CSE 4392 Special Topics
Natural Language Processing

Log-linear Models

2024 Spring

Last time

- Supervised classification:
  - Document to classify, d
  - Set of classes, $C = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_k\}$
- Naive Bayes:

$$\hat{c} = \underset{c}{\arg\max}\; P(c)P(d|c)$$

Logistic Regression

- Powerful supervised model
- Baseline approach to most NLP tasks
- Connections with neural networks
- Binary (two classes) or multinomial (>2 classes)

Discriminative Model

- Logistic Regression is a *discriminative* model

- Naive Bayes is a *generative* model

Discriminative Model

- Logistic Regression:

$$\hat{c} = \arg\max_{c \in C} P(c|d)$$

- Naive Bayes:

$$\hat{c} = \arg\max_{c \in C} P(c)\, P(d|c)$$

QUIZ

- Given that we want to classify an image into either a dog or a cat (no other choices), name the features you would use (can be numerical or categorical).

Using Logistic Regression

- Inputs:
  1. Classification instance in a **feature representation** $[x_1, x_2, ..., x_d]$
  2. **Classification function** to compute $\hat{y}$ using $P(\hat{y} \mid \boldsymbol{x})$
  3. **Loss function** (for learning)
  4. Optimization **algorithm**

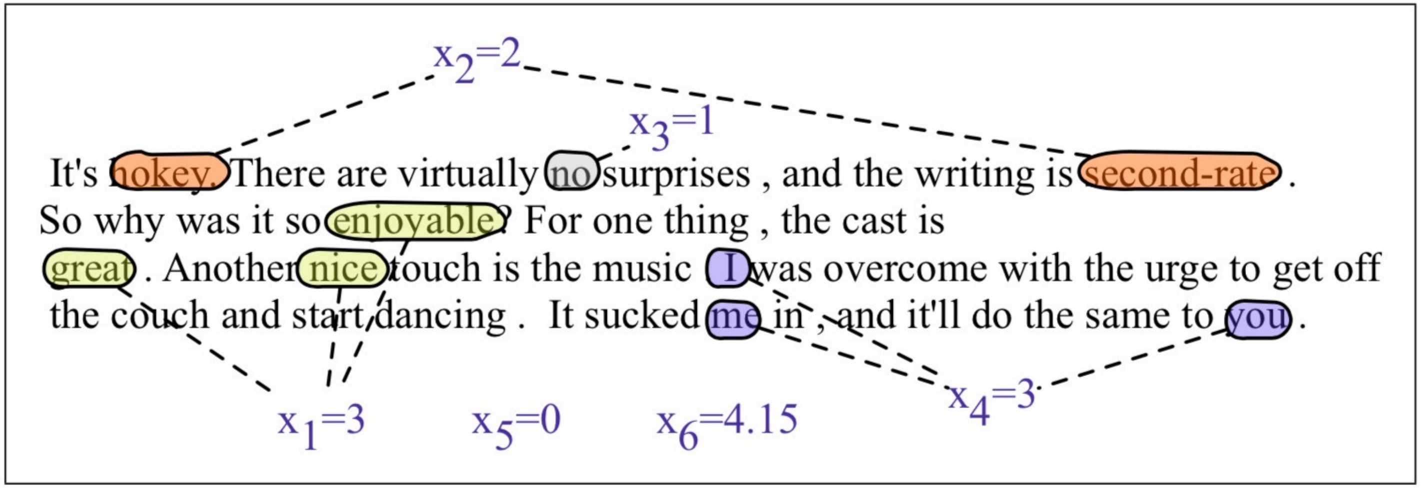
- Train phase:
  - Learn the **parameters** of the model to minimize **loss function**

- Test phase:
  - Apply **parameters** to predict class given a new input $\boldsymbol{x}$

Feature Representation

- Input observation: $x^{(i)}$
- Feature vector: $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d]$
- Feature j of i^{th} input: $x_j^{(i)}$

SAMPLE FEATURE VECTOR



Var	Definition	Value
x_1	count(positive lexicon) $\in$ doc)	3
x_2	count(negative lexicon) $\in$ doc)	2
x_3	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if "no"} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	1
x_4	count(1st and 2nd pronouns $\in$ doc)	3
x_5	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if "!"} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	0
x_6	log(word count of doc)	$\ln(64) = 4.15$

