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July 8, 2015

Structured Prediction Task

input x: \mathbf{v} \mathbf

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Reified Context Models

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r	*0	**1	***C
v	*a	**i	***r

- coverage (short contexts)
 - better uncertainty estimates (precision)
 - stabler partially supervised learning updates

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- expressivity (long contexts)
 - capture complex dependencies



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- r ro rol *olc
- v ra ral ***c
- y *0 *0l ***r
- \leftarrow best of both worlds
- * ** *** ****





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input *x*: 1 2 1 C 2 7 1 C

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Challenge: how to trade off contexts of different lengths?

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 \implies *Reify* contexts as part of model!

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Given:

• context sets C_1, \ldots, C_L

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- features $\phi_i(c_{i-1}, y_i)$

Define the model

$$p_{\theta}(y_{1:L}, c_{1:L-1}) \propto \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{L} \theta^{\top} \phi_i(c_{i-1}, y_i)\right) \cdot \underbrace{\kappa(y, c)}_{\text{consistency}}$$

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Graphical model structure:



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Graphical model structure:

 $(C_1) (C_2) (C_3) (C_4)$ $(\phi_1) (\phi_2) (\phi_3) (\phi_4) (\phi_5)$ $(Y_1) (Y_2) (Y_3) (Y_4) (Y_5)$

inference via forward-backward!

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• Select context sets C_i during forward pass of inference

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- Greedily select contexts with largest mass

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Image: 0

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Biases towards short contexts unless there is high confidence.

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Model assigns probability to each prediction, so can predict on most confident subset.



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Measure precision (# of correct words) vs. recall (# of words predicted).



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Decipherment task:

 $\mbox{cipher} \qquad \mbox{am}\mapsto 5, \mbox{ I}\mapsto 13, \mbox{what}\mapsto 54, \hdots ...$

Decipherment task:

cipher	am	\mapsto 5,	$I\mapsto$ 13,	what	\mapsto 54,
latent z	I	am	what	I	am

Decipherment task:

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output y	13	5	54	13	5

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Goal: determine cipher

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Fit 2nd-order HMM with EM, using RCMs for approximate E-step.

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Goal: determine cipher

Fit 2nd-order HMM with EM, using RCMs for approximate E-step.

- use learned emissions to determine cipher.
- again compare to beam search (Nuhn et al., 2013)

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Fraction of correctly mapped words:



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Context lengths increase smoothly during training:

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Start of training: little information, short contexts.

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Context lengths increase smoothly during training:



Start of training: little information, short contexts. End of training: lots of information, long contexts.

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Discussion

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Related work:

• Coarse-to-fine inference (Petrov et al., 2006; Weiss et al., 2010)

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Reproducible experiments on Codalab: codalab.org/worksheets

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