

Vectorized implementation of RTRL

Yao Zhou

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Abstract

Vectorized implementation can significantly accelerate Real Time Recurrent Learning (RTRL) algorithm [1].

1 RTRL Vectorization

The dynamics of p :

$$p_{ij}^k(t+1) = f'_k[s_k(t)] \left[\sum_{l \in U} w_{kl} * p_{ij}^l(t) + \delta_{ik} * z_j(t) \right] \quad (1)$$

Assuming the dimensionalities of hidden and input layers are 2 and 3, respectively. Thus the shapes of p and w are $(2, 2, 6)$ and $(2, 6)$, respectively. Then we have expanded form of Eq. (1):

$$\begin{aligned} p_{00}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{00}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{00}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_0(t)] \\ p_{01}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{01}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{01}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_1(t)] \\ p_{02}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{02}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{02}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_2(t)] \\ p_{03}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{03}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{03}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_3(t)] \\ p_{04}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{04}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{04}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_4(t)] \\ p_{05}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{05}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{05}^1(t) + \delta_{00} * z_5(t)] \\ p_{10}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{10}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{10}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_0(t)] \\ p_{11}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{11}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{11}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_1(t)] \\ p_{12}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{12}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{12}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_2(t)] \\ p_{13}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{13}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{13}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_3(t)] \\ p_{14}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{14}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{14}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_4(t)] \\ p_{15}^0(t+1) &= f'_0[s_0(t)] [w_{00} * p_{15}^0(t) + w_{01} * p_{15}^1(t) + \delta_{10} * z_5(t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^0(t+1) \\ p_{01}^0(t+1) \\ p_{02}^0(t+1) \\ p_{03}^0(t+1) \\ p_{04}^0(t+1) \\ p_{05}^0(t+1) \\ p_{10}^0(t+1) \\ p_{11}^0(t+1) \\ p_{12}^0(t+1) \\ p_{13}^0(t+1) \\ p_{14}^0(t+1) \\ p_{15}^0(t+1) \end{pmatrix}^T = f'_0[s_0(t)] * \begin{pmatrix} w_{00} & w_{01} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^0(t) & p_{00}^1(t) \\ p_{01}^0(t) & p_{01}^1(t) \\ p_{02}^0(t) & p_{02}^1(t) \\ p_{03}^0(t) & p_{03}^1(t) \\ p_{04}^0(t) & p_{04}^1(t) \\ p_{05}^0(t) & p_{05}^1(t) \\ p_{10}^0(t) & p_{10}^1(t) \\ p_{11}^0(t) & p_{11}^1(t) \\ p_{12}^0(t) & p_{12}^1(t) \\ p_{13}^0(t) & p_{13}^1(t) \\ p_{14}^0(t) & p_{14}^1(t) \\ p_{15}^0(t) & p_{15}^1(t) \end{pmatrix}^T + \begin{pmatrix} z_0(t) \\ z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \\ z_3(t) \\ z_4(t) \\ z_5(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^1(t+1) \\ p_{01}^1(t+1) \\ p_{02}^1(t+1) \\ p_{03}^1(t+1) \\ p_{04}^1(t+1) \\ p_{05}^1(t+1) \\ p_{10}^1(t+1) \\ p_{11}^1(t+1) \\ p_{12}^1(t+1) \\ p_{13}^1(t+1) \\ p_{14}^1(t+1) \\ p_{15}^1(t+1) \end{pmatrix}^T = f'_1[s_1(t)] * \begin{pmatrix} w_{10} & w_{11} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^0(t) & p_{00}^1(t) \\ p_{01}^0(t) & p_{01}^1(t) \\ p_{02}^0(t) & p_{02}^1(t) \\ p_{03}^0(t) & p_{03}^1(t) \\ p_{04}^0(t) & p_{04}^1(t) \\ p_{05}^0(t) & p_{05}^1(t) \\ p_{10}^0(t) & p_{10}^1(t) \\ p_{11}^0(t) & p_{11}^1(t) \\ p_{12}^0(t) & p_{12}^1(t) \\ p_{13}^0(t) & p_{13}^1(t) \\ p_{14}^0(t) & p_{14}^1(t) \\ p_{15}^0(t) & p_{15}^1(t) \end{pmatrix}^T + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ z_0(t) \\ z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \\ z_3(t) \\ z_4(t) \\ z_5(t) \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^0(t+1) \cdots p_{15}^0(t+1) \\ p_{00}^1(t+1) \cdots p_{15}^1(t+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f'_0[s_0(t)] \\ f'_1[s_1(t)] \end{pmatrix} * \left[\begin{pmatrix} w_{00} & w_{01} \\ w_{10} & w_{11} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} p_{00}^0(t) \cdots p_{15}^0(t) \\ p_{00}^1(t) \cdots p_{15}^1(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} z_{0:5}(t) & 0 \cdots \\ 0 \cdots & z_{0:5}(t) \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

A general vectorized form:

$$P_{(\cdot)}(t+1) = f'[s(t)] * [w_{(\cdot)(0:2)} \cdot P_{(\cdot)}(t) + \text{block_diag}(z)]$$

References

- [1] Williams R J, Zipser D. Experimental analysis of the real-time recurrent learning algorithm[J]. Connection science, 1989, 1(1): 87-111.