### Aprendizaje Profundo

Facultad de Ingeniería Universidad de Buenos Aires



Profesores:

Alfonso Rafael Marcos Maillot

## Redes Recurrentes Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

- . Introducción
- . Neurona recurrente básica
- . Implementación en pytorch
- . Back propagation through time (BPTT)

- . Birideccionalidad
- . Arquitectura enconder-decoder (seq to seq)
- . Mecanismos de atención



#### Redes recurrentes - Introducción

Red neuronal **favorita** para el trabajo secuencias ( datos que en cuya naturaleza exista un **comportamiento secuencial**):

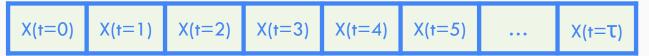
- señales temporales
- series temporales
- texto
- habla
- música
- etc

#### Redes recurrentes - Introducción

En cada paso, se repiten los mismos cálculos, empleando datos del paso actual y datos del pasado.

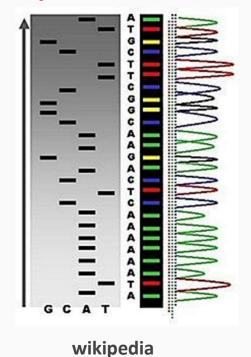
#### Los pasos, no son necesariamente en unidad tiempo!!

#### Temperatura f(t):

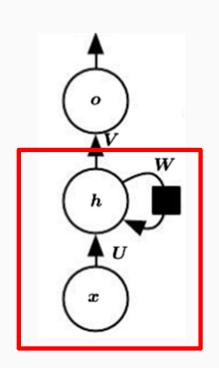


#### Mensaje:





#### Redes recurrentes - Neurona recurrente básica

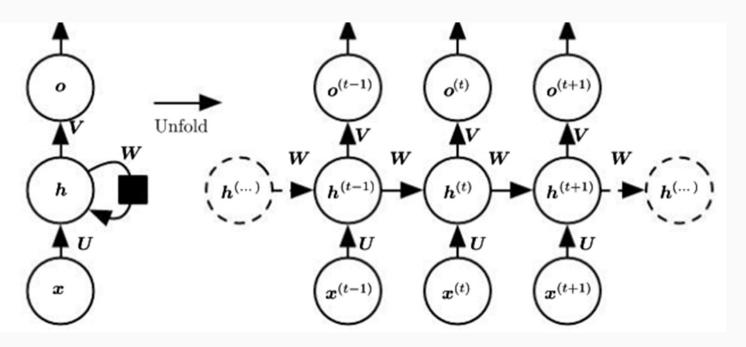


#### **Ecuaciones**

$$egin{array}{lcl} m{a}^{(t)} & = & m{b} + m{W} m{h}^{(t-1)} + m{U} m{x}^{(t)}, \ m{h}^{(t)} & = & anh(m{a}^{(t)}), \ m{o}^{(t)} & = & m{c} + m{V} m{h}^{(t)}, \end{array}$$

#### Redes recurrentes - Neurona recurrente básica

$$egin{array}{lll} m{a}^{(t)} & = & m{b} + m{W} m{h}^{(t-1)} + m{U} m{x}^{(t)}, \\ m{h}^{(t)} & = & anh(m{a}^{(t)}), \\ m{o}^{(t)} & = & m{c} + m{V} m{h}^{(t)}, \end{array}$$



U, W son los mismos!!

