

# *Modelli Geometrici per la Semantica Lessicale, l'Apprendimento Automatico e l'Information Retrieval*

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## 1 *Overview*

- Linear Transformations
- Linear Transformations and Eigenvectors
- Towards SVD
- SVD for Information Retrieval
- SVD and Embeddings

## 2 *SVD for LSA*

- LSA: semantic interpretation
- LSA, second-order relations and clustering
- LSA and Lexical Semantics

## 3 *LSA and ML*

- An example: LSA and Frame Semantics

## 4 *LSA and kernels*

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## *Change of Basis*

## *Change of Basis*

Given two alternative basis  $B = \{\underline{b}_1, \dots, \underline{b}_n\}$  and  $B' = \{\underline{b}'_1, \dots, \underline{b}'_n\}$ , such that the square matrix  $\mathbf{C} = (c_{ik})$  describe the change of the basis, i.e.

$$\underline{b}'_k = c_{1k}\underline{b}_1 + c_{2k}\underline{b}_2 + \dots c_{nk}\underline{b}_n \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, n$$

## *Matrix and Change of Basis*

Matrix and Change of Basis

The effect of the matrix  $\mathbf{C}$  on a generic vector  $\underline{x}$  allows to compute the change of basis according only to the involved basis  $B$  and  $B'$ . For every  $\underline{x} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k b_k$  such that in the new basis  $B'$ ,  $\underline{x}$  can be expressed by  $\underline{x} = \sum_{k=1}^n x'_k b'_k$ , then it follows that:

$$\underline{x} = \sum_{k=1}^n x'_k \underline{b}'_k = \sum_k x'_k \left( \sum_i c_{ik} \underline{b}_i \right) = \sum_{i,k=1}^n x'_k c_{ik} \underline{b}_i$$

from which it follows that:

$$x_i = \sum_{k=1}^n x'_k c_{ik} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

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The above condition suggests that  $\mathbf{C}$  is sufficient to describe any change of basis through the matrix vector multiplication operations:

$$\underline{x} = \mathbf{C}\underline{x'}$$

## *Matrix and Change of Basis*

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The effect of the matrix  $\mathbf{C}$  on a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  can be seen by studying the case where  $\underline{x}, \underline{y}$  are the expression of two vectors in a base  $B$  while their counterpart on  $B'$  are  $\underline{x}', \underline{y}'$ , respectively. Now if  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are such that  $\underline{y} = \mathbf{A}\underline{x}$  and  $\underline{y}' = \mathbf{B}\underline{x}'$ , then it follows that:

$$\underline{y} = \mathbf{C}\underline{y}' = \mathbf{A}\underline{x} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{C}\underline{x}') = \mathbf{AC}\underline{x}'$$

(this means that)

$$y' = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \underline{x}'$$

from which it follows that:

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C}$$

The transformation of basis **C** is a *similarity transformation* and matrices **A** and **C** are said *similar*.

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# *From EigenVectors and Matrix Decomposition to Topic Models*

## *Matrix Eigendecomposition*

Let us create a matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  with columns the  $n$  eigenvectors of a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . We have that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{AS} &= \mathbf{A}[\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_n] = \\ &= \mathbf{A}\underline{x}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{A}\underline{x}_n = \\ &= \lambda_1\underline{x}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n\underline{x}_n = [\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_n]\Lambda\end{aligned}$$

where  $\Lambda$  is the diagonal matrix with the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  along its diagonal:

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## *EigenVectors of symmetric matrices*

Now suppose that the above  $n$  eigenvectors are linearly independent. This is true when the matrix has  $n$  distinct eigenvalues. Then matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  is invertible and it holds:  $\mathbf{AS} = \mathbf{S}\Lambda$  so that

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S} \Lambda \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

Towards SVD

## *EigenDecomposition of Symmetric matrices*

Now let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix with entries being real numbers and  $m > n$ .

Let us consider the  $n \times n$  square matrix  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ .

It is easy to verify that  $B$  is symmetric, as  $\mathbf{B}^T = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^T = \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ .

It has been shown that the eigenvalues of such matrices ( $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}$ ) are real non-negative numbers. Since they are non-negative we can write them in decreasing order as squares of non-negative real numbers:

$$\sigma_1^2 \geq \sigma_2^2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n^2$$

For some index  $r$  (possibly  $n$ ) the first  $r$  numbers  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$  are positive whereas the rest are zero. For the above eigenvalues, we know that the corresponding eigenvectors  $x_1, \dots, x_r$  are perpendicular. Furthermore, we normalize them to have length 1. Let

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = [\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_r]$$

Towards SVD (2)

From the set of  $r$  orthonormal eigenvectors we can create the following vectors

$$\underline{y}_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \mathbf{A} \underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{y}_r = \frac{1}{\sigma_r} \mathbf{A} \underline{x}_r$$

These are perpendicular  $m$ -dimensional vectors of length 1 (orthonormal vectors) as:

$$\underline{y}_i^T \underline{y}_j = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \mathbf{A} \underline{x}_i \right)^T \frac{1}{\sigma_j} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_j = \frac{1}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \underline{x}_i^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \underline{x}_j = \frac{1}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \underline{x}_i^T \mathbf{B} \underline{x}_j = \frac{1}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \underline{x}_i^T \sigma_j^2 \underline{x}_j = \frac{\sigma_j}{\sigma_i} \underline{x}_i^T \underline{x}_j$$

Now this is 0 when  $i \neq j$  and 1 when  $i = j$  (as  $\underline{x}_i^T \underline{x}_j = 0$  when  $i \neq j$  and  $\underline{x}_i^T \underline{x}_i = 1 \forall i$ ) Moreover, given

$$\mathbf{S}_2 = [y_1, \dots, y_r]$$

we have  $\underline{y}_j^T \mathbf{A} \underline{x}_i = \underline{y}_j^T (\sigma_i \underline{x}_i) = \sigma_i \underline{y}_j^T \underline{x}_i$  which is 0 if  $i \neq j$ , and  $\sigma_i$  if  $i = j$ . It follows thus that:

$$\mathbf{S}_2^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}_1 = \Sigma$$

where  $\Sigma$  is the diagonal  $r \times r$  matrix with  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$  along the diagonal

## *The SVD*

Observe that  $\mathbf{S}_2^T$  is  $r \times m$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  is  $m \times n$ , and  $\mathbf{S}_1$  is  $n \times r$ , and thus the above matrix multiplication is well defined.

Since  $\mathbf{S}_2$  and  $\mathbf{S}_1$  have orthonormal columns,  $\mathbf{S}_2\mathbf{S}_2^T = \mathbf{I}_{m \times m}$  and  $\mathbf{S}_1\mathbf{S}_1^T = \mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$  (where  $\mathbf{I}_{m \times m}$  and  $\mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$  are the  $m \times m$  and  $n \times n$  identity matrices).

Thus, by multiplying the above equality by  $\mathbf{S}_2$  on the left and  $\mathbf{S}_1^T$  on the right, we have

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S}_2 \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{S}_1^T$$

### *Summing-up the SVD definition*

Reiterating, matrix  $\Sigma$  is diagonal and the values along the diagonal are  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$  which are called *singular values*.

They are the square roots of the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  and thus completely determined by  $\mathbf{A}$ .

SVD

The above decomposition of  $\mathbf{A}$  into

$$\mathbf{S}_2 \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{S}_1^T$$

is called *singular value decomposition*.

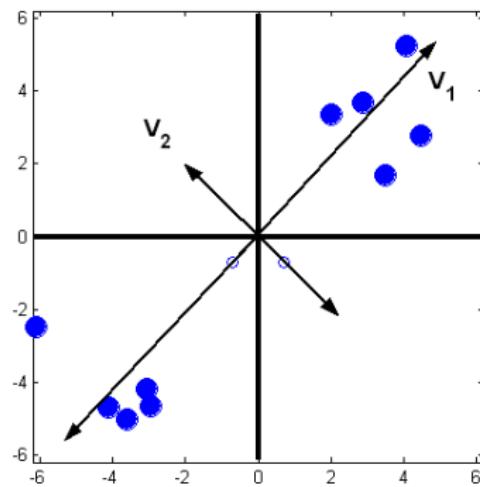
For the ease of notation, let us denote  $\mathbf{S}_2$  by  $\mathbf{V}$  and  $\mathbf{S}_1$  by  $\mathbf{U}$  (getting thus rid of the subscripts). Then

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^T$$

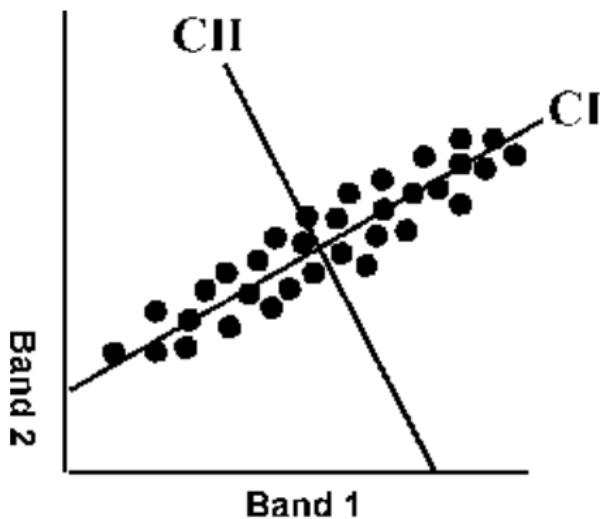
## *Overview*

- Da SVD agli spazi di documenti
  - La *Singular Value Decomposition*
    - Definizione
    - Esempi
    - Riduzione della dimensionalita' del problema
  - *Latent Semantic Analysis* e SVD
    - Interpretazione
    - *Latent Semantic Indexing*
  - Applicazioni di LSA: *term* e *document clustering*
  - *Latent Semantic kernels*

## *Analisi delle componenti principali*



## *Analisi delle componenti principali*



**Figure 1 : The Principal Components Transform**

(after Lillesand and Kiefer, 1994, 573)

# LSA e Singular Value Decomposition

Dati  $\mathcal{V}$  ( $|\mathcal{V}| = M$ ) il vocabolario dei termini e  $\mathcal{T}$  ( $|\mathcal{T}| = N$ ), l'insieme dei testi di una collezione (training), applico alla matrice  $W$  degli  $M$  termini (righe) per gli  $N$  documenti (colonne) la decomposizione in valori singolari seguente (Golub and Kahan, 1965):

$$W = USV^T$$

dove:

- $U (M \times R)$  con  $M$  vettori riga  $u_i$  e' singolare ( $UU^T = I$ )
  - $S (R \times R)$  e' diagonale, con  $s_{ij}$  tc.  $s_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, R$  ed i valori singolari nella diagonale principali tali che  $s_i = s_{ii}$  e  $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \dots \geq s_R > 0$
  - $V (N \times R)$  con  $N$  vettori riga  $v_i$  e' singolare ( $VV^T = I$ )
- (OSS:  $R$  e' il *rango* di  $W$ ).

# Le proprietà di SVD

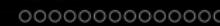
La decomposizione in valori singolari traduce la matrice  $W$  di partenza in:

$$W = USV^T$$

dove:

- $U$  e  $V$  sono le matrici dei *vettori singolari sinistro e destro* di  $W$  (cioè gli *autovettori* o *eigenvectors* di  $WW^T$  e  $W^TW$ , rispettivamente)
- le colonne di  $U$  e le righe di  $V$  definiscono uno spazio *ortonormale*, cioè  $UU^T = I$  e  $VV^T = I$
- $S$  è la matrice diagonale dei valori singolari di  $W$ . I valori singolari sono le radici degli autovalori di  $WW^T$  o  $W^TW$  (sono uguali)

Le trasformazioni lineari ottenute ora sono due (come vedremo tra poco):  $WV$  e  $W^TU$ .



# LSA: proprietà di SVD

La decomposizione in valori singolari

$$W = USV^T$$

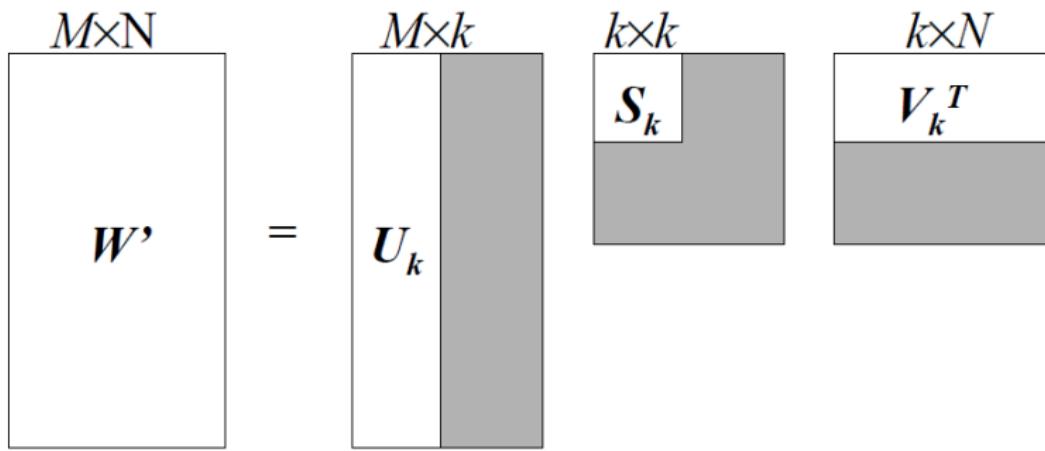
si puo' approssimare con

$$W \sim W' = U_k S_k V_k^T$$

trascurando le trasformazioni lineari di ordine superiore a  $k \ll R$  in modo che:

- $U_k (M \times k)$  con  $M$  vettori riga  $u_i$  e' singolare ed ortonormale ( $U_k U_k^T = I$ )
- $S_k (k \times k)$  e' diagonale, con  $s_{ij}$  tc.  $s_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k$  ed i valori singolari nella diagonale principali tali che  $s_i = s_{ii}$  e  $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \dots \geq s_k > 0$
- $V_k (N \times k)$  con  $N$  vettori riga  $v_i$  e' singolare ed ortonormale ( $V_k V_k^T = I$ )

# Riduzione del rango



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$k$  è il numero di valori singolari scelti per rappresentare i concetti nell'insieme dei documenti.

In genere,  $k \ll R$  (rango iniziale).

# LSA: proprietà di SVD

La decomposizione in valori singolari

$$W \sim W' = U_k S_k V_k^T$$

ha un certo insieme di proprietà

- la matrice  $S_k$  è unica (anche se  $U$  e  $V$  non lo sono)
- per costuzione  $W'$  è la matrice che soddisfa la decomposizione di ordine  $k$  **più vicina** a  $W$  (in norma euclidea)
- gli  $s_i$  sono le radici degli autovalori di  $WW^T$
- le *componenti principali* del problema sono in relazione a  $U_k$  e  $V_k$

# LSA: *interpretazione semantica*

Si dice che in  $W = USV^T$ ,  $S$  cattura la *struttura semantica latente* dello spazio di partenza di  $W$ ,  $\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{T}$  e che la riduzione a  $W'$  non ha effetto significativo su questa proprietà.

