深度學習基礎概論

0401

目錄

Embedding

RNN and LSTM

• Code:標題產生器

Embedding

將單詞轉換為數字

「A dog barked at a cat. (有一隻狗對著一隻貓吠叫。)」



One-hot Encoding

```
A dog barked at a cat.
 (有一隻狗對著一隻貓吠叫。)」
       [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
dog
barked [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]
       [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
at
       [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
cat
```

a

a



one hot encoding 的問題

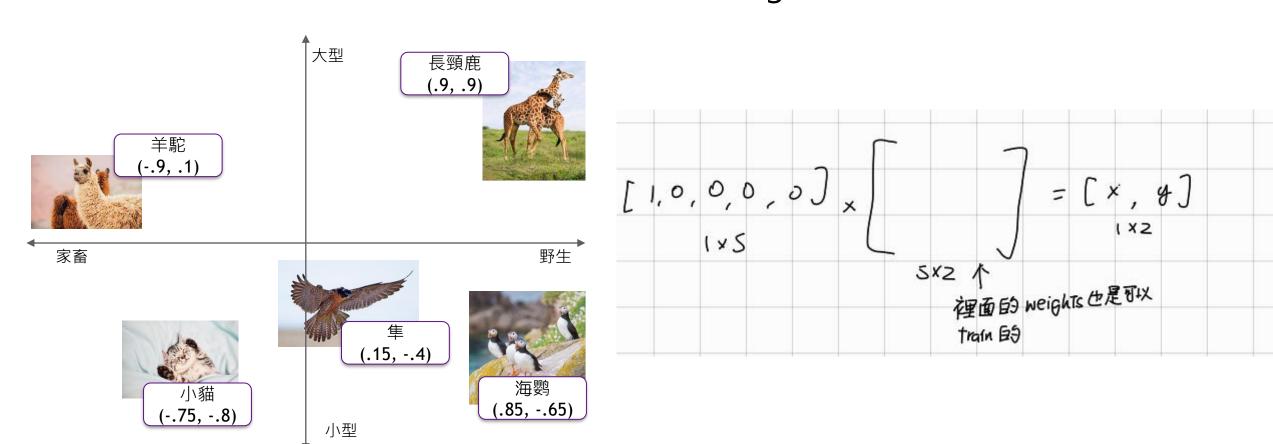
- One hot vector 維度會隨著字典大小的增加而增加
- 無法表達字跟詞之間的關係,也就是說 vector 的資訊密度很低,兩者內積為 0

Word Embedding

- 希望將原本資訊密度低、維度高的向量,改成資訊密度高、維度低的向量
- 這個低維度的向量有個特性,當詞與詞的意思越接近,在向量空間中也會越接近,兩者的夾角也會越小
- 每個維度可以代表一個特徵

