

Markov assumption

Instead of computing the probability of a word given its entire history, we can approximate the history by just the last few words i.e. two words in a bigram model.

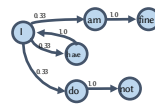
$$P(w_n | w_1^{n-1}) \approx P(w_n | w_{n-1})$$

$$P(\text{the} | \text{many SoftwareSkills students read}) = P(\text{the} | \text{read})$$

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Markov model

$$P(w_1^n) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(w_k | w_{k-1})$$



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Exercise

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Your feedback matters



<http://bit.do/SK-Feedback>

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