

# AI ROBOTICS KR : NLP STUDY

## INHWAN LEE

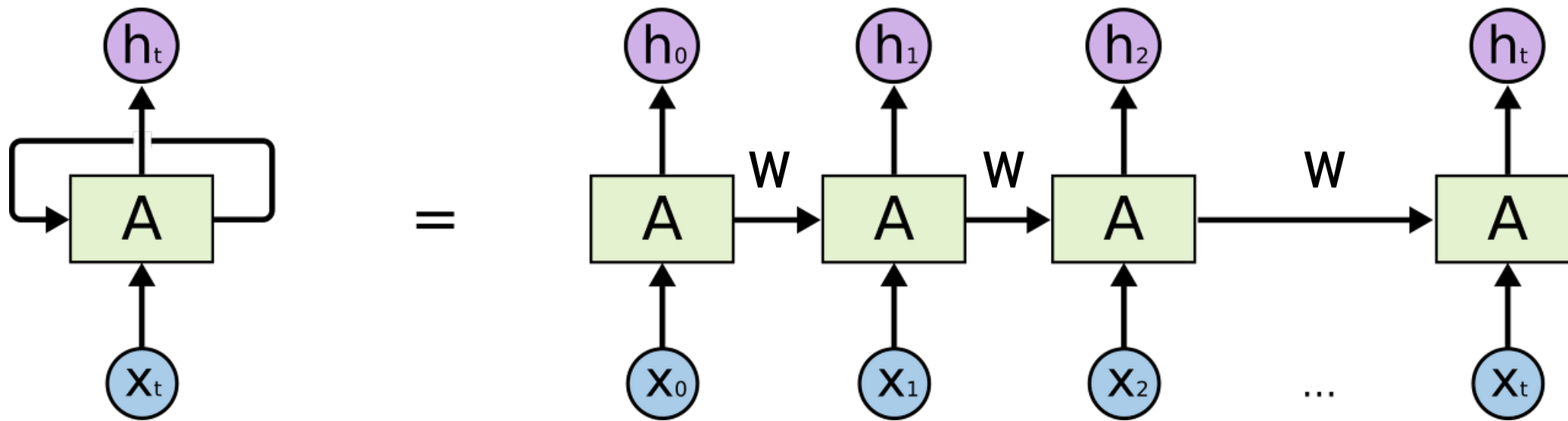
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# LSTM

## 목차

1. RNN 복습
2. LSTM 도입 및 구조
3. LSTM 활용 예시

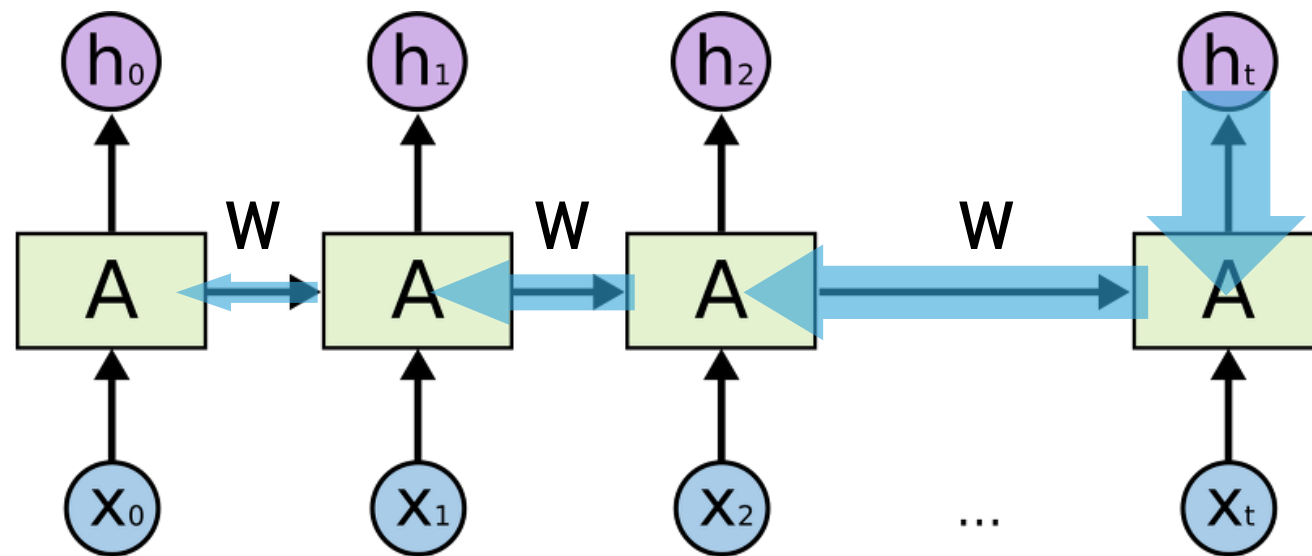
# RNN STRUCTURE



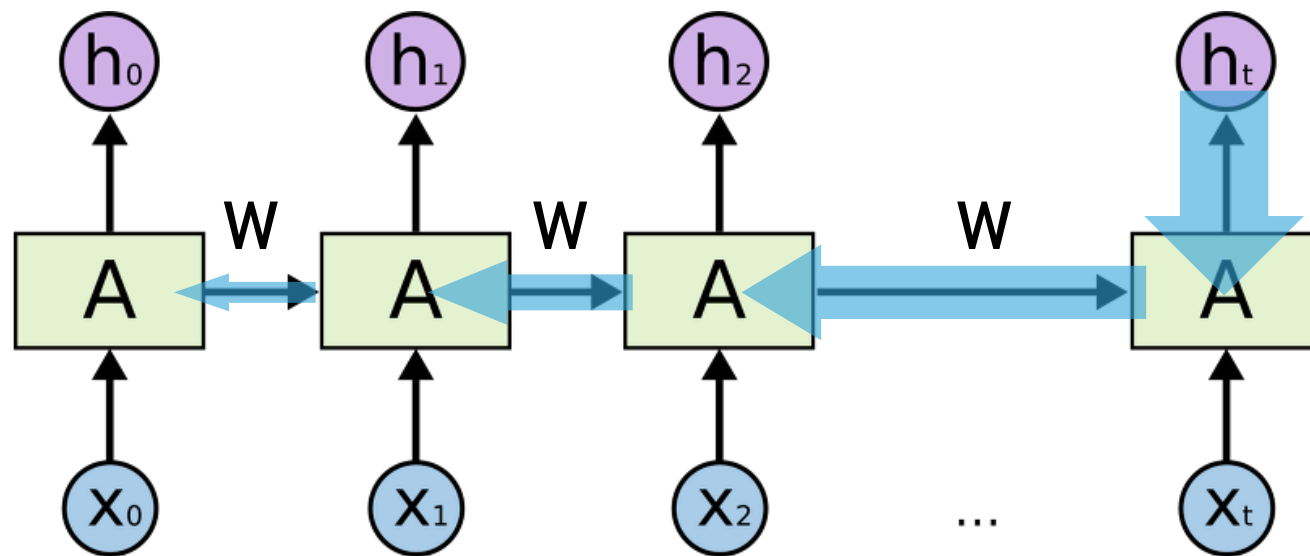
$$h_t = \tanh(W_h \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_h)$$

$$y_t = W_y \cdot h_t + b_y$$

## VANISHING GRADIENT 문제

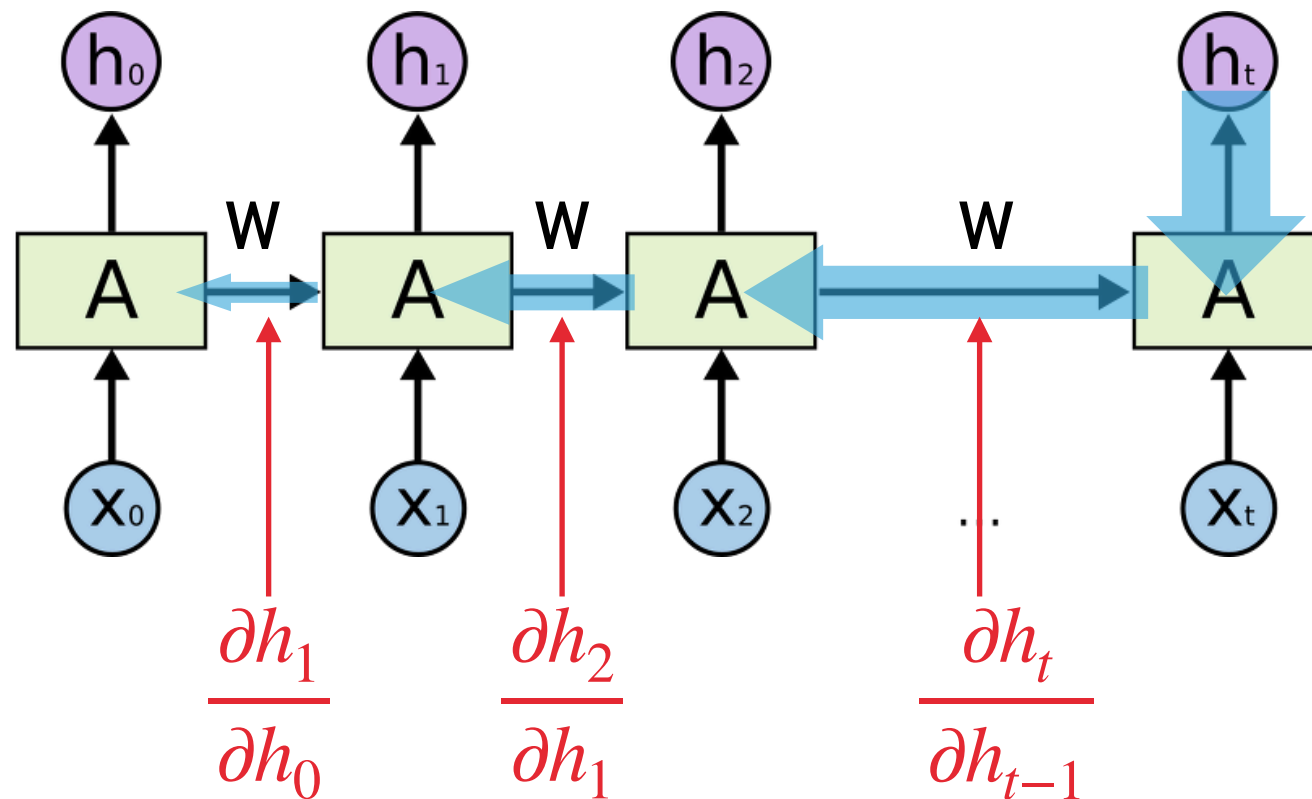


# VANISHING GRADIENT 문제



역전파를 수행할 때 각 단계마다 gradient가 감소할 가능성이 크다!  
따라서 거리가 벌어지면 정보(gradient)가 전달되지 않는다.

# VANISHING GRADIENT 문제



$$\frac{\partial L_t}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L_t}{\partial h_t} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^t \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial h_{i-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial W} \cdot \star$$

∴ 0으로 가까워지며  
업데이트가 일어나지 않음

$$\left( W \leftarrow W - \alpha \cdot \sum_t \frac{\partial L_t}{\partial W} \right)$$

# RNN 언어 모델 예시

그녀가 티켓을 출력하려고 했을 때, 막 프린터의 토너가 떨어졌다.  
어쩔 수 없이 비싼 돈을 주고 토너를 사와서 설치한 이후에야  
그녀는 \_\_을 인쇄할 수 있었다.

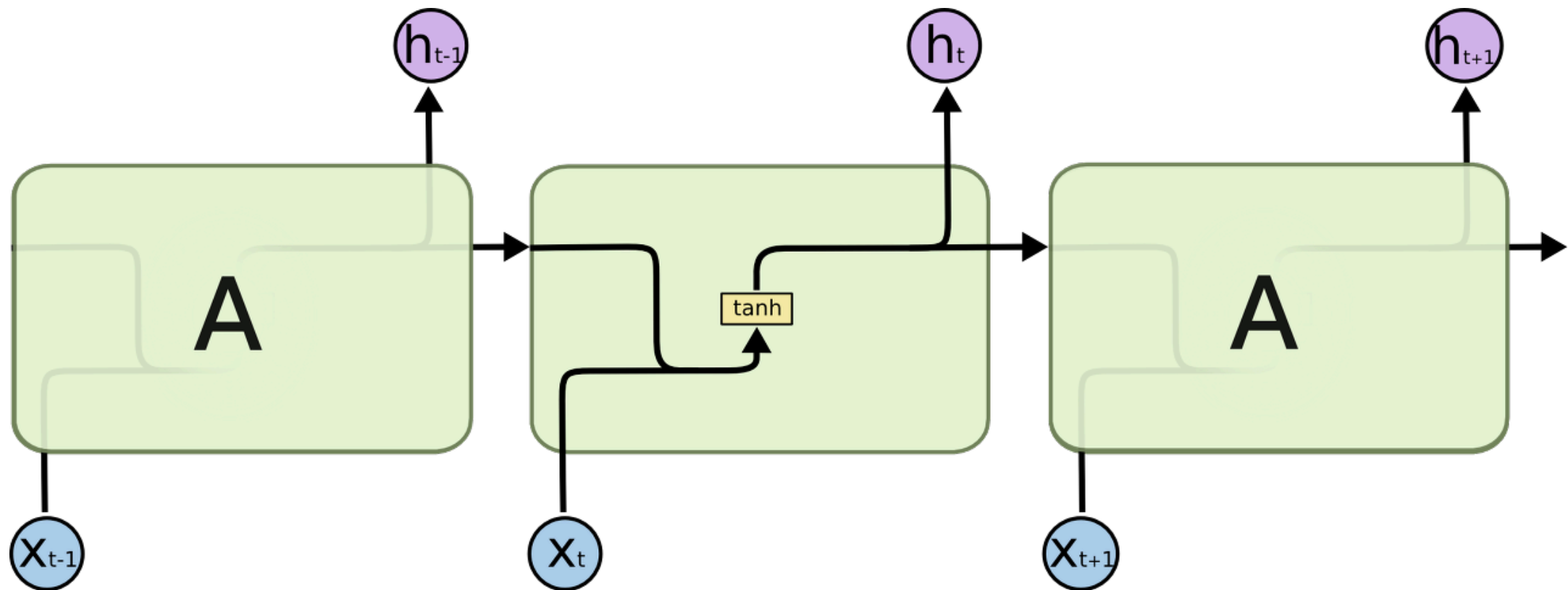
# RNN 언어 모델 예시

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어쩔 수 없이 비싼 돈을 주고 토너를 사와서 설치한 이후에야  
그녀는 **티켓**을 인쇄할 수 있었다.

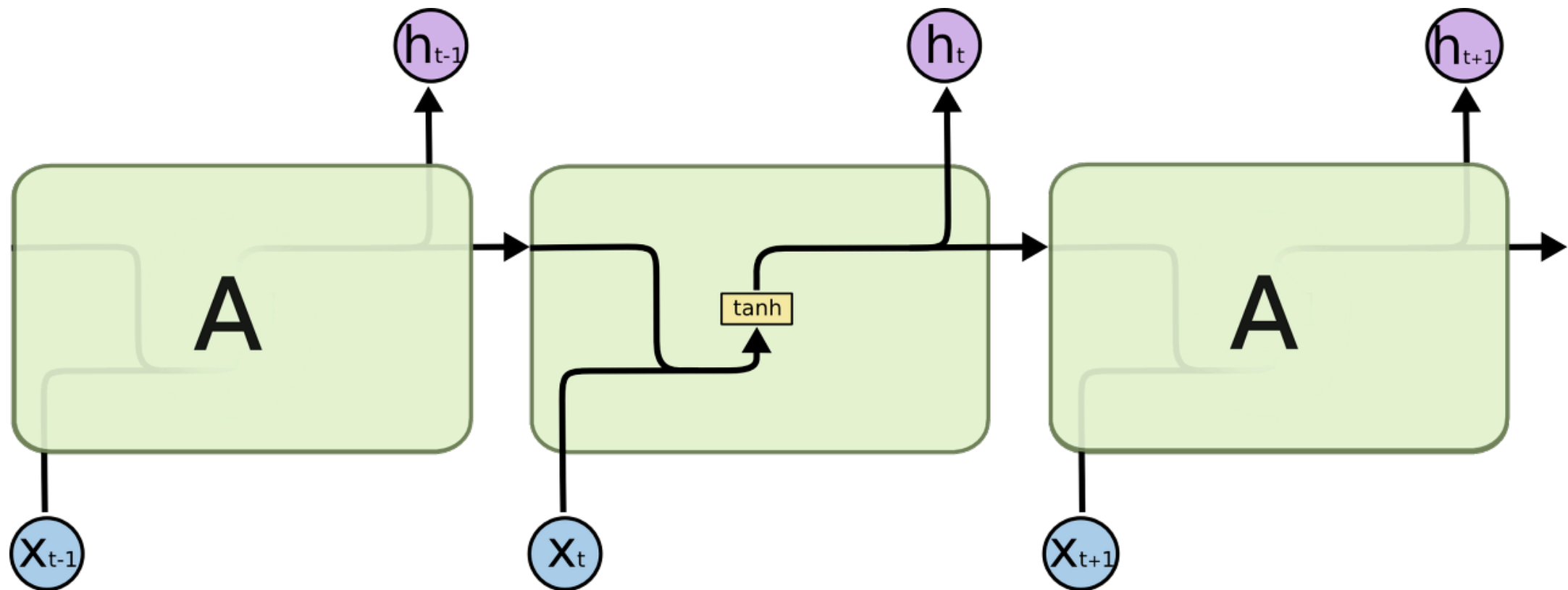
- ▶ 이 예시를 학습하기 위해서는 처음의 '티켓'과 마지막 '티켓' 사이의 관계를 모델링 해야하지만...
- ▶ gradient가 작은 경우 거리가 먼 관계성은 학습할 수 없다.



# LSTM : MOTIVATION

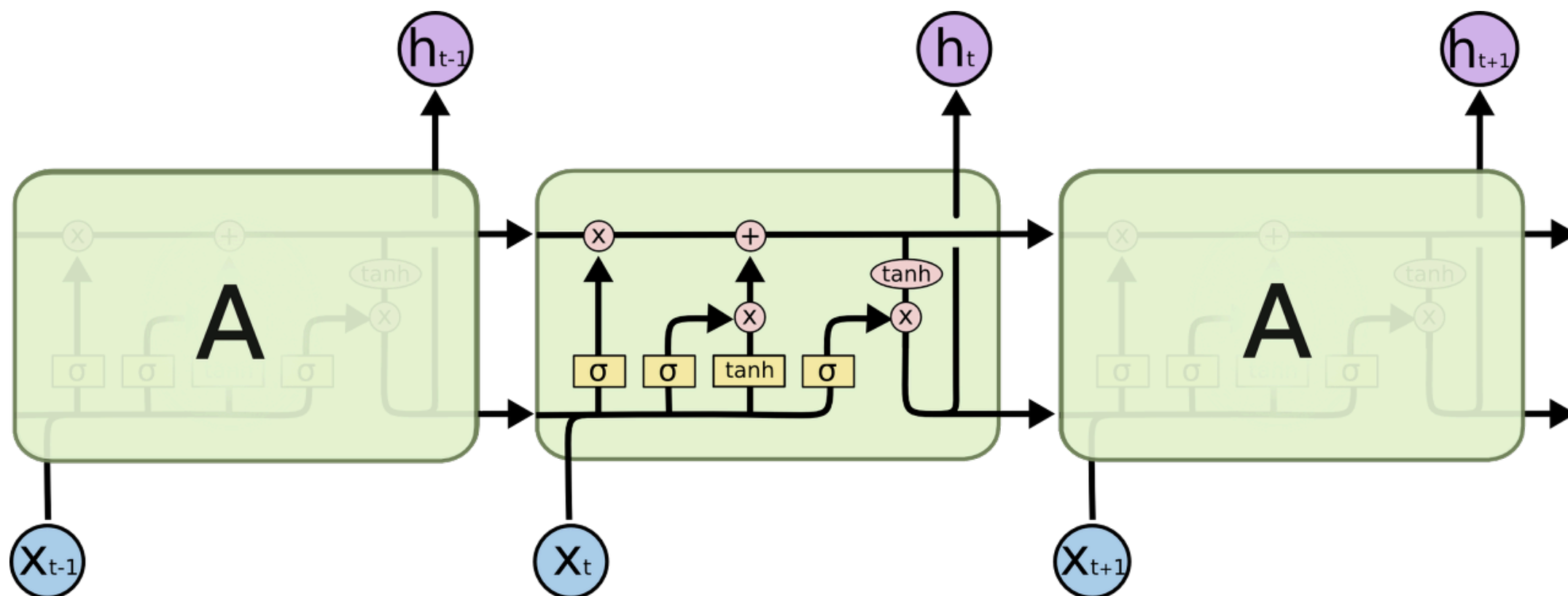


# LSTM : MOTIVATION

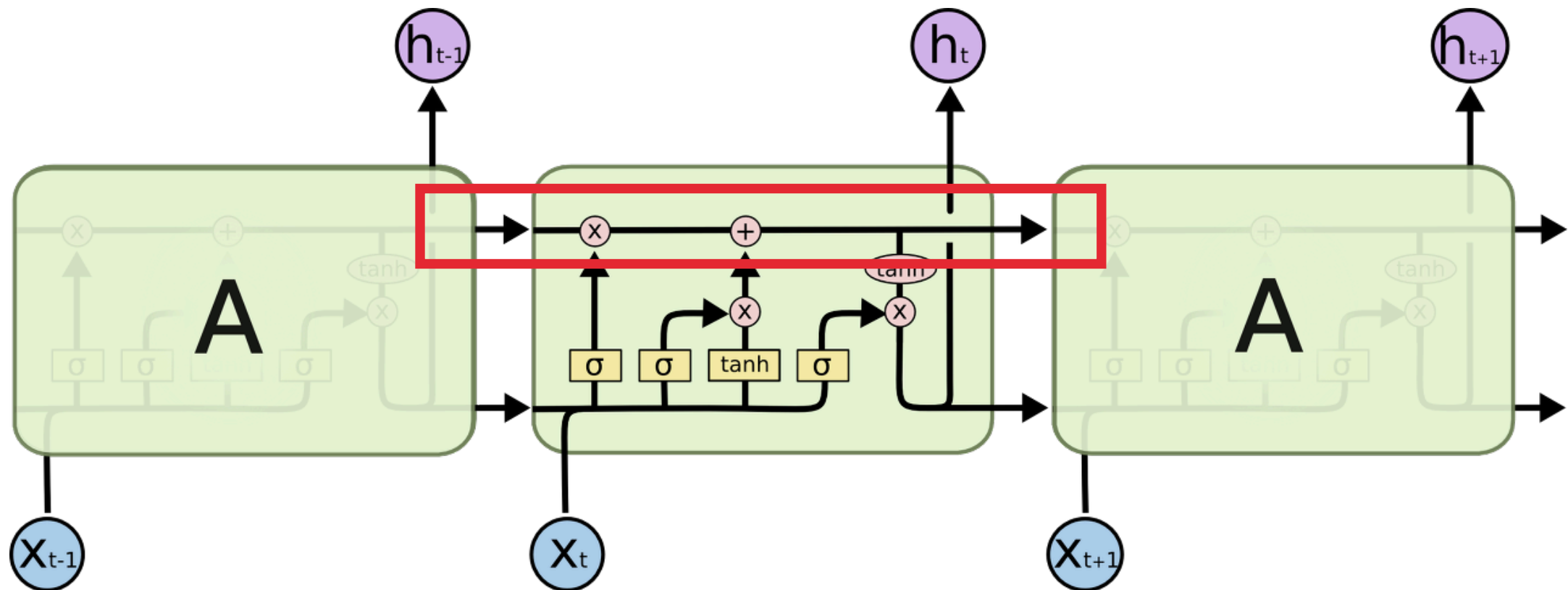


Q: RNN의 문제점은 각 층별로 전달되는 정보가 너무 적은 것이 아닐까?

