Lab 5: 循环神经网络

理论题

题目1: 推导公式(6.40)和公式(6.41)中的梯度。

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{t} \delta_{t,k} \boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\top}, \tag{6.40}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{t} \delta_{t,k}.$$
(6.41)

解答:

因为

$$oldsymbol{z}_k = oldsymbol{U}oldsymbol{h}_{k-1} + oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{x}_k + oldsymbol{b}$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial oldsymbol{W}} &= \sum_{t=1}^T rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial oldsymbol{z}_k} rac{\partial oldsymbol{z}_k}{\partial oldsymbol{W}} \ &= \sum_{k=1}^t rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial oldsymbol{z}_k} oldsymbol{x}_k^ op \end{aligned}$$

又因为定义了误差项 $\delta_{t,k}$ 为第 t 时刻的损失对第 k 步隐藏神经元的净输入 $oldsymbol{z}_k$ 的导数,所以上式等于

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{t} \delta_{t,k} \boldsymbol{x}_{k}^{\top}, \tag{6.40}$$

即公式(6.40)

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial oldsymbol{W}} = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{k=1}^t \delta_{t,k} oldsymbol{x}_k^ op$$

同理可得公式(6.41)

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial oldsymbol{b}} = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{k=1}^t \delta_{t,k}$$

题目2: 试验证公式(6.31)中的 $m{z}_k(m{z}_k=m{U}m{h}_{k-1}+m{W}m{x}_k+m{b})$ 对 u_{ij} 直接求偏导数 $\frac{\partial^+ z_k}{\partial u_{ij}}$ 等价于递归下去对 h_{k-1} 接着求导。

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial u_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^t \frac{\partial^+ \mathbf{z}_k}{\partial u_{ij}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}$$
(6.31)

解答:

由于隐状态 $oldsymbol{h}_{k-1}$ 依赖于前一步的隐状态 $oldsymbol{h}_{k-2}$,故可以通过链式法则递归求导。由于

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{z}_k &= oldsymbol{U}oldsymbol{h}_{k-1} + oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{x}_k + oldsymbol{b}, \ oldsymbol{h}_{k-1} &= activation(oldsymbol{z}_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

当递归传播到第 k-1 步的时候:

- 对 $m{z}_k$ 求导需要用到隐状态梯度: $rac{\partial m{z}_k}{\partial m{h}_{k-1}} = m{U}$,表明当前时间步的梯度将被传递到 $m{U}$ 上
- 递归对 $oldsymbol{h}_{k-2}$ 求导时,将通过上一步 $oldsymbol{z}_{k-2}$ 的依赖项继续传播
- 最终,完整的梯度展开形式为

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial u_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^t rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial oldsymbol{z}_k} rac{\partial oldsymbol{z}_k}{\partial oldsymbol{h}_{k-1}} \dots rac{\partial oldsymbol{z}_1}{\partial u_{ij}}$$

其中每一步递归传递都是由隐状态的依赖性实现的。故总的来说,递归求导过程中, h_{k-1} 的梯度被依赖结构传播到 z_k ,最终结果在数值上等价于直接求导的结果。

代码题

问题描述

利用循环神经网络(LSTM),实现简单的古诗生成任务

代码补全

根据注释提示,在 rnn.py 中补全 RNN 的定义如下:

```
# RNN模型
# 模型可以根据当前输入的一系列词预测下一个出现的词是什么
class RNN_model(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, vocab_len, word_embedding, embedding_dim,
1stm_hidden_dim):
      super(RNN_model, self).__init__()
       self.word_embedding_lookup = word_embedding
       self.vocab_length = (
          vocab_len # 可选择的单词数目 或者说 word embedding层的word数目
       self.word_embedding_dim = embedding_dim
       self.lstm_dim = lstm_hidden_dim
      # 这里你需要定义 "self.rnn_lstm"
      # 其中输入特征大小是 "word_embedding_dim"
          输出特征大小是 "lstm_hidden_dim"
      # 这里的LSTM应该有两层,并且输入和输出的tensor都是(batch, seq, feature)大小
      # (提示: LSTM层或许torch.nn中有对应的网络层,pytorch官方文档也许有说明)
       self.device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else
"cpu")
       self.rnn_lstm = nn.LSTM(
          input_size=self.word_embedding_dim,
          hidden_size=self.lstm_dim,
          num_layers=2,
          batch_first=True,
      )
       self.fc = nn.Linear(self.lstm_dim, self.vocab_length)
       nn.init.xavier_uniform_(self.fc.weight)
   def forward(self, sentence, batch_size, is_test=False):
```

```
batch_input = self.word_embedding_lookup(sentence).view(
         batch_size, -1, self.word_embedding_dim
      # 这里你需要将上面的"batch_input"输入到你在rnn模型中定义的1stm层中
      # 1stm的隐藏层输出应该被定义叫做变量"output",
      # 初始的隐藏层(initial hidden state)和记忆层(initial cell state)应该是0向量.
      h0 = torch.zeros(2, batch_size, self.lstm_dim).to(self.device)
      c0 = torch.zeros(2, batch_size, self.lstm_dim).to(self.device)
      output, _ = self.rnn_lstm(batch_input, (h0, c0))
      out = output.contiguous().view(-1, self.lstm_dim)
      out = self.fc(out) # out.size: (batch_size * sequence_length
,vocab_length)
      if is_test:
         # 测试阶段(或者说生成诗句阶段)使用
         prediction = out[-1, :].view(1, -1)
         output = prediction
      else:
         # 训练阶段使用
         output = out
      return output
```

