

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE EIDGENÖSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE – LAUSANNE POLITECNICO FEDERALE – LOSANNA SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY – LAUSANNE

Faculté Informatique et Communication Introduction to Natural Language Processing (Ms; CS-431) Chappelier, J.-C. & Rajman, M.

CS-431 Hands On Part-of-Speech tagging (part 2) Solutions

J.-C. Chappelier

M. Rajman

v. 20221026 – 1

QUESTION I [2 pt]

For this question, *one or more* assertions can be correct. Tick only the correct assertion(s). There will be a penalty for wrong assertions ticked.

Consider two sequences of discrete random variables $(X_1, X_2, ...)$ and $(Y_1, Y_2, ...)$, with possibles values respectively $(x_1, x_2, ...)$ in $V, (y_1, y_2, ...)$ in T.

Indicate which of the following statements are always true (without any further assumption):

$$[\checkmark] \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in V^n} P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n | Y_1 = y_1, Y_s = y_2, \dots, Y_n = y_n) = 1$$

[]
$$\sum_{(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in T^n} P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n \mid Y_1 = y_1, Y_s = y_2, \dots, Y_n = y_n) = 1$$

$$[\checkmark] P(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = P(Y_n) \cdot P(Y_{n-1}|Y_n) \cdot \dots \cdot P(Y_2|Y_3, \dots, Y_n) \cdot P(Y_1|Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$

[] $P(X_i|X_1,...,X_{i-1},Y_1,Y_2,...,Y_n) = P(X_i|Y_i)$, for all i between 2 and n.

continues on back №

QUESTION II [1 pt]

When using Hidden Markov Models to perform PoS tagging:

① What do the observables of the HMM model correspond to? words

② What do the hidden states of the HMM model correspond to? Part-of-Speech tags

QUESTION III [2 pt]

For this question, *one or more* assertions can be correct. Tick only the correct assertion(s). There will be a penalty for wrong assertions ticked.

Indicate which of the following statements are true, when using Hidden Markov Models to perform PoS tagging:

ſ	1 t	he Vi	terbi a	lgorithm	can be	used t	o ef	ficientl	y train	an	HMM	model	on su	pervised	data;
---	-----	-------	---------	----------	--------	--------	------	----------	---------	----	------------	-------	-------	----------	-------

- [🗸] the Baum-Welch algorithm can be used to efficiently train an HMM model on unsupervised data;
 - [] provided that enough unsupervised data are available, the Baum-Welch algorithm is always able to learn the best possible HMM model;
 - [] when an order-1 HMM is used, the assignment of a tag to a word only depends on the tag, the word, and the previous tag.

QUESTION IV [7 pt]

Indicate the sequence of PoS tags assigned by an order-1 HMM to the word sequence "iron shaped cloth", if the following information is available:

Lexicon excerpt: (but no other tag for the provided words)

"iron": Noun, Verb "shaped": Adj, Verb "cloth": Noun

(some) Parameters:

$$\begin{split} P_I(\text{Noun}) &= 2 \cdot 10^{-9} & P_I(\text{Verb}) = 1 \cdot 10^{-9} & P_I(\text{Adj}) = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ P("\textit{iron"}|\text{Noun}) &= 3 \cdot 10^{-9} & P("\textit{shaped"}|\text{Adj}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ P("\textit{iron"}|\text{Verb}) &= 2 \cdot 10^{-9} & P("\textit{shaped"}|\text{Verb}) = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ P(\text{Adj}|\text{Noun}) &= 1 \cdot 10^{-9} & P(\text{Adj}|\text{Verb}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ P(\text{Verb}|\text{Noun}) &= 2 \cdot 10^{-9} & P(\text{Verb}|\text{Verb}) = 1 \cdot 10^{-9} \end{split}$$

 $P(\text{Noun}|\text{Verb}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$

 $P(\text{Noun}|\text{Adj}) = 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$

Answer: Noun, Verb, Noun:

