

# **18AIC301J: DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES**

**B. Tech in ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, 5th semester**

Faculty: **Dr. Athira Nambiar**

Section: A, slot:D

Venue: TP 804

Academic Year: 2022-22

# UNIT-4

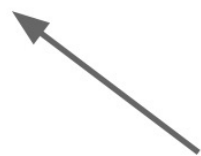
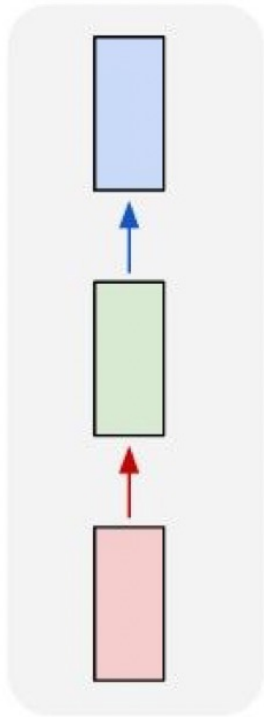
DenseNet Architecture, Transfer Learning
Need for Transfer Learning, Deep Transfer Learning, Types of Deep Transfer learning, Applications of Transfer learning
Transfer learning implementation using VGG16 model to classify images
Sequence Learning Problems, Recurrent Neural Networks
Backpropagation through time, Unfolded RNN, The problem of exploding and vanishing Gradients, Seq to Seq Models
Building a RNN to perform Character level language modeling.
How gates help to solve the problem of vanishing gradients, Long-Short Term Memory architectures
Dealing with exploding gradients, Gated Recurrent Units, Introduction to Encoder Decoder Models, Applications of Encoder Decoder Models
Build a LSTM network for Named Entity recognition.

