

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

Model Selection and Regularization

Speech recognition



“The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.”

Music generation

∅



Sentiment classification

“There is nothing to like in this movie.”



DNA sequence analysis

AGCCCCTGTGAGGAACTAG



AG**CCCCTGTGAGGAACT**AG

Machine translation

Voulez-vous chanter avec moi?



Do you want to sing with me?

Video activity recognition



Running

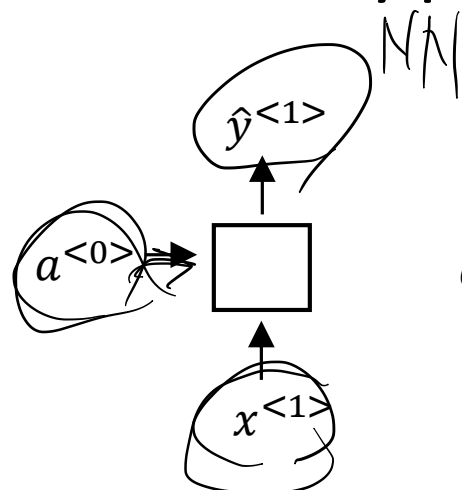
Name entity recognition

Yesterday, Harry Potter met Hermione Granger.

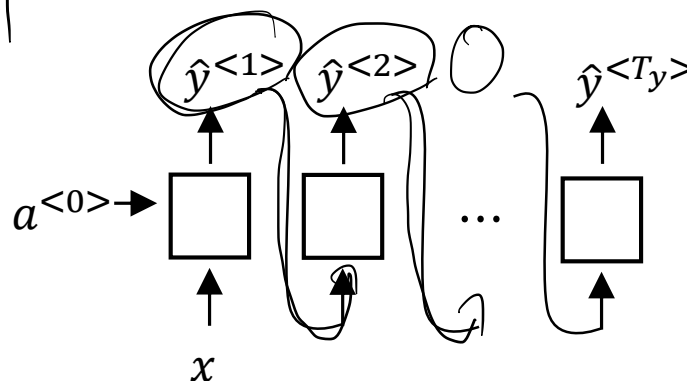


Yesterday, **Harry Potter** met **Hermione Granger**.

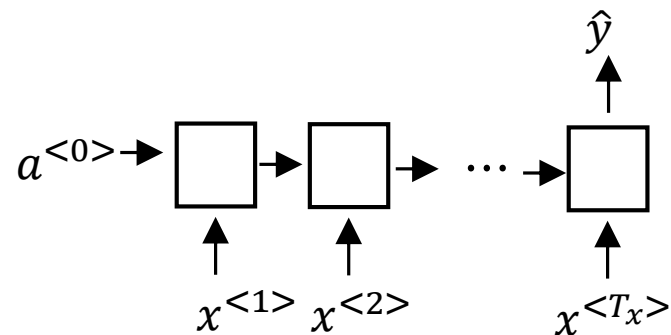
RNN types



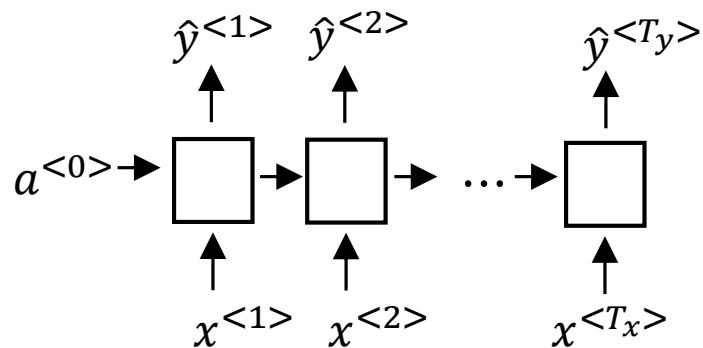
One to one



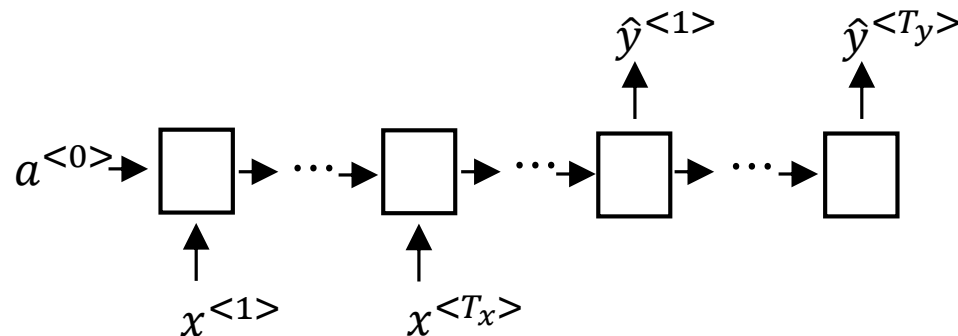
One to many



Many to one



Many to many



Many to many

Motivation

x: Harry Potter and Hermione Granger invented a new spell.

$x^{<1>}$ $x^{<2>}$ $x^{<3>}$... $x^{<9>}$

y: 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0

Q

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

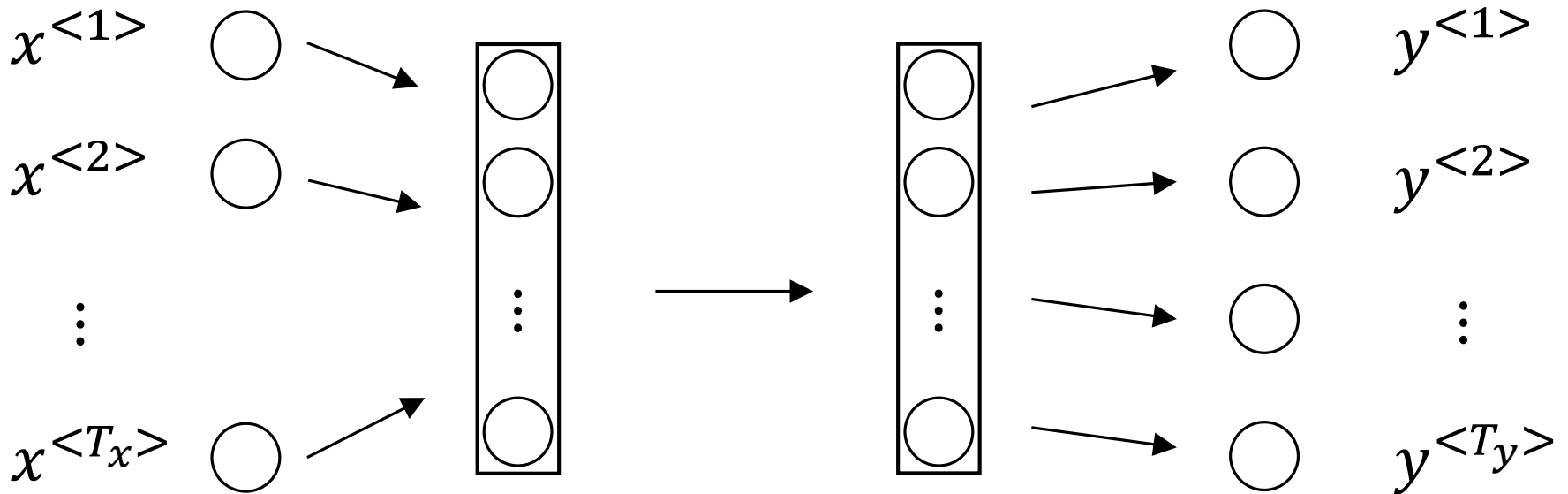
$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Harry
Potter

And = 367
Invented = 4700
A = 1
New = 5976
Spell = 8376
Harry = 4075
Potter = 6830
Hermione = 4200
Gran... = 4000