Word Embedding

以二維的 word embedding 為例



RNN model

RNN 感覺很像 time series 中的 AR model, 這期跟前一期存在 autoregressive,以AR(1) model 為例

$$r_{t} = \phi_{0} + \phi_{1}r_{t-1} + a_{t}$$

$$r_{t-1} = \phi_{0} + \phi_{1}r_{t-2} + a_{t-1}$$

$$r_{t} - \mu = \sum_{i=0} \phi_{1}^{i} a_{t-1}$$

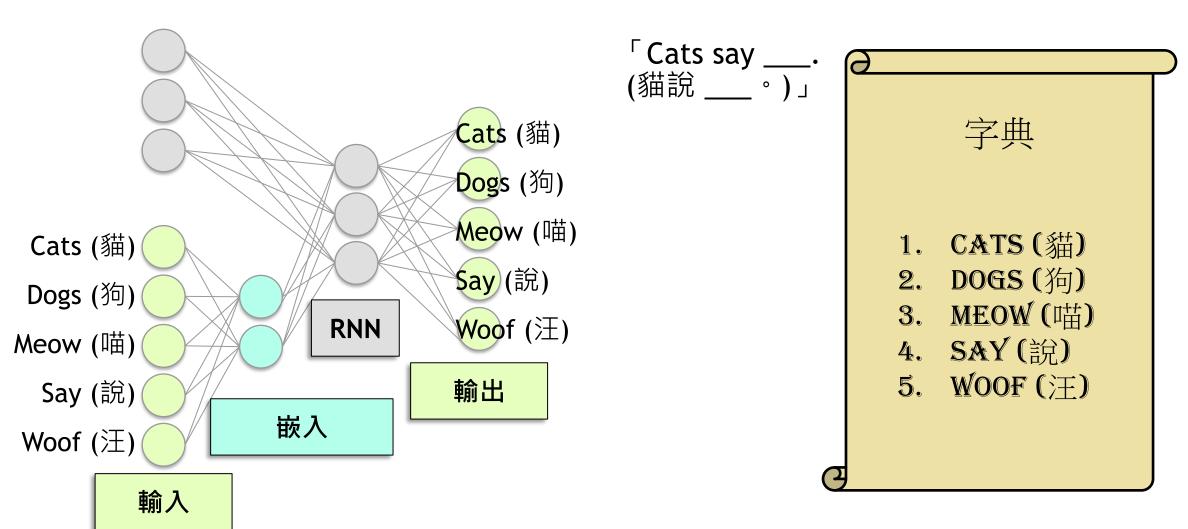
- 我們嘗試去預測句子中第三個單字, 但這些句子的低一個單字會對預測結果造成重大的影響
- 我們希望在預測第三個字時也要考慮 到前面兩個字

