

# *E9 205 Machine Learning for Signal Processing*

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**Unsupervised Learning & Deep  
Learning for Text**

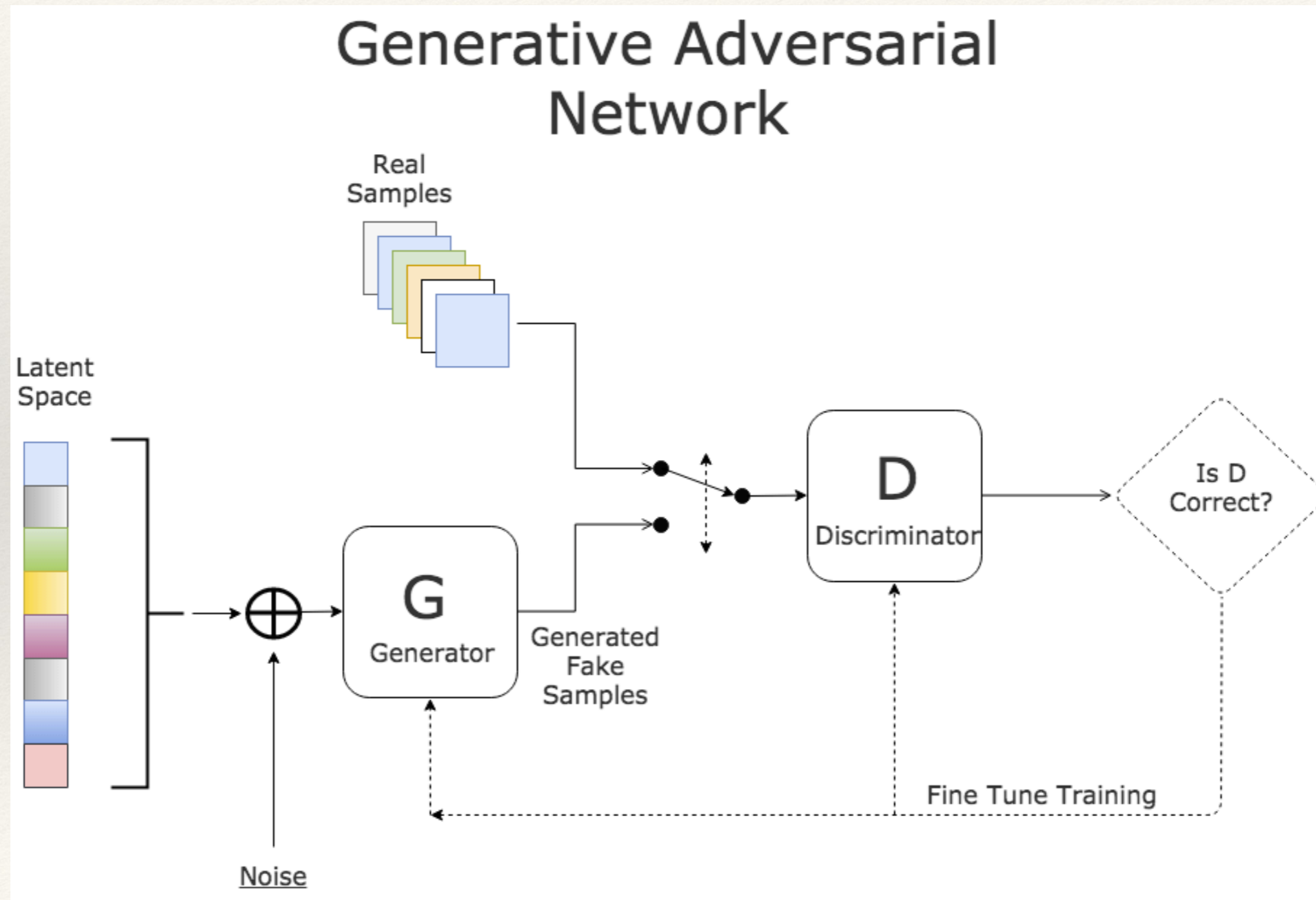
18-11-2019

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# GANs



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# GAN

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## Generative Adversarial Nets

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**Ian J. Goodfellow\*, Jean Pouget-Abadie†, Mehdi Mirza, Bing Xu, David Warde-Farley,  
Sherjil Ozair‡, Aaron Courville, Yoshua Bengio§**

