

PH451, PH551 Mar 21, 2025

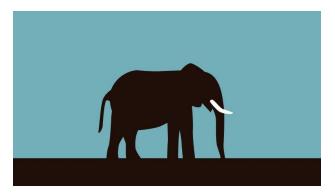
Outline

- Sequential Data
- Recurrent Neural Networks

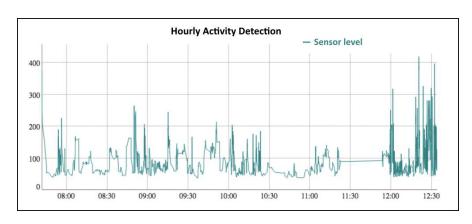
Sequential Data

Text Image





Time Series



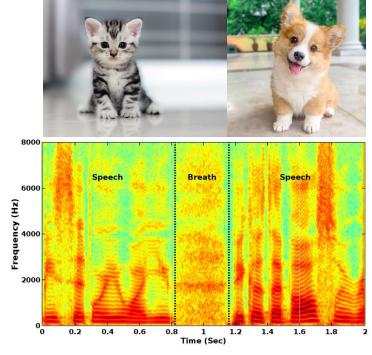
Sequential Data

Properties:

- Elements occur in a particular order
- May depend on other elements

Examples:

- Sentences
- Images
- Radio Waves
- Temperature



Some Applications

- Input:
 - Fixed size
- Output
 - Sequence



The man in grey swings a bat while the man in black looks on.

Example: image captioning

Some Applications

- Input:
 - Sequence
- Output
 - Fixed Size

Sentiment Analysis



Example: Sentiment Analysis

Customer Feedback Text	Sentiment
"This café is great, the staff are really friendly and the coffee is delicious"	Positive
"I would not recommend this café to anyone. Their coffee is terrible and is really expensive"	Negative

Some Applications

Input:

 Sequence
 Output

Icelandic
Vinnunám er skemmtilegt

Example: Google Translate

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Sequence

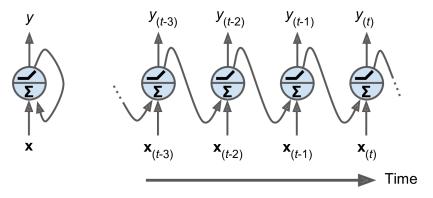
Recurrent Neural Networks

- Extensions of deep neural networks to directed graphs and sequences
 - Rumelhalt, Hinton, Williams (1986)
 - Dynamic behavior in the time domain
 - Introduce ideas of memory, feedback loops to accommodate sequential data
 - Key idea: capture information from the past in a hidden state

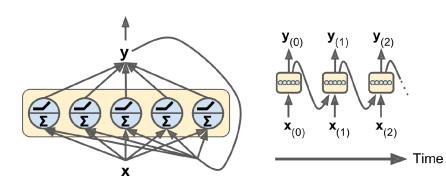
RNN vs MLP

MLP Output layer Hidden layer Input layer No loops

RNN neuron (unrolled)



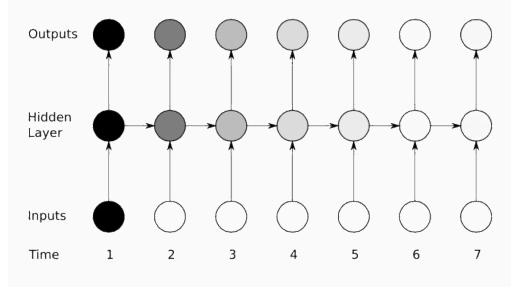
RNN layer (unrolled)



Basic RNN

Advantages:

- Weights are shared across layers
- Uses previous hidden state
 - Weights of each layer are not learned independently

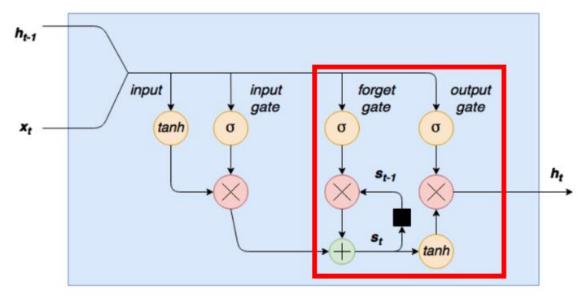


- A form of "memory"
- Train with backpropagation (through time)

RNN Variants

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

- Hochreiter and Schmidhuber (1997)
- Modification of basic RNN preserving memory over time



LSTM

