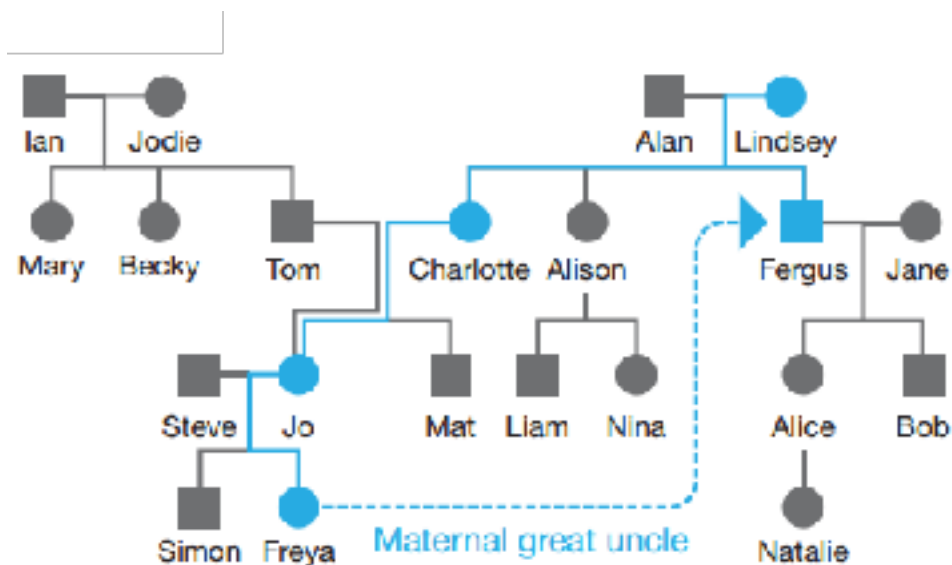


Differentiable Neural Computers (LSTM 2.0)



Itamar Ben-Ari
Intel, Advanced Analytics

Family tree example



Differentiable Neural Computer
Family tree inference task
(artistic rendering)

Family tree input:

(Charlotte, Alan, Father)
(Simon, Steve, Father)
(Steve, Simon, Son1)
(Nina, Alison, Mother)
(Lindsey, Fergus, Son1)
⋮
(Bob, Jane, Mother)
(Natalie, Alice, Mother)
(Mary, Ian, Father)
(Jane, Alice, Daughter1)
(Mat, Charlotte, Mother)

54 edges in total

Inference question:

(Freya, _, MaternalGreatUncle)

Answer:

(Freya, Fergus, MaternalGreatUncle)

bAbI 20 tasks

Task 1: Single Supporting Fact

Mary went to the bathroom.
 John moved to the hallway.
 Mary travelled to the office.
 Where is Mary?

Task 2: Two Supporting Facts

John is in the playground.
 John picked up the football.
 Bob went to the kitchen.
 Where is the football?

Task 3: Three Supporting Facts

John picked up the apple.
 John went to the office.
 John went to the kitchen.
 John dropped the apple.
 Where was the apple before the kitchen?

Task 4: Two Argument Relations

The office is north of the bedroom.
 The bedroom is north of the bathroom.
 The kitchen is west of the garden.
 What is north of the bedroom?
 What is the bedroom north of?

Task 5: Three Argument Relations

Mary gave the cake to Fred.
 Fred gave the cake to Bill.
 Jeff was given the milk by Bill.
 Who gave the cake to Fred?
 Who did Fred give the cake to?

Task 6: Yes/No Questions

John moved to the playground.
 Daniel went to the bathroom.
 John went back to the hallway.
 Is John in the playground?
 Is Daniel in the bathroom?

Task	LSTM (Joint)	DNC (Joint)
1: 1 supporting fact	24.5	0.0
2: 2 supporting facts	53.2	0.4
3: 3 supporting facts	48.3	1.8
4: 2 argument rels.	0.4	0.0
5: 3 argument rels.	3.5	0.8
6: yes/no questions	11.5	0.0
7: counting	15.0	0.6
8: lists/sets	16.5	0.3
9: simple negation	10.5	0.2
10: indefinite knowl.	22.9	0.2
11: basic coreference	6.1	0.0
12: conjunction	3.8	0.0
13: compound coref.	0.5	0.1
14: time reasoning	55.3	0.4
15: basic deduction	44.7	0.0
16: basic induction	52.6	55.1
17: positional reas.	39.2	12.0
18: size reasoning	4.8	0.8
19: path finding	89.5	3.9
20: agent motiv.	1.3	0.0
Mean Err. (%)	25.2	3.8
Failed (err. > 5%)	15	2

