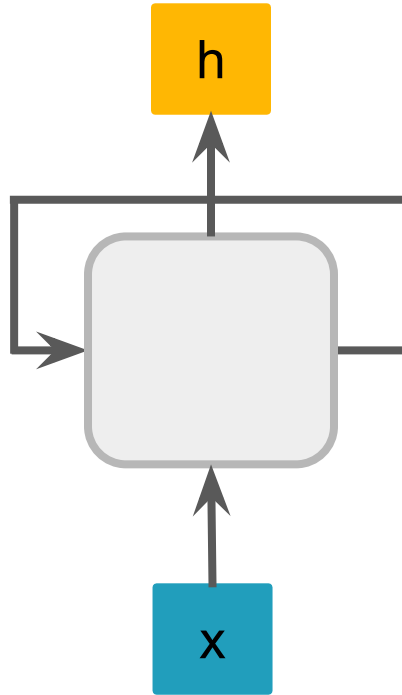


Recurrent Neural Networks

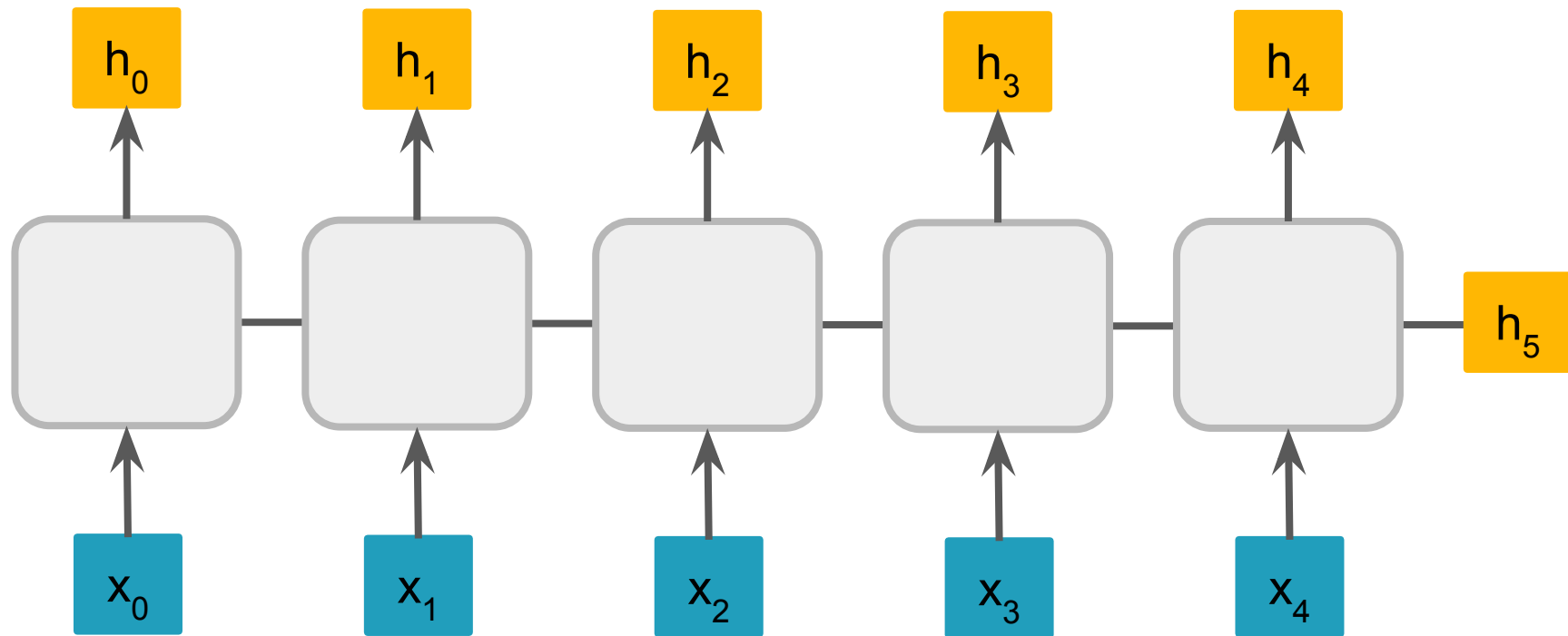
II

Dr. Parlett-Pelleriti

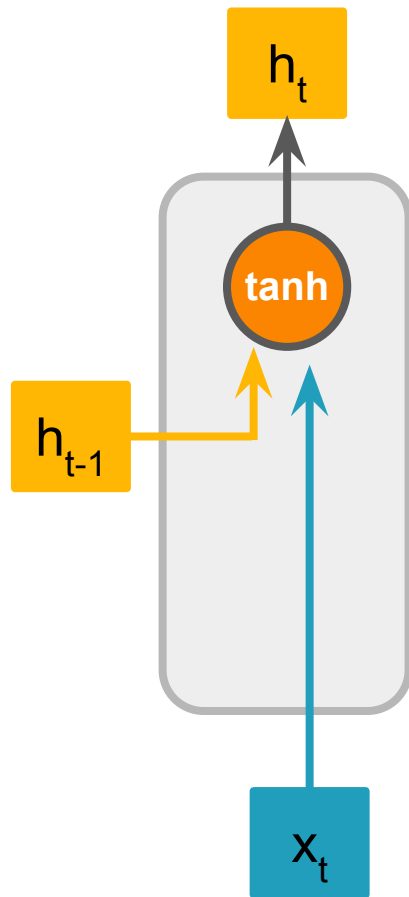
Recurrent Structure Generally



Recurrent Structure Unrolled

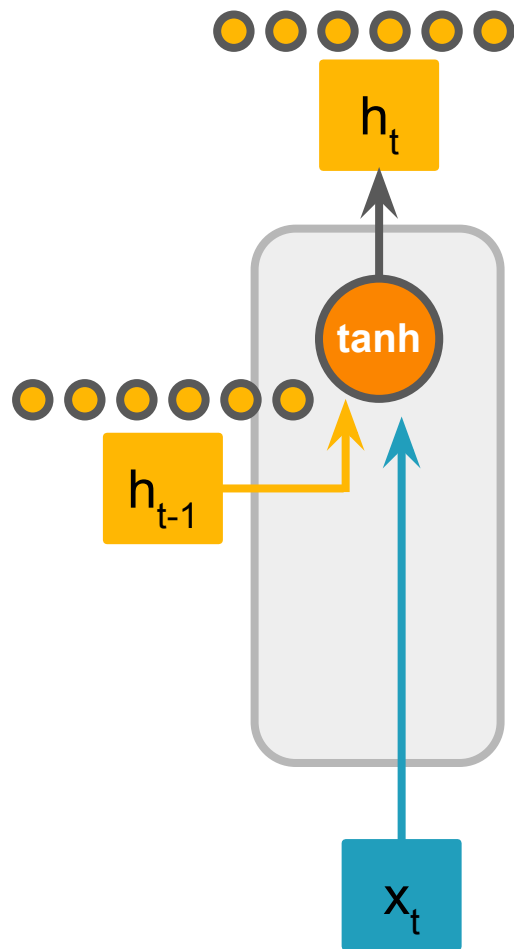


Simple RNN



$$h_t = \tanh(W \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b)$$

Simple RNN



$$h_t = \tanh(W \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b)$$

Problem with RNN Architecture

Gradient Descent

The diagram illustrates the Gradient Descent formula. At the top, the formula is written as:

$$\underbrace{w'_i}_{\text{new weight}} = \underbrace{w_i}_{\text{old weight}} - \underbrace{\lambda}_{\text{learning rate}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i}}_{\text{derivative of loss w.r.t. weight}}$$

Below this, the final updated weight formula is shown:

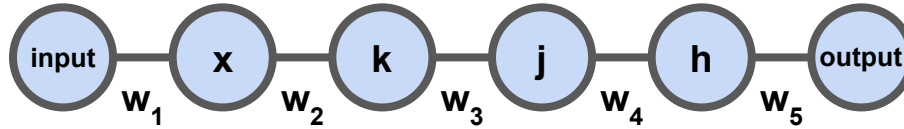
$$w'_i = w_i - \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i}$$

Four dashed arrows connect the terms in the top formula to the corresponding terms in the bottom formula:

- A red dashed arrow points from w'_i (new weight) to w'_i in the bottom formula.
- An orange dashed arrow points from w_i (old weight) to w_i in the bottom formula.
- A yellow dashed arrow points from λ (learning rate) to λ in the bottom formula.
