

Noisy Channel Model

\propto : proportional

$$p(\text{text}|\text{source}) \propto p(\text{source}|\text{text}) p(\text{text})$$
$$p(\text{text}|\text{source}) \propto \frac{p(\text{source}|\text{text}) \cdot p(\text{text})}{p(\text{source})}$$

Bayes

应用场景：

语音识别, 机器翻译, 拼写纠错, OCR, 密码破解 → 文本

+

$$p(\text{text}|\text{source}) \propto p(\text{source}|\text{text}) p(\text{text})$$

机器翻译 i.e. 英 → 中

$$P(\text{中文}|\text{英文}) \propto P(\text{英文}|\text{中文}) \cdot P(\text{中文}) \rightarrow \text{语言模型}$$

argmax

↓
Translation

拼写纠错

$$P(\text{正确的写法}|\text{错误的写法}) \propto P(\text{错误的写法}|\text{正确的写法}) \cdot P(\text{正确的写法}) \rightarrow \text{语言模型}$$

+

$$p(\text{text}|\text{source}) \propto p(\text{source}|\text{text}) \cdot p(\text{text})$$

语音识别 输入: ~~~~~~

$$p(\text{text}|\text{语音信号}) \propto \underbrace{p(\text{语音信号}|\text{text})}_{\substack{\text{Translation} \\ \text{Recognition model}}} \cdot p(\text{text}) \rightarrow \text{语音模型}$$

密码破解 输入: encrypted string (abcdef...)

$$p(\text{明文}|\text{密文}) \propto p(\text{密文}|\text{明文}) \cdot \underbrace{p(\text{明文})}_{+} \rightarrow \text{语言模型}$$

Language Model

语言模型用来判断：是否一句话从语法上通顺

Model



pre-trained

$$P_{LM}(\text{今天是周日}) > P_{LM}(\text{今天周日是})$$

$$P_{LM}(\text{全民AI是趋势}) > \textcircled{P_{LM}}(\text{趋势全民AI是})$$

Recap: Chain Rule

Random variable

$$\begin{aligned} \circ \underbrace{p(A, B, C, D)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{Random variable}}} &= \underbrace{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}_{\substack{\text{Chain rule} \\ 1}} \cdot P(C|A, B) \cdot P(D|A, B, C) \\ &= \underbrace{P(A, B)}_{\substack{\text{Chain rule} \\ 2}} \cdot \underbrace{P(C|A, B)}_{\substack{\text{Chain rule} \\ 3}} \cdot P(D|A, B, C) \\ &= P(A, B, C) \cdot P(D|A, B, C) = P(A, B, C, D) \\ \circ p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n) &= P(w_1) \cdot P(w_2|w_1) \cdot P(w_3|w_1, w_2) \cdot P(w_4|w_1, w_2, w_3) \cdots P(w_n|w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-1}) \xleftarrow{\text{Chain rule}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A, B) &= P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \\ &= P(B|A) \cdot P(A) \end{aligned}$$

Chain Rule for Language Model

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

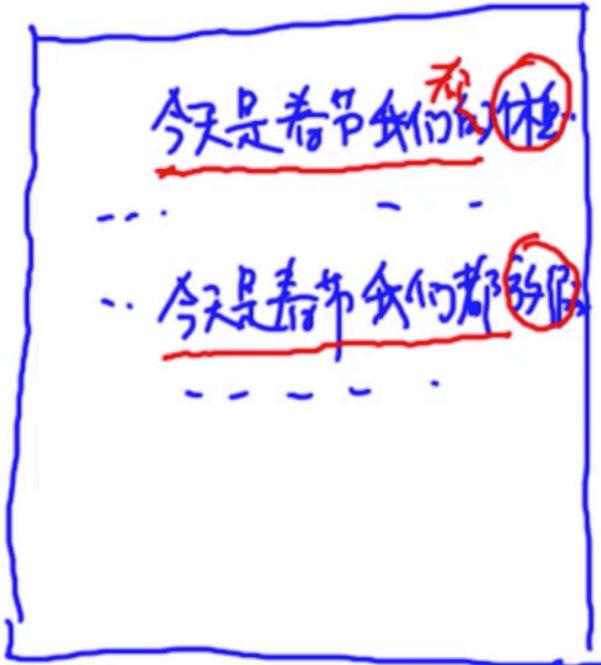
- $p(\text{今天}, \text{是}, \text{春节}, \text{我们}, \text{都}, \text{休息})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= p(\text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{是} | \text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{春节} | \text{今天, 是}) \cdot p(\text{我们} | \text{今天, 是, 春节}) \\ &\quad \cdot p(\text{都} | \text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们}) \cdot p(\text{休息} | \text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们, 都}) \end{aligned}$$

+

Chain Rule for Language Model

- $p(\text{休息} \mid \underline{\text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们, 都}}) = 0$ Sparcity



$P(\text{运动} \mid \text{今天是春节...}) = 0$

$\underline{\text{今天}} \cdot (\text{今天是})$

$\frac{6}{10}$
↓
⑤ (10^5)

Markov Assumption

- $p(\text{休息} \mid \text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们, 都})$

$$\approx p(\text{休息} \mid \text{都})$$

→ 1st order markov assumption

- $p(\text{休息} \mid \text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们, 都})$

$$\approx p(\text{休息} \mid \text{我们, 都})$$

↓
2nd order ^{markov} assumption

- $p(\text{休息} \mid \text{今天, 是, 春节, 我们, 都})$

$$\approx p(\text{休息} \mid \text{春节, 我们, 都})$$

↓
3rd order ..

Markov Assumption

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2|w_1) \cdot p(w_3|w_2) \dots \cdot p(w_n|w_{n-1}) = p(w_1) \prod_{i=2}^n p(w_i|w_{i-1})$$

1st order

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2|w_1) \cdot p(w_3|w_1, w_2) \cdot p(w_4|w_2, w_3) \dots p(w_n|w_{n-2}, w_{n-1})$$

2nd order

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2|w_1) \cdot \prod_{i=3}^n p(w_i|w_{i-2}, w_{i-1})$$

3rd order

Language Model (Use 2nd Order)

(LM)

$$p(\text{是}|\text{今天}) = 0.01$$

$$p(\text{今天}) = 0.002$$

$$p(\text{周日}|\text{是}) = 0.001$$

$$p(\text{周日}|\text{今天}) = 0.0001$$

$$p(\text{周日}) = 0.02,$$

$$p(\text{是}|\text{周日}) = 0.0002$$

比较: 今天是周日 VS 今天周日是

$$P_{lm}(\text{今天是周日})$$

$$P_{lm}(\text{今天周日是})$$

$$= P(\text{今天}) \cdot P(\text{是}|\text{今天}) \cdot P(\text{周日}|\text{是}) = P_{lm}(\text{今天}) \cdot P(\text{周日}|\text{今天})$$

$$= 0.002 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0.001$$

$$\cdot P(\text{是}|\text{周日})$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-8}$$

>

$$= 0.002 \cdot 0.0001 \cdot 0.002$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-10}$$

Language Model : Unigram

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2) \cdot p(w_3) \cdots p(w_n)$$

- $p(\text{今天}, \text{是}, \text{春节}, \text{我们}, \text{都}, \text{休息}) \quad \checkmark$

$$= p(\underline{\text{今天}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{是}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{春节}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{我们}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{都}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{休息}})$$

- $p(\text{今天}, \text{春节}, \text{是}, \text{都}, \underline{\text{我们}}, \text{休息}) \quad -$

$$= p(\underline{\text{今天}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{春节}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{是}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{都}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{我们}}) \cdot p(\underline{\text{休息}})$$

Language Model : Bigram \leftarrow 1st order markov assumption

- $p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2|w_1) \cdot p(w_3|w_2) \cdots p(w_n|w_{n-1}) = p(w_1) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n p(w_i|w_{i-1})$$

- $p(\text{今天}, \text{是}, \text{春节}, \text{我们}, \text{都}, \text{休息})$

$$= p(\text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{是}|\text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{春节}|\text{是}) \cdot p(\text{我们}|\text{春节}) \cdot p(\text{都}|\text{我们}) \cdot p(\text{休息}|\text{都})$$

- $p(\text{今天}, \text{春节}, \text{是}, \text{都}, \text{我们}, \text{休息})$

$$= p(\text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{春节}|\text{今天}) \cdot p(\text{是}|\text{春节}) \cdot p(\text{都}|\text{是}) \cdot p(\text{我们}|\text{都}) \cdot p(\text{休息}|\text{我们})$$

