


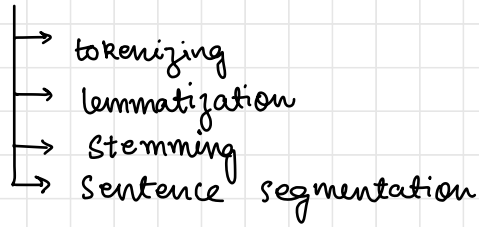
Speech and Text Processing

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Chapter 2 : Regular Expressions, Text Normalization, Edit Distance

- Text Normalization



Exercises

(Q2.1)

(a) $\backslash b [a-zA-Z]^+ \backslash b$

(b) $\backslash b [a-z]^* b \backslash b$

(c) $\backslash b b + (ab +) + \backslash b$

(Q2.2)

(a) $(\cdot +) _ _ 1$

(b) $^ [0-9]^+ \cdot [A-Za-z]^* \backslash \cdot$

(c) $\backslash b grotto \backslash b \cdot \backslash b raven \backslash b |$
 $\backslash b raven \backslash b \cdot \backslash b grotto \backslash b$

(Q2.4)

	#	d	e	a	l
#	0	1	2	3	4
d	1	1	2	3	4
e	2	2	1	2	3
a	3	2	2	1	3
l	4	3	3	3	3

(Q2.5)

	#	b	r	i	e	f
#	0	1	2	3	4	5
d	1	2	3	4	5	6
r	2	3	2	3	4	5
i	3	4	3	2	3	4
v	4	5	4	3	4	5
e	5	6	5	4	5	6

	#	d	i	v	e	r	s
#	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
d	1	0	1	2	3	4	5
r	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
i	3	2	1	2	3	4	5
v	4	3	2	1	2	3	4
e	5	4	3	2	1	2	3

Chapter 3: N-gram Language Models

Exercises

$$(\S 3.1) \quad P(w_n | w_{n-2} w_{n-1}) = \frac{C(w_{n-2} w_{n-1} w_n)}{C(w_{n-2} w_{n-1})}$$

<S><S> I am Sam </S>

<S><S> Sam I am </S>

<S><S> I do not like green eggs and ham </S>

$$P(I | <S><S>) = 2/3$$

$$P(\text{am} | <S>I) = 1/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\S 3.2) \quad P(i \text{ want chinese food}) &= P(i | <S>) P(\text{want} | i) \\ &\quad P(\text{chinese} | \text{want}) P(\text{food} | \text{chinese}) \\ &\quad P(</S> | \text{food}) \\ &= 0.25 \times 0.33 \times 0.0065 \times 0.52 \times 0.68 \\ &= 0.0001896 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(i \text{ want chinese food}) &= P(i | <S>) P(\text{want} | i) P(\text{chinese} | \text{want}) \\ &\quad P(\text{food} | \text{chinese}) P(</S> | \text{food}) \\ &= 0.19 \times 0.21 \times 0.0029 \times 0.052 \times 0.4 \\ &= 0.00002406 \end{aligned}$$

(§3.3) The unsmoothed probability is higher because the bigrams used in the sentences are very common and has probabilities. However, in the smoothed case, their probabilities are distributed among not-so-common bigrams which are not used in our test statement.

(Q3.4)

	<s>	I	am	Sam	do	not	like	green	eggs	and	</s>
<s>	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
I	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
am	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sam	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
do	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1
not	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
like	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"
green	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"
eggs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"
and	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
</s>	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

$$P(\text{Sam} | \text{am}) = \frac{C(\text{am Sam})}{C(\text{am})} = \frac{3}{14} = .214$$

(Q3.5)

	<s>	a	b
<s>	0	2	2
a	0	1	1
b	0	1	1

- $$P(a a) = P(a | <s>) P(a | a) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(a b) = P(a | <s>) P(b | a) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(b b) = P(b | <s>) P(b | b) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(b a) = P(b | <s>) P(a | b) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(s \in \{a, b\}^L) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{Q3.6}) \quad P(\omega_3 | \omega_1 \omega_2) &= \frac{C(\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3) + 1}{\sum_{\omega} (C(\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega) + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{C(\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3) + 1}{C(\omega_1 \omega_2) + 9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{Q3.7}) \quad P(\text{sam} | \text{am}) &= d_1 P(\text{sam}) + d_2 (P(\text{sam} | \text{am})) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{42}{25} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{2}{25} + \frac{1}{3} = 0.41
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{Q3.12}) \quad PP(\omega) &= \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{P(\omega_i)}} \\
 &= \sqrt[10]{\frac{(100)^{10}}{(91)^9}} \\
 &= 1.0726
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{91}{100}$$

