1 Understanding word2vec

Let's have a quick refresher on the word2vec algorithm. The key insight behind word2vec is that *'a word is known by the company it keeps'*. Concretely, suppose we have a 'center' word c and a contextual window surrounding c. We shall refer to words that lie in this contextual window as 'outside words'. For example, in Figure 1 we see that the center word c is 'banking'. Since the context window size is 2, the outside words are 'turning', 'into', 'crises', and 'as'.

The goal of the skip-gram word2vec algorithm is to accurately learn the probability distribution P(O|C). Given a specific word o and a specific word c, we want to calculate P(O = o|C = c), which is the probability that word o is an 'outside' word for c, i.e., the probability that o falls within the contextual window of c.

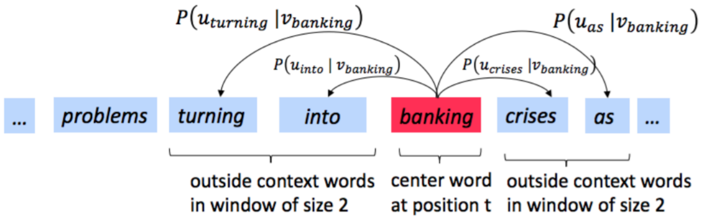

Figure 1: The word2vec skip-gram prediction model with window size 2

In word2vec, the conditional probability distribution is given by taking vector dot-products and applying the softmax function:

$$P(O = o|C = c) = \frac{\exp u_o^T v_c}{\sum_{w \in Vocab} \exp(u_w^T v_c)} \tag{1}$$

Here, $\mathbf{u}_o$ is the 'outside' vector representing outside word o, and $\mathbf{v}_c$ is the 'center' vector representing center word c. To contain these parameters, we have 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 ∈ Vocabulary. Recall from lectures that, for a single pair of words c and o, the loss is given by:

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

We can view this loss as the cross-entropy between the true distribution $\mathbf{y}$ and the predicted distribution $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$. 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. The predicted distribution $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ is the probability distribution P(O|C = c) given by our model in equation (1).

(a) Show that the naive-softmax loss given in Equation (2) is the same as the cross-entropy loss between $\mathbf{y}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$; i.e., show that

$$-\sum_{w \in Vocab} y_w \log(\hat{y_w}) = -\log(\hat{y_0}) \tag{3}$$

Answer :

The true empirical distribution $\mathbf{y}$ is a one-hot vector with a 1 for the true outside word o, and 0 everywhere else. So we can write :

$$y_w = \mathbb{1}_{\{w=o\}}$$

and then,

$$-\sum_w y_w \log(\hat{y}) = -y_0 \log(\hat{y_0}) = -\log(\hat{y_0})$$

(b) Compute the partial derivative of $\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to $\mathbf{v}_c$. Please write your answer in terms of $\mathbf{y}$, $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, and $\mathbf{U}$. Note that in this course, we expect your final answers to follow the shape convention. This means that the partial derivative of any function f(x) with respect to x should have the same shape as x. For this subpart, please present your answer in vectorized form. In particular, you may not refer to specific elements of $\mathbf{y}$, $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, and $\mathbf{U}$ in your final answer (such as $\mathbf{y_1}$, $\mathbf{y_2}$, . . .).

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}[-u_o^T v_c + \log(\sum_w \exp(u_w^T v_c))] \\
&= -u_o + \sum_x \frac{\exp(u_x^T v_c)}{\sum_w u_w^T v_c} u_x \\
&= -u_o + \sum_x P(O = x/C = c) u_x \\
&= -y^T U^T + \hat{y}^T U^T \\
&= U^T (\hat{y} - y)^T
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Compute the partial derivatives of $\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ 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 6= 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 ($\mathbf{y_1}$, $\mathbf{y_2}$, . . .).

Answer :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_w}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_w}[-u_o^T v_c + \log(\sum_w \exp(u_w^T v_c))]$$

if w = o,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial u_w}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= -v_c + \frac{\exp(u_o^T v_c)}{\sum_w u_w^T v_c} v_c \\
&= -v_c + P(O = o/C = c) v_c \\
&= v_c(P(O = o/C = c) v_c - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

if w $\neq$ o,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial u_w}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= 0 + \frac{\exp(u_w^T v_c)}{\sum_w u_w^T v_c} v_c \\ &= 0 + P(O = w/C = c) v_c \\ &= (P(O = w/C = c) v_c\end{aligned}$$

so for any w,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_w}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = (\hat{y}_w - y_w) v_c$$

(d) Compute the partial derivative of $\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ with respect to $\mathbf{U}$. Please write your answer in terms of $\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$, ..., $\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{|Vocab|}}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$. The solution should be one or two lines long.

Answer :

$\frac{\partial}{\partial U}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U})$ must be of the shape of U :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial U}\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) & \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) & \dots & \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{|Vocab|}}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) \end{pmatrix}$$

(e) The sigmoid function is given by Equation 4:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \tag{4}$$

Please compute the derivative of $\sigma(x)$ with respect to x, where x is a scalar. Hint: you may want to write your answer in terms of $\sigma(x)$.