# LSTM : MOTIVATION

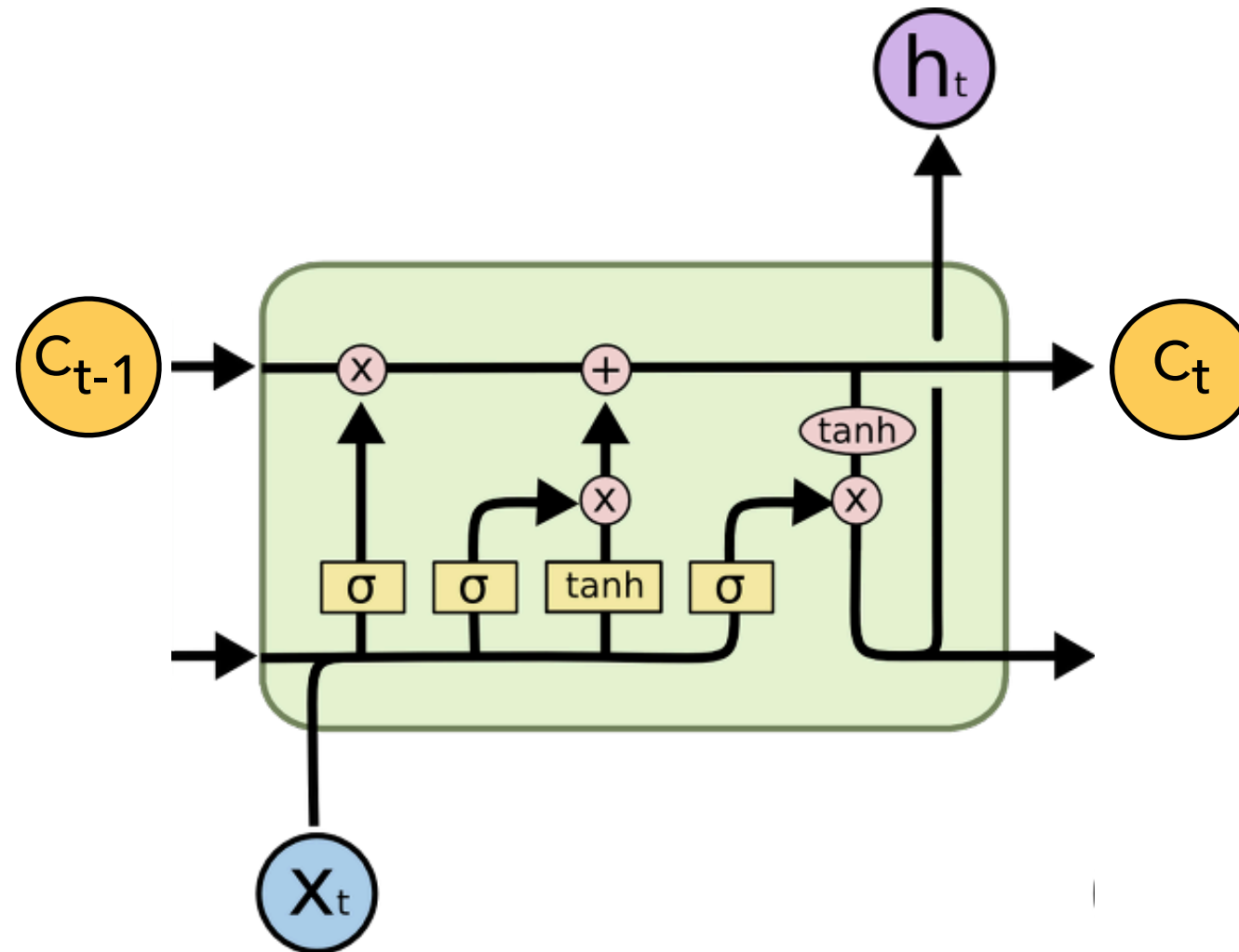


# LSTM : MOTIVATION



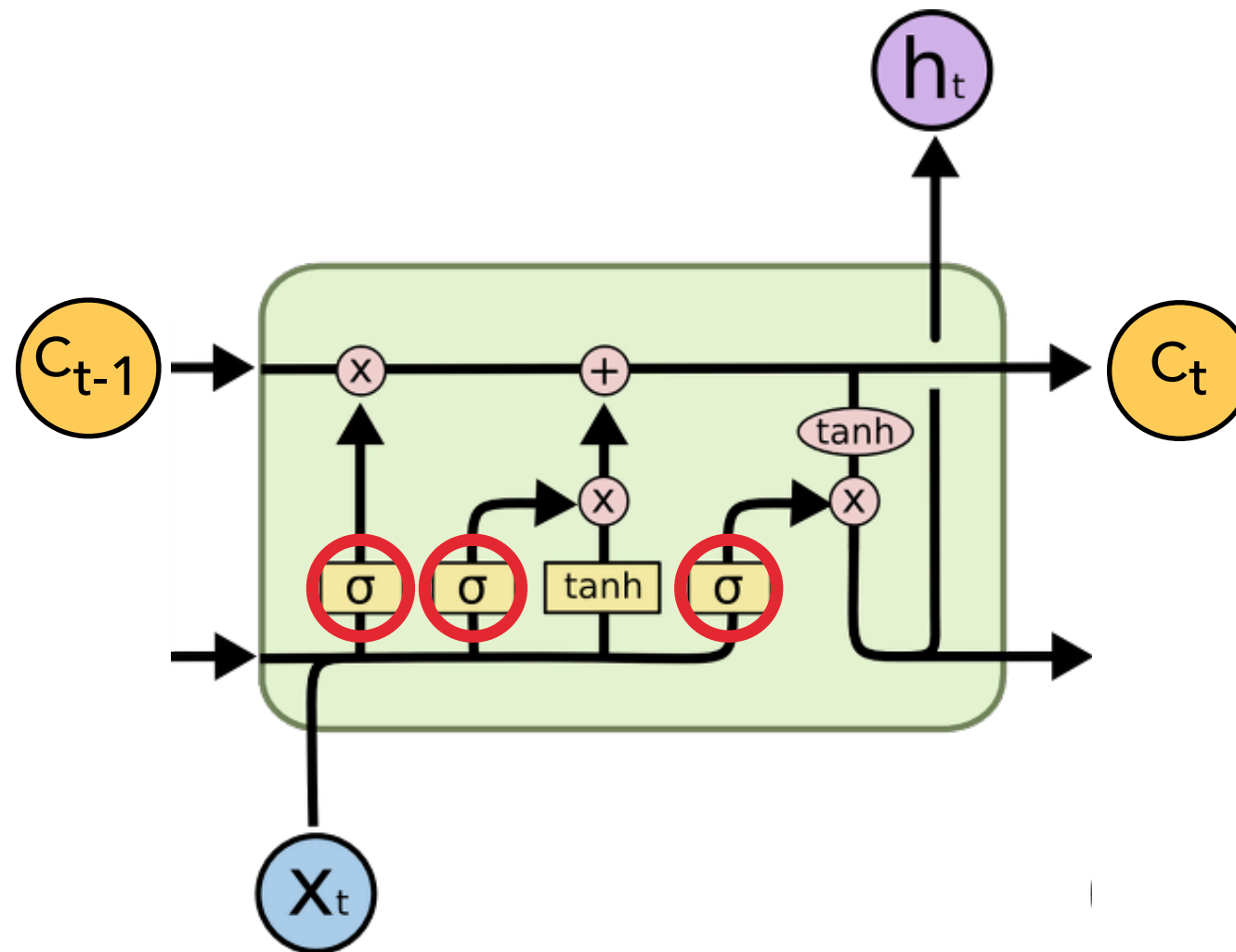
A : 추가적인 정보를 전달하는 라인을 만들자!  
(Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997)

# LSTM : STRUCTURE



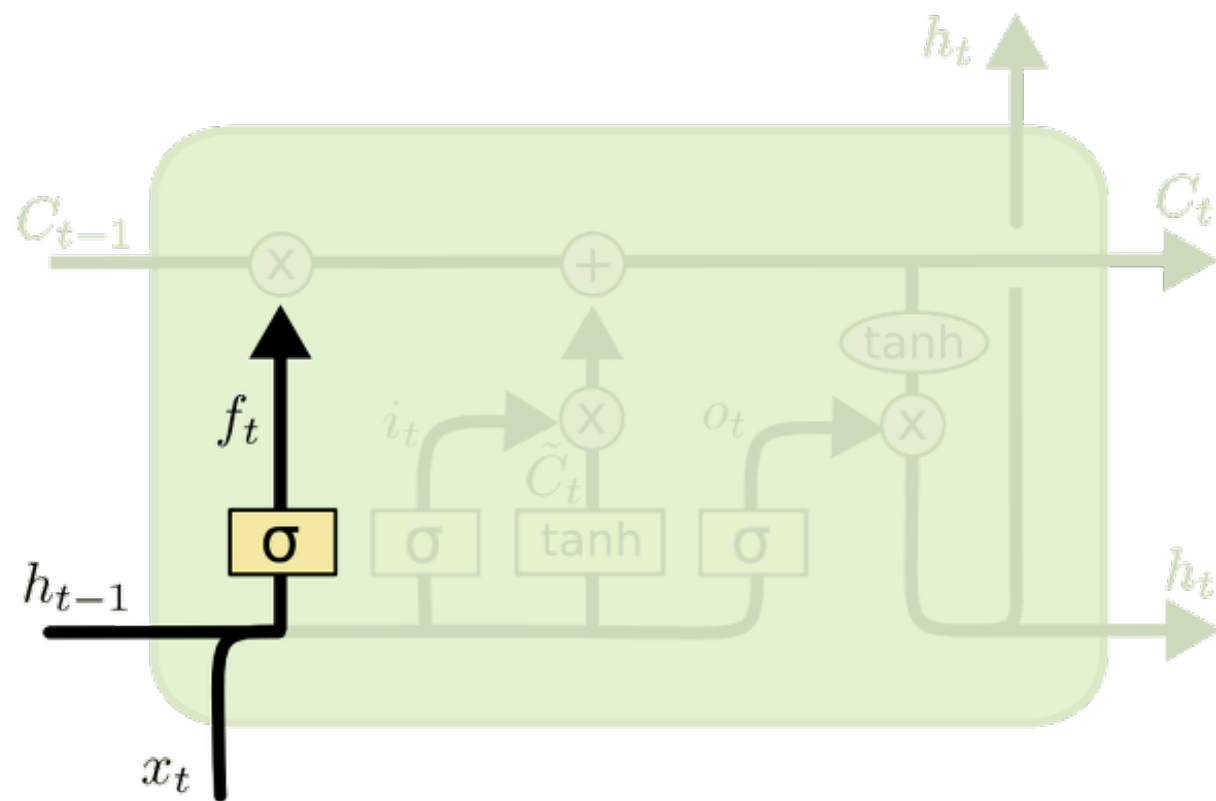
- ▶ 매 층마다 hidden state  $h_t$ 와 cell state  $C_t$ 를 계산
- ▶ cell state는 장기간 보존되는 정보를 저장 (현재 문장의 주어, 화자의 성별 등)

# LSTM : STRUCTURE



- ▶ LSTM의 흐름은 3개의 gate에 의해 제어된다.
- ▶ 각 gate는 sigmoid 함수에 의해 0~1 사이의 숫자를 내보내며, 얼마나 정보를 전달해야 하는지를 결정한다.

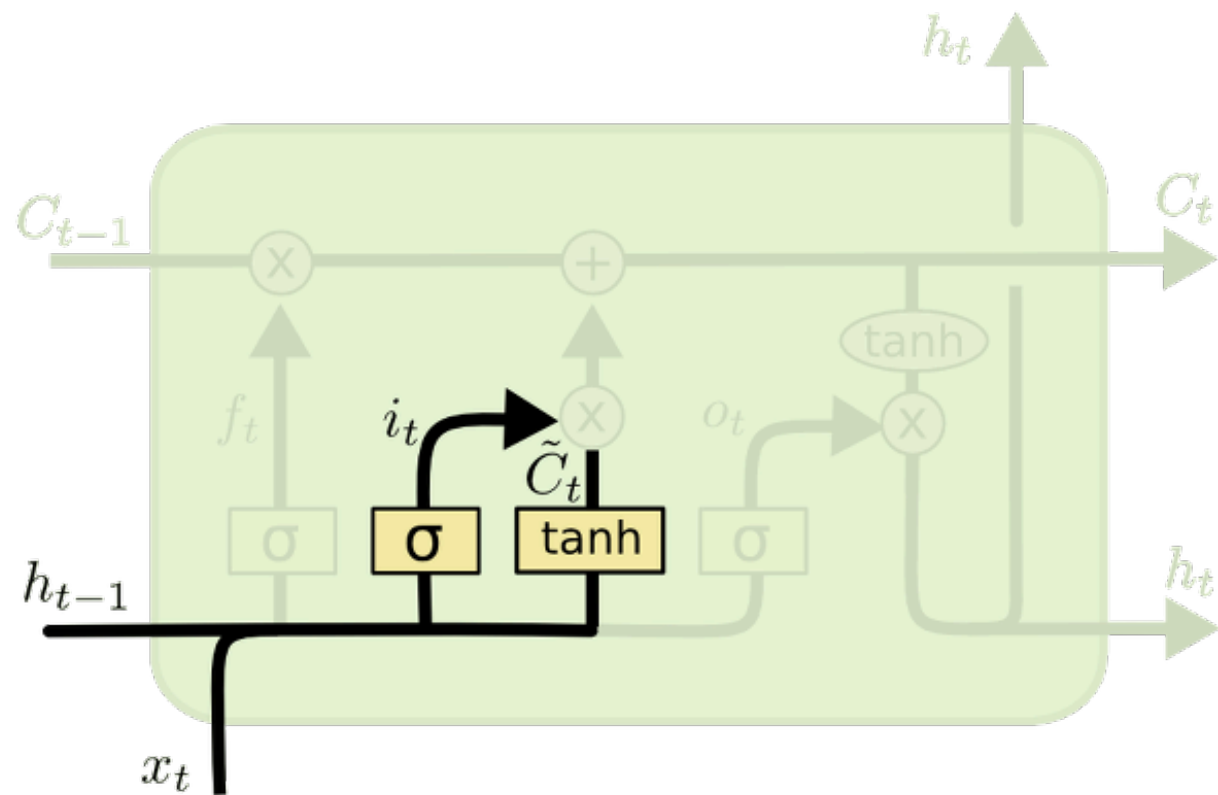
# LSTM : FORGET GATE



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

- ▶ forget gate  $f_t$ 는 이전 cell state  $C_{t-1}$  의 어떤 부분을 보존할지 결정한다.