Classification function

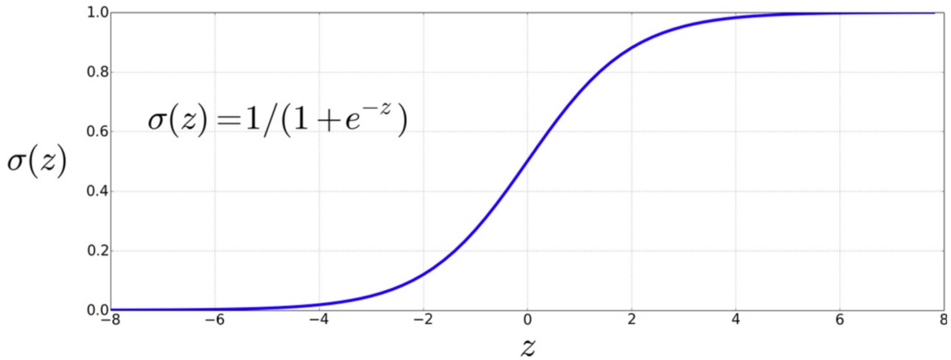
- *Given*: Input feature vector $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d]$

- *Output*: $P(y = 1 \mid x)$ and $P(y = 0 \mid x)$ *(binary classification)*

- Require a *function*, $F : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow [0,1]$ *(probability)*

- Sigmoid (or logistic) Function:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1+\exp(-z)}$$



Quiz

- Why do we use Sigmoid/Logistic function as our classification function? (Select all that apply)

a) Produces a value between 0 and 1

b) A partial function with domain [0, +inf)

c) Produces a value between -1 to 1

d) A total function with domain (-inf, inf)

e) Integrates to 1 from –inf to inf

f) Differentiable

Weights and Biases

- *Which features are important* and *how much*?
- Learn a vector of **weights** and a **bias**
- **Weights:** Vector of real numbers,

$$w = [w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_d]$$

- **Bias:** Scalar intercept, b
- Given an instance $\boldsymbol{x}$:

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i x_i + b$$

$$\text{or } z = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b$$

What is the Bias?

$$z = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b$$

- Bias, or intercept, gives the default behavior of the classifier when no useful information about x is known.
- Try setting x_i to be all 0:

$$z = b$$

- Gives the prior probability distribution of the classes without looking at the input features:

$$prediction\_bias = avg\_predictions - avg\ of\ labels\ in\ data\ set$$

Putting it together

- Given $\boldsymbol{x}$, compute $z = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b$
- Compute probabilities:

$$P(y = 1 \mid \boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

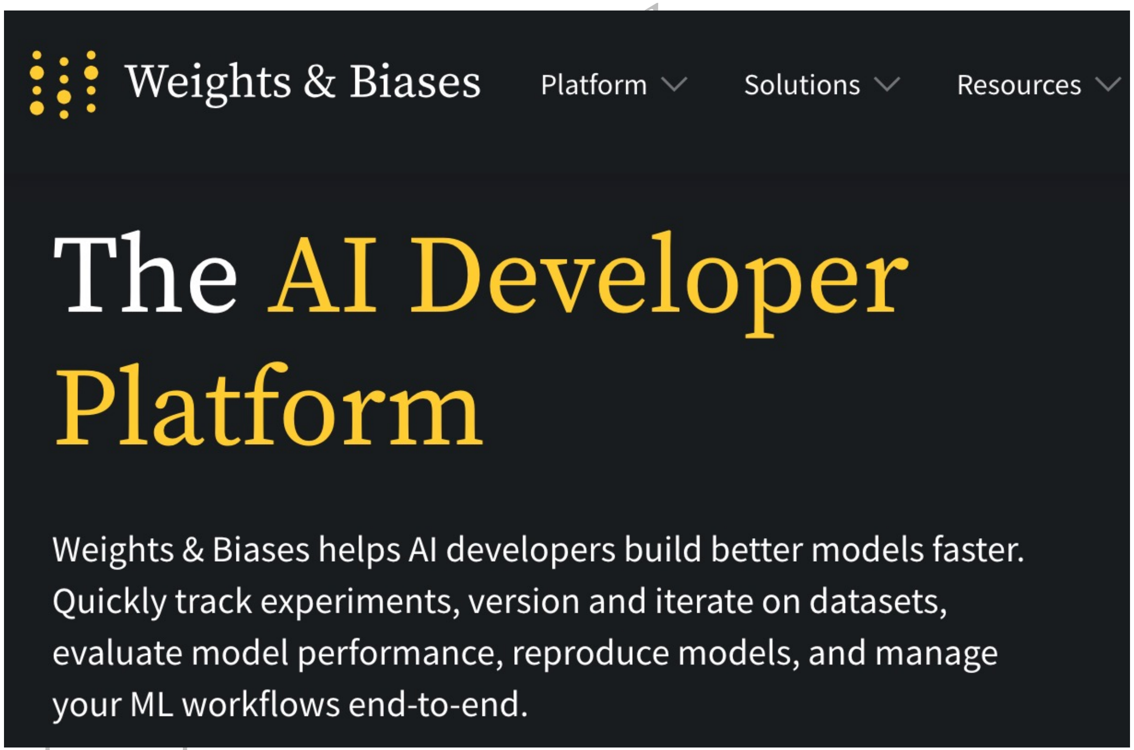
$$\begin{aligned} P(y = 1) &= \sigma(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b)}} \\ P(y = 0) &= 1 - \sigma(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b)}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b)}}{1 + e^{-(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b)}} \end{aligned}$$