- A green dashed arrow points from $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i}$ (derivative of loss w.r.t. weight) to $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i}$ in the bottom formula.

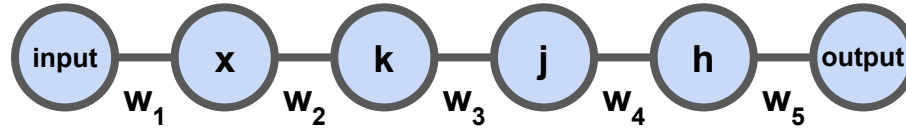
The Vanishing Gradient Problem

What happens when the gradient is small?



The Vanishing Gradient Problem

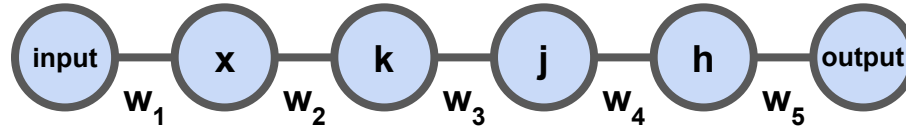
What happens when the gradient is small?



$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial output} * \frac{\partial output}{\partial h} * \frac{\partial h}{\partial j} * \frac{\partial j}{\partial k} * \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} * \frac{\partial x}{\partial w_1}$$

The Vanishing Gradient Problem

What happens when the gradient is small?

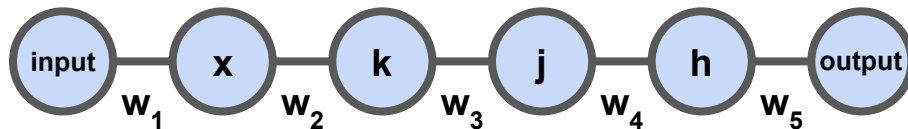


$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial output} * \frac{\partial output}{\partial h} * \frac{\partial h}{\partial j} * \frac{\partial j}{\partial k} * \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} * \frac{\partial x}{\partial w_1}$$

What happens if a lot of these are small?

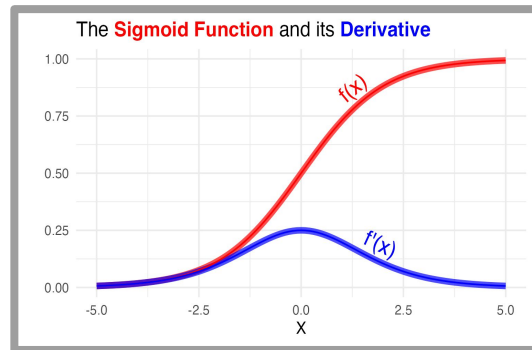
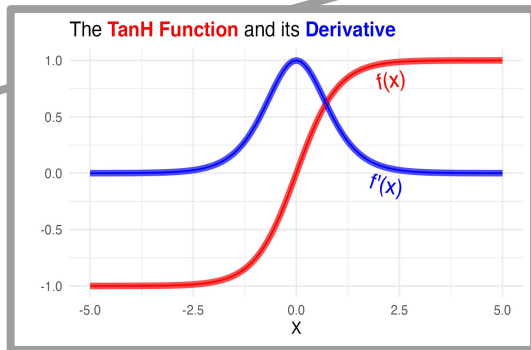
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$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial output} * \frac{\partial output}{\partial h} * \frac{\partial h}{\partial j} * \frac{\partial j}{\partial k} * \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} * \frac{\partial x}{\partial w_1}$$

What happens if a lot of these are small?