... Vediamo perché:

# LSA: interpretazione semantica

Si dice che in  $W = USV^T$ ,  $S$  cattura la *struttura semantica latente* dello spazio di partenza di  $W$ ,  $\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{T}$  e che la riduzione a  $W'$  non ha effetto significativo su questa proprietà.

... Vediamo perché:

- gli autovalori ed autovettori sono direzioni particolari dello spazio di partenza  $\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{T}$ , determinate dalla trasformazione  $W$ .
- $US$  si ottiene da  $W = USV^T$ : infatti  $WV = USV^TV = US$ , cioè per ogni riga (termine)  $i$ -esima di  $W$  (o  $U$ ),  $u_iS = w_iV$ .
- QUINDI: rappresentare i vettori dei termini (righe  $w_i$  della matrice  $W$ ) mediante  $u_iS$ , SIGNIFICA: combinare linearmente gli elementi (i documenti,  $v_j$ ) della base ortonormale data da  $V$  (dopo il troncamento a  $k$ )

# LSA: interpretazione semantica (cont'd)

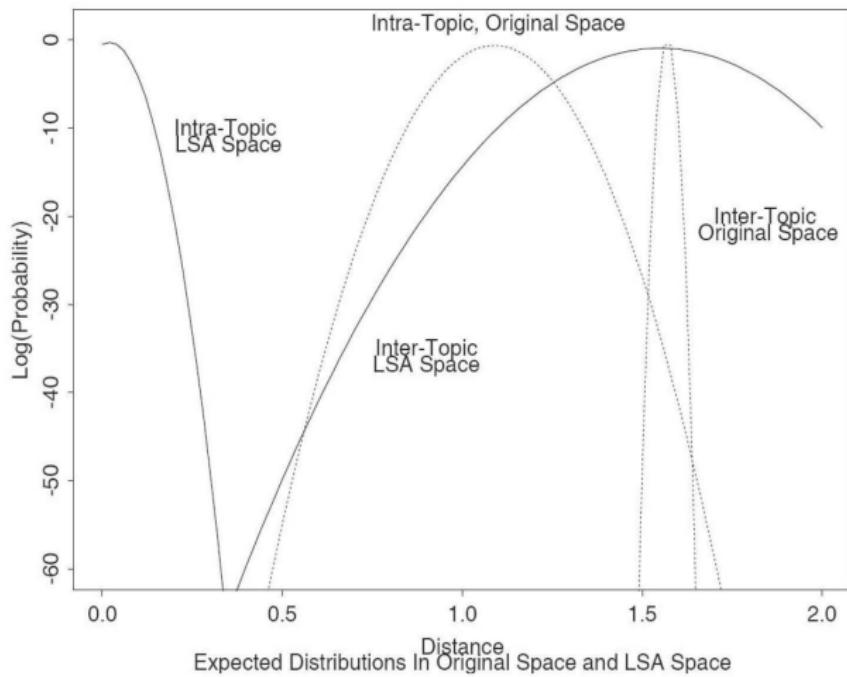
Inoltre (per i **documenti**):

- $VS$  si ottiene da  $W = (USV^T)$ : infatti  $W^T = (USV^T)^T = VSU^T$ , da cui  $W^T U = VS$ . Le colonne (documenti)  $w_j$  di  $W$  (o righe di  $V$ ) sono tali che  $v_j S = w_j U$ .
- QUINDI: rappresentare i vettori dei testi (colonne della matrice  $W$ ) mediante  $v_j S$ , significa combinare linearmente (mediante  $S$ ) le righe (i termini  $u_i$ ) della base ortonormale data da  $U$
- $US$  e  $VS$  rappresentano le mappature di termini in  $\mathcal{V}$  e documenti in  $\mathcal{T}$  nello spazio di dimensione  $k$  generato dalla SVD

## LSA: interpretazione semantica (cont'd)

- Le trasformazioni sono date dalle combinazioni lineari sulle  $k$  dimensioni che corrispondono a concetti (temi). Infatti:
- Le matrici  $U$  e  $V$  sono basi ortonormali per lo spazio LS di dimensione  $k$  generato. Esso sono le direzioni privilegiate della trasformazione iniziale e quindi sono combinazioni lineari in  $WW^T$  (o  $W^TW$ ) cioe' concetti determinati dal ricorrere degli stessi termini nei documenti (e viceversa).
- Ogni vettore di termine  $w_i$  dunque e' rappresentato in tale spazio tramite  $WV$  cioe' come combinazione dei documenti inziali, il che equivale a calcolare  $US$
- Analogamente per i documenti  $w_j$  mediante  $W^TU=VS$

## *LSA: un esempio da una distribuzione artificiale*



# LSA: un esempio calcolato

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Terms	d1	d2	d3	q
	↓	↓	↓	↓
a	1	1	1	0
arrived	0	1	1	0
damaged	1	0	0	0
delivery	0	1	0	0
fire	1	0	0	0
gold	1	0	1	1
in	1	1	1	0
of	1	1	1	0
shipment	1	0	1	0
silver	0	2	0	1
truck	0	1	1	1

**W =** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
    **q =** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

LSA: semantic interpretation

## LSA: Calcolo $U\Sigma V^T$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4201 & 0.0748 & -0.0460 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 & 0.4078 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 & -0.4538 \\ -0.1576 & -0.3046 & -0.2006 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 & -0.4538 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3794 & 0.1547 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 & -0.0460 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 & -0.0460 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3794 & 0.1547 \\ -0.3151 & -0.6093 & -0.4013 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 & 0.4078 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 4.0989 & 0.0000 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 2.3616 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 0.0000 & 1.2737 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4945 & 0.6492 & -0.5780 \\ -0.6458 & -0.7194 & -0.2556 \\ -0.5817 & 0.2469 & 0.7750 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V^T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4945 & -0.6458 & -0.5817 \\ 0.6492 & -0.7194 & 0.2469 \\ -0.5780 & -0.2556 & 0.7750 \end{bmatrix}$$

LSA: semantic interpretation

# LSA: Approssimazione del rango, $k = 2$

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$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 \\ -0.1576 & -0.3046 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3794 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3794 \\ -0.3151 & -0.6093 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.0989 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & 2.3616 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4945 & 0.6492 \\ -0.6458 & -0.7194 \\ -0.5817 & 0.2469 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{V}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4945 & -0.6458 & -0.5817 \\ 0.6492 & -0.7194 & 0.2469 \end{bmatrix}$$


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# LSA

## *Calcolo della similarita' Query-Doc*

- Per  $N$  documenti, la matrice  $V$  contiene  $N$  righe, ognuna delle quali rappresenta le coordinate del documento  $d_i$  proiettato nello spazio LSA
- Una query  $q$  puo' essere trattata come uno pseudo-dокументo e proiettata anch'essa nello spazio LSA

LSA: semantic interpretation

$$\text{LSA: } W = U\Sigma V^T$$

### *Uso della trasformazione SVD*

Se  $W = U\Sigma V^T$  si ha anche che

- $V = W^T U \Sigma^{-1}$

LSA: semantic interpretation

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### *Uso della trasformazione SVD*