$$P(1) = P(2) \dots P(9) = \frac{1}{100}$$

Chapter 4: Naive Bayes and Sentiment Classification

(Q4.1) $S =$ "I always like foreign films"

$$P(\text{neg}|S) = \frac{P(S|\text{neg}) P(\text{neg})}{P(S)}$$

$$P(\text{pos}|S) = \frac{P(S|\text{pos}) P(\text{pos})}{P(S)}$$

→ ignore common base.

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(\text{neg}|S) &= (0.16 \times 0.06^2 \times 0.15 \times 0.11) \times 0.5 \\ &= 0.000004752 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet P(\text{pos}|S) &= (0.09 \times 0.07 \times 0.29 \times 0.04 \times 0.08) \times 0.5 \\ &= 0.000002923 \end{aligned}$$

The naive bayes will assign "neg" class to the sentence because $P(\text{neg}|S) > P(\text{pos}|S)$

$$\textcircled{34.2} \quad P(\text{comedy}) = 2/5 \quad |V| = 7$$

$$P(\text{action}) = 3/5$$

$$P(\text{fast} | \text{comedy}) = \frac{\text{count}(\text{fast}, \text{comedy}) + 1}{\sum_{w \in V} (\text{count}(w, \text{comedy}) + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9+7} = \frac{2}{16}$$

$$P(\text{fast} | \text{action}) = \frac{3}{11+7} = \frac{3}{18}$$

$$P(\text{couple} | \text{comedy}) = \frac{3}{16} \quad P(\text{shoot} | \text{comedy}) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(\text{couple} | \text{action}) = \frac{1}{18} \quad P(\text{shoot} | \text{action}) = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$P(\text{fly} | \text{comedy}) = \frac{2}{16}$$

$$P(\text{fly} | \text{action}) = \frac{2}{18}$$

$$P(\text{comedy} | D) = P(D | \text{comedy}) P(\text{comedy})$$

$$= \frac{2}{16} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{2}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= 0.0000732$$

$$P(\text{action} | D) = \frac{3}{18} \times \frac{1}{18} \times \frac{2}{18} \times \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= 0.000171$$

D will be classified as "action".

(Q 4.3) • Binarized naive Bayes

$$P(\text{neg}) = 0.6$$

$$P(\text{pos}) = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{good} | \text{neg}) = 3/9$$

$$P(\text{good} | \text{pos}) = 2/7$$

$$P(\text{poor} | \text{neg}) = 4/9$$

$$P(\text{poor} | \text{pos}) = 2/7$$

$$P(\text{great} | \text{neg}) = 2/9$$

$$P(\text{great} | \text{pos}) = 3/7$$

$$P(\text{neg} | D) = \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{9} \times 0.6 = 0.0197$$

$$P(\text{pos} | D) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} \times 0.4 = 0.0139$$

Classified as "neg" by BNB.

• Multinomial Naive Bayes

$$P(\text{good} | \text{pos}) = 4/12$$

$$P(\text{good} | \text{neg}) = 3/17$$

$$P(\text{poor} | \text{pos}) = 2/12$$

$$P(\text{poor} | \text{neg}) = 11/17$$

$$P(\text{great} | \text{pos}) = 6/12$$

$$P(\text{great} | \text{neg}) = 3/17$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{pos} | D) &= \left(\frac{4}{12}\right)^2 \times \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{6}{12} \times 0.6 \\ &= 0.0055 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{neg} | D) &= \left(\frac{3}{17}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{11}{17}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{17}\right) \times 0.4 \\ &= 0.0014 \end{aligned}$$

Classified as "pos" by MNB.
Both models disagree.

