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Dynamic Programming on Tensors for Solving the Problem of Dependency Parsing in NLP

Optimization&NLA course project

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Outline

Introduction

- Syntactic dependency parsing is the important problem in statistical natural language processing.
- Our goal was to speed up the parsing process.
- Using tensor formulation of the inside-outside algorithm we compared different tensor decompositions.
- Tucker and Tensor Train decompositions were applied.
- We were able to achieve significant performance increase with good accuracy results.

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Setup

Probabilistic Context-free Grammars

$$G = (\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}, \pi),$$

- $\mathcal{N}$ — nonterminal symbols.
- $\mathcal{L}$ — words (lexical tokens).
- $\mathcal{R}$ — set of rules: $a \to bc$ or $a \to x$, $a, b, c \in \mathcal{N}$, $x \in \mathcal{L}$.
- $\mathcal{P}$ — transition probabilities $p(a \to bc|a)$ and $p(a \to x|a)$.
- π_a — probability of a being the root symbol.
- All probabilities satisfy normalization conditions.

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Setup

Our purpose: given a sentence find the most probable tree of this sentence.

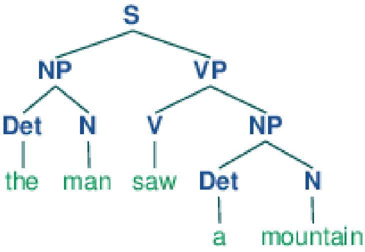
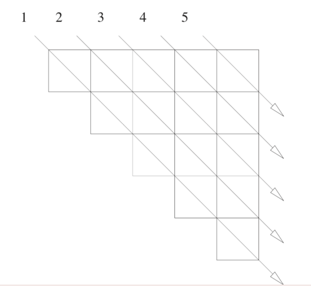


Figure: Parse tree representation of *the man saw a mountain*

Algorithms

Inside-Outside



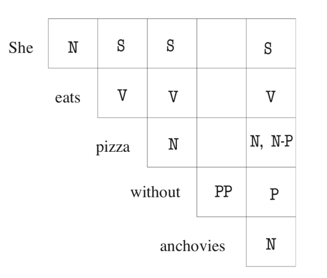
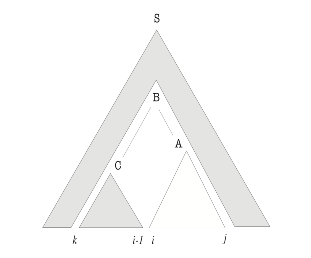


Figure: Inside Recursion

Algorithms

Inside-Outside



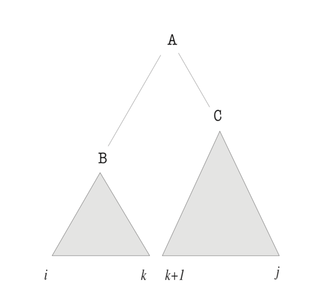


Figure: Inside Recursion

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Algorithms

Algorithm 1 Inside-Outside Algorithm in the Tensor Form

1: **(Inside base case):** $\forall (a \to x_i) \in \mathcal{R}\ [\alpha^{i,i}]_a = p(a \to x|a)$
2: **(Inside recursion):**
$$[\alpha^{i,j}]_a = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \sum_{a \to bc} T^{a \to bc}([\alpha^{i,k}]_b, [\alpha^{k+1,j}]_c)$$
3: **(Outside base case):** $\forall a \in \mathcal{N}\ [\beta^{1,N}]_a = \pi_a$
4: **(Outside recursion):**
$$[\beta^{i,j}]_a = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \sum_{b \to ca} T^{b \to ca}_{(1,2)}([\beta^{k,j}]_b, [\alpha^{k,i-1}]_c) + \\ + \sum_{k=j+1}^{N} \sum_{b \to ac} T^{b \to ac}_{(1,3)}([\beta^{ik}]_b, [\alpha^{j+1,k}]_c)$$
5: **(Marginals):** $\mu(a,i,j) = [\alpha^{ij}]_a \cdot [\beta^{ij}]_a$

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Tensor Decompositions (3D case)

Canonical

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i \mathbf{a}_i^1 \otimes \mathbf{a}_i^2 \otimes \mathbf{a}_i^3,$$

$\mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3}$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{a}_i^j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j}$

Time of multiplying by vector (of size n_3): $\mathcal{O}(rn_3)$

Tensor Train

$$\mathcal{A}(i_1, i_2, i_3) = \sum_{k_1=1}^{r_1} \sum_{k_2=1}^{r_2} G_1(i_1, k_1) G_2(k_1, i_2, k_2) G_3(k_2, i_3),$$

$\mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3}$, $G_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times r_1}$, $G_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{r_1 \times n_2 \times r_2}$, $G_3 \in R^{r_2 \times n_3}$.

