Inside the RNN: update equations

An RNN layer, at time step t

- Takes input element $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$
- Updates latent state $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$
- Optionally outputs $\mathbf{y}_{(t)}$

according to the equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{h}_{(t)} &= \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_{(t)} + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)} + \mathbf{b}_h) \\
\mathbf{y}_{(t)} &= \mathbf{W}_{hy}\mathbf{h}_{(t)} + \mathbf{b}_y
\end{aligned}
$$

where

- ϕ is an activation function (usually $\tanh$)
- $\mathbf{W}$ are the weights of the RNN layer
    - partitioned into $\mathbf{W}_{xh}, \mathbf{W}_{hh}, \mathbf{W}_{hy}$
    - $\mathbf{W}_{xh}$: weights that update $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$ based on $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$
    - $\mathbf{W}_{hh}$: weights that update $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$ based on $\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$
    - $\mathbf{W}_{hy}$: weights that update $\mathbf{y}_{(t)}$ based on $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$

Notes

- This is the update equation for a single example $\mathbf{x^{(i)}}$
- In practice, we can simultaneously update for *multiple examples*
    - The $m' < m$ examples in a minibatch, as examples are independent
- So if we are counting weights/parameters: it is m' times bigger

Let's try to understand these equations

$$\mathbf{h}_{(t)} = \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_{(t)} + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

$\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$ is the latent state after time step t

- It is a *vector* of length $||\mathbf{h}||$
- We drop the time subscript as the dimension on each step is the same

$\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$ must therefore *also be a vector* of length $||\mathbf{h}||$

- $||\mathbf{W}_{xh}||$ is a matrix of shape $(||\mathbf{h}|| \times ||\mathbf{x}||)$
- h_j, the j^{th} element of latent state $\mathbf{h}$ is the dot product of row j of $\mathbf{W}_{xh}$ and $\mathbf{x}$
- So $\mathbf{W}_{xh}^{(j)}$ describes how input $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$ influences new state $h_{(t),j}$

That is: there are separate weights for each j that describe the interaction of $\mathbf{h}$ and $\mathbf{x}$

Similarly, $\mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$ must be a *vector* of length $||\mathbf{h}||$

- $||\mathbf{W}_{hh}||$ is a matrix of shape $(||\mathbf{h}|| \times ||\mathbf{h}||)$
- So $\mathbf{W}_{hh}^{(j)}$ describes how prior state $\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$ influences new state $h_{(t),j}$

$\mathbf{b}_h$, the bias/threshold must also be a vector of length $||\mathbf{h}||$

- It adjusts the threshold of activtin fucntion ϕ
- As per our practice: we will usually fold $\mathbf{b}$ into the weight matrices $\mathbf{W}_{xh}, \mathbf{W}_{hh}$

Finally, activation ϕ maps a vector of length $||\mathbf{h}||$ to another vector of length $||\mathbf{h}||$

- The updated state

So updates latent state $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$ is influenced

- By the input $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$
- The prior latent state $\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$

The second equation

$$\mathbf{y}_{(t)} = \mathbf{W}_{hy}\mathbf{h}_{(t)} + \mathbf{b}_y$$

is just a "translation" of the latent state $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$

- To $\mathbf{y}_{(t)}$, the t^{th} element of the output sequence
- $||\mathbf{W}_{hy}||$ is a matrix of shape $(||\mathbf{y}|| \times ||\mathbf{h}||)$
    - $||\mathbf{y}||$ is the length of each output element and is problem dependent
    - For example: a OHE

It is common to equate $\mathbf{y}_{(t)} = \mathbf{h}_{(t)}$

- No separate "output"
- Just the latent state
- Particularly when using stacked RNN layers
    - $\mathbf{y}_{(t)}$ becomes the input to the next layer

Equation in pseudo-matrix form

You will often see a short-hand form of the equation.

Look at $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$ as a function of two inputs $\mathbf{x}_, \mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$.

We can stack the two inputs into a single matrix.

Stack the two matrices $\mathbf{W}_{xh}, \mathbf{W}_{hh}$ into a single weight matrix

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\mathbf{h}_{(t)} & = & \mathbf{W} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{b} \\
\text{with} \\
\mathbf{W} & = & [\mathbf{W}_{xh} \quad \mathbf{W}_{hh}] \\
\mathbf{I} & = & \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{(t)} \\ \mathbf{h}_{(t-1)} \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

Stacked RNN layers revisited

With the benefit of the RNN update equations, we can clarify how stack RNN layers works.

Let superscript $[l]$ denote a stacked layer of RNN.

