

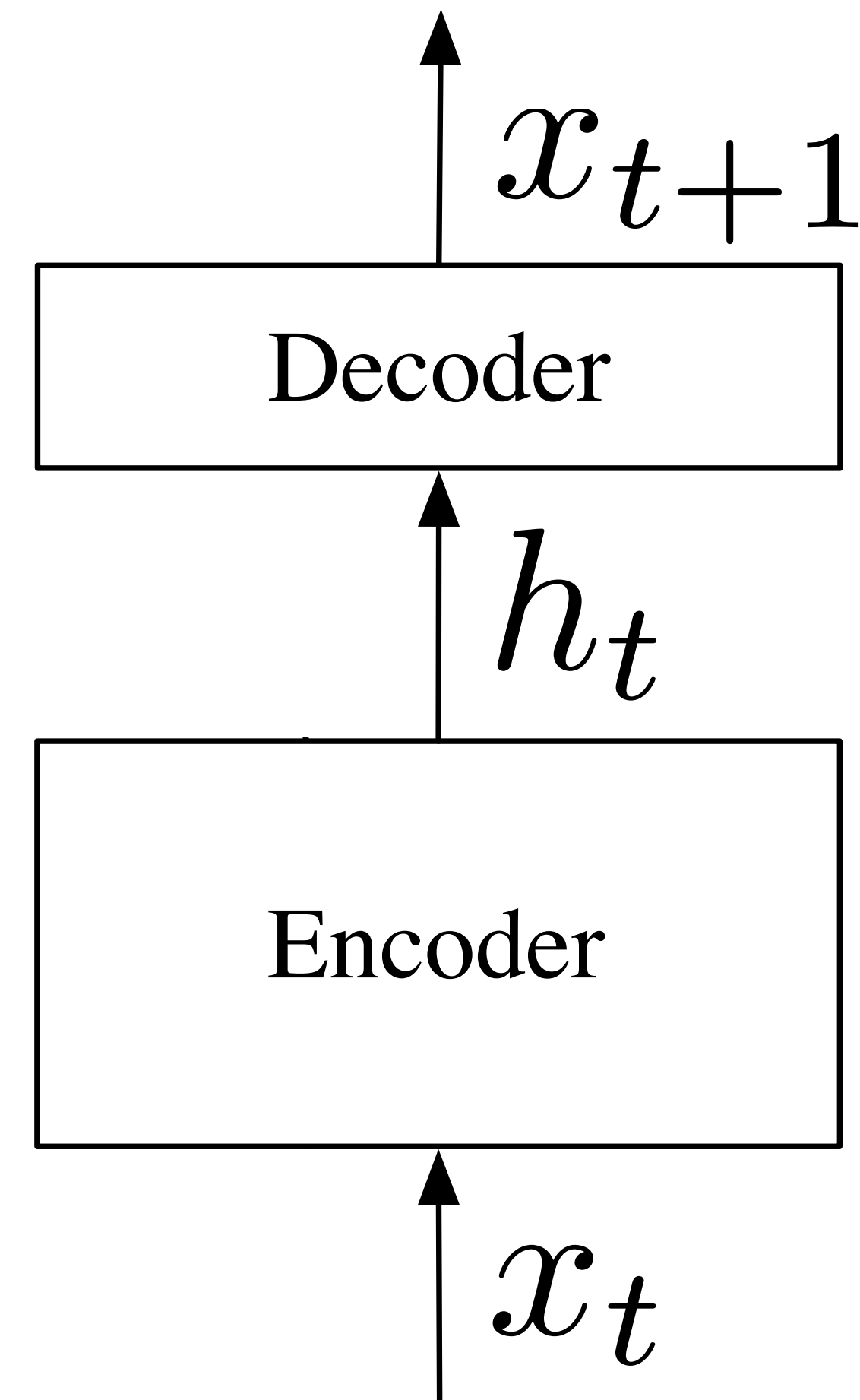
Recurrent Neural Networks

Elman Network

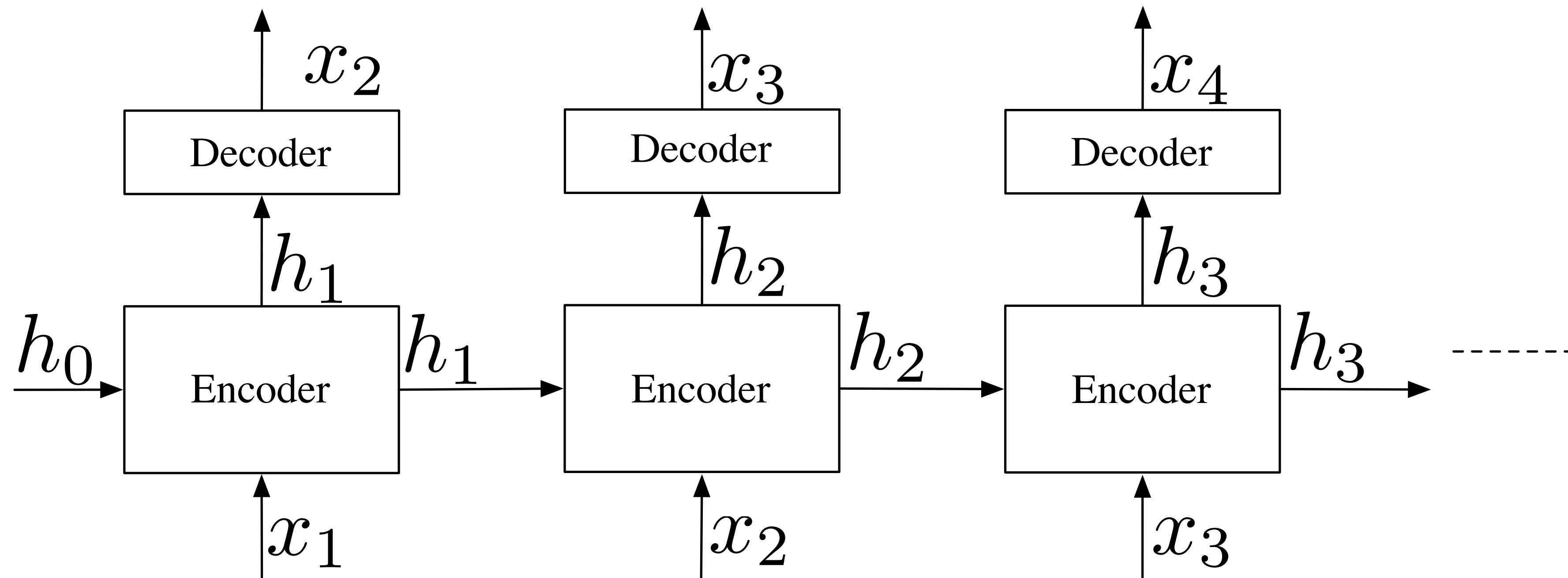
