

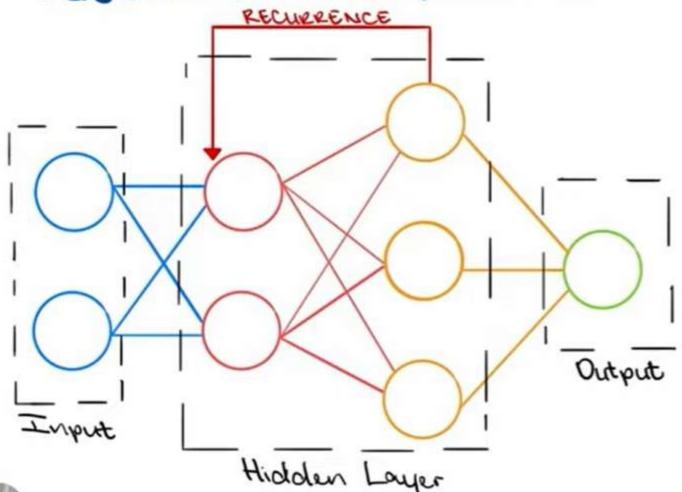
1980 1997 2017





# Generative Al History: Recurrent neural networks - 1980 (Memory)

# RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS



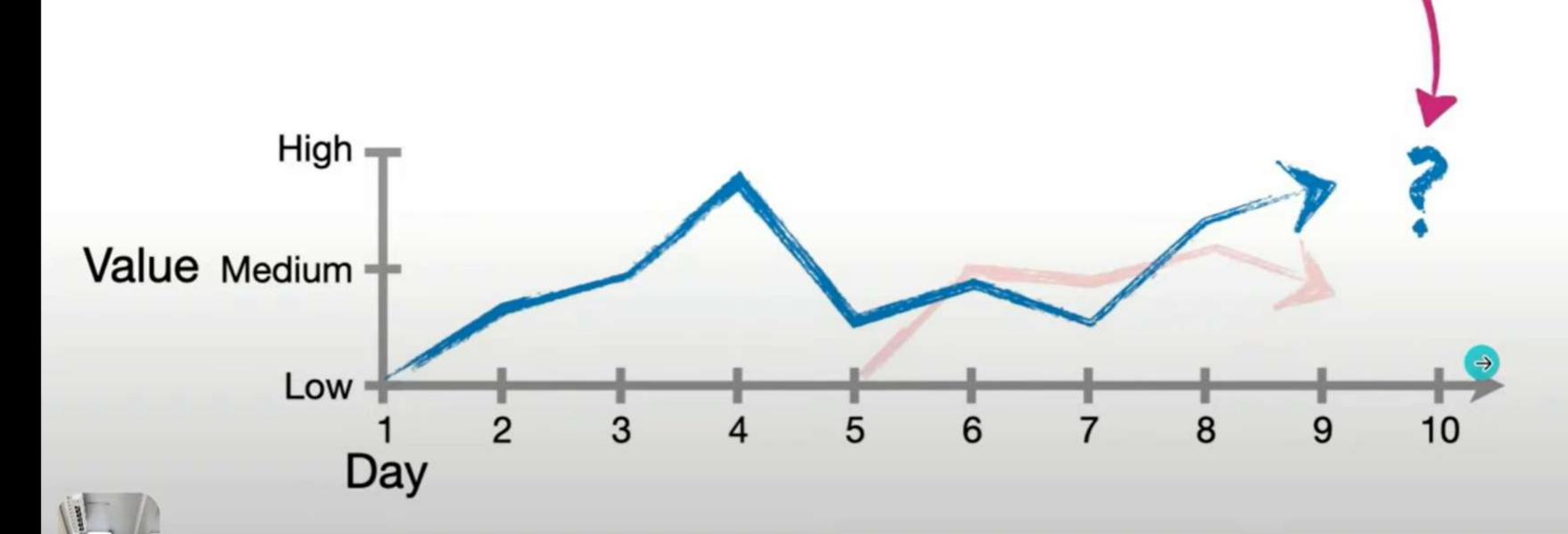
RNNs were designed to work with sequential data by maintaining a hidden state that captures information about previous inputs.

They were a significant advancement for generative models, allowing for the generation of sequences of text, music, and more.

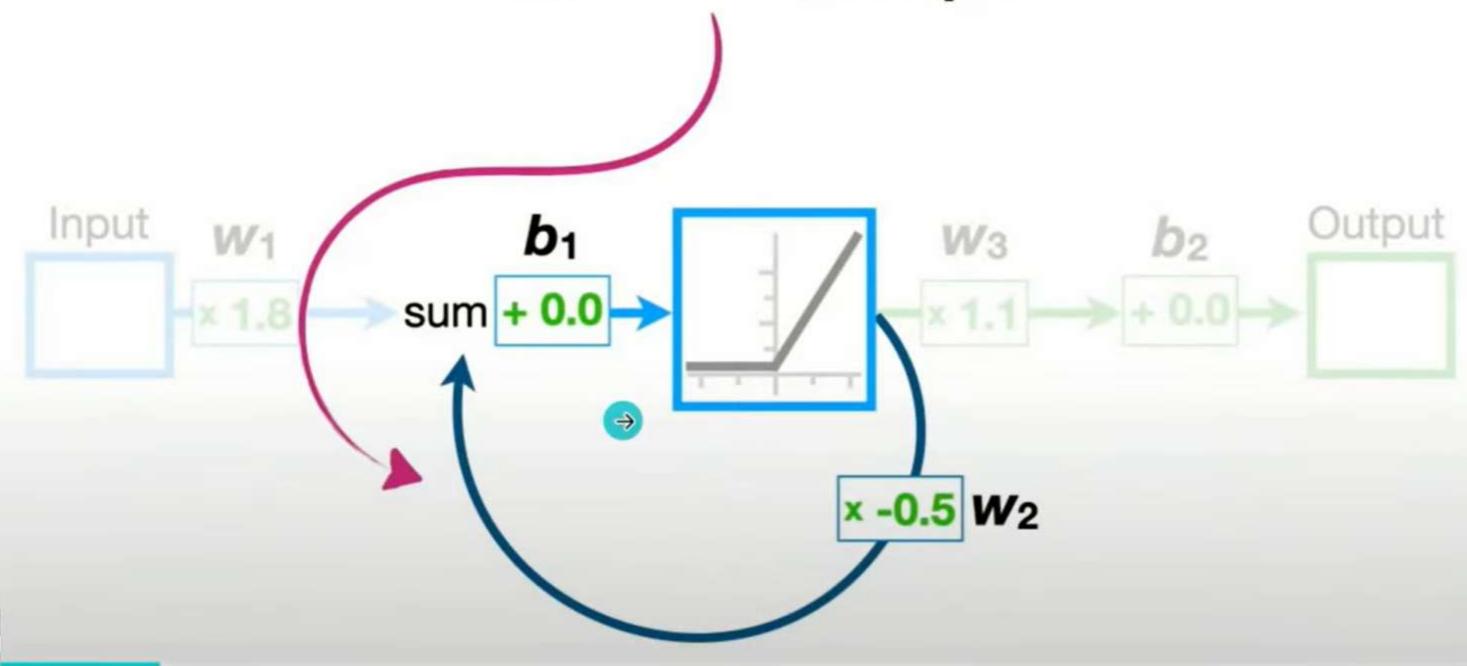




In other words, if we want to predict the stock price for the blue line company on day 10...

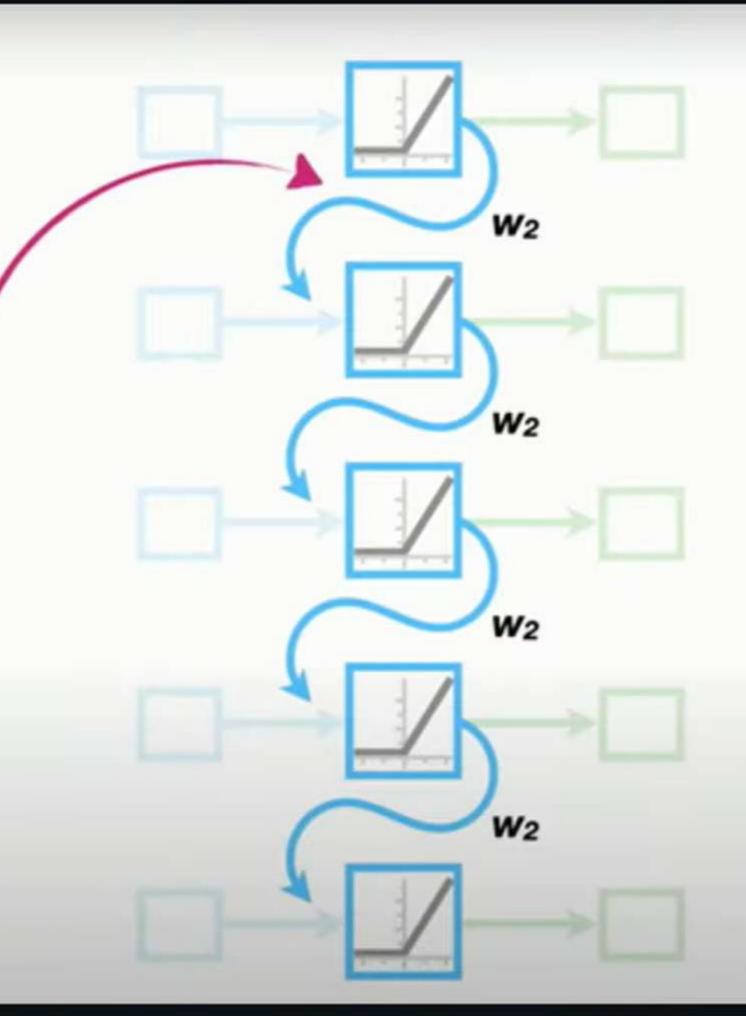


## The big difference is that Recurrent Neural Networks also have feedback loops.





In our example, The Vanishing/Exploding Gradient problem has to do with the weight along the squiggle that we copy each time we unroll the network.



