Shortcomings of RNN

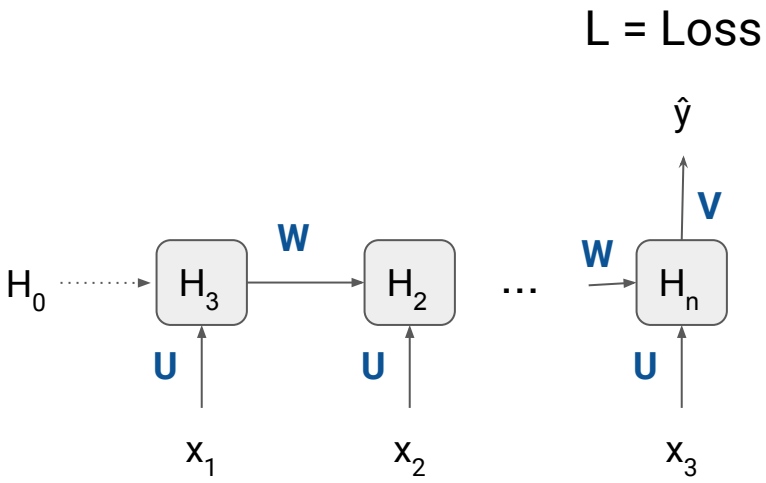
Backward Propagation

- $\partial L/\partial W = (\partial L/\partial \hat{y}) \,.\, (\partial \hat{y}/\partial H_3) \,.\, (\partial g(z_3)/\partial z_3)[\, H_2 + W((\partial g(z_2)/\partial z_2)[\, H_1 + W((\partial g(z_1)/\partial z_1)[\, H_0 + W(\partial H_0/\partial W)])] \,)]$

- $\partial L/\partial U = (\partial L/\partial \hat{y}) \,.\, (\partial \hat{y}/\partial H_3) \,.\, (\partial g(z_3)/\partial z_3)[\, x_3 + (W\,(\partial g(z_2)/\partial z_2) \,.\, [\, x_2 + (W\,(\partial g(z_1)/\partial z_1) \,.\, [\, x_1 + (\partial W H_0/\partial U)\,])\,])\,]$

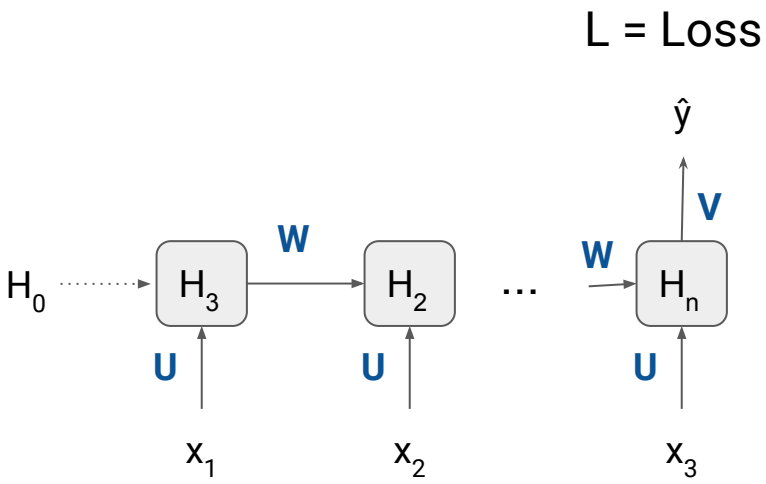
Shortcomings of RNN

- **∂L/∂W**
- **∂L/∂U**



Shortcomings of RNN

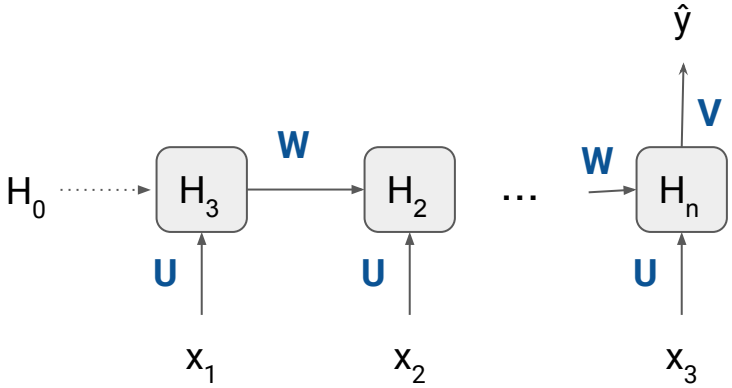
- **∂L/∂W** → $\partial H_n/\partial W$
- **∂L/∂U** → $\partial H_n/\partial U$