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# “Vanilla” Neural Network

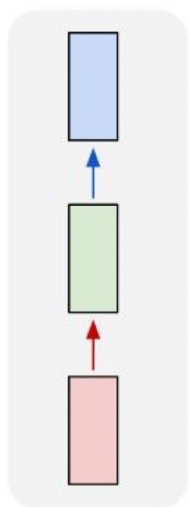
one to one



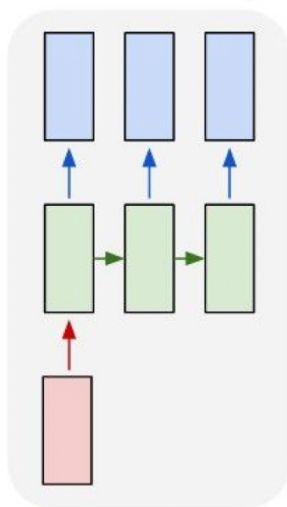
**Vanilla Neural Networks**

# Recurrent Neural Networks: Process Sequences

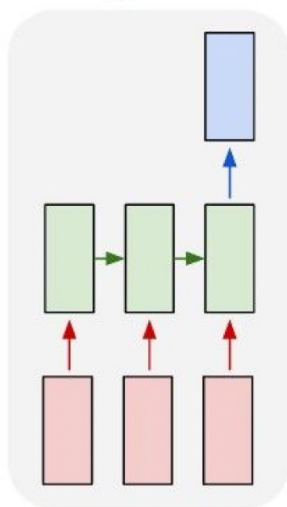
one to one



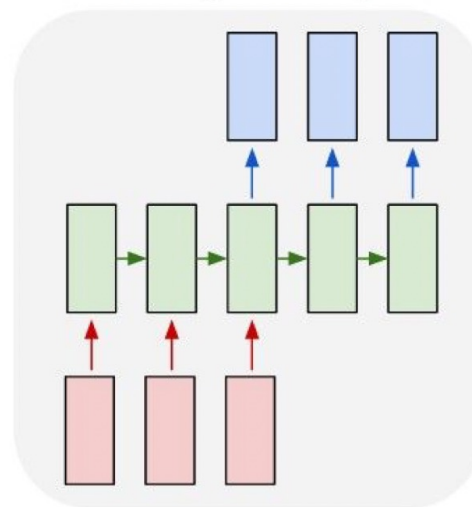
one to many



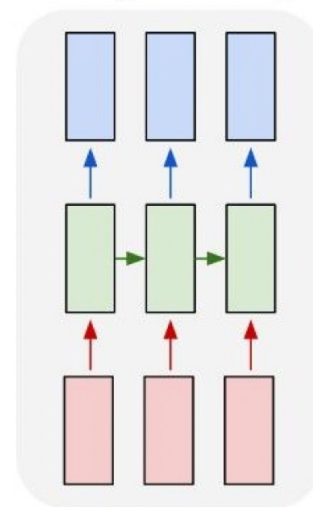
many to one



many to many



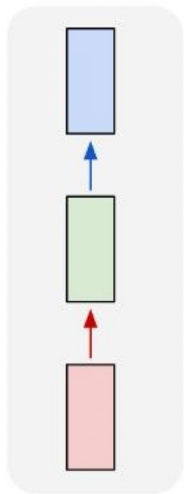
many to many



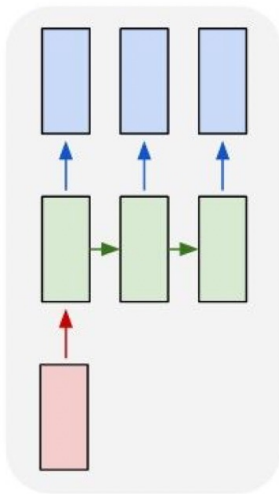
↖ e.g. **Image Captioning**  
image -> sequence of words

# Recurrent Neural Networks: Process Sequences

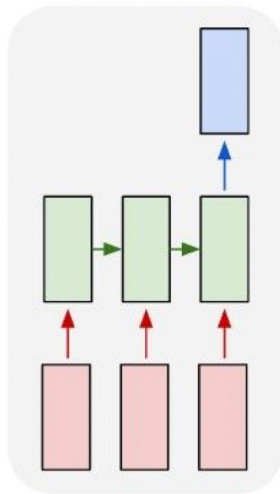
one to one



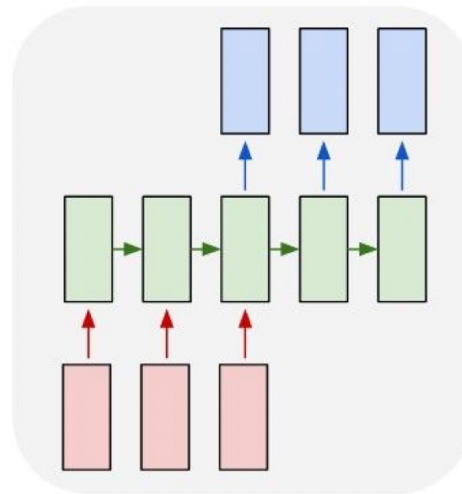
one to many



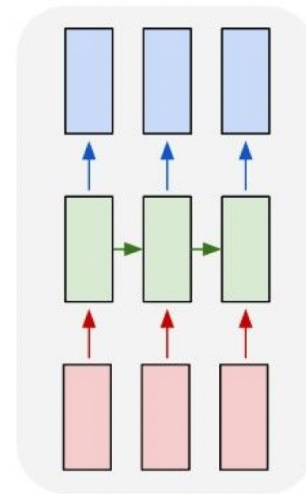
many to one



many to many



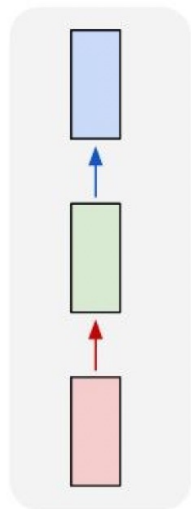
many to many



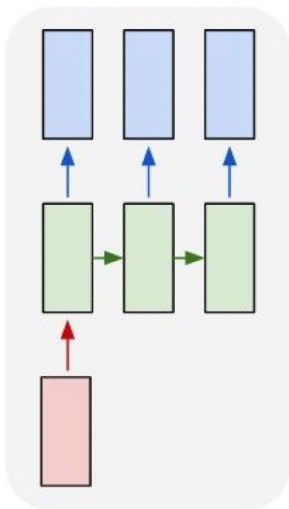
↖ e.g. **Sentiment Classification**  
sequence of words → sentiment