Parameters sharing

#### Redes recurrentes - Neurona recurrente básica

$$\sum [n] = [0]^{\frac{1}{2}}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} U = 0, 2, b = -0, 1 \\ W = 0, 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v = 0, 2, b = -0, 1 \\ inventudes \end{cases}$$

$$h[0] = tan h[-0.3 + 0.3 \cdot h[-1]] + 0.2 \cdot 0.7] = 0.0399$$

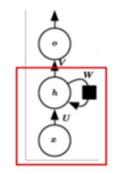
$$= 0 pana la 1º muestra$$

$$h[1] = tan h[-0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.0399 + 0.2 \cdot 0.9] = 0.0917$$

$$h[2] = tan h[-0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.0917 + 0.2 \cdot 1.1] = 0.1469$$

Valido para cada neurona hidden

$$egin{array}{lll} m{a}^{(t)} & = & m{b} + m{W} m{h}^{(t-1)} + m{U} m{x}^{(t)}, \ m{h}^{(t)} & = & anh(m{a}^{(t)}), \ m{o}^{(t)} & = & m{c} + m{V} m{h}^{(t)}, \end{array}$$



#### RNN

CLASS torch.nn.RNN(\*args, \*\*kwargs) [SOURCE]

Applies a multi-layer Elman RNN with tanh or ReLU non-linearity to an input sequence.

For each element in the input sequence, each layer computes the following function:

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} + W_{hh}h_{(t-1)} + b_{hh})$$

torch.nn.RNN(input\_size, hidden\_size, num\_layers=1, nonlinearity='tanh', ... bias=True, batch\_first=False, dropout=0,

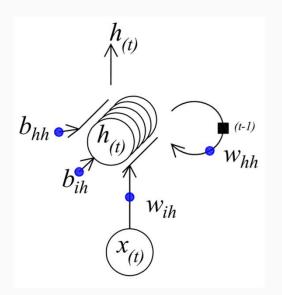
bidirectional=False)

#### **Pytorch**

$$h_t = anh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} + W_{hh}h_{(t-1)} + b_{hh})$$

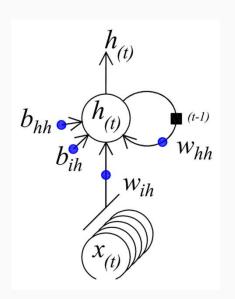
# $b_{hh}$ $b_{ih}$ $w_{ih}$ $w_{ih}$



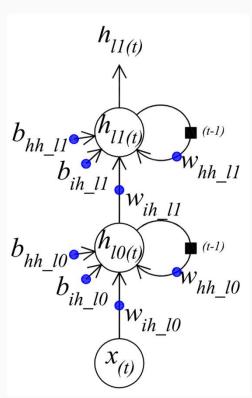


Varias hidden

#### Ver colab RNN\_teoria.ipynb

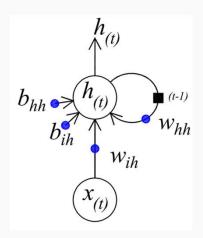






2 layers

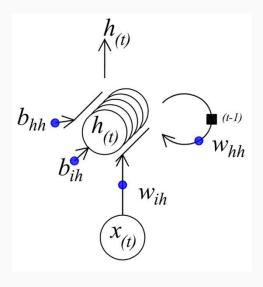
$$h_t = anh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} + W_{hh}h_{(t-1)} + b_{hh})$$



Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
x		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	

Básica

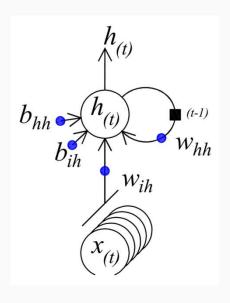
$$h_t = anh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} + W_{hh}h_{(t-1)} + b_{hh})$$



Varias hidden

Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
X		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	

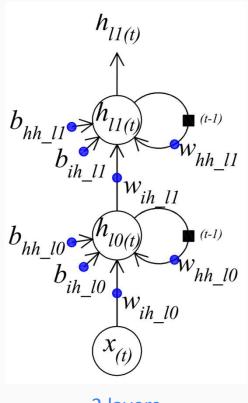
$$h_t = anh(W_{ih}x_t + b_{ih} + W_{hh}h_{(t-1)} + b_{hh})$$



Input multivariable

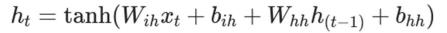
Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
X		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	