+

Language Model : N-gram

$N > 2$

$N=3$

Higher Order

$$\circ p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$$

$$= P(w_1) \cdot P(w_2 | w_1) \cdot P(w_3 | w_1, w_2) \cdot P(w_4 | w_1, w_2, w_3) \cdots P(w_n | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-1}) = P(w_1) P(w_2 | w_1) \cdots P(w_n | w_{n-2}, w_{n-1})$$

$$\circ p(\text{今天}, \text{是}, \text{春节}, \text{我们}, \text{都}, \text{休息})$$

$$\prod_{i=3}^n P(w_i | w_{i-2}, w_{i-1})$$

$$= P(\text{今天}) P(\text{是} | \text{今天}) P(\text{春节} | \text{今天是}) P(\text{我们} | \text{是春节}) \cdots$$

$$\circ p(\text{今天}, \text{春节}, \text{是}, \text{都}, \text{我们}, \text{休息})$$

... +

Unigram : Estimating Probability

$$\circ p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n) \\ = p(w_1) p(w_2) \dots p(w_n)$$

$$p(w_1) = ?$$

$$p(w_2) = ?$$

$$p(w_3) = ?$$

:

$$p(w_n) = ?$$

狗	-	-	.
.	狗	-	.
-	-	狗	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	.
-	-	.	.

$$C(\text{狗}) = 100 \text{ 次} \quad P(\text{狗}) = \frac{100}{100} \\ V = 10^5 \quad = 1\%$$

Unigram : Estimating Probability

语料库

今天 的 天气 很好 啊
我 很 想 出去 运动
但 今 天 上午 有 课 程
训 练 营 明 天 才 开 始

$$V=19$$

P_{lm} (今天 开始 训练营 课程)

$$= P_{lm}(\text{今天}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{开始}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{训练营}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{课程}) \\ = \frac{2}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{19} = \frac{2}{19^4}$$

P_{lm} (今天 没有 训练营 课程)

$$= P_{lm}(\text{今天}) - P_{lm}(\text{没有}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{训练营}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{课程}) \\ = \frac{2}{19} \cdot \frac{0}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{19} = 0$$



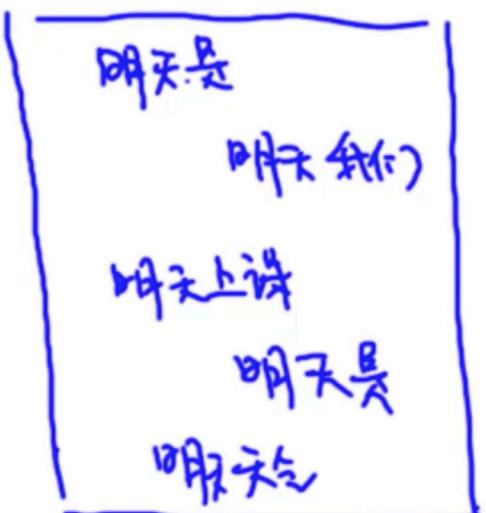
Bigram : Estimating Probability

1st order markov
assumption

$$\circ p(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$$

$$= p(w_1) \cdot p(w_2|w_1) \cdot p(w_3|w_2) \cdots p(w_n|w_{n-1})$$

$$P(\text{是} | \text{明天})$$



$$P(\underline{\text{是}} | \text{明天}) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(\text{我们} | \text{明天}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(\text{上课} | \text{明天}) = P(\text{天气} | \text{明天}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

Bigram : Estimating Probability

语料库

今天 的 天气 很好 啊

我 很 想 出去 运动

但 今天 上午 想 上课

训练营 明天 才 开始

V=19

P_{lm} (今天 上午 想 出去 运动)

$$= P_{lm}(\text{今} \cancel{\text{天}}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{上} \cancel{\text{午}} | \text{今} \cancel{\text{天}}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{想} | \text{上} \cancel{\text{午}}) P_{lm}(\text{运} \cancel{\text{动}} | \text{想})$$

$$= \frac{2}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{38} \quad P_{lm}(\text{运动} | \text{想})$$

P_{lm} (今天 上午 的 天气 很好 呢)

$$= P_{lm}(\text{今} \cancel{\text{天}}) \cdot P_{lm}(\text{上} \cancel{\text{午}} | \text{今} \cancel{\text{天}}) \cdot P(\text{的} \cancel{\text{好}} | \text{上} \cancel{\text{午}}) \cdot \dots$$

$$= 0$$

N-gram : Estimating Probability

$N=3$

语料库

今天 上午 的 天气 很好

我 很 想 出去 运动

但 今天 上午 有 课程

训练营 明天 才 开始

今天 上午 有 课程

$$= \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{今天})}_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{上午}|\text{今天})}_{P_{\text{un}}(\text{上午}|\text{今天}, \text{上午})} \cdot \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{有}|\text{今天}, \text{上午})}_{P_{\text{un}}(\text{有}|\text{今天}, \text{上午}, \text{有})}$$

