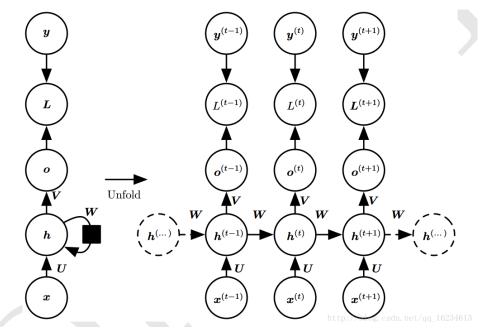
# RNN-LSTM-GRU 模型

### 1. RNN 模型

循环神经网络又叫做 RNN(Recurrent Neural Networks), 主要用来处理连续序列的样本。 下图是一个标准的 RNN 网络:



 $\boldsymbol{b}$  和  $\boldsymbol{c}$  分别是  $\boldsymbol{m}$  行一列和  $\boldsymbol{k}$  行一列的向量;  $\boldsymbol{L}'$  代表  $\boldsymbol{t}$  时刻的损失值 (标量), 是一个交叉熵损失函数。

有了上面模型符号的介绍,下面就来介绍 RNN 的前向传播过程。对于任意的隐藏状态 h' 是由 x' 和 h'' 决定,即:

$$\boldsymbol{h}^{t} = f\left(\boldsymbol{z}^{t}\right) = f\left(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{x}^{t} + \boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} + \boldsymbol{b}\right)$$

上式中, f代表 tanh 函数。 o' 是 h' 由决定, 即:

$$\boldsymbol{o}^t = \boldsymbol{V}\boldsymbol{h}^t + \boldsymbol{c}$$

因此, 预测输出  $\hat{y}^t$  为:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^t = f(\boldsymbol{o}^t)$$

上式中,f代表 softmax 函数。由于L'代表 t 时刻的损失函数,因此最终的损失函数为:

$$L = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} L^t$$

上式中, τ代表最后一个时刻。

在 RNN 模型中,模型参数  $U \times V \times W \times b$  和 c 是共享的,因此可以根据 RNN 的反向传

播算法 BPTT(back-propagation through time)计算各个模型参数的值。首先,计算 L 对 V 和 c 的偏导,即:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{h}^{t} \right)^{T}$$

然后计算  $W \setminus U$  和 b 的梯度, 定义序列索引 t 位置的隐藏状态的梯度为:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}$$

上式中, $\delta^t$  是一个m 行一列的向量。当t 不等于 $\tau$  时,

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) + \frac{\partial \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \right)^{T} \boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \\ &= \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) + \boldsymbol{W}^{T} \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}' (\boldsymbol{z}^{t}) \right) \\ &= \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) + \boldsymbol{W}^{T} \operatorname{diag} \left( \delta_{1}^{t+1}, \delta_{2}^{t+1}, \dots, \delta_{m}^{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{f}' \left( \boldsymbol{z}^{t} \right) \\ &= \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) + \boldsymbol{W}^{T} \operatorname{diag} \left( 1 - \left( \boldsymbol{h}_{1}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, 1 - \left( \boldsymbol{h}_{2}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, \dots, 1 - \left( \boldsymbol{h}_{m}^{t+1} \right)^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \end{split}$$

上式中,diag(\*)表示对角矩阵, $\delta_i^{t+1}(i=1,2,...,m)$ 和 $h_i^{t+1}(i=1,2,...,m)$ 分别是 $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}$ 中的每个元素。当t等于 $\tau$ 时,

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\tau} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{\tau}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{\tau}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{\tau}} = \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{\tau} - \boldsymbol{y}^{\tau} \right)$$

