

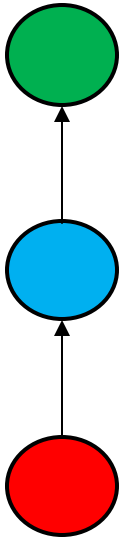
# Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and Long Short Time Memory (LSTM)

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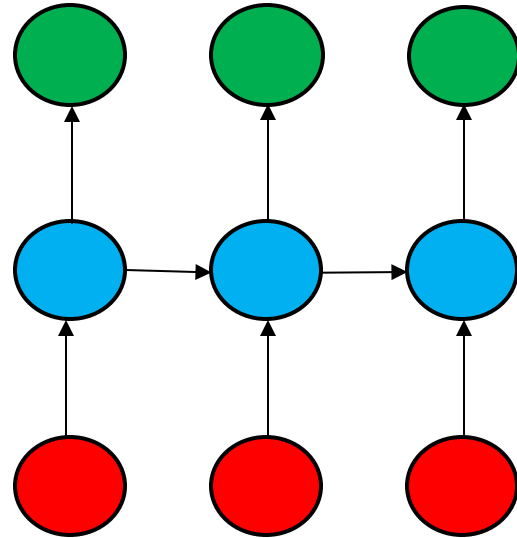
BY CECCOTTI ROMAIN, DENELE LUCAS, EL KHIATI AMINE, KUCUKAL  
BURAK AND XU LU

# RNN

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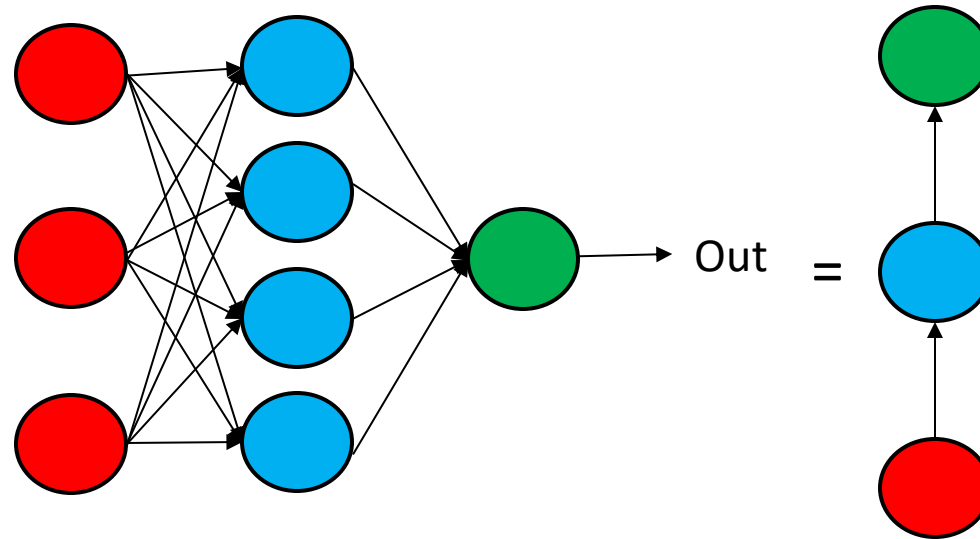
One to One



Many to Many

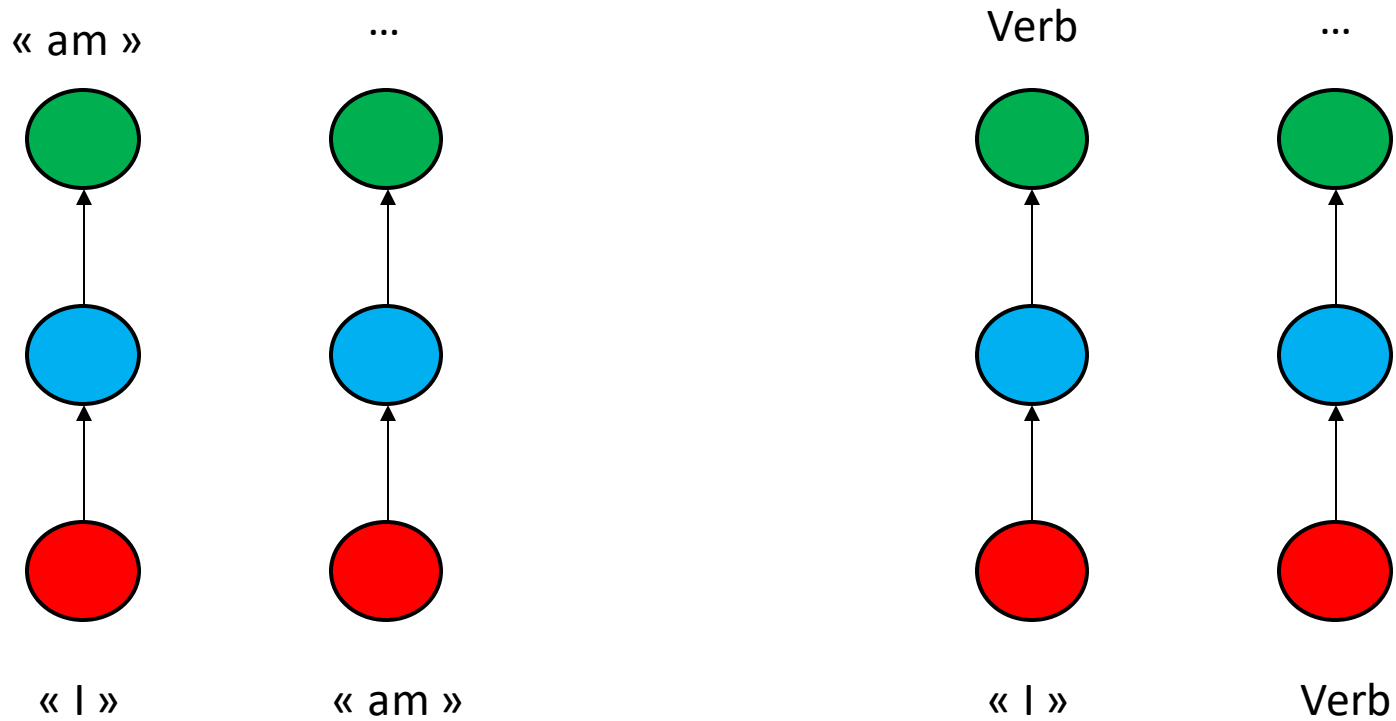
# RNN : The feedforward

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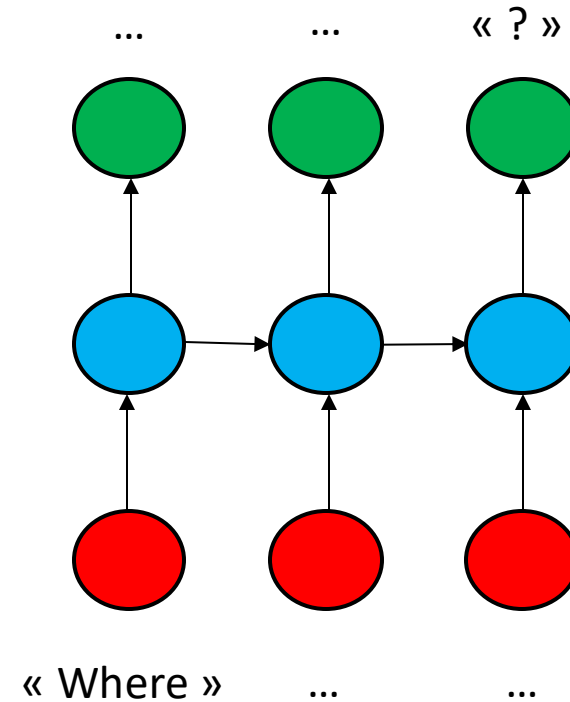
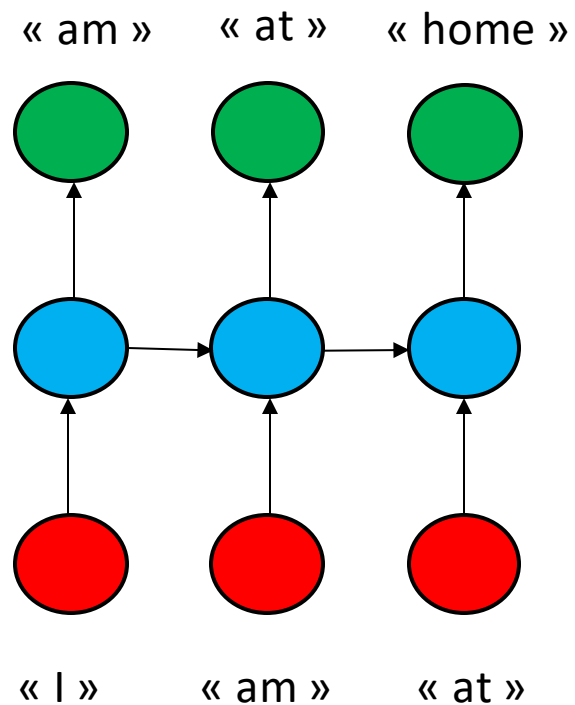
# RNN : The feedforward

