

# HW3

LING572

Advanced Statistical Methods for NLP

# Highlights

- Q1: run the NB learner in MALLET
- Q2: build multi-variate Bernoulli NB learner
- Q3: build multinomial NB learner

# Q2

- `build_NB1.sh training_data test_data prior_delta cond_prob_delta model_file sys_output > acc`
- `prior_delta`: delta for calculating  $P(c)$
- `cond_prob_delta`: delta for calculating  $P(f|c)$

# Model file

c1 P(c1) logP(c1) # log is base-10

...

f1 c1 P(f1 | c1) logP(f1 | c1)

f2 c1 P(f2 | c1) logP(f2 | c1)

...

f1 c2 P(f1 | c2) logP(f1 | c2)

f2 c2 P(f2 | c2) logP(f2 | c2)

...

# sys\_output

instanceName trueClass c1 p1 c2 p2 ...

instanceName will be array:0, array:1, etc.

$(c_i, p_i)$  should be sorted by the value of  $p_i$

$$p_i = P(c_i | x) = \frac{P(x | c_i)P(c_i)}{P(x)}$$

$$P(x) = \sum_i P(c_i, x) = \sum_i P(x | c_i)P(c_i)$$

# Underflow Issue

$$p_i = P(c_i | x) = \frac{P(x | c_i)P(c_i)}{P(x)} = \frac{P(x, c_i)}{\sum_{c_i} P(x, c_i)}$$

$$\log P(x, c_1) = -200; \log P(x, c_2) = -201; \log P(x, c_3) = -202$$

$$p_1 = \frac{10^{-200}}{10^{-200} + 10^{-201} + 10^{-202}} = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{-1} + 10^{-2}} = 100/111 = 0.901$$

$$p_2 = \frac{10^{-1}}{1 + 10^{-1} + 10^{-2}} = 10/111 = 0.09$$

$$p_3 = \frac{10^{-2}}{1 + 10^{-1} + 10^{-2}} = 1/111 = 0.009$$

# Efficiency ex. #1

$$\begin{aligned}\log P(c) \prod_{k=1}^{|V|} P(w_k | c)^{N_{ik}} &= \log P(c) + \sum_{k=1}^{|V|} \log(P(w_k | c)^{N_{ik}}) \\ &= \log P(c) + \sum_{k=1}^{|V|} N_{ik} \log P(w_k | c)\end{aligned}$$

# Efficiency ex. #2

$$\begin{aligned} P(d_i, c) &= P(c) \left( \prod_{w_k \in d_i} P(w_k | c) \right) \left( \prod_{w_k \notin d_i} 1 - P(w_k | c) \right) \\ &= P(c) \left( \prod_{w_k \in d_i} P(w_k | c) \right) \frac{\prod_{w_k} 1 - P(w_k | c)}{\prod_{w_k \in d_i} 1 - P(w_k | c)} \\ &= P(c) \prod_{w_k \in d_i} \frac{P(w_k | c)}{1 - P(w_k | c)} \prod_{w_k} 1 - P(w_k | c) \end{aligned}$$



# Efficiency: ex #3

$$P(c_j | d_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & d_i \text{ has label } c_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(w_t | c_j) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{|D|} N_{it} P(c_j | d_i)}{|V| + \sum_{s=1}^{|V|} \sum_{i=1}^{|D|} N_{is} P(c_j | d_i)}$$

Complexity:  $O(|V| \cdot |D| \cdot |V| \cdot |C|) = O(|V|^2 \cdot |C| \cdot |D|)$

# Efficiency: ex #3

$Z(c_j) = 0$  for each  $c_j$

for each  $d_i$

let  $c_j$  be the class label of  $d_i$

for each  $w_t$  present in  $d_i$

let  $N_{it}$  be the number of occurrences of  $w_t$  in  $d_i$

$\text{count}(w_t, c_j) += N_{it}$

$Z(c_j) += N_{it}$

for each  $c_j$

for each  $w_t$

$$P(w_t | c_j) = \frac{1 + \text{count}(w_t, c_j)}{|V| + Z(c_j)}$$

Complexity:  $O(|V| \cdot |C| + |D| \cdot \text{avg}(\text{feat/doc}))$

# Efficiency: vectorize!

Bad

```
probs = [0.2, 0.2, 0.6]
ent = 0
for prob in probs:
    ent -= prob*math.log2(prob)
```

Good (better)

```
import numpy as np
probs = np.array([0.2, 0.2, 0.6])
ent = -probs.dot(np.log2(probs))
```