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{'}(x) &= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} \\ &= \frac{-1 + 1 + e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})(1 + e^{-x})} \\ &= \sigma(x)\frac{-1 + 1 + e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} \\ &= \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))\end{aligned}$$

(f) 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, ..., w_K and their outside vectors as $\mathbf{u_1}$, . . . ,$\mathbf{u_K}$. 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, ... , K}. Note that o w_1, ..., w_K. For a center word c and an outside word o, the negative sampling loss function is given by:

$$\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_k \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)) \tag{5}$$

for a sample w_1, ..., w_K where $\sigma^{'}(.)$ is the sigmoid function.
Please repeat parts (b) and (c), computing the partial derivatives of $\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}$ with respect to $\mathbf{v}_c$, with respect to $\mathbf{u}_o$, and with respect to a negative sample $\mathbf{u}_k$. Please write your answers in terms of the vectors $\mathbf{u}_o$, $\mathbf{v}_c$, and $\mathbf{u}_k$, where k $\in$ [1, K]. After you've done this, describe with one sentence why this loss function is much more efficient to compute than the naive-softmax loss. Note, you should be able to use your solution to part (e) to help compute the necessary gradients here.

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}[-\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_k \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c))] \\
&= \frac{-u_o \sigma(u_o^T v_c)[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)]}{\sigma(u_o^T v_c} - \sum_k \frac{-u_k \sigma(-u_k^T v_c)[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]}{\sigma(-u_k^T v_c} \\
&= -u_o[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)] + \sum_k -u_k[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial u_o}\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u_o}[-\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_k \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c))] \quad (\text{k} \neq \text{o}) \\
&= \frac{-v_c \sigma(u_o^T v_c)[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)]}{\sigma(u_o^T v_c} - 0 \\
&= -v_c[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial u_k}\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u_k}[-\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_j \log(\sigma(-u_j^T v_c))] \quad (\text{k} \neq \text{o}) \\
&= 0 + \frac{v_c \sigma(-u_k^T v_c)[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]}{\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)} \\
&= v_c[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

This loss function is much more efficient to compute than the naive-softmax loss beacause we don't need to go through the all vocabulary.

(g) Now we will repeat the previous exercise, but without the assumption that the K sampled 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, ..., w_K and their outside vectors as $\mathbf{u}_1$, ...,$\mathbf{u}_k$. 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, . . . , w_K}. For a center word c and an outside word o, the negative sampling loss function is given by:

$$\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) = -\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_k \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)) \tag{6}$$

Compute the partial derivative of $\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}$ with respect to a negative sample $\mathbf{u}_k$. Please write your answers in terms of the vectors $\mathbf{v}_c$ and $\mathbf{u}_k$, where k ∈ [1, K]. Hint: break up the sum in the loss function into two sums: a sum over all sampled words equal to uk and a sum over all sampled words not equal to $\mathbf{u}_k$

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c}[-\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_j \log(\sigma(-u_j^T v_c))] \\
&= \frac{-u_o\sigma(u_o^T v_c)[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)]}{\sigma(u_o^T v_c)} - \sum_k \frac{-u_k\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]}{\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)} \\
&= -u_o[1-\sigma(u_o^T v_c)] + \sum_k -u_k[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial u_k}\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, o, \mathbf{U}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u_k}[-\log(\sigma(u_o^T v_c)) - \sum_j \log(\sigma(-u_j^T v_c))] \\
&= 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_k}[-\sum_{j=l}^{K} \log(\sigma(-u_j^T v_c)) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \log(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c))] \\
&\text{(where l is the number of time we have drawn } u_k) \\
&= 0 + l\frac{v_c\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]}{\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)} \\
&= l[1-\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

(h) Suppose the center word is c = w_t and the context window is [w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t-1}, w_t, w_{t+1}, ..., 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:

$$\mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m\leq j\leq m \\ j\neq 0}} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}\mathbf{U}) \tag{7}$$

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 $\mathbf{J}_{naive-softmax}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}\mathbf{U})$ or $\mathbf{J}_{neg-sample}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j}\mathbf{U})$, depending on your implementation.

Write down three partial derivatives:

(i) $\partial\mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})/\partial\mathbf{U}$

(ii) $\partial\mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})/\partial\mathbf{v}_c$

(iii) $\partial\mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U})/\partial\mathbf{v}_w$ when w ≠ c

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

Answer :

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

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c} \mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_c} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j} \mathbf{U})$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v_w} \mathbf{J}_{skip-gram}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t-m}, ..., w_{t+m}, \mathbf{U}) = \sum_{\substack{-m \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq 0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_w} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{v}_c, w_{t+j} \mathbf{U}) = 0 \quad (\text{w} \neq \text{c})$$