

Algorithmic Learning Theory

Language Identification in the Limit

Ahmet Altınbüken

RWTH Aachen

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Structure

1 Derivation

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- 1 Derivation
- 2 Identifiability in the limit

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- 3 Identification by enumeration

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Motivation

- Study of child learning

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- Artificial Intelligence

Idea

- Learn rules from given information

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 - Examples

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- Learn rules from given information
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- Language is a set of strings

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Language Learnability Model

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 - 2 Method of information presentation
 - 3 Naming relation

Learner

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- Information is a set of allowable training sequences
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- Objective: after some time all guesses are the same and correct

Results of Language Identification

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Remark

Super-finite class of languages contains all finite cardinality languages and at least one of infinite cardinality.

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- 1 Class of natural languages is smaller than expected
- 2 Child has an *informant*
- 3 Restriction on the class of texts

Identification situation

- 1 Class Ω of objects

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- *Distinguishability condition*: information sequence describes at most one object
- *Collapsing uncertainty condition (c.u.c)*: beginning of information sequence may lead to two objects, but will eliminate one option after finite time
- *Ineffectively identifiable in the limit*: suitable guessing function exists - does not have to be effective

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How it's done

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This is effective if there is an effective method for each finding the n th object and getting its name.

Results via identification by enumeration

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- Informant satisfies *c.u.c* \Rightarrow any countable class of languages is ineffectively identifiable in the limit
- Recursive or primitive recursive texts are just as strong as informant
- Arbitrary text: class of languages of finite cardinality is ineffectively identifiable in the limit

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- 1 $r(G, \omega, \tilde{t}) \leq r(G', \omega, \tilde{t})$
- 2 $r(G, \omega_0, \tilde{t}_0) < r(G', \omega_0, \tilde{t}_0)$

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- Learner utilizes given information to guess a *name*
- In most cases the informant is a better choice than the text
- Ineffective identifiability in the limit has *better* results than identifiability in the limit
- Enumeration of the class of objects is *fast*