

循环神经网络 Recurrent Neural Network

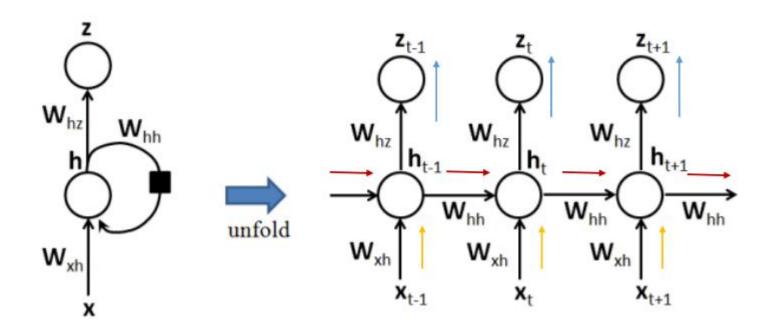
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2020/10/30

引入

- RNN是一类扩展的人工神经网络,适用于对序列数据进行建模
 - ●序列数据:文本,词语的序列;语音,音节的序列;视频,图像的序列
 - ●核心思想:前后的样本在时序上存在相关性;通过神经网络在时序上的 展开,可以捕捉样本之间的序列相关性

结构

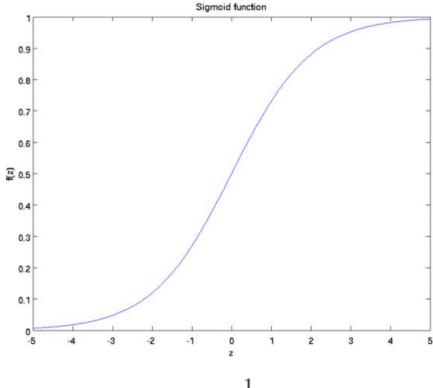


$$\mathbf{h}_t = anh(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

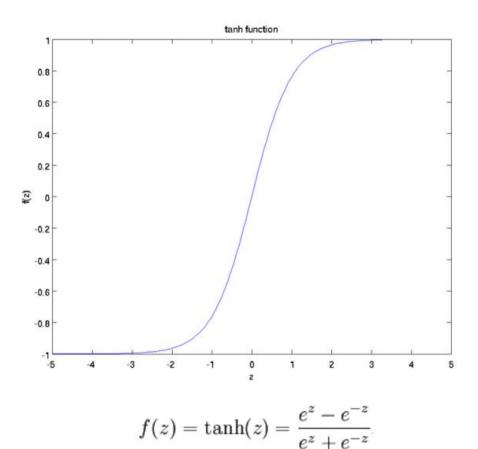
 $\mathbf{z}_t = ext{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_{hz}\mathbf{h}_t + \mathbf{b}_z)$

激活函数

● 常用的激活函数是sigmoid和tanh



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$



激活函数

● softmax是sigmoid的一个变种,通常用于多分类任务的输出层,将输入的特征向量转化成各个标签的概率

$$h_{ heta}\Big(x^{(i)}\Big) = egin{bmatrix} p(y^{(i)} = 1|x^{(i)}; heta) \ p(y^{(i)} = 2|x^{(i)}; heta) \ dots \ p(y^{(i)} = k|x^{(i)}; heta) \end{bmatrix} = rac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^k e^{ heta_j^T x^{(i)}}} egin{bmatrix} e^{ heta_1^T x^{(i)}} \ e^{ heta_2^T x^{(i)}} \ dots \ e^{ heta_2^T x^{(i)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 反向传播:通过链式法则求损失函数 E 对网络权重的梯度,利用梯度的反方向对权重进行更新;RNN的反向传播需要考虑时序演化过程,相对复杂
- ●定义权重矩阵U, V, W
 - 每个时刻的隐状态和输出为:

$$egin{aligned} h_t &= anh(Ux_t + Wh_{t-1}) \ \hat{y}_t &= ext{softmax}(Vh_t) \end{aligned}$$

●时序上的总损失为:

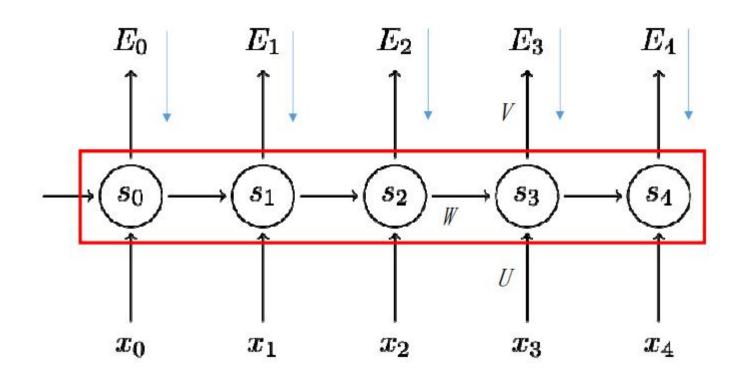
$$egin{aligned} E(y,\hat{y}) &= \sum_t E_t(y_t,\!\hat{y}_t) \ &= -\sum_t y_t \log\!\hat{y}_t \end{aligned}$$

●目前的任务是求E对U,V, W的梯度;以V为例,E对V 的总梯度为:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} = \sum_{t} \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial V}$$

● E₃对V的梯度(z₃=Vs₃):

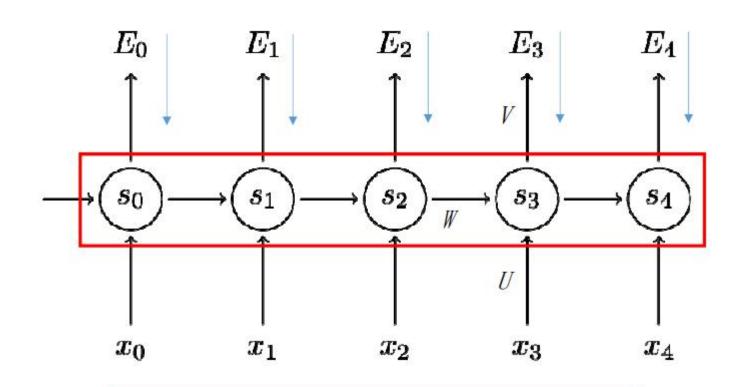
$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial V} &= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial V} \\ &= \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial z_3} \frac{\partial z_3}{\partial V} \end{split}$$



●E3对W的梯度:

其中,
$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial W}$$
其中,
$$s_3 = \tanh(Ux_t + Ws_2)$$

●即s₃依赖于s₂, s₂依赖于s₁和W, 依赖关系一直传递到t=0时刻; 所以, 当我们计算s3对W的梯度时, 不能把s2看做常数项



$$rac{\partial E_3}{\partial W} = \sum_{k=0}^3 rac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} rac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial s_3} \Biggl(\prod_{t=k+1}^3 rac{\partial s_t}{\partial s_{t-1}}\Biggr) rac{\partial s_k}{\partial W}$$

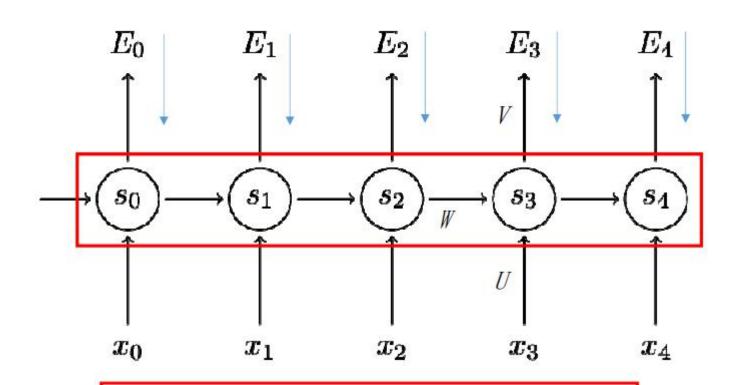
其中,

●E₃对U的梯度:

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial U} = \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial s_3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial U}$$