- Decision boundary:

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1 & if\ P(y = 1 \mid x) > 0.5 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Putting it together

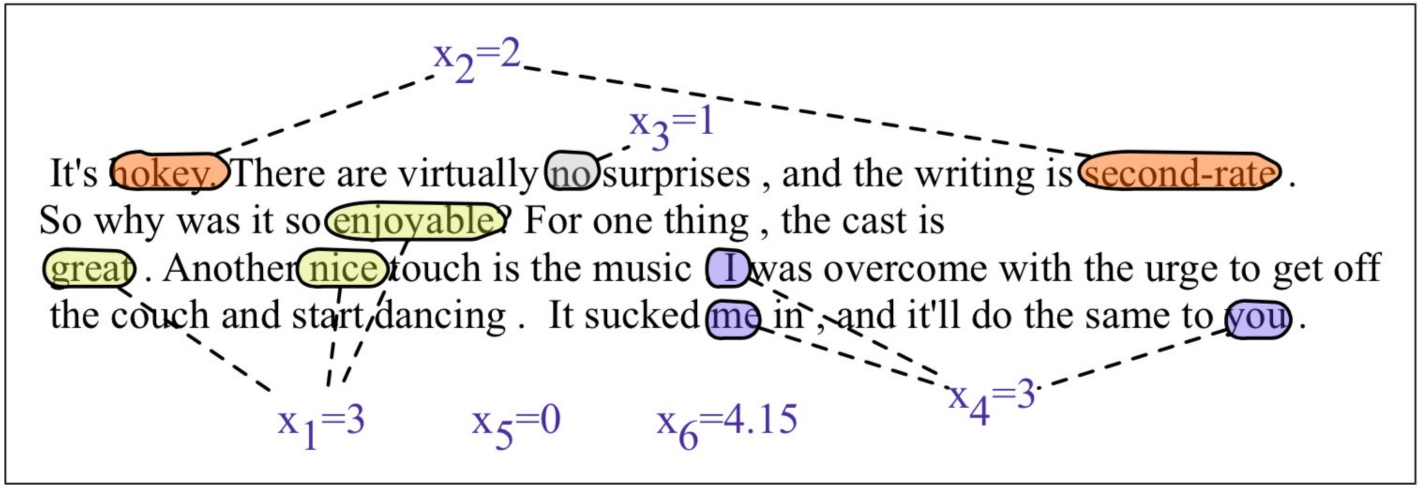
- Given $\boldsymbol{x}$, compute $z = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b$
- Compute probabilities:



- Decision boundary:

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1 & if\ P(y = 1 \mid x) > 0.5 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

EXAMPLE: SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION



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x_5	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “!”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	0
x_6	log(word count of doc)	$\ln(64) = 4.15$

Example: Sentiment classification

Var	Definition	Value
x_1	count(positive lexicon) $\in$ doc)	3
x_2	count(negative lexicon) $\in$ doc)	2
x_3	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “no”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	1
x_4	count(1st and 2nd pronouns $\in$ doc)	3
x_5	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “!”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	0
x_6	log(word count of doc)	$\ln(64) = 4.15$

- Assume weights $\boldsymbol{w}$ = [2.5, - 5.0, - 1.2, 0.5, 2.0, 0.7] and bias b = 0.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(+|x) = P(Y=1|x) &= \sigma(w \cdot x + b) \\
&= \sigma([2.5, -5.0, -1.2, 0.5, 2.0, 0.7] \cdot [3, 2, 1, 3, 0, 4.15] + 0.1) \\
&= \sigma(.805) \\
&= 0.69 \\
p(-|x) = P(Y=0|x) &= 1 - \sigma(w \cdot x + b) \\
&= 0.31
\end{aligned}
$$

Feature design

- Most important rule: Data is *key*!
- Linguistic intuition (e.g. part of speech tags, parse trees)
- Complex combinations

$$x_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if ``}Case(w_i) = \text{Lower''} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if ``}w_i \in \text{AcronymDict''} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if ``}w_i = \text{St. \& } Case(w_{i-1}) = \text{Cap''} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Feature templates
  - Sparse representations, hash only seen features into index
  - Ex. Trigram(“*logistic regression model”*) = Feature #78
- Advanced: Representation learning (we will see this later!)