Shortcomings of RNN

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W$
- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U$

L = Loss



Shortcomings of RNN

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W \ldots \partial H_0/\partial W$
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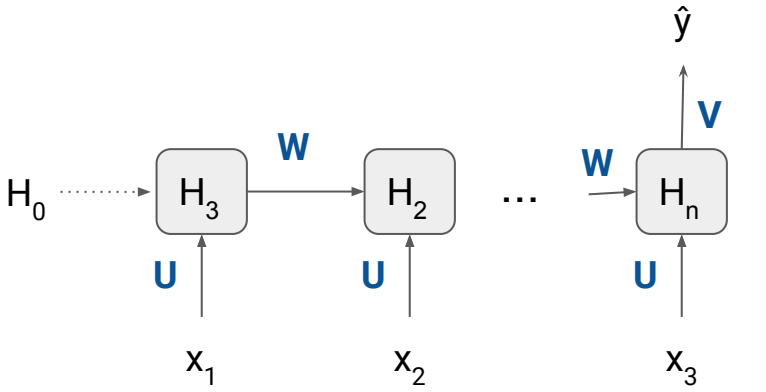
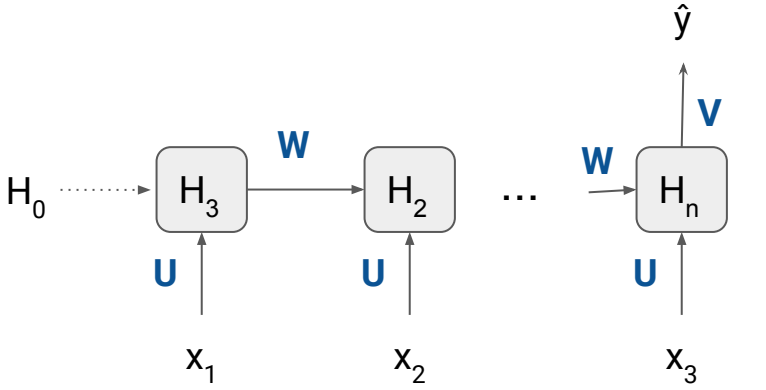


Vanishing Gradient

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W \ldots \partial H_0/\partial W$

- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$

L = Loss



Vanishing Gradient

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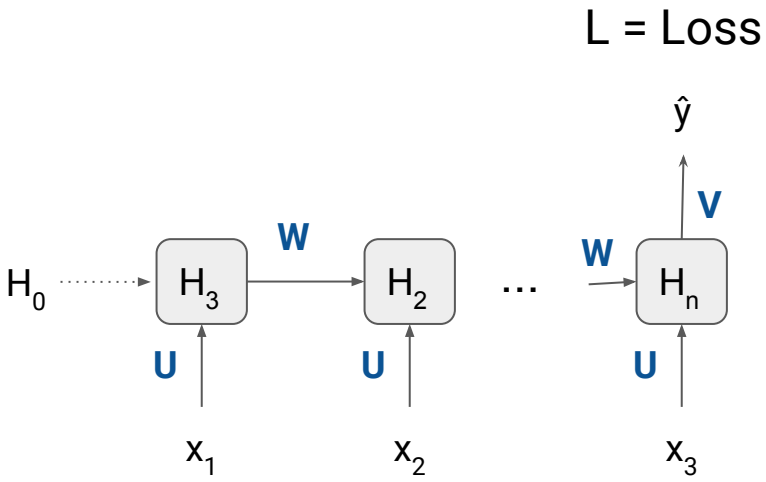
- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$
- If gradients < 1