Overview of DNN, RNN and LSTM

A ddd

output

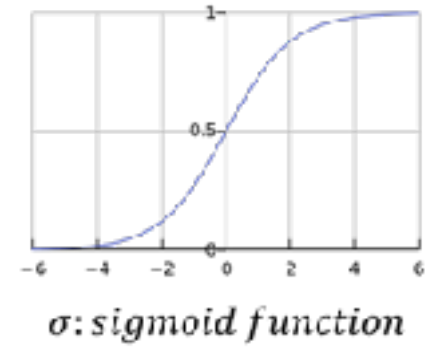
y

f

g

x

input

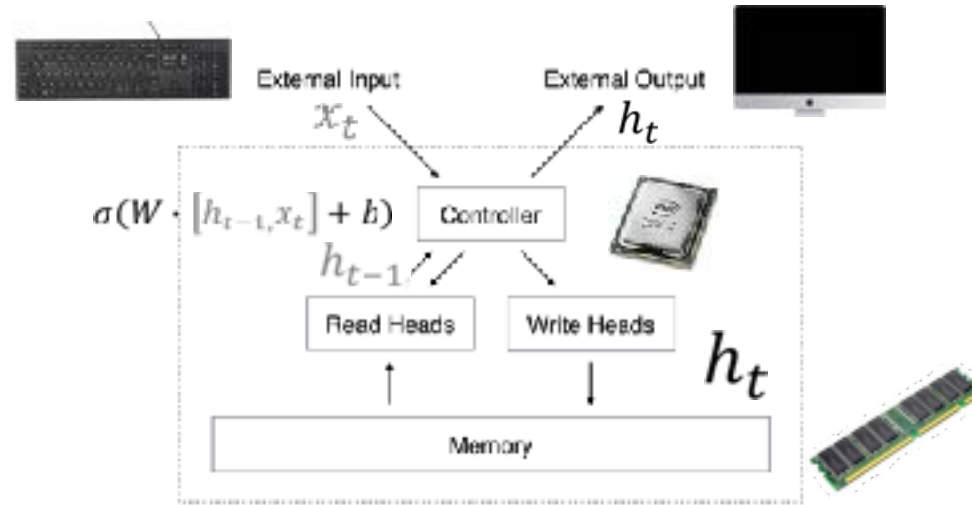
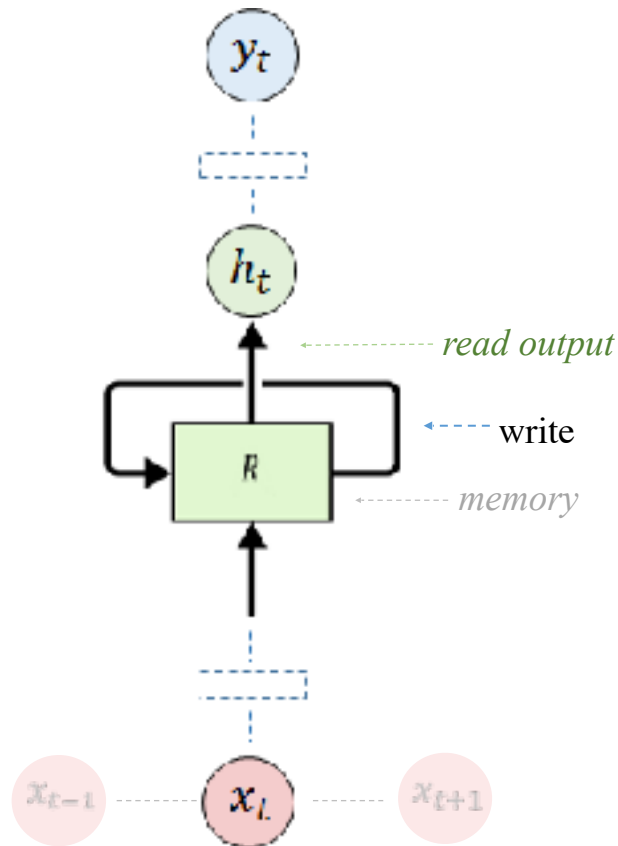


Fully connected function:

$$y_t = f(g(x)) = \sigma(W \cdot x + b)$$



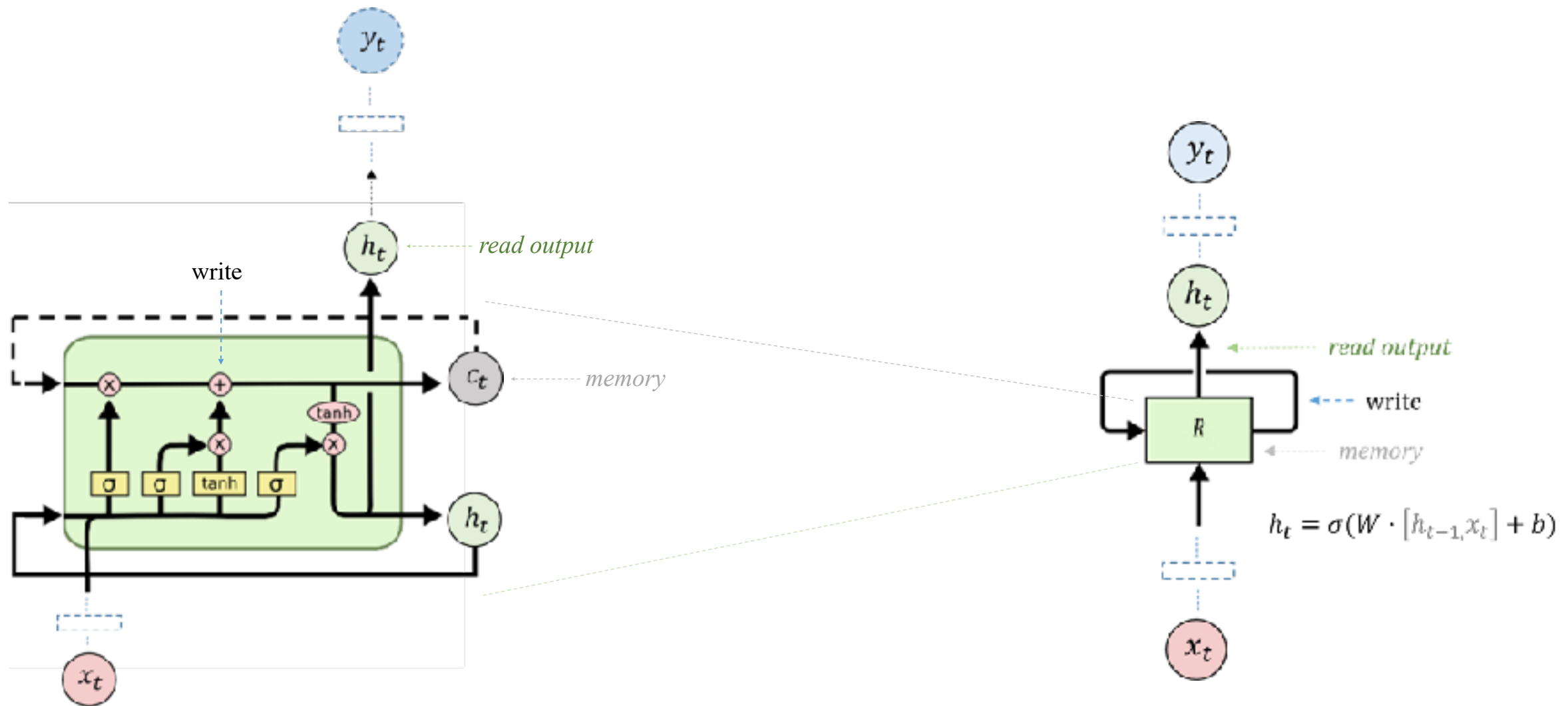
Basic RNN



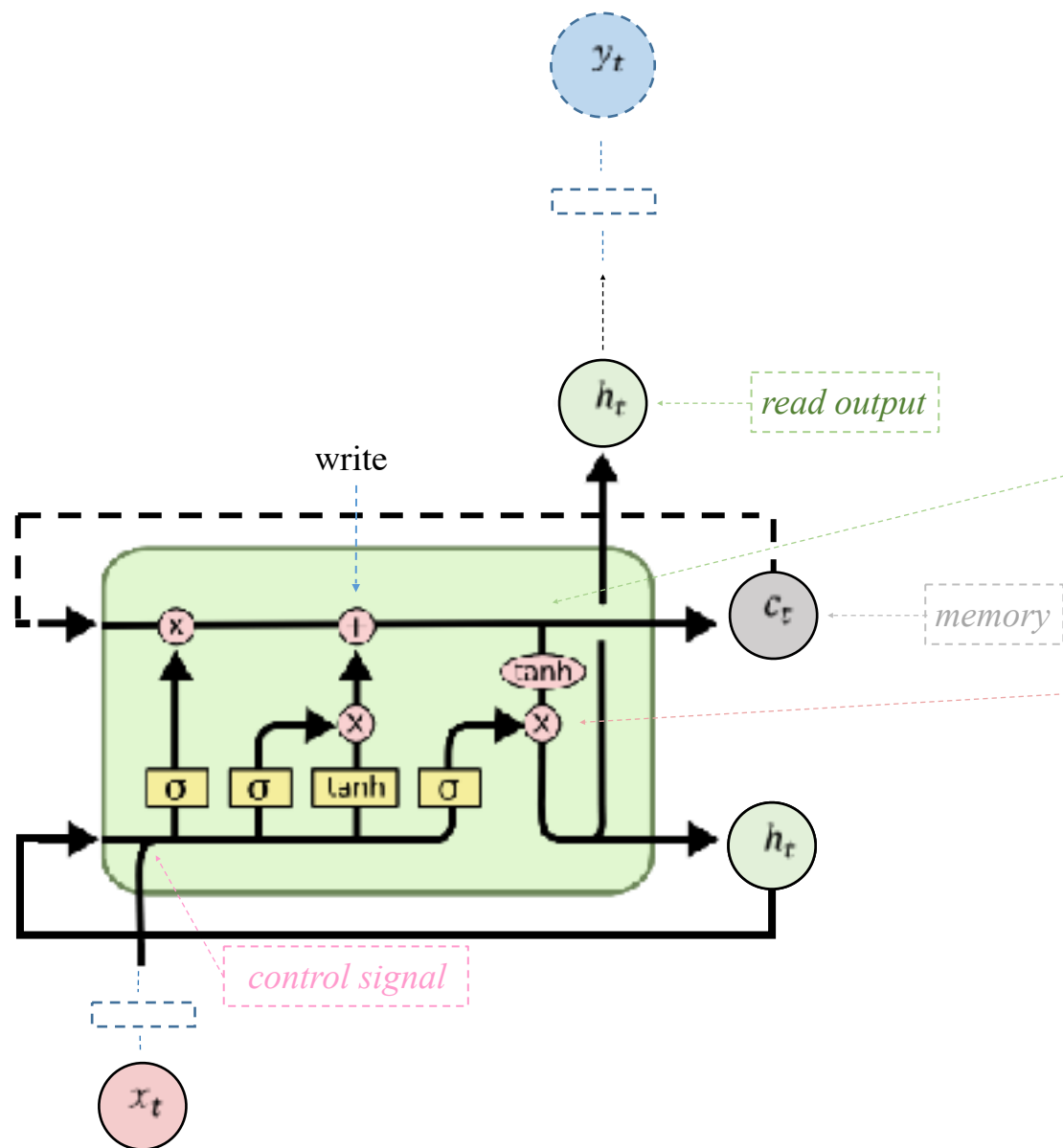
$$h_t = \sigma(W \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b)$$

~~Memory addressing~~ – reads and writes the entire memory at once .

LSTM – Full-fledged memory controller



LSTM



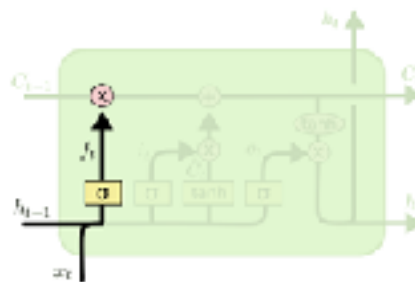
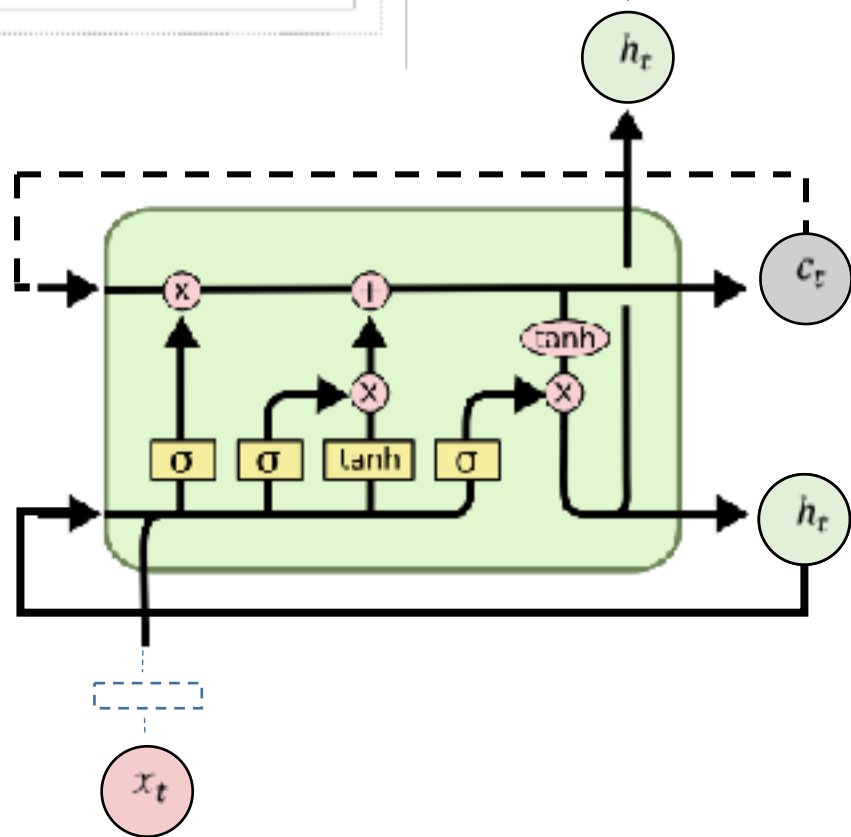
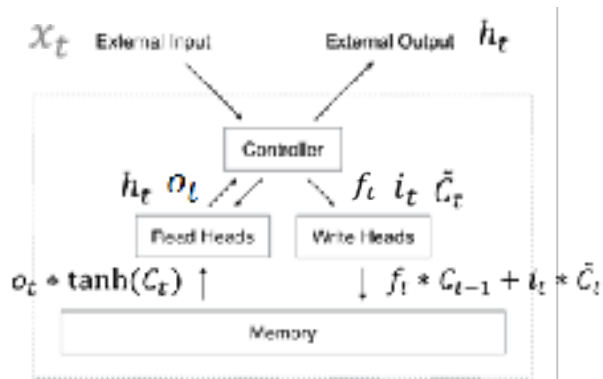
- Memory is separated from the **output**