So the RNN update equation for the bottom layer 1 becomes

$$\mathbf{h}_{(t)}^{[1]} \quad = \quad \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_{(t)} + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}^{[1]} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

The RNN update equation for leyer $[l]$ becomes

$$\mathbf{h}_{(t)}^{[l]} \quad = \quad \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{h}_{(t)}^{[l-1]} + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}^{[l]} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

That is: the input to layer $[l]$ is $\mathbf{h}_{(t)}^{[l-1]}$ rather than $\mathbf{x}_{(t)}$

Loss function

As usual, the objective of training is to find the weights $\mathbf{W}$ that minimize a loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = L(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}; \mathbf{W})$$

which is the average of per example losses $\mathcal{L}^{(\mathbf{i})}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}^{(\mathbf{i})}$$

When the output is a sequence

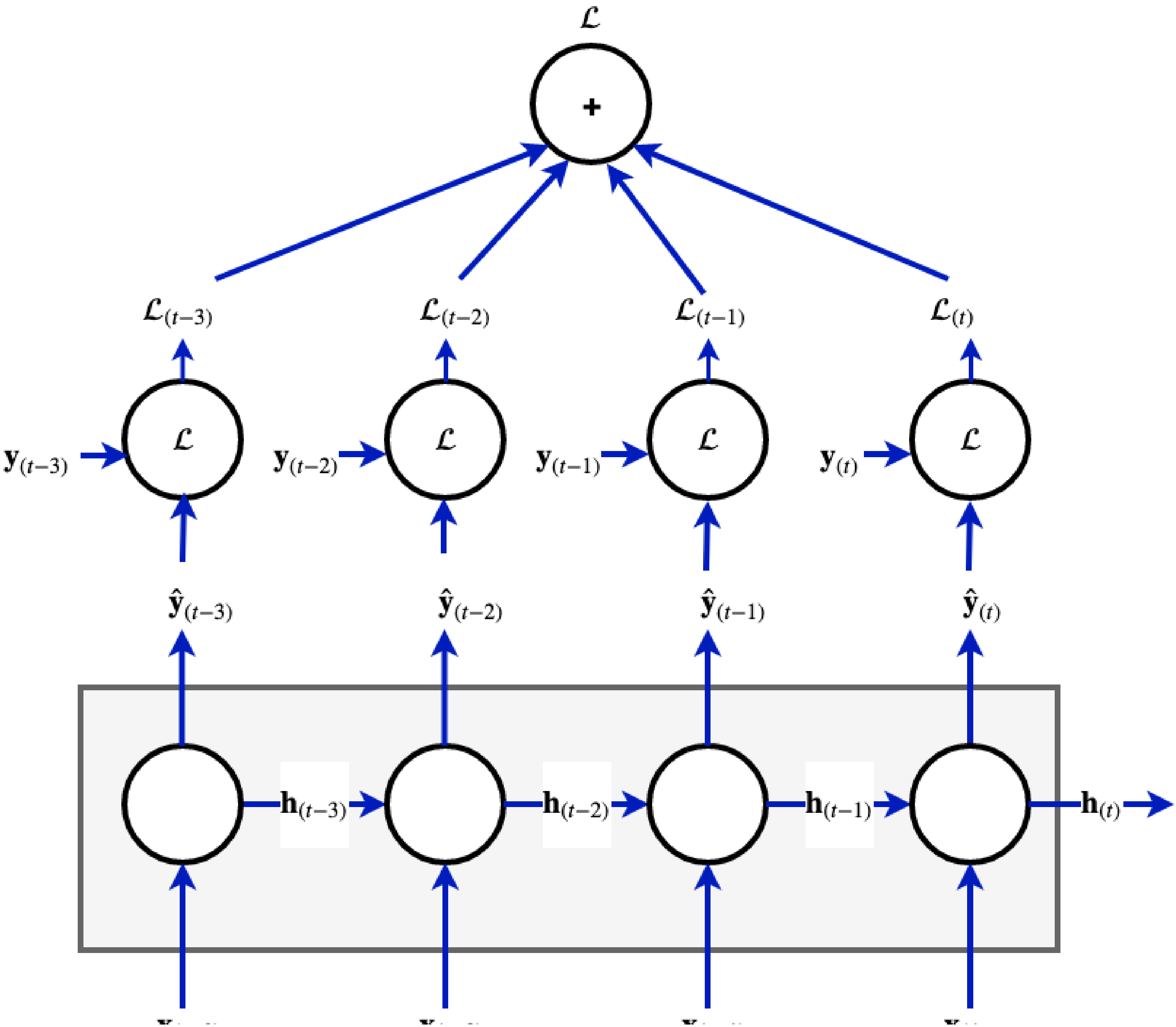
- It's important to recognize that the *target* is a sequence too !
- So the per example loss has an added temporal dimension
- Loss per example *per time step*
- Comparing the *predicted* t^{th} output $\hat{y}_{(t)}^{(\mathbf{i})}$ to the t^{th} target $\mathbf{y}_{(t)}^{(\mathbf{i})}$

In the case that the API outputs sequences

- $\mathcal{L}^{(\mathbf{i})} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \mathcal{L}_{(t)}^{(\mathbf{i})}$

In the case that the API outputs a single value

- $\mathcal{L}^{(\mathbf{i})} = \mathcal{L}_{(T)}$


$\mathcal{L}$
+
$\mathcal{L}_{(t-3)}$
$\mathcal{L}_{(t-2)}$
$\mathcal{L}_{(t-1)}$
$\mathcal{L}_{(t)}$
$\mathcal{L}$
$\mathcal{L}$
$\mathcal{L}$
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$\mathbf{y}_{(t-3)}$
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$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(t-3)}$
$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(t-2)}$
$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(t-1)}$
$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(t)}$
$\mathbf{h}_{(t-3)}$
$\mathbf{h}_{(t-2)}$
$\mathbf{h}_{(t-1)}$
$\mathbf{h}_{(t)}$

In [2]:

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print("Done")
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Done