Vanishing Gradient

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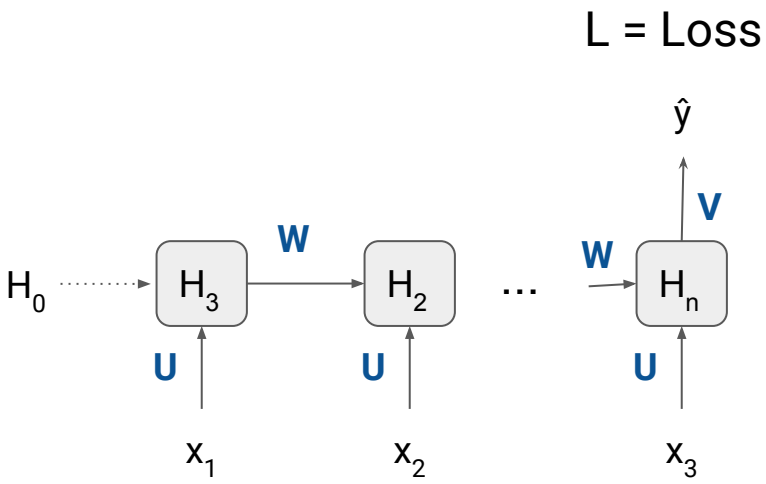
- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$
- If gradients < 1

  then **$\partial L/\partial W$** and **$\partial L/\partial U$** will be infinitesimally small



Vanishing Gradient

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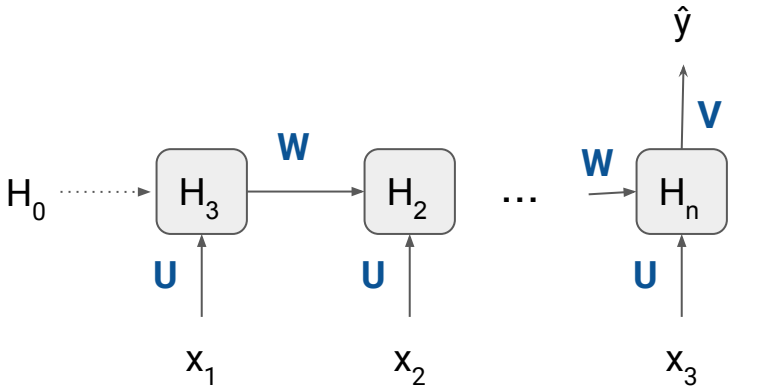
- If gradients < 1

  then **$\partial L/\partial W$** and **$\partial L/\partial U$** will be infinitesimally small

  (0.5)^10 = 0.00097

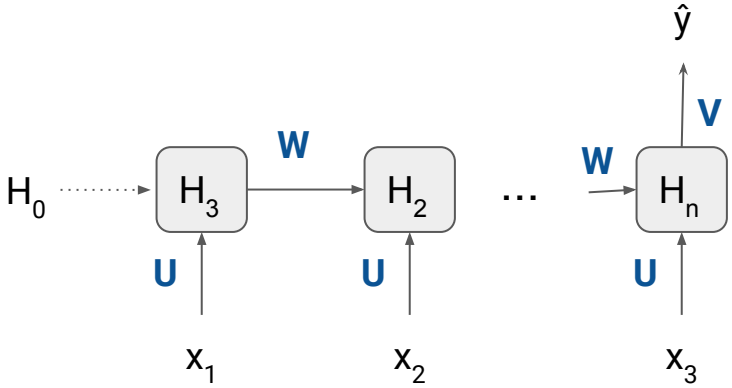
L = Loss



Vanishing Gradient

- $\partial L/\partial W \approx \partial L/\partial U \approx 0$

L = Loss

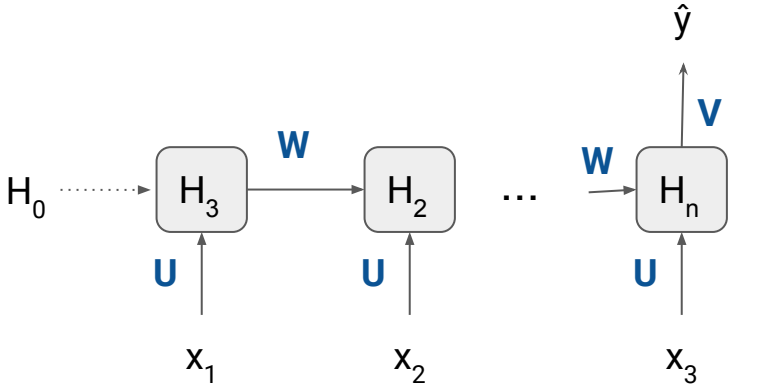


Vanishing Gradient

- $\partial L/\partial W \approx \partial L/\partial U \approx 0$
- $W = W - \alpha\,(\partial L/\partial W)$
  $U = U - \alpha\,(\partial L/\partial U)$