Département d'informatique et de recherche opérationnelle

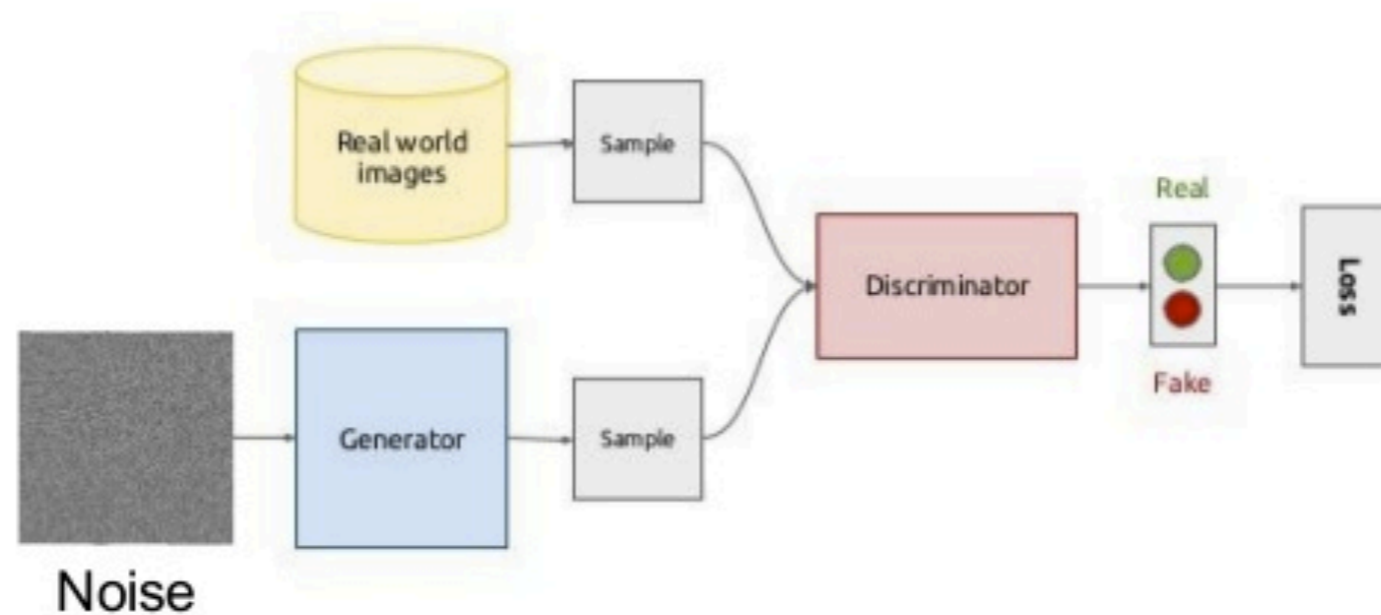
Université de Montréal

Montréal, QC H3C 3J7



# GANs

## Generative Adversarial Nets - Ian et al



# The GAN algorithm

**Algorithm 1** Minibatch stochastic gradient descent training of generative adversarial nets. The number of steps to apply to the discriminator,  $k$ , is a hyperparameter. We used  $k = 1$ , the least expensive option, in our experiments.

**for** number of training iterations **do**

**for**  $k$  steps **do**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Sample minibatch of  $m$  examples  $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$  from data generating distribution  $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ .
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \log D(x^{(i)}) + \log \left( 1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right) \right].$$

**end for**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

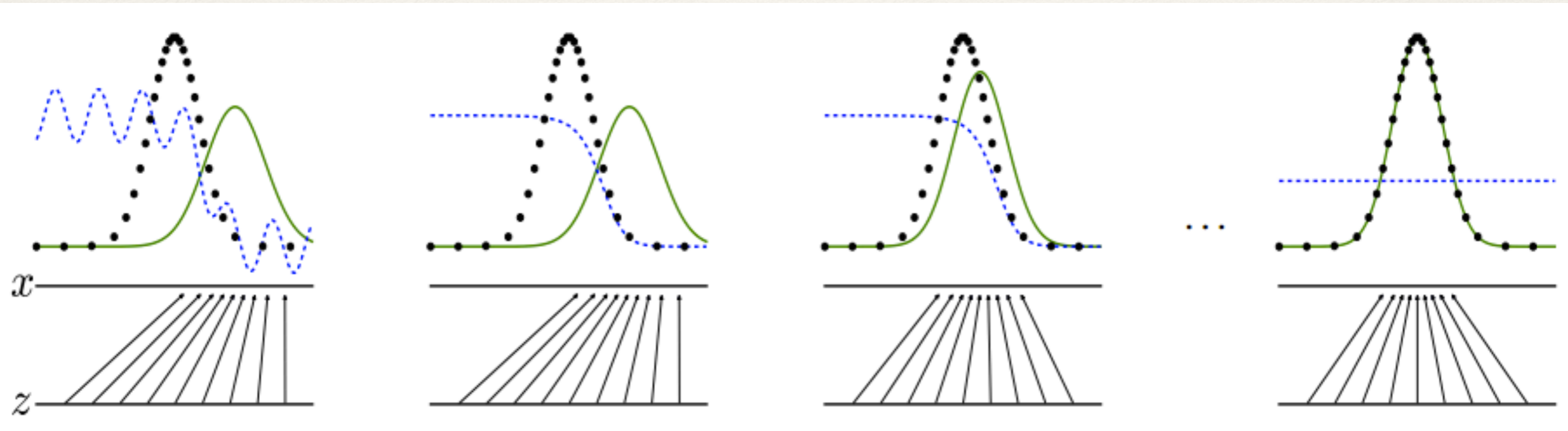
$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left( 1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right).$$

**end for**

The gradient-based updates can use any standard gradient-based learning rule. We used momentum in our experiments.