今天 没有 训练营 课程

$$= \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{今天})}_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{没有}|\text{今天})}_{P_{\text{un}}(\text{没有}|\text{今天}, \text{没有})} \cdot \underbrace{P_{\text{un}}(\text{训练营}|\text{没有})}_{P_{\text{un}}(\text{训练营}|\text{没有}, \text{没有})} \dots$$

Evaluation of Language Model

Q: 训练出来的语言模型效果好还是坏?

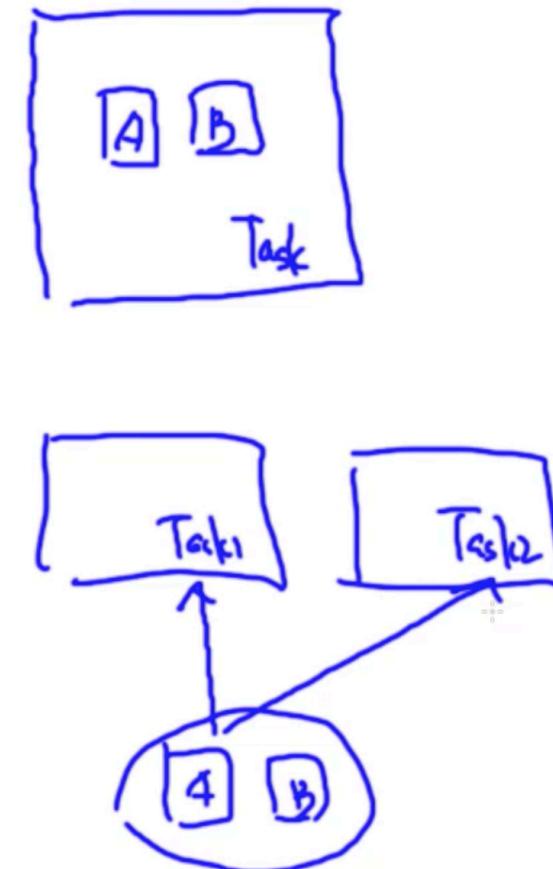
○ 理想情况下

1. 假设有两个语言模型 A,B
2. 选定一个特定的任务比如拼写纠错
3. 把两个模型A,B都应用在此任务中
4. 最后比较准确率, 从而判断A,B的表现

A: 91%

B: 89%

A > B



Evaluation of Language Model

核心思路

今天_____

今天天气_____, ✓

今天天气很好, _____

今天天气很好, 适合_____

今天天气很好, 适合出去_____

Perplexity

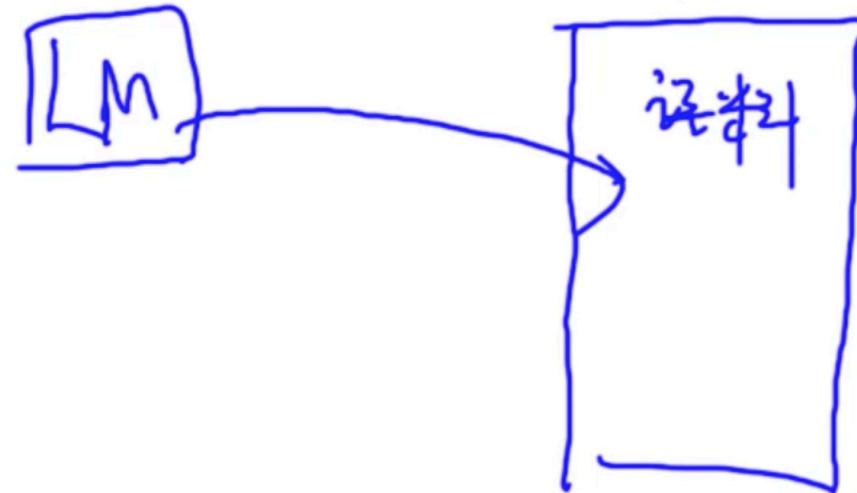
无(unsupervised)



