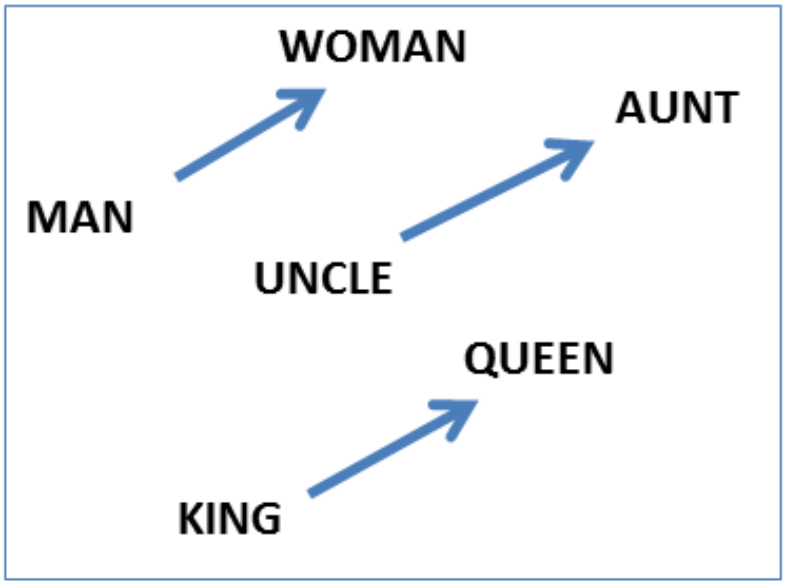
Computational Semantics

1. **カテゴリー特異性** category specificity Warrington (1975); Warrington & Shallice (1979, 1984)
2. **基本概念優位性** basic level superiority
3. **上位概念保存** super-ordinate category preservation