# LSTM : INPUT GATE

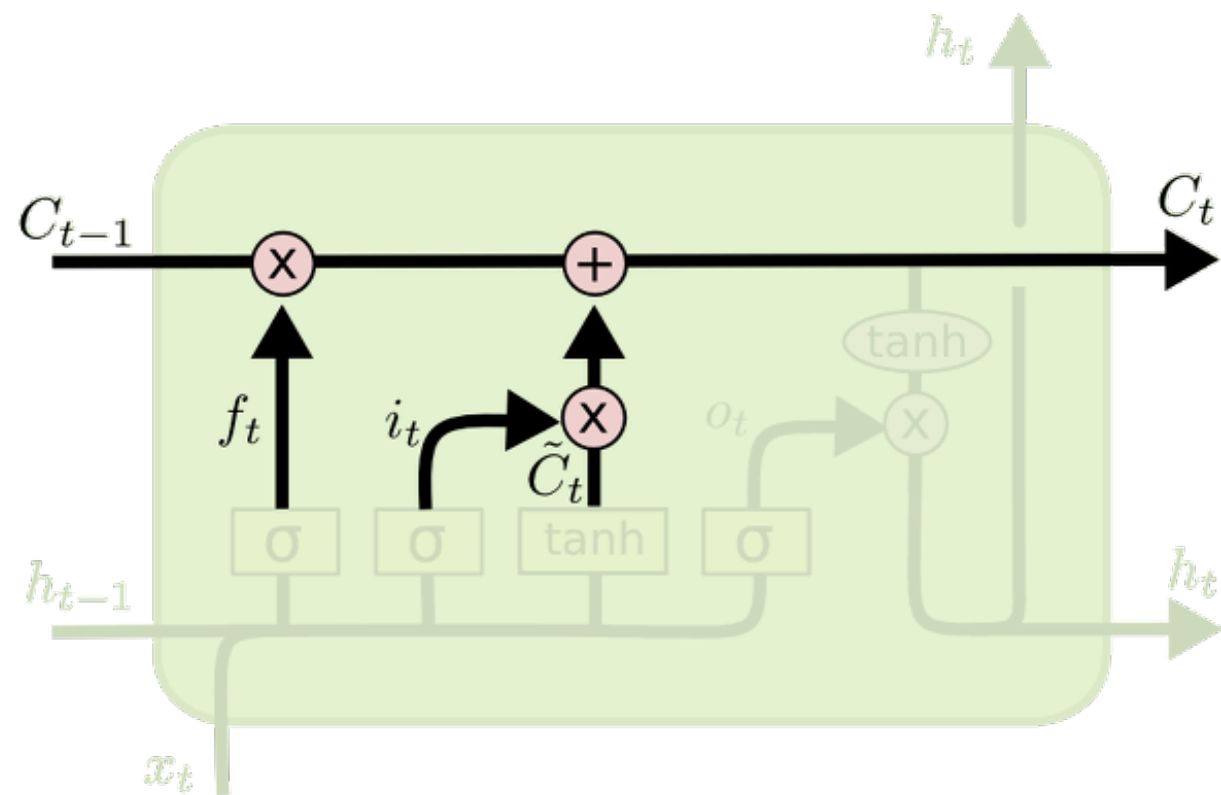


$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

- ▶ input gate  $i_t$ 는 입력  $x_t$ 를 토대로 cell state를 얼마나 갱신할지 결정한다.
- ▶ 직전 hidden state  $h_{t-1}$  과 입력  $x_t$ 를 이용하여 이번 층의 새로운 갱신값인  $\tilde{C}_t$ 를 생성한다.



# LSTM : UPDATE CELL STATE

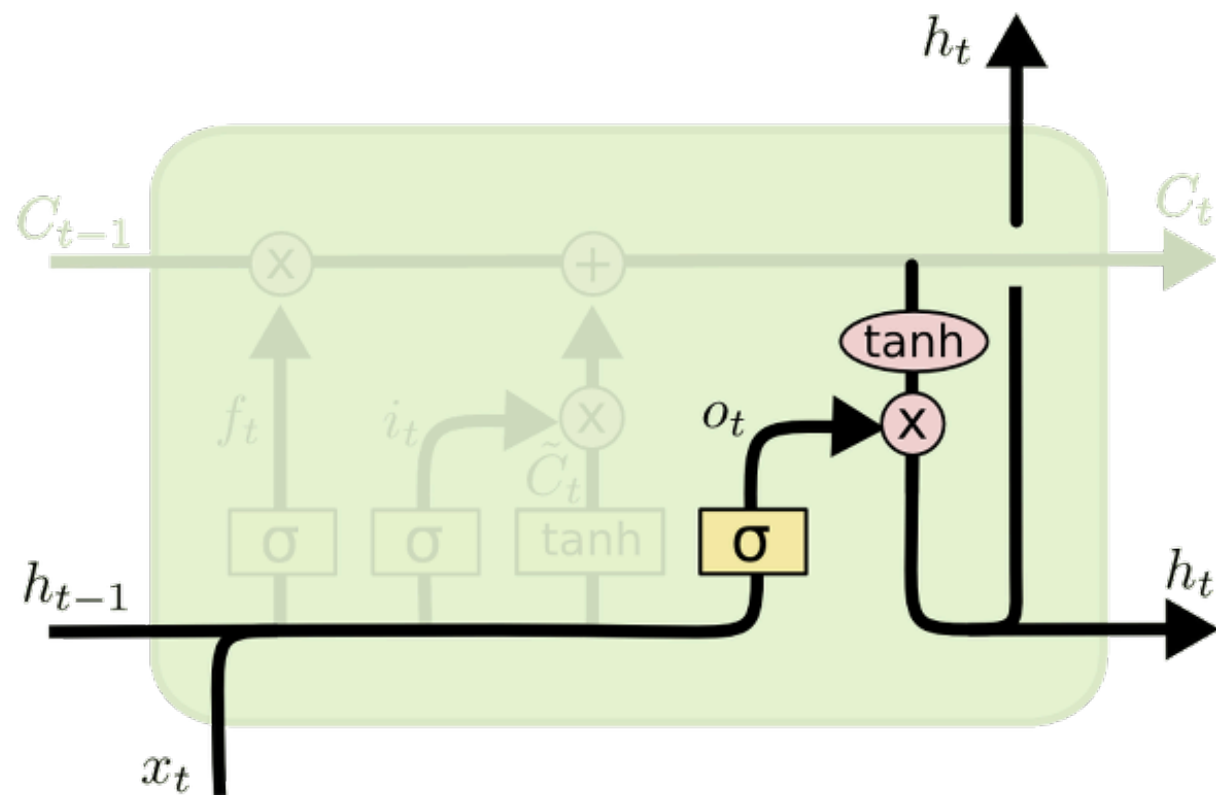


$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

(\*는 원소별 곱셈)

- ▶ forget gate  $f_t$ 를 이용하여 지난 cell state의 정보를 지우고 input gate  $i_t$ 를 이용하여 cell state를 갱신한다.

