LM Smoothing
(The EM Algorithm)

PA154 Jazykové modelování (3)

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Source: Introduction to Natural Language Processing (600.465)
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The Zero Problem

- "Raw" n-gram language model estimate:
  – necessarily, some zeros
    - !many: trigram model → 2.16 × 10^{14} parameters, data ~10^9 words
  – which are true 0?
    - optimal situation: even the least grequent trigram would be seen several times, in order to distinguish it's probability vs. other trigrams
    - optimal situation cannot happen, unfortunately (open question: how many data would we need?)
  – → we don't know
  – we must eliminate zeros
- Two kinds of zeros: p(w|h) = 0, or even p(h) = 0!

Why do we need Nonzero Probs?

- To avoid infinite Cross Entropy:
  – happens when an event is found in test data which has not been seen in training data

  H(p) = ∞: prevents comparing data with ≥ 0 "errors"
- To make the system more robust
  – low count estimates:
    - they typically happen for "detailed" but relatively rare appearances
  – high count estimates: reliable but less "detailed"

Eliminating the Zero Probabilites: Smoothing

- Get new p'(w) (same Ω): almost p(w) but no zeros
- Discount w for (some) p(w) > 0: new p'(w) < p(w)

$$\sum_{w \in discounted}(p(w) - p'(w)) = D$$
- Distribute D to all w; p(w) = 0: new p'(w) > p(w)
  – possibly also to other w with low p(w)
- For some w (possibly): p'(w) = p(w)
- Make sure $\sum_{w \in \Omega} p'(w) = 1$
- There are many ways of *smoothing*

Smoothing by Adding 1

- Simplest but not really usable:
  Predicting words w from a vocabulary V, training data T:

$$p'(w|h) = \frac{c(h,w)+1}{c(h)+|V|}$$
  - for non-conditional distributions: $p'(w) = \frac{c(w)+1}{|T|+|V|}$

  Problem if $|V| > c(h)$ (as is often the case; even $>> c(h)$!)
- Example:

Training data: <s> what is it what is small? |T| = 8
V = {what, is, it, small, ?,<s> ,flying, birds, are, a, bird, .}, |V| = 12
p(it) = .125, p(what) = .25, p(.)=0 p(what is it?) = $.25^2 \times .125^2 \cong .001$
p(it is flying.) = $.125 \times .25 \times 0^2 = 0$
p'(it) = .1, p'(what) = .15, p'(what is it?) = $.15^{\times}.1^2 \cong .0002$
p'(.) = .05
p'(it is flying.) = $.1 \times .15 \times .05^2 \cong .00004$

Adding *less than 1*

- Equally simple:
  Predicting word w from a vocabulary V, training data T:

$$p'(w|h) = \frac{c(h,w)+\lambda}{c(h)+\lambda|V|}, \quad \lambda < 1$$
  - for non-conditional distributions: $p'(w) = \frac{c(w)+\lambda}{|T|+\lambda|V|}$
- Example:

Training data: <s> what is it what is small? |T| = 8
V = {what, is, it, small, ?,<s> ,flying, birds, are, a, bird, .}, |V| = 12
p(it) = .125, p(what) = .25, p(.)=0 p(what is it?) = $.25^2 \times .125^2 \cong .001$
p(it is flying.) = $.125 \times .25 \times 0^2 = 0$
Use λ = .1
p'(it) ≅ .12, p'(what) ≅ .23, p'(what is it?) = $.23^2 \times .12^2 \cong .0007$
p'(.) ≅ .01
p'(it is flying.) = $.12 \times .23 \times .01^2 \cong .000003$

Good-Turing

- Suitable for estimation from large data
  – similar idea: discount/boost the relative frequency estimate:

$$p_r(w) = \frac{(c(w)+1) \times N(c(w)+1)}{|T| \times N(c(w))}$$

  where $N(c)$ is the count of words with count c (count-of-counts)
  specifically, for $c(w) = 0$ (unseen words), $p_r(w) = \frac{N(1)}{|T| \times N(0)}$
  – good for small counts (< 5–10, where $N(c)$ is high)
  – normalization! (so that we have $\sum_w p'(w) = 1$)

Good-Turing: An Example

Remember: $p_r(w) = \frac{(c(w)+1) \times N(c(w)+1)}{|T| \times N(c(w))}$

Training data: <s> what is it what is small? |T| = 8
V = {what, is, it, small, ?,<s> ,flying, birds, are, a, bird, .}, |V| = 12
p(it) = .125, p(what) = .25, p(.)=0 p(what is it?) = $.25^2 \times .125^2 \cong .001$
p(it is flying.) = $.125 \times .25 \times 0^2 = 0$

- Raw estimation ($N(0) = 6, N(1) = 4, N(2) = 2, N(i) = 0$, for $i > 2$):
  p_r(it) = (1+1)×N(1+1)/(8×N(1)) = 2×2/(8×4) = .125
  p_r(what) = (2+1)×N(2+1)/(8×N(2)) = 3×0/(8×2) = 0:
  keep orig. p(what)
  p_r(.) = (0+1)×N(0+1)/(8×N(0)) = 1×4/(8×6) $\cong$ .083
- Normalize (divide by 1.5 = $\sum_{w \in |V|} p_r(w)$) and compute:
  p'(it) $\cong$ .08, p'(what) $\cong$ .17, p'(.) $\cong$ .06
  p'(what is it?) = $.17^2 \times .08^2 \cong .0002$
  p'(it is flying.) = $.08^2 \times .17 \times .06^2 \cong .00004$

Smoothing by Combination: Linear Interpolation

- Combine what?
  - distribution of various level of detail vs. reliability
- n-gram models:
  - use (n-1)gram, (n-2)gram, ..., uniform
    $\longrightarrow$ reliability
    $\longleftarrow$ detail
- Simplest possible combination:
  – sum of probabilities, normalize:
  - p(0|0) = .8, p(1|0) = .2, p(0|1) = 1, p(1|1) = 0, p(0) = .4, p(1) = .6
  - p'(0|0) = .6, p'(1|0) = .4, p'(1|0) = .7, p'(1|1) = .3

Typical n-gram LM Smoothing

- Weight in less detailed distributions using $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$:
  $$p'_\lambda(w_i|w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}) = \lambda_3 p_3(w_i|w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}) + \lambda_2 p_2(w_i|w_{i-1}) + \lambda_1 p_1(w_i) + \lambda_0/|V|$$
- Normalize:
  $\lambda_i > 0, \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i = 1$ is sufficient ($\lambda_0 = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$)(n = 3)
- Estimation using MLE:
  – fix the p_3, p_2, p_1 and |V| parameters as estimated from the training data
  – then find such $\{\lambda_i\}$ which minimizes the cross entropy (maximazes probablity of data): $-\frac{1}{|D|}\sum_{i=1}^{|D|} log_2(p'_\lambda(w_i|h_i))$

Held-out Data

- What data to use?
  – try training data T: but we will always get $\lambda_3 = 1$
  - why? let p_{iT} be an i-gram distribution estimated using r.f. from T)
  - minimizing $H_T(p'_\lambda)$ over a vector λ, $p'_\lambda = \lambda_3 p_{3T} + \lambda_2 p_{2T} + \lambda_1 p_{1T} + \lambda_0/|V|$
    – remember $H_T(p'_\lambda) = H(p_{3T}) + D(p_{3T}||p'_\lambda)$; p_{3T}fixed $\rightarrow$ $H(p_{3T})$ fixed, best)
    – which p'_λ minimizes $H_T(p'_\lambda)$? Obviously, a p'_λ for which $D(p_{3T}||p'_\lambda) = 0$
    – ...and that's p_{3T} (because D(p||p) = 0, as we know)
    – ...and certainly $p'_\lambda = p_{3T}$if$\lambda_3 = 1$ (maybe in some other cases, too).
    – ($p'_\lambda = 1 \times p_{3T} + 0 \times p_{2T} + 1 \times p_{1T} + 0/|V|$)

  – thus: do not use the training data for estimation of λ!
  - must hold out part of the training data (***heldout*** data, H)
  - ...call remaining data the (true/raw) ***training*** data, T
  - the ***test*** data S (e.g., for comparison purposes): still different data!

The Formulas

Repeat: minimizing $\frac{-1}{|H|}\sum_{i=1}^{|H|} log_2(p'_\lambda(w_i|h_i))$ over λ

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} p'_\lambda(w_i|h_i) &= p'_\lambda(w_i|w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}) = \\ &= \lambda_3 p_3(w_i|w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}) + \lambda_2 p_2(w_i|w_{i-1}) + \lambda_1 p_1(w_i) + \lambda_0 \frac{1}{|V|} \end{aligned}}$$

"Expected counts of lambdas": j = 0..3

$$c(\lambda_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{|H|} \frac{\lambda_j p_j(w_i|h_i)}{p'_\lambda(w_i|h_i)}$$

"Next λ": j = 0..3

$$\lambda_{j,next} = \frac{c(\lambda_j)}{\sum_{k=0}^{3} c(\lambda_k)}$$

The (Smoothing) EM Algorithm

1. Start with some λ, such that $\lambda > 0$ for all j $\in$ 0..3
2. Compute "Expected Counts" for eachλ_j.
3. Compute new set of λ_j, using "Next λ" formula.
4. Start over at step 2, unless a termination condition is met.

- Termination condition: convergence of λ.
  – Simply set an ε, and finish if $|\lambda_j - \lambda_{j,next}| < \varepsilon$ for each j (step 3).
- Guaranteed to converge: follows from Jensen's inequality, plus a technical proof.

Remark on Linear Interpolation Smoothing

- "Bucketed Smoothing":
  – use several vectors of λ instead of one, based on (the frequency of) history: λ(h)
  - e.g. for h = (micrograms,per) we will have

λ(h) = (.999, .0009, .00009, .00001)
(because "cubic" is the only word to follow...)

– actually: not a separate set for each history, but rather a set for "similar" histories ("bucket"):

λ(b(h)), where b: $V^2 \to N$ (in the case of trigrams)
b classifies histories according to their reliability (~frequency)

Bucketed Smoothing: The Algorithm

- First, determine the bucketing function <u>b</u> (use heldout!):
  – decide in advance you want e.g. 1000 buckets
  – compute the total frequency of histories in 1 bucket (f_{max}(b))
  – gradually fill your buckets from the most frequent bigrams so that the sum of frequencies does not exceed f_{max}(b) (you might end up with slightly more than 1000 buckets)
- Divide your heldout data according to buckets
- Apply the previous algorithm to each bucket and its data

Simple Example

- Raw distribution (unigram only; smooth with uniform):
  p(a) = .25, p(b) = .5, p(α) = 1/64 for $\alpha \in \{c..r\}$, = 0 for the rest: s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z
- Heldout data: <u>baby</u>; use one set of λ
  (λ_1: unigram, λ_0: uniform)
- Start with $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = .5$:

$$p'_\lambda(b) = .5 \times .5 + .5/26 = .27$$
$$p'_\lambda(a) = .5 \times .25 + .5/26 = .14$$
$$p'_\lambda(y) = .5 \times 0 + .5/26 = .02$$

c(λ_1) = .5×.5/.27 + .5×.25/.14 + .5×.5/.27 + .5×0/.02 = 2.27
c(λ_0) = .5×.04/.27 + .5×.04/.14 + .5×.04/.27 + .5×.04/.02 = 1.28
Normalize $\lambda_{1,next}$ = .68, $\lambda_{0,next}$ = .32
Repeat from step 2 (recomputep'$_\lambda$ first for efficient computation, then c(λ_i), ...).
Finish when new lambdas almost equal to the old ones (say, < 0.01 difference).

Some More Technical Hints

- Set V = {all words from training data}.
  - You may also consider V = T $\cup$ H, but it does not make the coding in any way simpler (in fact, harder).
  - But: you must *never* use the test data for your vocabulary
- Prepend two "words" in front of all data:
  - avoids beginning-of-data problems
  - call these index -1 and 0: then the formulas hold exactly
- When c_n(w,h) = 0:
  - Assing 0 probability to p_n(w|h) where c_{n-1}(h) > 0, but a uniform probablity (1/|V|) to those p_n(w|h) where c_{n-1}(h) = 0 (this must be done both when working on the heldout data during EM, as well as when computing cross-entropy on the test data!)

Back-off model

- Combines n-gram models
- using lower order in not enough information in higher order
-

$$P_{bo}(w_i|w_{i-n+1}\dots w_{i-1}) =$$
$$\begin{aligned} &= d_{w_{i-n+1}\dots w_i}\frac{C(w_{i-n+1}\dots w_{i-1}w_i)}{C(w_{i-n+1}\dots w_{i-1})} && \text{if } C(w_{i-n+1}\dots w_i) > k \\ &= \alpha_{w_{i-n+1}\dots w_{i-1}} P_{bo}(w_i|w_{i-n+2}\dots w_{i-1}) && \text{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$