Time of multiplying by vector (of size n_3): $\mathcal{O}(r_1 r_2 n_3)$

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Tensor Decompositions (3D case)

Tucker

$$\mathrm{vec}(\mathcal{A}) = (W \otimes V \otimes U) \cdot \mathrm{vec}(\mathcal{C}),$$

$\mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3}, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times r_1}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2 \times r_2}$, $W \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3 \times r_3}$ and $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_1 \times r_2 \times r_3}$

Time of multiplying by vector (of size n_3):

$\mathcal{O}\left(n_3 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 n_1 + r_2 n_2\right) = \mathcal{O}(nr^2 + r^3)$.

Experiments

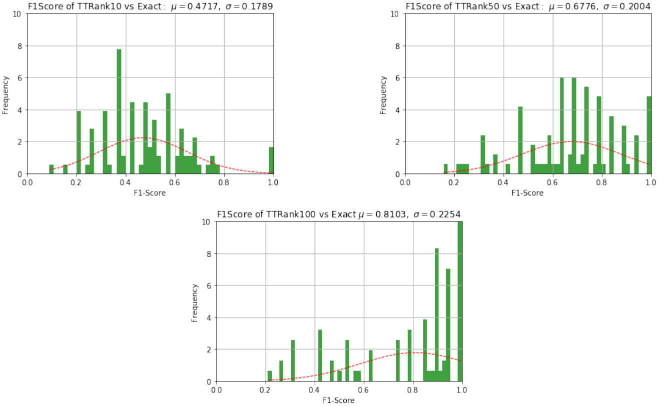

Figure: F1 scores TT

Experiments

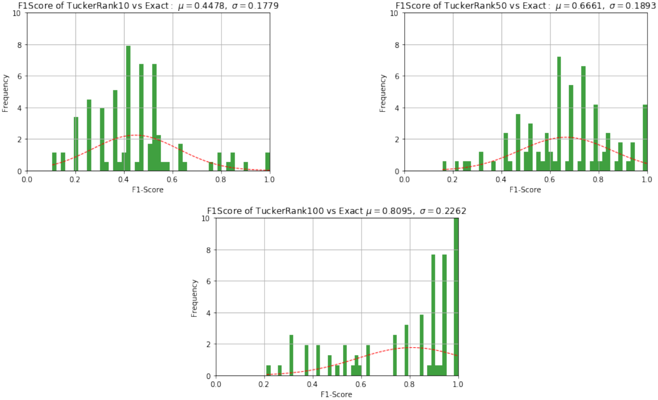

Figure: F1 scores Tucker

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Experiments

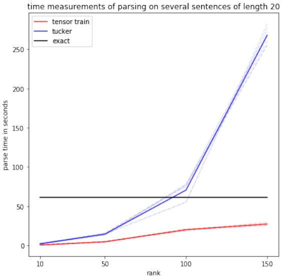

Figure: Time efficiency

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Experiments

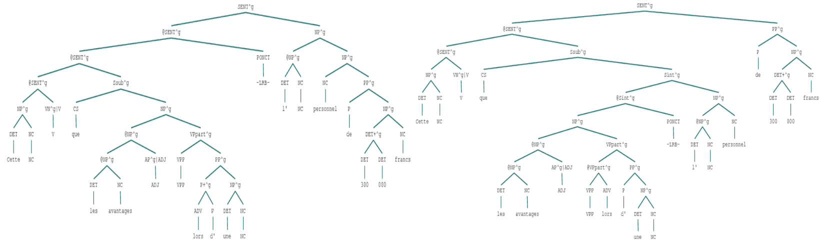

Figure: Tree comparison

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Conclusion

- Using tensor formulation of the inside-outside algorithm we tried different tensor decompositions to speed up parsing process.
- Tucker and Tensor Train decompositions were applied.
- Experiments showed that using tensor decompositions we can achieve significant speed up with the good accuracy of parsing.