- Memory **addressing** mechanism

- Uses same building blocks as basic RNN:

$$\sigma(W \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b)$$

LSTM



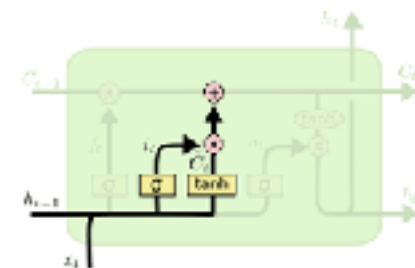
1. Erase memory

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

$$C'_t = f_t * C_{t-1}$$

f_t	0.1	1	1	1	0.5	1	0
-------	-----	---	---	---	-----	---	---

erase most of block 1 and part of block 5



2. Write new data

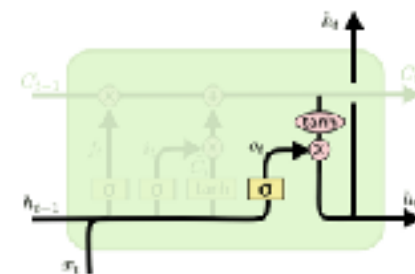
$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

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

$$C_t = C'_t + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

i_t	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

write block 1 of \tilde{C}_t to C_t



3. Read memory

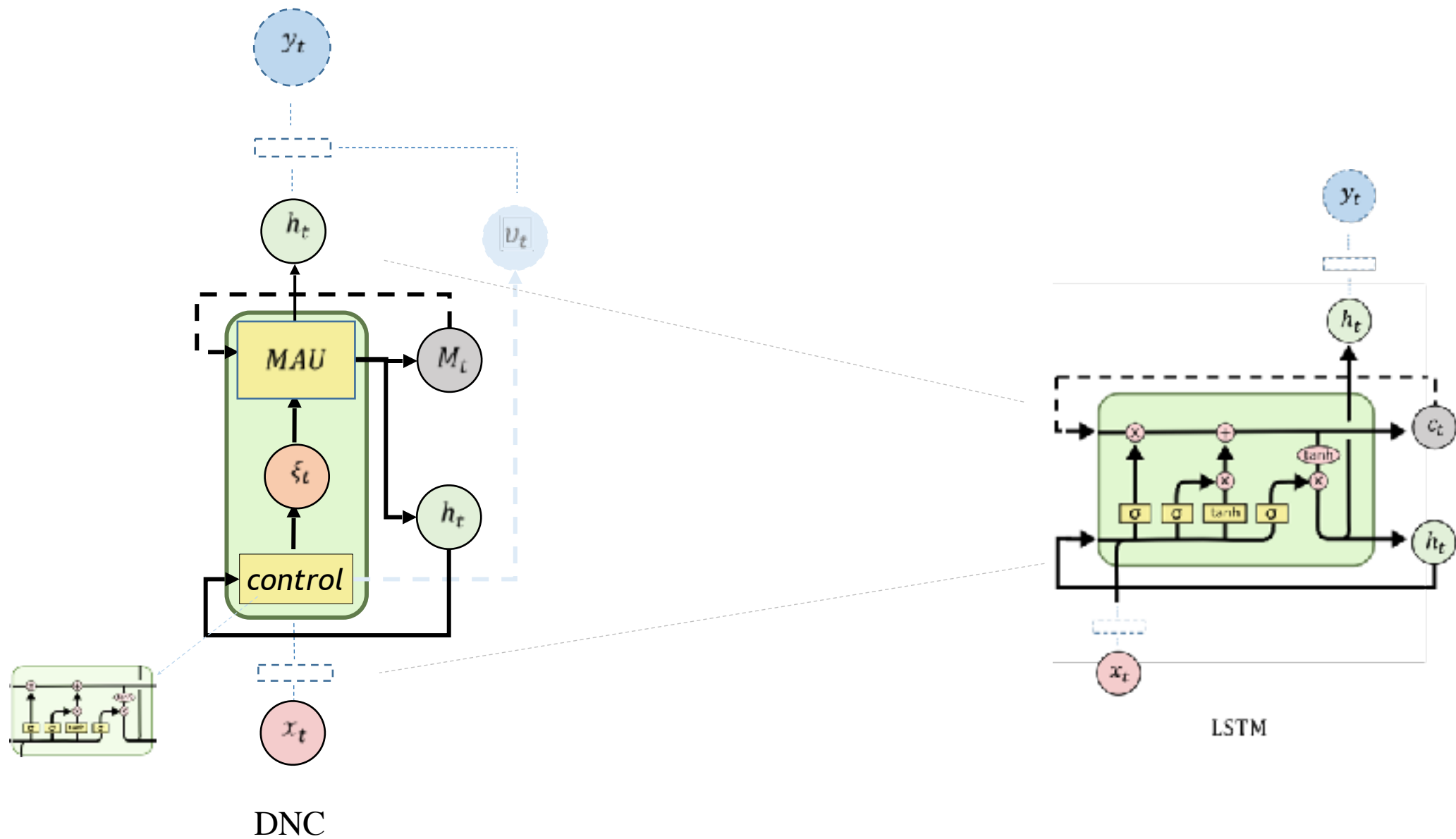
$$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$$

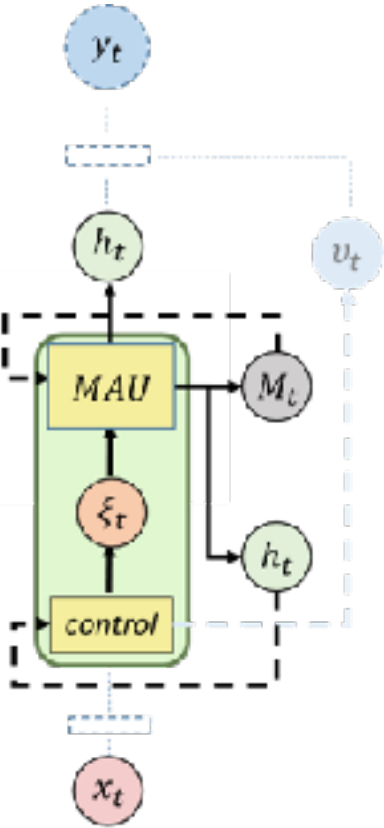
o_t	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.1
-------	---	-----	---	---	---	---	-----

read most of block 2

Differentiable Neural Computer



DNC vs LSTM



DNC

M_t softmax address

0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7
0.7	0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0