Word 2 Vec

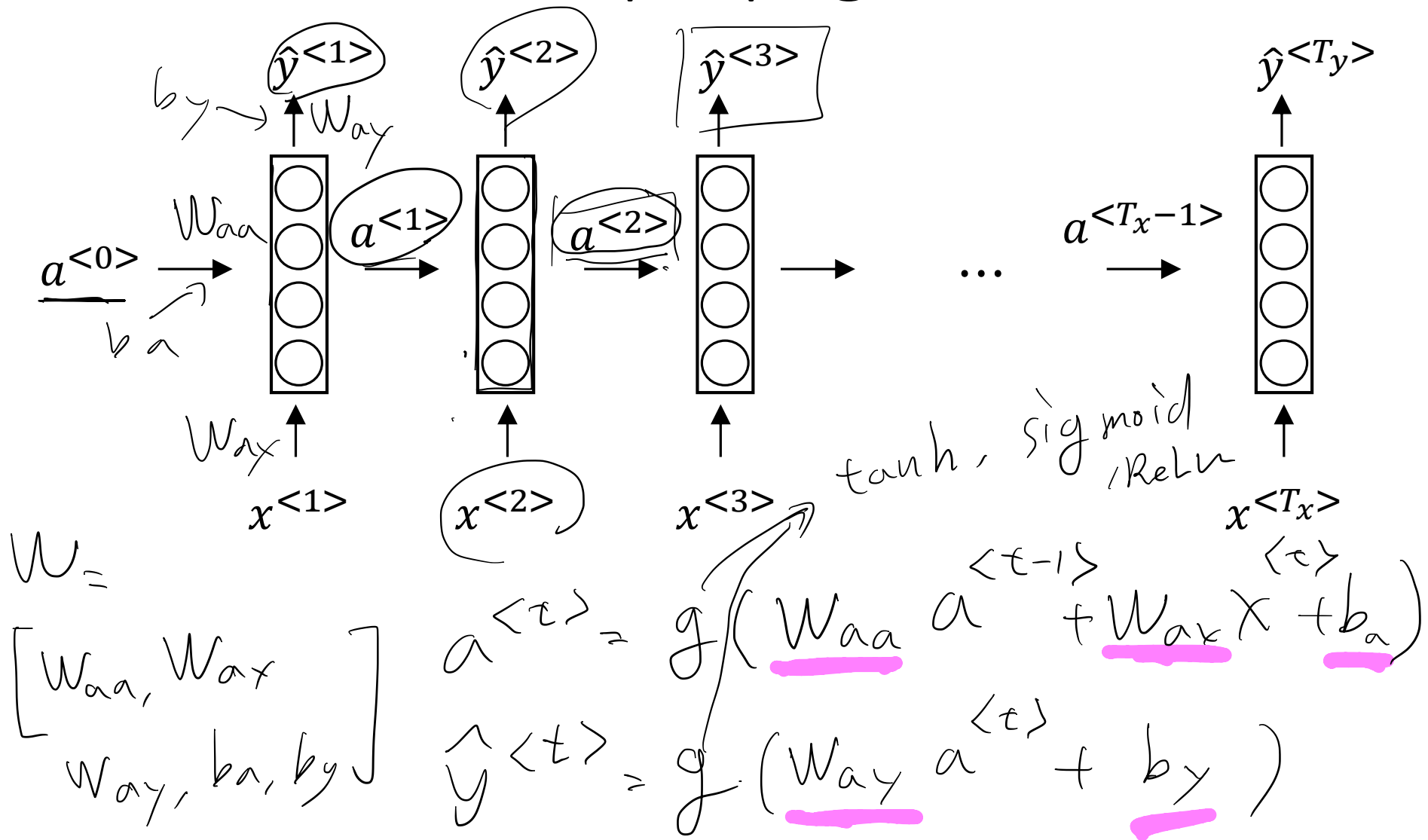
Why not a standard neural net?



- Problems

- Inputs, outputs can be different lengths in different examples
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RNN- Forward propagation



RNN- Forward propagation

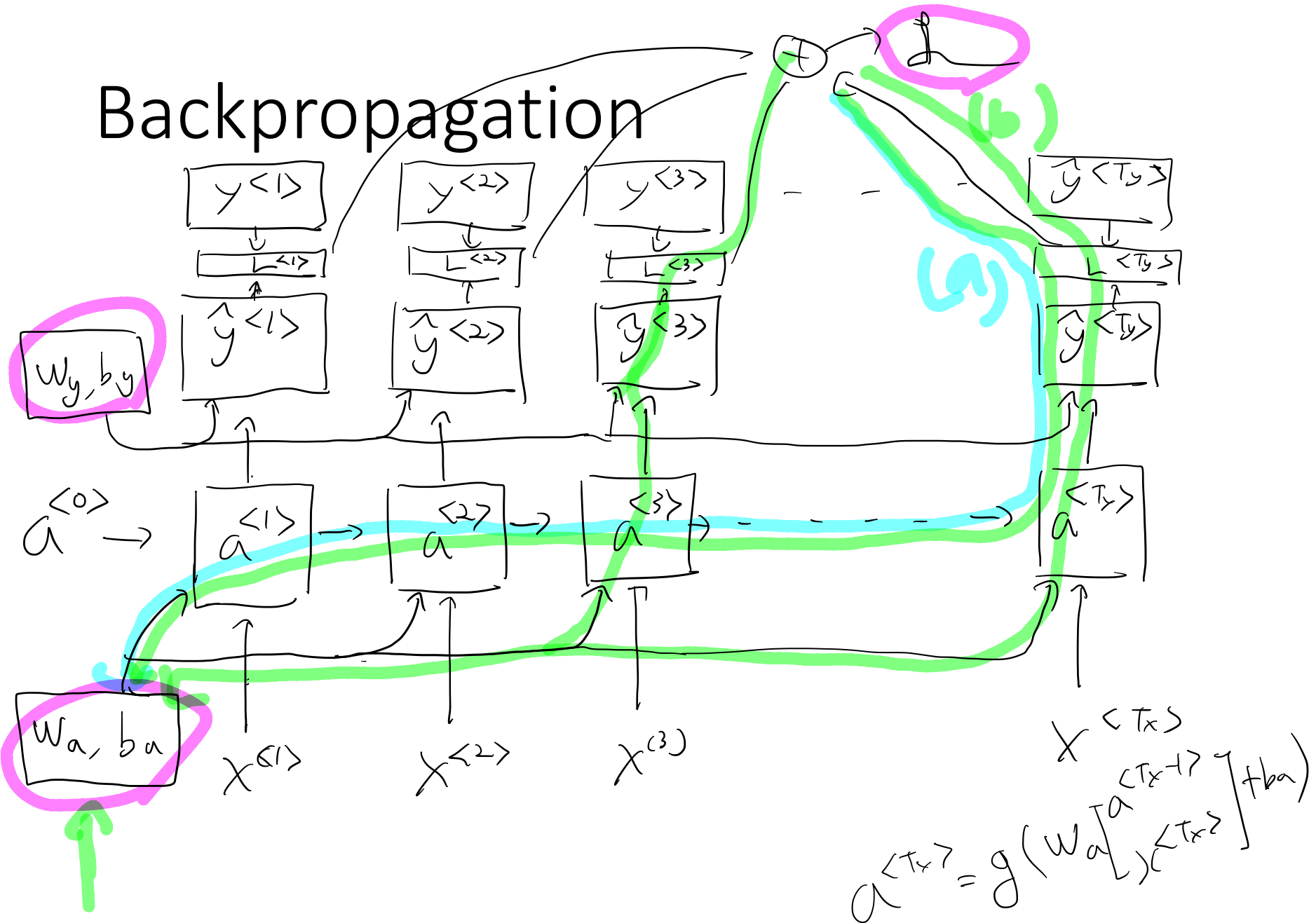
$$\begin{aligned} a^{<t>} &= g(\underbrace{W_{aa}}_{\sim} a^{<t-1>} + \underbrace{W_{ax}}_{\sim} x^{<t>} + b_a) \\ \hat{y}^{<t>} &= g(W_{ya} a^{<t>} + b_y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a^{<t>}}{h^{<t>}} = g\left(W_a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a^{<t-1>} \\ x^{<t>} \end{bmatrix} + b_a\right)$$