# Recurrent Neural Networks: Process Sequences

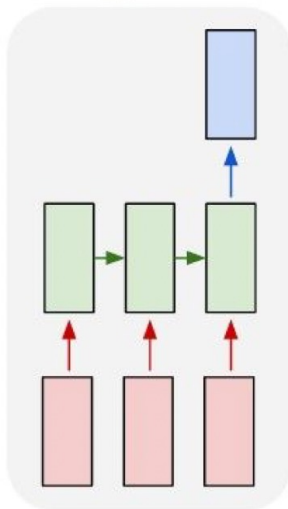
one to one



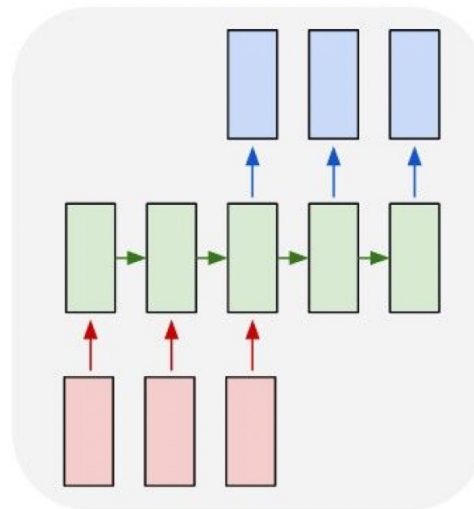
one to many



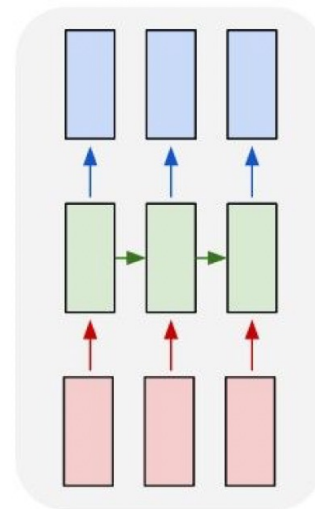
many to one



many to many



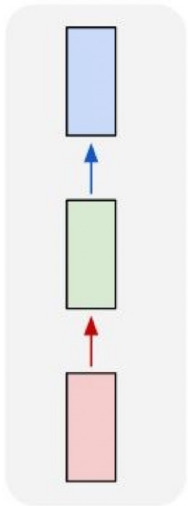
many to many



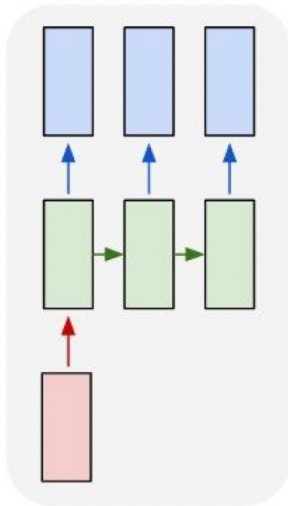
↖ e.g. **Machine Translation**  
seq of words -> seq of words