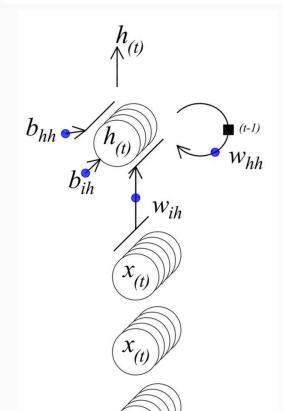
$$h_t= anh(W_{ih}x_t+b_{ih}+W_{hh}h_{(t-1)}+b_{hh})$$



2 layers

Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
x		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	





**Ejemplo A** 

Ejemplo B

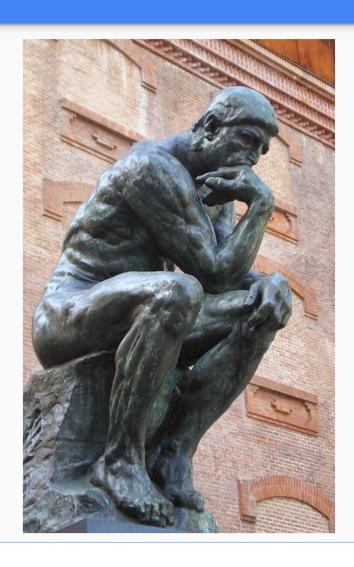
Ejemplo C

Ejercicio (ver datos en colab)

Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
x		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	

Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
x		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	

Variable	Tamaño	Parámetro	Tamaño
x		Wih	
h		Bih	
		Whh	
		bhh	



#### A pensar!

"El pensador" de Rodin

Redes recurrentes - Back propagation through time (BPTT)

## BACK PROPAGATION TO HIS TON TO THE TENTON TH



Ver desarrollo teórico

#### Redes recurrentes - Back propagation through time (BPTT)

Problemas de la RNN básica con el BPTT

Vanishing gradient → pérdida de aportes de long-term states (gradientes próximos a cero)

Exploding gradient → se soluciona con clipping gradient (gradientes mayores a 1)

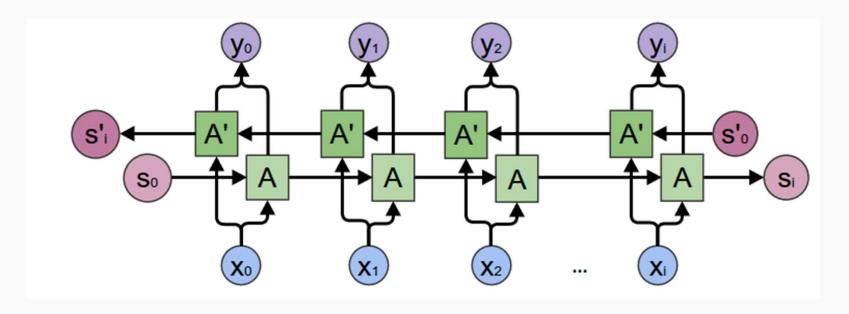
Solución con otras RNN mas avanzadas (LSTM y GRU)

#### ¡Un merecido descanso!



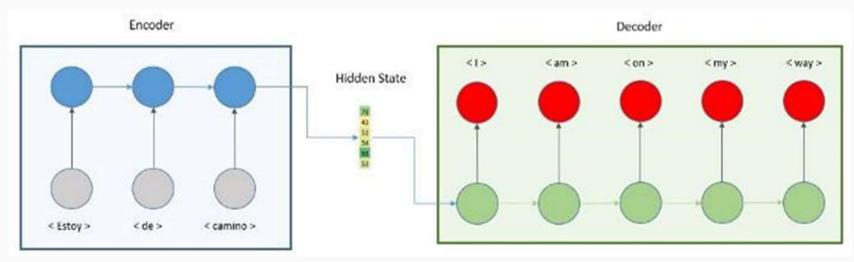
#### Redes recurrentes - Birideccionalidad

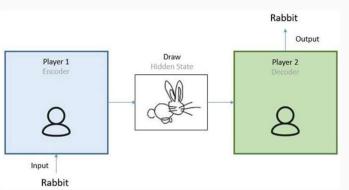
#### **Bi-directional**



Para la traducción, suele ser útil tener la frase entera.

