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Recurrent Neural Networks

Remembering what's important



Mahendran Venkatachalam · Follow

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Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) add an interesting twist to basic neural networks. A vanilla neural network takes in a fixed size vector as input which limits its usage in situations that involve a 'series' type input with no predetermined size.

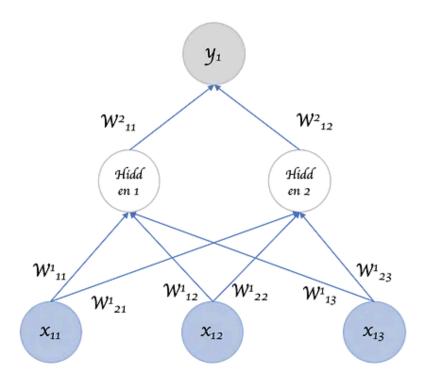


Figure 1: A vanilla network representation, with an input of size 3 and one hidden layer and one output layer of size 1.

RNNs are designed to take a series of input with no predetermined limit on size. One could ask what's the big deal, I can call a regular NN repeatedly too?

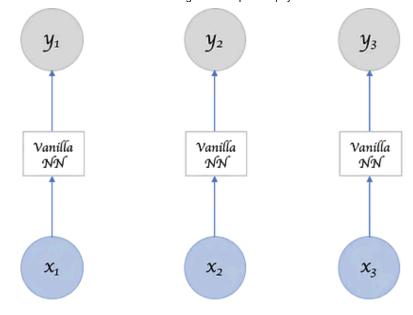


Figure 2: Can I simply not call a vanilla network repeatedly for a 'series' input?

Sure can, but the 'series' part of the input means something. A single input item from the series is related to others and likely has an influence on its neighbors. Otherwise it's just "many" inputs, not a "series" input (duh!).

So we need something that captures this relationship across inputs meaningfully.

Recurrent Neural Networks

Recurrent Neural Network remembers the past and it's decisions are influenced by what it has learnt from the past. Note: Basic feed forward networks "remember" things too, but they remember things they learnt during training. For example, an image classifier learns what a "1" looks like during training and then uses that knowledge to classify things in production.

While RNNs learn similarly while training, in addition, they remember things learnt from prior input(s) while generating output(s). It's part of the network. RNNs can take one or more input vectors and produce one or more

output vectors and the output(s) are influenced not just by weights applied on inputs like a regular NN, but also by a "hidden" state vector representing the context based on prior input(s)/output(s). So, the same input could produce a different output depending on previous inputs in the series.

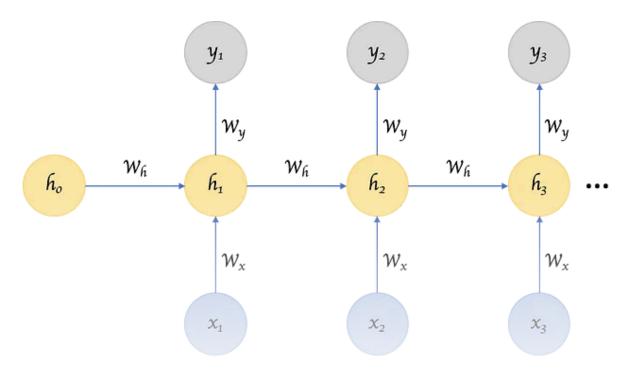
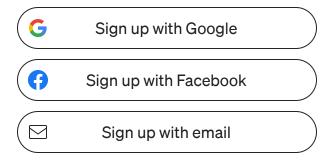


Figure 3: A Recurrent Neural Network, with a hidden state that is meant to carry pertinent information from one input item in the series to others.

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$$"grad_h_relu" \ represents \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{l+1}} * w_{l+1}$$

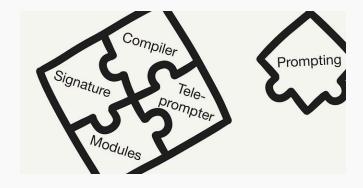
$$"h" \ represents \ "z"$$

$$"grad_h[h < 0] = 0" \ represents \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{l+1}} * w_{l+1} * \left(\begin{cases} 0, \ z < 0 \\ 1, \ z \geq 0 \end{cases}\right)$$

$$"grad_w1" \ represents \ "\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_l} "$$

$$"x" \ represents \ "a_{l-1}"$$

$$"grad_w1 = x.T. \ dot(grad_h)" \ represents \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{l+1}} * w_{l+1} * \left(\begin{cases} 0, \ z < 0 \\ 1, \ z > 0 \end{cases}\right) * a_{l-1}$$



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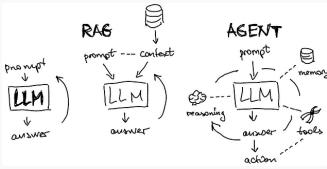
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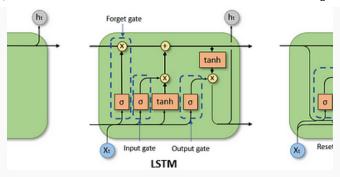
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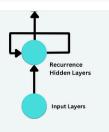


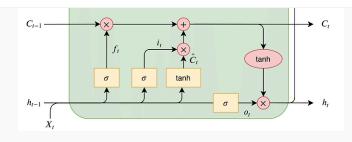






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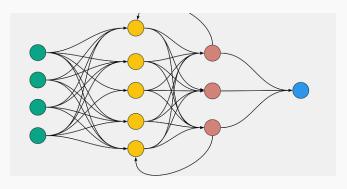
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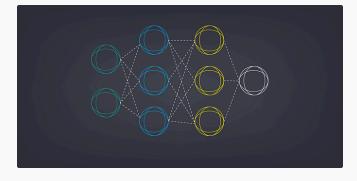








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