# Recurrent Neural Networks: Process Sequences

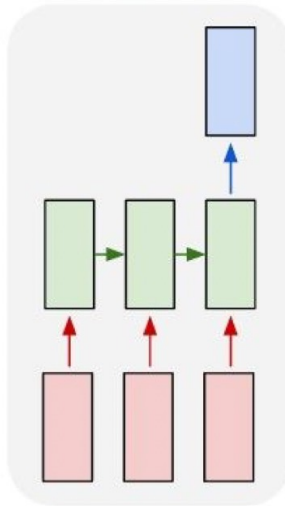
one to one



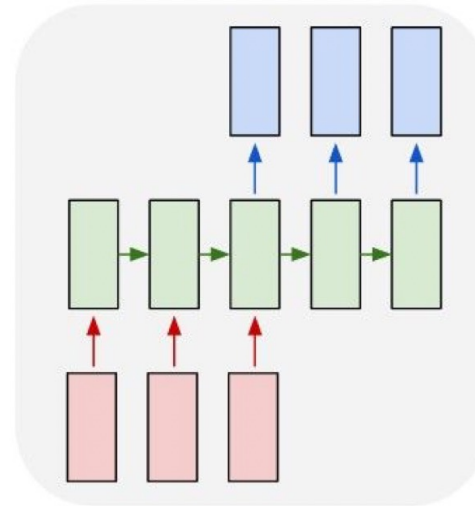
one to many



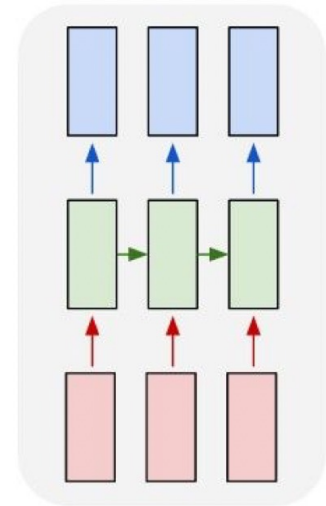
many to one



many to many



many to many