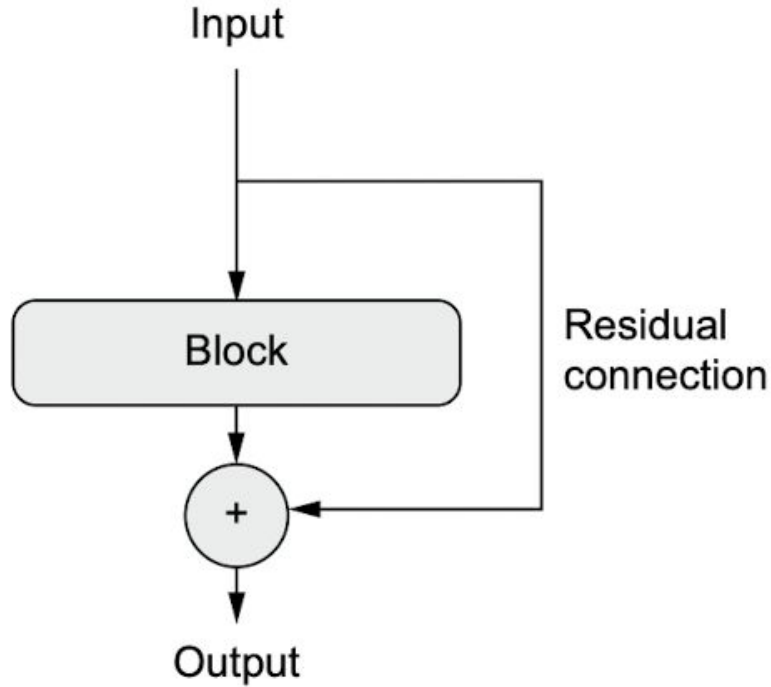


What would this look like?

Your weights stop updating (much)