$$h_t = \sigma(W_1 x_t + W_2 h_{t-1})$$

$$x_{t+1} = \rho(W_3 h_t)$$

Can be viewed as a non-linear IIR Filter



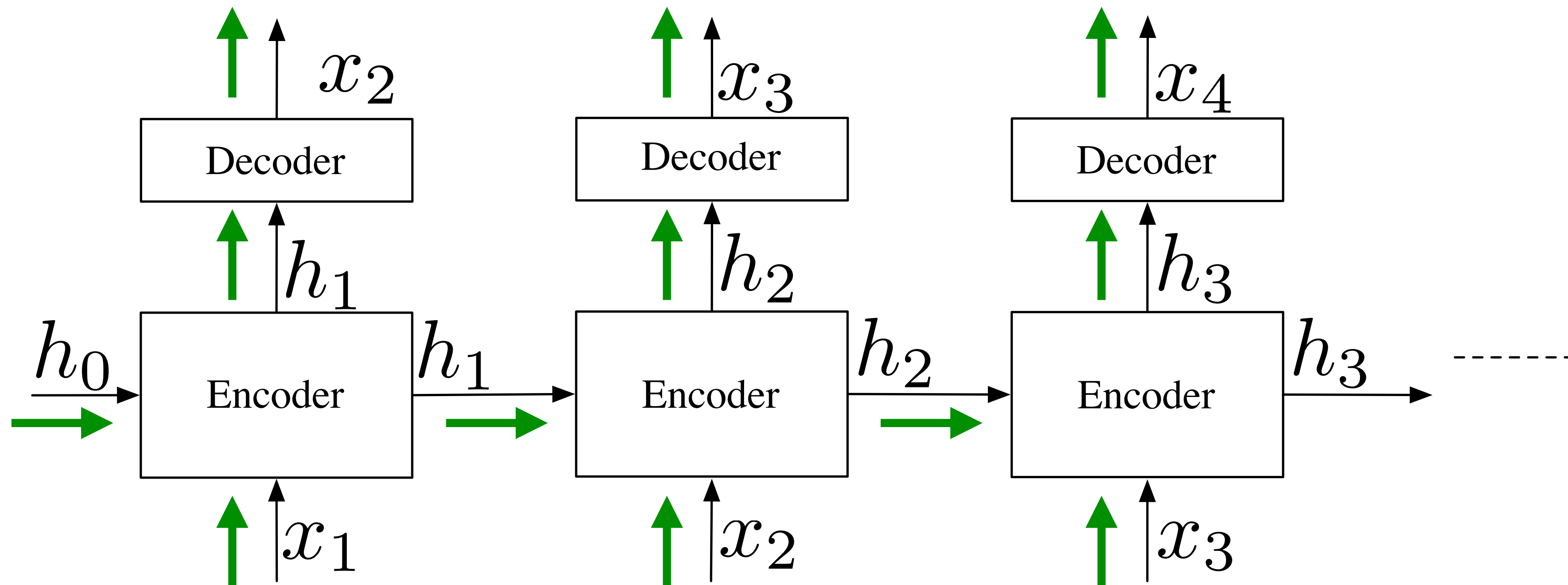
Elman Network