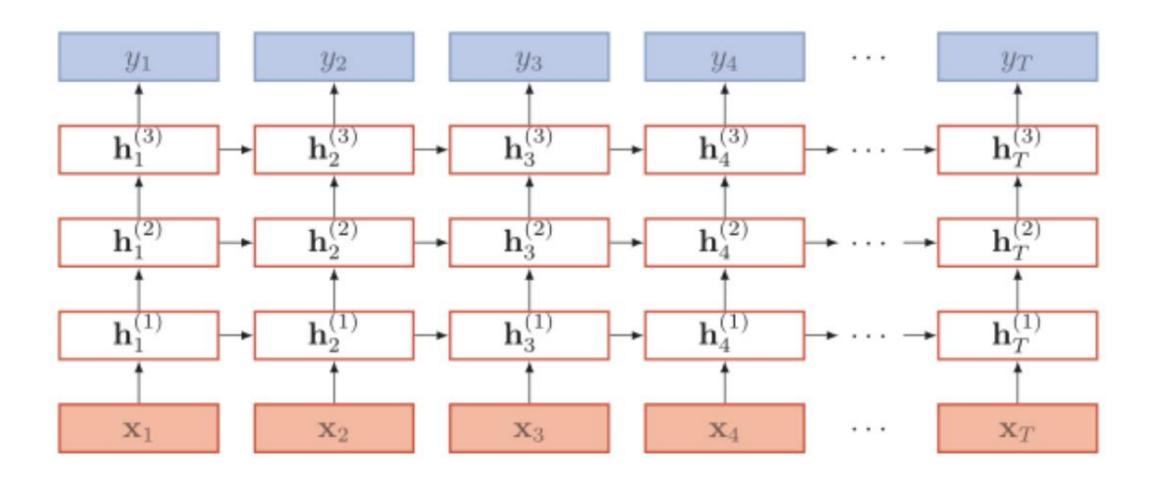
$$s_3 = \tanh(Ux_t + Ws_2)$$

●与前面一样,我们需要考虑 依赖关系的传递

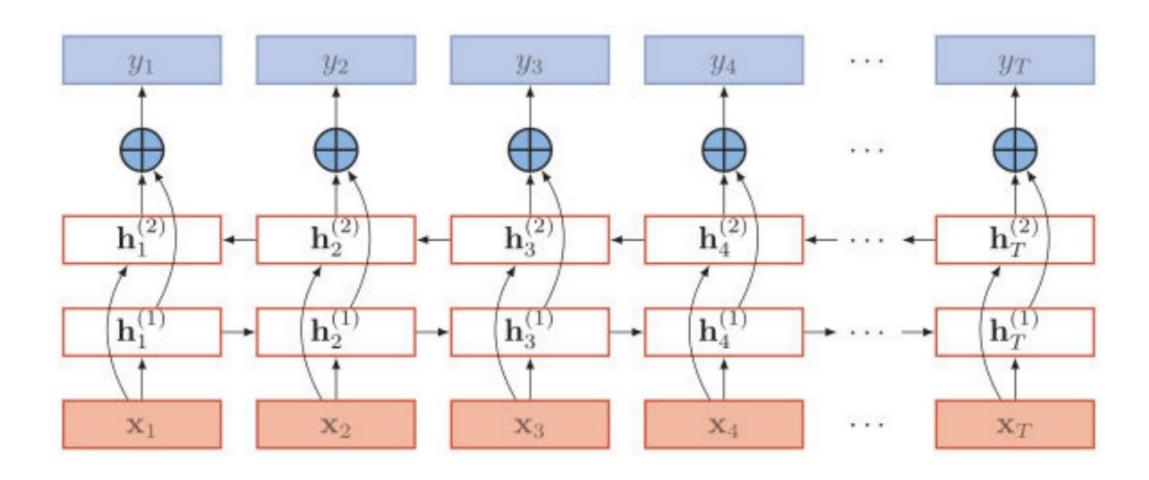


$$rac{\partial E_3}{\partial U} = \sum_{k=0}^3 rac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} rac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial s_3} \Biggl(\prod_{t=k+1}^3 rac{\partial s_t}{\partial s_{t-1}}\Biggr) rac{\partial s_k}{\partial U}$$

扩展-堆叠RNN

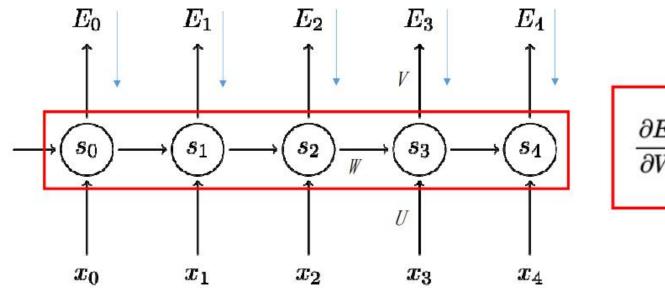


扩展-双向RNN



问题

●梯度消失;梯度爆炸



$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial W} = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial s_3} \left(\prod_{t=k+1}^3 \frac{\partial s_t}{\partial s_{t-1}} \right) \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial W}$$

