minGRUs

Created by Zeng Zhiwen

Reference: Were RNNs All We Needed?

Traditional GRU

- **Gated Recurrent Unit**,门控循环单元,通过引入**门控机制**,能更有效地捕捉时间序列中的长期依赖关系(RNN 变体)
- 核心:
 - Hidden State Recurrence

$$\mathbf{h}_t = (1 - \mathbf{z}_t) \odot \mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{z}_t \odot \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t \tag{1}$$

• Update Gate: 取决于当前输入 与 前一时刻隐藏状态

$$\mathbf{z}_t = \sigma(Linear_{d_h}([x_t, \mathbf{h}_{t-1}])) \tag{2}$$

• Reset Gate: 取决于当前输入与 前一时刻隐藏状态

$$\mathbf{r}_t = \sigma(Linear_{d_t}([x_t, \mathbf{h}_{t-1}])) \tag{3}$$

Candidate Hidden State: 取决于遗忘门、当前输入及前一时刻隐藏状态

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = tanh(Linear_{d_h}([x_t, \mathbf{r}_t \odot \mathbf{h}_{h-1}])) \tag{4}$$

缺陷:无法并行,反向传播依赖时序(BPTT backpropagation through time),需保存中间隐藏状态

miniGRU

- 特点
 - 去除遗忘门 \mathbf{r}_t ,仅保留更新门 \mathbf{z}_t
 - 候选隐藏状态 $ilde{\mathbf{h}}_t$ 变成仅取决于当前输入,且移除激活函数
- 核心
 - Hidden State Recurrence

$$\mathbf{h}_t = (1 - \mathbf{z}_t) \odot \mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{z}_t \odot \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t \tag{5}$$

• 门控参数

$$\mathbf{z}_t = \sigma(Linear_{d_b}(\mathbf{x}_t)) \tag{6}$$

• 候选隐藏状态

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = Linear_{d_h}(\mathbf{x}_t) \tag{7}$$

• **Heinsen**

#递归转通项证明

传统GRU更新公式:

$$h_t = (1 - z_t)h_{t-1} + z_t \tilde{h}_t \tag{8}$$

通过递归展开(假设初始状态为 h_0),可以得到:

$$h_t = h_0 \prod_{i=1}^t (1 - z_i) + \sum_{i=1}^t \left(z_i \tilde{h}_i \prod_{j=i+1}^t (1 - z_j) \right)$$
 (9)

一般地,初始化 \mathbf{h}_0 为零向量,故传统GRU递归简化为:

$$h_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \left(z_i \tilde{h}_i \prod_{j=i+1}^t (1-z_j) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^t z_i \tilde{h}_i \cdot \frac{\prod_{j=1}^t (1-z_j)}{\prod_{j=1}^i (1-z_j)} = \left(\prod_{j=1}^t (1-z_j) \right) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{z_i \tilde{h}_i}{\prod_{j=1}^i (1-z_j)}$$
(a)

► MinGRU的隐状态更新通过对数空间计算:

$$\log h_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \log \operatorname{coeff}_i + \log \sum_{i=1}^t \exp \left(\log(z_i \tilde{h}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^i \log \operatorname{coeff}_j \right) \tag{10}$$

其中:

$$\log \operatorname{coeff}_i = \log(1 - z_i) \tag{11}$$

前半部分指数形式

$$\exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{t}\log(1-z_i)\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{t}\log\operatorname{coeff}_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{t}(1-z_i) \tag{12}$$

后半部分指数形式:

$$\exp\left(\log\sum_{i=1}^{t}\exp\left(\log(z_{i}\tilde{h}_{i})-\sum_{j=1}^{i}\log(1-z_{j})\right)\right) \tag{13}$$

展开指数和对数:

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \exp\left(\log(z_{i}\tilde{h}_{i}) - \sum_{j=1}^{i} \log(1 - z_{j})\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} z_{i}\tilde{h}_{i} \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{i} \log(1 - z_{j})\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} z_{i}\tilde{h}_{i} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{i} (1 - z_{j})^{-1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \frac{z_{i}\tilde{h}_{i}}{\prod_{i=1}^{i} (1 - z_{j})}$$
(14)

式 (12) 与 式 (14) 相乘,得到MinGRU的最终隐状态为:

$$h_t^{ ext{MinGRU}} = = \prod_{i=1}^t (1 - z_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{z_i \tilde{h}_i}{\prod_{i=1}^i (1 - z_i)}$$
 (b)