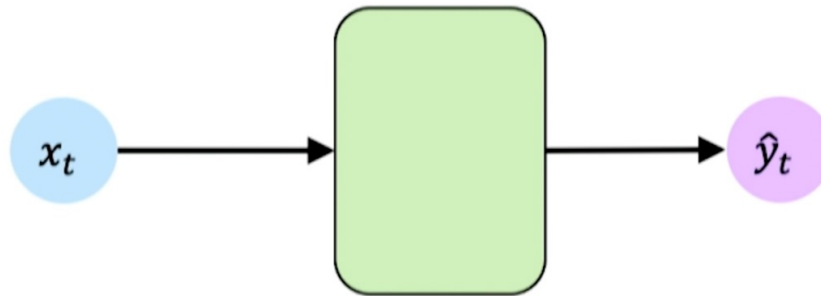


e.g. **Video classification on frame level**





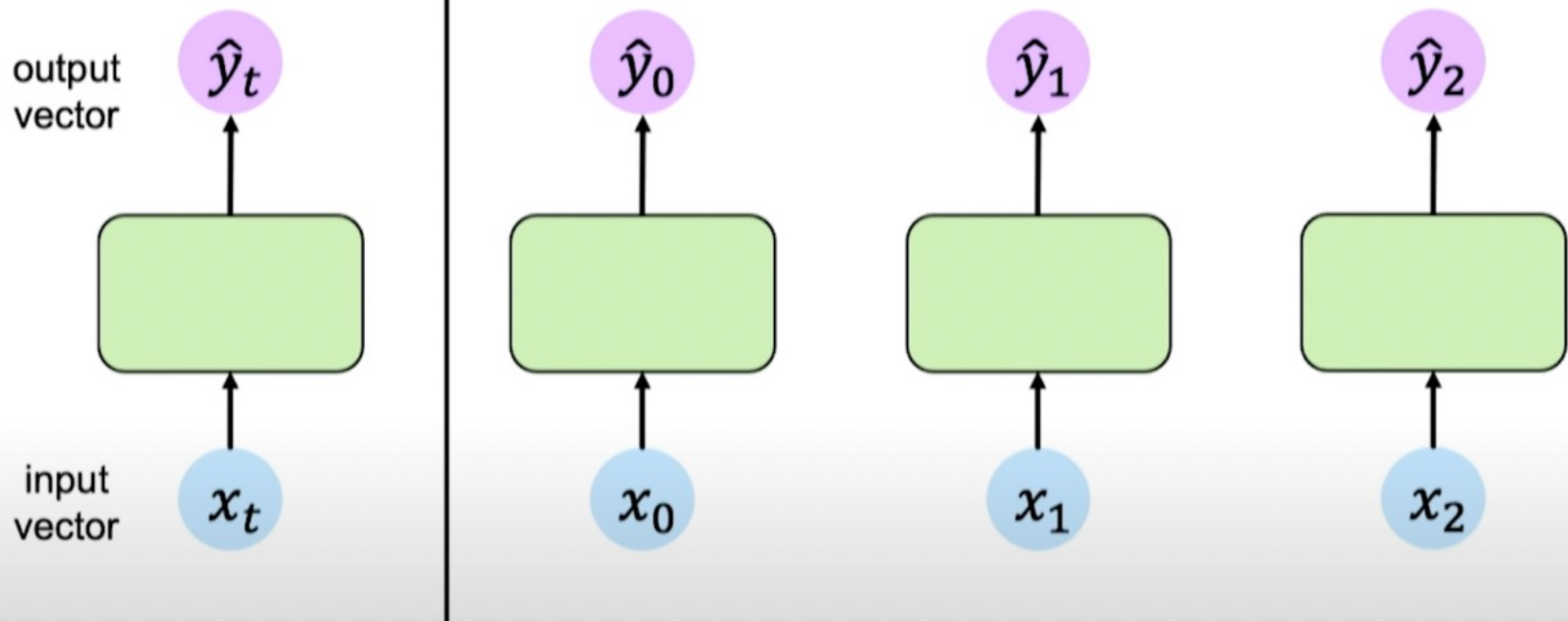
# Feed-Forward Networks Revisited



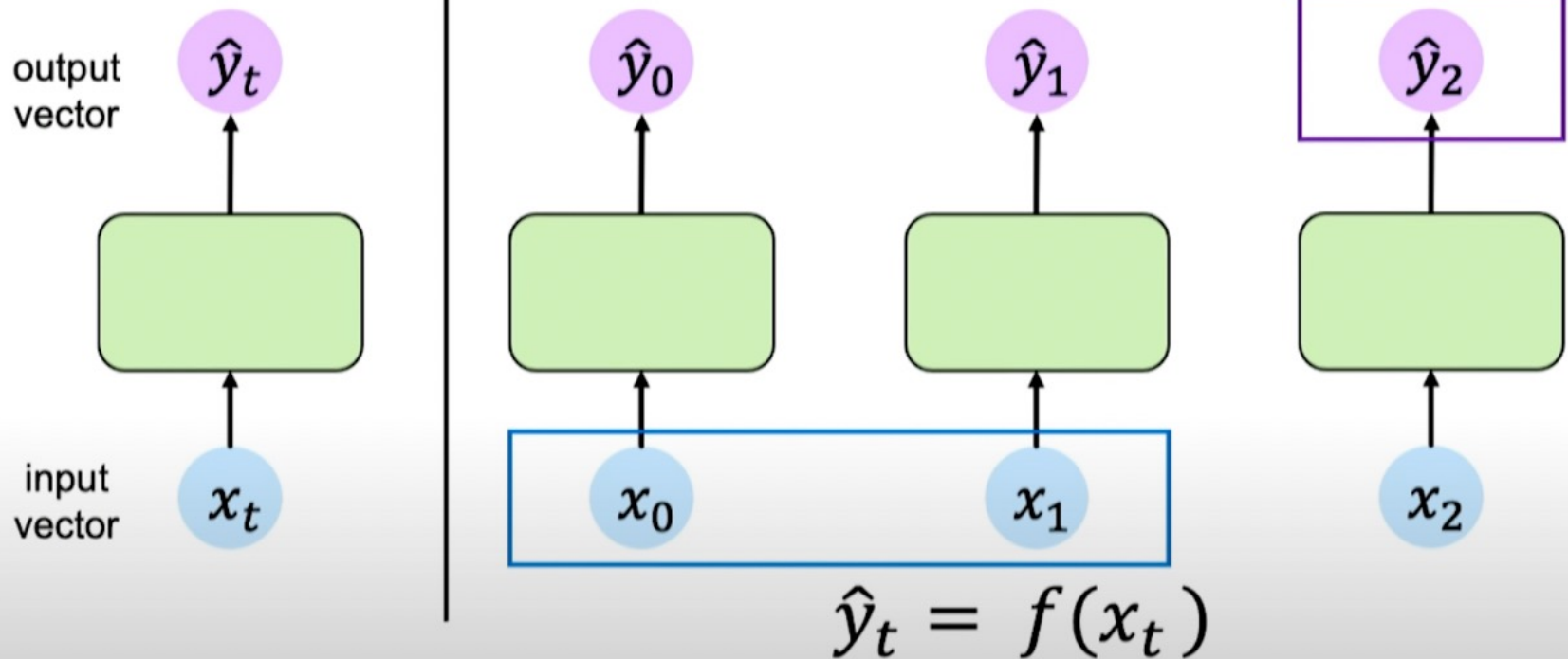
$$\mathbf{x}_t \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

