

CS 224n a2: word2vec (49 pt) by D. Saykin

Due on Tuesday Jan. 23, 2024 by 4:30pm (before class)
Please do not forget to tag questions on Gradescope

1 Understanding word2vec (31 points)

Recall that the key insight behind word2vec is that ‘a word is known by the company it keeps’. Concretely, consider a ‘center’ word c surrounded before and after by a context of a certain length. We term words in this contextual window ‘outside words’ (O). For example, in Figure 1, the context window length is 2, the center word c is ‘banking’, and the outside words are ‘turning’, ‘into’, ‘crises’, and ‘as’:

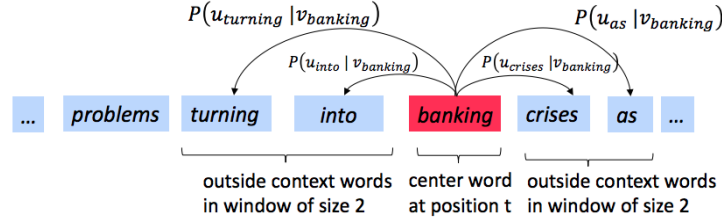


Figure 1: The word2vec skip-gram prediction model with window size 2

Skip-gram word2vec aims to learn the probability distribution $P(O|C)$. Specifically, given a specific word o and a specific word c , we want to predict $P(O = o | C = c)$: the probability that word o is an ‘outside’ word for c (i.e., that it falls within the contextual window of c). We model this probability by taking the softmax function over a series of vector dot-products:

$$P(O = o | C = c) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)}{\sum_{w \in \text{Vocab}} \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c)} \quad (1)$$

For each word, we learn vectors u and v , where \mathbf{u}_o is the ‘outside’ vector representing outside word o , and \mathbf{v}_c is the ‘center’ vector representing center word c . We store these parameters in two matrices, \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{V} . The columns of \mathbf{U} are all the ‘outside’ vectors \mathbf{u}_w ; the columns of \mathbf{V} are all of the ‘center’ vectors \mathbf{v}_w . Both \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{V} contain a vector for every $w \in \text{Vocabulary}$.¹

Recall from lectures that, for a single pair of words c and o , the loss is given by:

$$\mathbf{J}_{\text{naive-softmax}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\log P(O = o | C = c). \quad (2)$$

We can view this loss as the cross-entropy² between the true distribution \mathbf{y} and the predicted distribution $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, for a particular center word c and a particular outside word o . Here, both \mathbf{y} and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ are vectors with length equal to the number of words in the vocabulary. Furthermore, the k^{th} entry in these vectors indicates the conditional probability of the k^{th} word being an ‘outside word’ for the given c . The true empirical distribution \mathbf{y} is a one-hot vector with a 1 for the true outside word o , and 0 everywhere else, for this particular example of center word c and outside word o .³ The predicted distribution $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ is the probability distribution $P(O|C = c)$ given by our model in equation (1).

Note: Throughout this homework, when computing derivatives, please use the method reviewed during the lecture (i.e. no Taylor Series Approximations).

¹Assume that every word in our vocabulary is matched to an integer number k . Bolded lowercase letters represent vectors. \mathbf{u}_k is both the k^{th} column of \mathbf{U} and the ‘outside’ word vector for the word indexed by k . \mathbf{v}_k is both the k^{th} column of \mathbf{V} and the ‘center’ word vector for the word indexed by k . **In order to simplify notation we shall interchangeably use k to refer to word k and the index of word k .**

²The **cross-entropy loss** between the true (discrete) probability distribution p and another distribution q is $-\sum_i p_i \log(q_i)$.

³Note that the true conditional probability distribution of context words for the entire training dataset would not be one-hot.

- (a) (2 points) Prove that the naive-softmax loss (Equation 2) is the same as the cross-entropy loss between \mathbf{y} and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, i.e. (note that \mathbf{y} (true distribution), $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ (predicted distribution) are vectors and \hat{y}_o is a scalar):

$$-\sum_{w \in \text{Vocab}} \mathbf{y}_w \log(\hat{y}_w) = -\log(\hat{y}_o). \quad (3)$$

Your answer should be one line. You may describe your answer in words.

Answer: Since \mathbf{y}_w is one-hot vector, only non-zero term in sum is $w = o$ and $y_o = 1$.