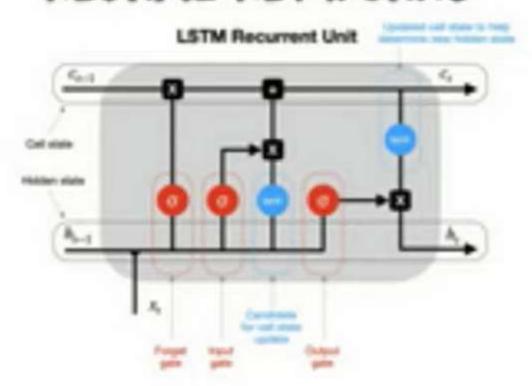






### Generative Al History: Long Short Term Memory - 1997

#### LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY NEURAL NETWORKS

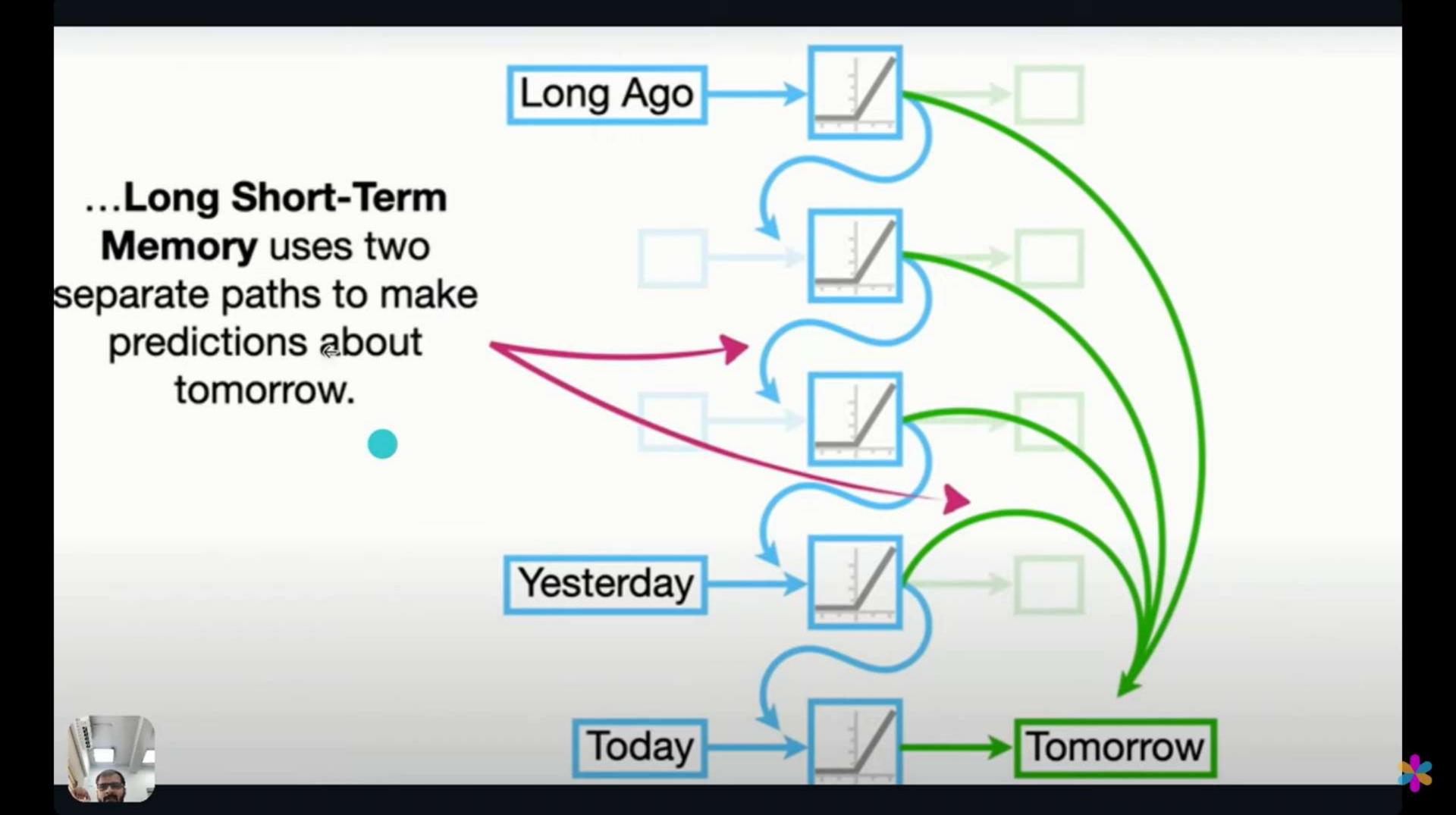