在 main.py 中, 补全预处理诗句的函数 process_poems 如下:

```
def process_poems(file_name):
   # 读取文件
   poems = []
   with open(
      file_name,
      "r",
      encoding="utf-8",
   ) as f:
      for line in f.readlines():
          try:
             content = line.rstrip("\n")
             content = start_token + content + end_token
             poems.append(content)
          except ValueError as e:
             pass
   words = [word for poem in poems for word in poem]
   words_counter = collections.Counter(words)
   words = sorted(words_counter.items(), key=lambda x: -x[1])
   words, _= zip(*words)
   # 建立字符和索引间的映射
   word_int_map = {word: idx for idx, word in enumerate(words)}
   int_word_map = {idx: word for idx, word in enumerate(words)}
   # 将诗句编码
   poems_vector = [[word_int_map[word] for word in poem] for poem in poems]
```

```
print(np.array(poems_vector).shape) # 应该为 (12842, 26)
print(len(word_int_map.keys())) # 应该为 2001
print(len(int_word_map.keys())) # 应该为 2001
return poems_vector, word_int_map, int_word_map
```

为加速训练,将模型和数据放在GPU上:

```
my_device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
(...).to(my_device)
```

运行 main.py , 训练并测试生成古诗:

```
30 batch number 395 loss is: 3.3753316402435303
30 batch number 396 loss is: 3.504737615585327
                                                                      G雪后秋光媚,风开古木清。何时此相见,犹作白云心。E
                                                                     (12842, 26)
epoch 30 batch number 397 loss is: 3.504/3/61536532/
epoch 30 batch number 398 loss is: 3.409646987915039
epoch 30 batch number 399 loss is: 3.409646987915039
epoch 30 batch number 399 loss is: 3.33393900394439697
epoch 30 batch number 400 loss is: 3.5309078693389893
finish save model of epoch : 30!
                                                                     2001
                                                                     2001
                                                                     G月明寒草绿,风起竹林风。此地难相见,何人更见招。E
                                                                     (12842, 26)
                                                                     2001
epoch using time 1.664
                                                                     2001
(12842, 26)
                                                                     G雨洗青山绿,花随绿殿新。谁知旧溪月,不见落花前。E
2001
                                                                     (12842, 26)
2001
                                                                     2001
                                                                     2001
(12842, 26)
                                                                     G日日千年月,山中见竹林。此时从此别,相见不知心。E
2001
                                                                     (12842, 26)
2001
                                                                     2001
G清明时节雨,独自有林塘。草带青山远,烟微落日寒。E
                                                                     2001
(12842, 26)
2001
                                                                     (12842, 26)
2001
                                                                     2001
G风光随处见,风雨夜来深。今日阳城里,相逢不可闻。E
(12842, 26)
                                                                     G三月不可见,望乡今已微。今宵见秋月,独自有林塘。E
                                                                     (12842, 26)
2001
2001
                                                                     2001
G花开白露滴,花满绿萝开。此景皆如此,无心更有情。E
                                                                     2001
(12842, 26)
                                                                     G九陌通天苑,东风起鼓鼙。江湖春不尽,风雨夜猿飞。E
2001
                                                                     PS D:\RUC\CS\DeepLearning\labs\lab5\src>
```