- (b) (6 points)

- (i) Compute the partial derivative of $J_{\text{naive-softmax}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to \mathbf{v}_c . Please write your answer in terms of \mathbf{y} , $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, \mathbf{U} , and show your work to receive full credit.

- **Note:** Your final answers for the partial derivative should follow the shape convention: the partial derivative of any function $f(x)$ with respect to x should have the **same shape** as x .⁴
- Please provide your answers for the partial derivative in vectorized form. For example, when we ask you to write your answers in terms of \mathbf{y} , $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, and \mathbf{U} , you may not refer to specific elements of these terms in your final answer (such as y_1, y_2, \dots).

- (ii) When is the gradient you computed equal to zero?

Hint: You may wish to review and use some introductory linear algebra concepts.

- (iii) The gradient you found is the difference between the two terms. Provide an interpretation of how each of these terms improves the word vector when this gradient is subtracted from the word vector \mathbf{v}_c .

Answer: i. Let me first ignore shape convention and compute the derivative.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} J(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} \log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)}{\sum_w \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c)} \quad (4)$$

$$= -\mathbf{u}_o^\top + \frac{\sum_w \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{u}_w^\top}{\sum_w \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c)} \quad (5)$$

$$= -\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{U}^\top + \sum_w \hat{y}_w \mathbf{u}_w^\top \quad (6)$$

Next, I will transpose the answer to satisfy shape convention

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} J(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\mathbf{U} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{U} \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{U} (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}). \quad (7)$$

- ii. Gradient ∇J is zero when $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{y}$ (or when $\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y} \in \text{kernel}(\mathbf{U})$), which makes sense since \mathbf{y} is true distribution and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ is predicted distribution and loss function J is cross-entropy between $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ and \mathbf{y} .

- iii. During learning step $\mathbf{v}_c := \mathbf{v}_c - \alpha \nabla J$ vector \mathbf{v}_c acquires similarity to words its surrounded by through $\mathbf{v}_c := \mathbf{v}_c + \alpha \mathbf{u}_o$, while also moving away from weighted sum of other words in vocabulary according to $\mathbf{v}_c := \mathbf{v}_c - \alpha \mathbf{U} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$. Here we subtract $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ since it has information about all *relevant* words, the ones which are also related to center word.

⁴This allows us to efficiently minimize a function using gradient descent without worrying about reshaping or dimension mismatching. While following the shape convention, we're guaranteed that $\theta := \theta - \alpha \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$ is a well-defined update rule.

- (c) (1 point) In many downstream applications using word embeddings, L2 normalized vectors (e.g. $\mathbf{u}/\|\mathbf{u}\|_2$ where $\|\mathbf{u}\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i u_i^2}$) are used instead of their raw forms (e.g. \mathbf{u}). Let's consider a hypothetical downstream task of binary classification of phrases as being positive or negative, where you decide the sign based on the sum of individual embeddings of the words. When would L2 normalization take away useful information for the downstream task? When would it not?

Hint: Consider the case where $\mathbf{u}_x = \alpha \mathbf{u}_y$ for some words $x \neq y$ and some scalar α . Give examples of words x and y which satisfy the given relation and why would they be affected/not affected due to the normalization?

Answer: Whether normalization takes away information or not depends on word embedding procedure. Let's assume that positive words (e.g. 'happy', 'good', 'excellent') have much higher norm than negative words (e.g. 'sad', 'bad', 'awful'). If we were to simply add embeddings of all the words in a sentence and deduce 'sign' of the sentence based on this sum, our result would always be skewed towards positive side, even when we have more negative words than positive words.

On the other hand, it may be useful to encode 'strength' of how positive/negative word is through its embedding vector magnitude, so that say $x = \text{'excellent'}$ has larger magnitude than $y = \text{'good'}$ and hence contributes more 'positive' weight since presumably $|\mathbf{u}_x| > |\mathbf{u}_y|$ while $\cos(\mathbf{u}_x, \mathbf{u}_y) \approx 0$.

An example of L2 normalization not taking away information would be a downstream task where we are only interested in cosine-similarity of words.

- (d) (5 points) Compute the partial derivatives of $\mathbf{J}_{\text{naive-softmax}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to each of the 'outside' word vectors, \mathbf{u}_w 's. There will be two cases: when $w = o$, the true 'outside' word vector, and $w \neq o$, for all other words. Please write your answer in terms of \mathbf{y} , $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, and \mathbf{v}_c . In this subpart, you may use specific elements within these terms as well (such as $\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots$). Note that \mathbf{u}_w is a vector while $\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots$ are scalars. Show your work to receive full credit.