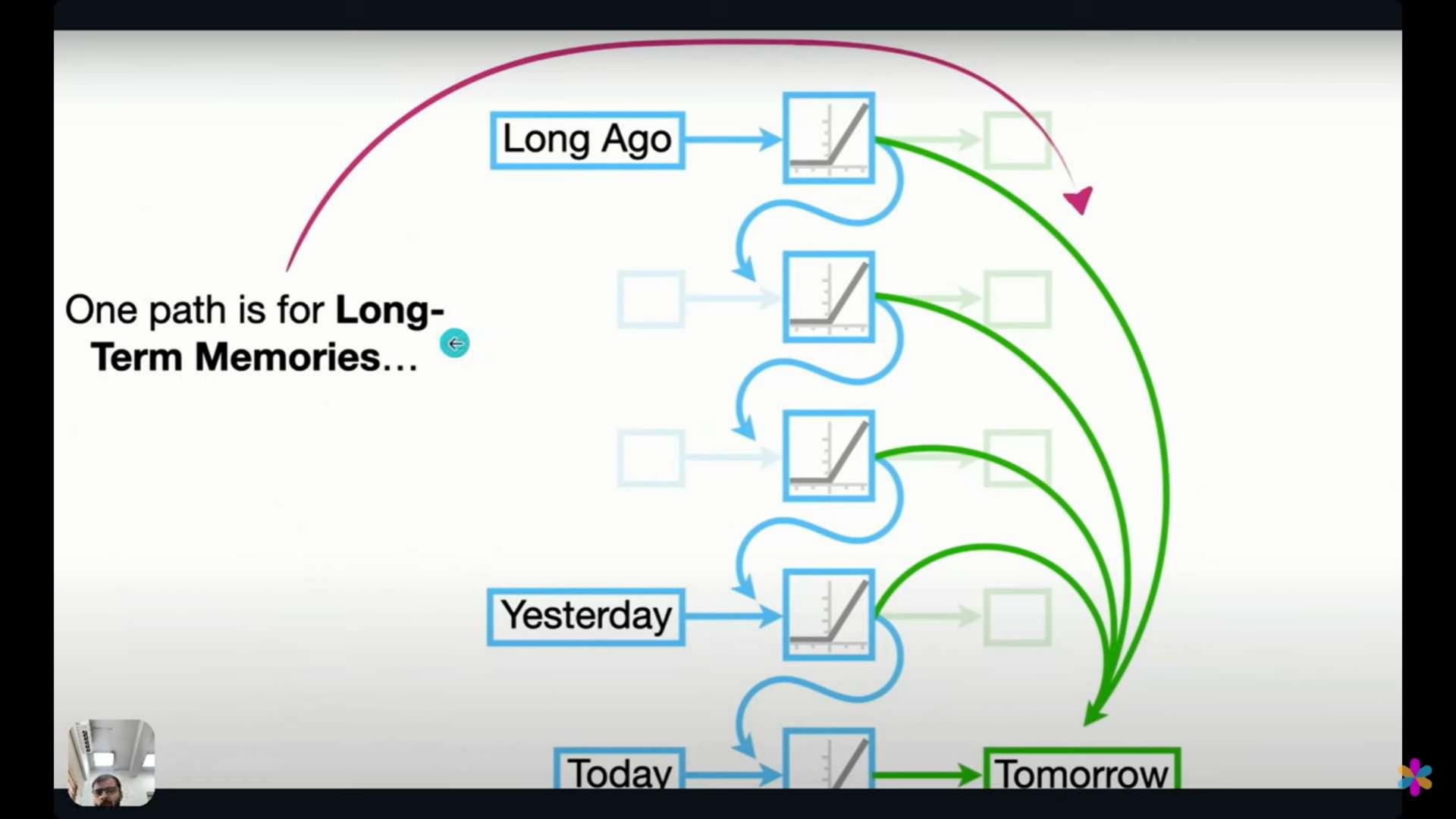
LSTMs are a specialized type of RNN designed to address the vanishing gradient problem, which occurs when training RNNs on long sequences.

