# Sequence

is a collection of ordered items.

Sequences entail 2
kinds of information:
1. what are the
 individual items;
2. how those items
 are arranged.

Time flies like an arrow

An arrow flies like time

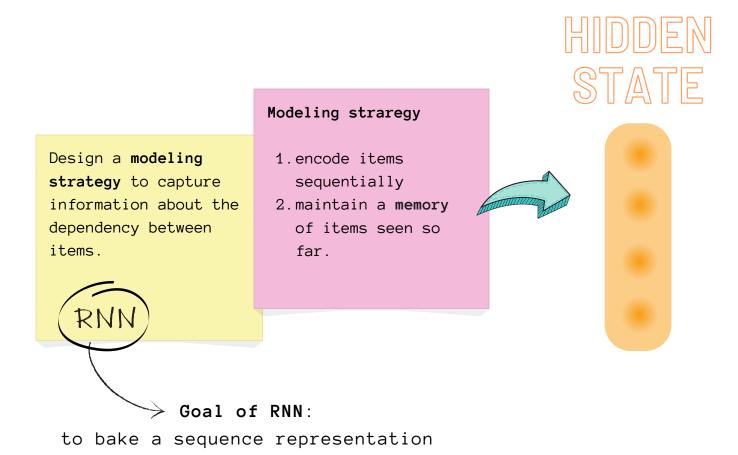
An arrow time like flies

To capture the meaning of the sentence you need to find a way to model the dependencies between words.

The goal of sequence modeling is to learn a representation of the sequence, which incorporates the information about the order.

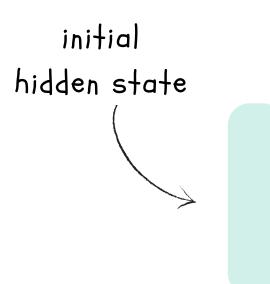
# How to model a sequence?

word embeddings
! are INDEPENDENT
Know nothing about words before or after



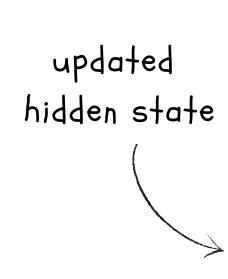
Assume that we want to use a RNN to build a vector representation of the sentence:

Jimmy likes candies



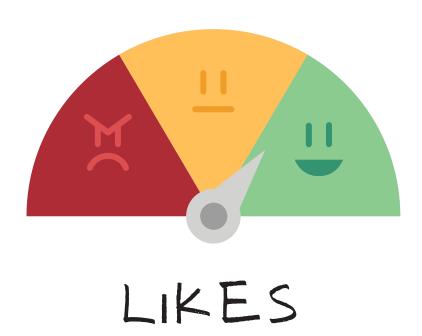


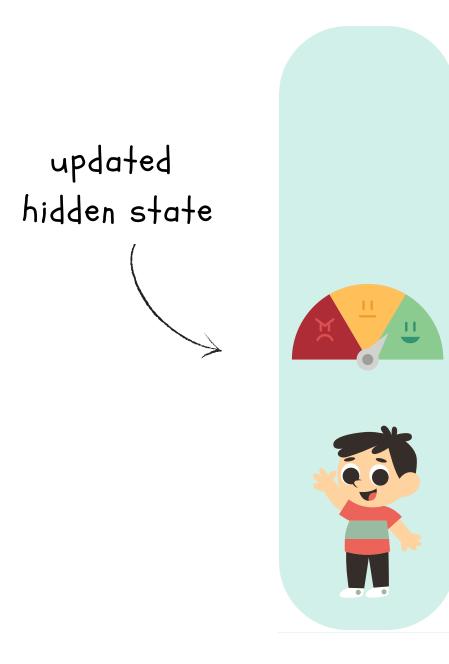
JIMMY



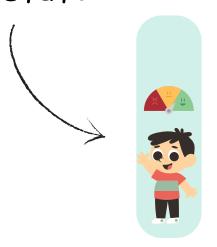


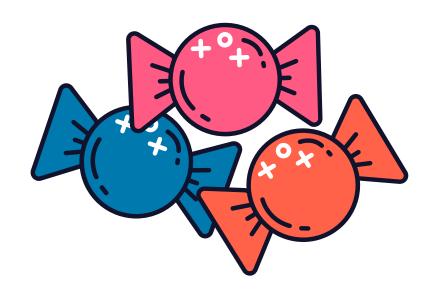
# previous hidden state





# hidden state





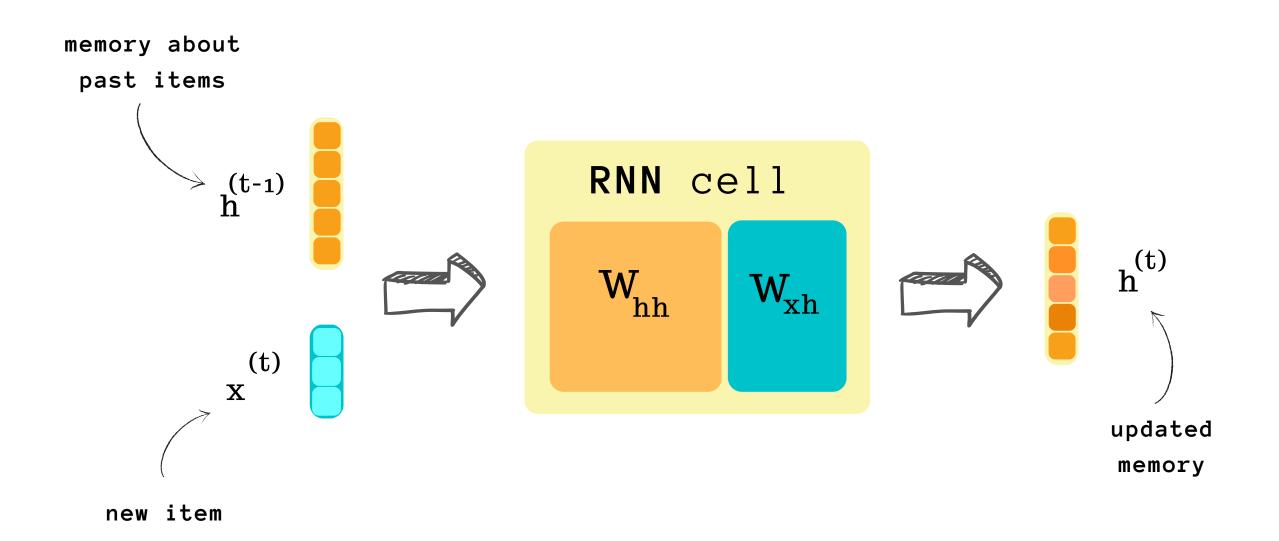
CANDIES

The final hidden state vector provides a summary of the whole sequence.