Pros and Cons of Logistic Regression

- More freedom in designing features
  - No strong independence assumptions like Naive Bayes
  - More robust to correlated features ("San Francisco" vs "Boston") —LR is likely to work better than NB
  - Can even have the same feature twice! (*why?*)

- **However**: Naïve Bayes (NB) often better on very small datasets

Learning

- We have our **classification function -** how to assign weights and bias?

- Goal: predicted label $\hat{y}$ as close as possible to actual label y
  - **Distance metric/Loss function** between $\hat{y}$ and y:

$$L(\hat{y}, y)$$

  - **Optimization algorithm** for updating weights

Loss Function

- Assume $\hat{y} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b)$
- $L(\hat{y}, y)$ = Measure of difference between $\hat{y}$ and y. But what form?
- Maximum likelihood estimation (conditional):
  - Choose w and b such that $\log P(y \mid \boldsymbol{x})$ is maximized for true labels y paired with input x
  - Similar to language models!
    - max $\log P(w_t \mid w_{t-n}, \ldots, w_{t-1})$ given a corpus

Cross Entropy Loss

- Assume a single data point (x, y) and two classes
- Binary classifier probability (Bernoulli distribution):

$$P(y \mid x) = \hat{y}^y (1 - \hat{y})^{1-y}$$

- Log probability:

$$\log P(y|x) = \log[\hat{y}^y (1 - \hat{y})^{1-y}$$
$$= \text{y} \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})$$

- CE Loss (we want to minimize):

$$-\log P(y|x) = -y \log \hat{y} - (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})$$
$$= \begin{cases} -\log \hat{y} & if\ y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - \hat{y}) & if\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Cross Entropy Loss

- Assume n data points $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$
- Classifier probability:

$$\Pi_{i=1}^{n} P(y \mid x) = \Pi_{i=1}^{n} \hat{y}^{y} (1 - \hat{y})^{1-y}$$

(I omitted the (i) here for brevity)

- CE Loss:

$$L_{CE} = -\log \Pi_{i=1}^{n} P\left(y^{(i)} \middle| \boldsymbol{x}^{(i)}\right)$$
$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - \left(1 - y^{(i)}\right) \log\left(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}\right)]$$

Example: Computing CE Loss

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x_1	count(positive lexicon) $\in$ doc)	3
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- Assume weights w = [2.5, −5.0, −1.2, 0.5, 2.0, 0.7] and bias b = 0.1
- If y = 1 (positive sentiment), LCE = − log(0.69) = 0.37
- If y = 0 (negative sentiment), LCE = − log(0.31) = 1.17

Properties of CE Loss

$$L_{CE} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n}[y^{(i)}\log \hat{y}^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)})\log(1-\hat{y}^{(i)})]$$

- Ranges from 0 (perfect predictions) to ∞

  Lower the value, better the classifier

- *Cross-entropy* between the true distribution $P(y \mid \boldsymbol{x})$ and predicted distribution $P(\hat{y} \mid \boldsymbol{x})$