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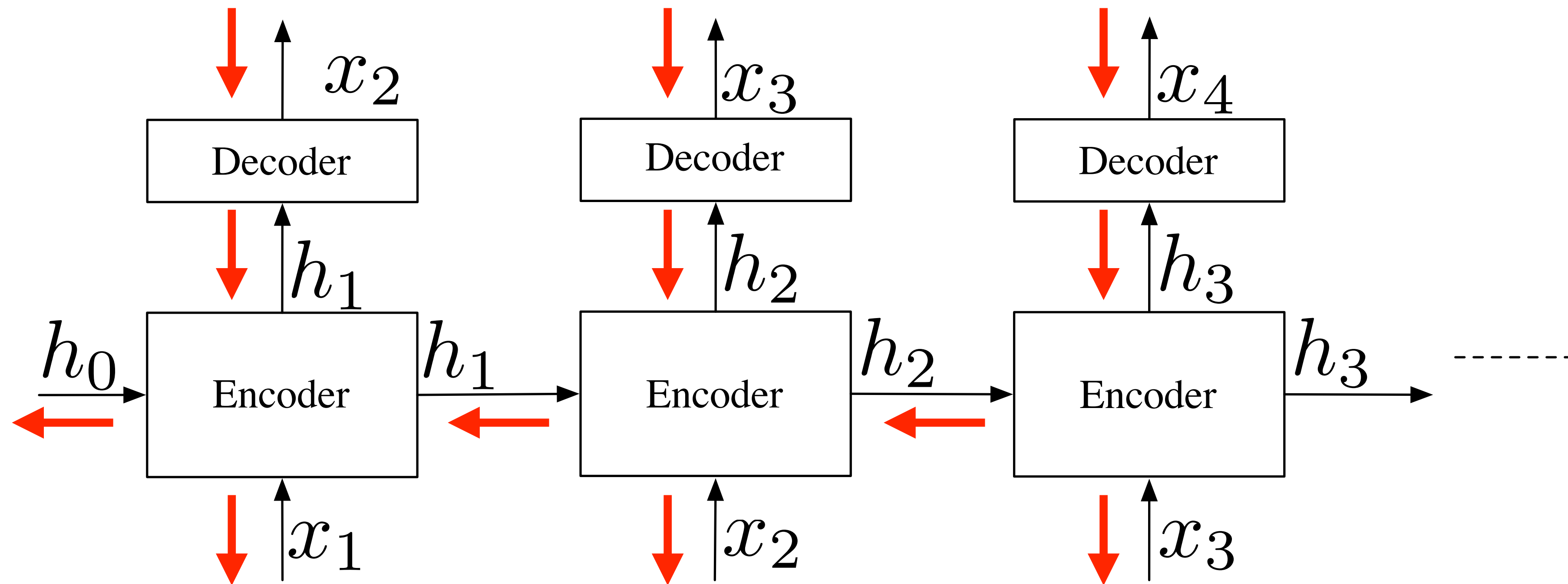
Training: Back Propagation Through Time