Se  $W = U\Sigma V^T$  si ha anche che

- $V = W^T U\Sigma^{-1}$
- $d = d^T U\Sigma^{-1}$

LSA:  $W = U\Sigma V^T$

## *Uso della trasformazione SVD*

Se  $W = U\Sigma V^T$  si ha anche che

- $V = W^T U \Sigma^{-1}$
  - $d = d^T U \Sigma^{-1}$
  - $q = q^T U \Sigma^{-1}$  (pseudo documento)

LSA: semantic interpretation

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Se  $W = U\Sigma V^T$  si ha anche che

- $V = W^T U \Sigma^{-1}$
- $d = d^T U \Sigma^{-1}$
- $q = q^T U \Sigma^{-1}$  (pseudo documento)

### *A valle della riduzione dimensionale di ordine $k$*

- $d = d^T U_k \Sigma_k^{-1}$
- $q = q^T U_k \Sigma_k^{-1}$  (pseudo documento)

Ne segue che:  $\text{sim}(q, d) = \text{sim}(q^T U_k \Sigma_k^{-1}, d^T U_k \Sigma_k^{-1})$

# LSA: Calcolo del query vector

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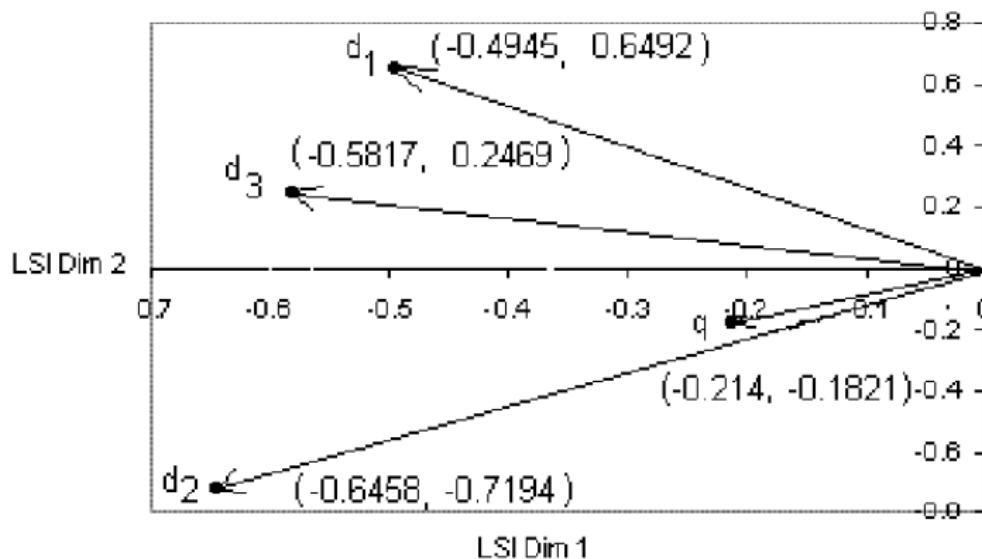
$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 \\ -0.1576 & -0.3046 \\ -0.1206 & 0.2749 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3794 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.4201 & 0.0748 \\ -0.2626 & 0.3734 \\ -0.3151 & -0.6093 \\ -0.2995 & -0.2001 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4.0989} & 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 & \frac{1}{2.3616} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2140 & -0.1821 \end{bmatrix}$$


---

## LSA: Vettori della query e dei documenti



# LSA: Relazioni del secondo ordine

## LSA e significato

- La rappresentazione in LSA dei termini coglie un numero maggiore di aspetti del significato dei termini, poiche' contribuiscono alla nuova rappresentazione tutte le co-occorrenze nei diversi contesti descritti dalla matrice  $W$  iniziale
- La rappresentazione di un termine  $t$  nel nuovo spazio non e' piu' il versore unitario  $\vec{t}$  ortogonale a (e quindi indipendente da) tutti gli altri

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- La similitudine tra due termini  $t_i$  e  $t_j$  dipende dalla trasformazione  $U\Sigma$  e dipende quindi da tutte le co-occorrenze comuni con altri termini  $t_k$  (con  $t_k \neq t_i, t_j$ ). Queste dipendenze costituiscono relazioni del *secondo ordine*.

## LSA: SVD e term clustering

$$M = \begin{array}{c|cccccc} & d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 & d_5 & d_6 \\ \hline \text{shuttle} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{astronaut} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{moon} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{car} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \text{truck} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} = \begin{matrix} \text{terms} \\ \text{txs} \end{matrix} X \boxed{\text{S}} X \boxed{\text{N}} = \boxed{\text{K}}$$

## LSA: SVD e term clustering

	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
<b>shuttle</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0
astronaut	0	1	0	0	0	0
moon	1	1	0	0	0	0
car	1	0	0	1	1	0
truck	0	0	0	1	0	1

$$M = K_{t \times s} S_{s \times s} D_{s \times N}^T$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of matrix  $M$  into three components:

- concepts**: A vertical rectangle labeled  $t \times s$  on its right side.
- X**: A small square symbol indicating multiplication.
- $S \times S$** : A square box labeled  $s \times s$  inside.
- X**: A small square symbol indicating multiplication.
- $S \times N$** : A horizontal rectangle labeled  $s \times N$  on its top side.

	dim <sub>1</sub>	dim <sub>2</sub>	dim <sub>3</sub>	dim <sub>4</sub>	dim <sub>5</sub>
<b>shuttle</b>	-0.44	-0.30	0.57	0.58	0.25
astronaut	-0.13	-0.33	-0.59	0.00	0.73
moon	-0.48	-0.51	0.37	0.00	0.61
car	-0.70	0.35	0.15	-0.58	0.16
truck	-0.26	0.65	-0.41	0.58	-0.09

S =	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39

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	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$
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moon	1	1	0	0	0	0
car	1	0	0	1	1	0
truck	0	0	0	1	0	1

The diagram shows a large rectangular matrix  $M$  at the top, which is decomposed into three components below it:

- A vertical rectangle labeled "concepts" on its left side.
- A horizontal rectangle labeled "terms" on its top side.
- A horizontal rectangle labeled "documents" on its right side.

Between the first two components is an "X" symbol, and between the second and third is another "X" symbol, indicating the multiplication of these components to reconstruct the original matrix  $M$ .

	dim <sub>1</sub>	dim <sub>2</sub>	dim <sub>3</sub>	dim <sub>4</sub>	dim <sub>5</sub>
<b>shuttle</b>	-0.44	-0.30	0.57	0.58	0.25
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$$M = K_{t \times s} S_{s \times s} D_{s \times N}^T$$

