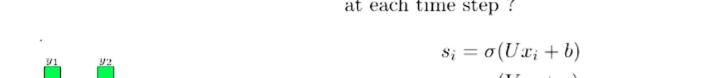
Recurrent Neural Networks

How do we model such tasks involving sequences?

Wishlist

- Account for dependence between inputs
- Account for variable number of inputs
- Make sure that the function executed at each time step is the same
- We will focus on each of these to arrive at a model for dealing with sequences

• What is the function being executed at each time step?



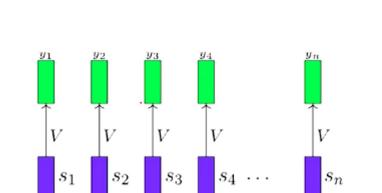
 s_2

- $y_i = \sigma(Vs_i + c)$
- i = timestep

• Since we want the same function to be

parameters at each timestep)

executed at each timestep we should share the same network (i.e., same



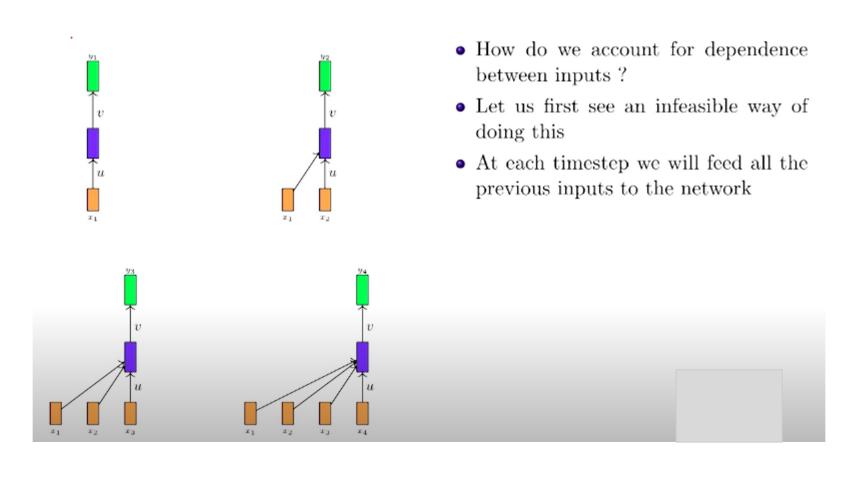
 x_n

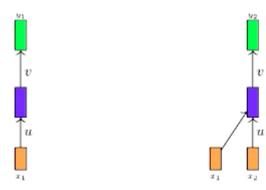
 x_3

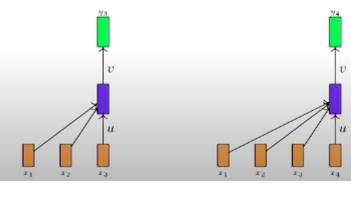
• This parameter sharing also ensures that the network becomes agnostic to the length (size) of the input

timestep

- Since we are simply going to compute the same function (with same parameters) at each timestep, the number
- of timesteps doesn't matter
 We just create multiple copies of the network and execute them at each







• First, the function being computed at each time-step now is different

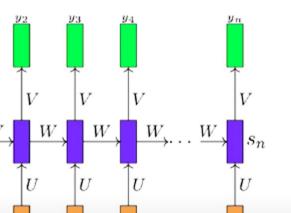
$$y_1 = f_1(x_1)$$

$$y_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$y_3 = f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

- The network is now sensitive to the length of the sequence
- For example a sequence of length 10 will require f_1, \ldots, f_{10} whereas a sequence of length 100 will require f_1, \ldots, f_{100}

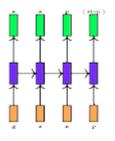
 The solution is to add a recurrent connection in the network,

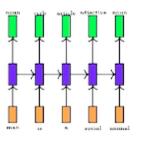


 $s_i = \sigma(Ux + Ws_{i-1} + b)$ $y_i = \sigma(Vs_i + c)$ or $y_i = f(x_i, s_i, W, U, V)$ s_i is the state of the network at

or y_{100}

- timestep i
 The parameters are W, U, V which are shared across timesteps
- The same network (and parameters) can be used to compute y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{10}





- Let us revisit the sequence learning problems that we saw earlier
- We now have recurrent connections between time steps which account for dependence between inputs