# LSTM : OUTPUT GATE

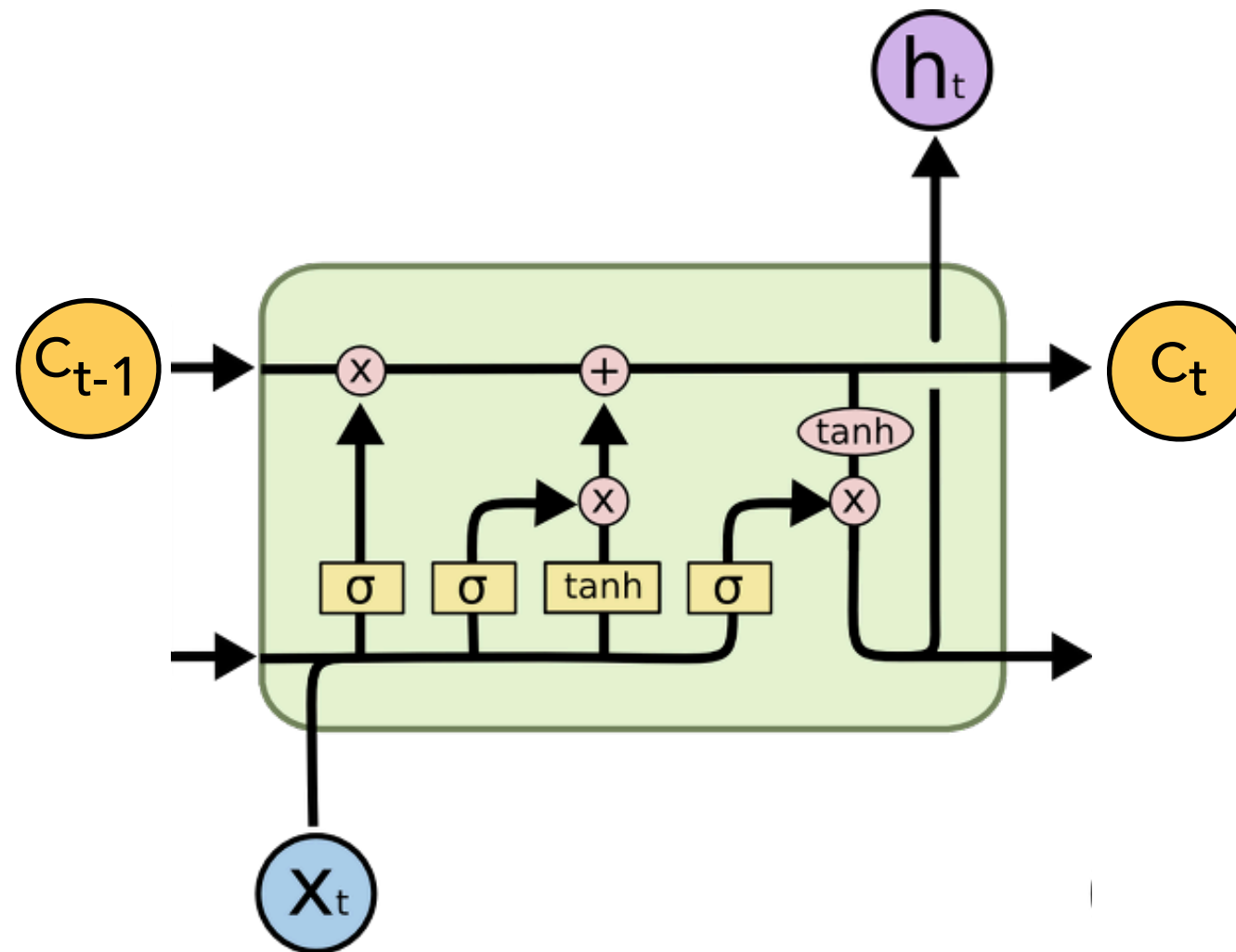


$$o_t = \sigma (W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

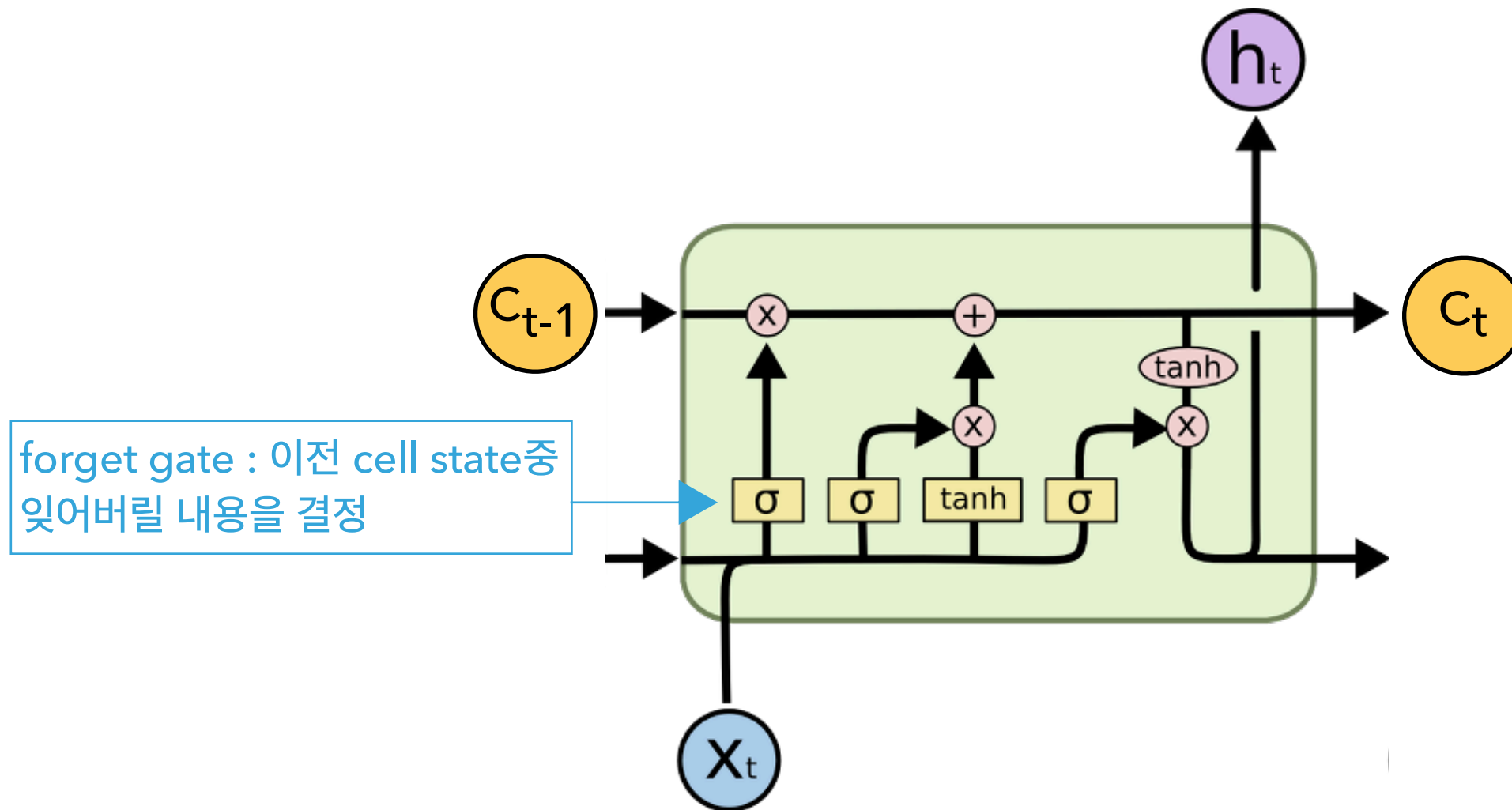
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

- ▶ cell state에  $\tanh$  함수를 적용한 후 output gate를 이용하여 어떤 부분을 hidden state에 반영할 지 결정한다.

