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Introduction to Neural Networks and TensorFlow

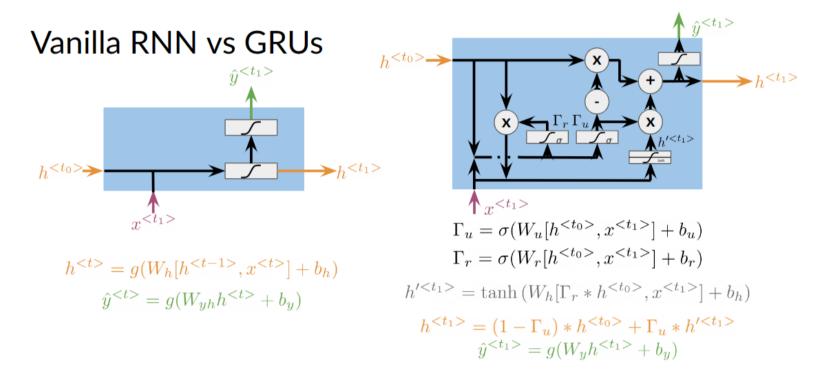
Practice Assignment: Classification Using Deep Neural Networks

N-grams vs. Sequence Models

- Video: Lesson Introduction 49 sec
- Video: Traditional Language models
 3 min
- Reading: Traditional Language models
 5 min
- Video: Recurrent Neural Networks 4 min
- Reading: Recurrent
 Neural Networks
 4 min
- Video: Applications of RNNs
 3 min
- Reading: Application of RNNs
 3 min
- Video: Math in Simple RNNs
 3 min
- Reading: Math in Simple RNNs
 6 min
- Lab: Hidden State Activation

Gated Recurrent Units

Gated recurrent units are very similar to vanilla RNNs, except that they have a "relevance" and "update" gate that allow the model to update and get relevant information. I personally find it easier to understand by looking at the formulas:



To the left, you have the diagram and equations for a simple RNN. To the right, we explain the GRU. Note that we add 3 layers before computing *h* and *y*.

$$egin{aligned} \Gamma_u &= \sigma\left(W_u\left[h^{< t^0>}, x^{< t^1>}
ight] + b_u
ight) \ \Gamma_r &= \sigma\left(W_r\left[h^{< t^0>}, x^{< t^1>}
ight] + b_r
ight) \ h'^{< t^1>} &= anh\left(W_h\left[\Gamma_r * h^{< t^0>}, x^{< t^1>}
ight] + b_h
ight) \end{aligned}$$

The first gate Γ_u allows you to decide how much you want to update the weights by. The second gate Γ_r , helps you find a relevance score. You can compute the new h by using the relevance gate. Finally you can compute h, using the update gate. GRUs "decide" how to update the hidden state. GRUs help preserve important information.