Answer: Here I use shape convention,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{u}_w} J = -y_w \mathbf{v}_c + \frac{\exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{v}_c}{\sum_w \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c)} = (\hat{\mathbf{y}}_w - y_w) \mathbf{v}_c. \quad (8)$$

When $w \neq o$ second term $y_w = 0$.

- (e) (1 point) Write down the partial derivative of $\mathbf{J}_{\text{naive-softmax}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to \mathbf{U} . Please break down your answer in terms of the column vectors $\frac{\partial \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{u}_1}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{u}_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{|\text{Vocab}|}}$. No derivations are necessary, just an answer in the form of a matrix.

Answer: According to shape convention,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{U}} J = \begin{pmatrix} \left| \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_1} \right| & \left| \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_2} \right| & \cdots & \left| \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{|\text{V}|}} \right| \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

- (f) (2 points) The Leaky ReLU (Leaky Rectified Linear Unit) activation function is given by Equation 10 and Figure 2:

$$f(x) = \max(\alpha x, x) \quad (10)$$

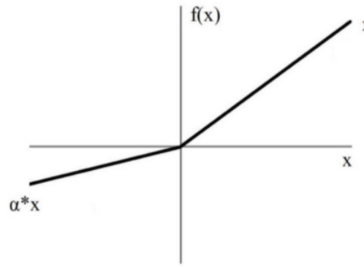


Figure 2: Leaky ReLU

Where x is a scalar and $0 < \alpha < 1$, please compute the derivative of $f(x)$ with respect to x . You may ignore the case where the derivative is not defined at 0.⁵

Answer:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ \alpha, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

(g) (3 points) The sigmoid function is given by Equation 12:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \quad (12)$$

Please compute the derivative of $\sigma(x)$ with respect to x , where x is a scalar. Please write your answer in terms of $\sigma(x)$. Show your work to receive full credit.

Answer:

$$\sigma'(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \sigma(x) - \sigma^2(x) \quad (13)$$

$$= \sigma(x)\sigma(-x) = \sigma(x)[1 - \sigma(x)] \quad (14)$$

(h) (6 points) Now we shall consider the Negative Sampling loss, which is an alternative to the Naive Softmax loss. Assume that K negative samples (words) are drawn from the vocabulary. For simplicity of notation we shall refer to them as w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K , and their outside vectors as $\mathbf{u}_{w_1}, \mathbf{u}_{w_2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{w_K}$.⁶ For this question, assume that the K negative samples are distinct. In other words, $i \neq j$ implies $w_i \neq w_j$ for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, K\}$. Note that $o \notin \{w_1, \dots, w_K\}$. For a center word c and an outside word o , the negative sampling loss function is given by:

$$\mathcal{J}_{\text{neg-sample}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) - \sum_{s=1}^K \log(\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) \quad (15)$$

for a sample w_1, \dots, w_K , where $\sigma(\cdot)$ is the sigmoid function.⁷

⁵If you're interested in how to handle the derivative at this point, you can read more about the notion of subderivatives.

⁶Note: In the notation for parts (g) and (h), we are using words, not word indices, as subscripts for the outside word vectors.

⁷Note: The loss function here is the negative of what Mikolov et al. had in their original paper, because we are doing a minimization instead of maximization in our assignment code. Ultimately, this is the same objective function.

- (i) Please repeat parts (b) and (c), computing the partial derivatives of $J_{\text{neg-sample}}$ with respect to \mathbf{v}_c , with respect to \mathbf{u}_o , and with respect to the s^{th} negative sample \mathbf{u}_{w_s} . Please write your answers in terms of the vectors \mathbf{v}_c , \mathbf{u}_o , and \mathbf{u}_{w_s} , where $s \in [1, K]$. Show your work to receive full credit. **Note:** you should be able to use your solution to part (g) to help compute the necessary gradients here.
- (ii) In the lecture, we learned that an efficient implementation of backpropagation leverages the reuse of previously computed partial derivatives. Which quantity could you reuse (we store the common terms in a single matrix/vector) amongst the three partial derivatives calculated above to minimize duplicate computation?