因此,  $W \setminus U$  和 b 的梯度计算表达式为:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} diag \left( 1 - \left( h_{1}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, 1 - \left( h_{2}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, \dots, 1 - \left( h_{m}^{t+1} \right)^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} \right)^{T} \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} diag \left( 1 - \left( h_{1}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, 1 - \left( h_{2}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, \dots, 1 - \left( h_{m}^{t+1} \right)^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} diag \left( 1 - \left( h_{1}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, 1 - \left( h_{2}^{t+1} \right)^{2}, \dots, 1 - \left( h_{m}^{t+1} \right)^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{x}^{t} \right)^{T}$$

最后,根据如下公式更新 RNN 模型中的参数:

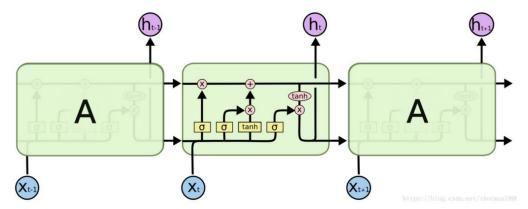
$$\theta_{update} = \theta - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$$

上式中, $\theta$ 代表的是模型参数 U、V、W、b 和 c, $\alpha$  代表学习率, $\theta_{update}$  代表更新完以后的参数。

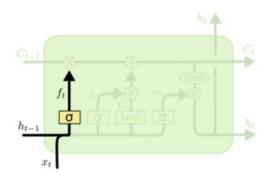
但是在 RNN 模型中会出现梯度爆炸和梯度消失的问题。出现梯度消失,是因为更新模型参数 W、U 和 b 时,都与之前的状态有关,而 tanh 函数的导数在 0 到 1 之间,经过多次迭代相乘,极容易出现梯度消失。出现梯度爆炸,是因为更新模型参数 W、U 和 b 时,也都与之前的状态有关,当 tanh 函数的导数不是特别小时同时模型参数 W 又很大,经过多次迭代相乘,就会出现梯度爆炸,这也是梯度爆炸出现概率比较小的原因。

### 2. LSTM 模型

LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory)又叫长短期记忆,是 RNN 模型的一种改进,主要为了解决 RNN 模型的梯度消失问题。下面是 LSTM 的结构图:



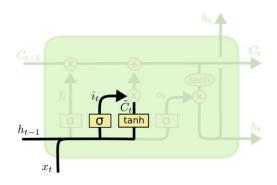
上图中, $\sigma$  表示的是 sigmoid 函数。下面深度分析 LSTM 模型,首先是遗忘门,其结构如下图:



上图中用数学表达式为:

$$\boldsymbol{f}^{t} = \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{W}_{f} \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} + \boldsymbol{U}_{f} \boldsymbol{x}^{t} + \boldsymbol{b}_{f} \right)$$

上式中, f 是 m 行 1 列,  $W_f$  是 m 行 m 列,  $h^{t-1}$  是 m 行 1 列,  $U_f$  是 m 行 n 列,  $x^t$  是 n 行 1 列,  $b_f$  是 m 行 1 列。其次是输入门,其结构如下图:



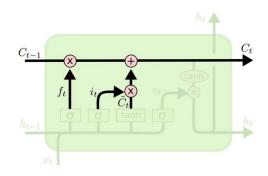
上图中用数学表达式为:

$$i^{t} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W}_{i} \mathbf{h}^{t-1} + \mathbf{U}_{i} \mathbf{x}^{t} + \mathbf{b}_{i} \right)$$

$$a^{t} = \tanh \left( \mathbf{W}_{a} \mathbf{h}^{t-1} + \mathbf{U}_{a} \mathbf{x}^{t} + \mathbf{b}_{a} \right)$$

上式中, i 是 m 行 1 列,  $W_i$  是 m 行 m 列,  $U_i$  是 m 行 n 列,  $b_i$  是 m 行 1 列,  $\tilde{C}_t = a^t$ ,  $a^t$  是

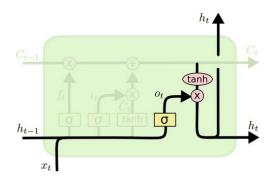
m 行 1 列, $W_a$  是 m 行 m 列, $U_a$  是 m 行 n 列, $b_a$  是 m 行 1 列。其次是状态更新,其结构如下图:



上图中用数学表达式为:

$$\boldsymbol{C}^{t} = \boldsymbol{C}^{t-1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t} + \boldsymbol{i}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{a}^{t}$$

最后是输出门,其结构如下图:



上图中用数学表达式为:

$$o^{t} = \sigma \left( W_{o} h^{t-1} + U_{o} x^{t} + b_{o} \right)$$

$$h^{t} = o^{t} \odot tanh \left( C^{t} \right)$$

上式中,  $o^t$  是 m 行 1 列,  $W_o$  是 m 行 m 列,  $U_o$  是 m 行 n 列,  $b_o$  是 m 行 1 列。因此,LSTM 模型的前向传播为:

(1).遗忘门输出:

$$\boldsymbol{f}^{t} = \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{W}_{f} \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} + \boldsymbol{U}_{f} \boldsymbol{x}^{t} + \boldsymbol{b}_{f} \right)$$

(2).输入门输出:

$$i^{t} = \sigma \left( W_{i} h^{t-1} + U_{i} x^{t} + b_{i} \right)$$

$$a^{t} = \tanh \left( W_{a} h^{t-1} + U_{a} x^{t} + b_{a} \right)$$

(3).状态更新:

$$\boldsymbol{C}^{t} = \boldsymbol{C}^{t-1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t} + \boldsymbol{i}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{a}^{t}$$

(4).输出门输出:

$$o^{t} = \sigma \left( W_{o} h^{t-1} + U_{o} x^{t} + b_{o} \right)$$

$$h^{t} = o^{t} \odot tanh \left( C^{t} \right)$$

#### (5).预测输出:

$$\mathbf{d}^{t} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{h}^{t} + \mathbf{c}$$
$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{t} = softmax(\mathbf{d}^{t})$$

上式中, $b^i$ 是 k 行 1 列,相当于 RNN 模型中的  $o^i$ ,  $\hat{y}^i$  是 k 行 1 列,V 是 k 行 m 列,c 是 k 行 1 列。通过上面的描述,LSTM 算法中更新的参数为:  $W_f$ 、 $U_f$ 、 $b_f$ 、 $W_i$ 、 $U_i$ 、 $b_i$ 、 $W_a$ 、 $U_a$ 、 $b_a$ 、 $W_o$ 、 $U_o$ 、 $b_o$ 、V 和 c,因此通过 BPTT 更新这些参数,首先,计算 L 对 V 和 c 的偏导,即:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t}$$
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{h}^{t} \right)^{T}$$

然后定义两个变量,如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{h}^{t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}}$$

当 t 等于  $\tau$  (最后一个时刻),则:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{h}^{\tau} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} = \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{\tau} - \boldsymbol{y}^{\tau} \right) \\ \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{\tau} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{\tau}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{\tau}}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_{h}^{\tau} \odot \boldsymbol{o}^{\tau} \odot \left( 1 - tanh \left( \boldsymbol{C}^{\tau} \right) \odot tanh \left( \boldsymbol{C}^{\tau} \right) \right) \end{split}$$

当 t 不等于 $\tau$  , 则:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{h}^{t} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{d}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} = \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) \\ \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t+1}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t+1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t+1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t+1} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{h}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{o}^{t} \odot \left( 1 - tanh \left( \boldsymbol{C}^{t} \right) \odot tanh \left( \boldsymbol{C}^{t} \right) \right) \end{split}$$

因此,其他的参数更新的为:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{C}^{t-1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t} \odot (1 - \boldsymbol{f}^{t}) (\boldsymbol{h}^{t-1})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{C}^{t-1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t} \odot (1 - \boldsymbol{f}^{t}) (\boldsymbol{x}^{t})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_{f}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{C}^{t-1} \odot \boldsymbol{f}^{t} \odot (1 - \boldsymbol{f}^{t})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{i}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{i}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{C}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{a}^{t} \odot \boldsymbol{i}^{t} \odot (1 - \boldsymbol{i}^{t}) (\boldsymbol{h}^{t-1})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C^{t}} \frac{\partial C^{t}}{\partial i^{t}} \frac{\partial i^{t}}{\partial U_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{C}^{t} \odot a^{t} \odot i^{t} \odot (1-i^{t})(x^{t})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C^{t}} \frac{\partial C^{t}}{\partial i^{t}} \frac{\partial i^{t}}{\partial b_{i}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{C}^{t} \odot a^{t} \odot i^{t} \odot (1-i^{t})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C^{t}} \frac{\partial C^{t}}{\partial a^{t}} \frac{\partial a^{t}}{\partial W_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{C}^{t} \odot i^{t} \odot (1-a^{t} \odot a^{t})(h^{t-1})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C^{t}} \frac{\partial C^{t}}{\partial a^{t}} \frac{\partial a^{t}}{\partial U_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{C}^{t} \odot i^{t} \odot (1-a^{t} \odot a^{t})(x^{t})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C^{t}} \frac{\partial C^{t}}{\partial a^{t}} \frac{\partial a^{t}}{\partial b_{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{C}^{t} \odot i^{t} \odot (1-a^{t} \odot a^{t})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h^{t}} \frac{\partial h^{t}}{\partial o^{t}} \frac{\partial o^{t}}{\partial W_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{h}^{t} \odot tanh(C^{t}) \odot (1-o^{t} \odot o^{t})(h^{t-1})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h^{t}} \frac{\partial h^{t}}{\partial o^{t}} \frac{\partial o^{t}}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{h}^{t} \odot tanh(C^{t}) \odot (1-o^{t} \odot o^{t})(x^{t})^{T}$$

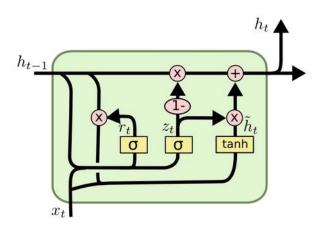
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h^{t}} \frac{\partial h^{t}}{\partial o^{t}} \frac{\partial o^{t}}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{h}^{t} \odot tanh(C^{t}) \odot (1-o^{t} \odot o^{t})(x^{t})^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h^{t}} \frac{\partial h^{t}}{\partial o^{t}} \frac{\partial o^{t}}{\partial U_{o}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \delta_{h}^{t} \odot tanh(C^{t}) \odot (1-o^{t} \odot o^{t})$$

最后,根据 RNN 模型更新参数的方式更新参数。LSTM 模型之所以可以减小(不是解决)RNN 的梯度消失问题,是因为 LSTM 模型引入了门控开关(模型里面的 sigmoid 函数起着门控开关的作用)和 Hadamard 积,这可以防止对模型参数的偏导进行矩阵连乘,从而可以减小梯度消失。

## 3. GRU 模型

GRU(Gated Recurrent Unit)又叫门控循环单元,是 LSTM 模型的一种变体,同样是为了解决 RNN 模型的梯度消失问题。下面是 GRU 的结构图:



上图中, $\sigma$ 表示的是 sigmoid 函数。因此 GRU 模型的前向传播为:

$$z^{t} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W}_{z} \mathbf{h}^{t-1} + \mathbf{U}_{z} \mathbf{x}^{t} + \mathbf{b}_{z} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^{t} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W}_{r} \mathbf{h}^{t-1} + \mathbf{U}_{r} \mathbf{x}^{t} + \mathbf{b}_{r} \right)$$

$$s^{t} = \tanh \left( \mathbf{W}_{s} \left( \mathbf{h}^{t-1} \odot \mathbf{r}^{t} \right) + \mathbf{U}_{s} \mathbf{x}^{t} + \mathbf{b}_{s} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{h}^{t} = \left( 1 - \mathbf{z}^{t} \right) \odot \mathbf{h}^{t-1} + \mathbf{z}^{t} \odot s^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{o}^{t} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h}^{t} + \mathbf{c}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{t} = softmax \left( \mathbf{o}^{t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{V}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{h}^{t} \right)^{T}$$