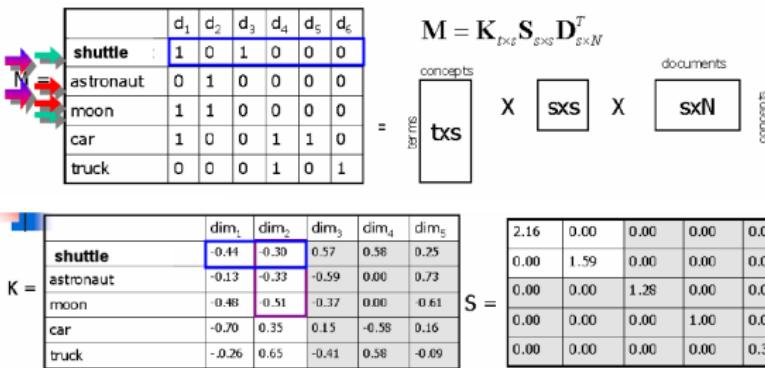
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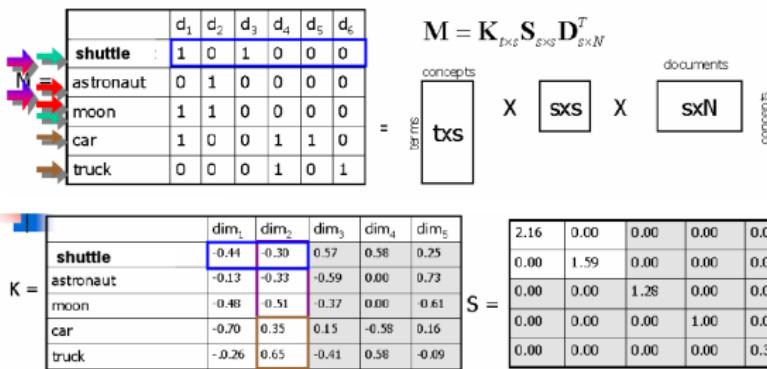
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## LSA: SVD e term clustering



## LSA: SVD e term clustering



# LSA: Metriche di pesatura

In LSA i modelli di pesatura possono variare per migliorare la ricerca nello spazio delle trasformazioni lineari possibili

- Frequenza.  $c_{ij}$  (o le sue varianti normalizzate  $\frac{c_{ij}}{|d_j|}$ ,  $\frac{c_{ij}}{\max_{lk} c_{lk}}$ )
- (Landauer)  $w_{ij} = \frac{\log(c_{ij}+1)}{1+\sum_{j=1}^N \frac{c_{ij}}{t_i} \log \frac{c_{ij}}{t_i}} = \frac{\log(c_{ij}+1)}{1+\sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} \log P_{ij}} \frac{1}{\log N}$
- (Bellegarda, LM modeling)  $w_{ij} = (1 - \varepsilon_i) \frac{c_{ij}}{n_j}$  con

$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{1}{\log_2 N} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{c_{ij}}{t_i} \log \frac{c_{ij}}{t_i}$$

# LSA: Metriche tra termini

In LSA la similarita' tra i termini e' descritta dal prodotto

$$WW^T$$

e puo' essere calcolata come

$$USV^T(USV^T)^T = (USV^T)(VS^T U^T) = USS^T U^T = US(US)^T$$

cioe' moltiplicando la matrice delle  $(u_i)$  per  $S$  e poi applicando il prodotto scalare.

*Applicazioni: Indexing* (ass dei termini ai docs), *word/term clustering* (raggruppamento di termini).

## *LSA: Word Clustering*

## Cluster 1

Andy, antique, antiques, art, artist, artist's, artists, artworks, auctioneers, Christie's, collector, drawings, gallery, Gogh, fetched, hysteria, masterpiece, museums, painter, painting, paintings, Picasso, Pollock, reproduction, Sotheby's, van, Vincent, Warhol

## Cluster 2

appeal, appeals, attorney, attorney's, counts, court, court's, courts, condemned, convictions, criminal, decision, defend, defendant, dismisses, dismissed, hearing, here, indicted, indictment, indictments, judge, judicial, judiciary, jury, juries, lawsuit, leniency, overturned, plaintiffs, prosecute, prosecution, prosecutions, prosecutors, ruled, ruling, sentenced, sentencing, suing, suit, suits, witness

# LSA: *Metriche tra documenti*

In LSA la similarita' tra i documenti e' descritta dal prodotto

$$W^T W$$

e puo' essere calcolata come

$$(USV^T)^T USV^T = (VS^T U^T)(USV^T) = VSSV^T = VS(VS)^T$$

cioe' moltiplicando la matrice delle ( $v_i$ ) per  $S$  e poi applicando il prodotto scalare.

*Applicazioni: document clustering* (raggruppamento di docs) e  
*categorizzazione dei testi* (associazione di categorie ai documenti).

## *LSA: Osservazioni*

- LSA e' una tecnica per ottenere sistematicamente le rotazioni necessarie nello spazio  $\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{T}$  ad allineare i nuovi assi con le dimensioni lungo le quali sussiste la piu' ampia variazione tra i documenti
  - Il primo asse ( $s_1$ ) fornisce la variazione massima, il secondo quella massima tra le rimanenti e cosi' via
  - Vengono trascurate (scelta di  $k$ ) le dimensioni le cui variazioni sono trascurabili

## *LSA: Osservazioni (2)*

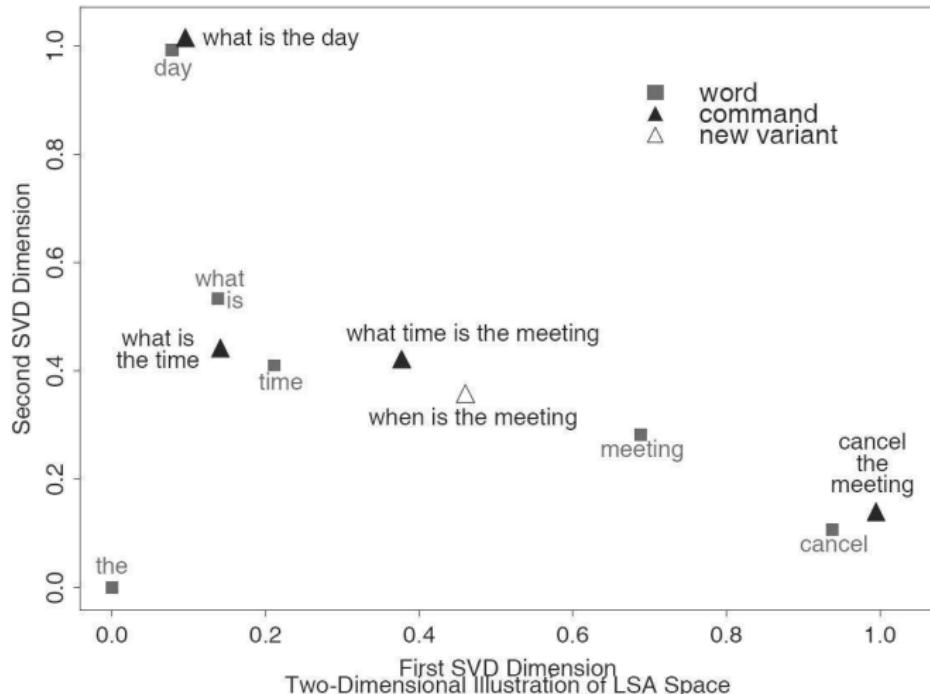
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  - Ipotesi sottostanti:
    - misura la variazione attraverso la norma euclidea (minimizza lo scarto quadratico)
    - la distribuzione dei pesi legati ai termini nei documenti e' *normale* (i sistemi di pesatura tendono a consolidare questa propriet')

## *LSA: Altre Applicazioni*

Inferenza Semantica nel *Automatic Call Routing*

- Il task e' quello di mappare domande (per un *Call Center*) in una procedura (azione) di *reply*.
  - Domande di training:  
(T1) *What is the time*, (T2) *What is the day*, (T3) *What time is the meeting*, (T4) *Cancel the meeting*
  - *the* e' irrilevante, *time* e' ambiguo (tra 1 e 3)
  - Domanda di ingresso: *when is the meeting* (classe corretta **T3**)

## *Automatic Call Routing su uno spazio bidimensionale*



# LSA vs. Machine Learning

Esiste una relazione tra LSA ed i modelli di *learning* ?