# GANs





# GANs

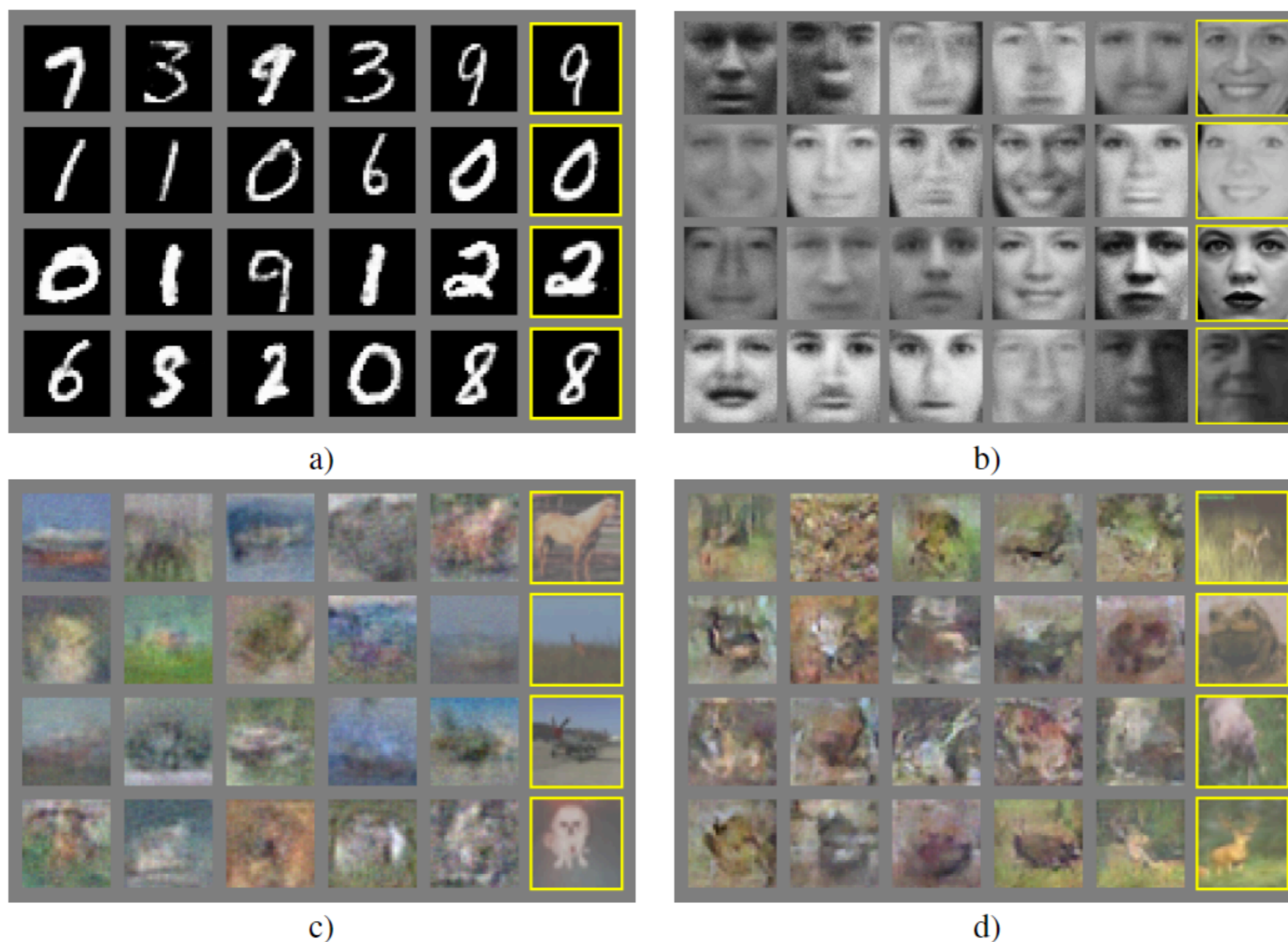


Figure 2: Visualization of samples from the model. Rightmost column shows the nearest training example of the neighboring sample, in order to demonstrate that the model has not memorized the training set. Samples are fair random draws, not cherry-picked. Unlike most other visualizations of deep generative models, these images show actual samples from the model distributions, not conditional means given samples of hidden units. Moreover, these samples are uncorrelated because the sampling process does not depend on Markov chain mixing. a) MNIST b) TFD c) CIFAR-10 (fully connected model) d) CIFAR-10 (convolutional discriminator and “deconvolutional” generator)



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# GANs

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# GANs

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- ❖ Pros

- ❖ No inference required or approximations like negative phase of RBMs
- ❖ Model learns the parameters of the distribution and hence does not memorize data.

- ❖ Cons

- ❖ No explicit expression for the generative distribution.



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# Deep Learning for Text



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# Learning Word Representations

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## Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space

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**Tomas Mikolov**

Google Inc., Mountain View, CA  
tmikolov@google.com

**Kai Chen**

Google Inc., Mountain View, CA  
kaichen@google.com

**Greg Corrado**

Google Inc., Mountain View, CA  
gcorrado@google.com

**Jeffrey Dean**

Google Inc., Mountain View, CA  
jeff@google.com



# A simple CBOW model

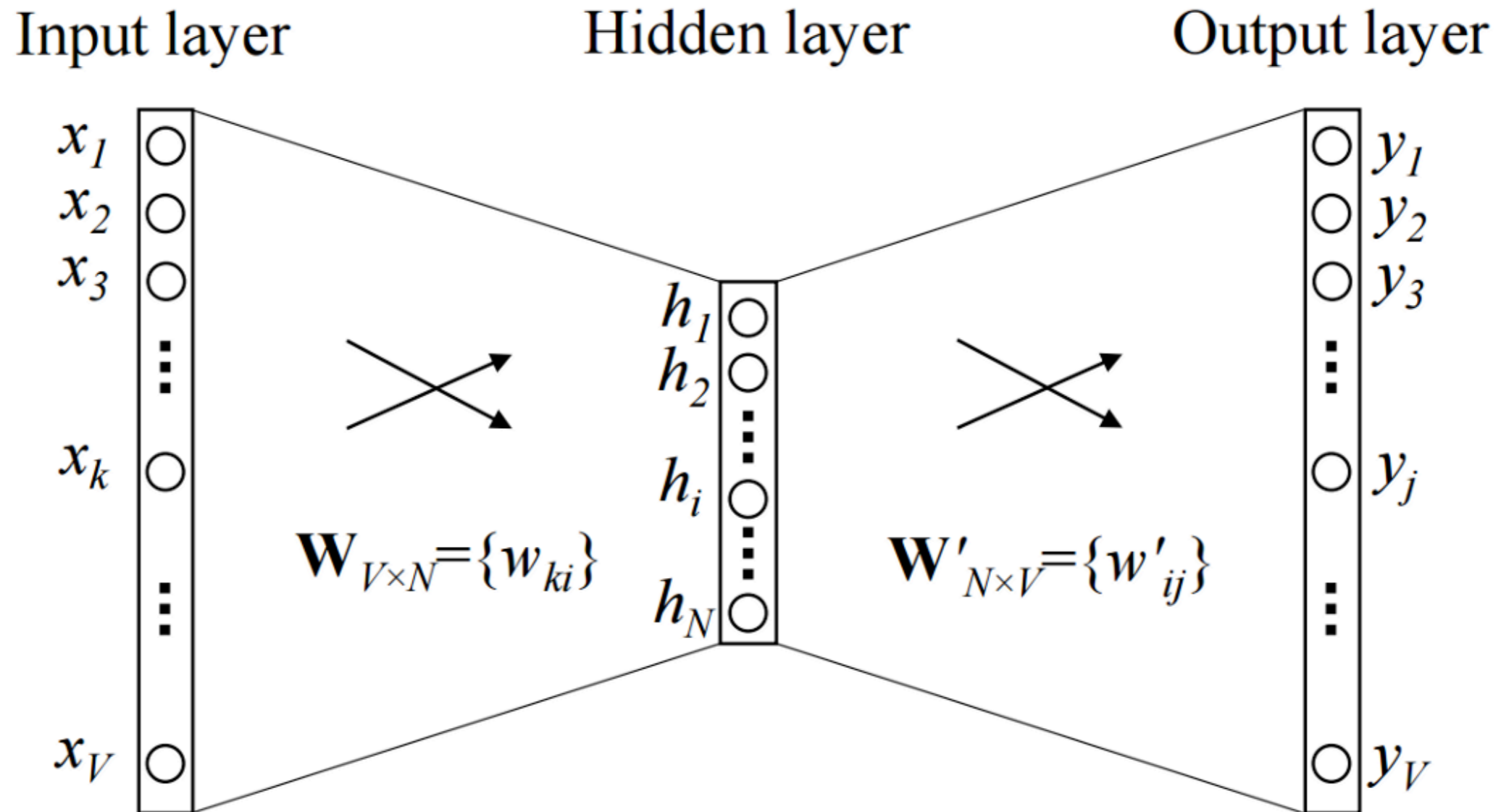
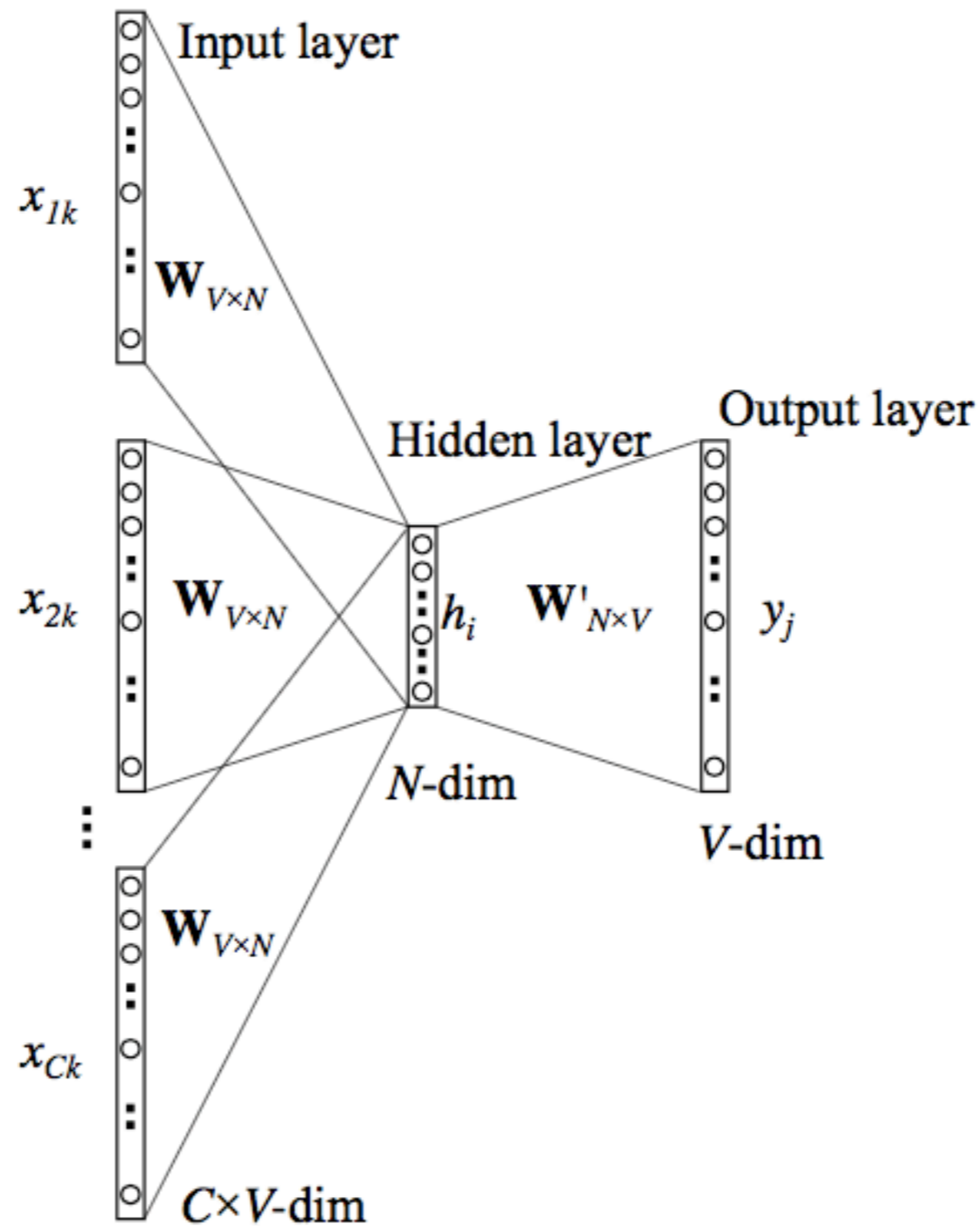