0
0.9
0.1
0

w_t^w

$Control([h_{t-1}, x_t])$



$$\xi_t = [e_t, v_t, k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^u, g_t^w, k_t^r, \beta_t^r, \pi_t]$$



read



write

erase

new content

v_t

$$w_t^w = MAU(k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^u, g_t^w)$$

$$h_t = M_t^T w_t^r$$

Read operation

$$M_t = M'_t + w_t^w v_t^T$$

Write new content

$$M'_t = M_{t-1} (1 - w_t^w e_t^T)$$

Erase old content

e_t^T

0	0	0	0.9	0	0.1	0
---	---	---	-----	---	-----	---

v_t^T

1	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

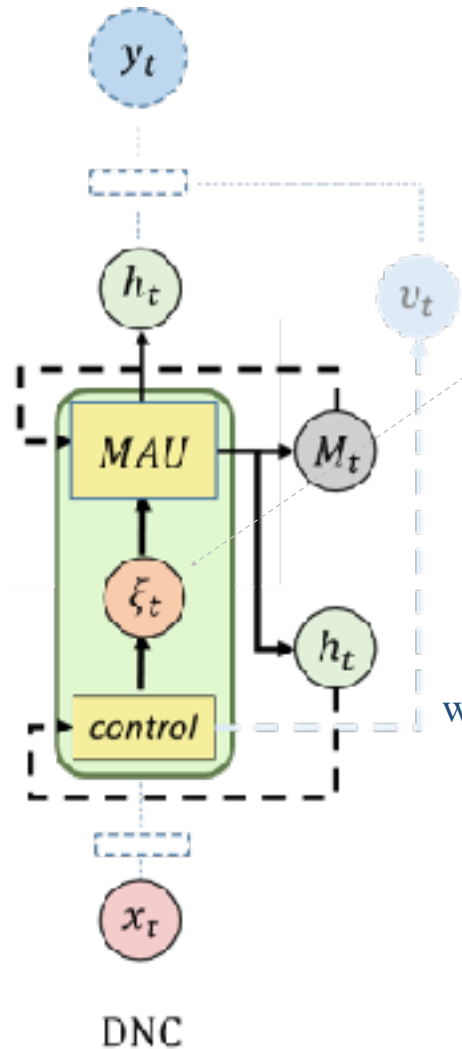
$w_t^w e_t^T$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0.8	0	0.1	0
0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$w_t^w v_t^T$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.9	0
0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DNC vs LSTM

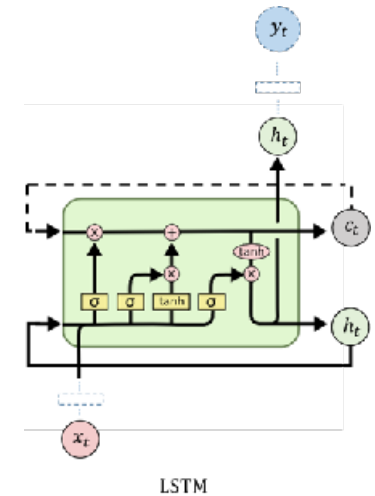


$$\text{Control}([h_{t-1}, x_t]) = \xi_t, v_t$$

$$\xi_t = [e_t, v_t, k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^a, g_t^w, k_t^r, \beta_t^r, \pi_t]$$

memory:	M_t
erase address:	$\hat{e}_t = \text{Control}([h_{t-1}, x_t])$
write content:	$v_t = \text{Control}([h_{t-1}, x_t])$
write address:	$w_t^w = \text{MAU}(k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^a, g_t^w)$
write operation:	$M'_t = M_{t-1}(1 - w_t^w e_t^\top)$ $M_t = M'_t + w_t^w v_t^\top$
read address:	$w_t^r = \text{MAU}(k_t^r, \beta_t^r, \pi_t)$
read output:	$h_t = M_t^\top w_t^r$

C_t
$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$
$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_c \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)$
$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$
$C'_t = f_t * C_{t-1}$
$C_t = C'_t + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$
$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$
$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$



DNC - Drill Down

Associative memory

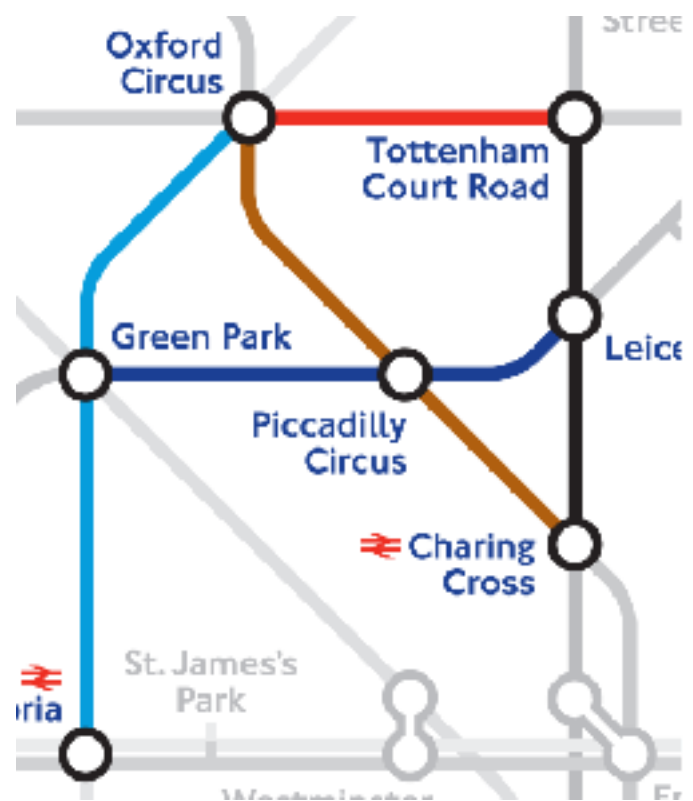


I cnduo't bvleiee taht I culod aulacly uesdtannrd waht I was rdnaieg.

Oxford Circus > _____?

Line:

- Central
- Victoria
- Piccadilly
- Bakerloo

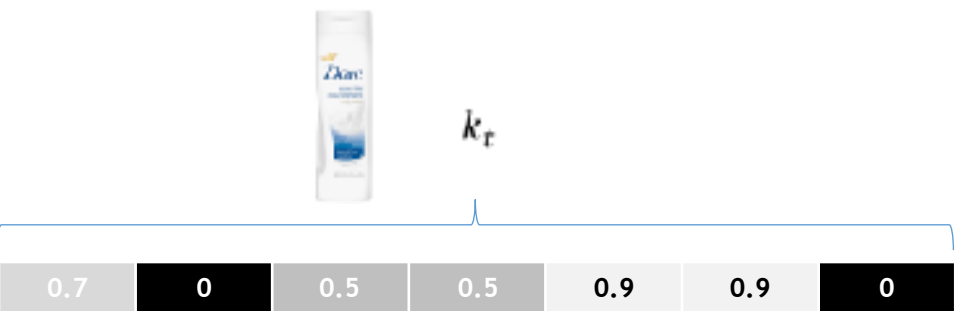
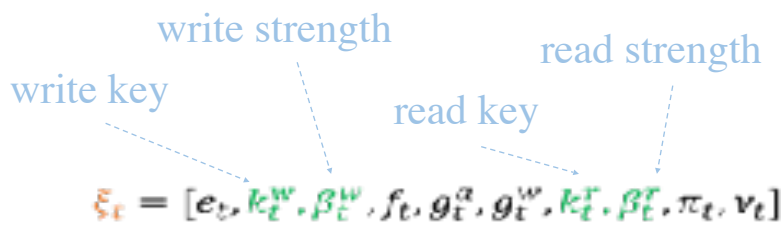


Memory

- Oxford Circus>Tottenham Court Rd
- Tottenham Court Rd>Oxford Circus
- Green Park>Oxford Circus
- Victoria>Green Park
- Oxford Circus>Green Park
- Green Park>Victoria
- Green Park>Piccadilly Circus
- Piccadilly Circus>Leicester Sq
- Piccadilly Circus>Green Park
- Leicester Sq>Piccadilly Circus
- Piccadilly Circus>Oxford Circus
- Charing Cross>Piccadilly Circus
- Piccadilly Circus>Charing Cross
- Oxford Circus>Piccadilly Circus
- Leicester Sq>Tottenham Court Rd
- Charing Cross>Leicester Sq
- Leicester Sq>Charing Cross
- Tottenham Court Rd>Leicester Sq

DNC - Drill Down

Associative memory



cosine similarity

$$w'_{t,i} = \frac{k_t \cdot M_{t,i \rightarrow}}{\|k_t\| \|M_{t,i \rightarrow}\|}$$

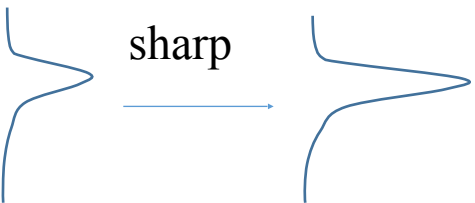
Matrix M_t :

0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7
0.7	0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0



Weighted soft max - Sharp and normalize

$$w_{t,i}^{assoc} = \frac{\exp(w'_{t,i} \beta_t)}{\sum_j \exp(w'_{t,j} \beta_t)} \quad s.t. \beta_t \in [1, \infty]$$

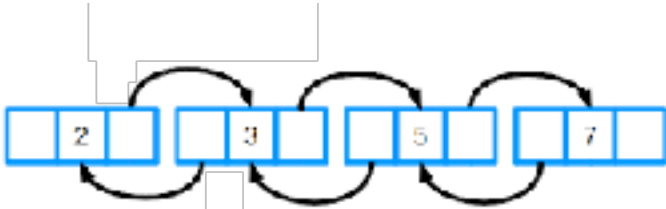


large beta = using a single block

DNC - Drill Down

$$\xi_t = [e_t, k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^a, g_t^w, k_t^r, \beta_t^r, \pi_t, v_t]$$

read mode



Sequential memory

L_t - link matrix

0	0.1	0.1	0.8
0.2	0	0.2	0.1
0.3	0.4	0	0.1
0.5	0.5	0.7	0

block 1 was written to after block 4 with degree 0.8

$L_t[l, j]$ represents the degree to which memory block i was **the** location written to after block j

Computing final read address: $w_t^r = MAU(k_t^r, \beta_t^r, \pi_t)$

$\hat{f}_t = L_t w_{t-1}^r$ next memory block

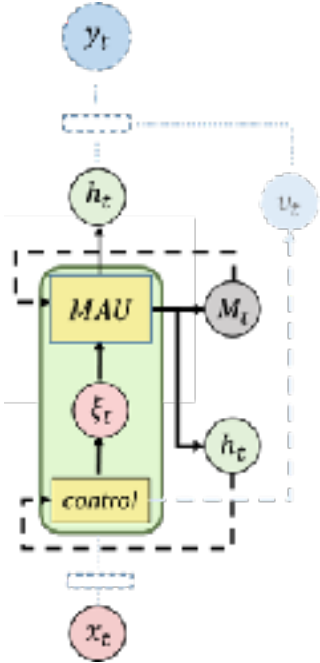
$b_t = L_t^T w_{t-1}^r$ previous memory block

$w_t^{assoc_k_t^r}$ memory blocks similarity weight for read key k_t^r

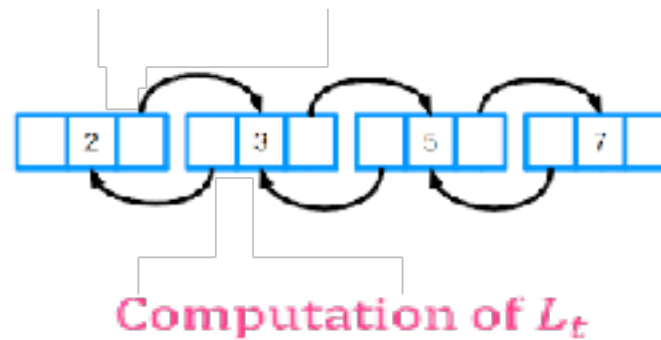
$\pi_t \in S_3$ switch between Associative and Sequential addressing mechanism

read weights:

$$w_t^r = \pi_t[1]b_t + \pi_t[2]w_t^{assoc_k_t^r} + \pi_t[3]\hat{f}_t$$



DNC – Reading from memory



location j was written to in the current step

*degree to which **block j** was the last one written to:*

$$P_{t-1}[j] = w_{t-1}^w[j] + (1 - \sum_k w_{t-1}^w[k])P_{t-2}[j]$$

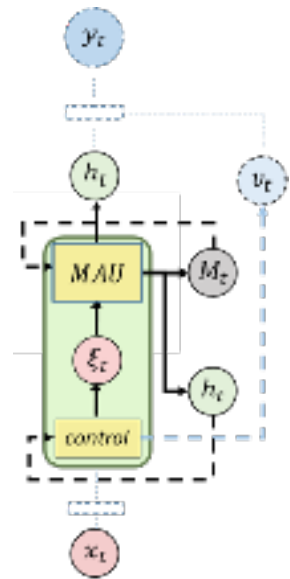
location j was the last one written to and no block was written to in the current step

*degree to which **block i** was written to after **block j** :*

$$L_t[i, j] = w_t^w[i]P_{t-1}[j] + (1 - w_t^w[i] - w_t^w[j])L_{t-1}[i, j]$$

block j was the last block written to and block i is the current block written to

*block i was written to after block j until the current step and **both blocks were not written to in the current step***



DNC – Writing to memory

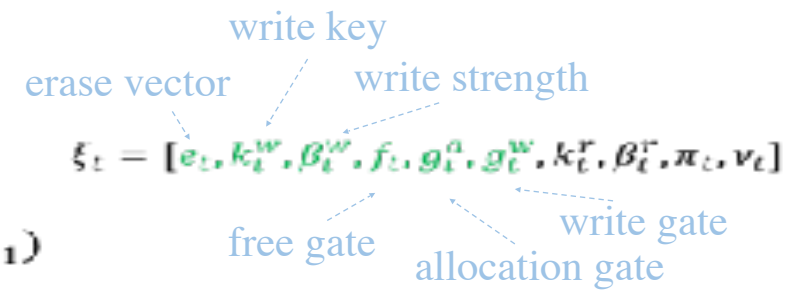
Address allocation

u_t memory blocks usage weights $u_t = (1 - f_t w_{t-1}^r) * (u_{t-1} + w_{t-1}^w - u_{t-1} w_{t-1}^w)$