#### Redes recurrentes - Arquitectura enconder-decoder (seq to seq)



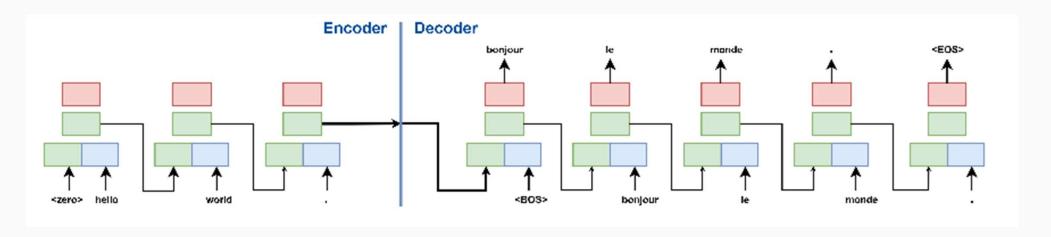


- 2 RNN de distinto tamaño
- 1 Hidden state que "resume" toda la información de la input.

Flexibilidad máxima para inputs/outputs de distinta longitud

https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-an-encoder-decoder-model-86b3d57c5e1a

#### Redes recurrentes - Arquitectura enconder-decoder (seq to seq)

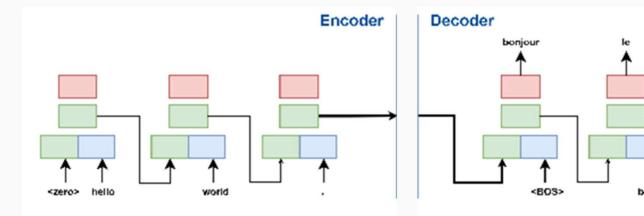


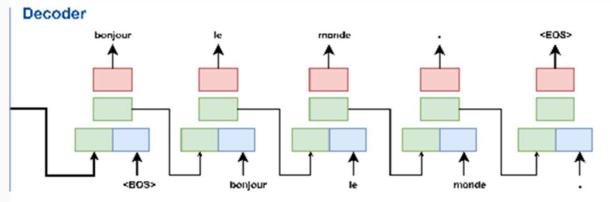
Unfolded!!

!!