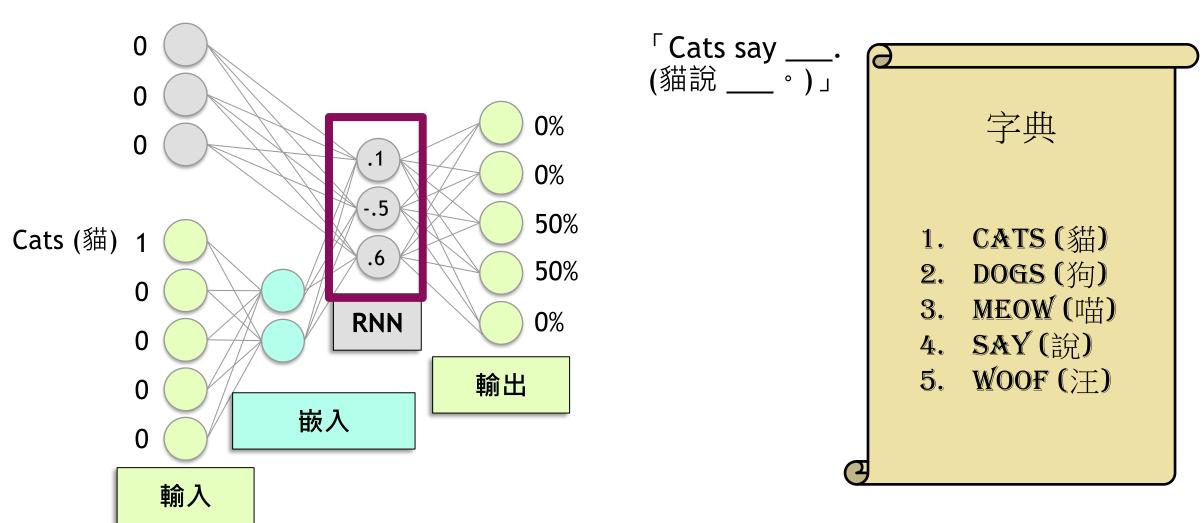
```
「Cats say ____.
(貓說 ____。)」
```

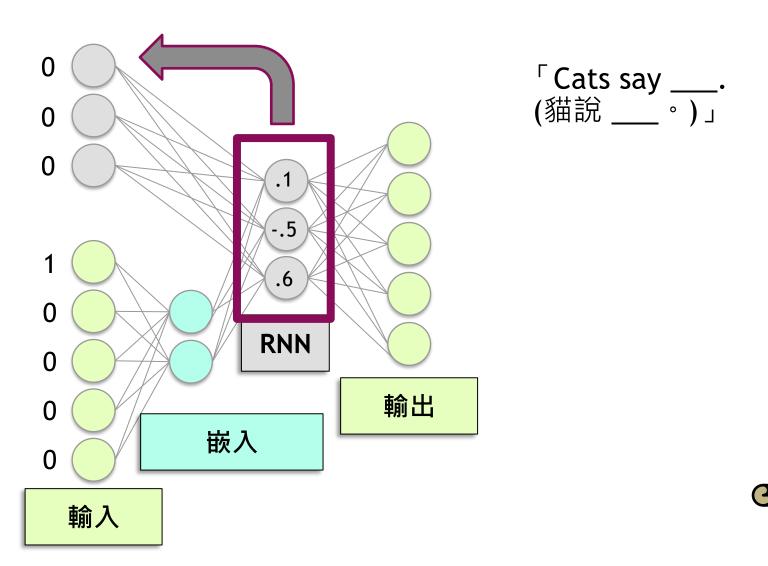
「Dogs say ____. (狗說 ____。)」

字典

- 1. CATS (貓)
- 2. DOGS (狗)
- 3. MEOW (1111)
- 4. SAY(說)
- 5. WOOF (注)