Long Short Term Memory

Residual Connections




CNN
Flashback

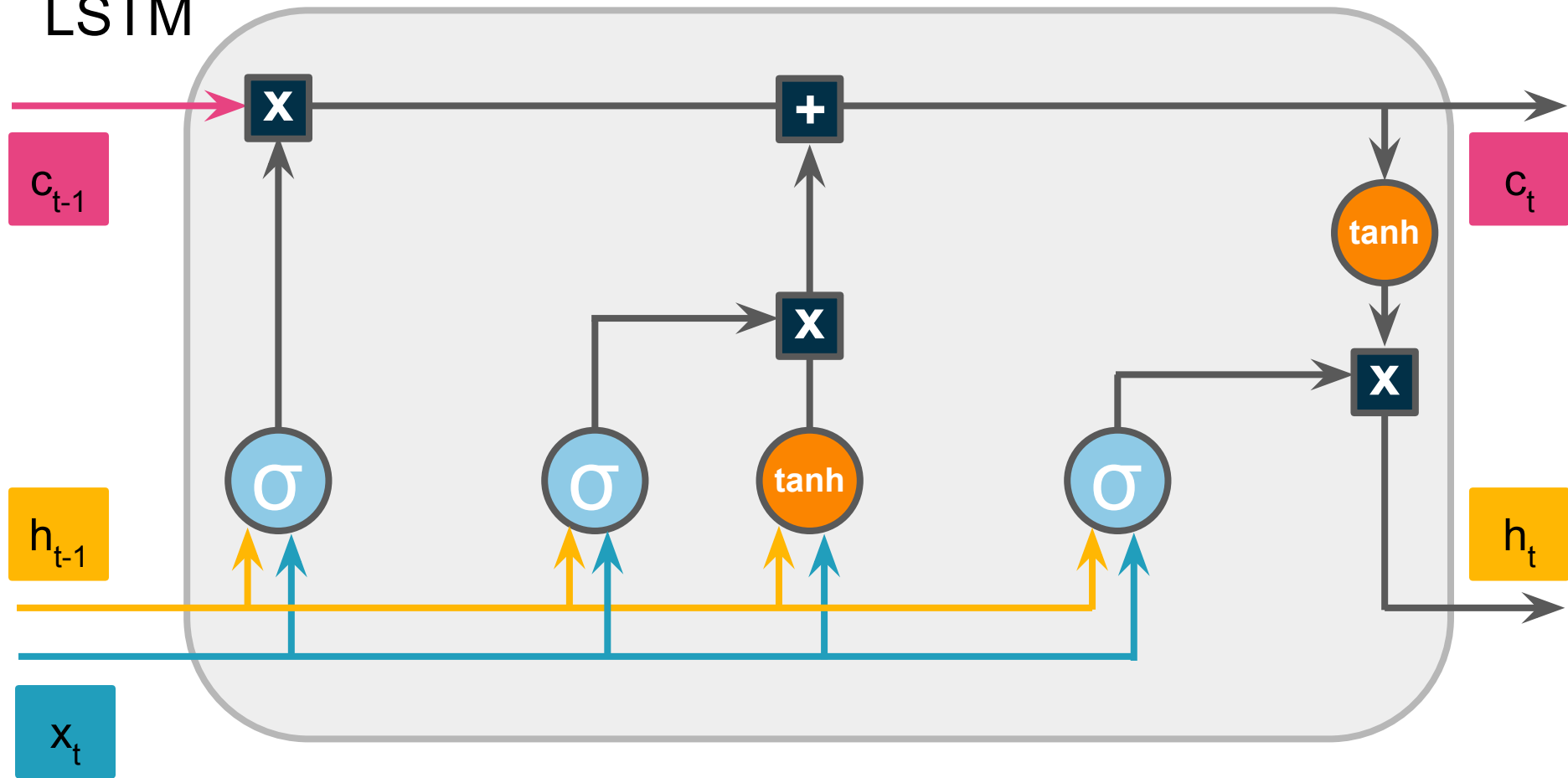
Cell State

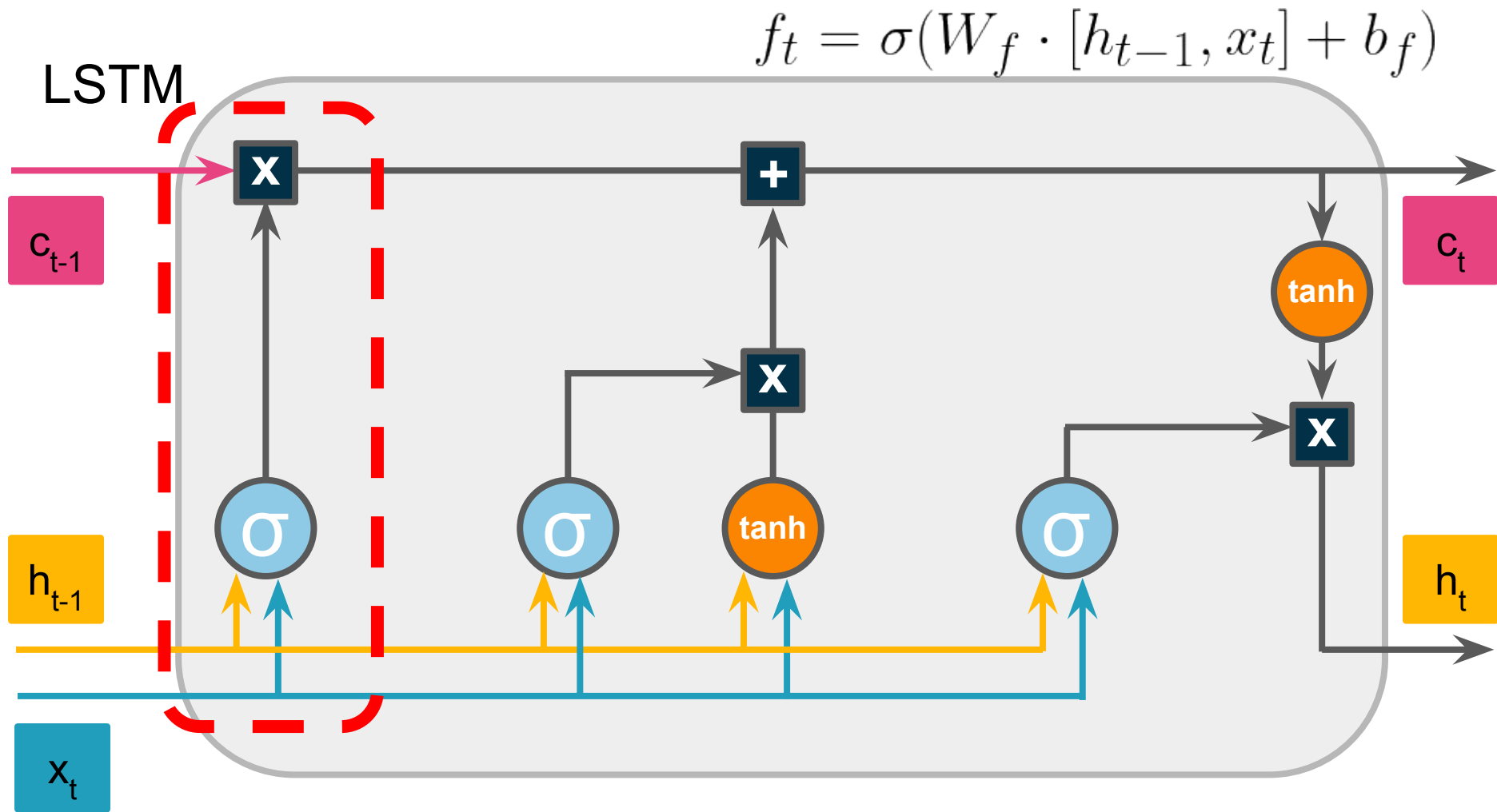
[My friends] are going to the market today to see Bob, he is a really cool butcher.

Cell State

My friends are going to the market today to see  Bob, he is a really cool butcher.

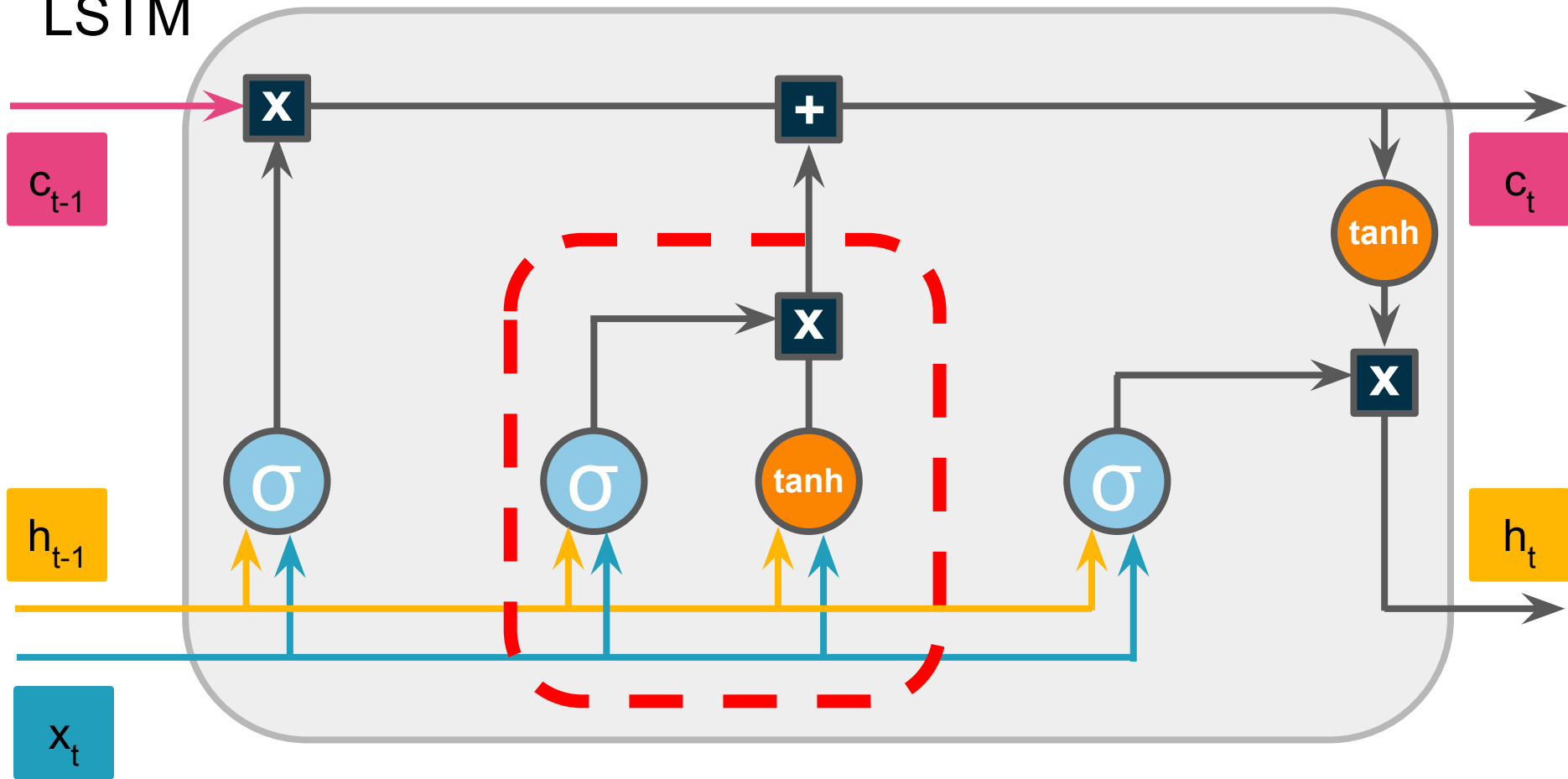
LSTM





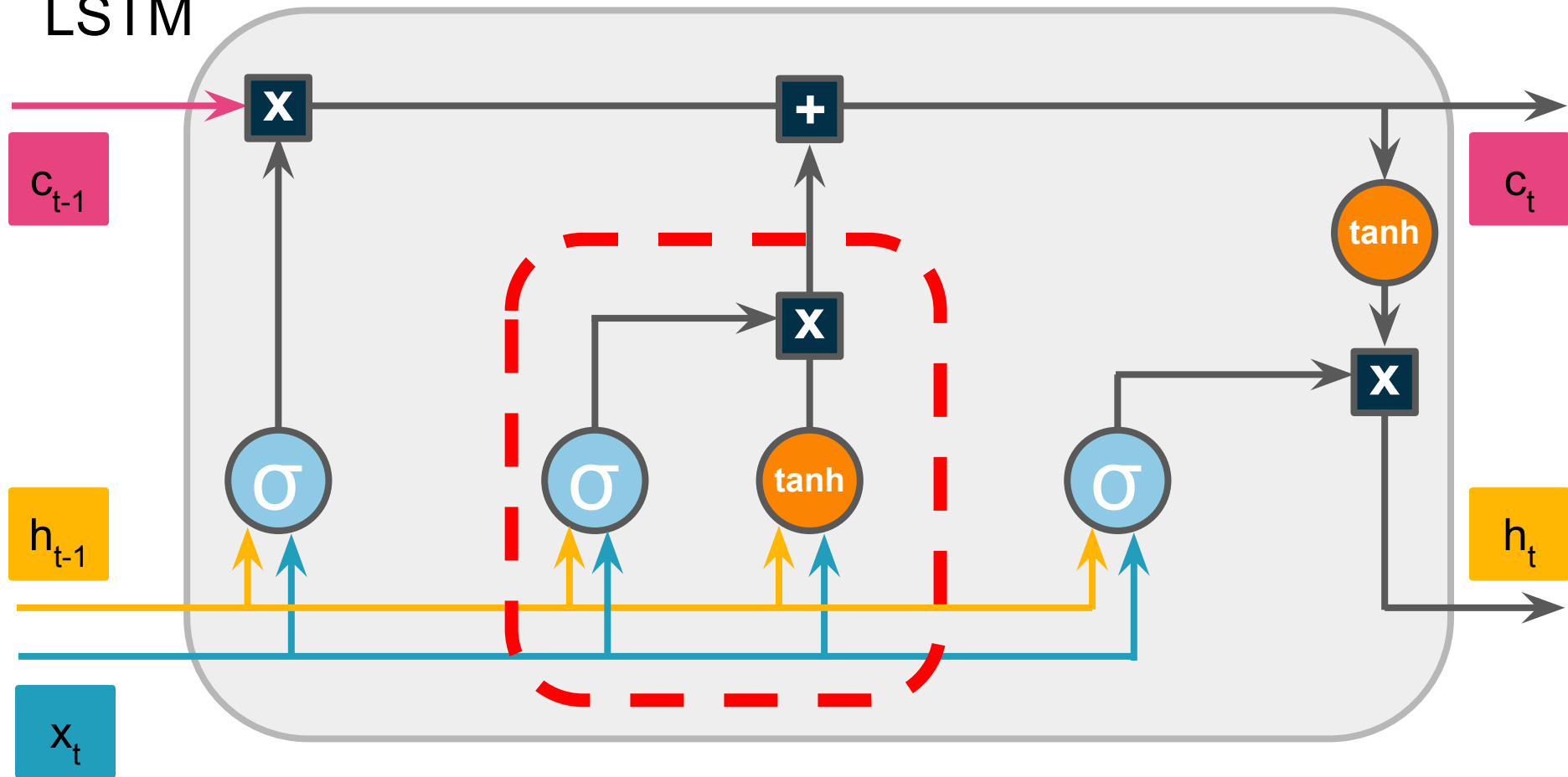
LSTM

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