Forward Pass

Pass inputs through the unrolled network
compute the error at every time step

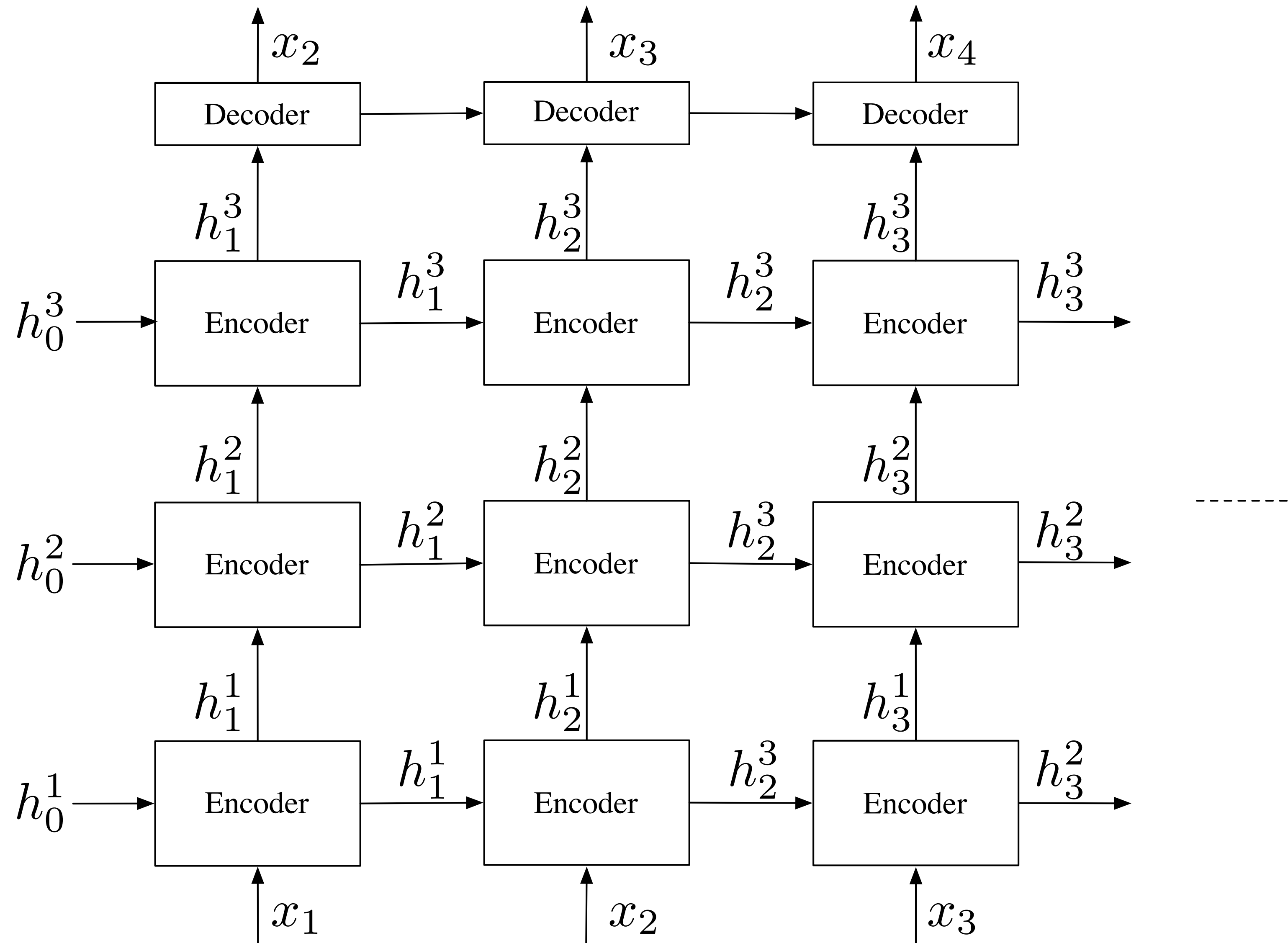
Training: Back Propagation Through Time



Backward Pass

Compute the contribution of error at every time step
accumulate this gradient while going back in time
update the parameters

Deep RNNs



Shortcoming of Elman Nets

Exploding gradients

Vanishing gradients

Unable to capture long-term dependencies

Training is somewhat brittle

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

recently gained a lot of popularity

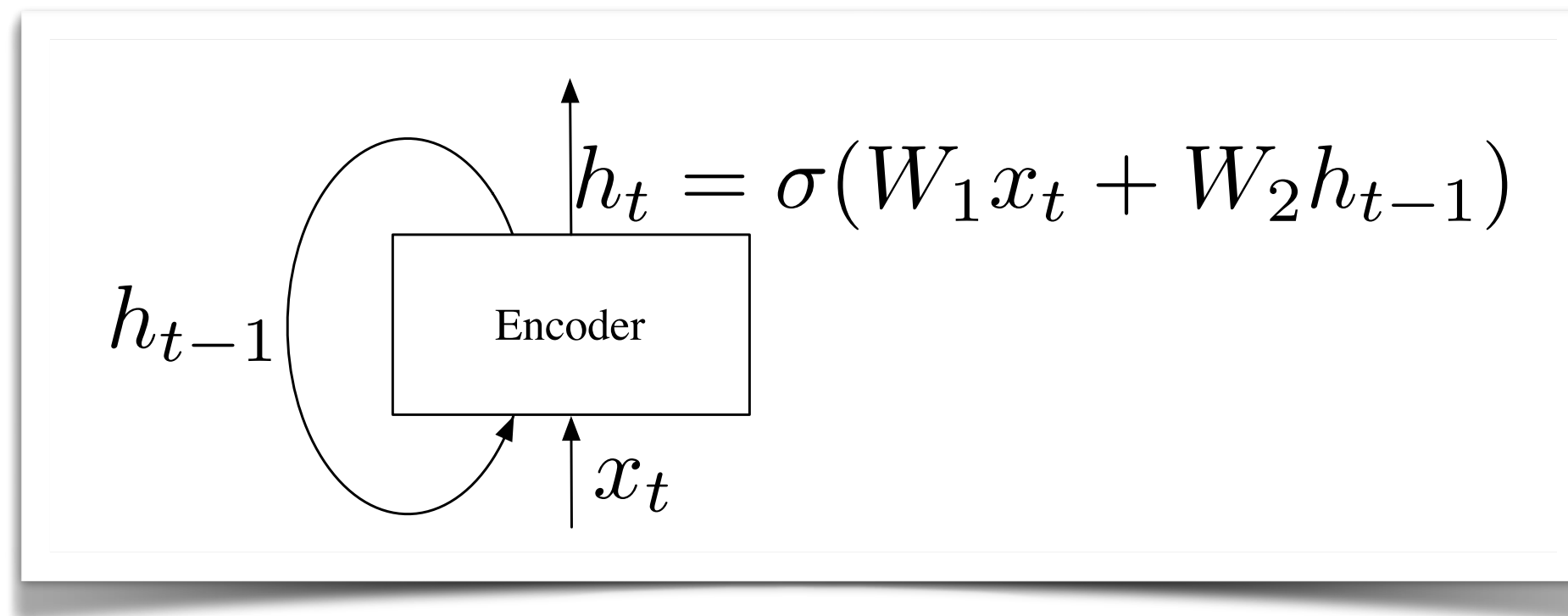
have explicit memory “cells” to store short-term activations

the presence of additional gates partly alleviates the vanishing gradient problem

multi-layer versions shown to work quite well on tasks which have “medium term” dependencies

