grader mark me wrong, thanks	1
2	Bigram Model 1 - Hints for those trying  I will try to give some hints on the Bigram Model 1 question since many seem to have been confused with this problem. In case I am saying too	6
<b>\( \right\)</b>	[STAFF] Bigram model 1 - not clear at all	20
?	Bigram - what is the assumption about p(null w)  Dear Staff, I see we are considering p(w null). How about p(null w)? I do not see it mentioned any where in the bigram questions. Should we add	5
2	Yes it is a Markov chainalso, that's not the issue for the number of parameters  Community TA	1

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