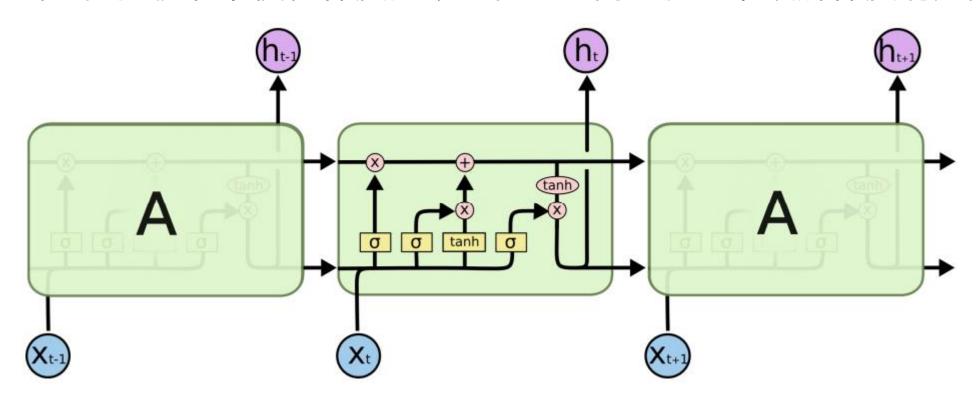
●概念澄清:RNN里的梯度消失,指的是当前时刻的梯度由近距离的梯度所主导,而远距离的梯度由于连乘的存在而对当前时刻的梯度求和贡献不大

解决方案

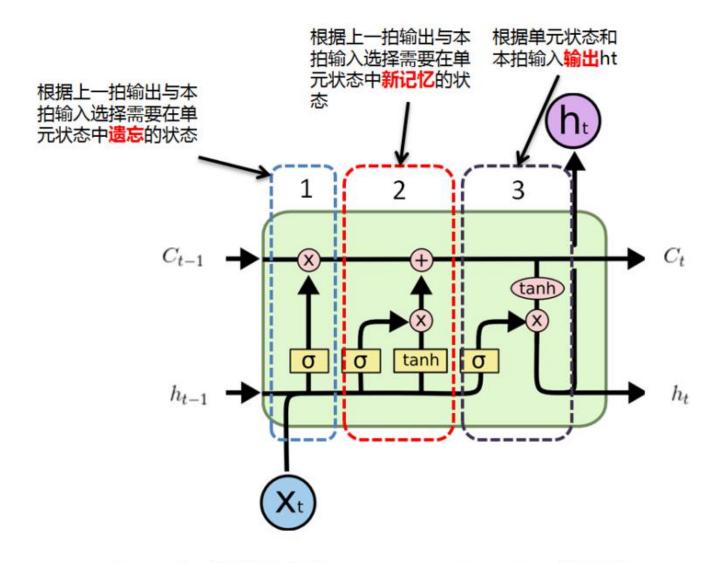
- ●选择其他激活函数,如ReLU
- 改进网络结构,使用变种的RNN,如LSTM、GRU

