

# in4080\_2022\_ex4\_solutions

October 5, 2022

## 1 IN4080 Exercise set 4 2022, Solutions

```
[1]: import numpy as np
```

### 1.1 The data

```
[2]: man = np.array([30, 0, 120, 40 ])
      woman = np.array([50, 50, 50, 50 ])
      girl = np.array([84, 112, 0, 0])
```

### 1.2 Functions

The dot product can be calculated between numpy arrays by `@`. But we could have done everything in pure python by defining `dot`. `### dot-product`

```
[3]: def dot(a,b):
      return sum([i*j for i,j in zip(a,b)])
```

```
[4]: man @ woman
```

```
[4]: 9500
```

```
[5]: dot(man, woman)
```

```
[5]: 9500
```

```
[6]: dot(girl, woman)
```

```
[6]: 9800
```

#### 1.2.1 Norm

To follow the steps in the calculation, we can also introduce the `norm` of a vector.

```
[7]: def norm(v):
      return dot(v, v)**0.5
      # or (v @ v)**0.5
```

```
[8]: norm(woman)
```

```
[8]: 100.0
```

```
[9]: norm(man)
```

```
[9]: 130.0
```

```
[10]: norm(girl)
```

```
[10]: 140.0
```

### 1.2.2 The cosine between two vectors

```
[11]: def cosi(v1, v2):  
      return (v1 @ v2) / (norm(v1) * norm(v2))
```

### 1.3 Question a

```
[12]: cosi(man, woman)
```

```
[12]: 0.7307692307692307
```

```
[13]: cosi(woman, girl)
```

```
[13]: 0.7
```

### 1.4 Question c

We first calculate the inverse document frequency. By using numpy arrays, we can apply a function like `np.log` to a vector and it will apply to each component.

```
[14]: idf = np.array([6/5, 6/2, 6/4, 6/3])  
      idf
```

```
[14]: array([1.2, 3. , 1.5, 2. ])
```

```
[15]: idf_log = np.log(idf)  
      idf_log
```

```
[15]: array([0.18232156, 1.09861229, 0.40546511, 0.69314718])
```

The vectors after applying tf-idf weighting.

```
[16]: woman_tf_idf = woman * idf_log  
      woman_tf_idf
```

```
[16]: array([ 9.11607784, 54.93061443, 20.27325541, 34.65735903])
```

```
[17]: man_tf_idf = man * idf_log  
man_tf_idf
```

```
[17]: array([ 5.4696467 , 0.          , 48.65581297, 27.72588722])
```

```
[18]: girl_tf_idf = girl * idf_log  
girl_tf_idf
```

```
[18]: array([ 15.31501077, 123.04457633,  0.          ,  0.          ])
```

We can then calculate the cosine similarity of the adjusted vectors.

```
[19]: # cosinus similarity after tf-df  
cosi(man*idf_log, woman*idf_log)
```

```
[19]: 0.5170454343374329
```

```
[20]: # cosinus similarity after tf-df  
cosi(girl*idf_log, woman*idf_log)
```

```
[20]: 0.8104472436836814
```

```
[ ]:
```