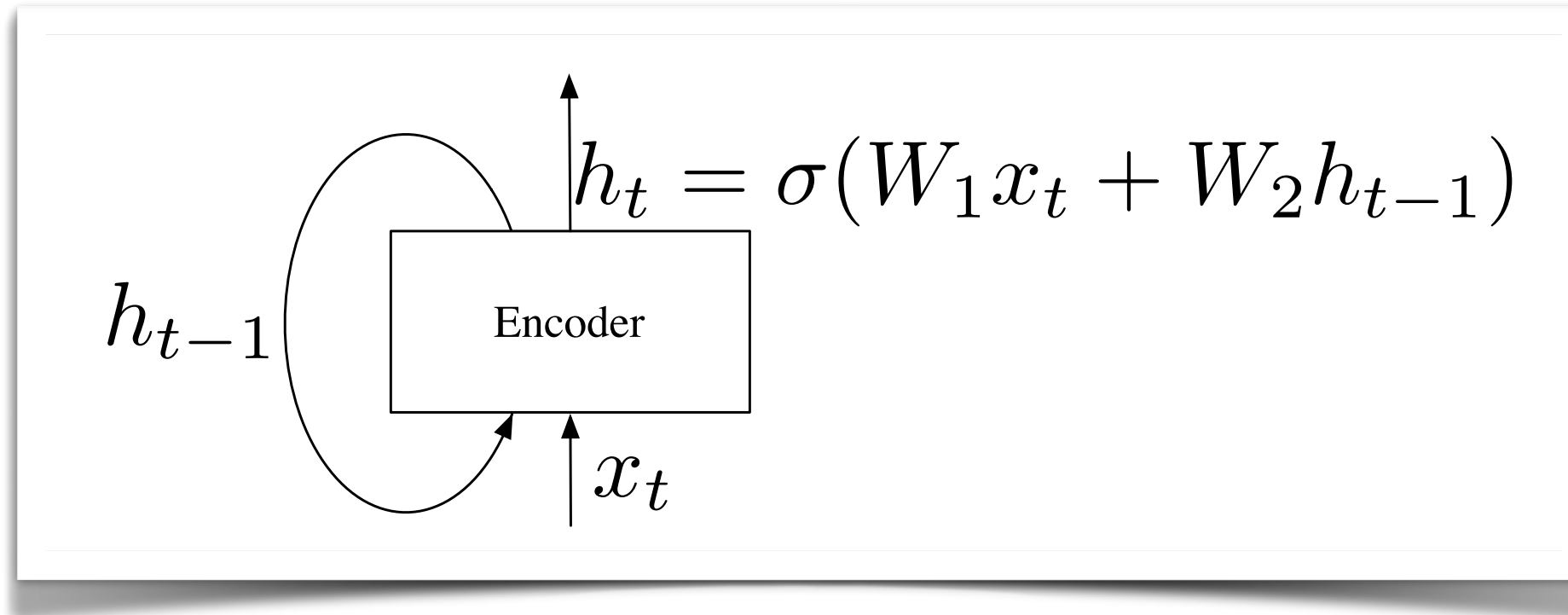
Hochreiter et.al., 1997: Long Short-Term Memory

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



Hochreiter et.al., 1997: Long Short-Term Memory

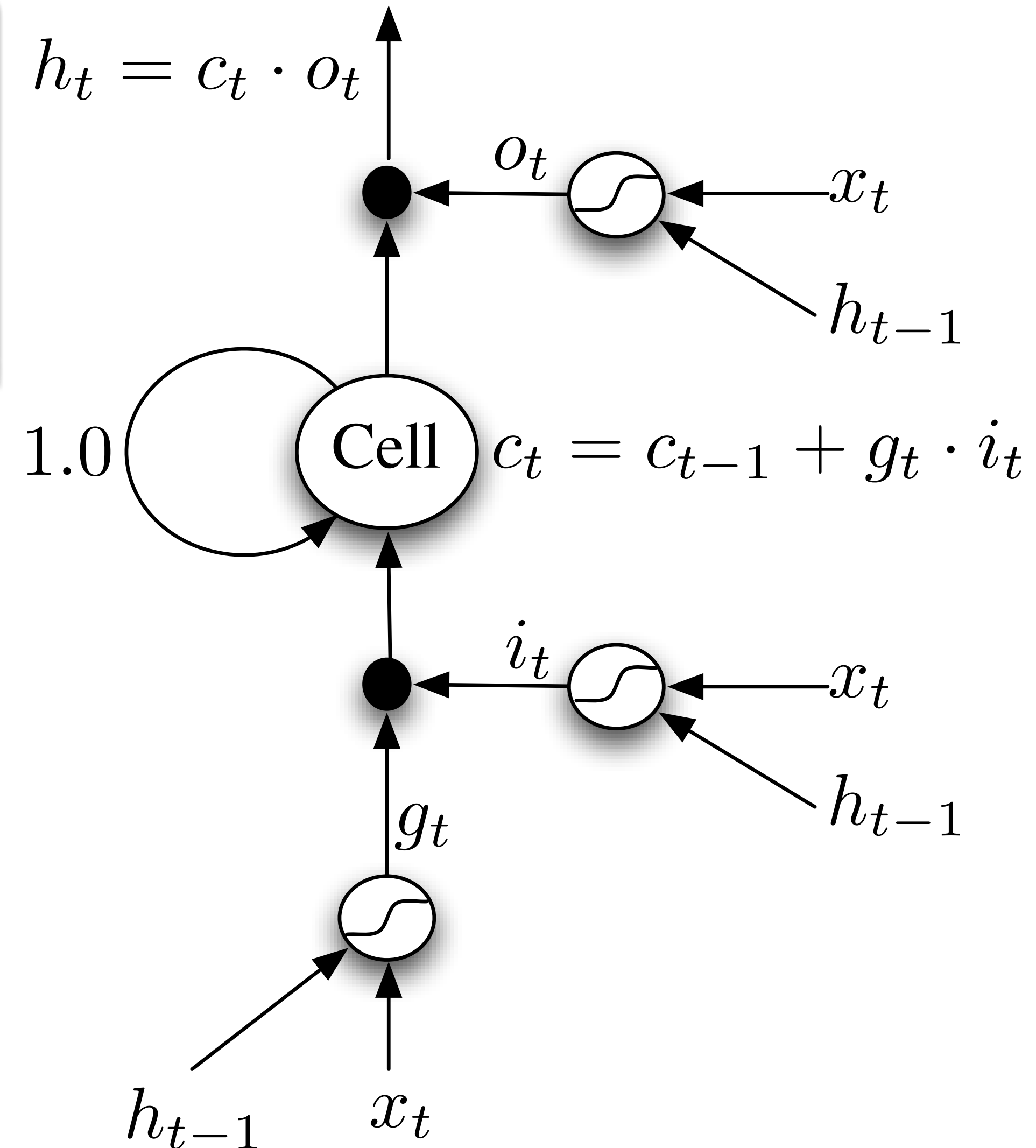
Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



