Outline

- RNNs and vanishing/exploding gradients
- Solutions

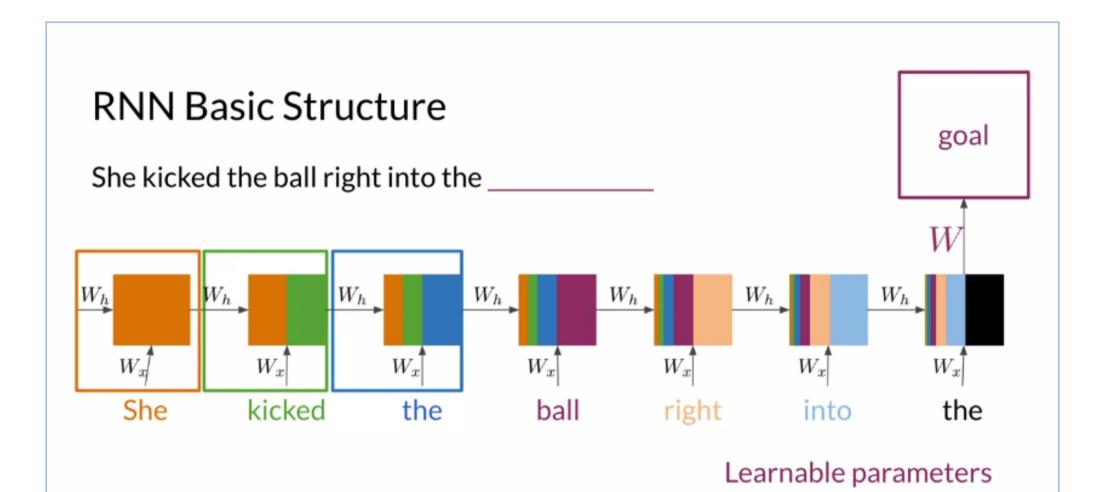


RNNs: Advantages

- Captures dependencies within a short range
- Takes up less RAM than other n-gram models

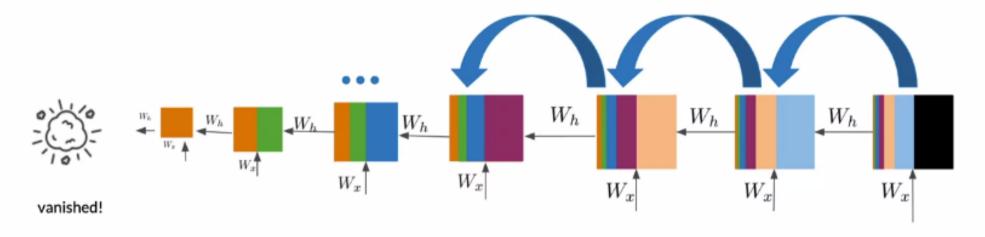
RNNs: Disadvantages

- Struggles with longer sequences
- Prone to vanishing or exploding gradients



Backpropagation through time

The vanishing gradient problem

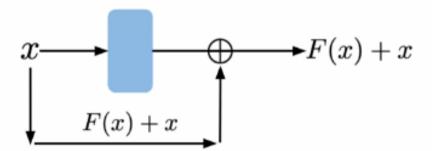


Solving for vanishing or exploding gradients

• Identity RNN with ReLU activation $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad -1 \qquad \rightarrow 0$

- Gradient clipping
 32 → 25

Skip connections



Outline

- Meet the Long short-term memory unit!
- LSTM architecture
- Applications



LSTMs: a memorable solution

- Learns when to remember and when to forget
- Basic anatomy:
 - A cell state
 - A hidden state with three gates
 - Loops back again at the end of each time step
- Gates allow gradients to flow unchanged

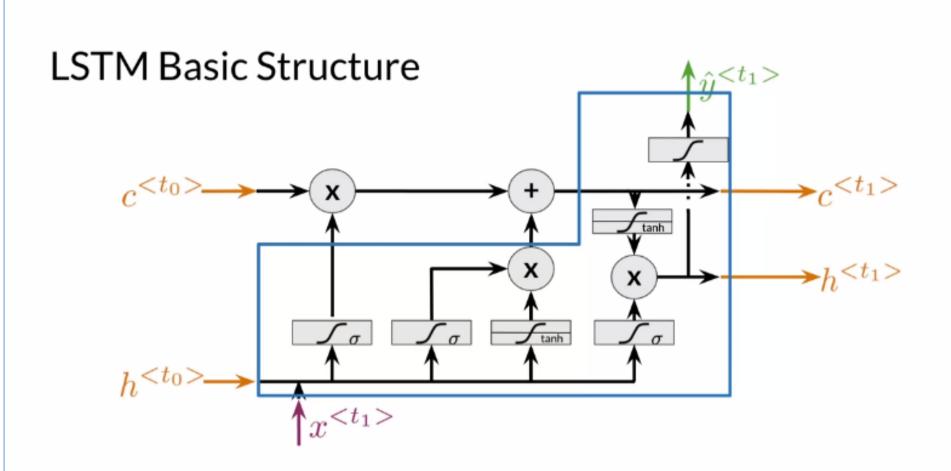
LSTMs: Based on previous understanding

Cell state = before conversation Forget gate = beginning of conversation

Input gate = thinking of a response Output gate = responding

Updated cell state = after conversation





Applications of LSTMs

Next-character

prediction





Music composition



Image captioning

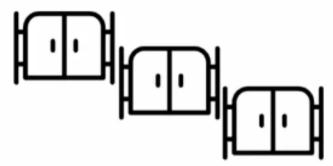


Speech recognition



• LSTMs offer a solution to vanishing gradients

- LSTMs offer a solution to vanishing gradients
- Typical LSTMs have a cell and three gates:
 - Forget gate
 - Input gate
 - Output gate



- LSTMs use a series of gates to decide which information to keep:
 - Forget gate decides what to keep
 - Input gate decides what to add
 - Output gate decides what the next hidden state will be

- LSTMs use a series of gates to decide which information to keep:
 - Forget gate decides what to keep
 - Input gate decides what to add
 - Output gate decides what the next hidden state will be
- One time step is completed after updating the states