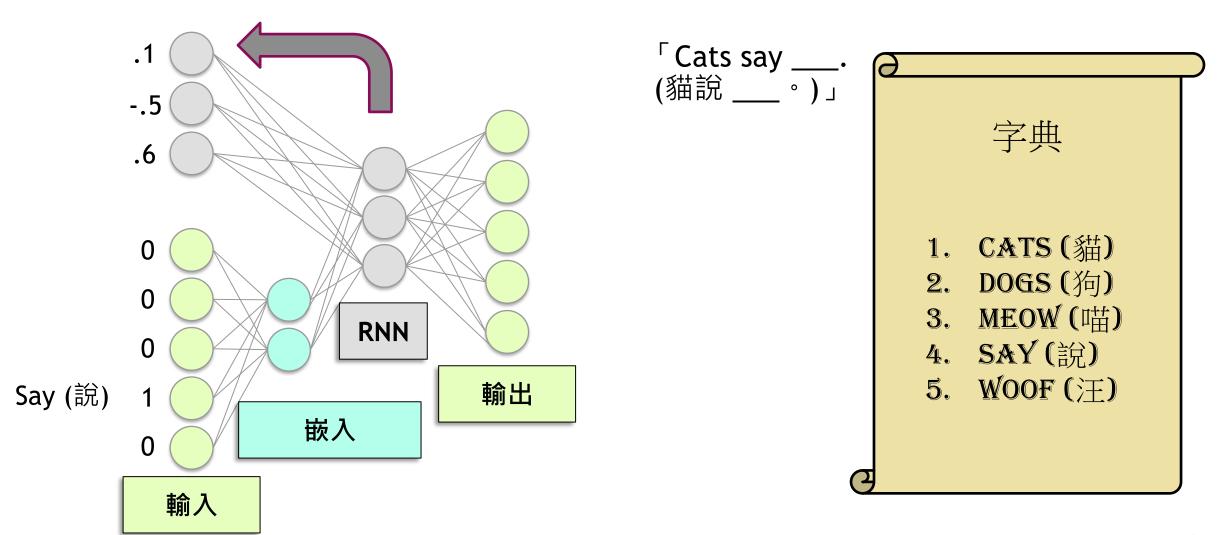


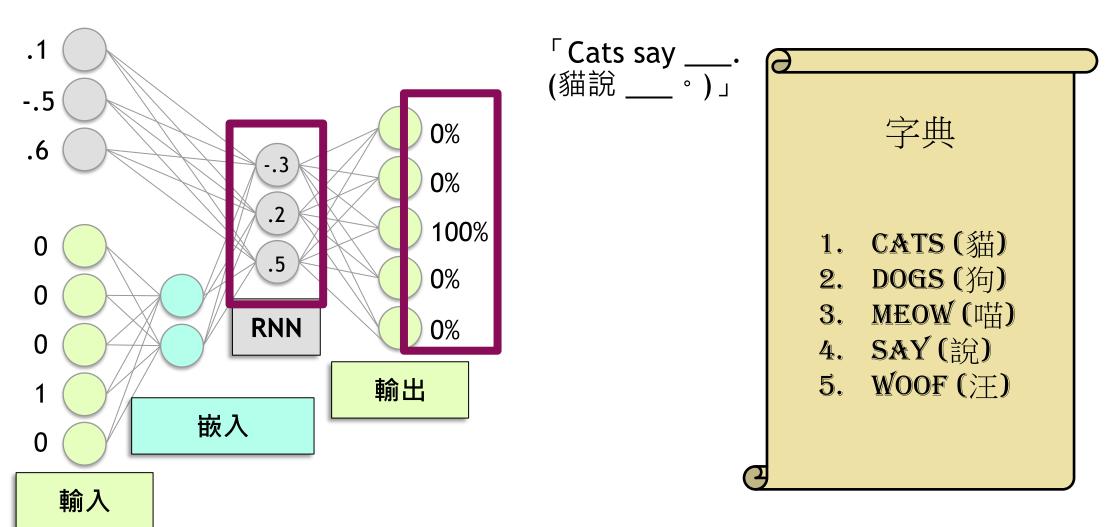


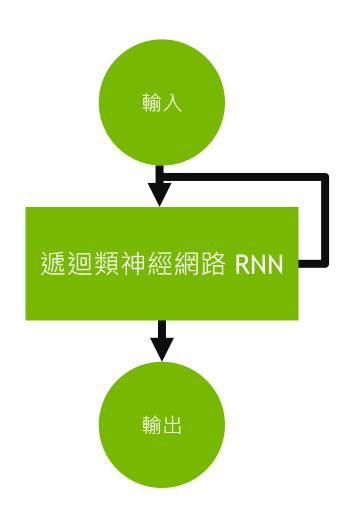


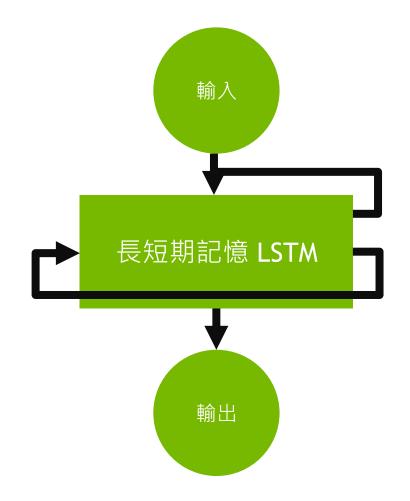
```
字典
1. CATS (結
  DOGS (狗
  MEOW ("#
  SAY(說)
  WOOF (注
```