然后计算  $W \setminus U$  和 b 的梯度, 定义序列索引 t 位置的隐藏状态的梯度为:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}$$

上式中, $\delta'$ 是一个m行1列的向量。当t不等于 $\tau$ (最后一个时刻)时,

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t+1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{t} - \boldsymbol{y}^{t} \right) + \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t+1} \left( 1 - \boldsymbol{z}^{t} \right)$$

当 t 等于  $\tau$  时,

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\tau} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{\tau}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{o}^{\tau}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{\tau}} = \boldsymbol{V}^{T} \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{\tau} - \boldsymbol{y}^{\tau} \right)$$

因此,  $W_z$ 、 $U_z$ 、 $b_z$ 、 $W_r$ 、 $U_r$ 、 $b_r$ 、 $W_s$ 、 $U_s$ 和 $b_s$ 的更新方式为:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} \odot \left( \boldsymbol{s}^{t} - \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} \right) \odot \left( \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} \right)^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} \odot \left(\boldsymbol{s}^{t} - \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1}\right) \odot \left(\boldsymbol{x}^{t}\right)^{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{z}^{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}_{z}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{t} \odot \left( \boldsymbol{s}^{t} - \boldsymbol{h}^{t-1} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial s^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left(\boldsymbol{W}_{s}\right)^{T} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right)\right) \odot \boldsymbol{h}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left(\boldsymbol{W}_{s}\right)^{T} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right)\right) \odot \boldsymbol{h}^{i-1} \odot \boldsymbol{r}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{r}^{i}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{h}^{i-1}\right)^{T} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left(\boldsymbol{W}_{s}\right)^{T} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right)\right) \odot \boldsymbol{h}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{U}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left(\boldsymbol{W}_{s}\right)^{T} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right)\right) \odot \boldsymbol{h}^{i-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}_{r}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{s}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{h}^{i-1} \odot \boldsymbol{r}^{i}\right)^{T} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{s}^{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_{s}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{z}^{i} \odot \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right) \left(1 - \boldsymbol{s}^{i} \odot \boldsymbol{s}^{i}\right) \left(\boldsymbol$$

最后,根据 RNN 模型更新参数的方式更新参数。GRU 模型之所以可以减小(不是解决)RNN 的梯度消失问题,和 LSTM 减小 RNN 梯度消失的原因一样,也是因为 GRU 模型引入了门控开关(模型里面的 sigmoid 函数起着门控开关的作用)和 Hadamard 积,这可以防止对模型参数的偏导进行矩阵连乘,从而可以减小梯度消失。

### 注:

1. 本 文 用 ① 表 示 Hadamard 积 , 对 于 两 个 维 度 相 同 的 向 量  ${\pmb a} = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_m]^T$  和  ${\pmb b} = [b_1, b_2, ..., b_m]^T$  ,则  ${\pmb a} \odot {\pmb b} = [a_1b_1, a_2b_2, ..., a_mb_m]^T$  ;

2.假设两个维度相同的向量  $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2, ..., y_m \end{bmatrix}^T$  和  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, x_2, ..., x_m \end{bmatrix}^T$  满足如下公式:

$$\mathbf{y} = f(\mathbf{x}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f(x_1) \\ f(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} f'(x_1) \\ f'(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f'(x_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

3.假设两个维度相同的向量  $\mathbf{y} = \left[y_1, y_2, ..., y_m\right]^T$  和  $\mathbf{x} = \left[x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\right]^T$  满足如下公式:

$$y = A_{m \times n} x$$

则:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}_{m \times n}^{T}$$
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{A}_{m \times n}} = \mathbf{x}^{T}$$

4. 如果 LSTM 与 GRU 减小梯度消失原因看不懂,可以参考以下这篇文章: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/28297161