updating weights

L = Loss

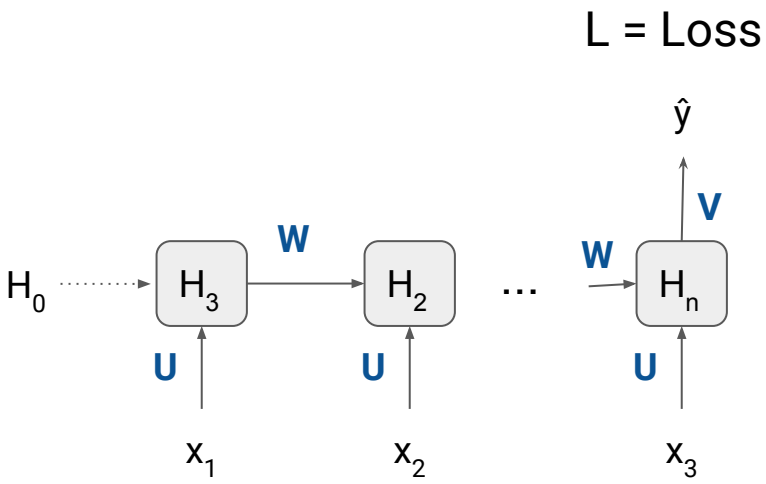


Vanishing Gradient

- $\partial L/\partial W \approx \partial L/\partial U \approx 0$
- $W = W - \alpha\,(\partial L/\partial W)$
  $U = U - \alpha\,(\partial L/\partial U)$

updating weights

- $W_{before} \approx W_{after}$
  $U_{before} \approx U_{after}$

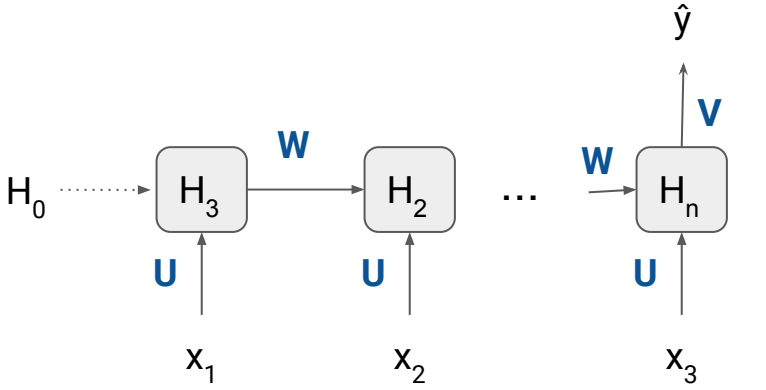


Exploding Gradient

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W \ldots \partial H_0/\partial W$

- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$

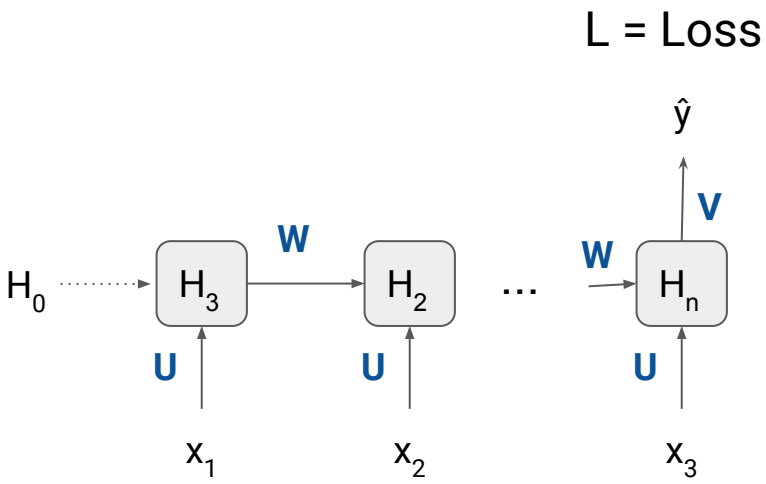
L = Loss



Exploding Gradient

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W \ldots \partial H_0/\partial W$
- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$
- If gradients > 1