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# RNN : The recurrent neural network

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# RNN : Vanish gradient

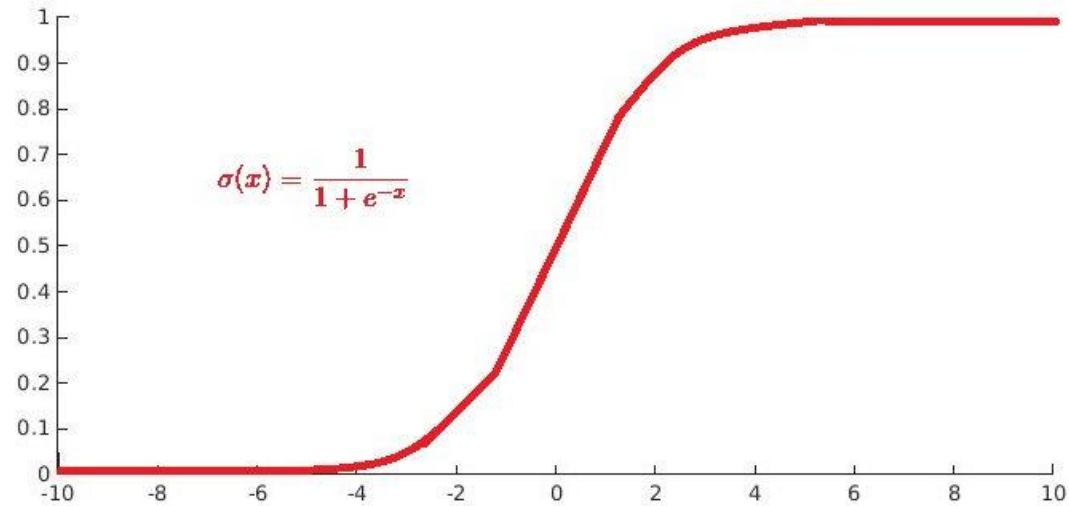
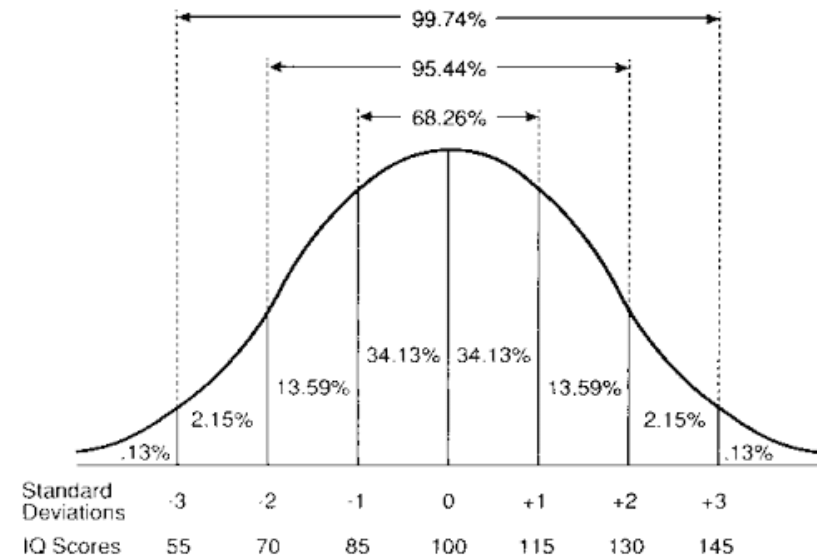


Figure 1  
The Normal Distribution of IQ Scores



# LSTM : Three main operations

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- Forget Gate
- Input Gate
- Output Gate

# LSTM : The forget Gate

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- Gets t-1 output value
- Apply a sigmoid function to it
- Saves the result in the memory called « C »

$$f_t = \sigma_g(W_f x_t + U_f h_{t-1} + b_f)$$



# LSTM : Input Gate

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- Applly tanh and adds a bayes to the memory
- Proposes new interesting values
- Applly the input gate function to these values

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

# LSTM : Output Gate

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- Apply the sigmoid function on the memory
- Apply tanh on the actual memory
- Multiply the previous results

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

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