$$g_t = \sigma(W_1 x_t + W_2 h_{t-1})$$

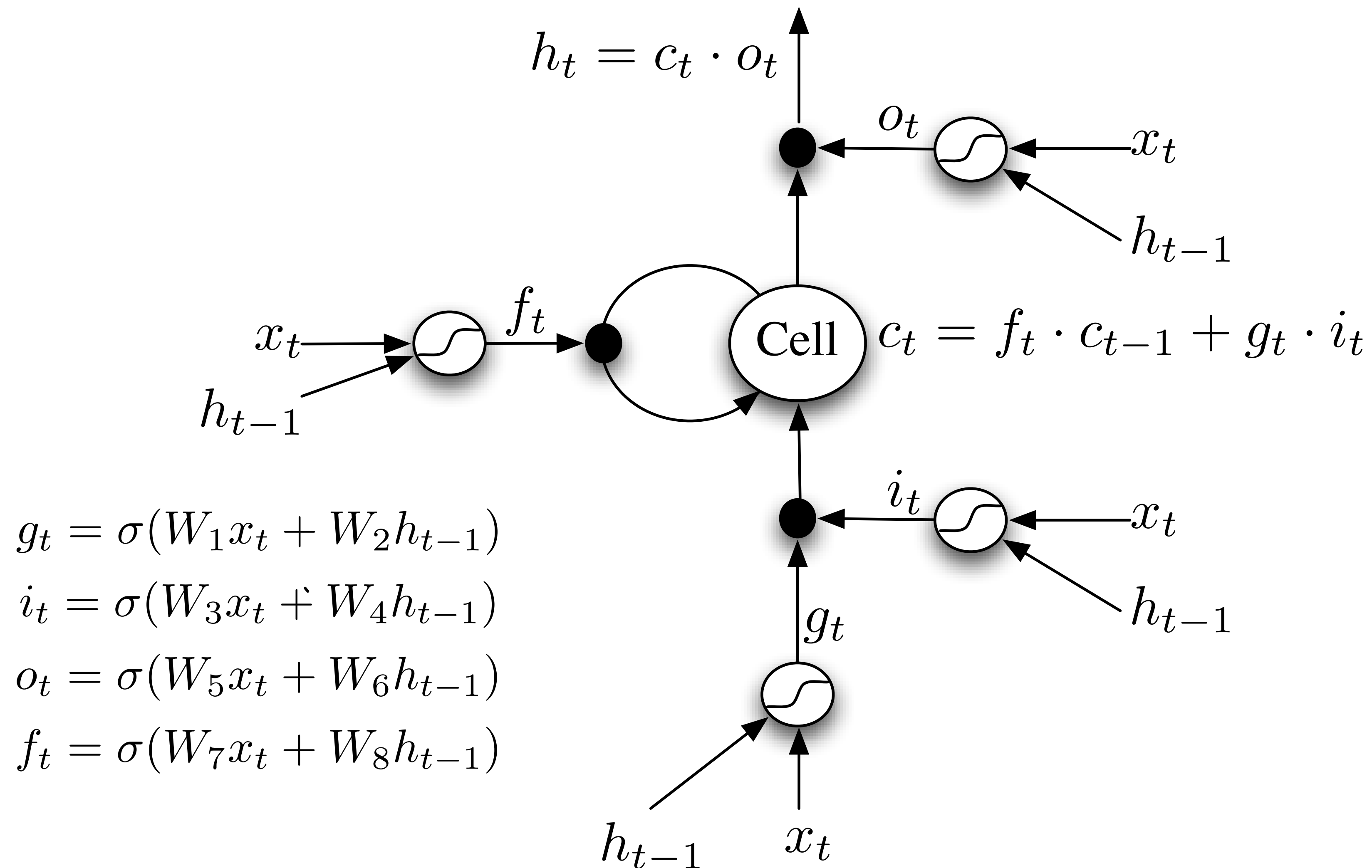
$$i_t = \sigma(W_3 x_t + W_4 h_{t-1})$$

$$o_t = \sigma(W_5 x_t + W_6 h_{t-1})$$



Hochreiter et.al., 1997: Long Short-Term Memory