$\hat{a}_t = 1 - u_t$ memory blocks availability for allocation

$a_t =$ a sharper version of \hat{a}_t which requires sorting (we used weighted softmax instead)

write weights: $w_t^w \rightarrow MAU(k_t^w, \beta_t^w, f_t, g_t^a, g_t^w)$



Address Association

$w_t^{assoc_k_t^w}$ memory blocks similarity weights for write key (associative addressing)

g_t^a switch between allocation vector and write key similarity vector



Final write address

write weights:

$$\dot{w}_t^w = g_t^a a_t + (1 - g_t^a) w_t^{assoc_k_t^w}$$

$$w_t^w = g_t^w \dot{w}_t^w$$

erase:

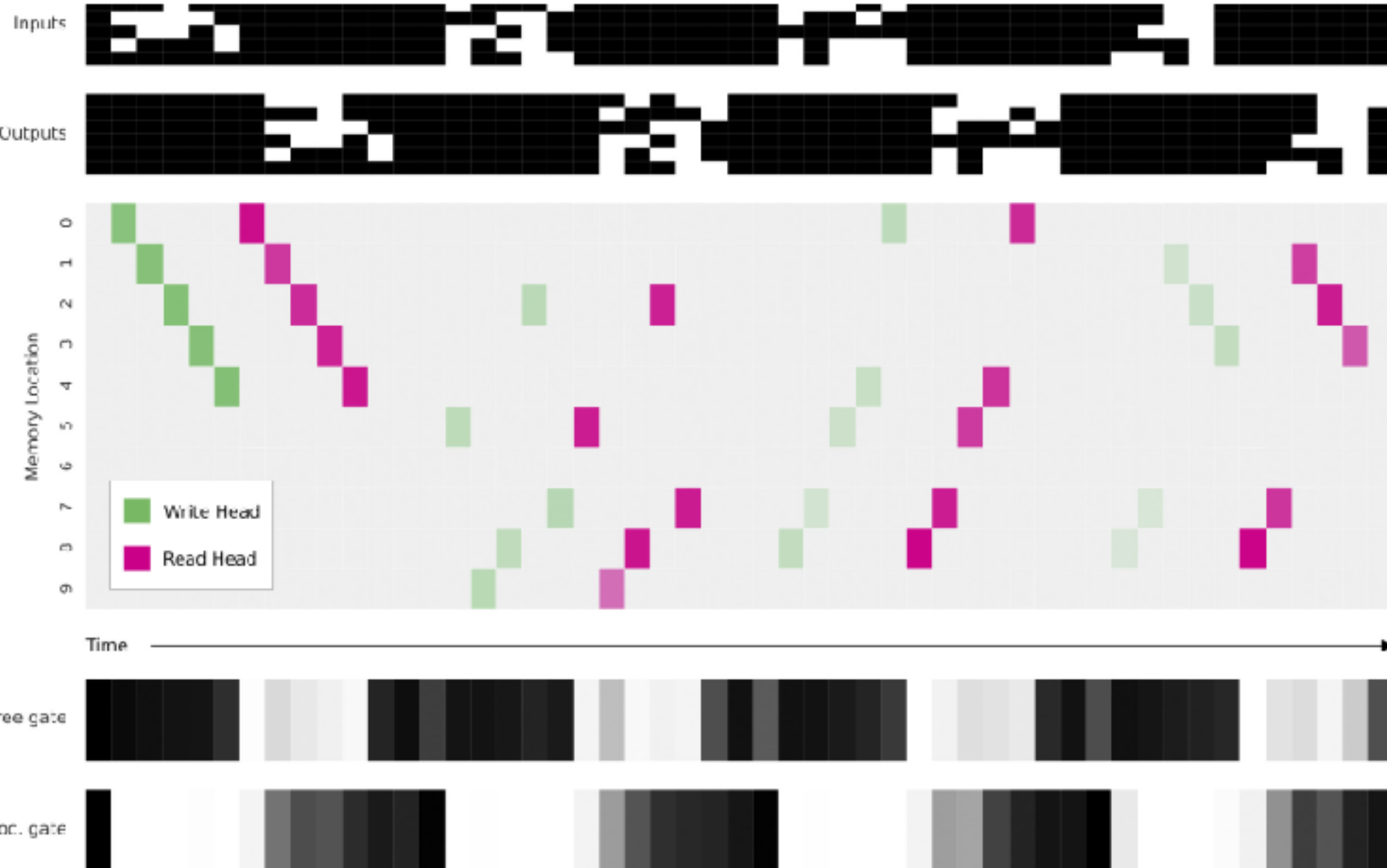
$$M'_t = M_{t-1} (1 - w_t^w e_t^T)$$

write:

$$M_t = M'_t + w_t^w v_t^T$$



Copy task



London underground



Traversal

Shortest-path

Underground input:

(OxfordCircus, TottenhamCtRd, Central)
 (TottenhamCtRd, OxfordCircus, Central)
 (BakerSt, Marylebone, Circle)
 (BakerSt, Marylebone, Bakerloo)
 (BakerSt, OxfordCircus, Bakerloo)
 ⋮
 (LeicesterSq, CharingCross, Northern)
 (TottenhamCtRd, LeicesterSq, Northern)
 (OxfordCircus, PiccadillyCircus, Bakerloo)
 (OxfordCircus, NottingHillGate, Central)
 (OxfordCircus, Euston, Victoria)

84 edges in total

Traversal question:

(BondSt, _ , Central),
 (_ , Circle), (_ , Circle),
 (_ , Circle), (_ , Circle),
 (_ , Jubilee), (_ , Jubilee).