Chapter 10:

(Q 10.1) REF: witness the past (18 unigram, 17 bigrams)
HYP2: past witness (11 unig., 10 bigrams)

Unigrams that match: past witness (11 unigrams)

bigrams that match: pa as st wi it tu ne es ss (9 bigrams)

$$\text{Unigram } P = 11/11$$

$$\text{Unigram } R = 11/18$$

$$\text{Bigram } P = 9/10$$

$$\text{Bigram } R = 9/17$$

$$\text{chr}P = (11/11 + 9/10) / 2 = .95$$

$$\text{chr}R = (11/18 + 9/17) / 2 = 0.57$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{chr}_{f2,2} &= \frac{5 \text{ chr}P + \text{chr}R}{4 \text{ chr}P + \text{chr}R} = \frac{5 \times .95 + 0.57}{4 \times .95 + 0.57} \\ &= 0.6199 \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 12: Constituency Grammars

(Q 12.1)

Grammar used:

$S \rightarrow NP \mid VP \mid NP VP \mid NP PP$
 $NP \rightarrow Pronoun \mid Proper-Noun \mid Det \text{ Nominal} \mid \text{Nominal} \mid Adj$
 $\text{Nominal} \rightarrow \text{Nominal } N \mid Adj \text{ } N \mid N$
 $VP \rightarrow V \mid V NP \mid V NP PP \mid V PP$
 $PP \rightarrow Preposition \text{ } NP$

Lexicals used:

Adj \rightarrow early | all | one-way | any

N \rightarrow p.m. | flights | redeye | fare | delays | five

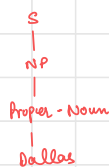
Det \rightarrow a

V \rightarrow arriving

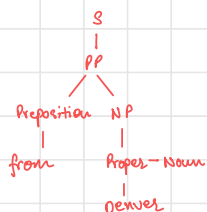
Preposition \rightarrow from | in | after | on

Proper-Noun \rightarrow Denver | Dallas | Washington | Thursday

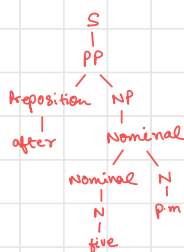
(a) Dallas



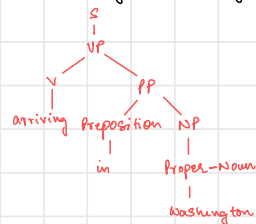
(b) from Denver



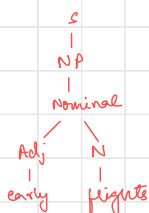
(c) after five p.m



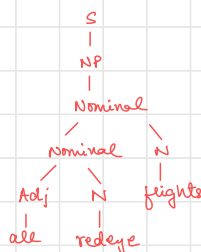
(d) arriving in Washington



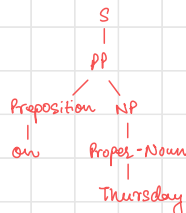
(e) early flights



(f) all redeye flights



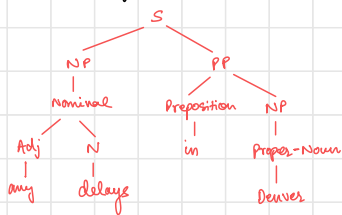
(g) on Thursday



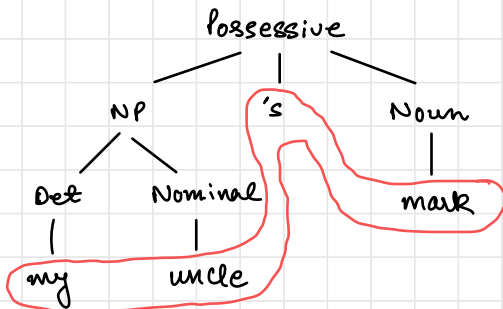
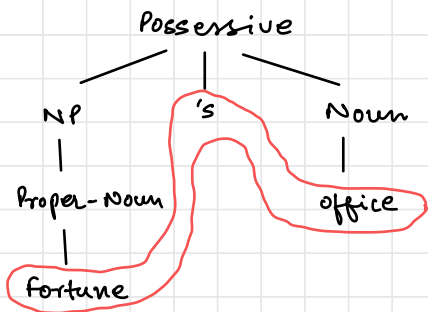
(h) a one-way-flight



(i) my delays in denver



(Q12.6) Possessive \rightarrow NP 's Noun



(Q12.8)

- Step 1: Remove all terminals from right hand side if they occur with a non-terminal.

Example:

$A \rightarrow bC \Rightarrow A \rightarrow BC$
 $B \rightarrow b$

- Step 2: on rules with more than 2 non-terminals on RHS, create new rules and substitute.

Example: $A \rightarrow BCD \Rightarrow A \rightarrow BE$
 $E \rightarrow CD$

