

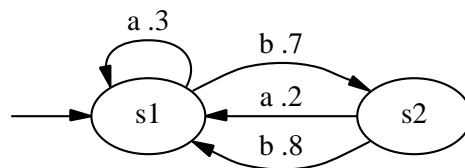
Hidden Markov Models

A. Overview

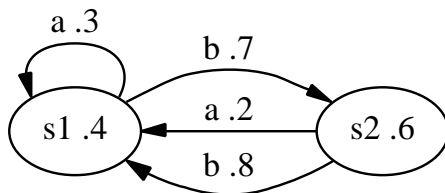
- (1)
 - a. Probabilistic FSMs
 - b. Formal properties of HMMs
 - c. N-grams and HMMs

B. Probabilistic FSMs

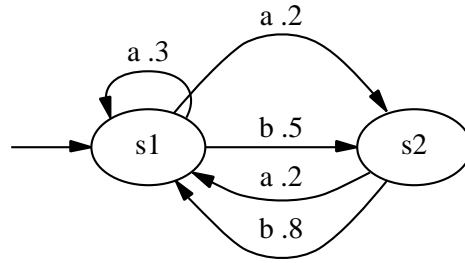
- (2) A simple Markov chain:



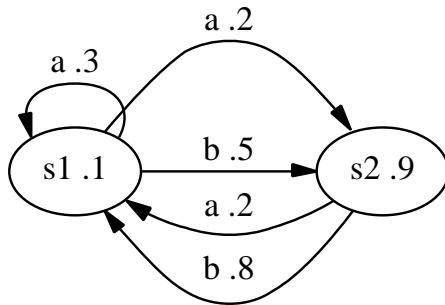
- (3) Multiple start states:



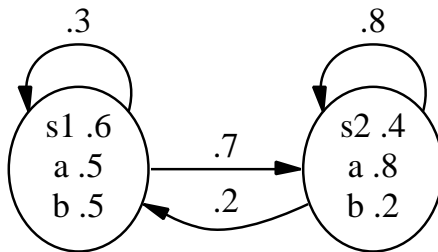
(4) Multiple arcs:



(5) Multiple arcs & start states:



(6) Another HMM formalism:



C. Formal properties of HMMs

(7) Limited Horizon:

$$p(X_{t+1} = s_k | X_1, \dots, X_t) = p(X_{t+1} = s_k | X_t)$$

(8) Stochastic transition matrix A :

$$a_{ij} = p(X_{t+1} = s_j | X_t = s_i)$$

(9) $a_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$ and $\sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} = 1, \forall i$

$$(10) \quad \pi_i = p(X_1 = s_i)$$

$$(11) \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i = 1$$

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} p(X_i, \dots, X_T) &= p(X_1)p(X_2|X_1)p(X_3|X_1, X_2) \dots \\ &\quad p(X_T|X_1, \dots, X_{T-1}) \\ &= p(X_1)p(X_2|X_1)p(X_3|X_2) \dots p(X_T|X_{T-1}) \\ &= \pi_{X_1} \prod_{t=1}^{T-1} a_{X_t X_{t+1}} \end{aligned}$$

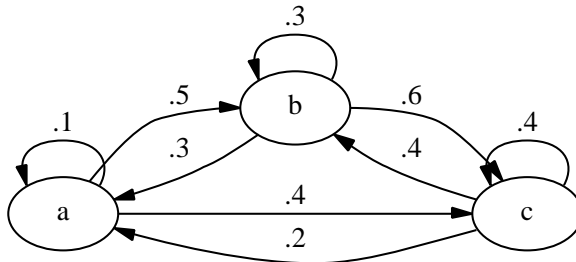
$$(13) \quad p(O_t = k | X_t = s_i, X_{t+1} = s_j) = b_{ijk}$$

Set of states	$S = s_1, \dots, s_N$
Output alphabet	$K = \{k_1, \dots, k_M\} = \{1, \dots, M\}$
Initial state probabilities	$\Pi = \{\pi_i\}, i \in S$
(14) State transition probabilities	$A = \{a_{ij}\}, i, j \in S$
Symbol emission probabilities	$B = \{b_{ijk}\}, i, j \in S, k \in K$
State sequence	$X = (X_1, \dots, X_{T+1})$
	$X_t : S \rightarrow \{1, \dots, N\}$

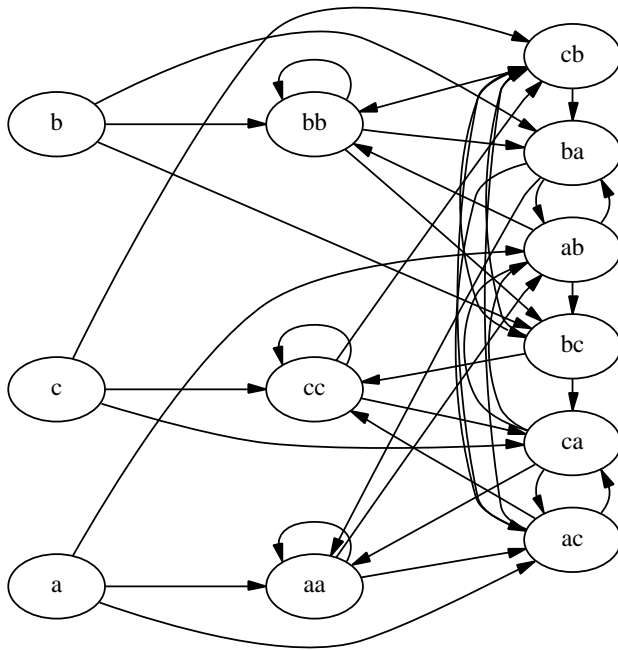
$$(15) \quad \forall n \sum_{w_{1n}} p(w_{1n}) = 1$$

D. N-grams and HMMs

(16) Simple HMM for a bigram model:



(17) HMM for a trigram model:



References

- CHARNIAK, EUGENE. 1993. *Statistical Language Learning*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- HAMMOND, MICHAEL, 2003. *Statistical natural language processing*. U. of Arizona.
- HOPCROFT, J.E., & J.D. ULLMAN. 1979. *Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, and Computation*. Reading: Addison-Wesley.