

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)

J.-C. Chappelier

M. Rajman

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QUESTION I

[2 pt]

(from Spring 2018 quiz 2)

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):

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

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

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

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

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QUESTION II

(from Spring 2018 quiz 2)

When using Hidden Markov Models to perform PoS tagging:

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

⁽²⁾ What do the hidden states of the HMM model correspond to?

QUESTION III

[2 pt]

(from Spring 2018 quiz 2)

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:

- [] the Viterbi algorithm can be used to efficiently train an HMM model on supervised 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.

continues on back 🖙

QUESTION IV

[7 pt]

(from Fall 2018 quiz 2)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	<i>"cloth"</i> : Noun
(some) Parameters:		
$P_I(\text{Noun}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$P_I(t Verb) = 1\cdot 10^{-9}$	$P_I(\mathrm{Adj}) = 3\cdot 10^{-9}$
$\begin{split} P(``iron'' \texttt{Noun}) &= 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ P(``iron'' \texttt{Verb}) &= 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \end{split}$	$P("shaped" \operatorname{Adj}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ $P("shaped" \operatorname{Verb}) = 3 \cdot 10^{-9}$	
$P(\mathrm{Adj} \mathrm{Noun}) = 1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ $P(\mathrm{Verb} \mathrm{Noun}) = 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$\begin{split} P(\mathrm{Adj} \mathrm{Verb}) &= 2\cdot 10^{-9} \\ P(\mathrm{Verb} \mathrm{Verb}) &= 1\cdot 10^{-9} \\ P(\mathrm{Noun} \mathrm{Verb}) &= 2\cdot 10^{-9} \end{split}$	$P(\mathrm{Noun} \mathrm{Adj}) = 5\cdot 10^{-9}$

Answer: