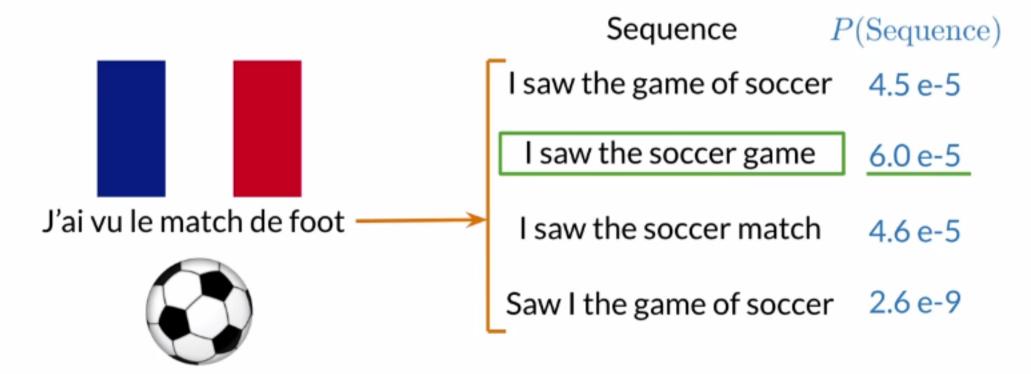
### Traditional Language Models





### Traditional Language Models



#### N-grams

$$P(w_2|w_1) = \frac{\operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2)}{\operatorname{count}(w_1)} \longrightarrow \text{Bigrams}$$

$$P(w_3|w_1, w_2) = \frac{\operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2, w_3)}{\operatorname{count}(w_1, w_2)} \longrightarrow \text{Trigrams}$$

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$$P(w_1, w_2, w_3) = P(w_1) \times P(w_2|w_1) \times P(w_3|w_2)$$

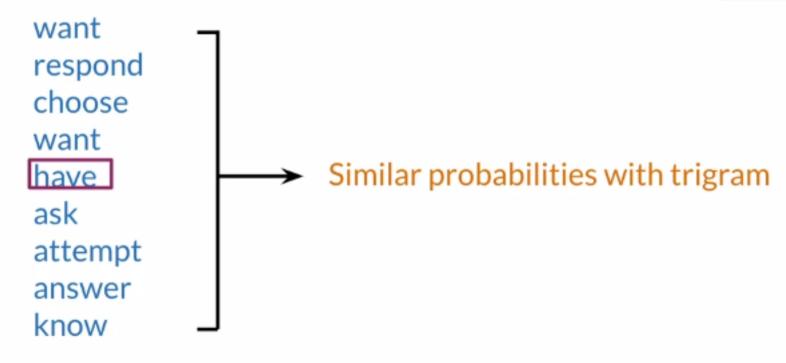
- Large N-grams to capture dependencies between distant words
- Need a lot of space and RAM

# Advantages of RNNs

Nour was supposed to study with me. I called her but she did not \_\_\_\_\_\_

### Advantages of RNNs

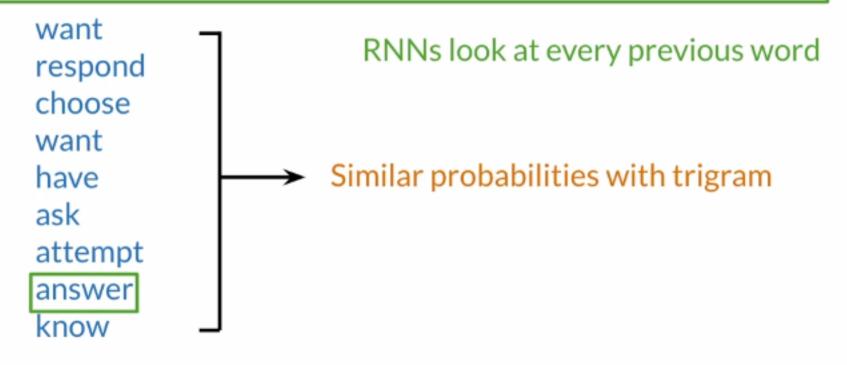
Nour was supposed to study with me. I called her but she did not have

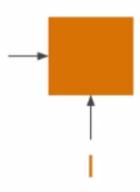


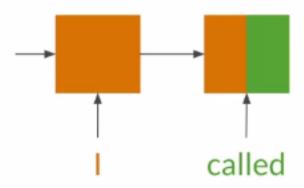
#### Advantages of RNNs

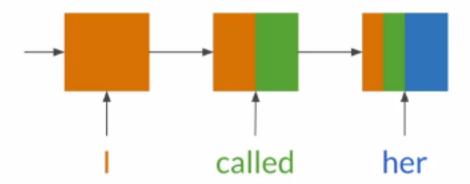
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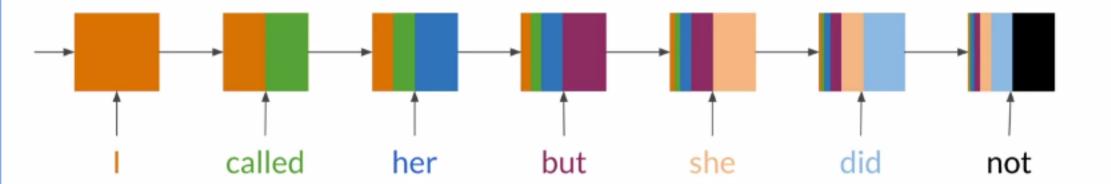
answer

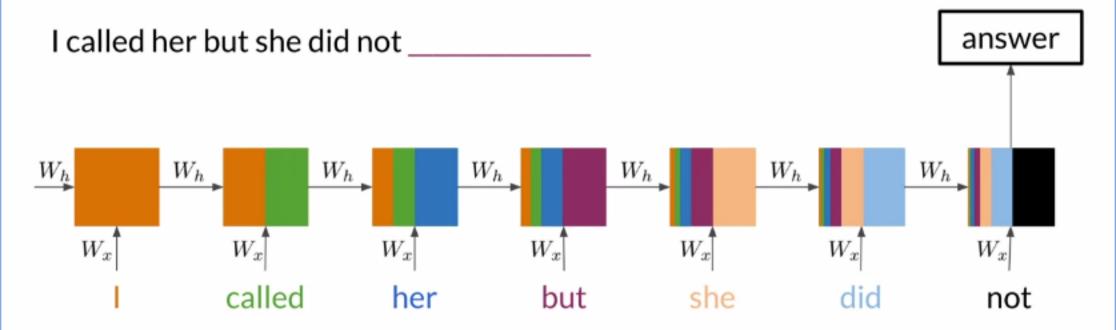


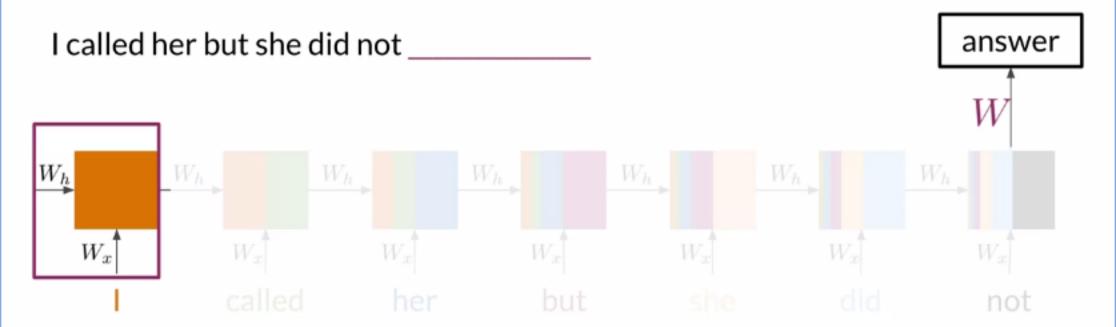








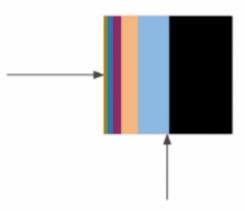




Learnable parameters

# Summary

- RNNs model relationships among distant words
- In RNNs a lot of computations share parameters

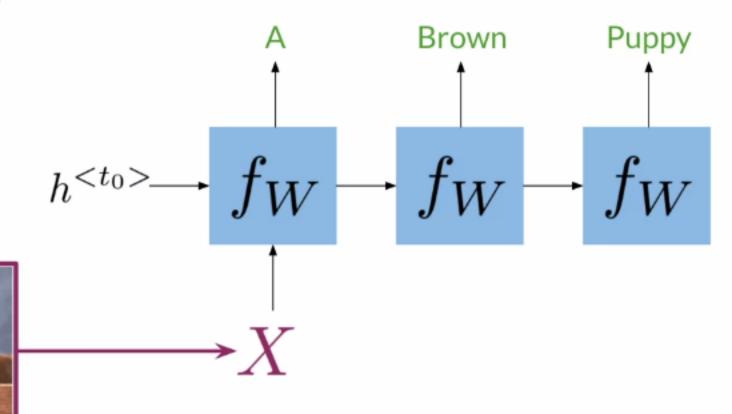


#### One to One



### One to Many

Caption generation



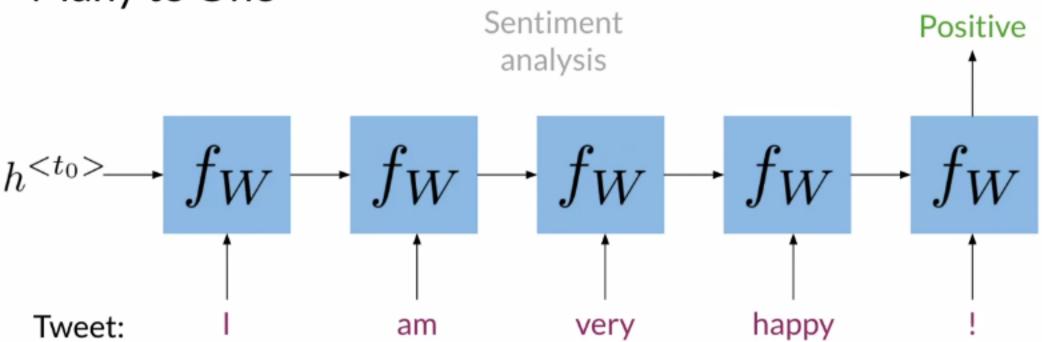
# Many to One

Sentiment analysis

Positive

Tweet: I am very happy !

#### Many to One

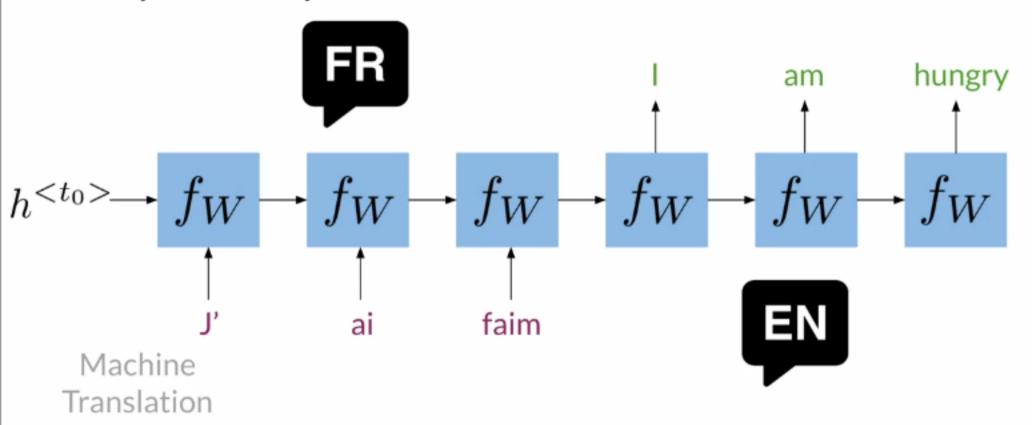


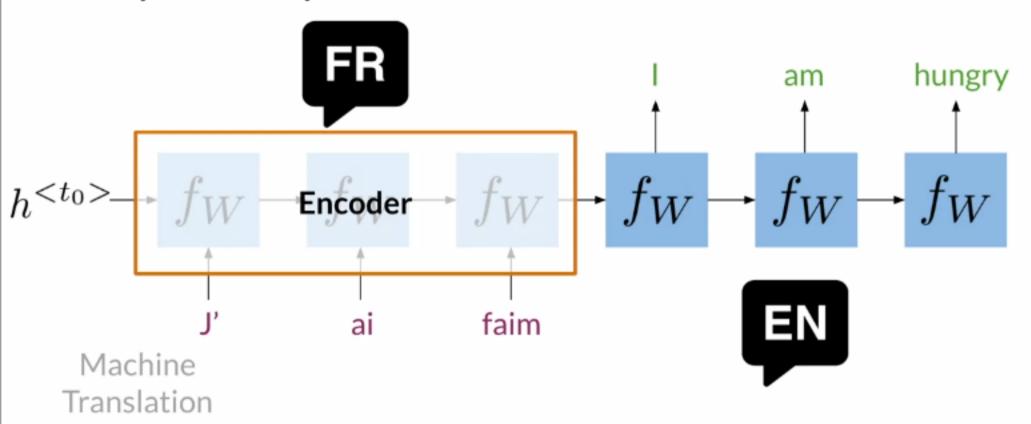


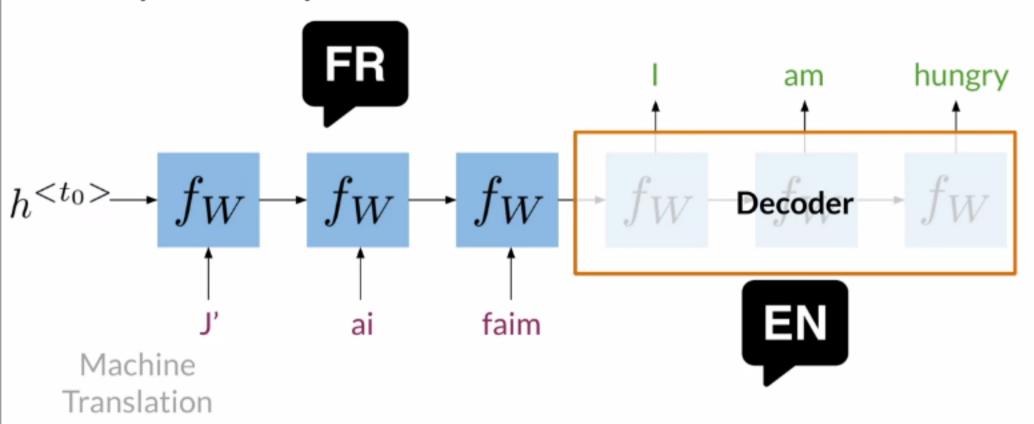
J' ai faim

Machine Translation







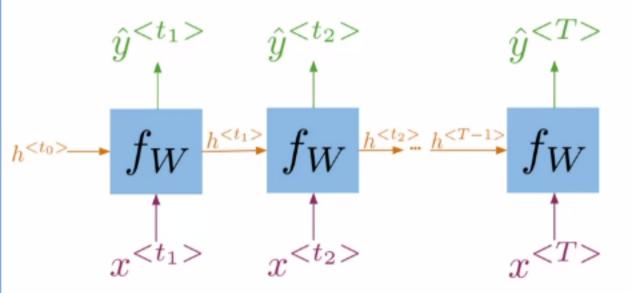


# Summary

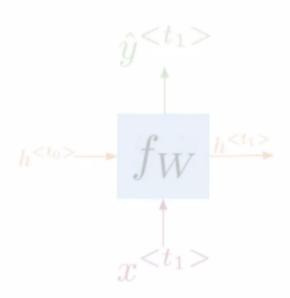
- RNNs can be implemented for a variety of NLP tasks
- Applications include Machine translation and caption generation

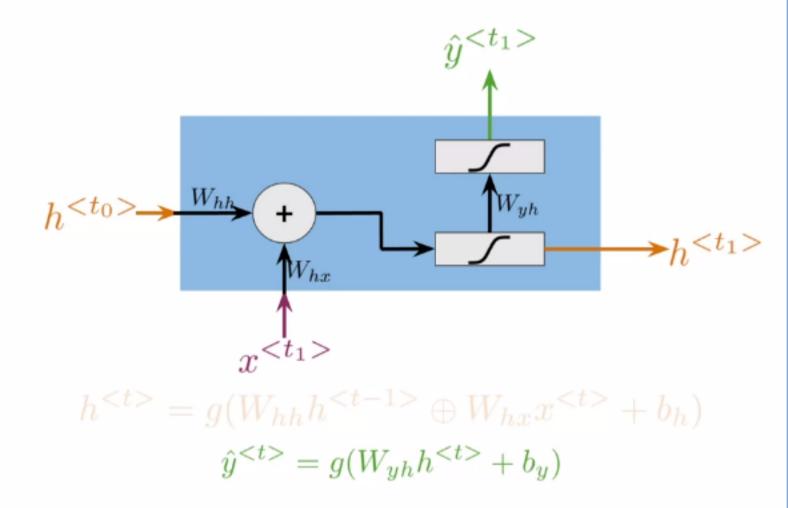


#### A Vanilla RNN



#### A Vanilla RNN





# Summary

- Hidden states propagate information through time
- Basic recurrent units have two inputs at each time:  $h^{< t-1>}$ ,  $x^{< t>}$