  then $\partial L/\partial W$ and $\partial L/\partial U$ are very large

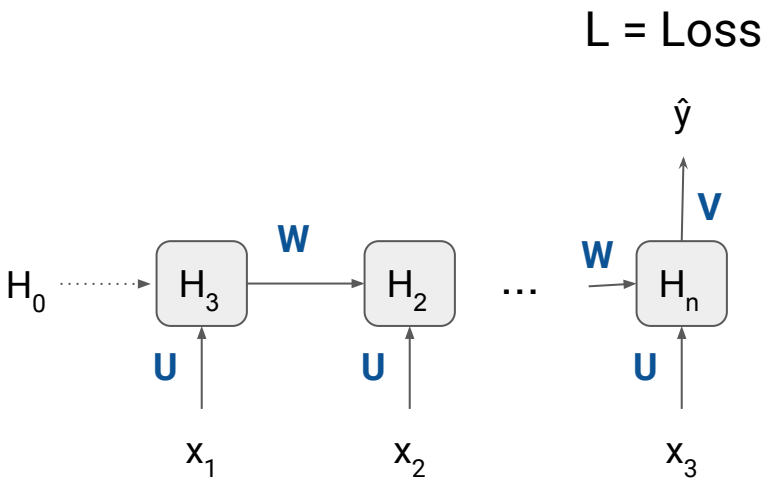


Exploding Gradient

- **$\partial L/\partial W$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial W \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial W \ldots \partial H_0/\partial W$
- **$\partial L/\partial U$** $\rightarrow \partial H_n/\partial U \rightarrow \partial H_{n-1}/\partial U \ldots \partial H_0/\partial U$
- If gradients > 1

  then ∂L/∂W and ∂L/∂U are very large

  (1.5)^10 = 57.665

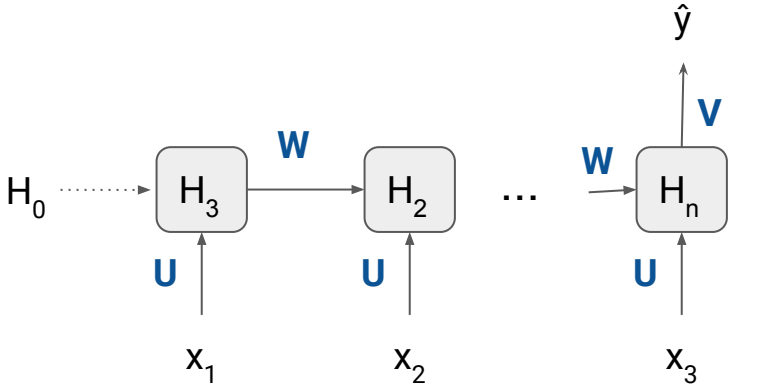


Exploding Gradient

- $W = W - \alpha (\partial L / \partial W)$
  $U = U - \alpha (\partial L / \partial U)$

updating weights

L = Loss



Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books is

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books is
  The writer of the books are

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books is
  The writer of the books are

- **Exploding Gradient**

  - Gradients are large

Issues with RNN

- **Vanishing Gradient**

  RNN does not perform well for long sentences

  Eg: The writer of the books is
  The writer of the books are

- **Exploding Gradient**

  - Gradients are large
  - Poor predictions

Issues with RNN

How to mitigate exploding and vanishing gradients?

Issues with RNN

How to mitigate exploding and vanishing gradients?

Exploding Gradients
Gradient Clipping

Issues with RNN

How to mitigate exploding and vanishing gradients?

Exploding Gradients
Gradient Clipping

Threshold = 0.1

- if gradient > threshold, then gradient = threshold
- if gradient <= threshold, then gradient = gradient

Issues with RNN

How to mitigate exploding and vanishing gradients?

Exploding Gradients	Vanishing Gradients
Gradient Clipping	LSTM or GRU

Thank You