$



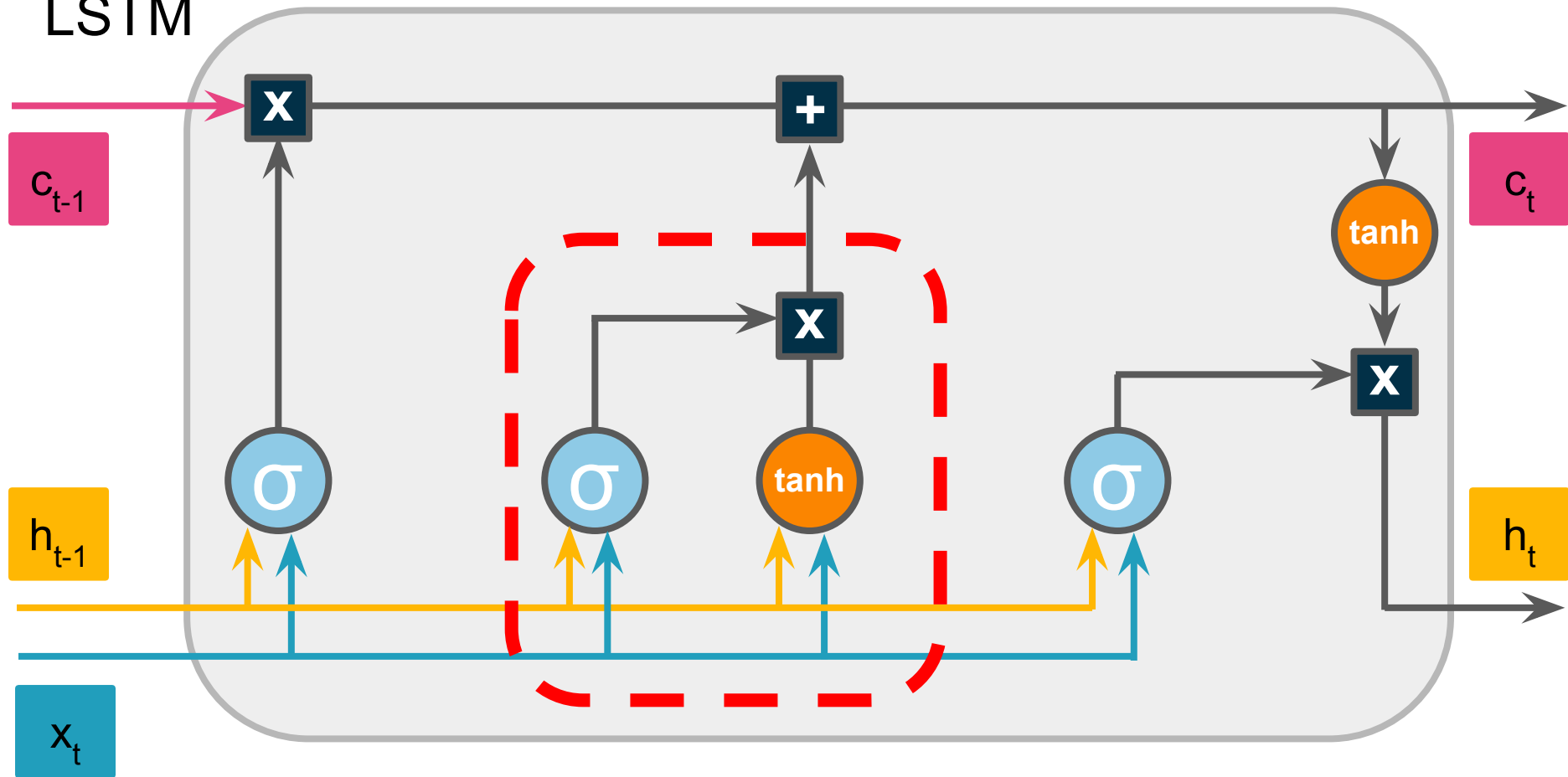
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