# LSTM : SUMMARY



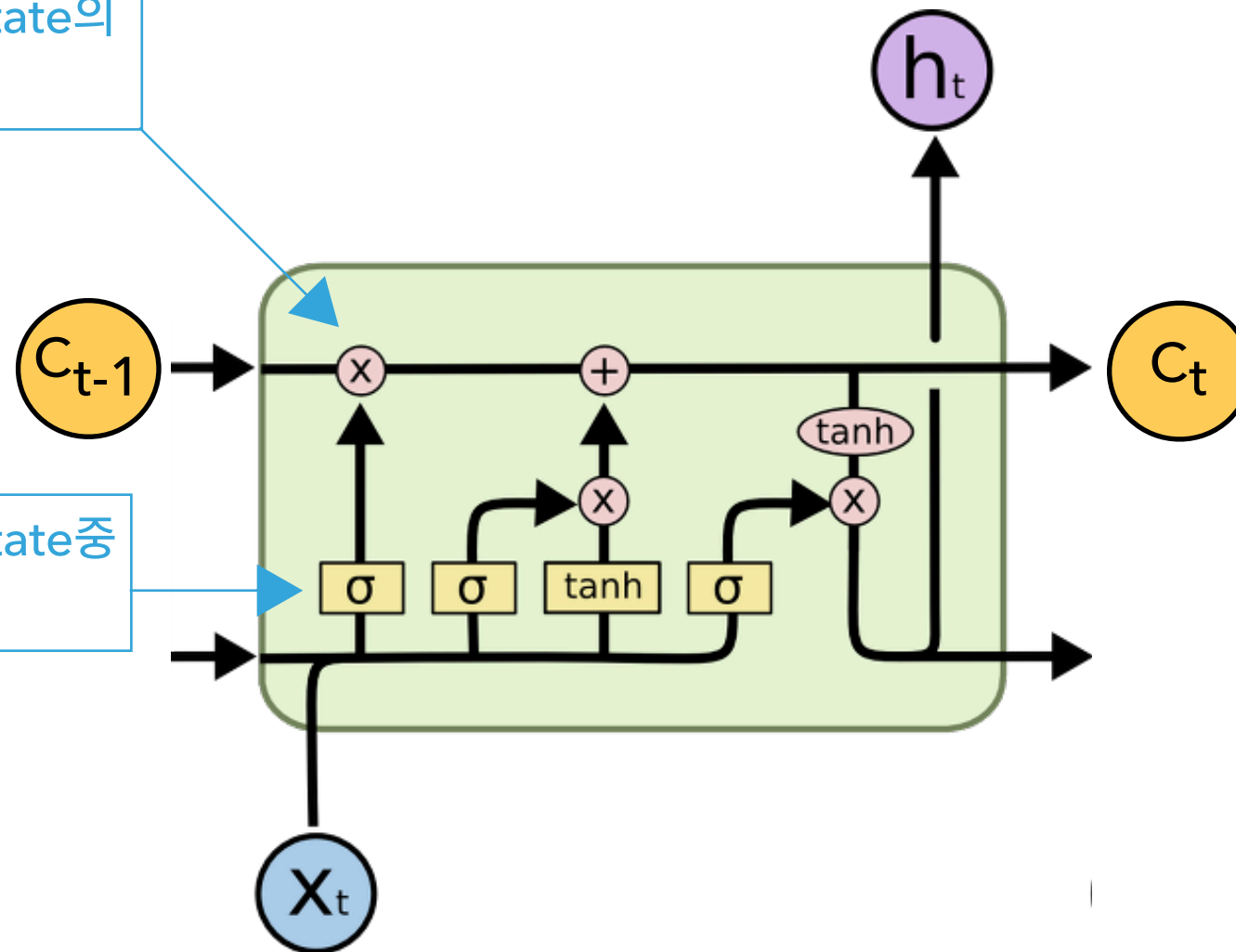
# LSTM : SUMMARY



# LSTM : SUMMARY

지난 cell state의  
내용을 지움

forget gate : 이전 cell state중  
잊어버릴 내용을 결정



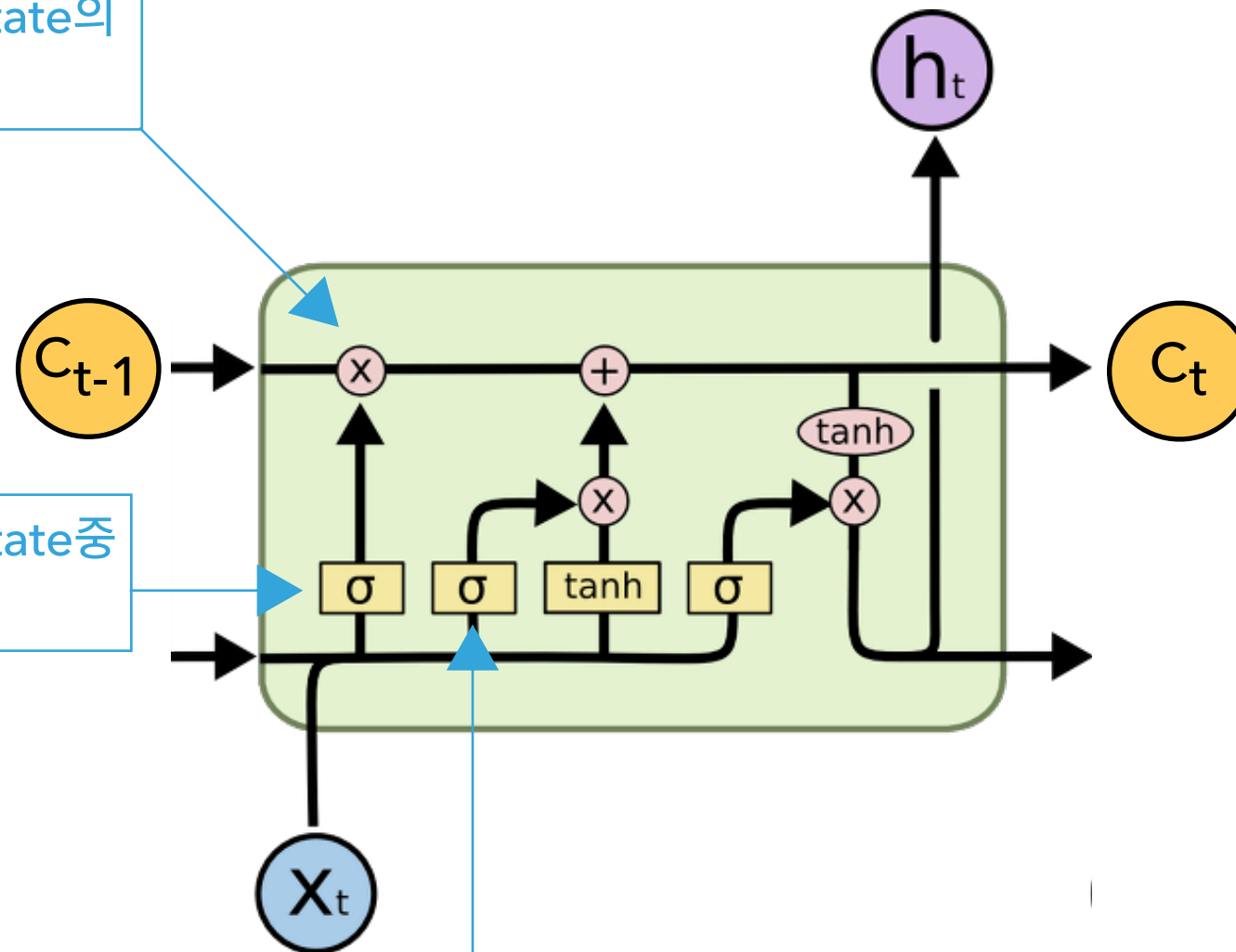
## 2. LSTM 도입 및 구조

# LSTM : SUMMARY

지난 cell state의  
내용을 지움

forget gate : 이전 cell state중  
잊어버릴 내용을 결정

input gate : 새로운 갱신값 중  
어떤 내용을 기록할 지 결정



## 2. LSTM 도입 및 구조

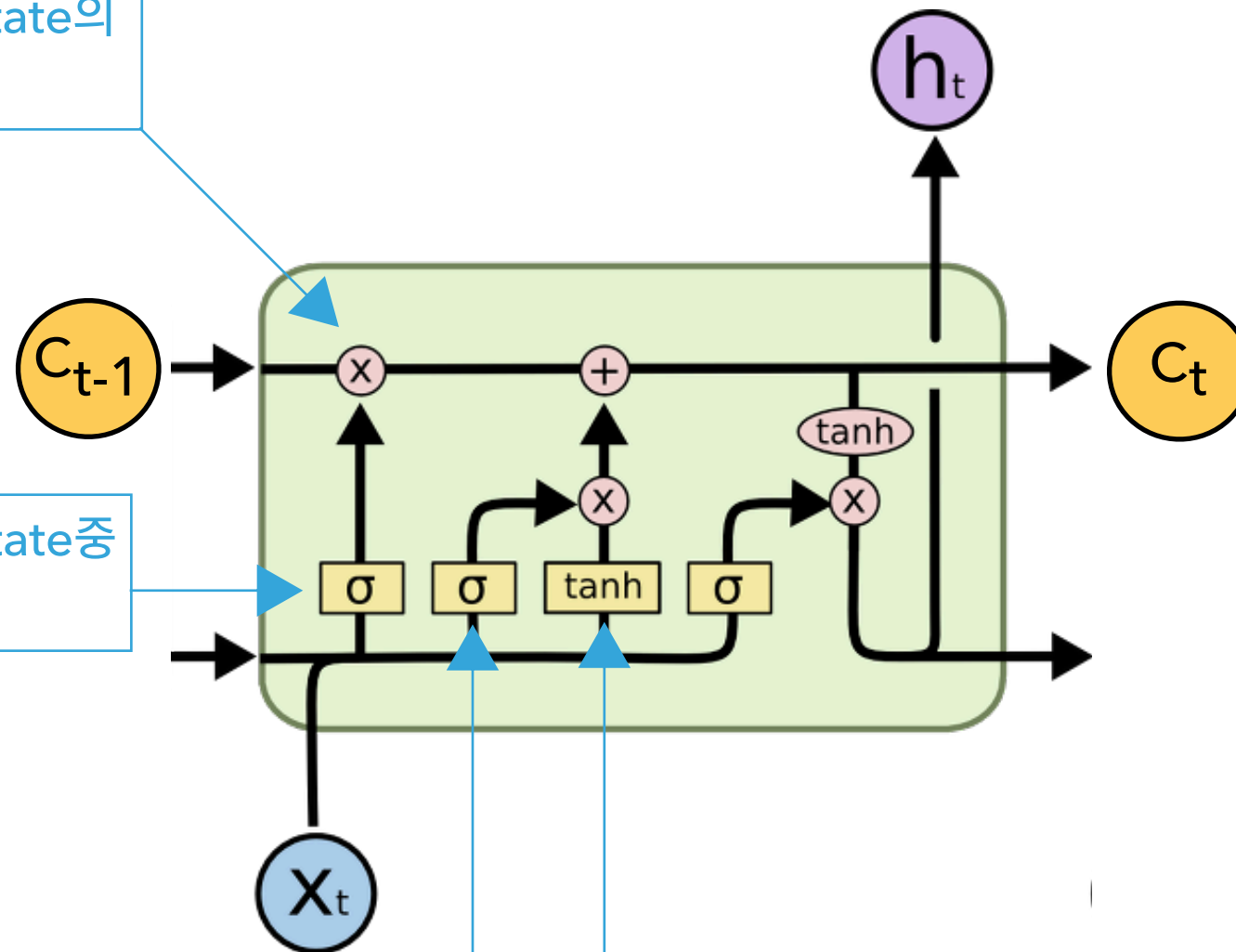
# LSTM : SUMMARY

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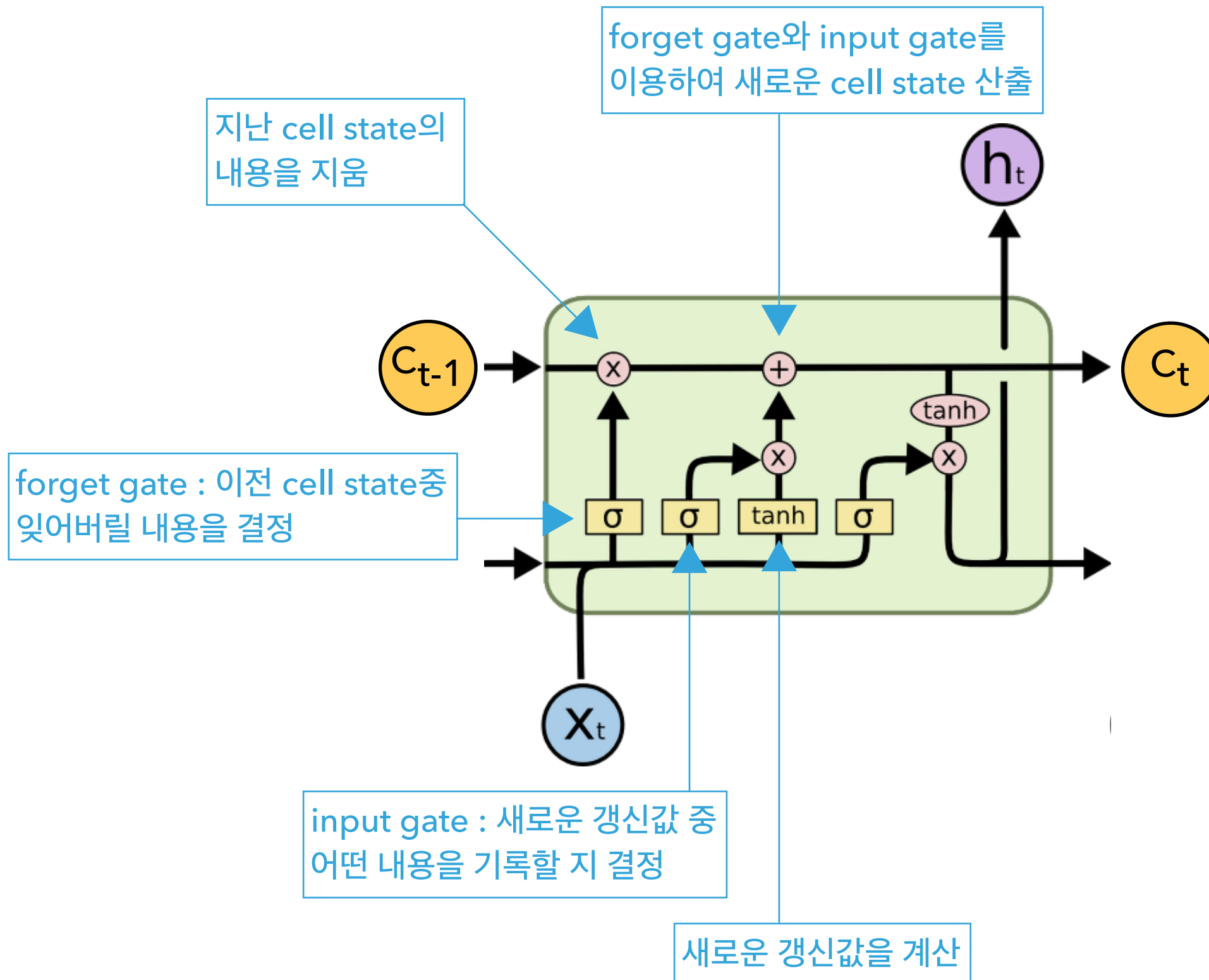
input gate : 새로운 갱신값 중  
어떤 내용을 기록할 지 결정