https://brunomaga.github.io/AI-Supercomputing-2

#### Redes recurrentes - Arquitectura enconder-decoder (seq to seq) entrenamiento





ENCODER
Siempre leen la secuencia
entera
Emiten un hidden state final

**DECODER** 

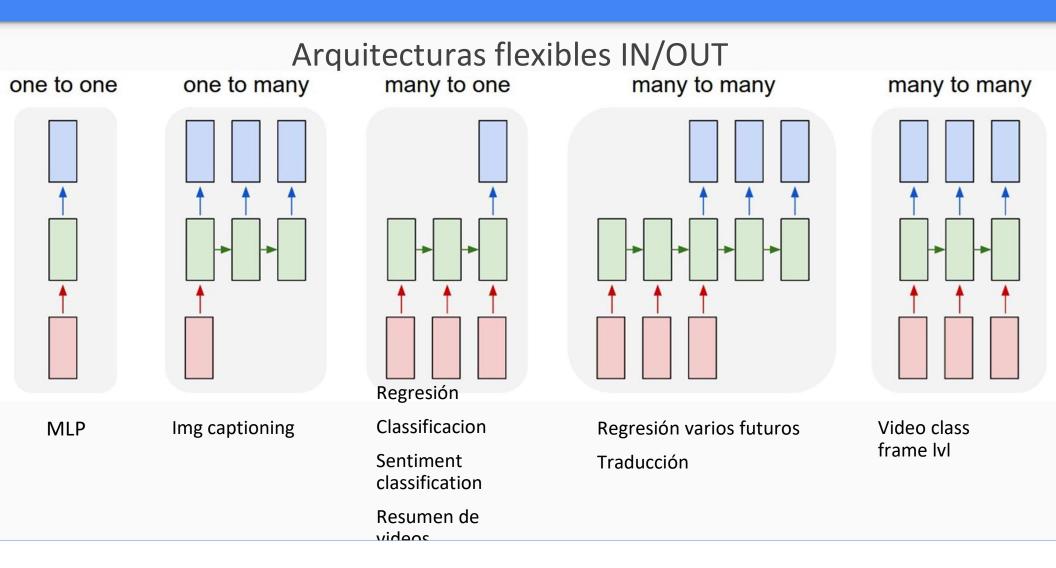
Entrenamiento → for i in range(len(y\_deseado): genero\_token

Uso → while last\_token =! <EOS>:
genero token

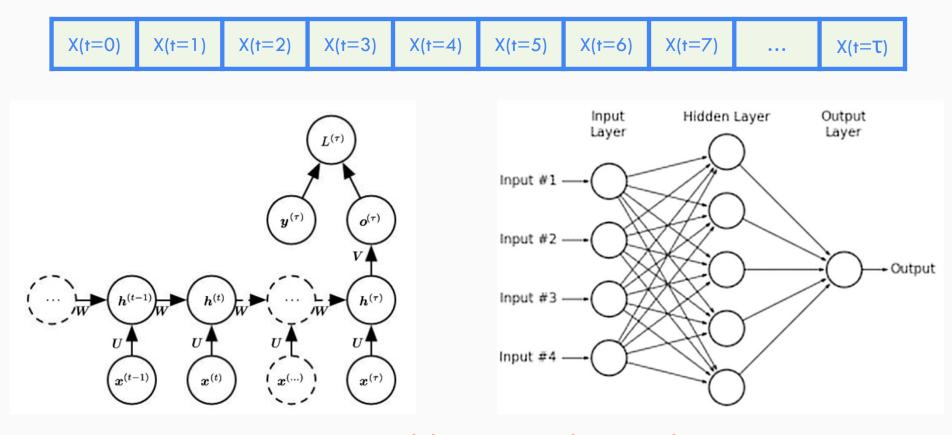
https://brunomaga.github.io/AI-Supercomputing-2

**TEACHER FORCING!!!** 

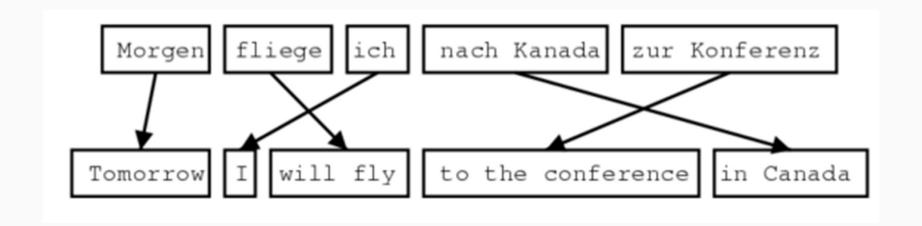
#### Redes recurrentes - Arquitectura enconder-decoder (seq to seq)