$$\text{Perplexity} = 2^{-(x)}$$

x : average log likelihood

$$2^{-\otimes}$$



perplexity ↓

越来越好

Perplexity

$$x = \frac{a_1 + -2 + (-2 + a_2 - 1)}{6}$$

$$\text{Perplexity} = 2^{-(x)}$$

x : average log likelihood

训练好的 Bigram

$$p(\text{天气}|\text{今天}) = 0.01$$

$$p(\text{今天}) = 0.002$$

$$p(\text{很好}|\text{天气}) = 0.1$$

$$p(\text{适合}|\text{很好}) = 0.01$$

$$p(\text{出去}|\text{适合}) = 0.02,$$

$$p(\text{运动}|\text{出去}) = 0.1$$

今天 $p(\text{天气}|\text{今天}) = 0.002 \Rightarrow \log p(\text{今天}) = a_1$

今天天气 $p(\text{天气}|\text{今天}) = 0.01 \Rightarrow \log p(\text{天气}|\text{今天}) = -2$

今天天气很好, $p(\text{很好}|\text{天气}) = 0.1 \Rightarrow \log p(\text{很好}|\text{天气}) = -1$

今天天气很好, 适合 $p(\text{适合}|\text{很好}) = 0.01 \Rightarrow -2$

今天天气很好, 适合出去 $p(\text{出去}|\text{适合}) = 0.02 = a_2$

今天天气很好, 适合出去运动 $p(\text{运动}|\text{出去}) = 0.1 = -1$

Perplexity

$$\text{Perplexity} = 2^{-x} \quad x: \text{average log likelihood}$$

Training 38 million words, test 1.5 million words, WSJ

N-gram Order	Unigram	Bigram	Trigram
Perplexity	962	170	109

Slide Credit: Dan Jurafsky

Recap: Estimating Probability

语料库

Bigram

今天 上午 的 天气 很好

我 很 想 出去 运动

但 今天 上午 有 课 程

训练营 明天 才 开始

今天 训练营 没有

$$P_{\text{un}}(\text{今天}) \cdot P_{\text{un}}(\text{训练营} \mid \text{今天}) \cdot P_{\text{un}}(\text{没有} \mid \text{训练营}) \\ = \checkmark \cdot 0 = 0$$

今天 没有 训练营 课 程

$$= P_{\text{un}}(\text{今天}) \cdot \underline{P_{\text{un}}(\text{没有} \mid \text{今天})} \cdots \\ = \cdots \cdot 0 = 0$$

Smoothing

- Add-one Smoothing ✓
- Add-K Smoothing ✓
- Interpolation ✓
- Good-Turning Smoothing ✎

Add-one Smoothing (Laplace Smoothing)

Naive Bayes

$$P_{MLE}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i)}{c(w_i)}$$

✓

$$V = 20$$

$$c(\text{我们}) = 3$$

$$c(\text{我们}, 是) = 0$$

$$P_{Add-1}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) + 1}{c(w_i) + V} \Rightarrow ?$$

$$P_{MLE}(\text{是} | \text{我们}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Add-1}(\text{是} | \text{我们}) &= \frac{0+1}{3+20} \\ &= \frac{1}{23} \end{aligned}$$

+

而不是 $2V, 100, 1000, 3V$?

Add-one Smoothing (Laplace Smoothing)

$$V = 17$$

语料库

今天 上午 的 天气 很好
我 很 想 出去 运动
但 今天 上午 有 课程
训练营 明天 才 开始

$$P_{Add-1}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) + 1}{c(w_i) + V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Add-1}(\text{上午} | \text{今天}) &= \frac{2+1}{2+17} = \frac{3}{19} \\ P_{Add-1}(\text{运动} | \text{今天}) &= \frac{0+1}{2+17} = \frac{1}{19} \\ P_{Add-1}(\text{天气} | \text{今天}) &= \frac{1}{19} \\ \vdots \\ P_{Add-1}(\text{有} | \text{今天}) &= \frac{1}{19} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{19} + \frac{16}{19} \\ = \frac{19}{19} \\ = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Add-K Smoothing (Laplace Smoothing)

语料库

今天 上午 的 天气 很好

我 很 想 出去 运动

但 今 天 上 午 有 课 程

训练营 明 天 才 开 始

$$P_{\text{Add}-k}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) + k}{c(w_i) + kV}$$

$k=1$ 时 \Rightarrow Add-one smoothing

$k=3$

$$P_{\text{Add}-k}(\text{上午} | \text{今天}) = \frac{2+3}{2+3 \cdot 17} = \frac{5}{53}$$

$$P_{\text{Add}-k}(\text{后} | \text{今}) = \frac{0+3}{2+3 \cdot 17} = \frac{3}{53}$$