analogy by vector space



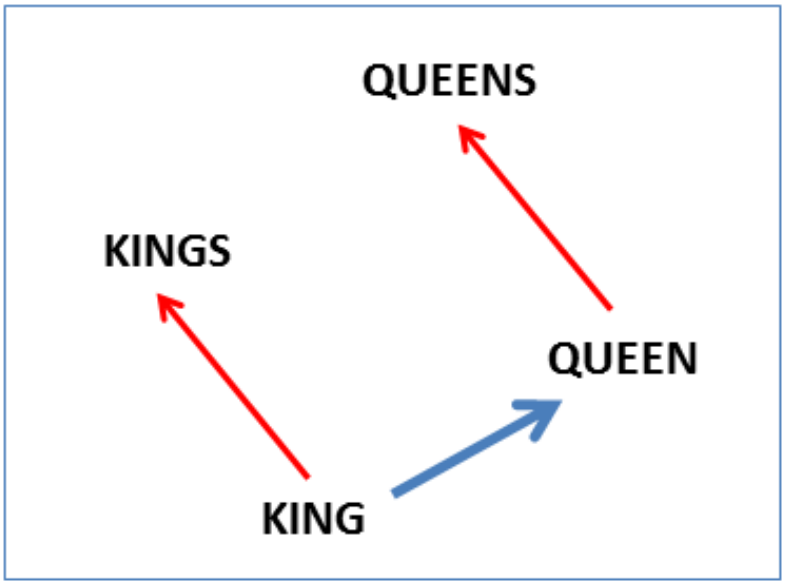


Figure 1: Mikolov, Yih, & Zweig (2013) より

Sample example of word2vec

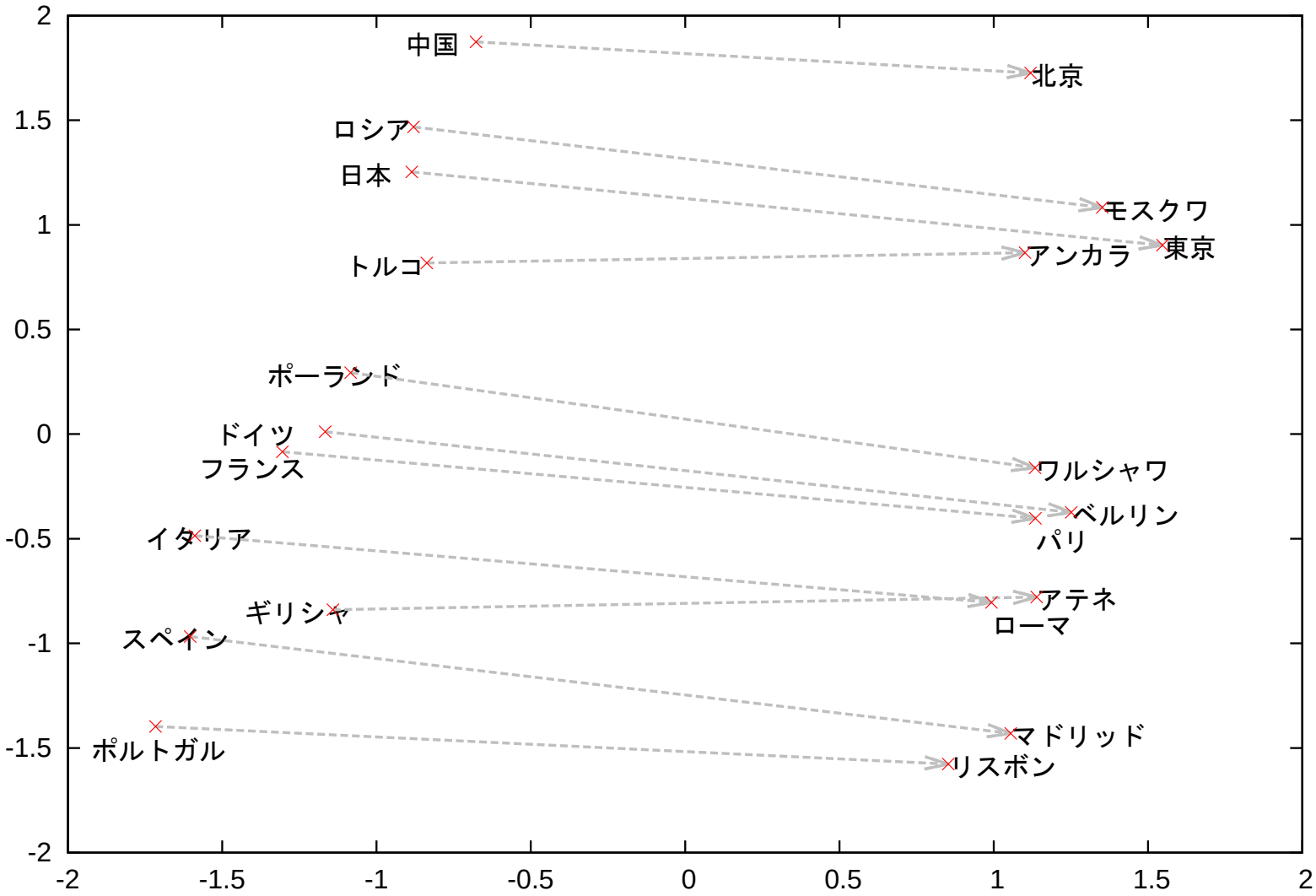


Figure 2: Mikolov, Sutskever, Chen, Corrado, & Dean (2013) より

word2vec

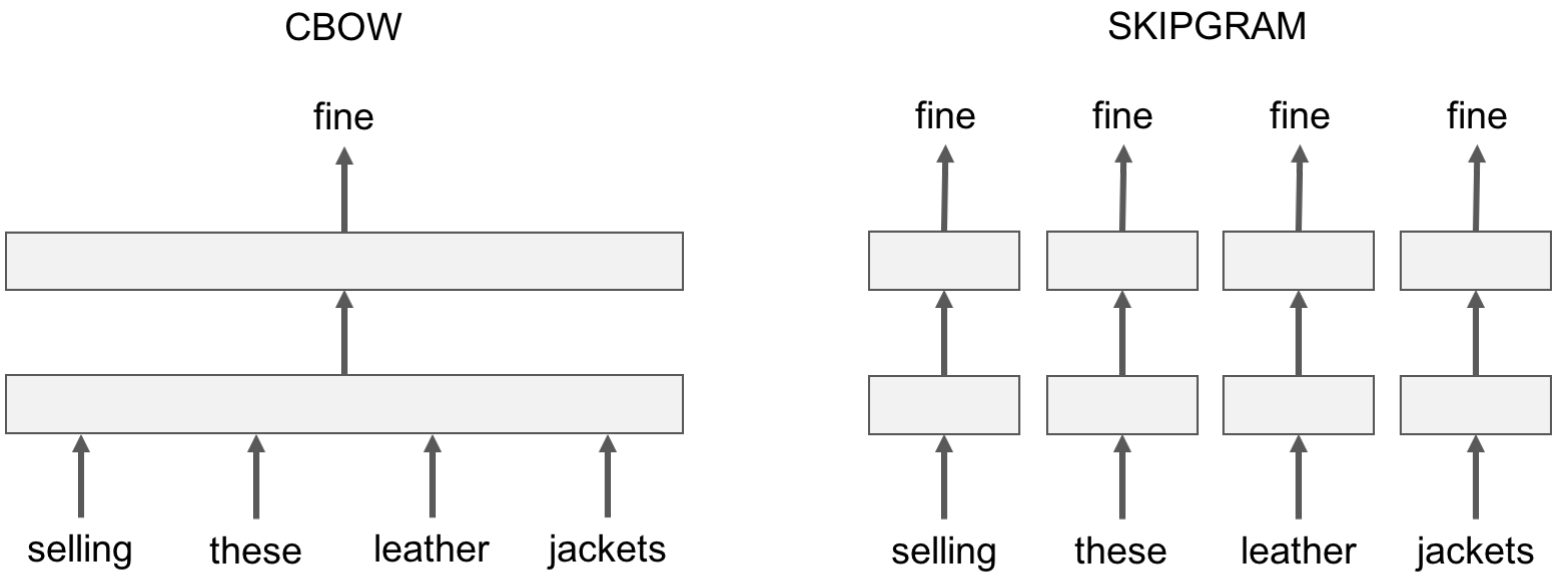


Figure 3: **左**:CBOW，**右**:**スキップグラム** Joulin et al. (2017)

For a word w with N word vector sets $\{c(w)\}$ representing the words found in its contexts, and window size W, the empirical variance is:

$$\Sigma_w = \frac{1}{NW} \sum_{i}^{N} \sum_{j}^{W} \Big(c(w)_{ij} - w \Big) \Big(c(w)_{ij} - w \Big)^{\top} \tag{1}$$

This is an estimator for the covariance of a distribution assuming that the mean is fixed at w. In practice, it is also necessary to add a small *ridge* term $\delta > 0$ to the diagonal of the matrix to regularize and avoid numerical problems when inverting.

Objective function of word2vec

- skip gram:

$$J = \sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log P(c|w) \tag{2}$$

- CBOW:

$$J = \sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log P(w|c) \tag{3}$$

