

Entailment Relations on Distributions

J. van de Wetering

Department of Computer Science
University of Oxford

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Lexical Entailment and Disambiguation

Entailment

“Dog bites cat” \implies “Animal bites cat”
NOT “Animal bites cat” \implies “Dog bites cat”

“Dog” *entails* “Animal”

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Disambiguation

bank	\implies	river bank
		investment bank
<hr/>		
cut	\implies	cut of a movie
		a type of wound

Lexical Entailment and Disambiguation (2)

Properties:

- ▶ Reflexive
- ▶ Not symmetric
- ▶ Transitive*

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Properties:

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- ▶ Related to information content

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⇒ Try to capture this in a partial order on distributions

Information Ordering

Definition

An information ordering is a partial order on distributions with suitable information like properties

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Partial Order

A relation \sqsubseteq such that for all x, y and z

- ▶ Reflexive: $x \sqsubseteq x$
- ▶ Transitive: $x \sqsubseteq y$ and $y \sqsubseteq z$ implies $x \sqsubseteq z$
- ▶ Anti-symmetric: $x \sqsubseteq y$ and $y \sqsubseteq x$ implies $x = y$

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Information Content

- ▶ Permutation invariance: $x \sqsubseteq y$ implies $\sigma(x) \sqsubseteq \sigma(y)$

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- ▶ Mixing: $x \sqsubseteq y$ implies $x \sqsubseteq tx + (1 - t)y \sqsubseteq y$

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Partial Order

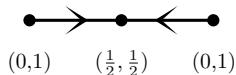
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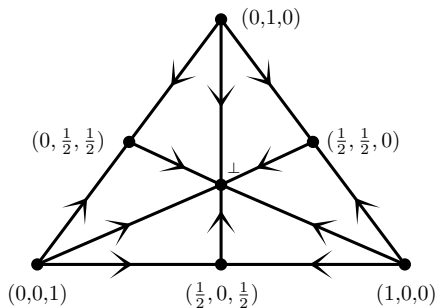
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- ▶ Minimal element: The uniform distribution $\perp_n = \frac{1}{n}(1, \dots, 1)$
- ▶ Maximal elements: Pure states $\top_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$

Information flow in low dimensions



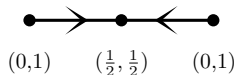
(a) Information flow
for $n = 2$



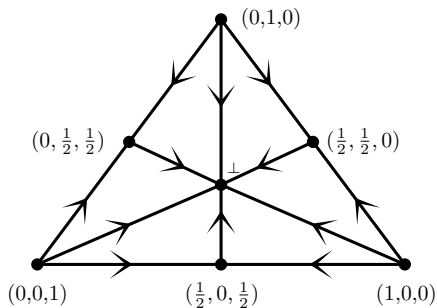
(b) Information flow for $n = 3$

- ▶ Information order is unique for $n = 2$

Information flow in low dimensions



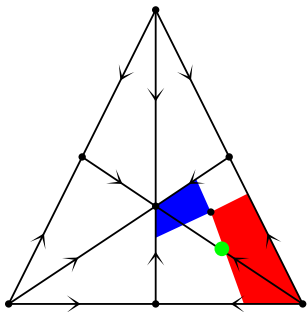
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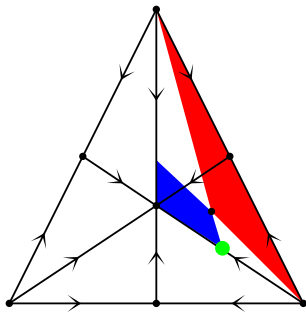
(b) Information flow for $n = 3$

- ▶ Information order is unique for $n = 2$
- ▶ Not unique for $n = 3$ and higher!

Renormalised Löwner orders

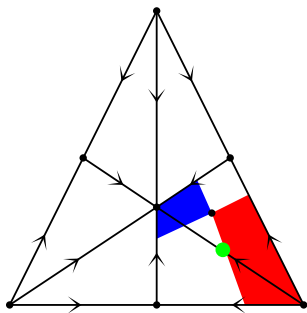


(a) \sqsubseteq_L^+ : Renormalised to highest eigenvalue

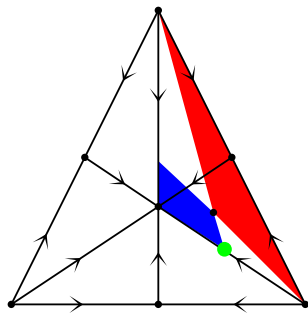


(b) \sqsubseteq_L^- : Renormalised to lowest eigenvalue

Renormalised Löwner orders



(a) \sqsubseteq_L^+ : Renormalised to highest eigenvalue



(b) \sqsubseteq_L^- : Renormalised to lowest eigenvalue

If $y = \frac{1}{30}(15, 10, 5)$ and $x = \frac{1}{10}(6, 2, 2)$

Then: $y \sqsubseteq_L^+ x$ and $x \sqsubseteq_L^- y$

Restricted Information Orders

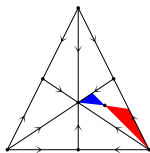
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- ▶ Makes sure comparisons are restricted to within sectors

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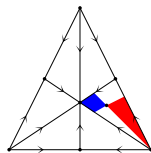
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- ▶ $O(n^2)$ free parameters
- ▶ Set of restricted orders is a complete lattice

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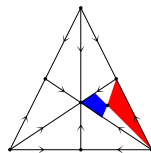
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(a) The minimal order



(b) Bayesian order



(c) The maximal order

Restricted Information Orders (2)

- ▶ No contradiction with \sqsubseteq_L^+ and \sqsubseteq_I^-
- ▶ Restricted information orders might prove too... restrictive

Restricted Information Orders (2)

- ▶ No contradiction with \sqsubseteq_L^+ and \sqsubseteq_I^-
- ▶ Restricted information orders might prove too... restrictive
- ▶ There is a natural way to define grading
- ▶ Other techniques for smoothing/grading

Summary

- ▶ There is an analog between entailment/disambiguation and information content
- ▶ There is a large selection of possible partial orders that could encode this
- ▶ Empirical research needed
- ▶ Compositionality?