Add-K Smoothing (Laplace Smoothing)

$$P_{\text{Add}-k}(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) + k}{c(w_i) + kV} \rightarrow \text{怎么选择?}$$

① $k=1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$

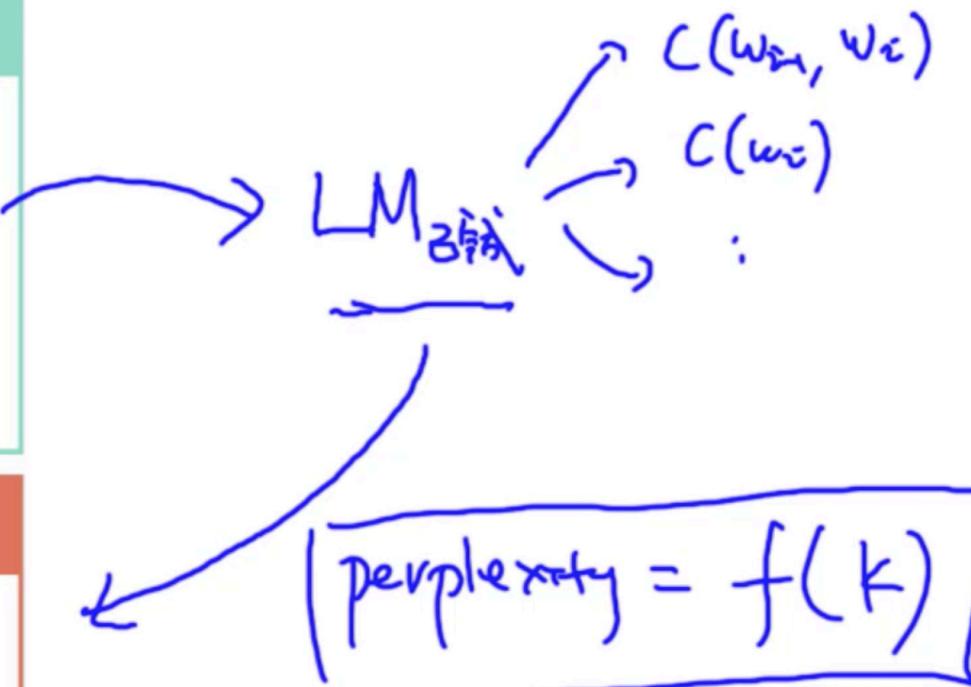
② 优化 $f(k) \dots$

训练集语料库

今天 上午 的 天气 很好
我 很 想 出去 运动
但 今天 上午 有 课程
训练营 明天 才 开始

验证集语料库

今天 上午 想 出去 运动
明天 才 开始 训练营



Minimize perplexity

Minimize $f(k)$

$k = \arg \min_k f(k)$

Interpolation

Count:

in the kitchen

$$C(\text{in the kitchen}) = 0$$

$$C(\text{the kitchen}) = 3$$

$$C(\text{kitchen}) = 4$$

$$C(\text{arboretum}) = 0$$

Ingram

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p(\text{kitchen} | \text{in the}) = 0 \\ p(\text{arboretum} | \text{in the}) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$



In-gram

Unigram

B.gram

Tn-gram

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

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Interpolation

$C(\text{in the kitchen}) = 0$

$C(\text{the kitchen}) = 3$

$C(\text{kitchen}) = 4$

$C(\text{arboretum}) = 0$

核心思路

在计算Trigram概率时同时考虑Unigram,
Bigram, Trigram出现的频次。

$p(\text{kitchen} \mid \text{in the}) =$

$p(\text{arboretum} \mid \text{in the}) =$

Interpolation

Tri-gram

$$p(w_n | w_{n-1}, w_{n-2}) = \underbrace{0.5}_{\lambda_1} p(w_n | w_{n-1}, w_{n-2}) \rightarrow \text{trigram}$$
$$\underbrace{0.3 + 0.1}_{\lambda_2} p(w_n | w_{n-1}) \rightarrow \text{bigram}$$
$$0.2 + \underbrace{\lambda_3}_{0.3} p(w_n) \rightarrow \text{unigram}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{0.6}^{\lambda_1} \\ \overbrace{0.1}^{\lambda_2} + \overbrace{0.3}^{\lambda_3} \\ \overbrace{0.2}^{\lambda_4} \end{array} = 1$$

321 322 323

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$$