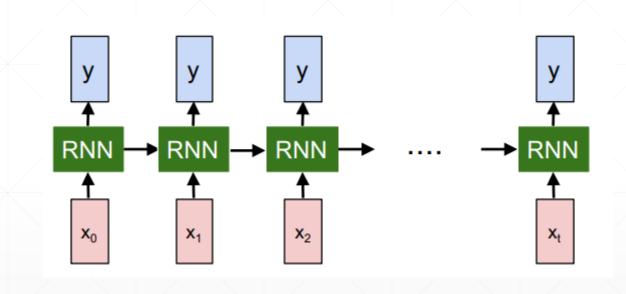
O PyTorch

RNN训练难题

主讲人: 龙良曲



Simple Yet?

Nothing is straightforward.



Gradient Exploding and Gradient Vanishing



Why

$$egin{aligned} h_t &= tanh(W_I x_t + W_R h_{t-1}) \ y_t &= W_O h_t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial W_R} &= \sum_{i=0}^t \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial y_t} \frac{\partial y_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial W_R} \\ \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_i} &= \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_{t-1}} \frac{\partial h_{t-1}}{\partial h_{t-2}} \dots \frac{\partial h_{i+1}}{\partial h_i} = \prod_{k=i}^{t-1} \frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial h_k} \\ \frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial h_k} &= diag(f'(W_I x_i + W_R h_{i-1})) W_R \\ \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial h_1} &= \prod_{i}^k diag(f'(W_I x_i + W_R h_{i-1})) W_R \end{split}$$

THE MOST MOTIVATIONAL POSTER EVER

 $1.01^{365} = 37.8$

 $0.99^{365} = 0.03$

Step 1. Gradient Exploding 2013

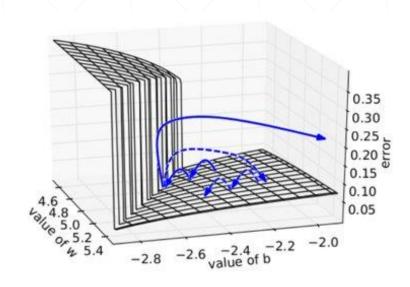
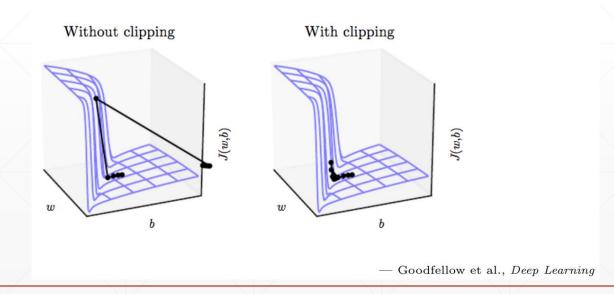


Figure 6. We plot the error surface of a single hidden unit recurrent network, highlighting the existence of high curvature walls. The solid lines depicts standard trajectories that gradient descent might follow. Using dashed arrow the diagram shows what would happen if the gradients is rescaled to a fixed size when its norm is above a threshold.

Algorithm 1 Pseudo-code for norm clipping

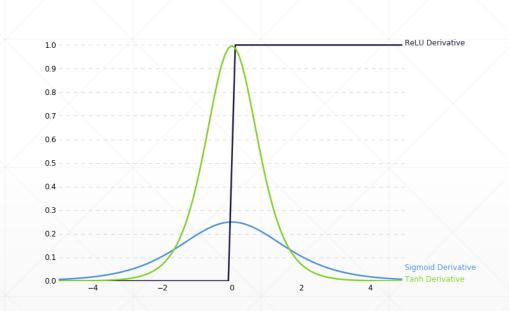
$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} \leftarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \theta}$$
 $\mathbf{if} \quad \|\hat{\mathbf{g}}\| \geq threshold \ \mathbf{then}$
 $\hat{\mathbf{g}} \leftarrow \frac{threshold}{\|\hat{\mathbf{g}}\|} \hat{\mathbf{g}}$
 $\mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{if}$

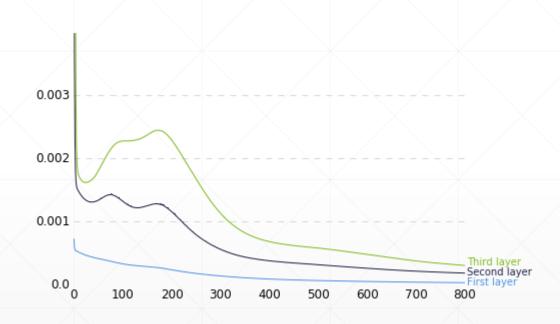


Gradient Clipping

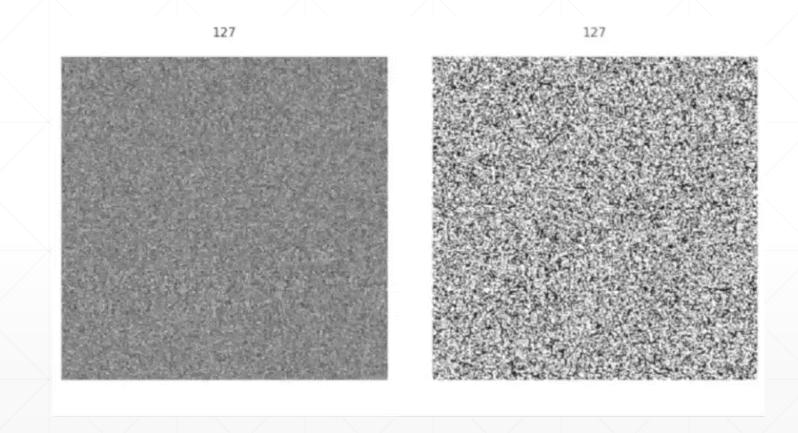
```
loss = criterion(output, y)
     model.zero_grad()
     loss.backward()
      for p in model.parameters():
          print(p.grad.norm())
     torch.nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(p, 10)
6
     optimizer.step()
```

Step 2. Gradient Vanishing: 1997





RNN V.S. LSTM Gradient Visualization



下一课时

LSTM

Thank You.