$$\hat{y}^{<t>} = g(W_y a^{<t>} + b_y)$$

$$W_a = [W_{aa} \quad W_{ax}]$$

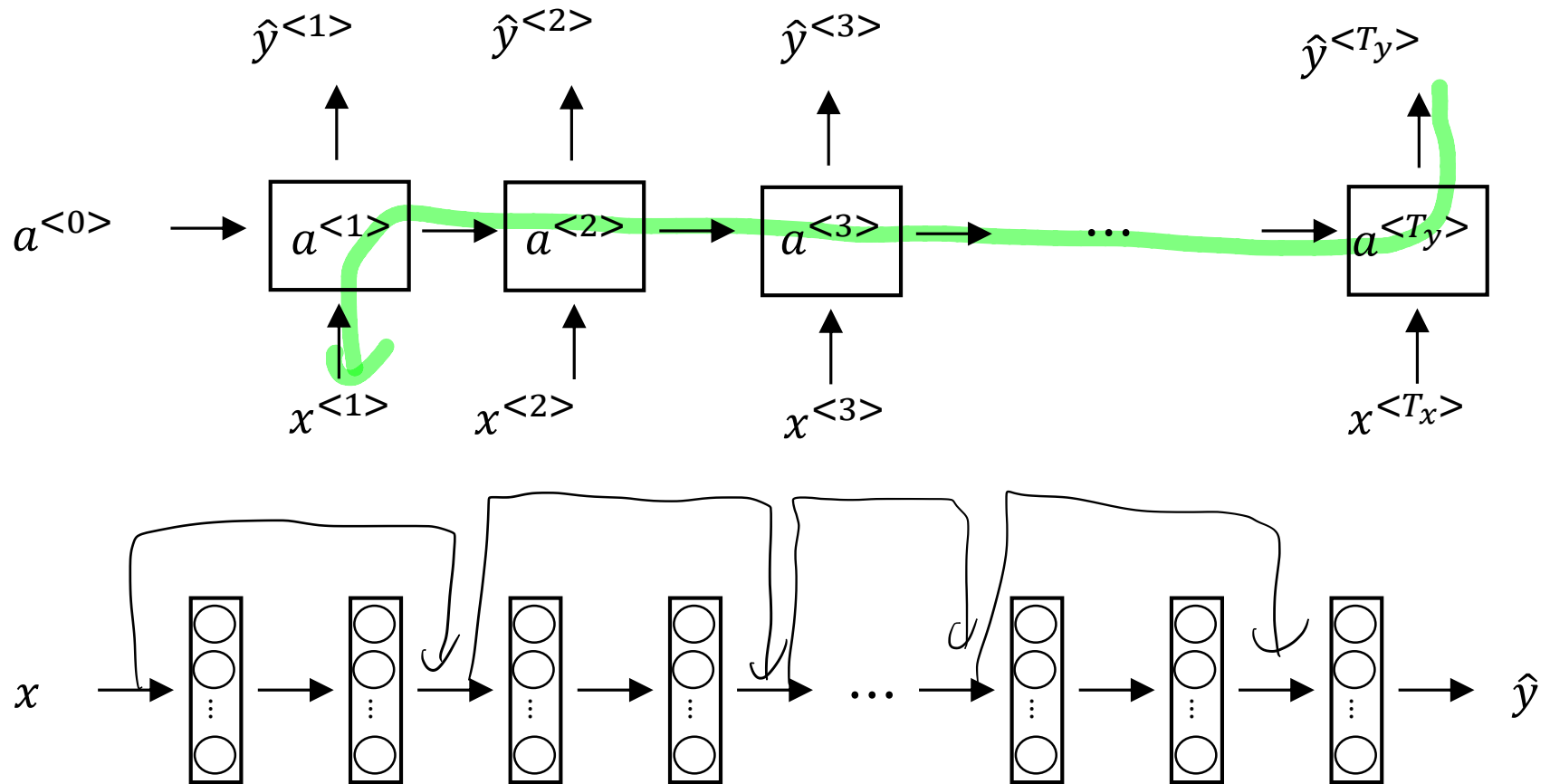
Backpropagation



Backpropagation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dL}{dw_a} &= \sum_{i=1}^{T_y} \frac{\nabla_{w_a} L^{(i)}}{\frac{\partial L^{(i)}}{\partial w_a}} = \sum_{i=1}^{T_y} \frac{\frac{\partial L^{(i)}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}}{\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial w_a}} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial w_a} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{T_y} \frac{\partial L^{(i)}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial a^{(j)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{(j)}}{\partial w_a} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{T_y} \frac{\partial L^{(i)}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \sum_{j=1}^i \left[\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial a^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{(i)}}{\partial a^{(i-1)}} \cdots \frac{\partial a^{(j+1)}}{\partial a^{(j)}} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial a^{(j)}}{\partial w_a}
 \end{aligned}$$