LSTM



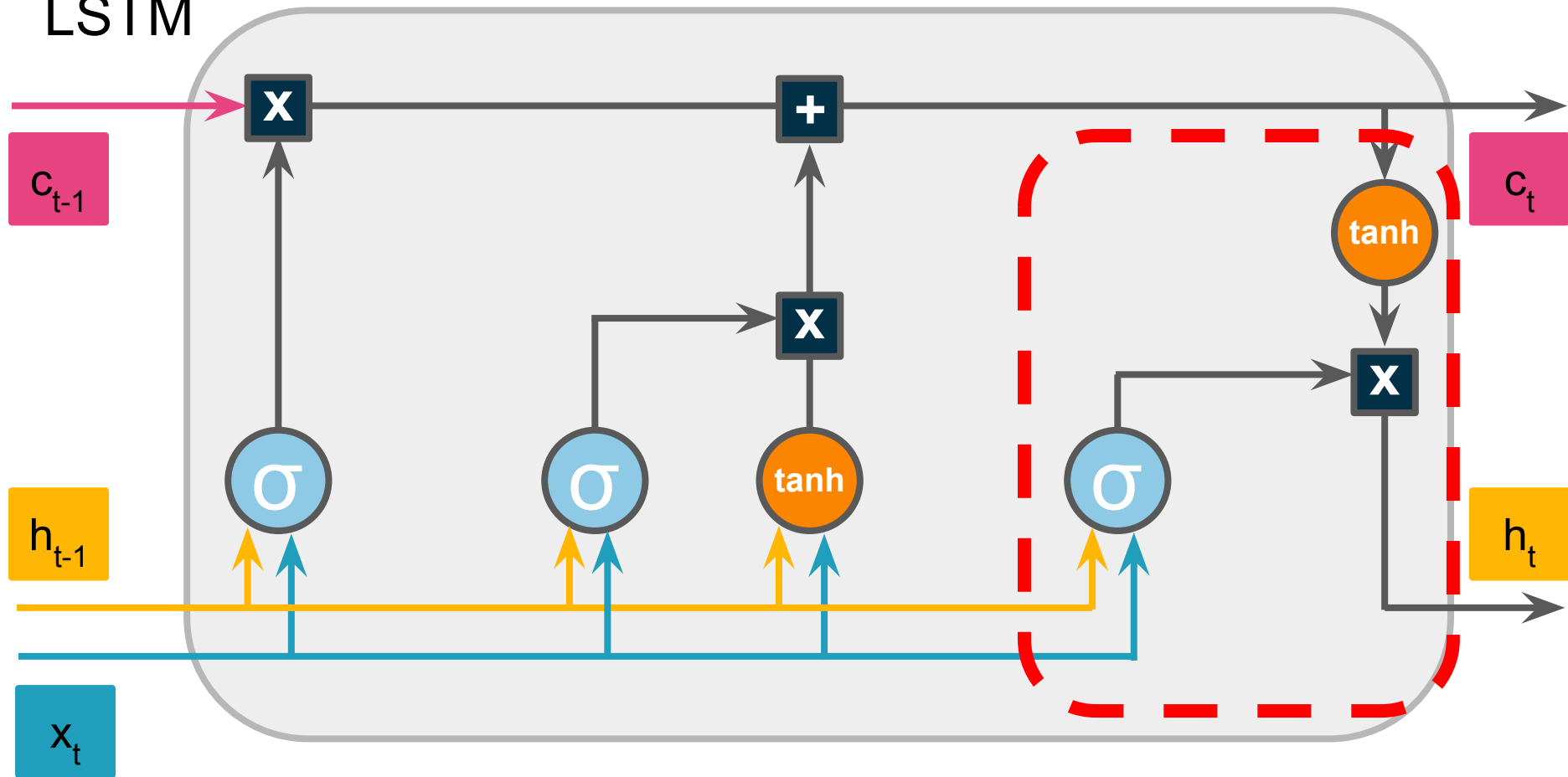
LSTM

$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$



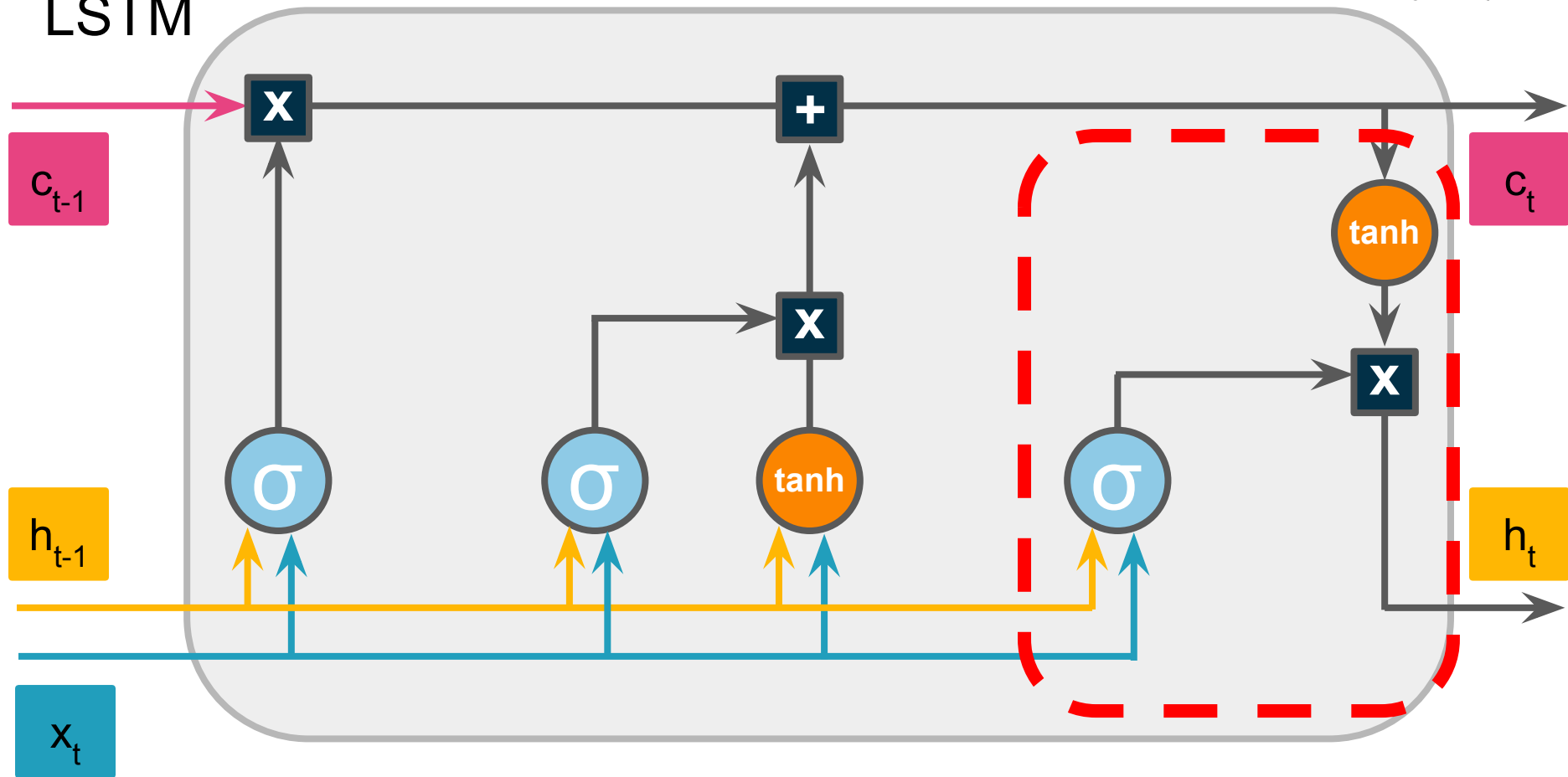
LSTM

$$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

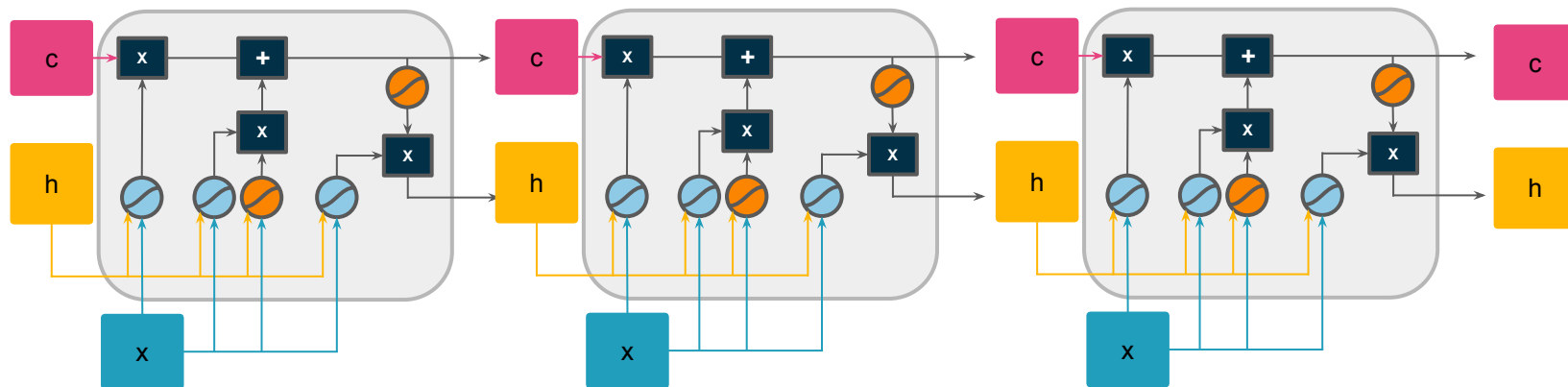


LSTM

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$$