#### Redes recurrentes - Implementación de modelos



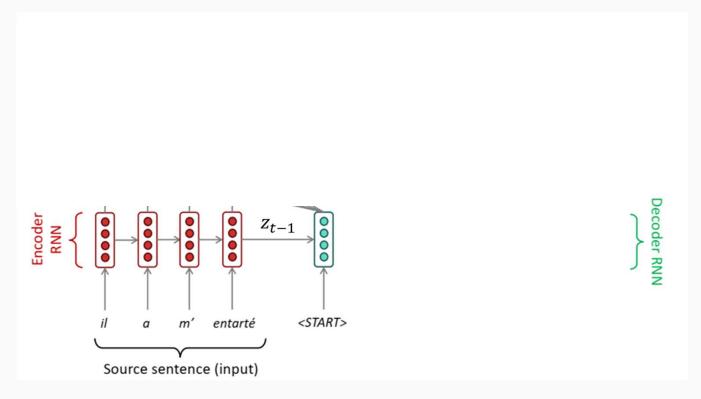
Ver colab RNN\_signal\_TP.ipynb

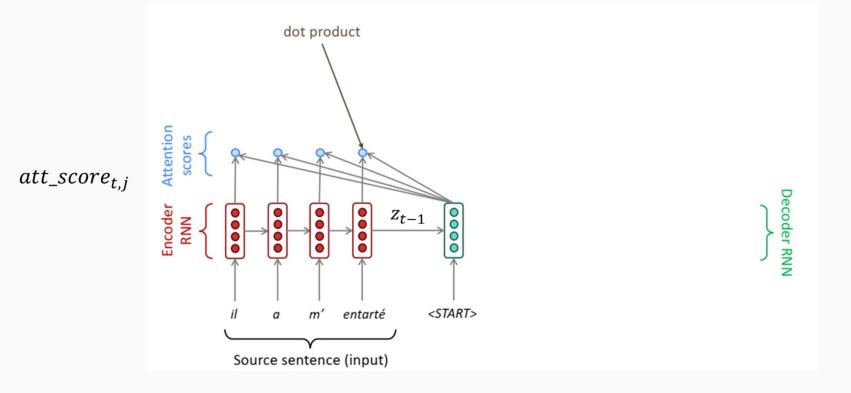


El mecanismo de atención permite al decoder **utilizar las partes más relevantes** de la entrada **como una suma ponderada** del vector de entrada codificados para predecir la siguiente palabra.

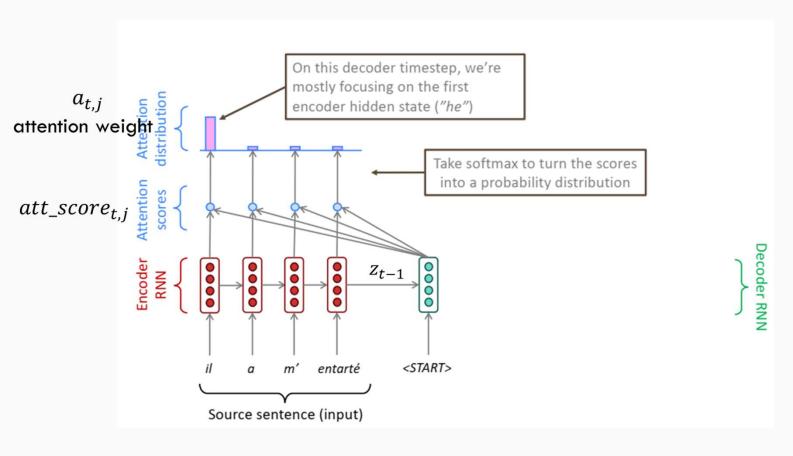
Una **palabra relevante** tendrá un **mayor peso** que una palabra no relevante