Answer:

(BondSt, NottingHillGate, Central)
 (NottingHillGate, GloucesterRd, Circle)
 ⋮
 (Westminster, GreenPark, Jubilee)
 (GreenPark, BondSt, Jubilee)

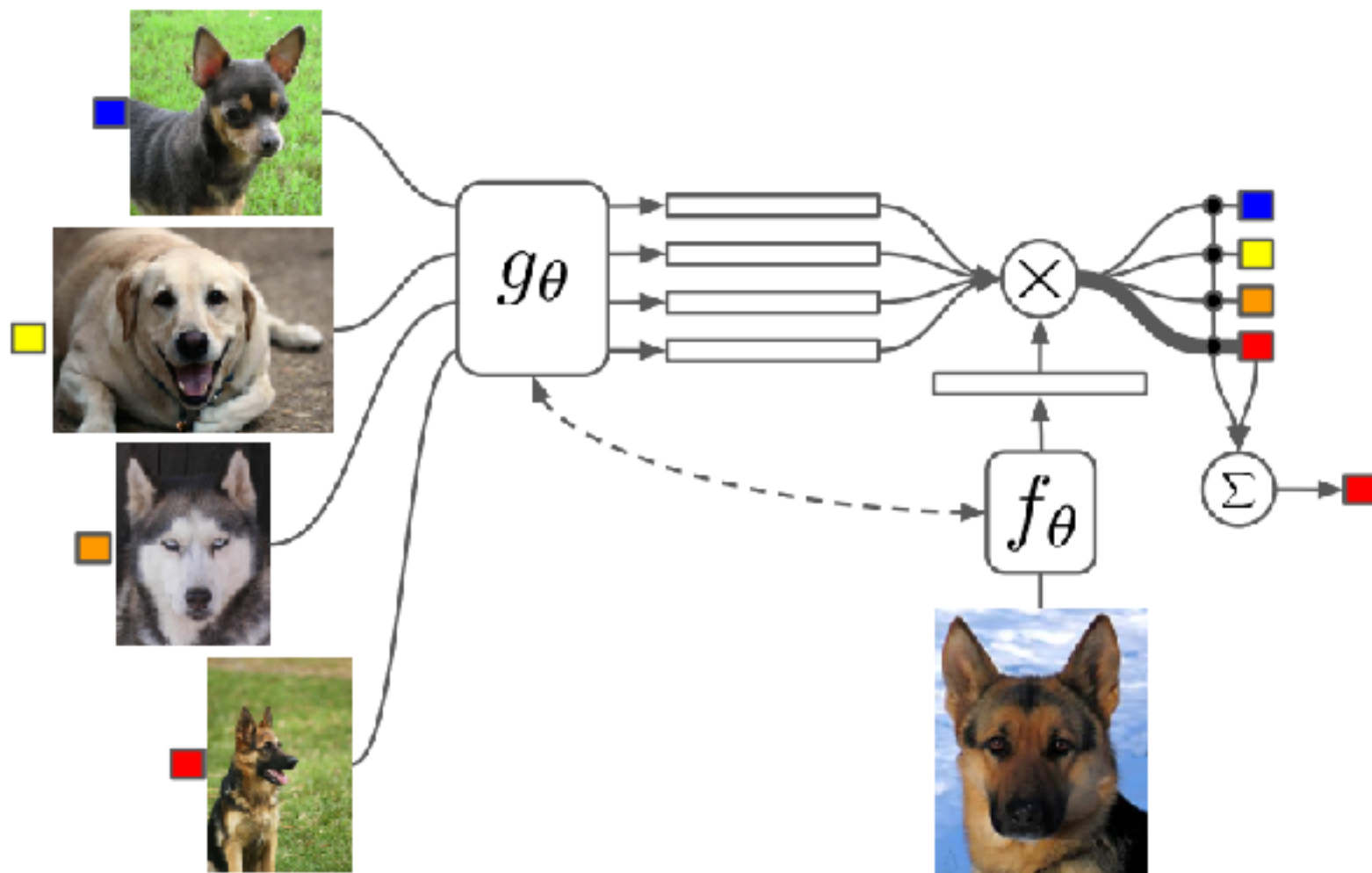
Shortest-path question:

(Moorgate, PiccadillyCircus, _)

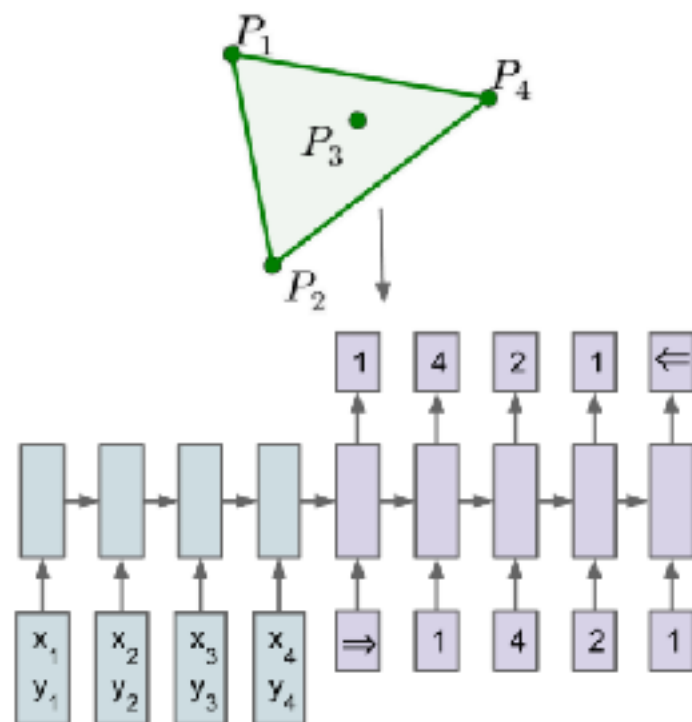
Answer:

(Moorgate, Bank, Northern)
 (Bank, Holborn, Central)
 (Holborn, LeicesterSq, Piccadilly)
 (LeicesterSq, PiccadillyCircus, Piccadilly)

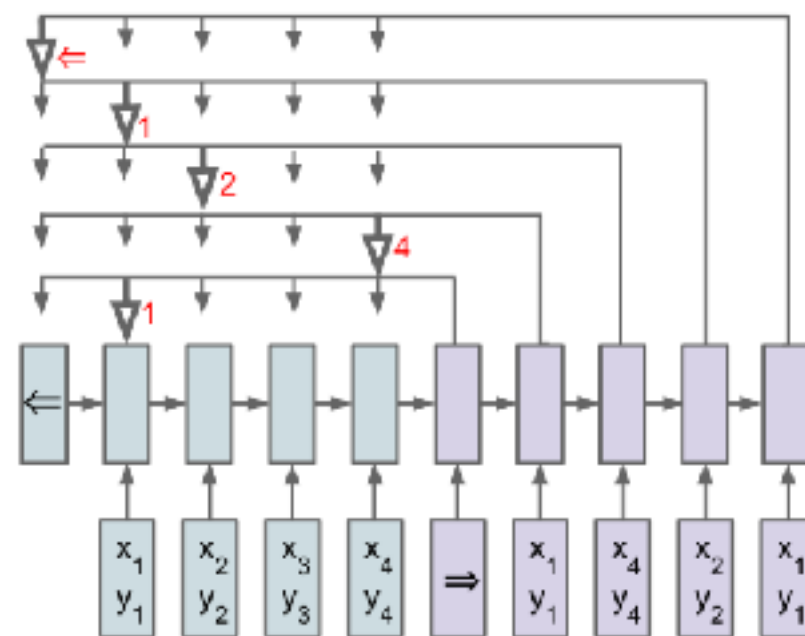
Matching Networks



Pointer networks



(a) Sequence-to-Sequence



(b) Ptr-Net