새로운 갱신값을 계산



## 2. LSTM 도입 및 구조

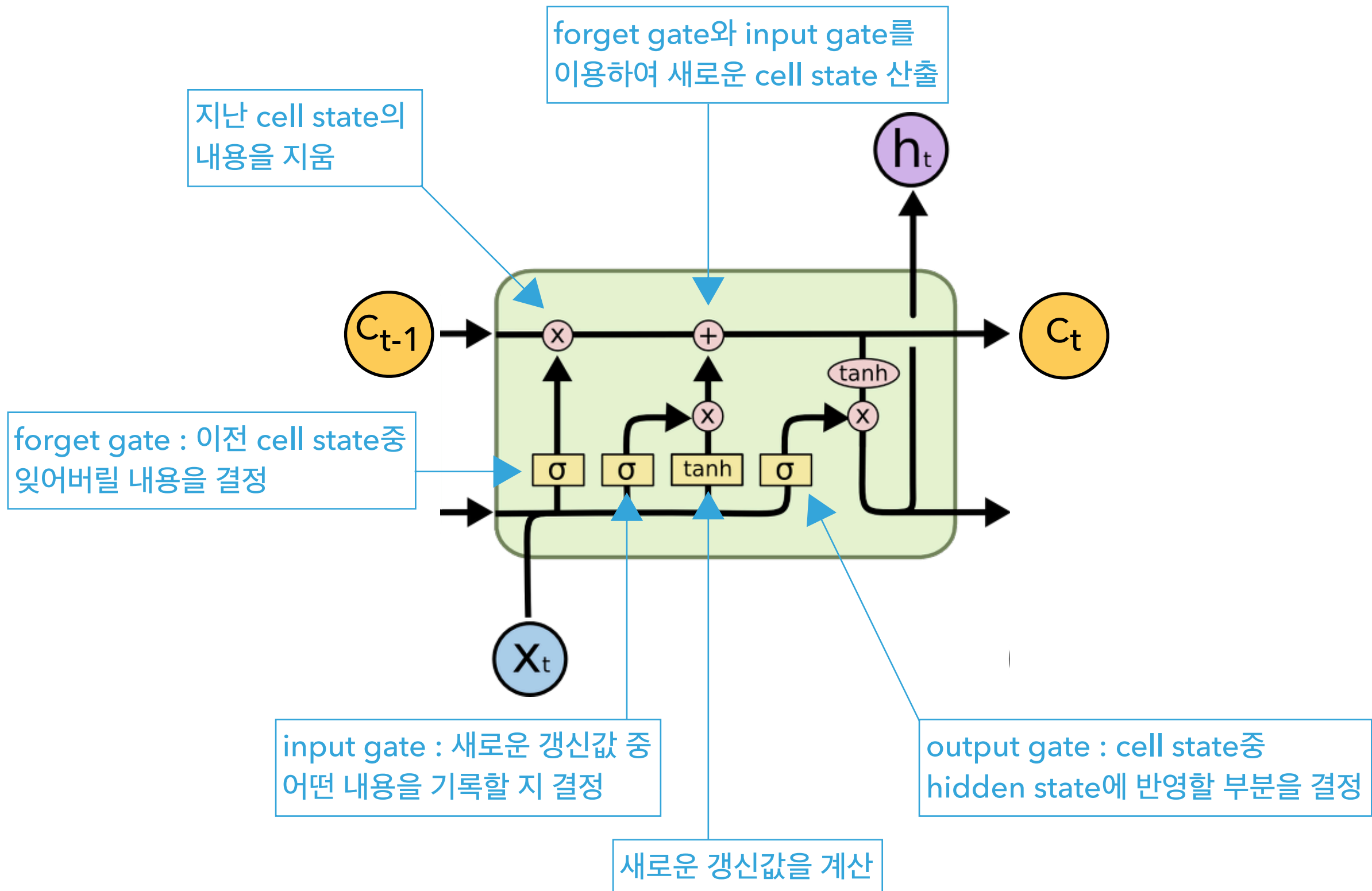
# LSTM : SUMMARY



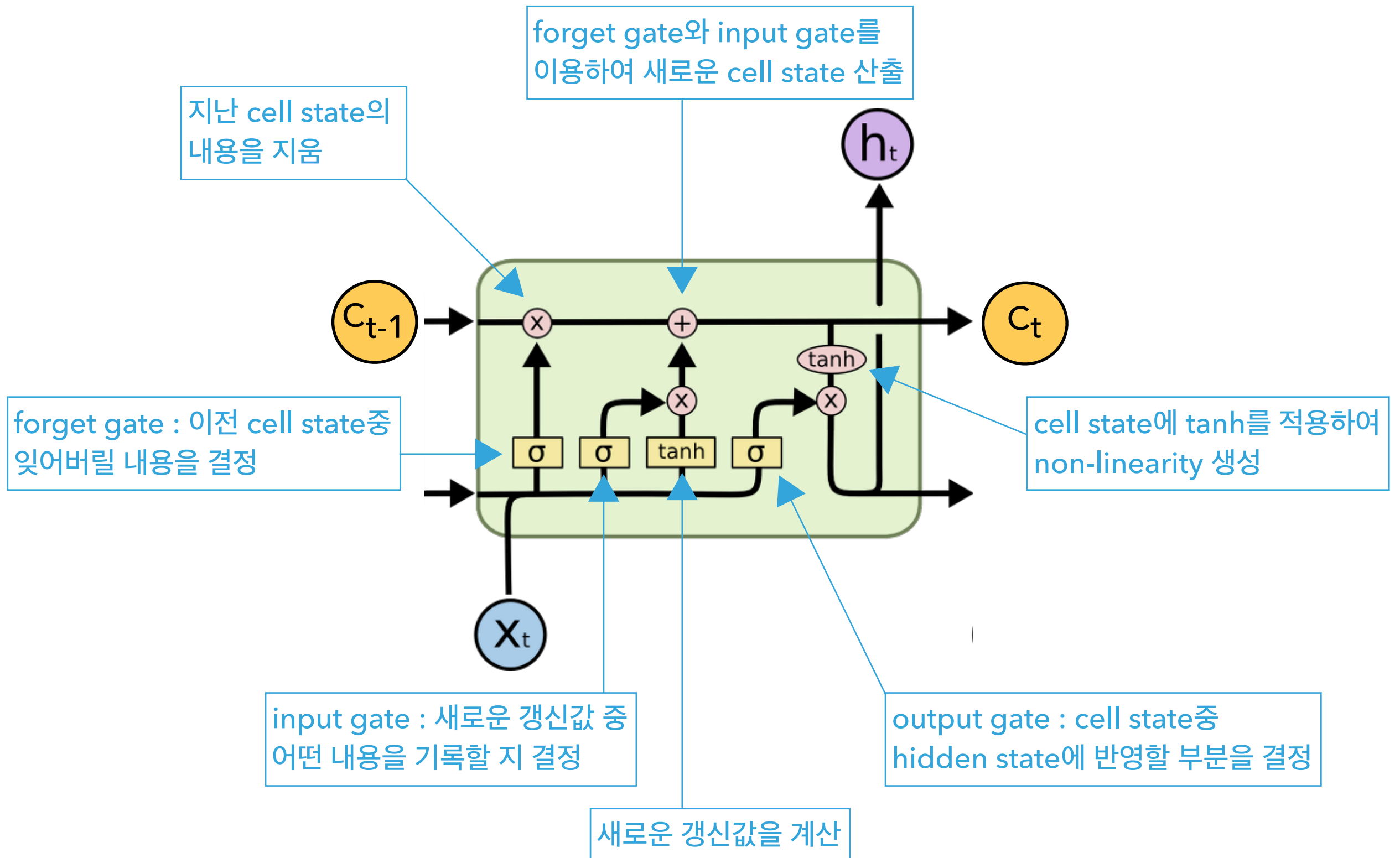


## 2. LSTM 도입 및 구조

# LSTM : SUMMARY

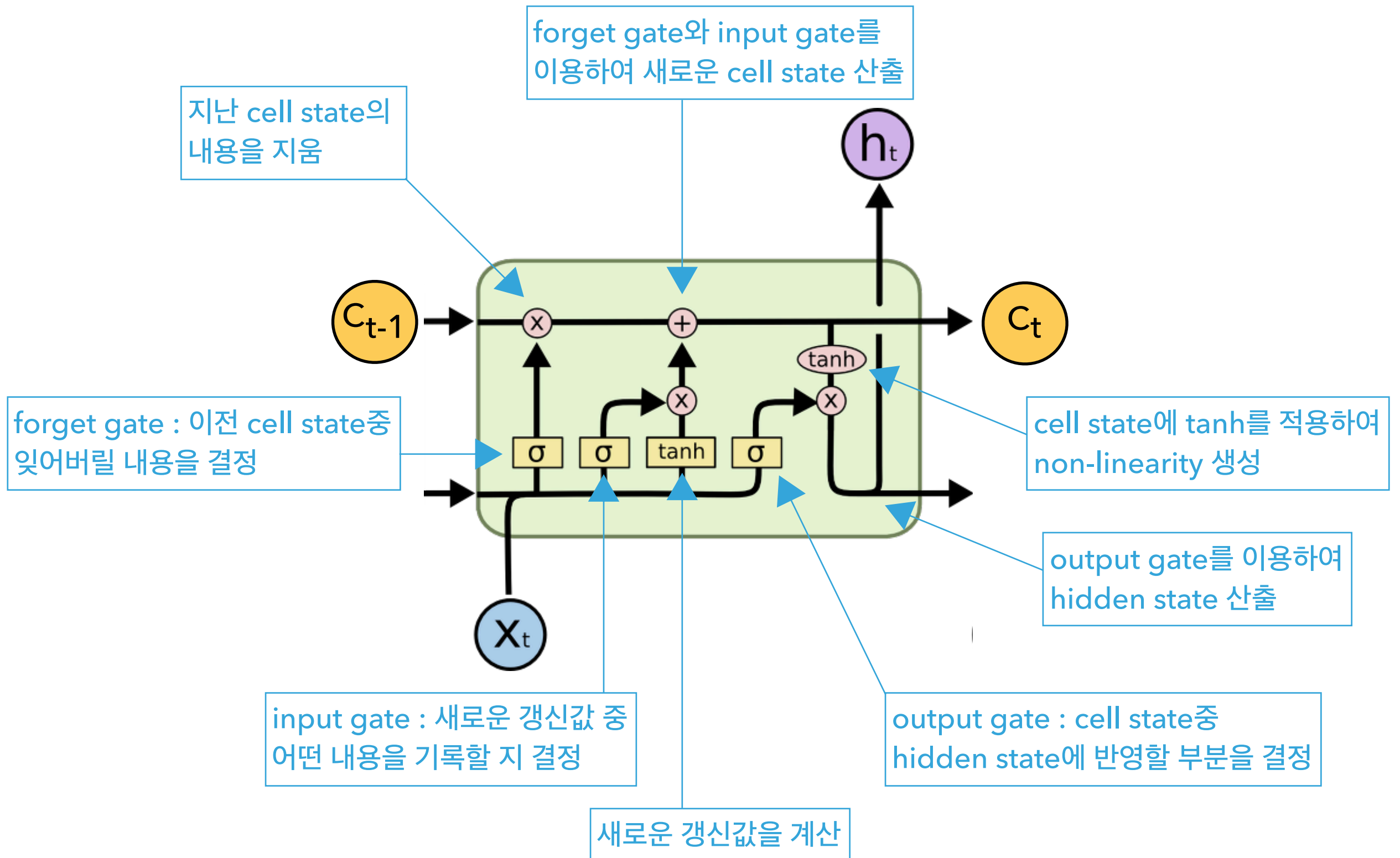


# LSTM : SUMMARY



## 2. LSTM 도입 및 구조

# LSTM : SUMMARY



# LSTM : LOSS FUNCTION

$$\hat{y}_t = \text{softmax}(h_t)$$

$$L_t = L(\hat{y}_t, y_t) = -y_t \log \hat{y}_t$$

$$L = \sum_t L_t = - \sum_t y_t \log \hat{y}_t$$

- ▶ 모든 timestep  $t$ 에 대하여 cross-entropy loss를 더하여 산출
- ▶ 이후 Backpropagation을 통해 parameter update  
(Backpropagation through time : <https://aikorea.org/blog/rnn-tutorial-3/>)

# LSTM : VANISHING GRADIENT PROBLEM?

$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

$$\frac{\partial C_T}{\partial C_t} = \frac{\partial C_T}{\partial C_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial C_{T-1}}{\partial C_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial C_{t+1}}{\partial C_t} = \prod_{i=t+1}^T f_i$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial C_{t-1}} = f_t \right)$$

- ▶ forget gate  $f_t$  가 0에 가깝지 않는 한 기억을 보존할 수 있다!

# LSTM : REAL-WORLD SUCCESS

- ▶ 2013-2015년 사이에 LSTM은 전성기를 누림
  - 손글씨 인식, 음성 인식, 기계 번역, 이미지 자막 처리 등에서 큰 성과를 냄
- ▶ 현재는 Transformer 등 다른 방법이 대세
  - WMT16의 결과 보고서에는 'RNN'이 44번 등장
  - 그러나 WMT18의 보고서에는 'RNN'이 9번, 'Transformer'가 63번 등장

## SHAKESPEARE TEXT GENERATING

HAMLET :

To be, or not to be, that is the question:  
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles  
And by opposing end them. To die—to sleep,  
No more; and by a sleep to say we end  
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to: 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;

## SHAKESPEARE TEXT GENERATING

PANDARUS:

Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day  
When little strain would be attain'd into being never fed,  
And who is but a chain and subjects of his death,  
I should not sleep.

Second Senator:

They are away this miseries, produced upon my soul,  
Breaking and strongly should be buried, when I perish  
The earth and thoughts of many states.

DUKE VINCENTIO:

Well, your wit is in the care of side and that.

Second Lord:

They would be ruled after this chamber, and  
my fair nudes begun out of the fact, to be conveyed,  
Whose noble souls I'll have the heart of the wars.

VIOLA:

I'll drink it.



## SHAKESPEARE TEXT GENERATING

VIOLA:

Why, Salisbury must find his flesh and thought  
That which I am not apt, not a man and in fire,  
To show the reining of the raven and the wars  
To grace my hand reproach within, and not a fair are hand,  
That Caesar and my goodly father's world;  
When I was heaven of presence and our fleets,  
We spare with hours, but cut thy council I am great,  
Murdered and by thy master's ready there  
My power to give thee but so much as hell:  
Some service in the noble bondman here,  
Would show him to her wine.

KING LEAR:

O, if you were a feeble sight, the courtesy of your law,  
Your sight and several breath, will wear the gods  
With his heads, and my hands are wonder'd at the deeds,  
So drop upon your lordship's head, and your opinion  
Shall be against your honour.

### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

# LATEX : SOURCE CODE AND RESULT

lin-iso(150720).tex — 편집됨

조판 LaTeX Macros Tags Label

64

$\backslash$ section{Introduction}

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66

A non-zero homogeneous polynomial

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$$F(\mathbf{x}) = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{e_1 + \dots + e_n = m \atop e_i \geq 0} a_{e_1, \dots, e_n} x_1^{e_1} x_2^{e_2} \cdots x_n^{e_n}, \quad (a_{e_1, \dots, e_n} \in \mathbb{C})$$

69

70

is called an  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form. If  $n=2,3$  or  $4$ , then  $F$  is called a binary, ternary or quaternary form, respectively, and if  $m=2,3$  or  $4$ , then  $F$  is called a quadratic, cubic or quartic form, respectively. An  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form  $F$  is called *degenerate* if there is a  $k$ -ary ( $k < n$ )  $m$ -ic form  $G$  and a matrix  $S = (s_{ij}) \in M_{kn}(\mathbb{C})$  such that

71

72

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = G(S\mathbf{x}) = G(s_{11}x_1 + \dots + s_{1n}x_n, \dots, s_{k1}x_1 + \dots + s_{kn}x_n).$$

73

74

Hence any degenerate form is singular, that is, the projective variety  $F=0$  on the projective space  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$  is singular. Note that a quadratic form is non-singular if and only if it is non-degenerate.

75

76

An  $n \times n$  matrix  $A = (a_{ij})$  satisfying

77

78

$$F(A\mathbf{x}) := F(a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n, \dots, a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n) = F(\mathbf{x})$$

79

80

is called a *linear isomorphism* of  $F$ , and the group of all linear isomorphisms of  $F$  is denoted by  $\text{Lin}(F)$ . Deciding this group for given non-degenerate  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form seems to be quite difficult problem even for quadratic form case. In 1880, Jordan proved in [J] that  $\text{Lin}(F)$  is finite if  $F$  is non-singular and  $m \geq 3$  (see also [MM], [Sc] and [Su]).

lin-iso(150720).pdf

배율 160 1 / 8 페이지

1. INTRODUCTION

A non-zero homogeneous polynomial

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{e_1 + \dots + e_n = m \atop e_i \geq 0} a_{e_1, \dots, e_n} x_1^{e_1} x_2^{e_2} \cdots x_n^{e_n}, \quad (a_{e_1, \dots, e_n} \in \mathbb{C})$$

is called an  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form. If  $n = 2, 3$  or  $4$ , then  $F$  is called a binary, ternary or quaternary form, respectively, and if  $m = 2, 3$  or  $4$ , then  $F$  is called a quadratic, cubic or quartic form, respectively. An  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form  $F$  is called *degenerate* if there is a  $k$ -ary ( $k < n$ )  $m$ -ic form  $G$  and a matrix  $S = (s_{ij}) \in M_{kn}(\mathbb{C})$  such that

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = G(S\mathbf{x}) = G(s_{11}x_1 + \dots + s_{1n}x_n, \dots, s_{k1}x_1 + \dots + s_{kn}x_n).$$

Hence any degenerate form is singular, that is, the projective variety  $F = 0$  on the projective space  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$  is singular. Note that a quadratic form is non-singular if and only if it is non-degenerate.

An  $n \times n$  matrix  $A = (a_{ij})$  satisfying

$$F(A\mathbf{x}) := F(a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n, \dots, a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n) = F(\mathbf{x})$$

is called a *linear isomorphism* of  $F$ , and the group of all linear isomorphisms of  $F$  is denoted by  $\text{Lin}(F)$ . Deciding this group for given non-degenerate  $n$ -ary  $m$ -ic form seems to be quite difficult problem even for quadratic form case. In 1880, Jordan proved in [J] that  $\text{Lin}(F)$  is finite if  $F$  is non-singular and  $m \geq 3$  (see also [MM], [Sc] and [Su]).

Let  $F$  be an integral form, that is,  $a_{e_1, \dots, e_n} \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We define

$$\text{Lin}_{\mathbb{Z}}(F) := \text{Lin}(F) \cap M_n(\mathbb{Z}),$$

which is called the *integral linear isomorphism group* of  $F$ . If  $F$  is an integral quadratic form, it is well known that  $\text{Lin}_{\mathbb{Z}}(F)$  is finite if and only if  $F$  is definite.