#### Ver en bibliografía: cs224n-2021-lecture07-nmt.pdf

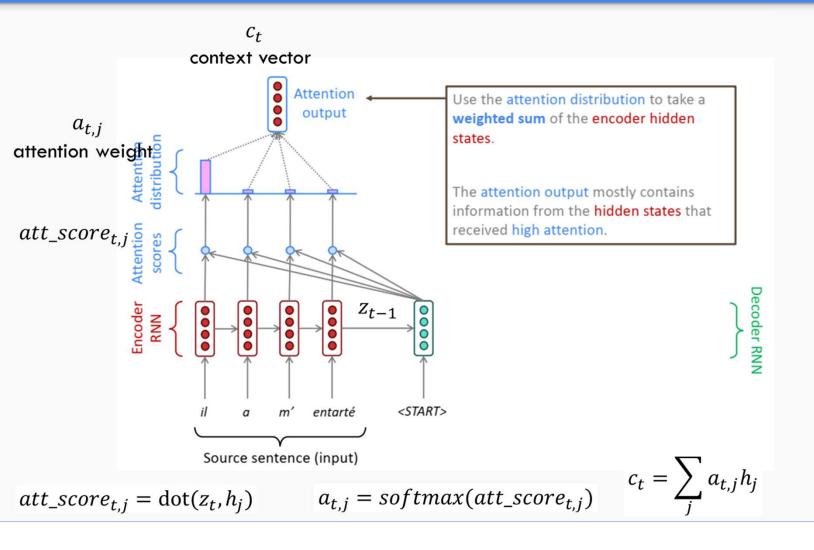


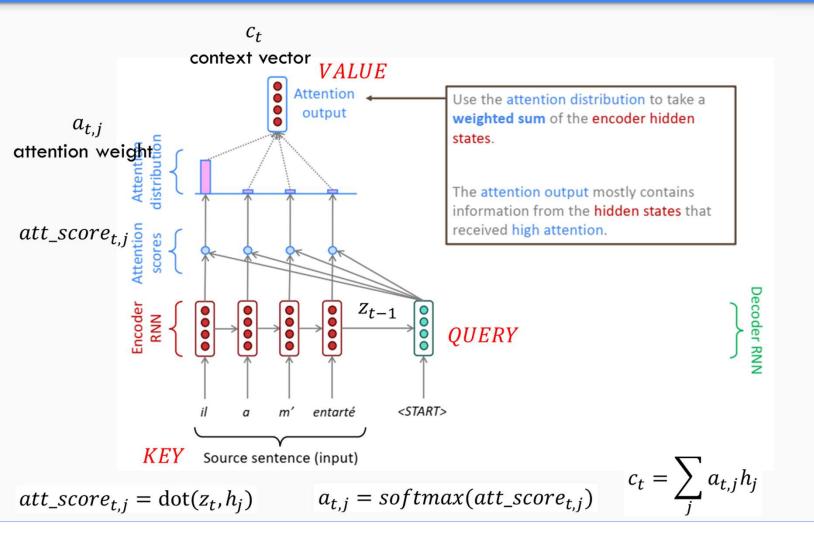


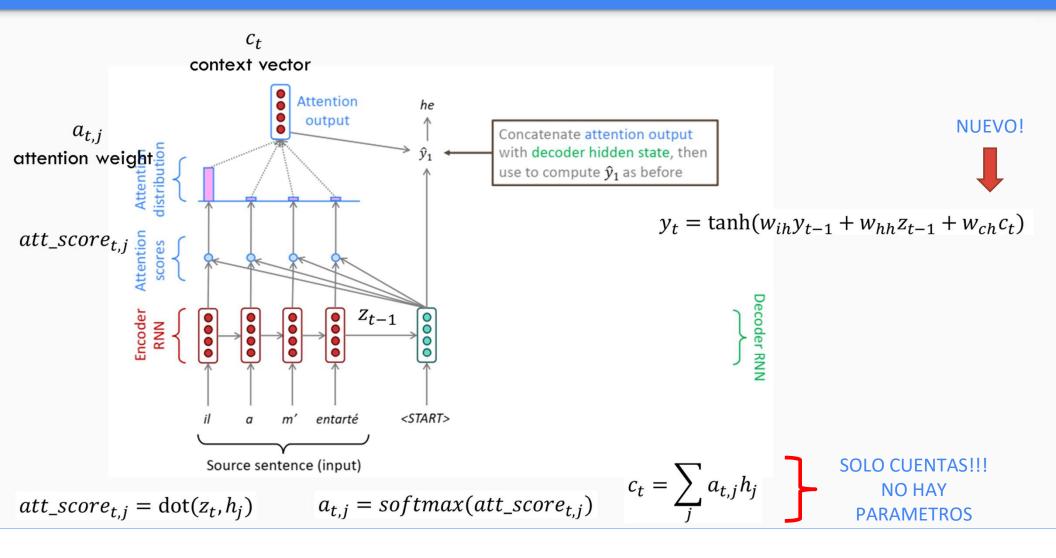
$$att\_score_{t,j} = \det(z_t, h_j)$$

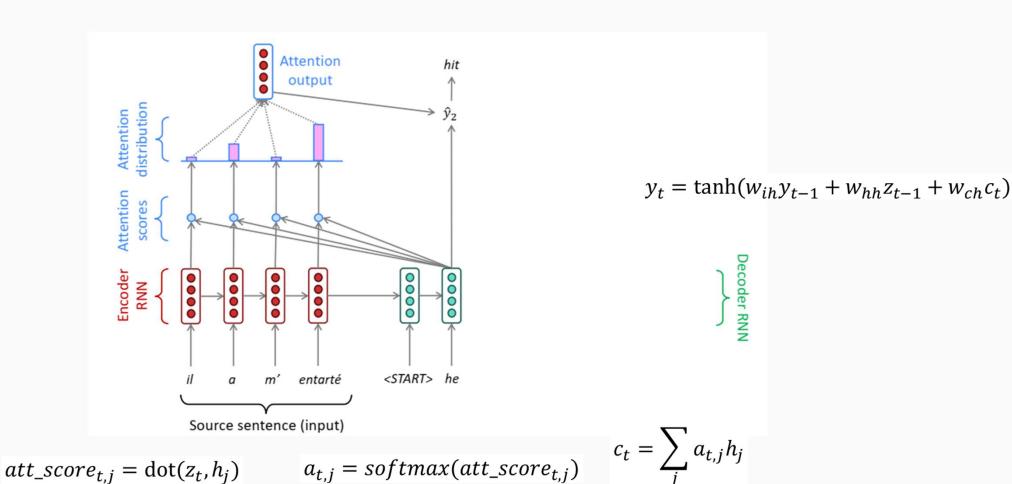


$$att\_score_{t,j} = dot(z_t, h_j)$$
  $a_{t,j} = softmax(att\_score_{t,j})$ 



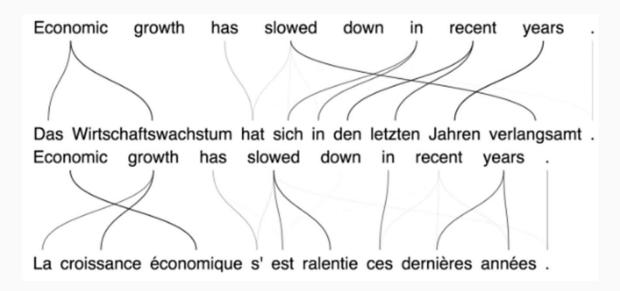






Desde un punto de vista probabilístico...

el **attention weight**  $a_j$  puede ser visto como la probabilidad de que el decoder use esa palabra (representación) para realizar la decodificación del contexto.



Una definición más general:

Dado un **conjunto de valores** y una **consulta**; el mecanismo de atención devuelve una **suma ponderada** (resumen selectivo) de los valores, **dependiente de la consulta**.

#### Image Captioning with Attention



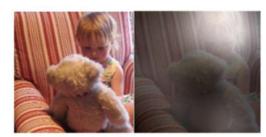
A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.



A little <u>girl</u> sitting on a bed with a teddy bear.



A group of <u>people</u> sitting on a boat in the water.



A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.

http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n\_2017\_lecture10.pdf