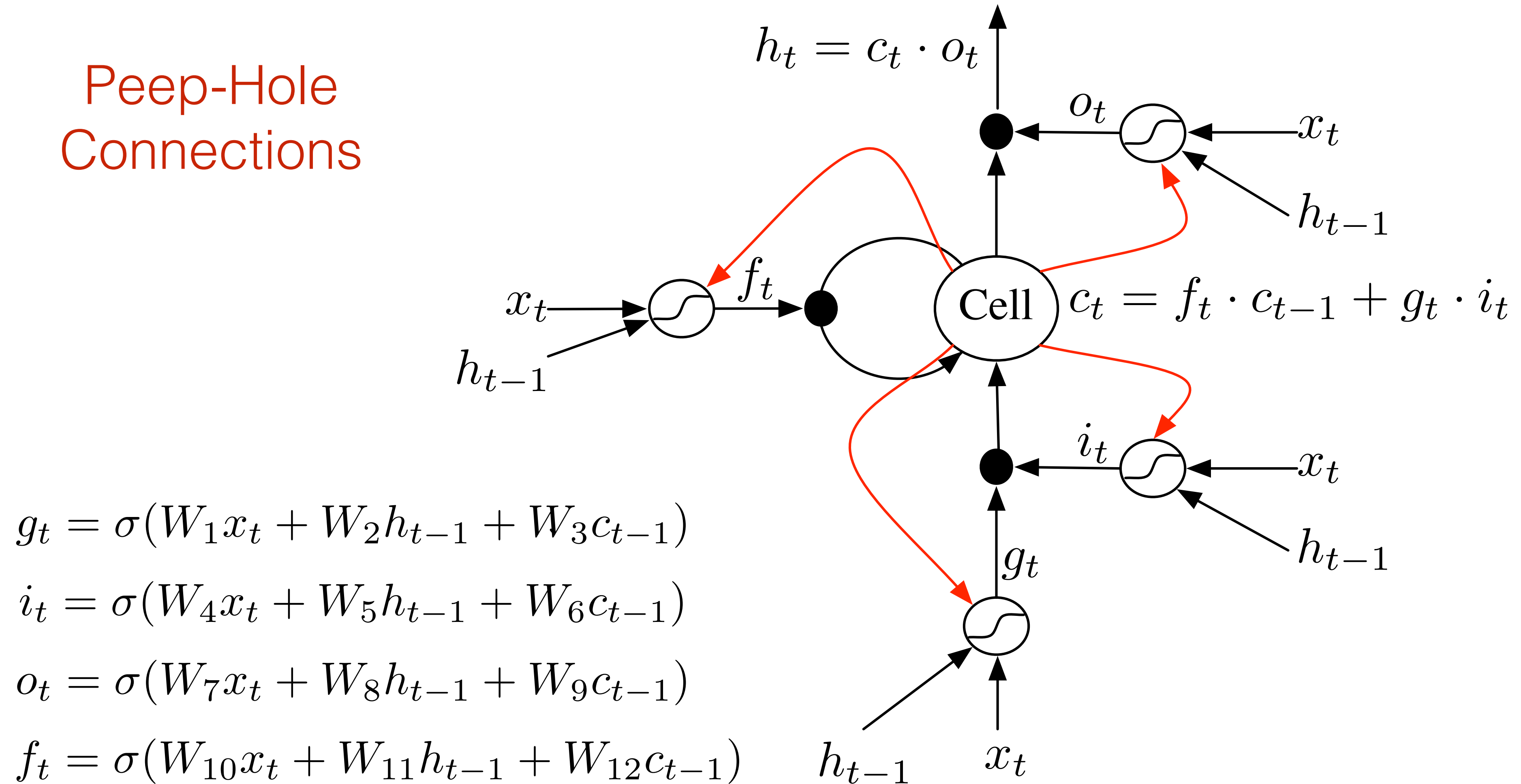
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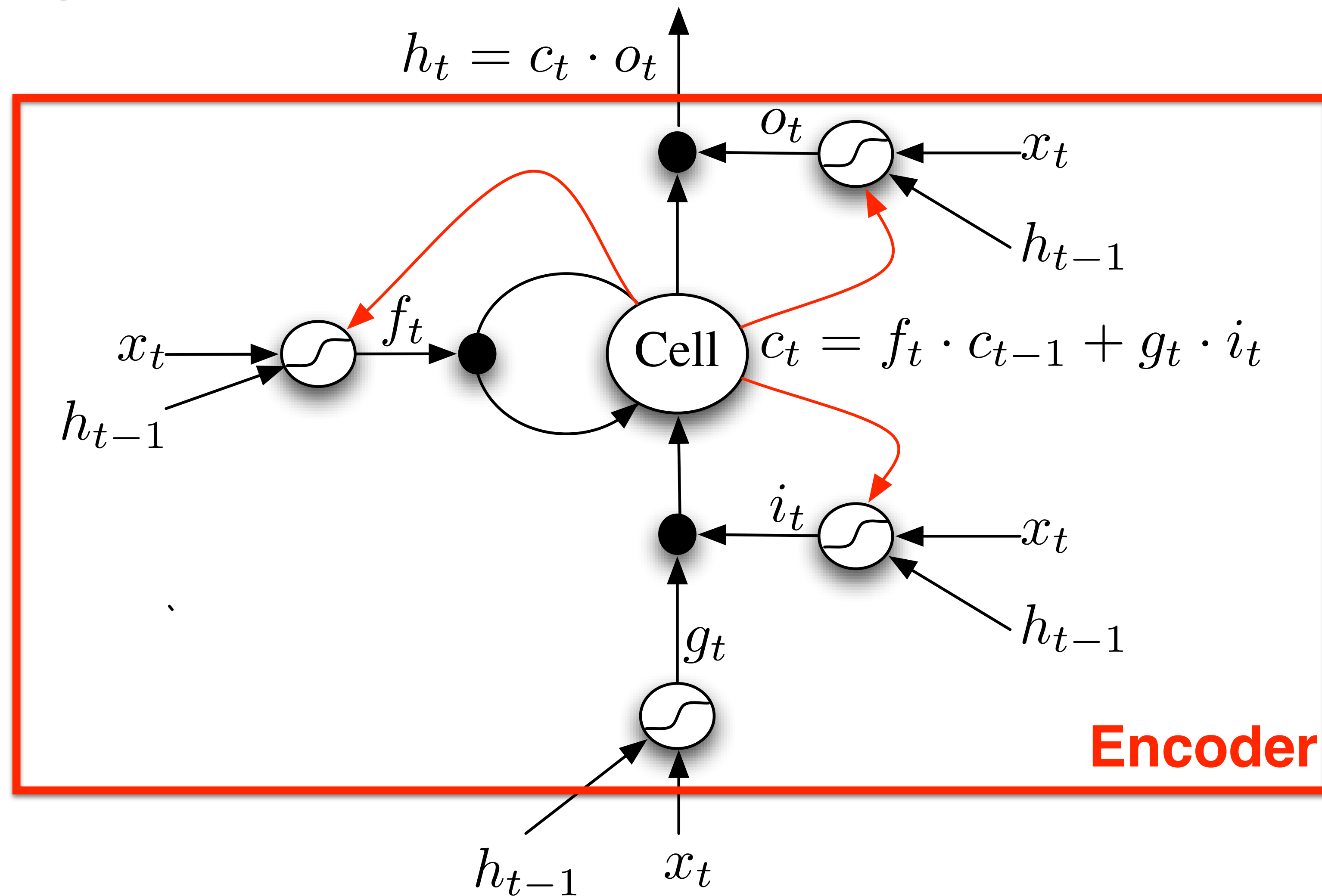
Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Peep-Hole
Connections