LSTM

- ●全称:Long Short-Term Memory Network, 长短期记忆网络
- 通过引入门控机制,使得梯度能够进行远距离的流通,缓解梯度消失问题



LSTM

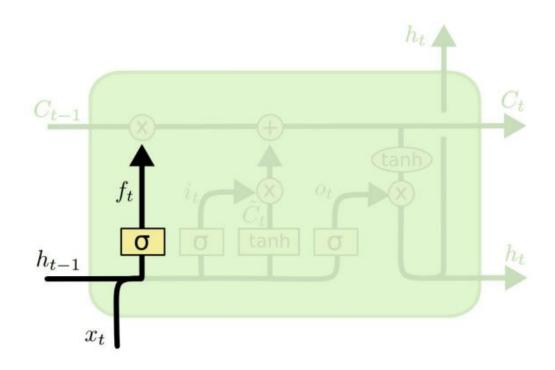


 C_{t-1} C_t 单元状态 CellState

 h_{t-1} h_t 单元输出

LSTM-遗忘门

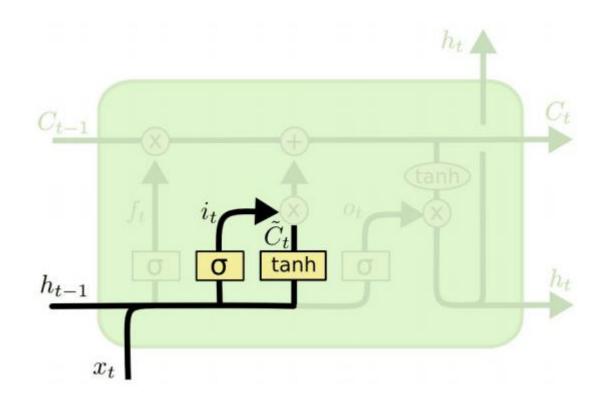
●遗忘门:将当前时刻的输入x_t以及前一个时刻的输出h_{t-1}通过激活函数,在每个位置映射成一个0到1之间的数,然后和LSTM中用于保存历史信息的细胞状态**按位相乘**,控制每个位置的保留程度



$$f_t = \sigma\left(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f\right)$$

LSTM-输入门

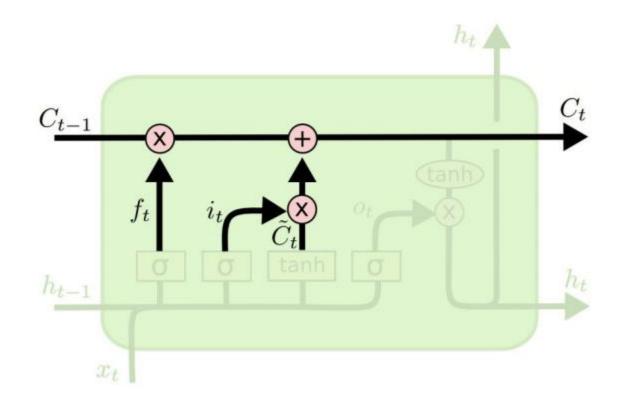
● 输入门:与遗忘门相类似,表示当前产生的隐状态有多少需要被保留并加入到历史信息中



$$i_t = \sigma \left(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i \right)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

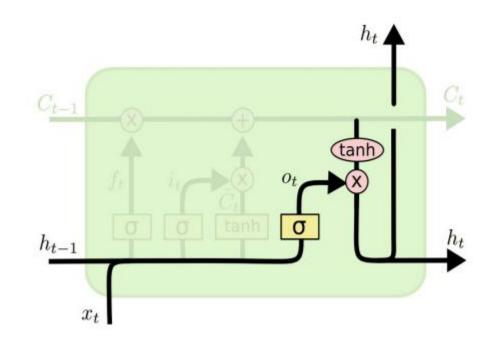
LSTM-细胞状态更新



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

LSTM-输出门

• 输入门:与遗忘门以及输入门相类似,控制当前时刻隐状态的输出



$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

LSTM-总结

● LSTM的训练方式依然是时序上的反向传播,但参数比一般RNN要多

$$f_{t} = \sigma (W_{f} \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{f})$$

$$i_{t} = \sigma (W_{i} \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{i})$$

$$\tilde{C}_{t} = \tanh(W_{C} \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{C})$$

$$C_{t} = f_{t} * C_{t-1} + i_{t} * \tilde{C}_{t}$$

$$o_{t} = \sigma (W_{o} [h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{o})$$

$$h_{t} = o_{t} * \tanh(C_{t})$$

LSTM-关于缓解梯度消失

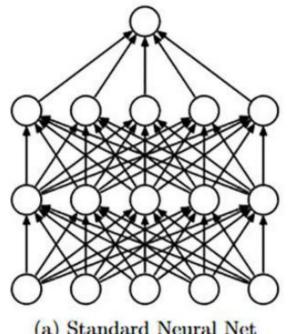
●以遗忘门为例,定义t时刻的损失函数值为E_t,则E_t对遗忘门参数的梯度计 算如下:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial W_{f}} &= \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial h_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{t}}{\partial c_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t}}{\partial f_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{t}}{\partial W_{f}} \\ &+ \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial h_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{t}}{\partial c_{t}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t}}{\partial c_{t-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t-1}}{\partial f_{t-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{t-1}}{\partial W_{f}} \\ &+ \dots \end{split}$$

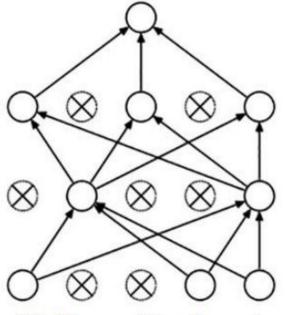
$$\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_{t-1}} = f_t + \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial c_{t-1}} \cdot c_{t-1} + \dots$$