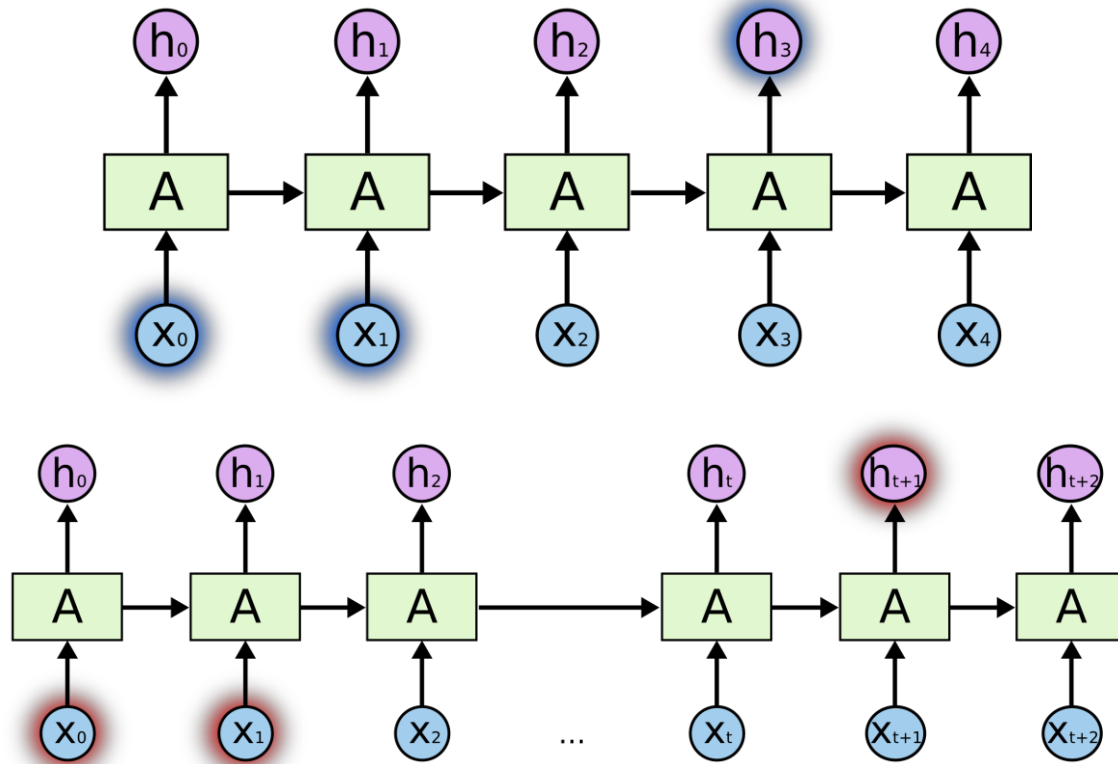
Vanishing Gradient



Long-term dependency

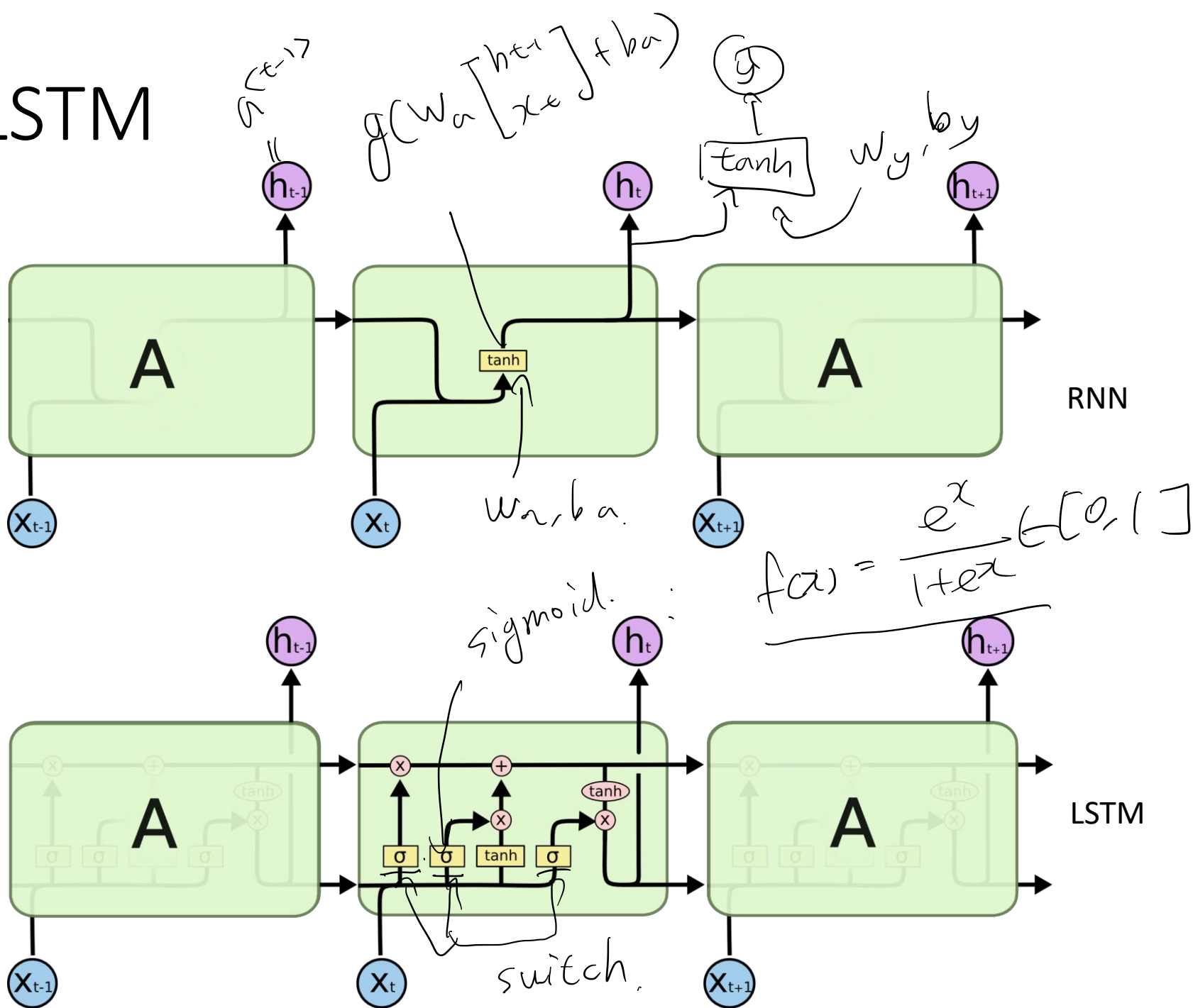
LSTM!

GRU!