Write your answer in terms of

$\mathbf{U}_{o,\{w_1,\dots,w_K\}} = [\mathbf{u}_o, -\mathbf{u}_{w_1}, \dots, -\mathbf{u}_{w_K}]$, a matrix with the outside vectors stacked as columns, and $\mathbf{1}$, a $(K+1) \times 1$ vector of 1's.⁸ Additional terms and functions (other than $\mathbf{U}_{o,\{w_1,\dots,w_K\}}$ and $\mathbf{1}$) can be used in your solution.

- (iii) Describe with one sentence why this loss function is much more efficient to compute than the naive-softmax loss.

Caveat: So far we have looked at re-using quantities and approximating softmax with sampling for faster gradient descent. Do note that some of these optimizations might not be necessary on modern GPUs and are, to some extent, artifacts of the limited compute resources available at the time when these algorithms were developed.

Answer: i. Let me introduce scalar $z_w = \mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c$. Then loss function and its derivative

$$J = -\log \sigma(z_o) - \sum_s \log \sigma(-z_{w_s}) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_w} = -\frac{\sigma'(z_o)}{\sigma(z_o)} \delta_{ow} + \sum_s \frac{\sigma'(-z_{w_s})}{\sigma(-z_{w_s})} \delta_{ws} w = \begin{cases} -\sigma(-z_w), & w = o \\ \sigma(z_w), & w \neq o \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

Here δ_{ij} is Kroneker delta symbol, i.e. identity matrix with shape $(K+1, K+1)$. Using formula above

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_o} = -\sigma(-z_o) \mathbf{v}_c = -\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{v}_c, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{w_s}} = \sigma(z_{w_s}) \mathbf{v}_c = \sigma(\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{v}_c, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} = -\sigma(-z_o) \mathbf{u}_o + \sum_s \sigma(z_{w_s}) \mathbf{u}_{w_s} \quad (20)$$

$$= -\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{u}_o + \sum_s \sigma(\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{u}_{w_s}. \quad (21)$$

Shape convention was used here.

ii. We could reuse $(K+1)$ -vector $\sigma(-\mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{v}_c)$, where $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}_{o,\{w_1,\dots,w_K\}}$.

iii. In naive softmax we had to compute sum $\sum_w \exp(\mathbf{u}_w^\top \mathbf{v}_c)$, which takes $|V| \times d$ operations where $|V|$ is vocabulary size (large number) and d is embedding dimension. Here most time-consuming computation is $\mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{v}_c$, which take only $K \times d$ operations.

- (i) (2 points) Now we will repeat the previous exercise, but without the assumption that the K sampled

⁸Note: NumPy will automatically broadcast 1 to a vector of 1's if the computation requires it, so you generally don't have to construct $\mathbf{1}$ on your own during implementation.

words are distinct. Assume that K negative samples (words) are drawn from the vocabulary. For simplicity of notation we shall refer to them as w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K and their outside vectors as $\mathbf{u}_{w_1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{w_K}$. In this question, you may not assume that the words are distinct. In other words, $w_i = w_j$ may be true when $i \neq j$ is true. Note that $o \notin \{w_1, \dots, w_K\}$. For a center word c and an outside word o , the negative sampling loss function is given by:

$$\mathbf{J}_{\text{neg-sample}}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) - \sum_{s=1}^K \log(\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) \quad (22)$$

for a sample w_1, \dots, w_K , where $\sigma(\cdot)$ is the sigmoid function.

Compute the partial derivative of $\mathbf{J}_{\text{neg-sample}}$ with respect to a negative sample \mathbf{u}_{w_s} . Please write your answers in terms of the vectors \mathbf{v}_c and \mathbf{u}_{w_s} , where $s \in [1, K]$. Show your work to receive full credit. Hint: break up the sum in the loss function into two sums: a sum over all sampled words equal to w_s and a sum over all sampled words not equal to w_s . Notation-wise, you may write ‘equal’ and ‘not equal’ conditions below the summation symbols, such as in Equation 27.

Answer: Derivative with respect to \mathbf{v}_c and \mathbf{u}_o are the same as before.