## Induction in LSA

- LSA fornisce un metodo generale per la *stima di similarita'* quindi e' utilizzabile in tutti gli algoritmi induttivi per guidare la generalizzazione (ad es. iperpiano di separazione)

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- LSA puo' essere applicato a dati non controllati (per esempio collezioni di documenti tematiche non annotate) e quindi estende il potere di generalizzazione dei metodi *supervised* sfruttando informazioni esterne al task. Questa propriet'a consente di indurre una conoscenza complementare al task stesso

# LSA: Machine Learning tasks

## Applicazioni di LSA in Relevance Feedback

- Automatic Global Analysis
- Stimatore di pseudo-rilevanza *prima* della espansione.

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## LSA and language semantics

- SVD in distributional analysis: semantic spaces (see (Pado and Lapata, 2007))
- Word Sense Discrimination as clustering in LSA-like spaces (see Schutze, 1998)
- Word Sense Disambiguation in LSA spaces (see (Gliozzo et al., 2005), (Basili et al., 2006))
- Framenet predicate induction (see (Basili et al., 2008), (Pennacchiotti et al., 2008))

# Frames as Conceptual Patterns

## An example: the KILLING frame

### Frame: KILLING

A KILLER or CAUSE causes the death of the VICTIM.

#### Frame Elements

CAUSE	The <b>rockslide</b> <u>killed</u> nearly half of the climbers.
INSTRUMENT	It's difficult to <u>suicide</u> <b>with only a pocketknife</b> .
KILLER	<b>John</b> <u>drowned</u> Martha.
MEANS	The flood <u>exterminated</u> the rats <b>by cutting off access to food</b> .
VICTIM	John <u>drowned</u> <b>Martha</b> .

#### Predicates

annihilate.v, annihilation.n, asphyxiate.v, assassin.n, assassinate.v, assassination.n, behead.v, beheading.n, blood-bath.n, butcher.v, butchery.n, carnage.n, crucifixion.n, crucify.v, deadly.a, decapitate.v, decapitation.n, destroy.v, dispatch.v, drown.v, eliminate.v, euthanasia.n, euthanize.v, ...

*Harvesting frames in semantic fields*

*Semantic Spaces (Pado and Lapata, 2007)*

A **Semantic Space** for a set of  $N$  targets is 4-tuple  $\langle B, A, S, V \rangle$  where:

- $B$  is the set of basic features (e.g. words co-occurring with the targets)
  - $A$  is a lexical association function that weights the correlations between  $b \in B$  and the targets
  - $S$  is a similarity function between targets (i.e. in  $\Re^{|B|} \times \Re^{|B|}$ )
  - $V$  is a linear transformation over the original  $N \times |B|$  matrix

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### *Examples*

- In IR systems targets are documents,  $B$  is the term vocabulary,  $A$  is the  $tf \cdot idf$  score. The  $S$  function is usually the cosine similarity, i.e.  $sim(\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2) = \frac{\sum_i t_{1i} \cdot t_{2i}}{\|\vec{t}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{t}_2\|}$

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  - In Latent Semantic Analysis (Berry et al. 94) targets are documents (or dually words), and the SVD transformation is used as  $V$

# Harvesting ontologies in semantic fields

## Semantic Spaces and Frame semantics

These lexicalized models corresponds to useful generalizations regarding *synonymy, class membership or topical similarity*

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- *Sinonimy* is also informative as LU's in a frame can be synonyms (such as *kid, child*), quasi-synonyms (such as *mother* vs. *father*) and co-hyponyms

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Which feature models and metrics correspond to a suitable geometrical notion of *framehood*?

# Latent Semantic Spaces

## LSA and Frame semantics

In our approach SVD is applied to source co-occurrence matrices in order to

- Reduce the original dimensionality
- Capture *topical similarity* latent in the original documents, i.e. second order relations among targets

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{shuttle} \\
 \text{astronaut} \\
 \text{moon} \\
 \text{car} \\
 \text{truck}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{d}_1 \quad \text{d}_2 \quad \text{d}_3 \quad \text{d}_4 \quad \text{d}_5 \quad \text{d}_6 \\
 \hline
 \text{shuttle} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \text{astronaut} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \text{moon} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \text{car} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 \text{truck} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}
 = \begin{array}{c}
 \text{M} = \mathbf{K}_{D \times 2} \mathbf{S}_{2 \times 2} \mathbf{D}_{2 \times N}^T \\
 \text{concepts} \quad \times \quad \text{SxS} \quad \times \quad \text{SxN} \quad \text{documents}
 \end{array}$$
  

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{array}{c}
 \text{dim}_1 \quad \text{dim}_2 \quad \text{dim}_3 \quad \text{dim}_4 \quad \text{dim}_5 \\
 \hline
 \text{shuttle} & 0.44 & 0.39 & 0.57 & 0.38 & 0.25 \\
 \text{astronaut} & -0.12 & 0.33 & -0.59 & 0.04 & 0.73 \\
 \text{moon} & -0.40 & 0.51 & 0.32 & 0.08 & 0.61 \\
 \text{car} & -0.20 & 0.33 & 0.13 & -0.35 & 0.16 \\
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 \end{array}
 \quad \mathbf{S} = \begin{array}{c}
 2.16 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \\
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 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 1.26 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \\
 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 1.05 \quad 0.00 \\
 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.00 \quad 0.39
 \end{array}$$

## *Harvesting ontologies in semantic fields*

Framehood in a semantic space

- Frames are rich polymorphic classes and clustering is applied for detecting multiple centroids

# Harvesting ontologies in semantic fields

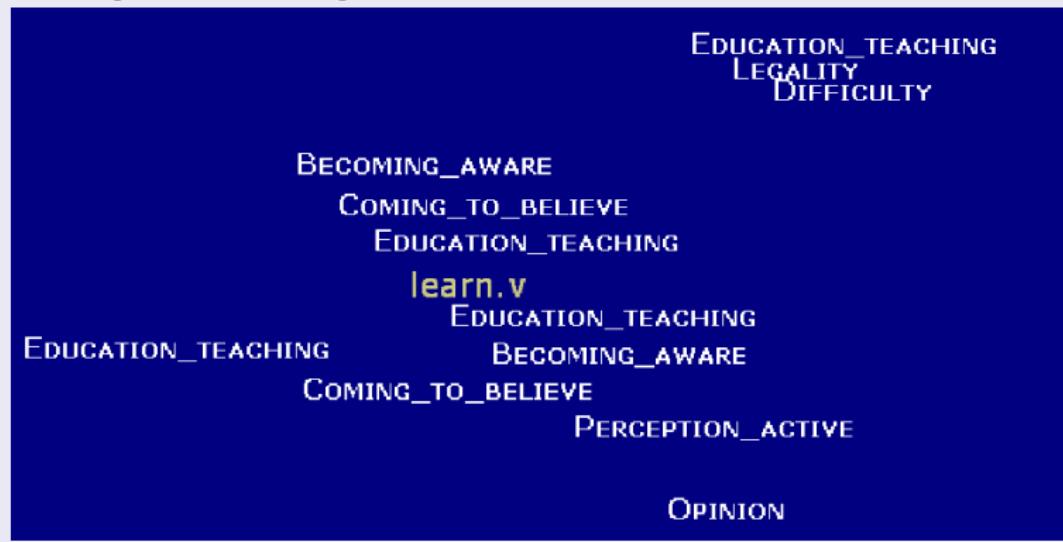
## Framehood in a semantic space

- Frames are rich polymorphic classes and clustering is applied for detecting multiple centroids
- Regions of the space where LU's manifest are also useful for detecting the sentences that express the intended predicate semantics

# Harvesting ontologies in semantic fields

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## *The clustering Algorithm*

### *k-means*

- Hard clustering algorithm fed with a fixed number of  $k$  randomly chosen seeds (centroids)
  - Sensitive to the choice of  $k$ , and the seeding

### *Quality Threshold clustering ((Heyer et al., 1999))*

- Aggregative clustering similar to  $k$ -means with thresholds to increase flexibility
  - Minimal intracluster similarity (activate *new seeds*)
  - Minimal intra-cluster dissimilarity (activate *merge*)
  - Maximal number of cluster members (activate *splits*)

## *The clustering Algorithm*

QT-clustering

**Require:**  $QT$  {Quality Threshold for clusters}

repeat

for all slot fillers w do

Select  $C_k$  as the best cluster for  $w$ .

