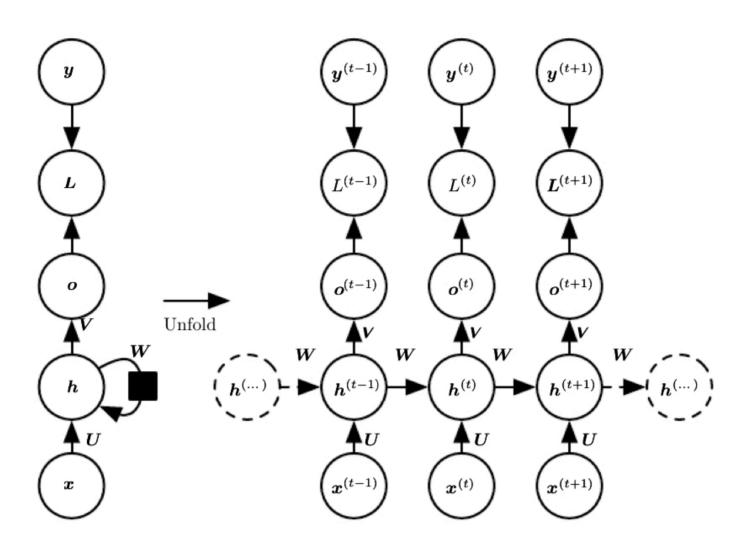
LSTM

Long Short Term Memory networks

Na podstawie:

https://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

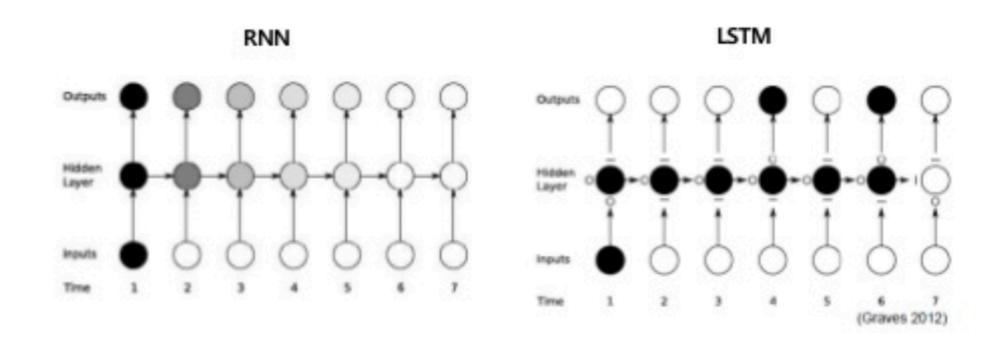
RNN



Problemy RNN

Zanikający/eksplodujący gradient w głębokich sieciach Sieci rekurencyjne używają tej samej macierzy wag W

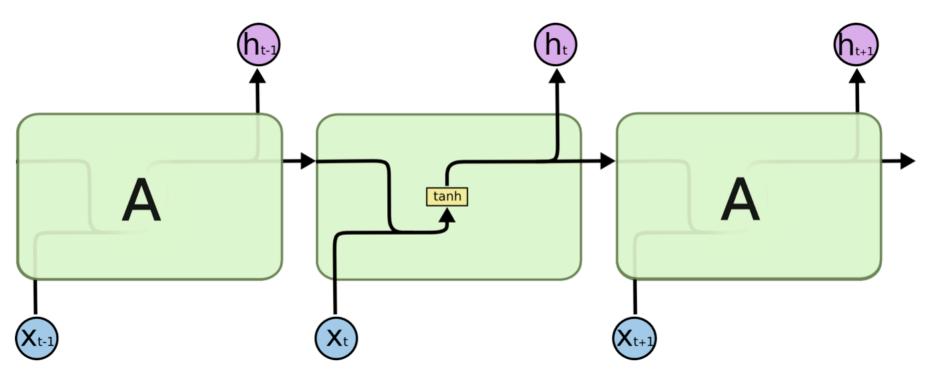
$$\mathbf{W}^t = (\mathbf{V} \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \mathbf{V}^{-1})^t = \mathbf{V} \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})^t \mathbf{V}^{-1}.$$



Procesy z pamięcią

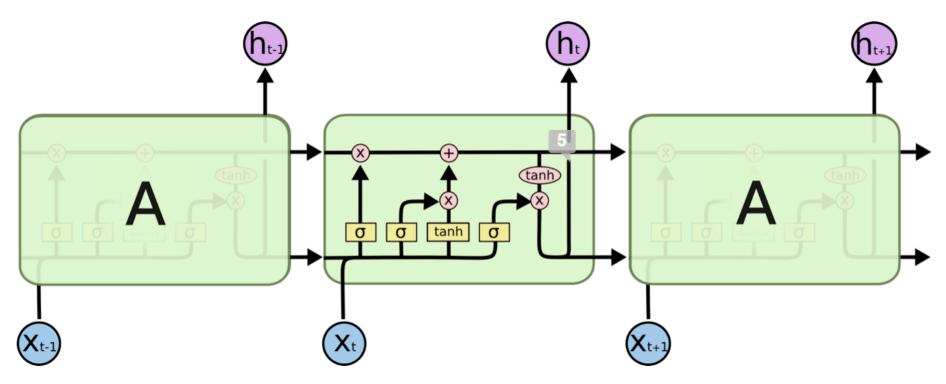
- Rozpoznawanie mowy
- Szeregi czasowe, <u>m.in</u> wykrywanie anomalii
- Tworzenie tekstu
- Rozpoznawanie pisma

RNN

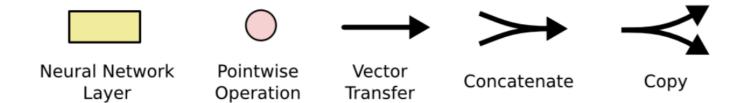


The repeating module in a standard RNN contains a single layer.

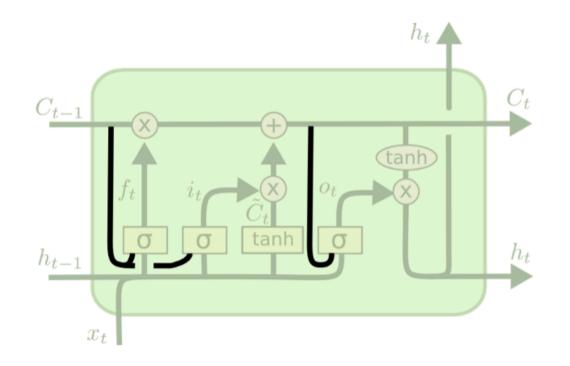
LSTM

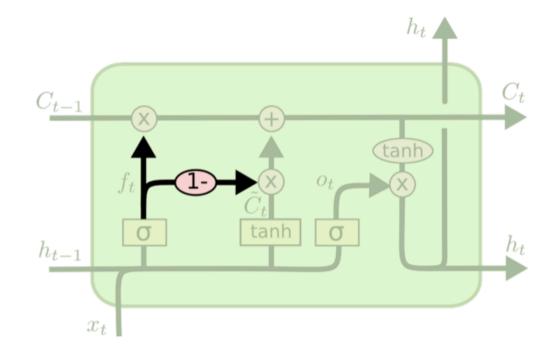


The repeating module in an LSTM contains four interacting layers.



Warianty LSTM



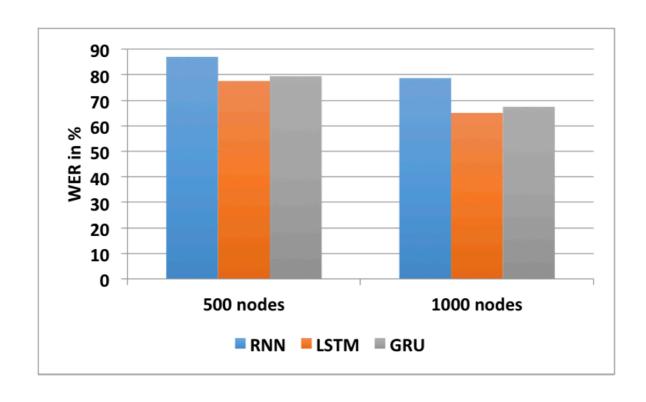


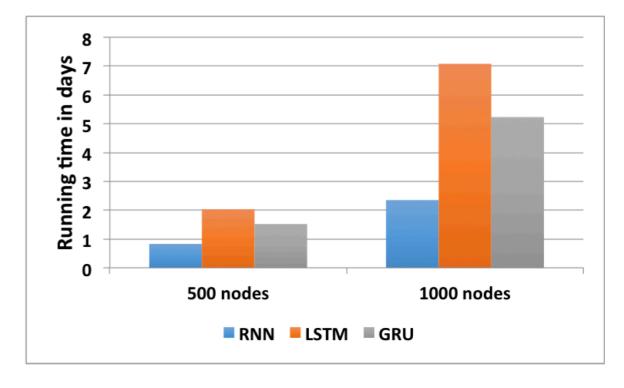
Podglądacz

Skończona pamięć

LSTM vs RNN

Dane z TED-LIUM speech data





$$WER = rac{S+D+I}{N}$$
 =

S - liczba zamian słów

D - liczba usuniętych słów

I - liczba dodanych słów

N - liczba słów

Na podst. Pracy magisterskiej Apeksha Nagesh Shewalkar

https://library.ndsu.edu/ir/bitstream/handle/10365/29111/Comparison %20of%20RNN%2c%20LSTM%20and%20GRU%20on%20Speech%20 Recognition%20Data.pdf?seguence=1&isAllowed=y