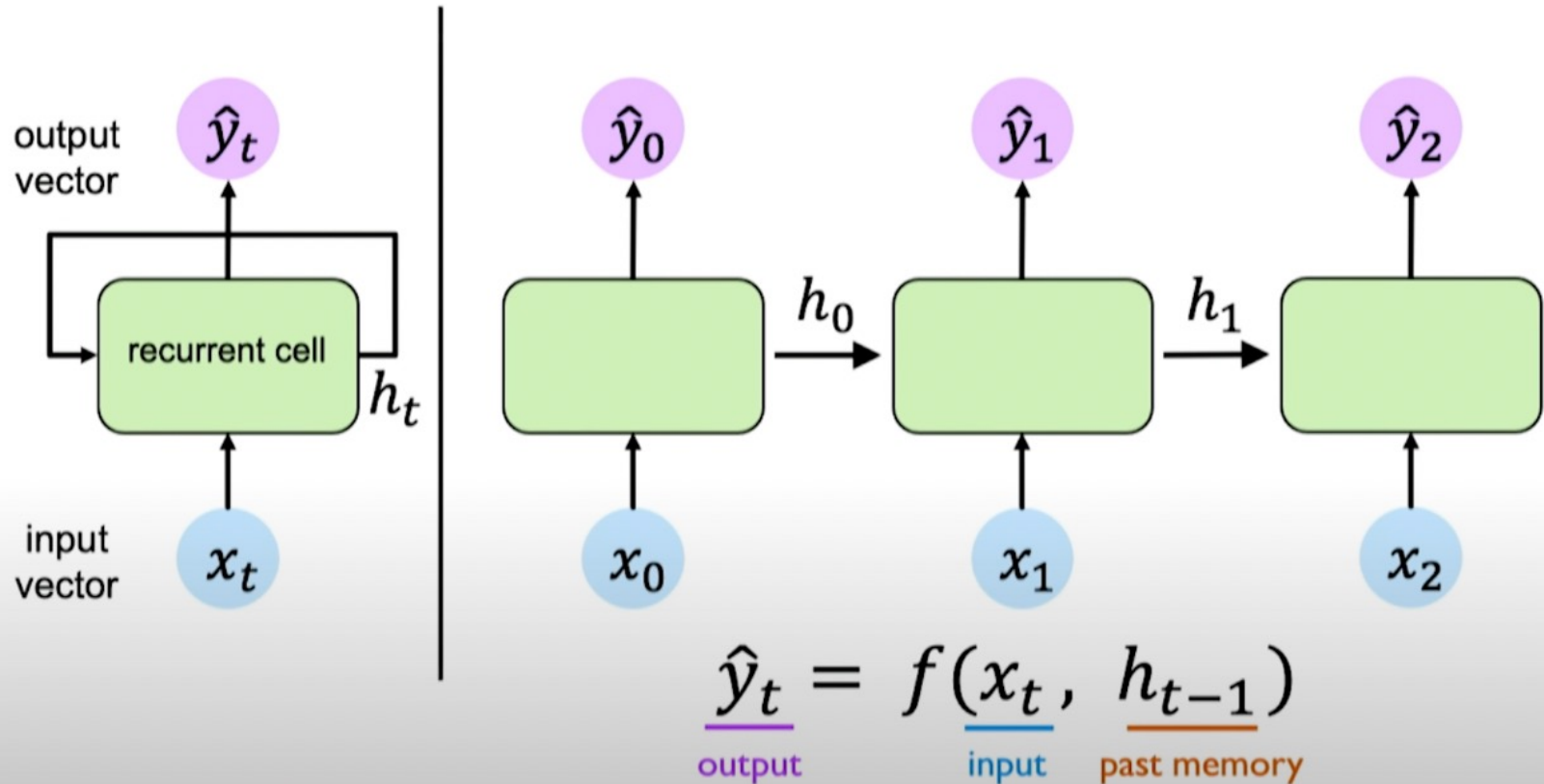
# Handling Individual Time Steps



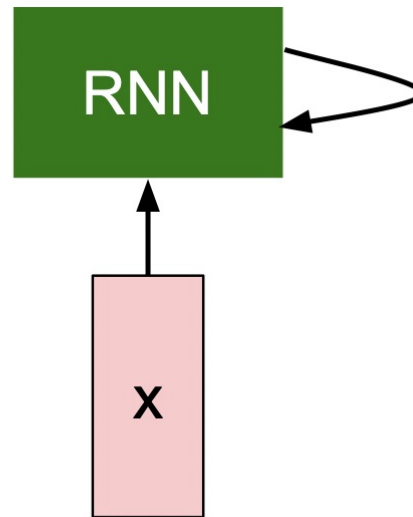
# Handling Individual Time Steps



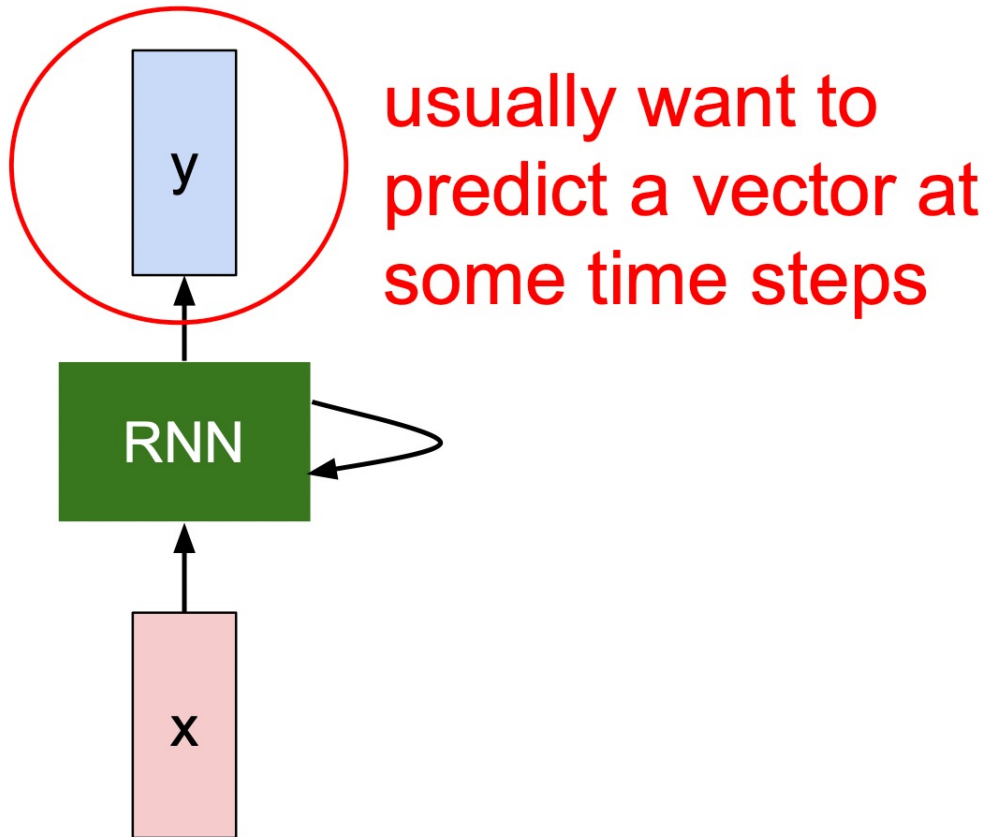
# Neurons with Recurrence



# Recurrent Neural Network



# Recurrent Neural Network



# Recurrent Neural Network

We can process a sequence of vectors  $\mathbf{x}$  by applying a **recurrence formula** at every time step:

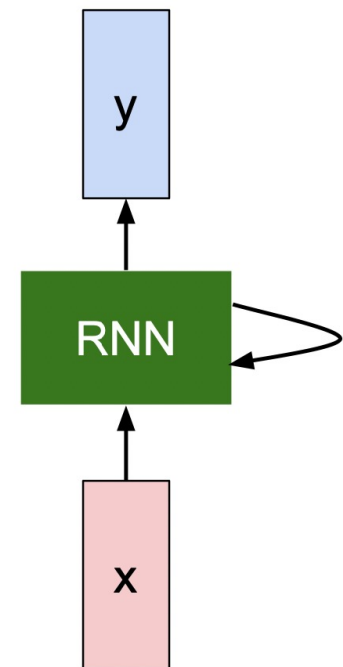
$$\boxed{h_t} = \boxed{f_W}(\boxed{h_{t-1}}, \boxed{x_t})$$

new state

some function with parameters  $W$

old state

input vector at some time step

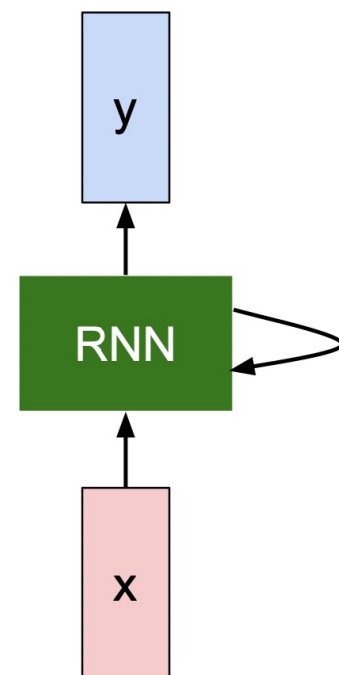


# Recurrent Neural Network

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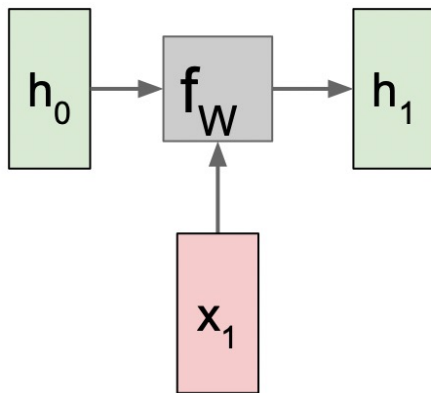
$$h_t = f_W(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Notice: the same function and the same set of parameters are used at every time step.