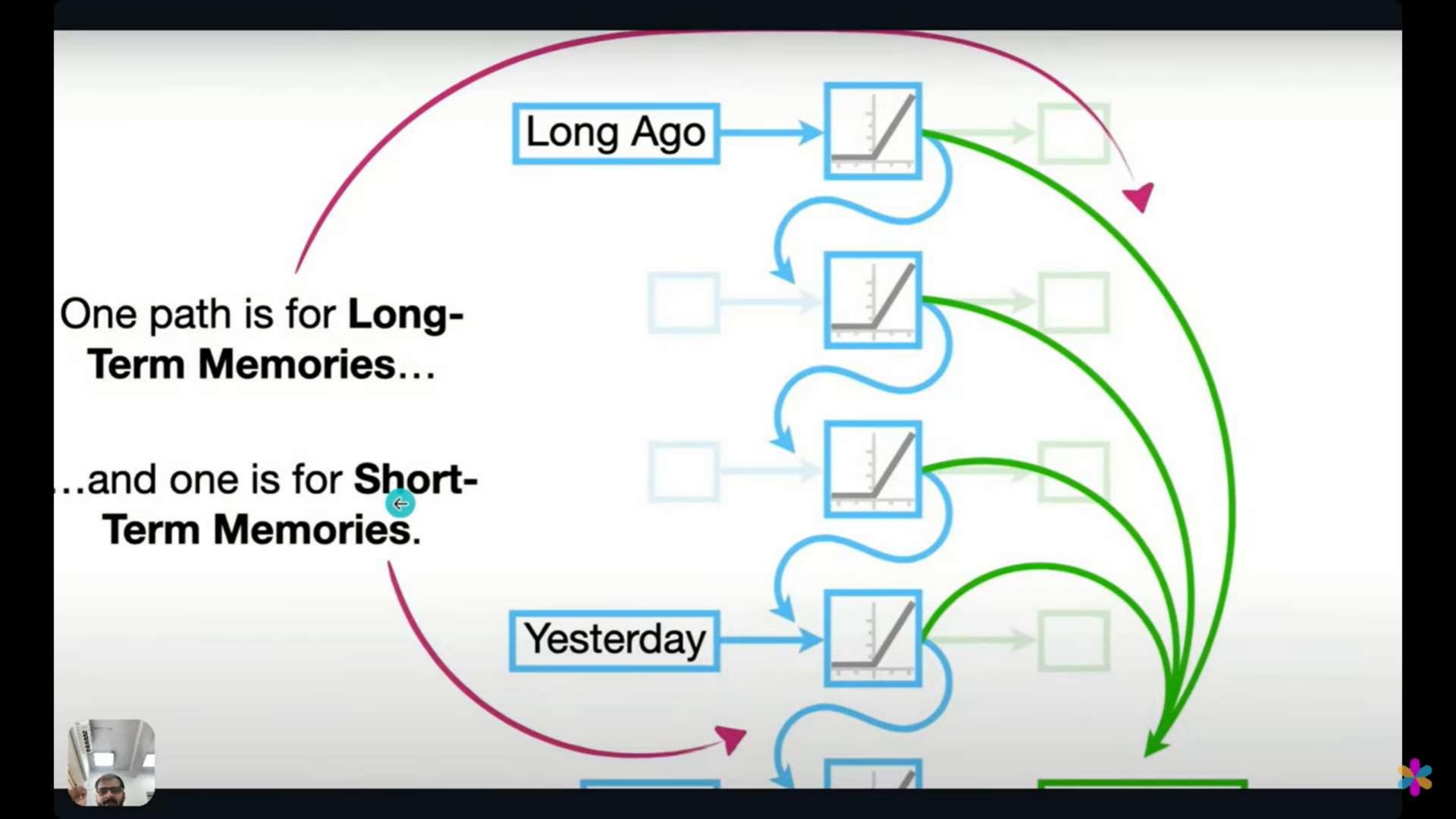
 $\rightarrow$ 

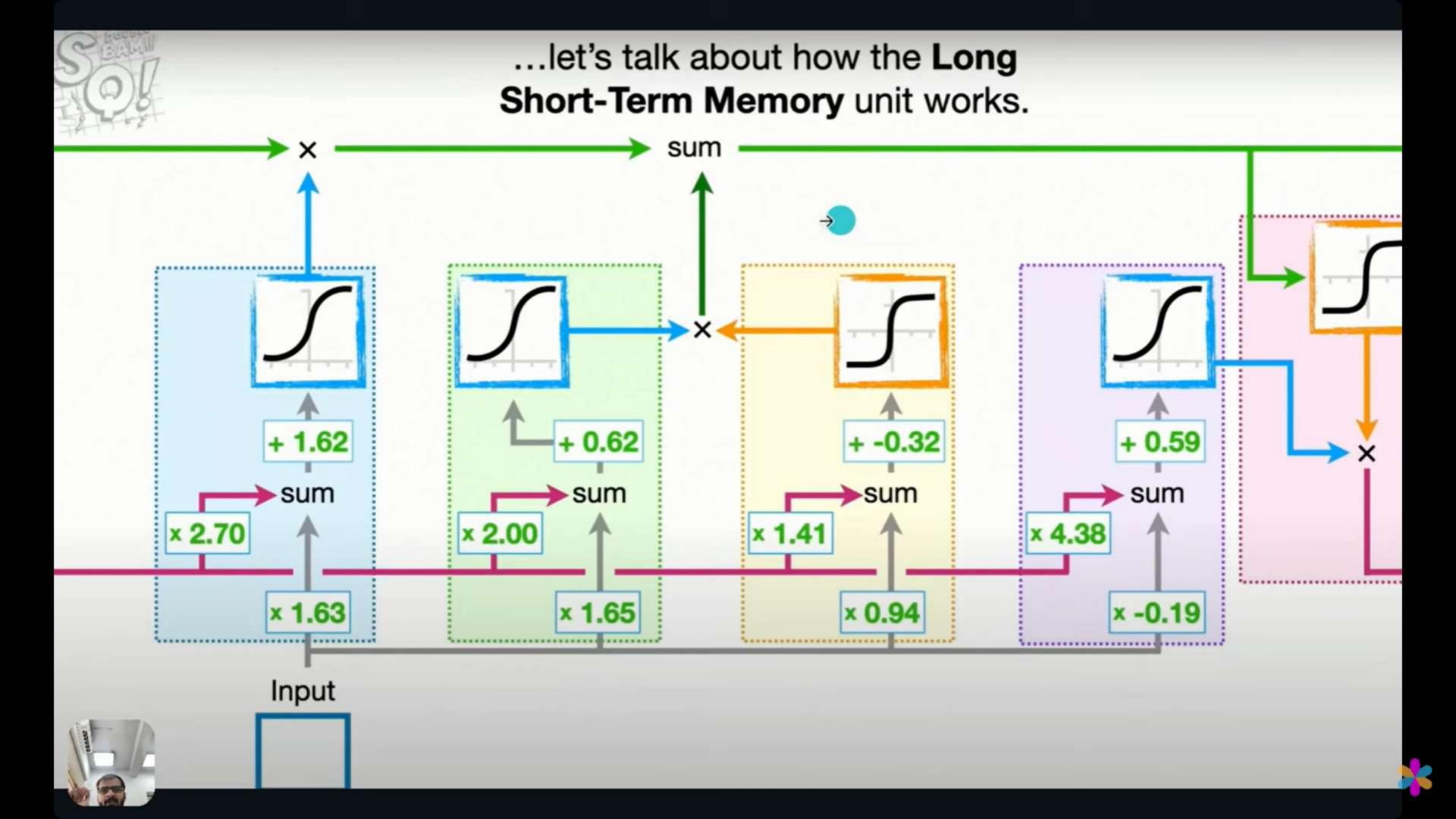


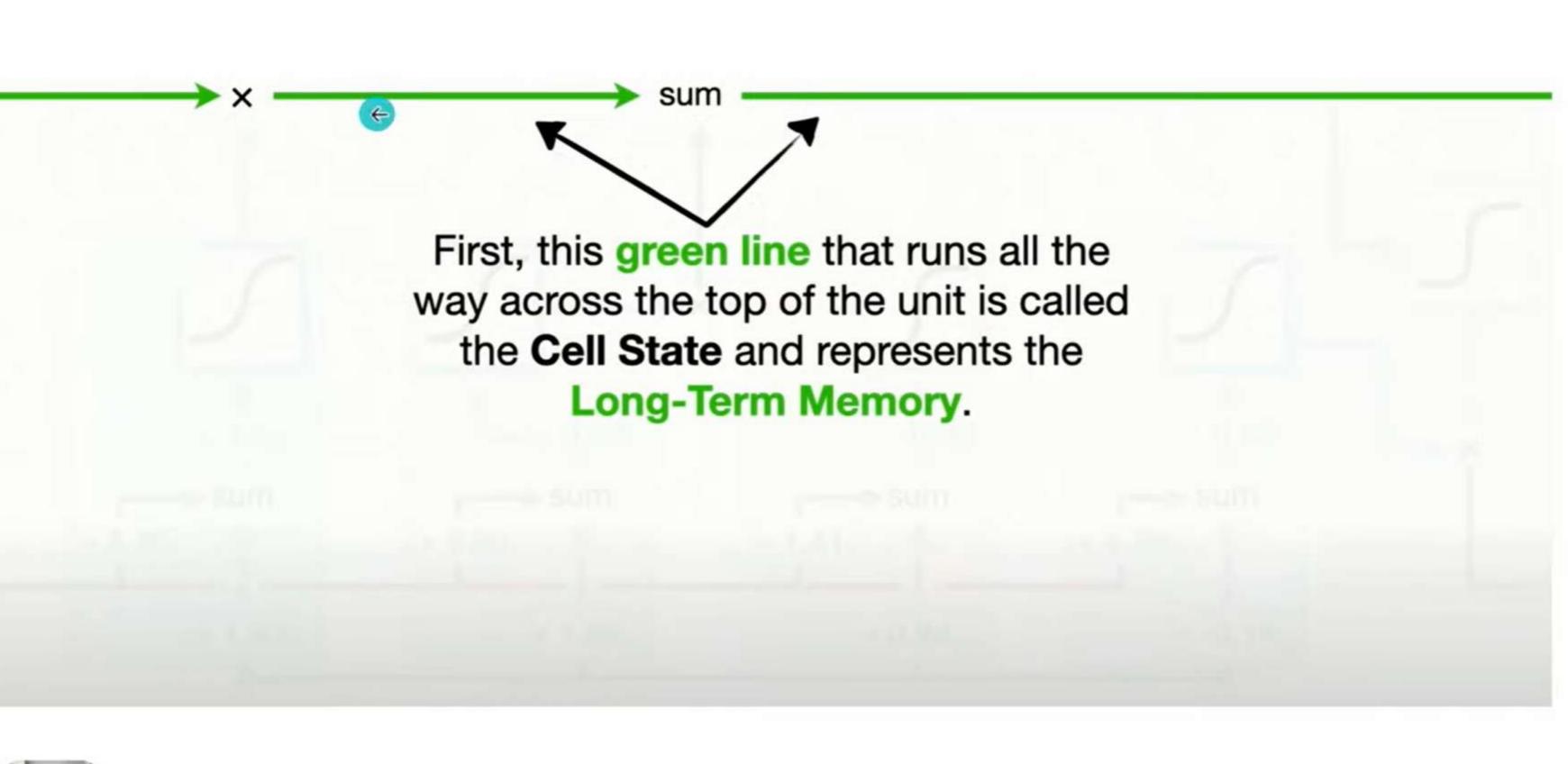