where,

D: **全語彙**

C: **単語 w の隣接 $\pm h$ の範囲に出現する語**

$P(c|w)$: **単語 w から隣接語群 C を予測する確率**

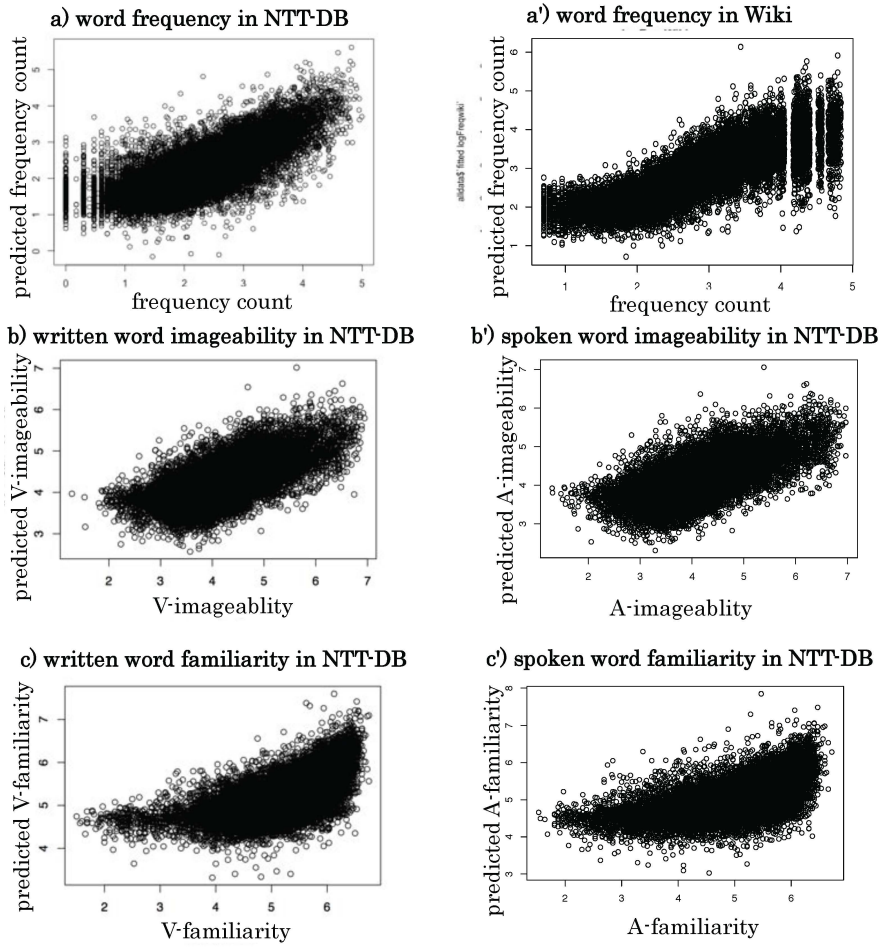


Fig. 1 各特性値と推定値の相関図

Fig. 1' 各特性値と推定値の相関図

Figure 4: Relations between NTT-DB and word2vec **近藤・浅川** (2017)

Negative Sampling

$P(\cdot)$ は以下のような softmax function:

$$P(c|w) = \frac{\exp(\boldsymbol{w}_w^\top \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c)}{\sum_{w'} \exp(\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_{w'})} \tag{4}$$

学習時には正事例だけを学習するのではなく，無関連語を排除するような負事例サンプリングが精度向上に寄与する Mikolov et al. (2013)。以下の式右辺第 2 項。

$$\log P(C|w) \propto \log \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) + \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r\sim P_n}\left[\log \sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right)\right], \tag{5}$$

ここで右辺第 2 項の期待値は一様分布 P_n から単語 r を k 回サンプリングした平均, σ はシグモイド関数 $= (1+\exp(-x))^{-1}$ である。
Goldberg & Levy (2014); Levy & Goldberg (2014a) は word2vec は shifted PMI[1] であることを主張。

[1] $pmi(x,y) \equiv \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} = \log \frac{p(x|y)}{p(x)} = \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointwise_mutual_information

Shifted PMI

$$M_{i,j} = PMI\left(w_i, c_j\right) - \log \kappa \approx \boldsymbol{w}_i^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{w}}_j \tag{6}$$

単語と文脈の共起を PMI **で計測して，分散表現（低次元ベクトル）を構成するのに近い** Levy & Goldberg (2014b)**。**
コーパス中の共起回数 $n(w, c)$ **や出現頻度** $n(w)$ **を用いて** SGNS(Skip-gram with Negative Sampling) **の目的関数を変形すると，**

$$\begin{aligned} J &= -\sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} \log \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) - \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r \sim P_n}\left[\log \sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right)\right] \qquad (7) \\ &= -\sum_{w \in D} \sum_{c \in C} n(w, c) \log \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) \\ &\quad -\sum_{w \in C} n(w) \kappa \mathbb{E}_{r \sim p_n}\left[\log \sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right)\right] \qquad (8) \end{aligned}$$

期待値の部分を明示的に計算すると,

$$E_{r\sim p_n}\left[\log\sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right)\right] = \sum_{r\in v_c}\frac{n(r)}{|D|}\log\sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right) \tag{9}$$

$$= \frac{n(c)}{|D|}\log\sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) + \sum_{r\in v_c\setminus c}\log\sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^\top\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_r\right) \tag{10}$$

目的関数のうち，w と c に関する部分だけを取り出すと，

$$\updownarrow(w,c) = -n(w,c)\log\sigma\left(\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top}\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) - n(w,c)\,\kappa\frac{n(c)}{|D|}\log\sigma\left(-\boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top}\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c\right) \tag{11}$$

$x = \boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top}\widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c$ として，$l(w,c)$ を x で偏微分して 0 とおくと，

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial l(w,c)}{\partial x} &= -n(w,c)\,\sigma(-x) + \kappa n(w)\frac{n(c)}{|D|}\sigma(x) && (12)\\
&= n(w,c)\{\sigma(x)-1\} + \kappa n(w)\frac{n(c)}{|D|}\sigma x && (13)\\
&= 0 && (14)
\end{aligned}$$

等式を整理すると,

$$\left\{1 + \frac{\kappa n(w)\, n(c)}{|D| n(w, c)}\right\} \sigma(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exp(-x) = \frac{\kappa n(w)\, n(c)}{|D| n(w, c)} \tag{15}$$

したがって,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \boldsymbol{v}_w^{\top} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{v}}_c && (16) \\ &= \log \frac{|D| n(w, c)}{\kappa n(w)\, n(c)} && (17) \\ &= \log \frac{|D| n(w, c)}{n(w)\, n(c)} - \log \kappa && (18) \\ &= PMI(w, c) - \log(\kappa) && (19) \end{aligned}$$

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