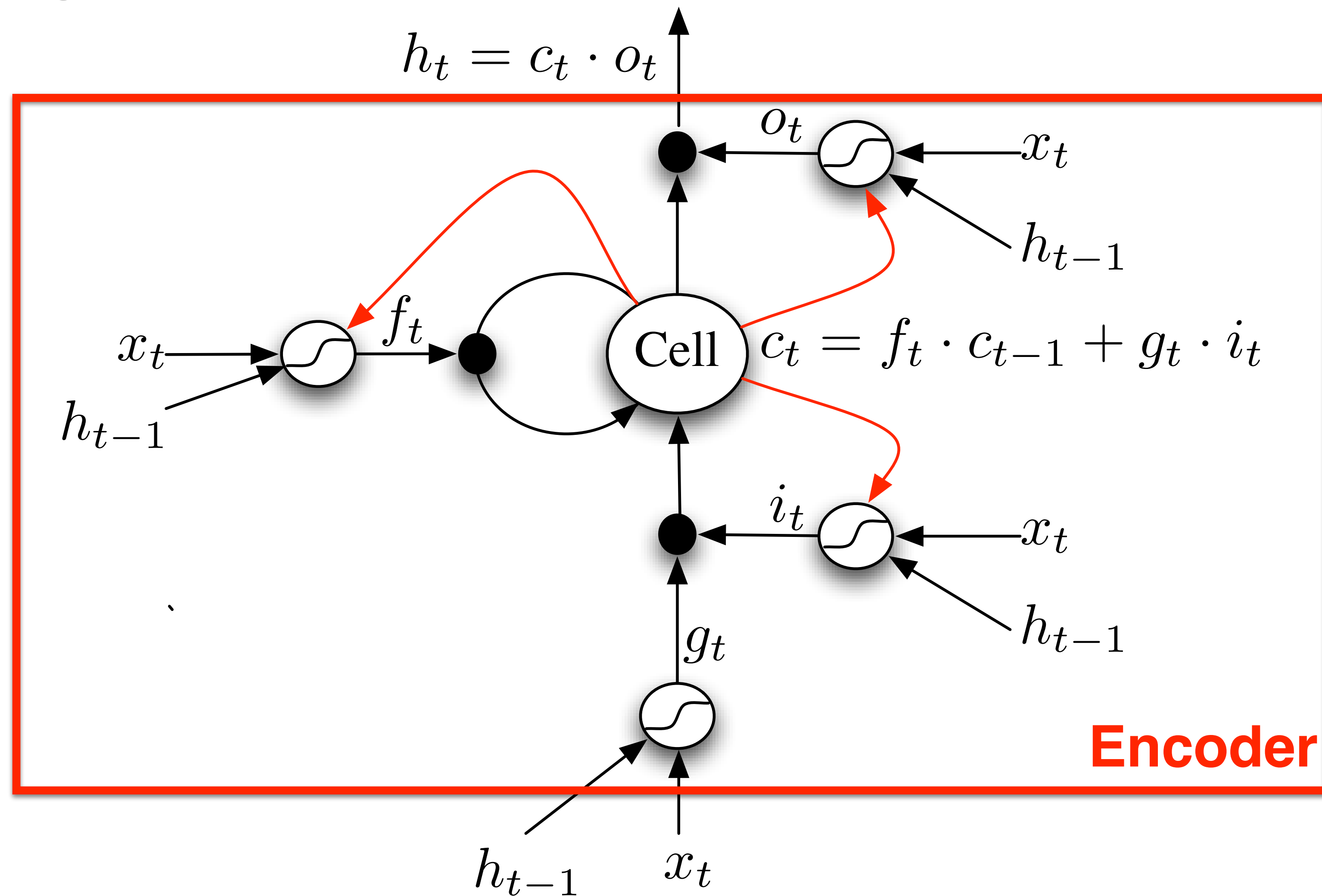
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