final hidden state

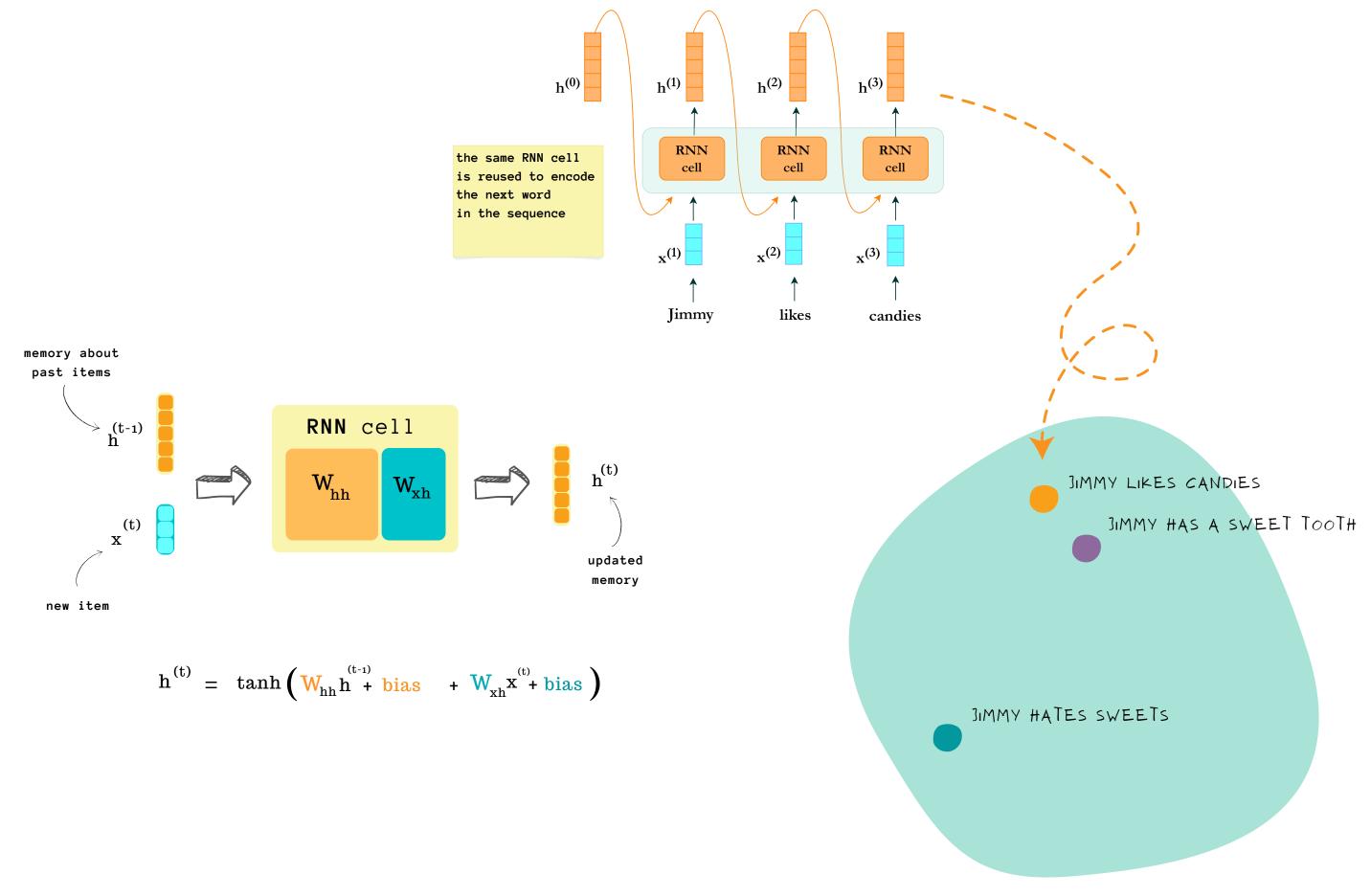


## HOW DO WE COMPUTE A NEW HIDDEN STATE?



$$h^{(t)} = \tanh \left( W_{hh} h^{(t-1)} + bias + W_{xh} x^{(t)} + bias \right)$$

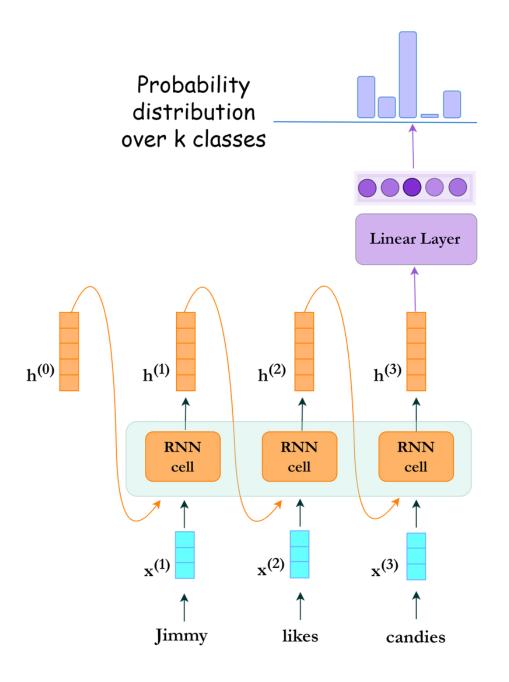
## RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK



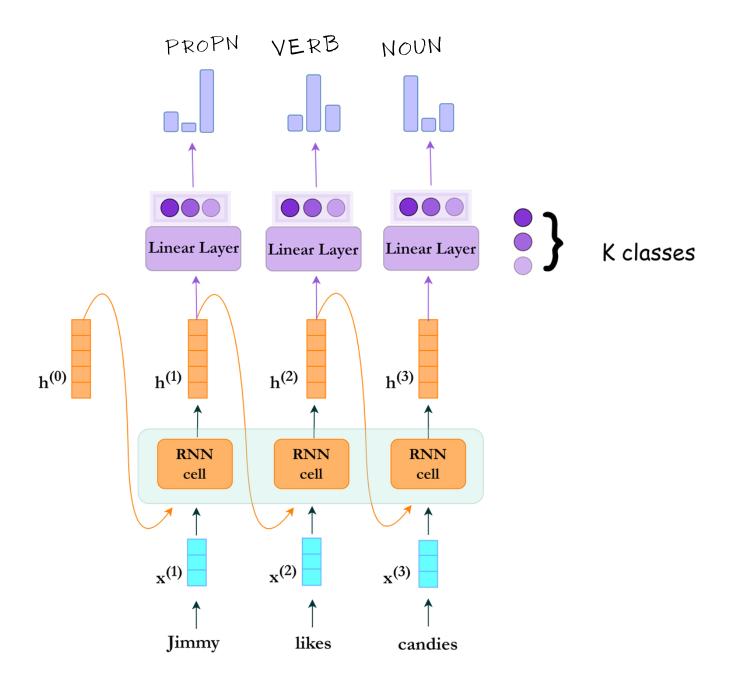
SENTENCE SPACE

#### WHEN DO WE NEED RNNS?

# SEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION



## SEQUENCE PREDICTION



### ADVANTAGES OF RNN

- can process sequences of any length
- can maintain the memory about the past

#### DISADVANTAGES OF RNN

- Recurrent computation is slow
- Computational instability with gradients spiraling out of control
- Vanilla RNN struggle to maintain long-range information

.

#### LSTM cell