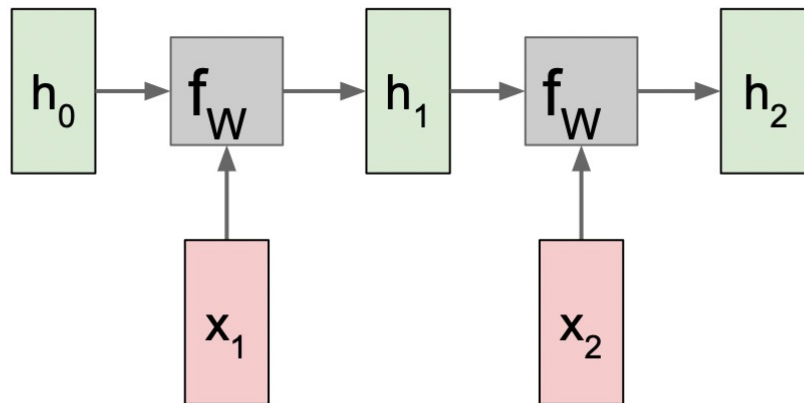




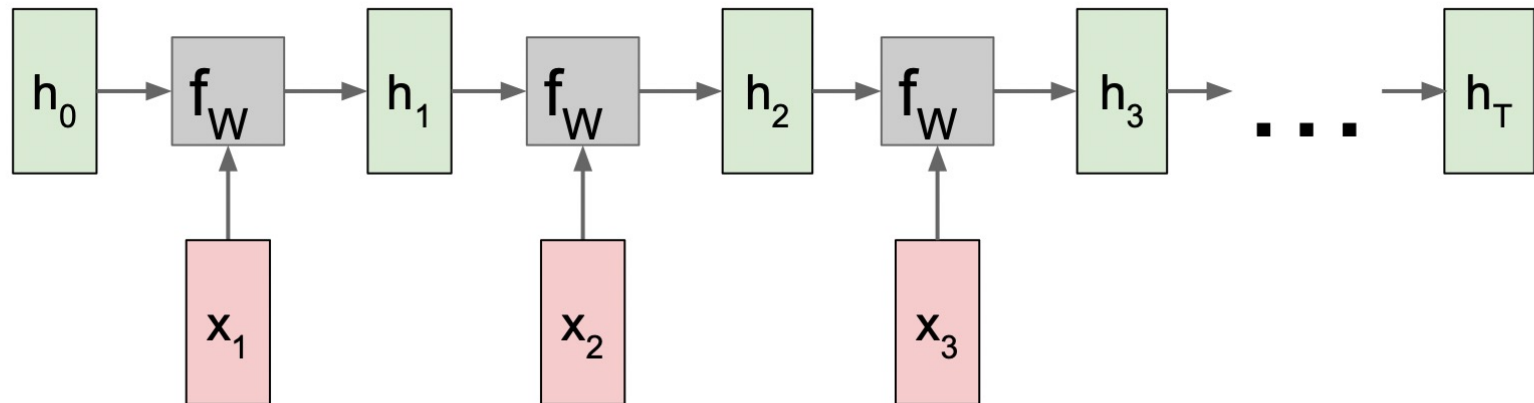
## RNN: Computational Graph



# RNN: Computational Graph

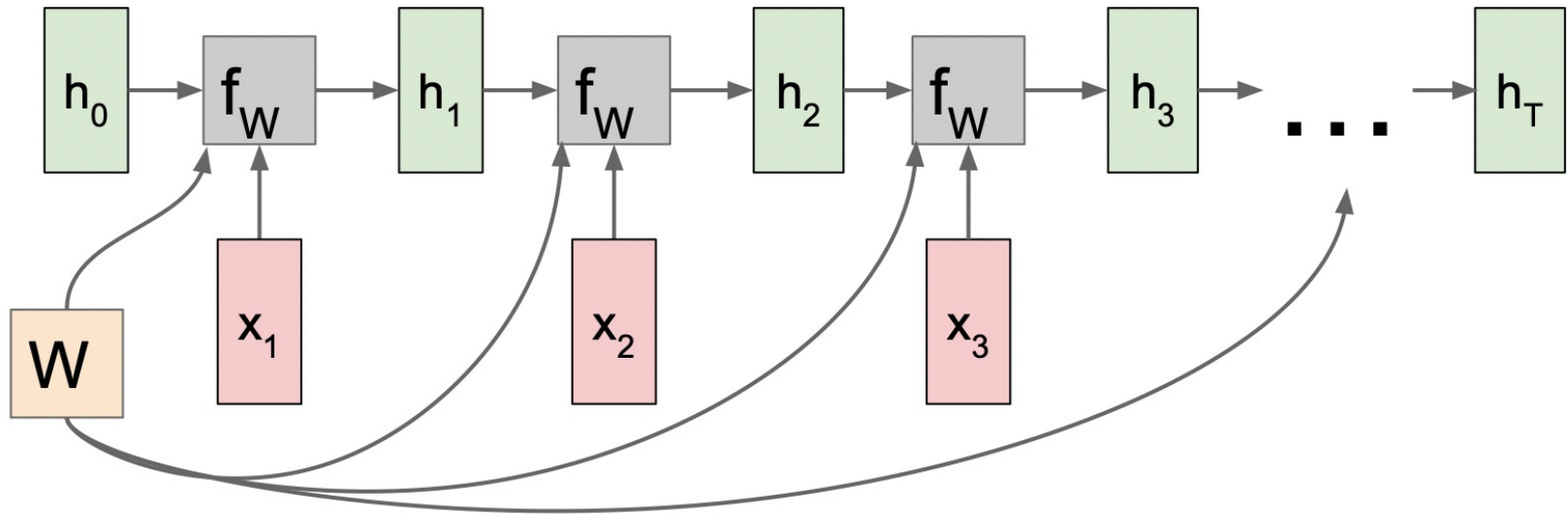


# RNN: Computational Graph



# RNN: Computational Graph

## Re-use the same weight matrix at every time-step



# Learning Resources

- Charu C. Aggarwal, Neural Networks and Deep Learning, Springer, 2018.
- Eugene Charniak, Introduction to Deep Learning, MIT Press, 2018.
- Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, Aaron Courville, Deep Learning, MIT Press, 2016.
- Michael Nielsen, Neural Networks and Deep Learning, Determination Press, 2015.
- Deng & Yu, Deep Learning: Methods and Applications, Now Publishers, 2013.
- [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n\\_2017\\_lecture10.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n_2017_lecture10.pdf)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6niqTuYFZLQ>

***Thank you***