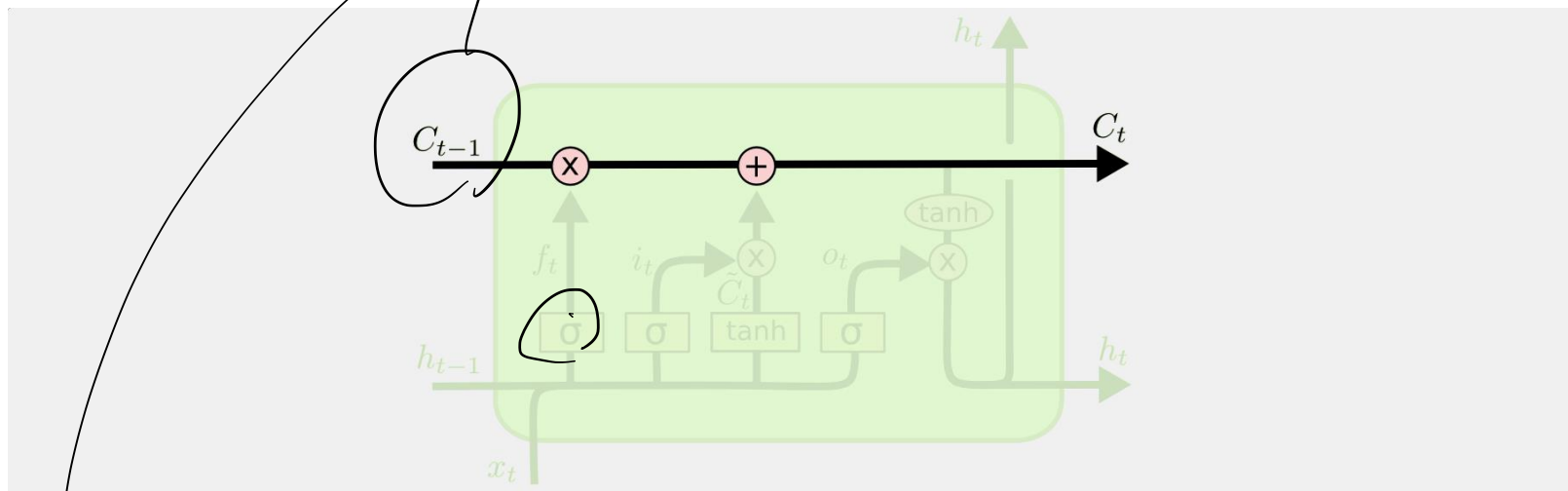
- RNN cannot learn the long-term dependency in the bellow

LSTM

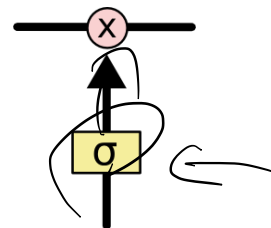


LSTM

cell state \therefore long term memory

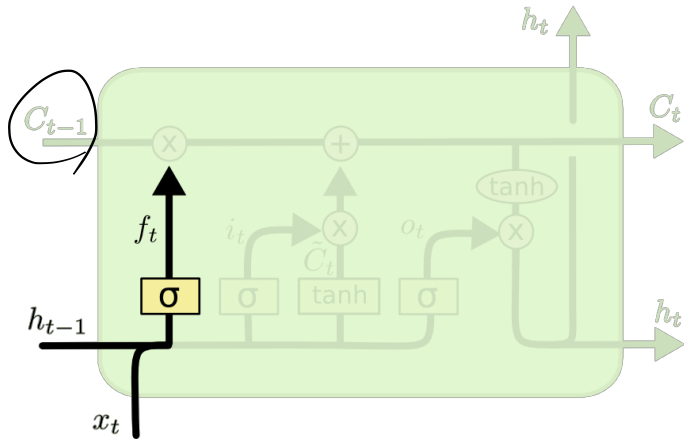


a conveyor belt of information

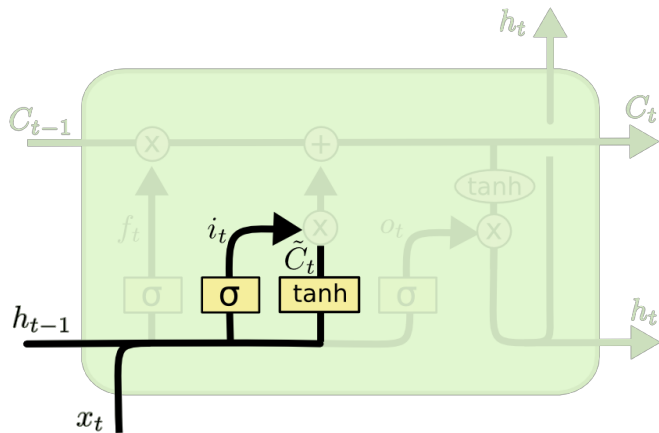


$$\sigma(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}$$

LSTM



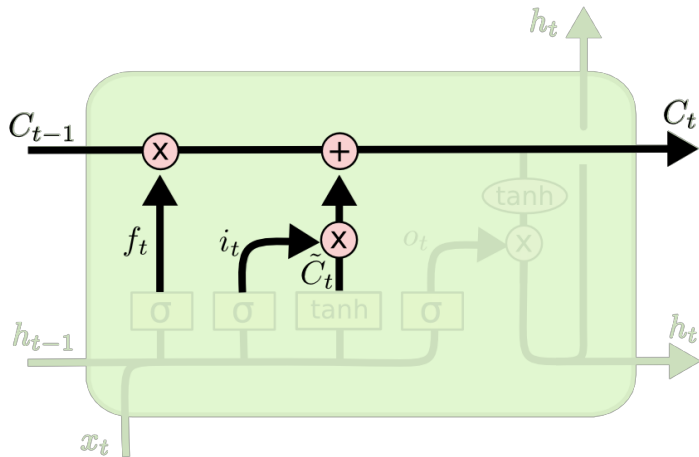
$$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$