Dropout

● RNN参数众多,容易出现过拟合,需要有效的正则化方法; Dropout是其 中的一种简单有效的方法



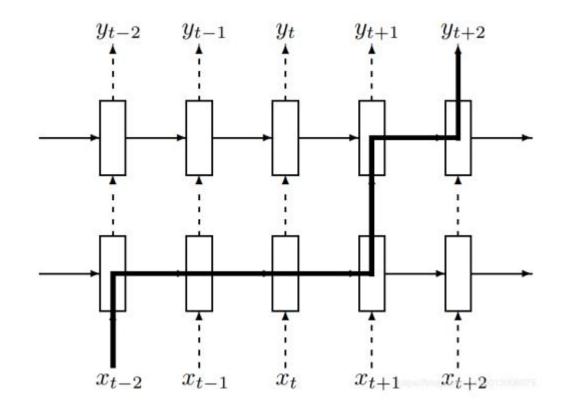
(a) Standard Neural Net



$$\begin{array}{rcl} r_j^{(l)} & \sim & \mathrm{Bernoulli}(p), \\ \widetilde{\mathbf{y}}^{(l)} & = & \mathbf{r}^{(l)} * \mathbf{y}^{(l)}, \\ z_i^{(l+1)} & = & \mathbf{w}_i^{(l+1)} \widetilde{\mathbf{y}}^l + b_i^{(l+1)} \\ y_i^{(l+1)} & = & f(z_i^{(l+1)}). \end{array}$$

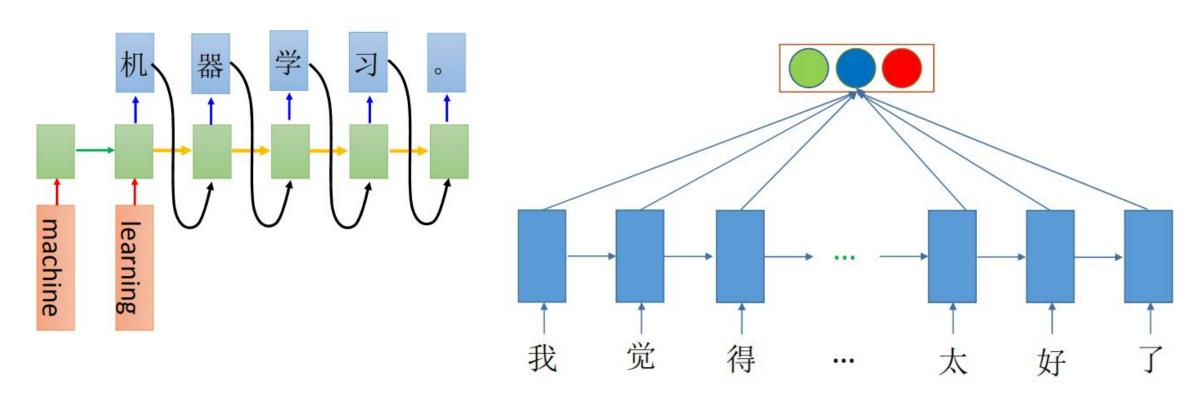
Dropout

- ●在RNN中,Dropout需要设置在网络的非循环部分,否则信息会因为循环的进行而逐渐丢失
- ●例如,如果我们把Dropout设置在隐状态上(实线),那么每经过一次循环,信息就会被随机丢弃一部分;而如果设置在输入上(虚线),那么因Dropout造成的信息损失与循环步数无关,只与网络层数有关



应用

●RNN的应用:机器翻译、情感分类......



RNN实验

- ●任务:关键词提取(Subtask1: Aspect Term Extraction)
- ●数据集:SemEval-2014,Laptop
- ●任务说明及数据集下载:http://alt.qcri.org/semeval2014/task4/

- ●词向量(GloVe): https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/
- 停用词处理:对应的词向量置为0,或者随机初始化

●常用的深度学习框架:TensorFlow, Keras, Pytorch......

期中Project

- ●实验内容
 - ●使用CNN完成图片分类任务
 - ●使用RNN完成关键词提取任务

DDL

- ●实验报告:第十一周周四(11.12),晚上12:00
- 验收:第十一周周五(11.13)