Figure 1: A simple CBOW model with only one word in the context

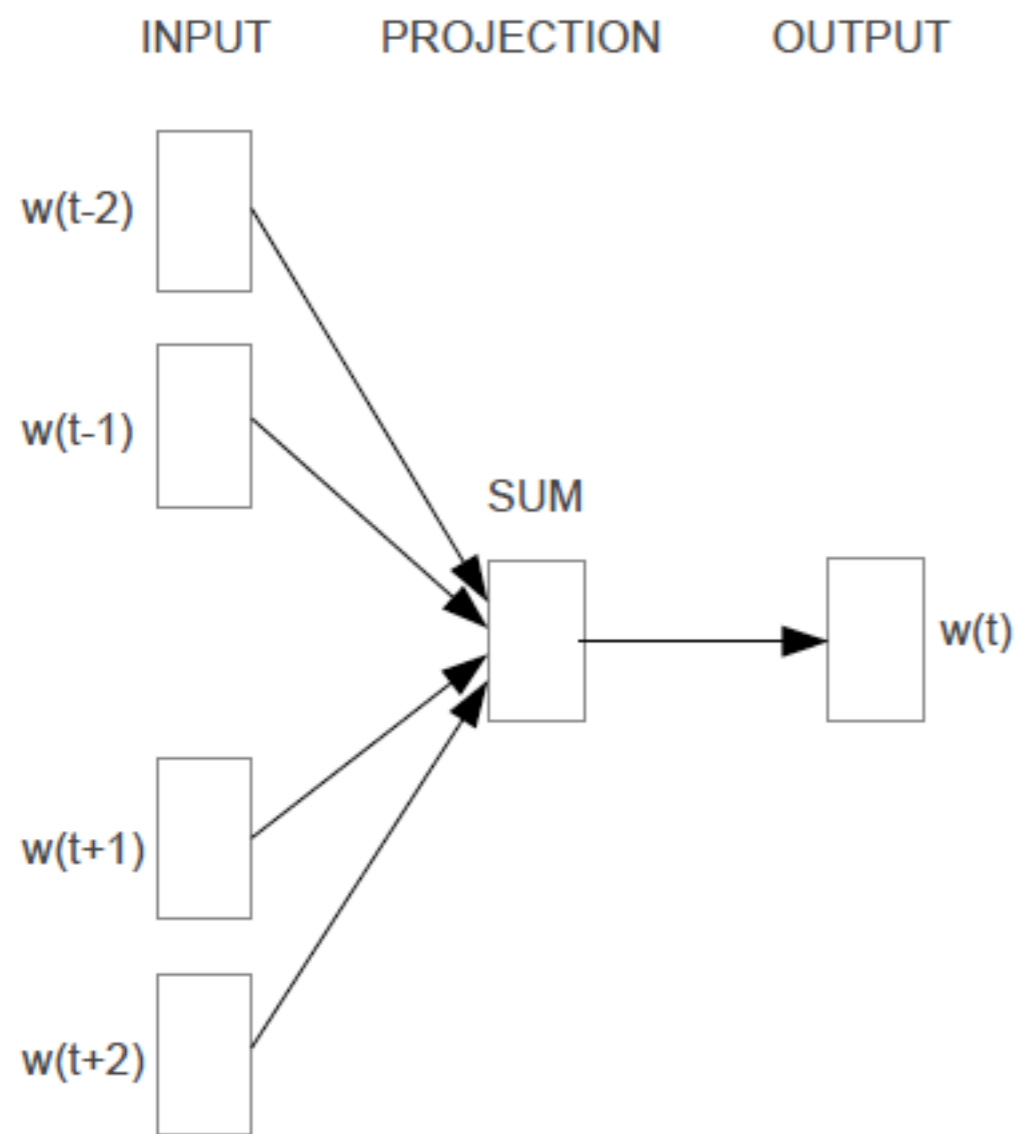


# Full CBOW Model

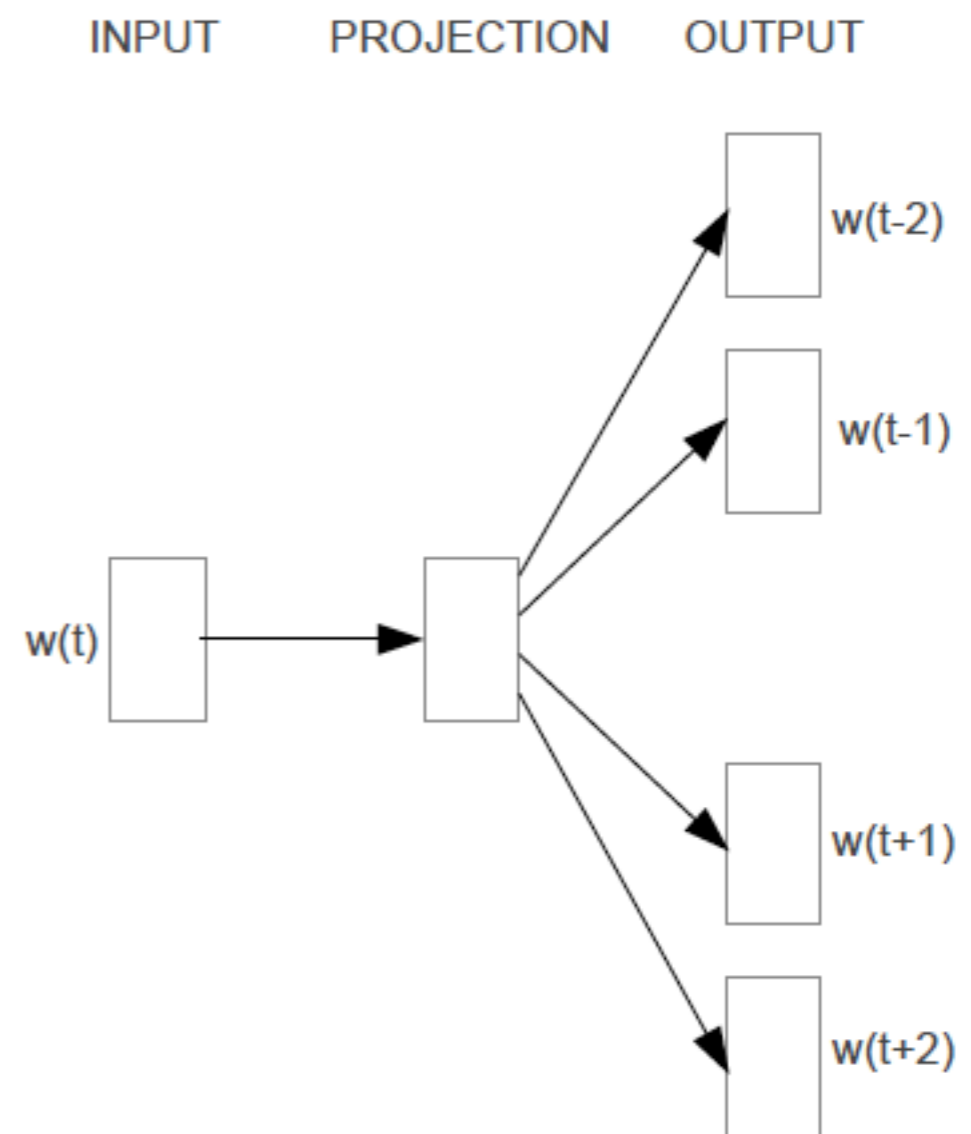




# The Two-Models



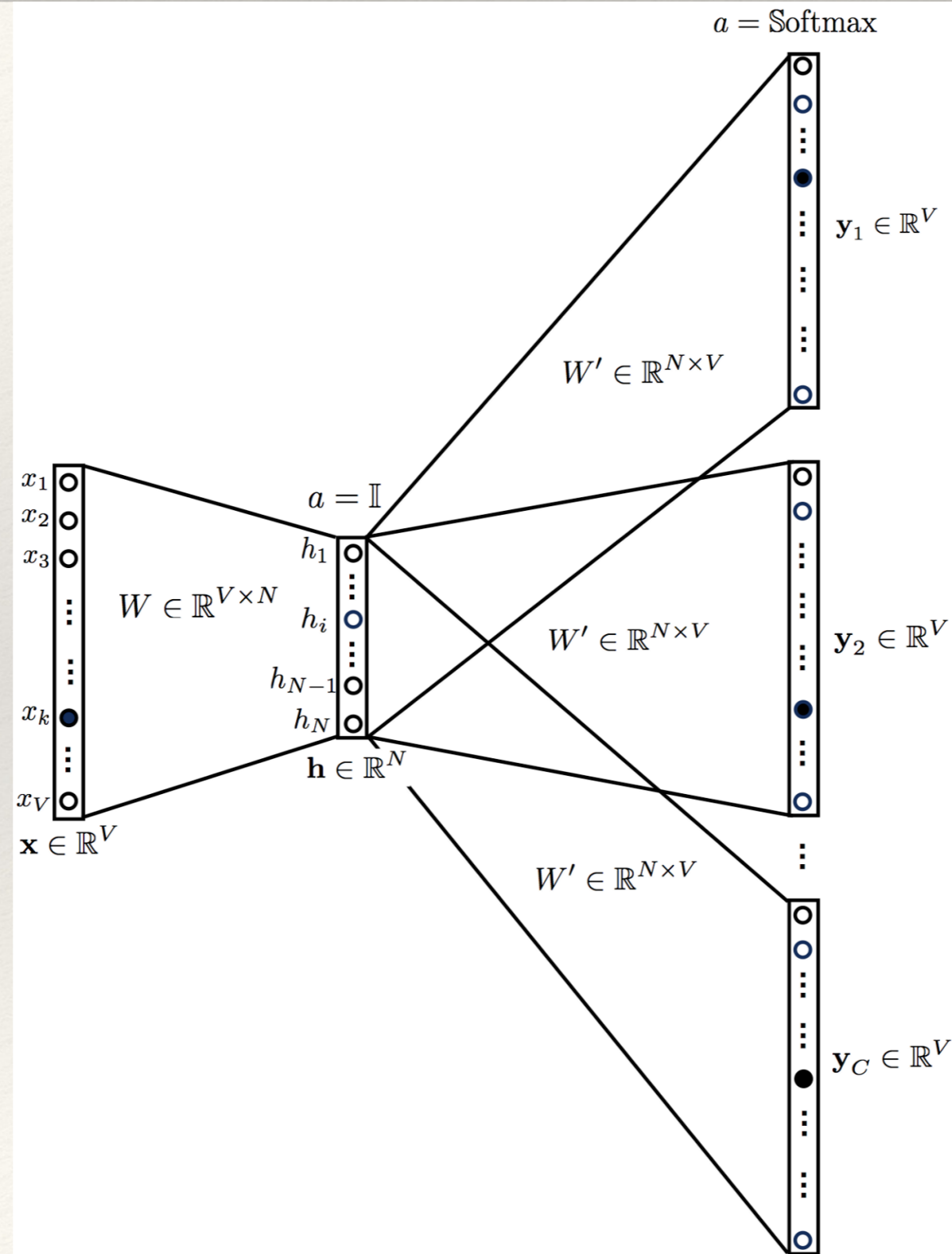
**CBOW**



**Skip-gram**



# The Skip Gram Model





# Example given to Skip Gram

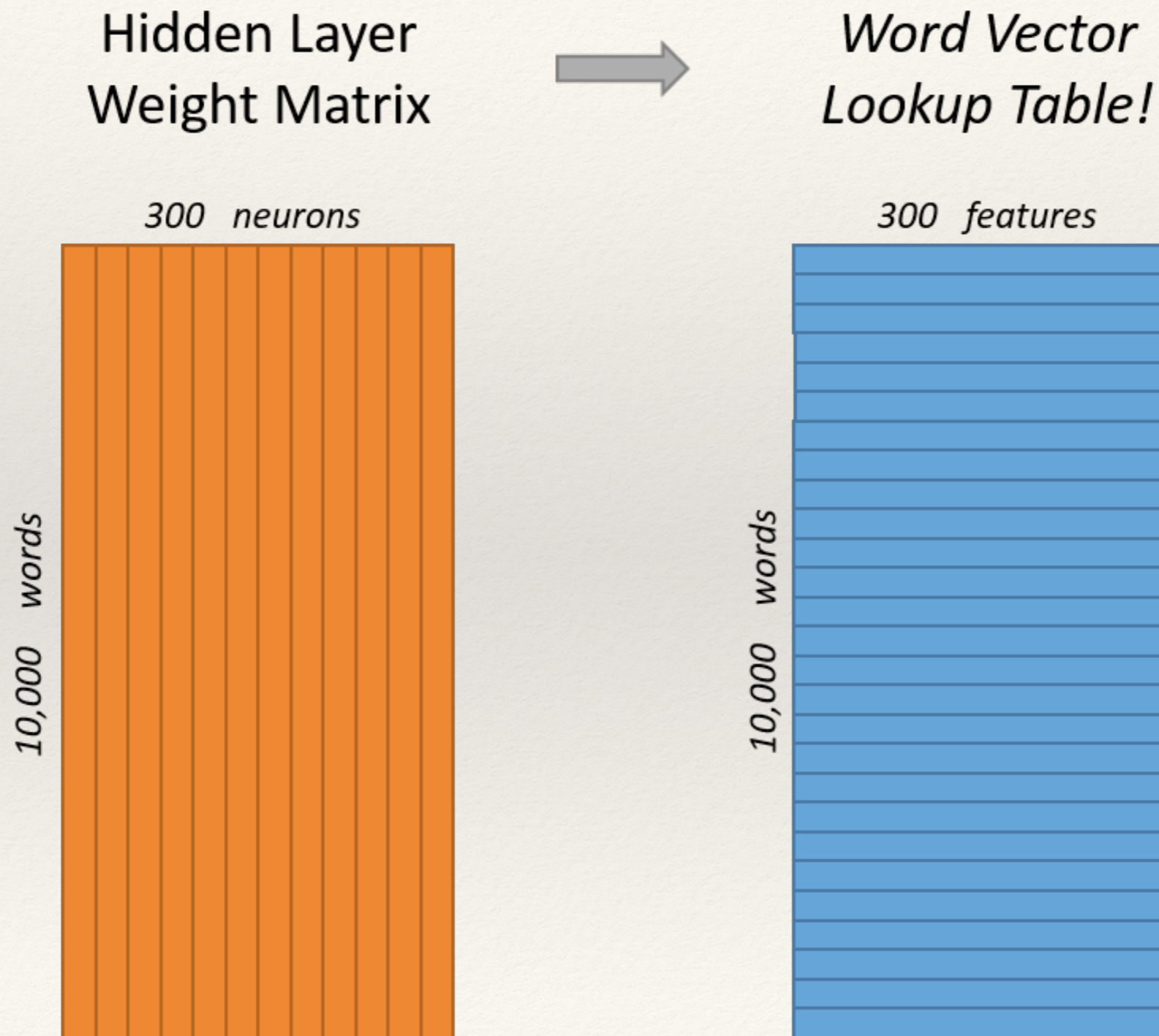
Source Text

Training Samples

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(the, quick) (the, brown)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(quick, the) (quick, brown) (quick, fox)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(brown, the) (brown, quick) (brown, fox) (brown, jumps)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(fox, quick) (fox, brown) (fox, jumps) (fox, over)



# Skip Gram Model Detailed





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# Skip Gram Model Detailed

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$$[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \times \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 24 & 1 \\ 23 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 13 \\ 10 & 12 & 19 \\ 11 & 18 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = [10 \ 12 \ 19]$$

First Hidden Layer Output Gives word embeddings after training



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# Interpreting Word Embeddings

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Word	Cosine distance
norway	0.760124
denmark	0.715460
finland	0.620022
switzerland	0.588132
belgium	0.585835
netherlands	0.574631
iceland	0.562368
estonia	0.547621
slovenia	0.531408

Neighbors found for the word "Sweden"



# Visualizing Word Embeddings