$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

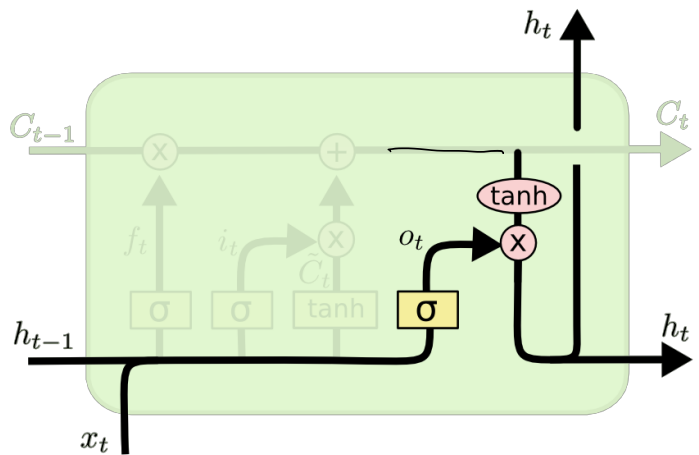
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

LSTM



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + (1 - f_t) * \tilde{C}_t$$

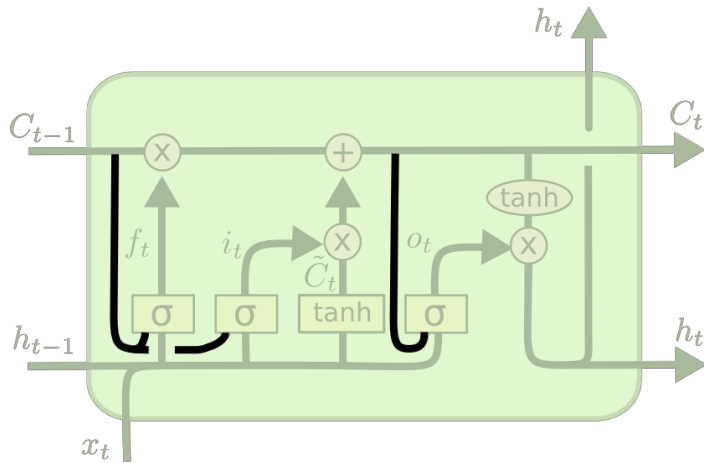
(Handwritten note: $(1 - f_t)$ with an arrow pointing to the i_t term in the equation above)



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

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

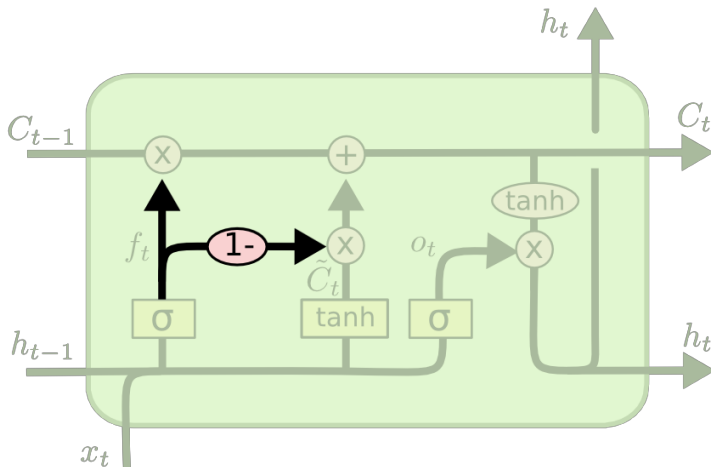
Variants on LSTM



$$f_t = \sigma (W_f \cdot [C_{t-1}, h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$

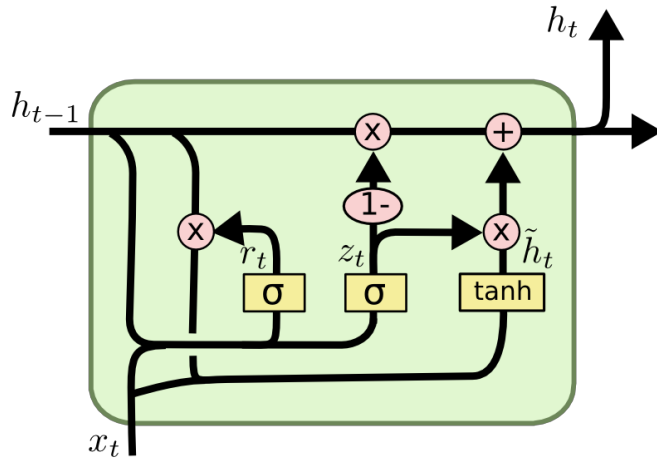
$$i_t = \sigma (W_i \cdot [C_{t-1}, h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

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



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + (1 - f_t) * \tilde{C}_t$$

GRU



$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

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