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} = -\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{u}_o + \sum_s \sigma(\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{u}_{w_s}, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_o} = -\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{v}_c. \quad (24)$$

If w_s appearing r_s times in the set, then loss function is gonna have r_s identical terms in the sum. Let \sum' stand for sum over such indices that w_s are distinct.

$$J = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{u}_o^\top \mathbf{v}_c)) - \sum_s' r_s \log(\sigma(-\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c)), \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{u}_{w_s}} = r_s \sigma(\mathbf{u}_{w_s}^\top \mathbf{v}_c) \mathbf{v}_c. \quad (26)$$

- (j) (3 points) Suppose the center word is $c = w_t$ and the context window is $[w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t-1}, w_t, w_{t+1}, \dots, w_{t+m}]$, where m is the context window size. Recall that for the skip-gram version of word2vec, the total loss for the context window is:

$$\mathbf{J}_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U}) \quad (27)$$

Here, $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})$ represents an arbitrary loss term for the center word $c = w_t$ and outside word w_{t+j} . $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})$ could be $\mathbf{J}_{\text{naive-softmax}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})$ or $\mathbf{J}_{\text{neg-sample}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})$, depending on your implementation.

Write down three partial derivatives:

- (i) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{J}_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}}$
- (ii) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{J}_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c}$
- (iii) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{J}_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{v}_w}$ when $w \neq c$

Write your answers in terms of $\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{U}}$ and $\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c}$. This is very simple – each solution should be one line.

Answer:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{U}} J_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{U}} J(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U}) \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} J_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_c} J(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U}) \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_{w \neq c}} J_{\text{skip-gram}}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, \dots, w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = 0 \quad (30)$$

Once you're done: Given that you computed the derivatives of $J(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to all the model parameters \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{V} in parts (a) to (c), you have now computed the derivatives of the full loss function $J_{\text{skip-gram}}$ with respect to all parameters. You're ready to implement word2vec!

2 Implementing word2vec (18 points)

In this part, you will implement the word2vec model and train your own word vectors with stochastic gradient descent (SGD). Before you begin, first run the following commands within the assignment directory in order to create the appropriate conda virtual environment. This guarantees that you have all the necessary packages to complete the assignment. **Windows users** may wish to install the Linux Windows Subsystem⁹. Also note that you probably want to finish the previous math section before writing the code since you will be asked to implement the math functions in Python. You'll probably want to implement and test each part of this section in order, since the questions are cumulative.

```
conda env create -f env.yml
conda activate a2
```

Once you are done with the assignment you can deactivate this environment by running:

```
conda deactivate
```

For each of the methods you need to implement, we included approximately how many lines of code our solution has in the code comments. These numbers are included to guide you. You don't have to stick to them, you can write shorter or longer code as you wish. If you think your implementation is significantly longer than ours, it is a signal that there are some numpy methods you could utilize to make your code both shorter and faster. `for` loops in Python take a long time to complete when used over large arrays, so we expect you to utilize numpy methods. We will be checking the efficiency of your code. You will be able to see the results of the autograder when you submit your code to Gradescope, we recommend submitting early and often.

Note: If you are using Windows and have trouble running the `.sh` scripts used in this part, we recommend trying Gow or manually running commands in the scripts.

- (a) (12 points) We will start by implementing methods in `word2vec.py`. You can test a particular method by running `python word2vec.py m` where `m` is the method you would like to test. For example, you can test the sigmoid method by running `python word2vec.py sigmoid`.

⁹<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/windows-11/how-to-install-the-linux-windows-subsystem-in-windows-11/m-p/2701207>

- (i) Implement the `sigmoid` method, which takes in a vector and applies the sigmoid function to it.
- (ii) Implement the softmax loss and gradient in the `naiveSoftmaxLossAndGradient` method.
- (iii) Implement the negative sampling loss and gradient in the `negSamplingLossAndGradient` method.
- (iv) Implement the skip-gram model in the `skipgram` method.

When you are done, test your entire implementation by running `python word2vec.py`.

- (b) (4 points) Complete the implementation for your SGD optimizer in the `sgd` method of `sgd.py`. Test your implementation by running `python sgd.py`.
- (c) (2 points) Show time! Now we are going to load some real data and train word vectors with everything you just implemented! We are going to use the Stanford Sentiment Treebank (SST) dataset to train word vectors, and later apply them to a simple sentiment analysis task. You will need to fetch the datasets first. To do this, run `sh get_datasets.sh`. There is no additional code to write for this part; just run `python run.py`.

Note: The training process may take a long time depending on the efficiency of your implementation and the compute power of your machine (an efficient implementation takes one to two hours). Plan accordingly!

After 40,000 iterations, the script will finish and a visualization for your word vectors will appear. It will also be saved as `word_vectors.png` in your project directory. **Include the plot in your homework write up.** In at most three sentences, briefly explain what you see in the plot. This may include, but is not limited to, observations on clusters and words that you expect to cluster but do not.

