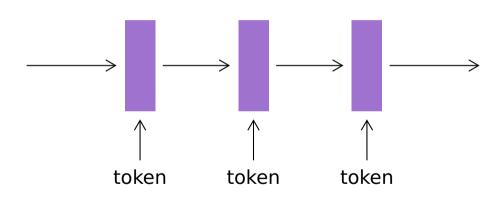
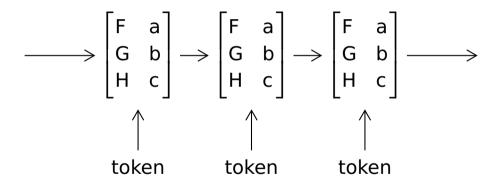
Continuous Feature Structures

Guy Emerson

Recursive Neural Networks

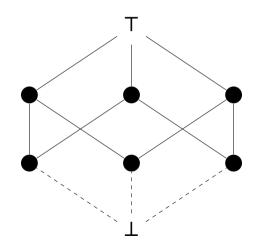


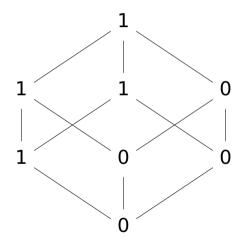
Recursive Neural Networks

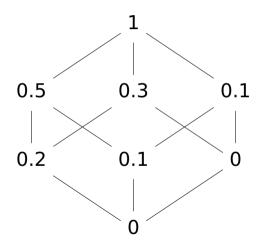


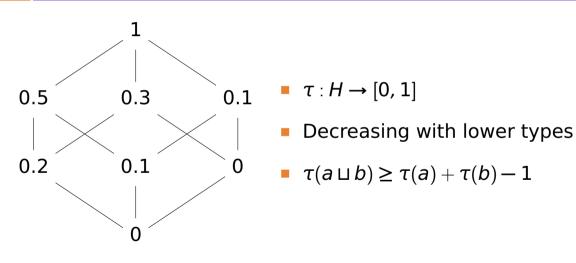
Overview

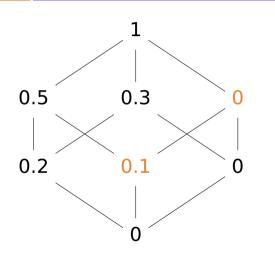
- Continuous types
- Abstract feature structures
- Continuous abstract feature structures



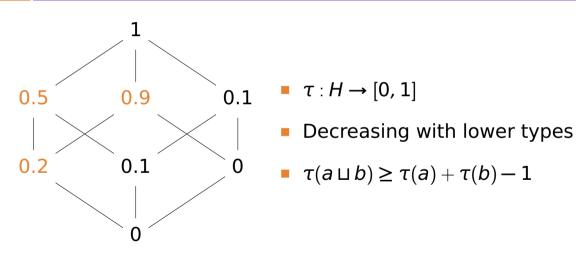




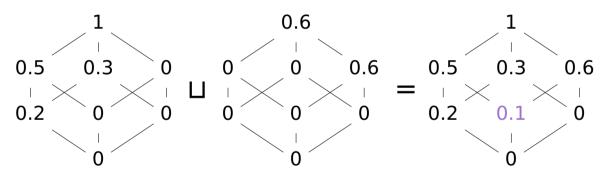




- Decreasing with lower types



Trail Unification



Abstract Feature Structures

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ F & \boxed{1} b \\ G & \begin{bmatrix} C \\ H & a \\ G & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{paths } \{\epsilon, F, G, GH, GG\}$$

$$= \text{types } \{\epsilon:a, F:b, G:c, GH: CG\}$$

$$= \text{re-entrancies } \{(F, GG)\}$$

- types {ε:a, F:b, G:c, GH:a, GG:b}

Abstract Feature Structures

Given features *F* and type hierarchy *H*:

- paths $P \subset F^*$, finite
- types $\theta: P \rightarrow H$
- re-entrancies $\approx: P \times P \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

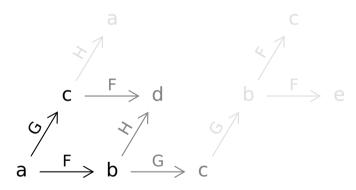
Abstract Feature Structures

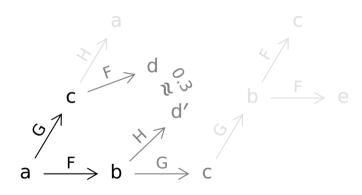
Given features *F* and type hierarchy *H*:

- paths $P \subset F^*$, finite
- types $\theta: P \rightarrow H$
- re-entrancies $\approx: P \times P \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- ≈ equivalence relation
- shorter paths exist: $\pi\alpha \in P \Rightarrow \pi \in P$
- \approx propagates: $\pi\alpha \in P$, $\pi \approx \pi' \Rightarrow \pi'\alpha \in P$, $\pi\alpha \approx \pi'\alpha$
- θ respects \approx : $\pi \approx \pi' \Rightarrow \theta(\pi) = \theta(\pi')$

$$c \xrightarrow{F} d$$

$$c \xrightarrow{F} b \xrightarrow{G} c$$





Given features *F* and type hierarchy *H*:

- types $\theta: F^* \to H \cup \{0\}$, finite nonzero
- re-entrancies $\approx : F^* \times F^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, finite nonzero

Given features F and trails T(H) over type hierarchy H:

- types $\theta: F^* \to T(H)$, finite nonzero
- re-entrancies $\approx : F^* \times F^* \rightarrow [0, 1]$, finite nonzero

Given features F and trails T(H) over type hierarchy H:

• types
$$\theta: F^* \to T(H)$$
, finite nonzero

■ re-entrancies $\approx F^* \times F^* \rightarrow [0, 1]$, finite nonzero

 $\approx (\pi_1 \alpha, \pi_2 \alpha) \ge \approx (\pi_1, \pi_2) + \theta(\pi_1 \alpha)(\top) - 1$

■ $\max_{t} |\theta(\pi_1)(t) - \theta(\pi_2)(t)| \le 1 - \approx (\pi_1, \pi_2)$

$$lacksquare$$
 $pprox (\pi_1, \pi_2) = pprox (\pi_2, \pi_1)$

$$\theta(\pi)(\top) \geq \theta(\pi\alpha)(\top)$$

 $\approx (\pi_1, \pi_3) \ge \approx (\pi_1, \pi_2) + \approx (\pi_2, \pi_3) - 1$

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