Optimization

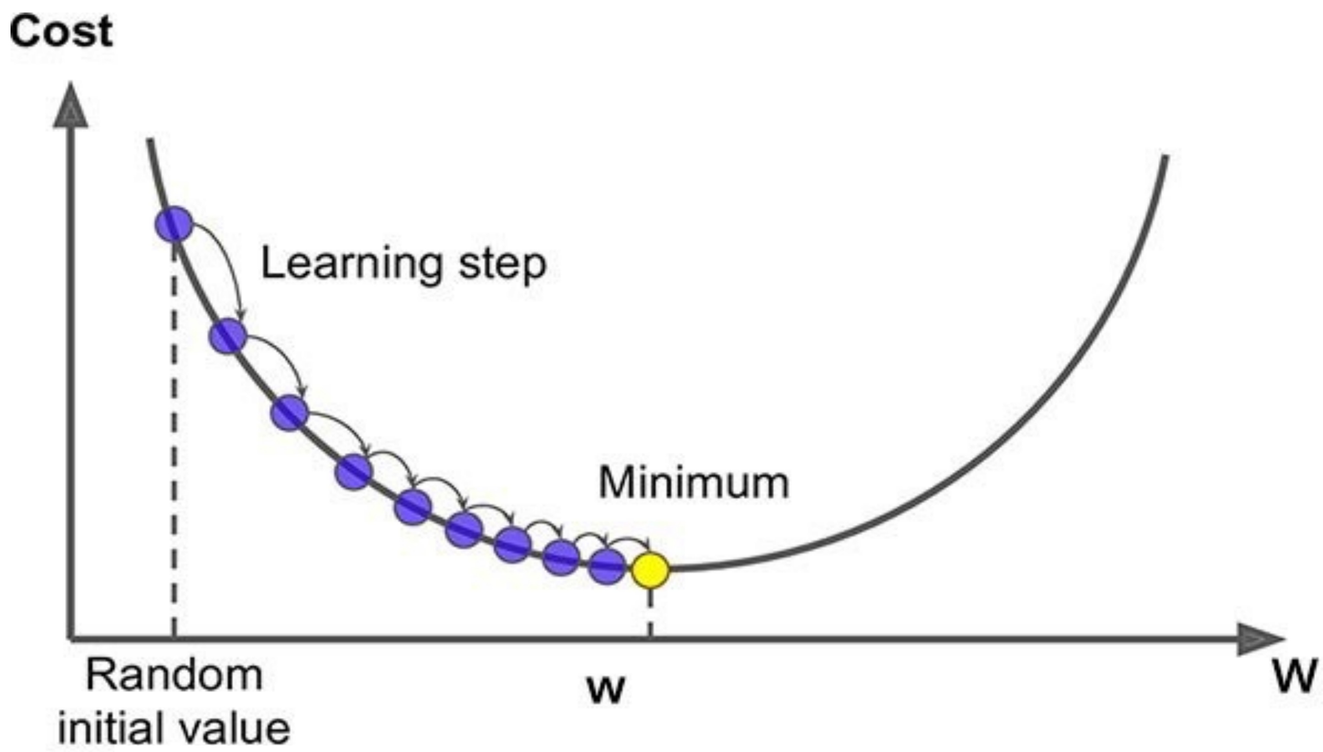
- We have our **classification function** and **loss function** - how do we find the best w and b?

$$\theta = [w; b]$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{CE}(y^{(i)}, x^{(i)}; \theta)$$

- Gradient descent:
  - For a differentiable function f:
  - Find direction of steepest slope
  - Move in the opposite direction

Gradient descent (1-D)



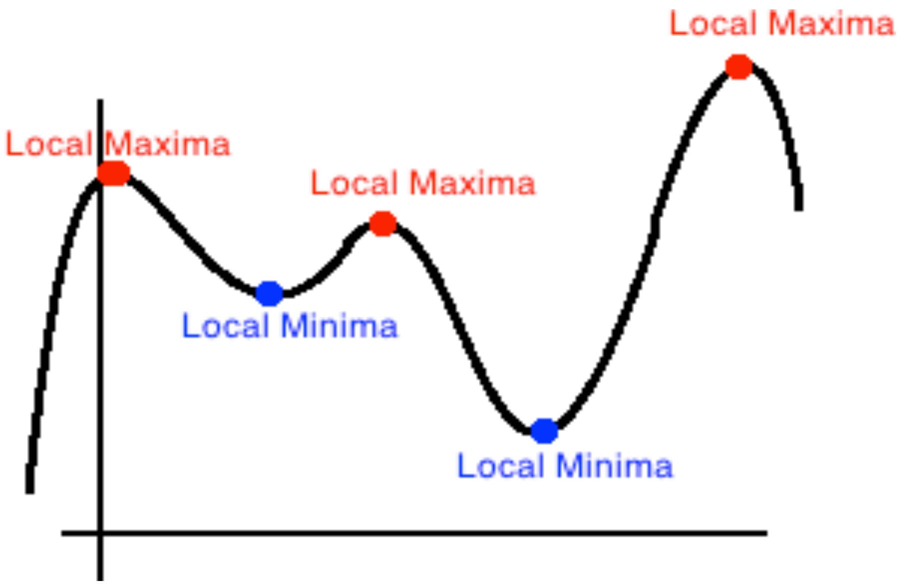
$$\theta^{t+1} = \theta^t - \eta \frac{d}{d\theta} f(x; \theta)$$

(f is differentiable)