Answer: Since we observe 2-dimensional projection of 10-dimensional vectors, it's normal to have words which are quite different in meaning to be close on the Figure 3. Many words form clusters, here are most obvious examples:

- amazing, wonderful, boring, great, queen, dumb. It looks like it's actually two clusters smashed together: amazing, wonderful, great. And other one: boring, dumb.
- brilliant, sweet, tea.
- enjoyable, annoying.

Some words with similar meaning are close to each other like 'tea' and 'coffee' or 'woman' and 'female'. Some words stand alone, like 'hail' even though I would expect it to be close to 'king' and 'queen'.

I also make a second plot using other PCA axes to see which word are clustered together on both plots. Here are such clusters:

- female, worth, man, woman.
- brilliant, sweet.
- amazing, great.

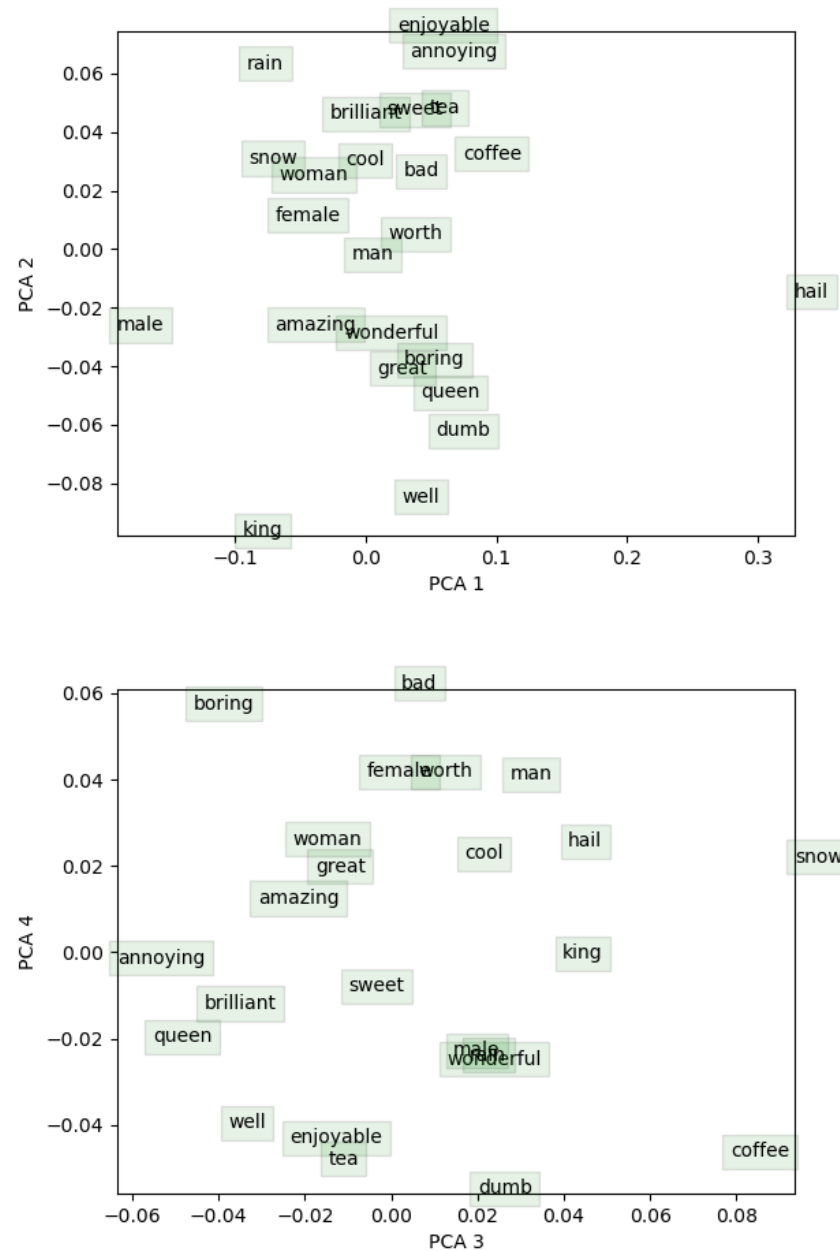


Figure 3: First plot is the result of running the code. Second plot uses a different projection of 10-dimensional vectors into 2-dimensional plane (uses next PCA axes). 'male' 'rain' and 'wonderful' are really close together.