# LATEX GENERATING BASED ON ALG.GEOMETRY

For  $\bigoplus_{n=1,\dots,m}$  where  $\mathcal{L}_{m\bullet} = 0$ , hence we can find a closed subset  $\mathcal{H}$  in  $\mathcal{H}$  and any sets  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $X$ ,  $U$  is a closed immersion of  $S$ , then  $U \rightarrow T$  is a separated algebraic space.

*Proof.* Proof of (1). It also start we get

$$S = \text{Spec}(R) = U \times_X U \times_X U$$

and the comparicoly in the fibre product covering we have to prove the lemma generated by  $\coprod Z \times_U U \rightarrow V$ . Consider the maps  $M$  along the set of points  $Sch_{fppf}$  and  $U \rightarrow U$  is the fibre category of  $S$  in  $U$  in Section, ?? and the fact that any  $U$  affine, see Morphisms, Lemma ?? . Hence we obtain a scheme  $S$  and any open subset  $W \subset U$  in  $Sh(G)$  such that  $\text{Spec}(R') \rightarrow S$  is smooth or an

$$U = \bigcup U_i \times_{S_i} U_i$$

which has a nonzero morphism we may assume that  $f_i$  is of finite presentation over  $S$ . We claim that  $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$  is a scheme where  $x, x', s'' \in S'$  such that  $\mathcal{O}_{X,x'} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}'_{X',x'}$  is separated. By Algebra, Lemma ?? we can define a map of complexes  $GL_{S'}(x'/S'')$  and we win.  $\square$

To prove study we see that  $\mathcal{F}|_U$  is a covering of  $\mathcal{X}'$ , and  $\mathcal{T}_i$  is an object of  $\mathcal{F}_{X/S}$  for  $i > 0$  and  $\mathcal{F}_p$  exists and let  $\mathcal{F}_i$  be a presheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules on  $\mathcal{C}$  as a  $\mathcal{F}$ -module. In particular  $\mathcal{F} = U/\mathcal{F}$  we have to show that

$$\widetilde{M}^\bullet = \mathcal{I}^\bullet \otimes_{\text{Spec}(k)} \mathcal{O}_{S,s} - i_X^{-1} \mathcal{F}$$

is a unique morphism of algebraic stacks. Note that

$$\text{Arrows} = (Sch/S)_{fppf}^{opp}, (Sch/S)_{fppf}$$

and

$$V = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}) \mapsto (U, \text{Spec}(A))$$

is an open subset of  $X$ . Thus  $U$  is affine. This is a continuous map of  $X$  is the inverse, the groupoid scheme  $S$ .

*Proof.* See discussion of sheaves of sets.  $\square$

The result for prove any open covering follows from the less of Example ?? . It may replace  $S$  by  $X_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$  which gives an open subspace of  $X$  and  $T$  equal to  $S_{Zar}$ , see Descent, Lemma ?? . Namely, by Lemma ?? we see that  $R$  is geometrically regular over  $S$ .

**Lemma 0.1.** Assume (3) and (3) by the construction in the description.

Suppose  $X = \lim |X|$  (by the formal open covering  $X$  and a single map  $\text{Proj}_X(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Spec}(B)$  over  $U$  compatible with the complex

$$\text{Set}(\mathcal{A}) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_{X, \mathcal{O}_X}).$$

When in this case of to show that  $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{Z/X}$  is stable under the following result in the second conditions of (1), and (3). This finishes the proof. By Definition ?? (without element is when the closed subschemes are catenary. If  $T$  is surjective we may assume that  $T$  is connected with residue fields of  $S$ . Moreover there exists a closed subspace  $Z \subset X$  of  $X$  where  $U$  in  $X'$  is proper (some defining as a closed subset of the uniqueness it suffices to check the fact that the following theorem

(1)  $f$  is locally of finite type. Since  $S = \text{Spec}(R)$  and  $Y = \text{Spec}(R)$ .

*Proof.* This is form all sheaves of sheaves on  $X$ . But given a scheme  $U$  and a surjective étale morphism  $U \rightarrow X$ . Let  $U \cap U = \coprod_{i=1,\dots,n} U_i$  be the scheme  $X$  over  $S$  at the schemes  $X_i \rightarrow X$  and  $U = \lim_i X_i$ .  $\square$

The following lemma surjective restrocomposes of this implies that  $\mathcal{F}_{x_0} = \mathcal{F}_{x_0} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}, \dots, 0}$ .

**Lemma 0.2.** Let  $X$  be a locally Noetherian scheme over  $S$ ,  $E = \mathcal{F}_{X/S}$ . Set  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_1 \subset \mathcal{I}'_n$ . Since  $\mathcal{I}^n \subset \mathcal{I}^n$  are nonzero over  $i_0 \leq \mathfrak{p}$  is a subset of  $\mathcal{I}_{n,0} \circ \overline{A}_2$  works.

**Lemma 0.3.** In Situation ?? . Hence we may assume  $\mathfrak{q}' = 0$ .

*Proof.* We will use the property we see that  $\mathfrak{p}$  is the next functor (??). On the other hand, by Lemma ?? we see that

$$D(\mathcal{O}_{X'}) = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$$

where  $K$  is an  $F$ -algebra where  $\delta_{n+1}$  is a scheme over  $S$ .  $\square$



### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

# LATEX GENERATING BASED ON ALG.GEOMETRY

*Proof.* Omitted. □

**Lemma 0.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a set of the construction.*

*Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a gerber covering. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a quasi-coherent sheaves of  $\mathcal{O}$ -modules. We have to show that*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}_X} = \mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{L})$$

*Proof.* This is an algebraic space with the composition of sheaves  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $X_{\text{étale}}$  we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{F}) = \{\text{morph}_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})\}$$

where  $\mathcal{G}$  defines an isomorphism  $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  of  $\mathcal{O}$ -modules. □

**Lemma 0.2.** *This is an integer  $Z$  is injective.*

*Proof.* See Spaces, Lemma ?? □

**Lemma 0.3.** *Let  $S$  be a scheme. Let  $X$  be a scheme and  $X$  is an affine open covering. Let  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{X}$  be a canonical and locally of finite type. Let  $X$  be a scheme. Let  $X$  be a scheme which is equal to the formal complex.*

*The following to the construction of the lemma follows.*

*Let  $X$  be a scheme. Let  $X$  be a scheme covering. Let*

$$b : X \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y' \times_X Y \rightarrow X.$$

*be a morphism of algebraic spaces over  $S$  and  $Y$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $X$  be a nonzero scheme of  $X$ . Let  $X$  be an algebraic space. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a quasi-coherent sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules. The following are equivalent

- (1)  $\mathcal{F}$  is an algebraic space over  $S$ .
- (2) If  $X$  is an affine open covering.

Consider a common structure on  $X$  and  $X$  the functor  $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$  which is locally of finite type. □

This since  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $x \in \mathcal{G}$  the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \\ \downarrow & & \\ \xi & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{O}_{X'} \\ \text{gor}_s & & \uparrow \\ & & \alpha' \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ & & \uparrow \downarrow \\ & & \alpha' \xrightarrow{\quad} \alpha \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & X \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Mor}_{\text{Sets}} \quad \text{d}(\mathcal{O}_{X/k}, \mathcal{G}) \end{array}$$

is a limit. Then  $\mathcal{G}$  is a finite type and assume  $S$  is a flat and  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  is a finite type  $f_*$ . This is of finite type diagrams, and

- the composition of  $\mathcal{G}$  is a regular sequence,
- $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$  is a sheaf of rings.

□

*Proof.* We have see that  $X = \text{Spec}(R)$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a finite type representable by algebraic space. The property  $\mathcal{F}$  is a finite morphism of algebraic stacks. Then the cohomology of  $X$  is an open neighbourhood of  $U$ . □

*Proof.* This is clear that  $\mathcal{G}$  is a finite presentation, see Lemmas ??.

A reduced above we conclude that  $U$  is an open covering of  $\mathcal{C}$ . The functor  $\mathcal{F}$  is a “field”

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{étale}}}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{étale}}}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X_{\lambda}}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\eta}}^{\vee})$$

is an isomorphism of covering of  $\mathcal{O}_{X_i}$ . If  $\mathcal{F}$  is the unique element of  $\mathcal{F}$  such that  $X$  is an isomorphism.

The property  $\mathcal{F}$  is a disjoint union of Proposition ?? and we can filtered set of presentations of a scheme  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -algebra with  $\mathcal{F}$  are opens of finite type over  $S$ .

If  $\mathcal{F}$  is a scheme theoretic image points. □

If  $\mathcal{F}$  is a finite direct sum  $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\lambda}}$  is a closed immersion, see Lemma ???. This is a sequence of  $\mathcal{F}$  is a similar morphism.

## LATEX : LONG-TERM DEPENDENCY PROBLEM

```
\begin{proof}
We may assume that  $\mathcal{I}$  is an abelian sheaf on  $\mathcal{C}$ .
\item Given a morphism  $\Delta : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ 
is an injective and let  $q$  be an abelian sheaf on  $X$ .
Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a fibered complex. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a category.
\begin{enumerate}
\item \hyperref[setain-construction-phantom]{Lemma}
\label{lemma-characterize-quasi-finite}
Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be an abelian quasi-coherent sheaf on  $\mathcal{C}$ .
Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a coherent  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module. Then
 $\mathcal{F}$  is an abelian catenary over  $\mathcal{C}$ .
\item The following are equivalent
\begin{enumerate}
\item  $\mathcal{F}$  is an  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module.
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{proof}
```

### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

---

## LINUX SOURCE CODE

```
/*
 * Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI_FILTER group information
 * of the size generatively.
 */
static int indicate_policy(void)
{
    int error;
    if (fd == MARN_EPT) {
        /*
         * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
         */
        if (ss->segment < mem_total)
            unblock_graph_and_set_blocked();
        else
            ret = 1;
        goto bail;
    }
    segaddr = in_SB(in.addr);
    selector = seg / 16;
    setup_works = true;
    for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
        seq = buf[i++];
        bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
        if (fd) {
            current = blocked;
        }
    }
    rw->name = "Getjbbregs";
    bprm_self_clearl(&iv->version);
    regs->new = blocks[(BPF_STATS << info->historidac)] | PFMR_CLOBATHINC_SECONDS << 12;
    return segtable;
}
```

### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

---

## LINUX SOURCE CODE

```
/*
 * If this error is set, we will need anything right after that BSD.
 */
static void action_new_function(struct s_stat_info *wb)
{
    unsigned long flags;
    int lel_idx_bit = e->edd, *sys & ~((unsigned long) *FIRST_COMPAT);
    buf[0] = 0xFFFFFFFF & (bit << 4);
    min(inc, slist->bytes);
    printk(KERN_WARNING "Memory allocated %02x/%02x, "
        "original MLL instead\n"),
        min(min(multi_run - s->len, max) * num_data_in),
        frame_pos, sz + first_seg);
    div_u64_w(val, inb_p);
    spin_unlock(&disk->queue_lock);
    mutex_unlock(&s->sock->mutex);
    mutex_unlock(&func->mutex);
    return disassemble(info->pending_bh);
}

static void num_serial_settings(struct tty_struct *tty)
{
    if (tty == tty)
        disable_single_st_p(dev);
    pci_disable_spool(port);
    return 0;
}
```

### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

---

## LINUX SOURCE CODE

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2006-2010, Intel Mobile Communications. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
 * under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by
 * the Free Software Foundation.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 *
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
 * Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
 */

#include <linux/kexec.h>
#include <linux/errno.h>
#include <linux/io.h>
#include <linux/platform_device.h>

#include <asm/io.h>
#include <asm/prom.h>
#include <asm/setew.h>
#include <asm/pgproto.h>

#define REG_PG      vesa_slot_addr_pack
#define PFM_NOCOMP  AFSR(0, load)
#define STACK_DDR(type)      (func)
```



### 3. LSTM 활용 예시

---

## 한글 자동 띄어쓰기

```
wsp$predict("크리스마스는친구와함께!",best_epoc = 1)
```

```
## [1] "크리스마스는 친구와 함께 !"
```

```
wsp$predict("대표직을사퇴한그는새로운사업을시작했다.",best_epoc = 1)
```

```
## [1] "대표직을 사퇴한 그는 새로 운사업을 시작했다. "
```

```
wsp$predict("일정한조건에따르면-자유롭게-이것을재배포할수가있습니다.",best_epoc = 1)
```

```
## [1] "일정한 조건에 따르면 -자유롭게 -이것을 재배포할 수가있습니다. "
```

**감사합니다!**