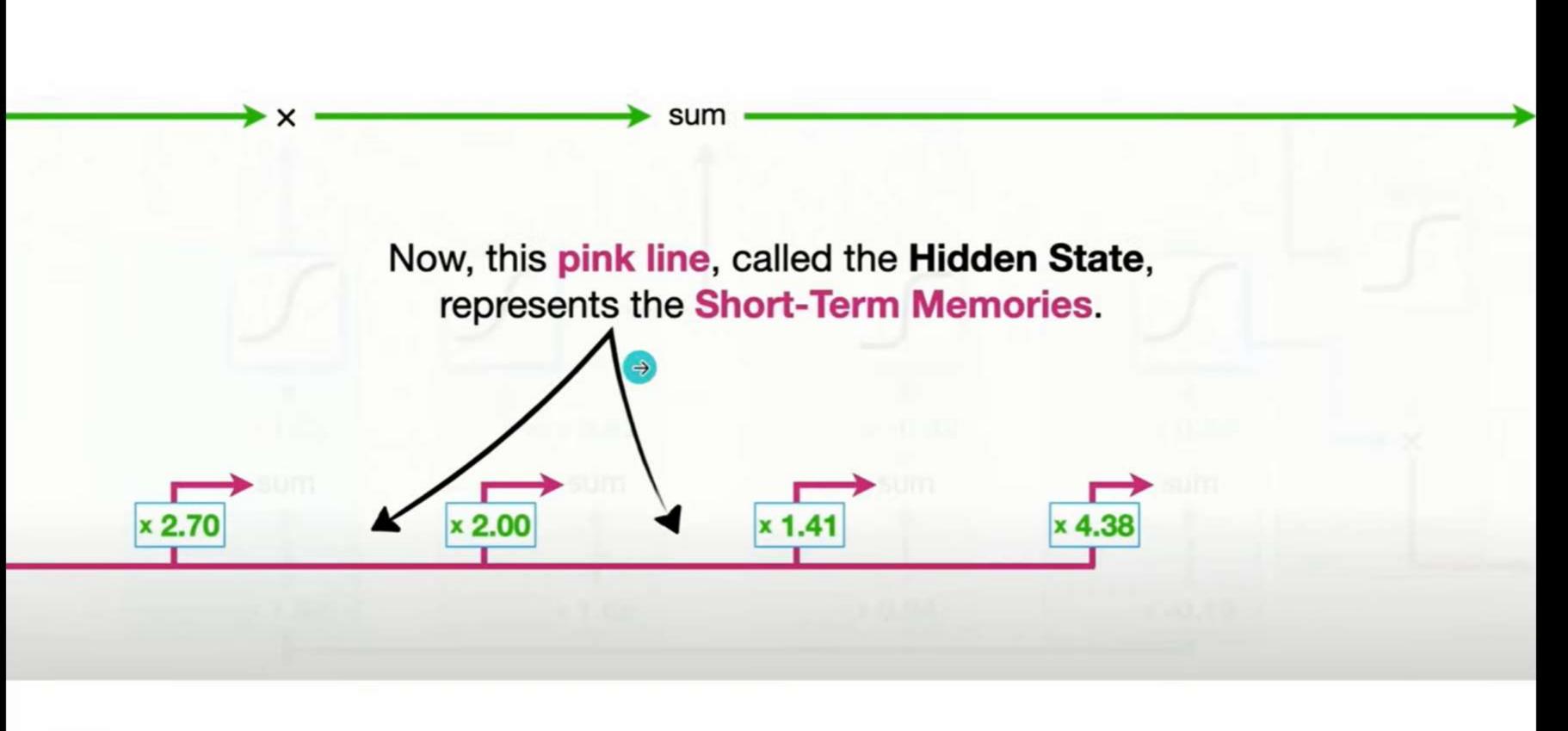








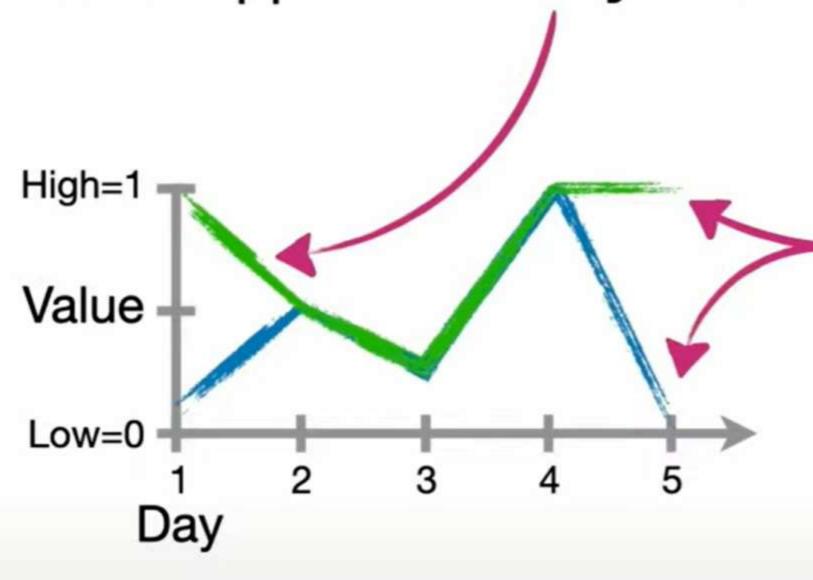








Given this sequential data, we want the **LSTM** to remember what happened on **Day 1**...



...so it can correctly predict what will happen on **Day 5**.