Gradient descent for LR

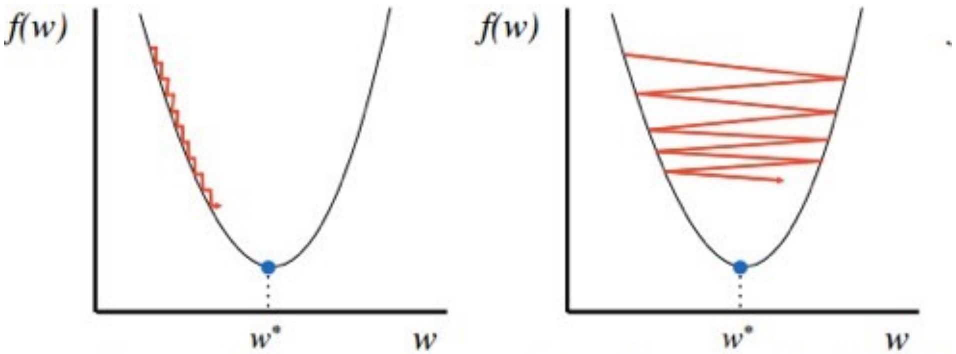
- Cross entropy loss for logistic regression is **convex** (i.e. has only one global minimum)
  - No local minima to get stuck in

- Deep neural networks are not so easy
  - Non-convex



Learning Rate

- Updates: $\theta^{t+1} = \theta^{t} - \eta \frac{d}{d\theta} f(x;\theta)$
- Magnitude of movement along gradient
- Higher/faster learning rate = larger updates to parameters



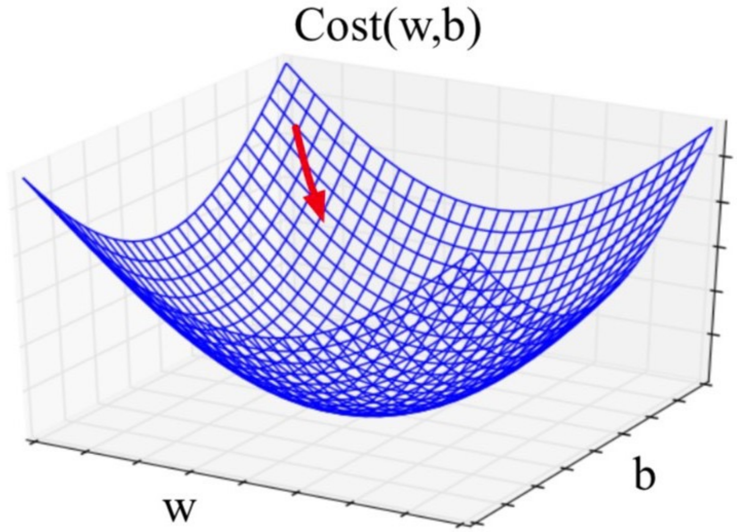
Too small: converge very slowly

Too big: overshoot and even diverge

GRADIENT DESCENT WITH VECTOR WEIGHTS

- In LR: weight ***w*** is a vector
- Express slope as a partial derivative of loss w.r.t each weight:

$$\nabla_\theta L(f(x;\theta),y)) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_n} L(f(x;\theta),y) \end{bmatrix}$$



Gradient descent with vector weights

- In LR: weight ***w*** is a vector
- Express slope as a partial derivative of loss w.r.t each weight:

$$\nabla_\theta L(f(x;\theta),y)) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_n} L(f(x;\theta),y) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Updates: $\theta(t+1) = \theta(t) - \eta \, \nabla L(\, f(x; \theta), y)$

Gradient for logistic regression

- Cross entropy loss:

$$L_{CE} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y^{(i)} \log \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b))]$$

- Gradient:

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{dw_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{db} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) - y^{(i)}]$$

- Recall:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x} \qquad \frac{d\sigma(z)}{dz} = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

Quiz: Derive the derivative of CE Loss

- Given that: $\frac{d}{dx}\ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\qquad \frac{d\sigma(z)}{dz} = \sigma(z)(1-\sigma(z))$

$$L_{CE} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y^{(i)} \log \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b))]$$

Derive (showing steps) that:

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{dw_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)}$$

Gradient for logistic regression

- Cross entropy loss:

$$L_{CE} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} [y^{(i)} \log \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b))]$$

- Gradient:

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{dw_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\underbrace{\sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b)}_{\hat{y}^{(i)}} - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)}$$

input feature value

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{db} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\sigma(w \cdot x^{(i)} + b) - y^{(i)}]$$

$$\frac{dL_{CE}(w,b)}{dw_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT

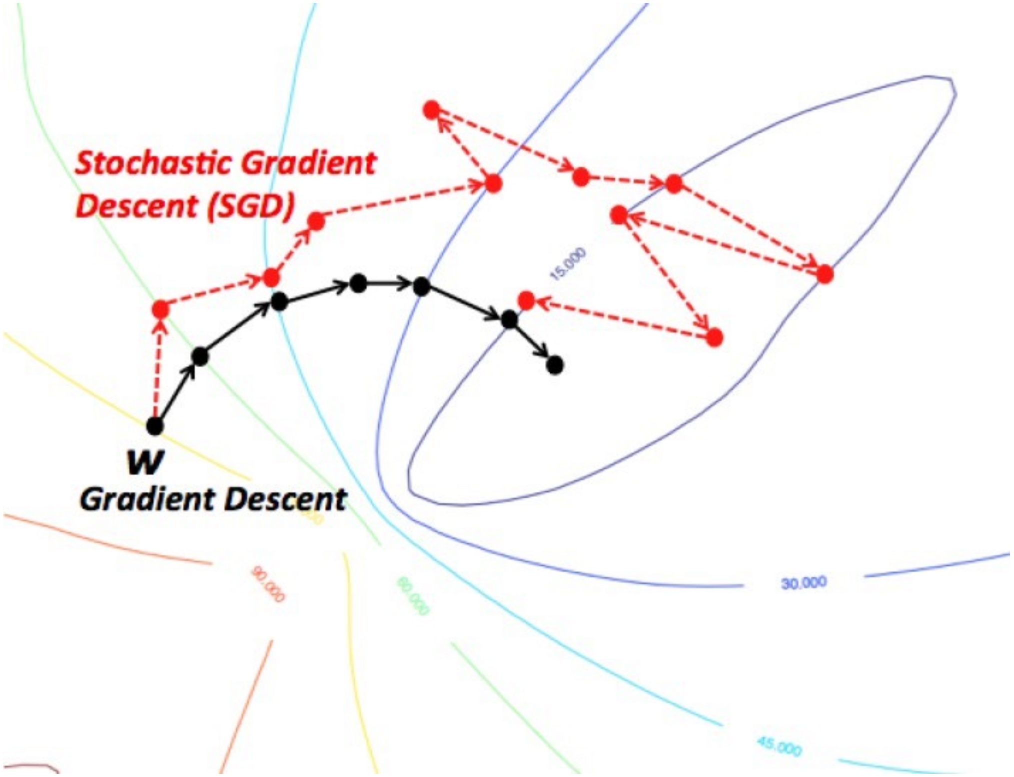
- Online optimization
- Compute loss and minimize after *each training example*

function STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT($L()$, $f()$, x, y) **returns** θ
    # where: L is the loss function
    #   f is a function parameterized by θ
    #   x is the set of training inputs $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \ldots, x^{(n)}$
    #   y is the set of training outputs (labels) $y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \ldots, y^{(n)}$

$\theta \leftarrow 0$
repeat til done   # see caption
  For each training tuple $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ (in random order)
    1. Optional (for reporting):   # How are we doing on this tuple?
      Compute $\hat{y}^{(i)} = f(x^{(i)};\theta)$ # What is our estimated output $\hat{y}$?
      Compute the loss $L(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ # How far off is $\hat{y}^{(i)}$) from the true output $y^{(i)}$?
    2. $g \leftarrow \nabla_\theta L(f(x^{(i)};\theta), y^{(i)})$ # How should we move θ to maximize loss?
    3. $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta\, g$ # Go the other way instead
return θ

STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT

- *Online* optimization
- Compute loss and minimize after *each training example*



REGULARIZAATION

- Training objective:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)})$$

- This might fit the training set too well! (including noisy features)
- Poor generalization to the unseen test set — ***Overfitting***
- ***Regularization*** helps prevent overfitting:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}) - \alpha R(\theta)$$

penalize large weights

L2 regularization

$$R(\theta) = ||\theta||^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j^2$$

- Euclidean distance of weight vector θ from origin
- L2 regularized objective:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(y^{(i)} \mid x^{(i)}) - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j^2$$

