Natural Language Processing (~1990)

- 1) Span filtering
- 2) Query Completion
- 3) Document ranking
- 4) Topio extraction

Represent a text

D) Frequency counting dimension = #words in your text

XX 00

- 2) N-grams
 n-yram is just a length n sequence from the lext
 - · predict next word
 - · decrypting substitution Cyphers
 - . Filling in missing data

Smoothing: "The noner of absolute dis counting"

Hidden Markor Models

Markov Chain:

States: Ei, ", En Si, ..., S.

Transition PM = [Pij]ij=1

Pij is the probability Si > Sj probability

Zt state of time t

 $P(z_{t-s}|z_{t-1},...,z_{i}) = P(z_{t-s}|z_{t-1})$

Tr = [],],]]

Transtates, then TI = PtT

TIX = lin TI t exists and is unique independent of TI.

Tt is limiting / equilibinum / stationary distribution

Hidden Markov Model:

States : S1, ..., Sn

each state has "emission" distribution Pi

Have some variable X1, ..., Xk

Goul: Estimate P; Pi

ZM algorithm

Idea: Model the distribution we want to estimate on

the limiting distribution of MC simmulate the Markor Chain.

Subtituition Cybers Cyphers

I Alphabet or E SIEI

Good: find or-1

) M = bigram conditional probability matrix =[Pij] for English

WE SIEI

 $pl(w) = \sum_{x=1}^{|T|-1} log \overline{w(T_k)} \left(Pw(T_k) \cdot w(T_{k+1}) \right)$

-) Pick for a random w∈ SIZI
- 2) loop until for N ~ (2000)
 - 3) Pick T∈SIEI a trunsposition
 - 4) If pl(w.t) > pl(w)

else with probability $\frac{pl(wot)}{pl(w)}$

w=wot

Gibbs Sampling

D1, ... , Dr documents

K topics

topic is a set of words and a distribution over the words

Qi is a distribution on T1. .. Tk

(Qi) j represents the porportion of Di is Tj

Assign each word in each document a topic using 9i's

2) For each document D, word $w \in D$ # words in D arranged to T# words in D

p(w/T) = # w was assigned to 7

words in T

P(Tlo). P(wlT)