**if**  $sim(w, c_x) > QT$  **then**

Generate new cluster  $C_w$  for  $w$

else

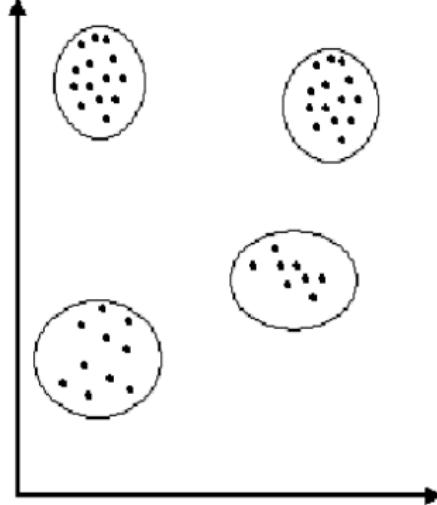
Accept  $w$  into cluster  $C_x$

end if

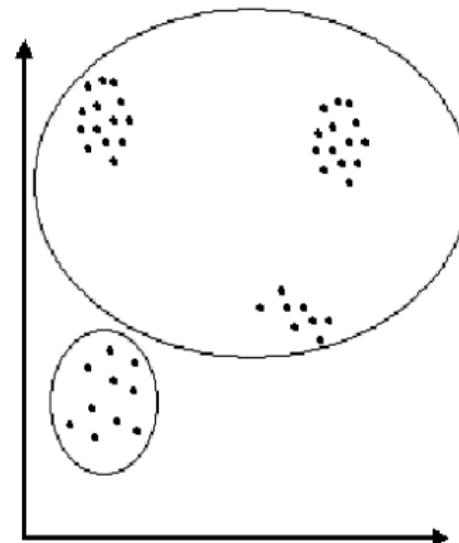
end for

**until** No other shift is necessary or the maximum number of iteration is reached

## *The clustering Algorithm: Different settings*



## Clustering 1

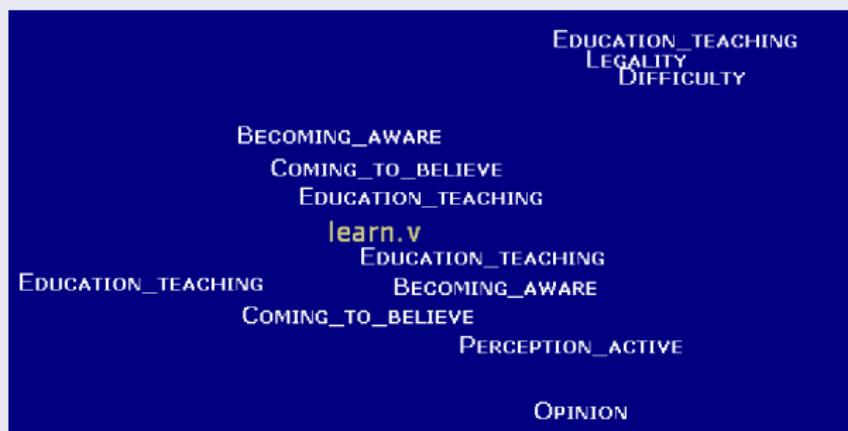


## Clustering 2

# Harvesting ontologies in semantic fields

## Framehood in a semantic space

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### *Evaluation: Current experimental set-up*

## *The Corpus*

- TREC 2005 vol. 2
  - # of docs: about 230,000
  - # of tokens: about 110,000,000 (more than 70,000 *types*)
  - Source Dimensionality:  $230,000 \times 49,000$
  - LSA Dimensionality reduction:  $7,700 \times 100$

# Evaluation: Current experimental set-up

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## Syntactic and Semantic Analysis

- Parsing: Minpar (Lin,1998)
- Synonymy, hyponymy info: Wordnet 1.7
- Semantic Similarity Estimation: CD library (Basili et al., 2004)
- Framenet: 2.0 version

# Evaluating the LU Classification in English

English	Number of frames: 220
	Number of LUs: 5042
Most likely frames: <i>Self_Motion</i> (p=0.015), <i>Clothing</i> (p=0.014)	

*Table* : The Gold Standard for the test over English

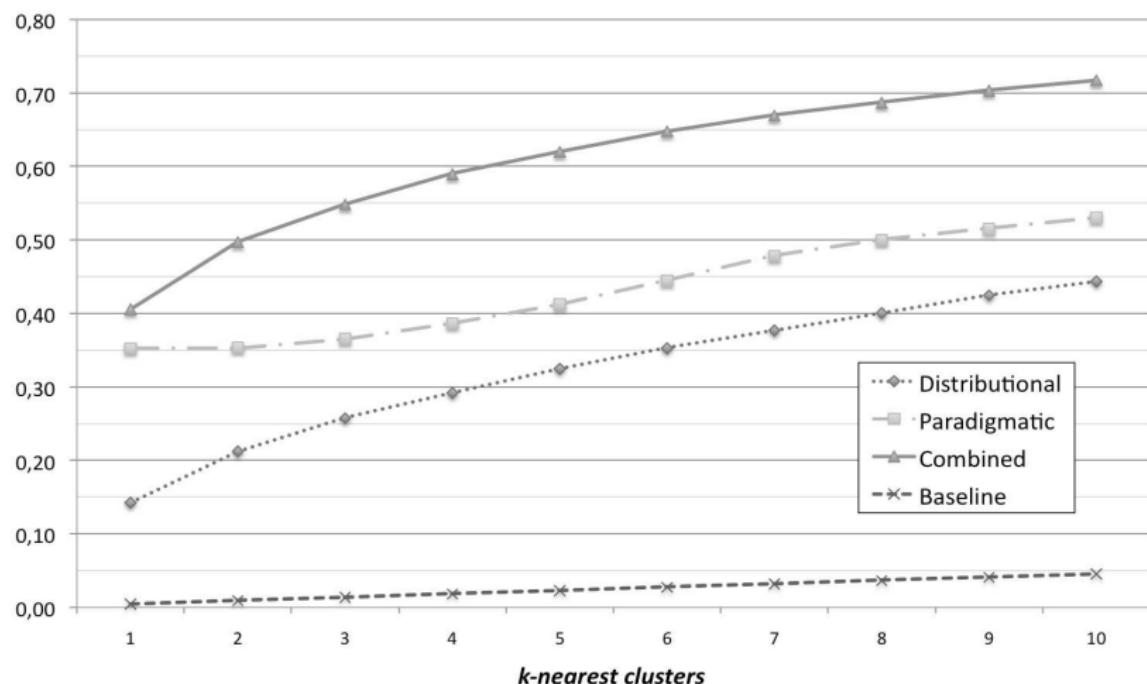
The measure is the **Accuracy**: the percentage of correctly classified *lu*'s by at least one of the proposed  $k$  choices.