L1 Regularization

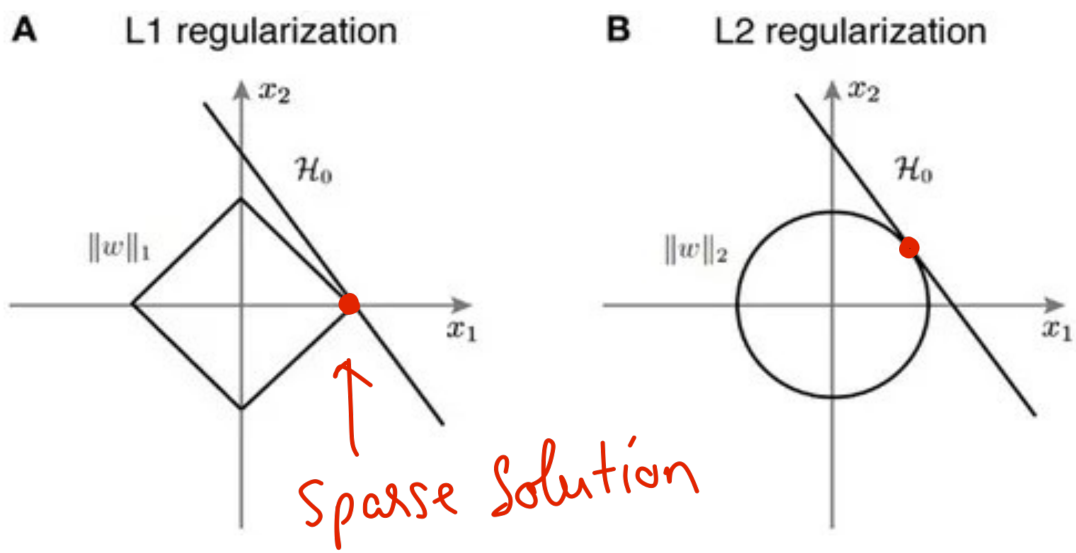
$$R(\theta) = ||\theta||_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{d} |\theta_j|$$

- Manhattan distance of weight vector θ from origin
- L1 regularized objective:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}) - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{d} |\theta_j|$$

L2 VS L1 REGULARIZATION

- L2 is easier to optimize - simpler derivation
  - L1 is complex since the derivative of $|\theta|$ is not continuous at 0
- L2 leads to many small weights (due to θ^2 term)
  - L1 prefers *sparse* weight vectors with many weights set to 0 (i.e. far fewer features used)



Multinomial Logistic Regression

- What if we have more than 2 classes? (e.g. Part of speech tagging, Named Entity Recognition, language model!)
- Need to model P(y = c | x), ∀c ∈ C
- Generalize **sigmoid** function to **softmax**

$$\text{softmax}(z_i) = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{k} e^{z_j}} \quad 1 \le i \le k$$

← Normalization

Softmax

- Similar to sigmoid, softmax squashes values towards 0 or 1, turning a vector into a probability distribution
- If $z = [0,1,2,3,4]$, then
  - softmax(z) = ([0.0117,0.0317,0.0861,0.2341,0.6364])
- For multinomial LR,

$$P(y=c\,|\,x) = \frac{e^{w_c \cdot x + b_c}}{\sum_{j=1}^{k} e^{w_j \cdot x + b_j}}$$

$$\log P(y=c \mid \boldsymbol{x}) \propto \boldsymbol{w_c} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + b_c \qquad \text{(log-linear!)}$$

Features in multinomial LR

- Features need to include both input (x) and class (c)
- Implicit in binary case

Var	Definition	Wt
$f_1(0,x)$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “!”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	−4.5
$f_1(+,x)$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “!”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	2.6
$f_1(-,x)$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if “!”} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	1.3

LEARNING

- Generalize binary CE loss to multinomial CE loss:

$$
\begin{aligned}
L_{\mathrm{CE}}(\hat{\mathbf{y}},\mathbf{y}) &= -\sum_{k=1}^{K}\mathbf{y}_k \log \hat{\mathbf{y}}_k \\
&= -\log \hat{\mathbf{y}}_c, \quad \text{(where } c \text{ is the correct class)} \\
&= -\log \hat{p}(\mathbf{y}_c = 1|\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{(where } c \text{ is the correct class)} \\
&= -\log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w_c}\cdot\mathbf{x}+b_c)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K}\exp(\mathbf{w_j}\cdot\mathbf{x}+b_j)} \quad (c \text{ is the correct class})
\end{aligned}
$$

- Gradient:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L_{\mathrm{CE}}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_{k,i}} &= -(\mathbf{y}_k - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_k)\mathbf{x}_i \\
&= -(\mathbf{y}_k - p(\mathbf{y}_k = 1|\mathbf{x}))\mathbf{x}_i \\
&= -\left(\mathbf{y}_k - \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w_k}\cdot\mathbf{x}+b_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K}\exp(\mathbf{w_j}\cdot\mathbf{x}+b_j)}\right)\mathbf{x}_i
\end{aligned}
$$