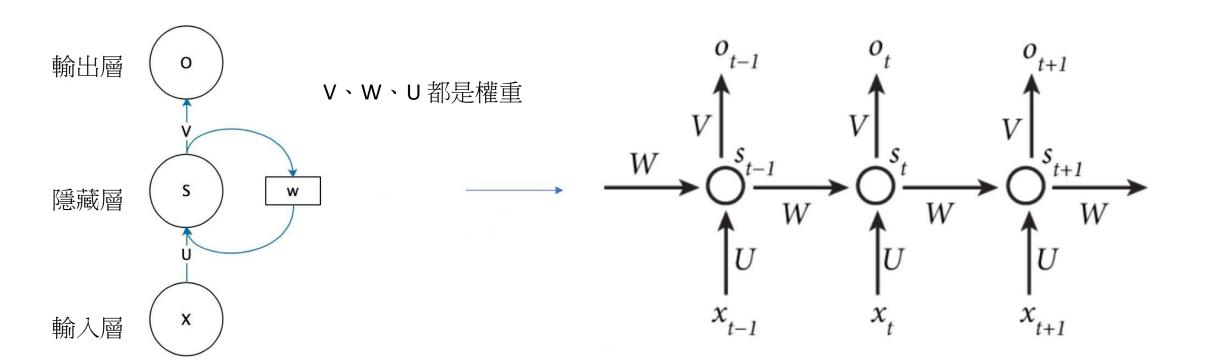
遞歸神經網路











LSTM 是 RNN 的改良,為了解決梯度爆炸和梯度消失的問題

vanishing gradient and exploding gradient

f 是 activation function

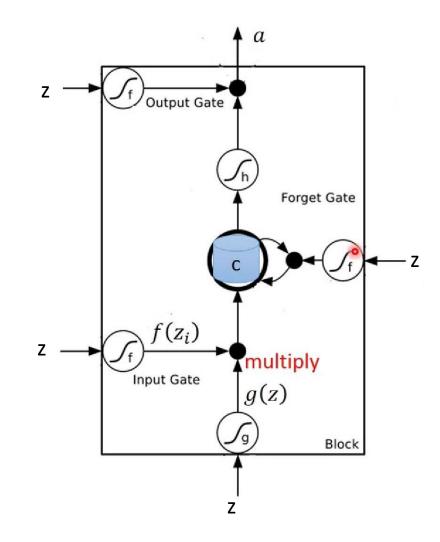
$$f_{i+1} = f(f_i * w_{i+1} + b_{i+1})$$

$$\Delta w_2 = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial f_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial f_3} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial f_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial w_2} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial (f_1 * w_2)} f_1$$

也就是當 $\frac{\partial f_4}{\partial f_3}*w_4>1$,當層數很多時會發生 exploding gradient 也就是當 $\frac{\partial f_4}{\partial f_3}*w_4<1$,當層數很多時會發生vanishing gradient

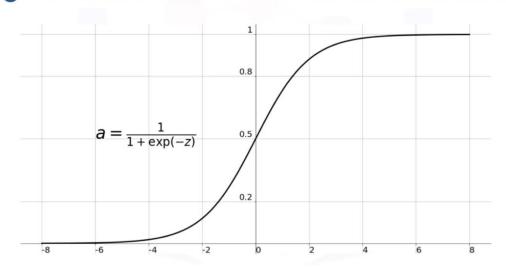
LSTM 由 3 個gate 組成:

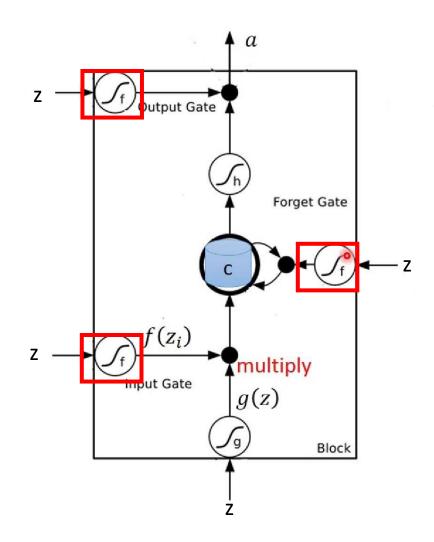
- Input Gate:決定這次 input 要不要加入運算
- Output Gate:決定是否將運算結果輸出,否則輸出 0
- Forget Gate:是否遺忘而原本 memory cell內的值
- 4的 inputs , 1個 output



紅色圈起來的 activation function 是sigmoid function 其值域界在 0 ~ 1 之間

Sigmoid Function



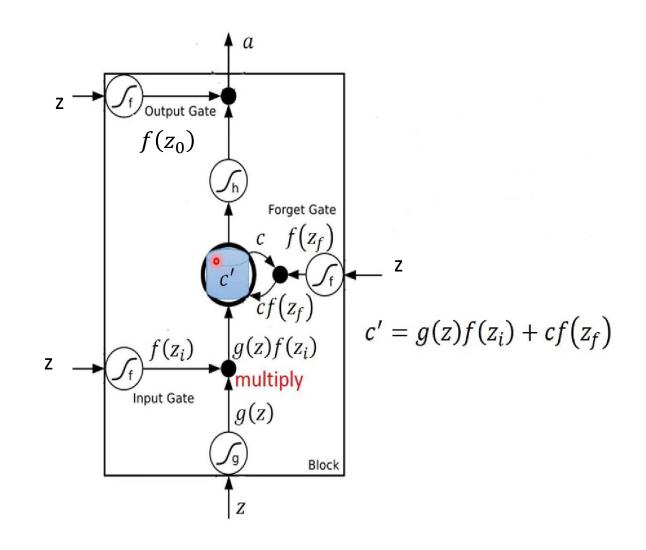


Forget Gate: 1 是加入本次input 進 memory cell,0 是 不將 input 加入 memory cell

c 是原本 memory cell 裡的值

$$c' = g(z)f(z_i) + cf(z_f)$$

$$a = h(c')f(z_0)$$



Code