# The impact of LU Classification on the English data set

	Nouns	Verbs
Targeted Frames	220	220
Involved LUs	2,200	2,180
Average LUs per frame	10.0	9.91
LUs covered by WordNet	2,187	2,169
Number of Evoked Senses	7,443	11,489
Average Polysemy	3.62	5.97
Represented words (i.e. $\sum_F W_F$ )	2,145	1,270
Average represented LUs per frame	9.94	9.85
Active Lexical Senses ( $L_F$ )	3,095	2,282
Average Active Lexical Senses ( $ L_F / W_F $ ) per word over frames	1.27	1.79
Active synsets ( $S_F$ )	3,512	2,718
Average Active synsets ( $ S_F / W_F $ ) per word over frames	1.51	2.19

*Table :* Statistics on nominal and verbal senses in the paradigmatic model of the English FrameNet

## *Comparative evaluation for English: accuracy*



## LSA e metodi Kernel

Le funzioni kernel  $K(\vec{o}_i, \vec{o})$  possono essere usate per la stima (implicita) della similarità tra due termini o documenti,  $o_i$  e  $o$ , in spazi complessi al fine di addestrare una SVM secondo l'equazione:

$$h(\vec{x}) = \text{sgn} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i K(o_i, o) + b \right)$$

dove  $\vec{x} = \phi(o)$

Alcuni modelli che utilizzano LSA per la definizione di  $K(o_i, o)$  sono stati definiti per problemi di

- Word Sense Disambiguation (classificazione occorrenze di una parola in sensi)
- Text Categorization (categorizzazione testi)

# LSA-based Domain Kernels: Applicazione ai Lessici

Assunzioni:

- $o_i$  rappresenta un "termine"  $\vec{t}_i$
- Lo spazio di rappresentazione di partenza per i  $\vec{t}_i$  e' quello di un VSM tradizionale (pesatura dei termini tramite la loro pesatura  $TF \times IDF$  nei documenti)
- La matrice  $T$  di partenza e' quindi termini per doc
- I vettori risultanti rappresentano le espressioni lessicali nello spazio (dei concetti) LSA

## LSA-based Domain Kernels (2)

Processo:

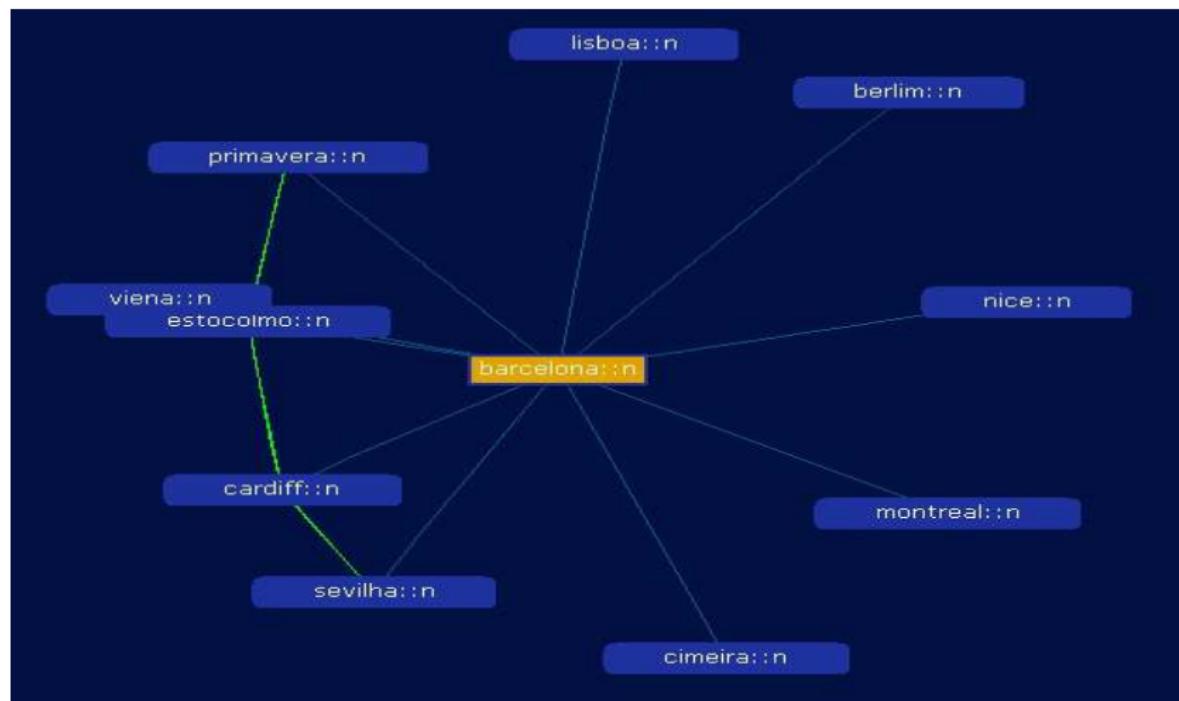
- Applico la trasformazione LSA di dimensione  $k$ ,  $o_i \leftarrow \vec{t}_i$  (OSS: gli  $o_i$  sono vettori in LSA)
- Assumo la metrica tra termini  $\vec{t}_i$  come la similarita' tra oggetti di tipo  $o_i$  (cioe' nel *Latent Semantic Space*)
- Addestro un categorizzatore (per esempio per riconoscere la categoria semantica dei termini ) definendo una funzione kernel  $K(.,.)$  nel seguente modo:

$$K(\vec{t}_i, \vec{t}) = K(\phi^{-1}(o_i), \phi^{-1}(o)) \doteq K_{LSA}(o, o_i) \text{ dove:}$$

$$K_{LSA}(o, o_i) = o_i \otimes_{LSA} o$$

OSS:  $\otimes_{LSA}$  indica il prodotto scalare tra gli oggetti  $o_i$  (i termini) nello spazio LSA.

# LSA space for terms in a foreign language (portuguese)



## LSA-based Domain Kernels (3)

LSA determina la trasformazione SVD e la approssimazione di ordine  $k$ .  
 $k$  e' la dimensione nello spazio trasformato, cioe' il numero di componenti principali del problema iniziale (VSM semplice)

Interpretando tali componenti come *domini*:

- $o_i$  risulta la descrizione di un termine  $\vec{t}_i$  nei diversi domini
- termini simili secondo  $K_{LSA}(o_i, o)$  condividono il maggior numero di domini
- il kernel risultante  $K_{LSA}(o_i, o)$  e' detto *Latent Semantic Kernel* (Cristianini&Shawe-Taylor,2004) o *domain kernel* (Gliozzo & Strapparava,2005).

## LSA-based Domain Kernels:

### Applicazione alla *Text Categorization*

- un documento  $x_i$  (come un termine) puo' essere mappato in uno spazio di tipo LSA,  $o_i \leftarrow \vec{x}_i$
- le  $k$  componenti di  $o_i$  rappresentano la descrizione di  $x_i$  nel nuovo spazio
- il kernel  $K_{LSA}(o_i, o)$  risultante cattura le similarita' mediante una descrizione di dominio di  $\vec{x}_i$
- l'addestramento della SVM genera l'equazione dell'iperpiano secondo LSA:

$$f(\vec{x}) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i K_{LSA}(o_i, o_j) + b \right)$$

OSS: LSA puo' essere computato in una collezione *esterna* al data set di training.

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