式(a)与式(b)在初始隐藏状态为零向量时完全一致。

• **算法**: 我们再次考虑式(10):

$$egin{aligned} \log h_t &= \sum_{i=1}^t \log \operatorname{coeff}_i + \log \sum_{i=1}^t \exp \left(\log(z_i ilde{h}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^i \log \operatorname{coeff}_j
ight) \ \log h_t &= \sum_{i=1}^t \log(1-z_i) + \log \sum_{i=1}^t \exp \left(\log(z_i ilde{h}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^i \log(1-z_j)
ight) \end{aligned}$$

第一项由式(11)得知:

$$\log \operatorname{coeff}_{i} = \log(1 - z_{t}) = \log(1 - \sigma(\operatorname{Linear}(x_{t})))$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{\exp(-\operatorname{Linear}(x_{t}))}{1 + \exp(-\operatorname{Linear}(x_{t}))}\right)$$

$$= -\operatorname{SoftPlus}(\operatorname{Linear}(x_{t}))$$
(15)

• 第二项:

$$\log z_t = -\text{Softplus}(-Linear(x_t)) \tag{16}$$

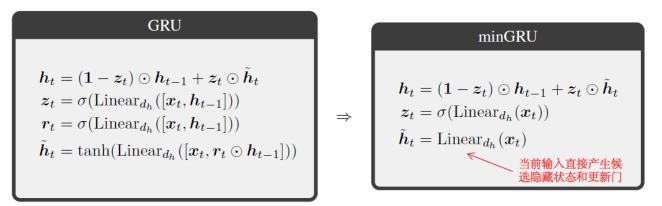
$$\log(\tilde{h_i}) = \log(g(Linear_{d_h}(x_t))) \tag{17}$$

其中,g(x)定义为:

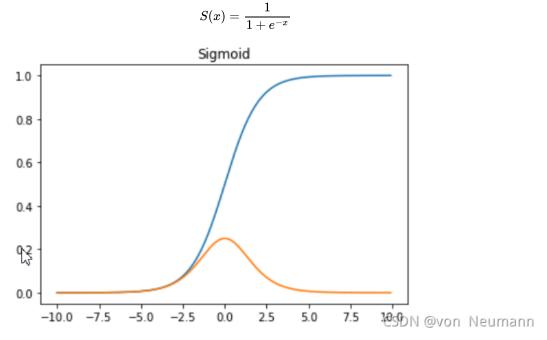
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 0.5 & \text{if } x > 0, \\ \sigma(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$log(g(x)) = \begin{cases} log(x + 0.5) & \text{if } x > 0, \\ -Softplus(-x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

通常,用于计算 z_t 和 \tilde{h}_t 的 x_t 来源于序列原始特征沿通道对分后的两个序列向量。



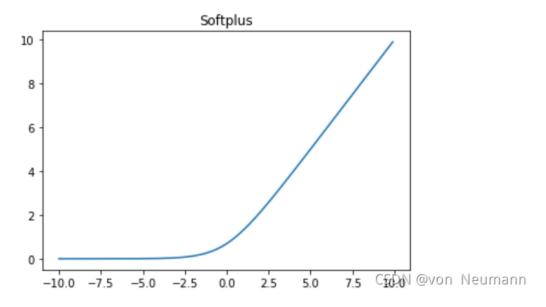
Sigmoid



Sigmoid 及其导数

Softplus

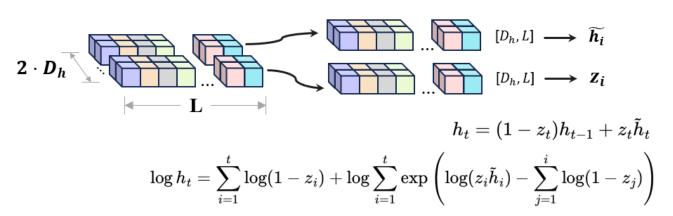
$$S(x) = \log(1 + e^x)$$



本框架下的minGRU结构

• 作用: 捕捉融合(通道拼接)的音频与图谱序列的时序特征

minGRU & Heinsen Parallel Scanning



• **输入:** 音频特征序列 $A \in [D_A, L]$ 、投影后的噪声图谱特征序列 $X_t \in [D_h, L]$

• 拼接扩展: 沿通道维度拼接 $AX \in [D_A + D_h, L]$, 并映射至 $[2 \cdot D_h, L]$

• **拆分运算:** 沿通道平分为 $h \in [D_h, L]$ 与 $g \in [D_h, L]$,分别用以产生候选状态 \tilde{h}_i 与 更新门控 z_i ,根据式(15)、式(16)、式(17)并行计算出每一轮迭代的系数,后根据式(11)并行计算每一轮的隐藏状态输出 h_i

• 可选: 通过翻转序列,捕捉反向特征