LSTM Unrolled



Deep LSTMs

Deep LSTMs



```
graph TD; A[Input Layer] --> B[LSTM Layer]; B --> C[Output Layer]
```

Input Layer

LSTM Layer

Output Layer

Deep LSTMs

Input Layer

LSTM Layer

Output Layer

Input Layer

LSTM Layer

LSTM Layer

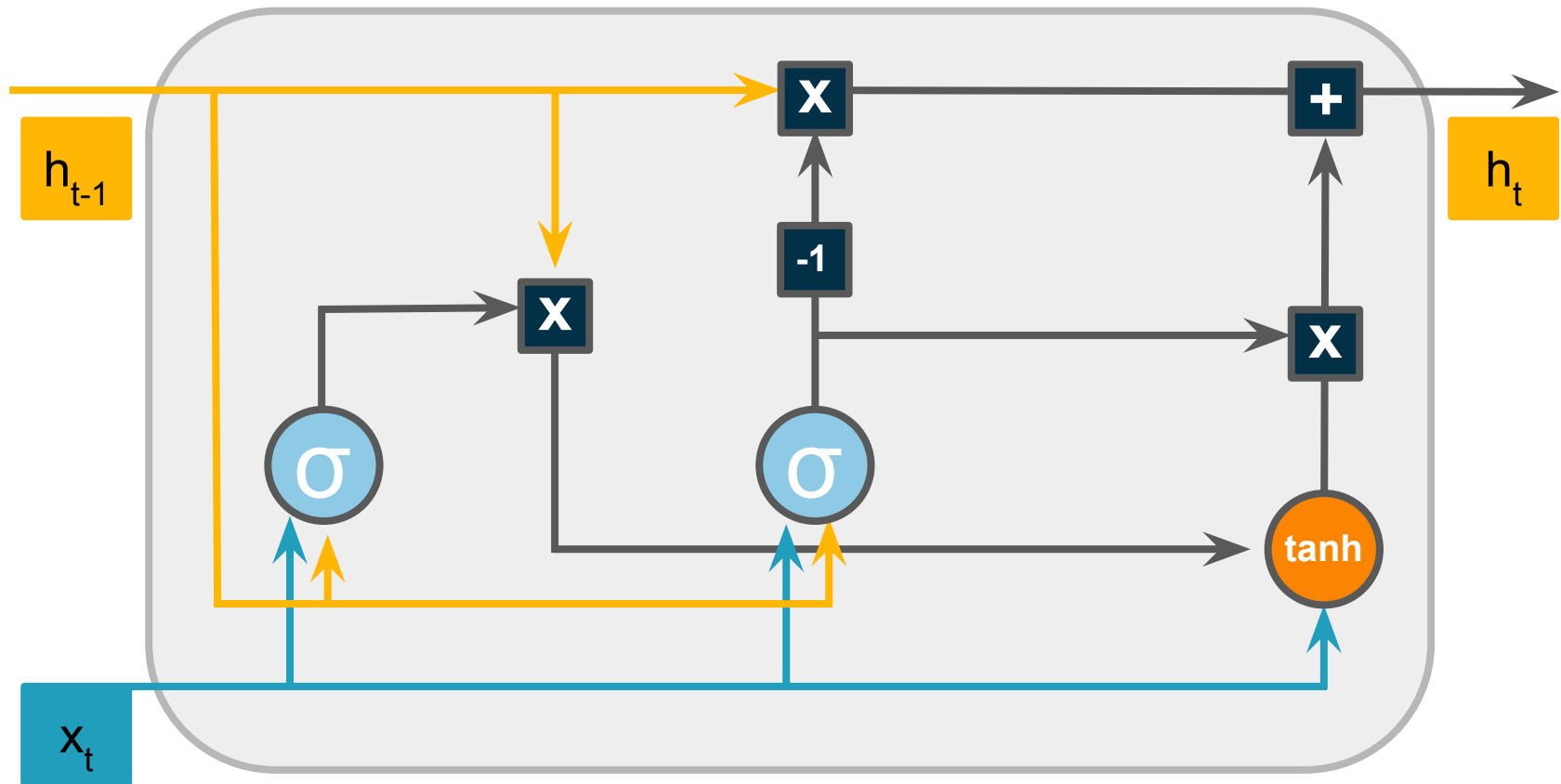
Output Layer

Gated Recurrent Units



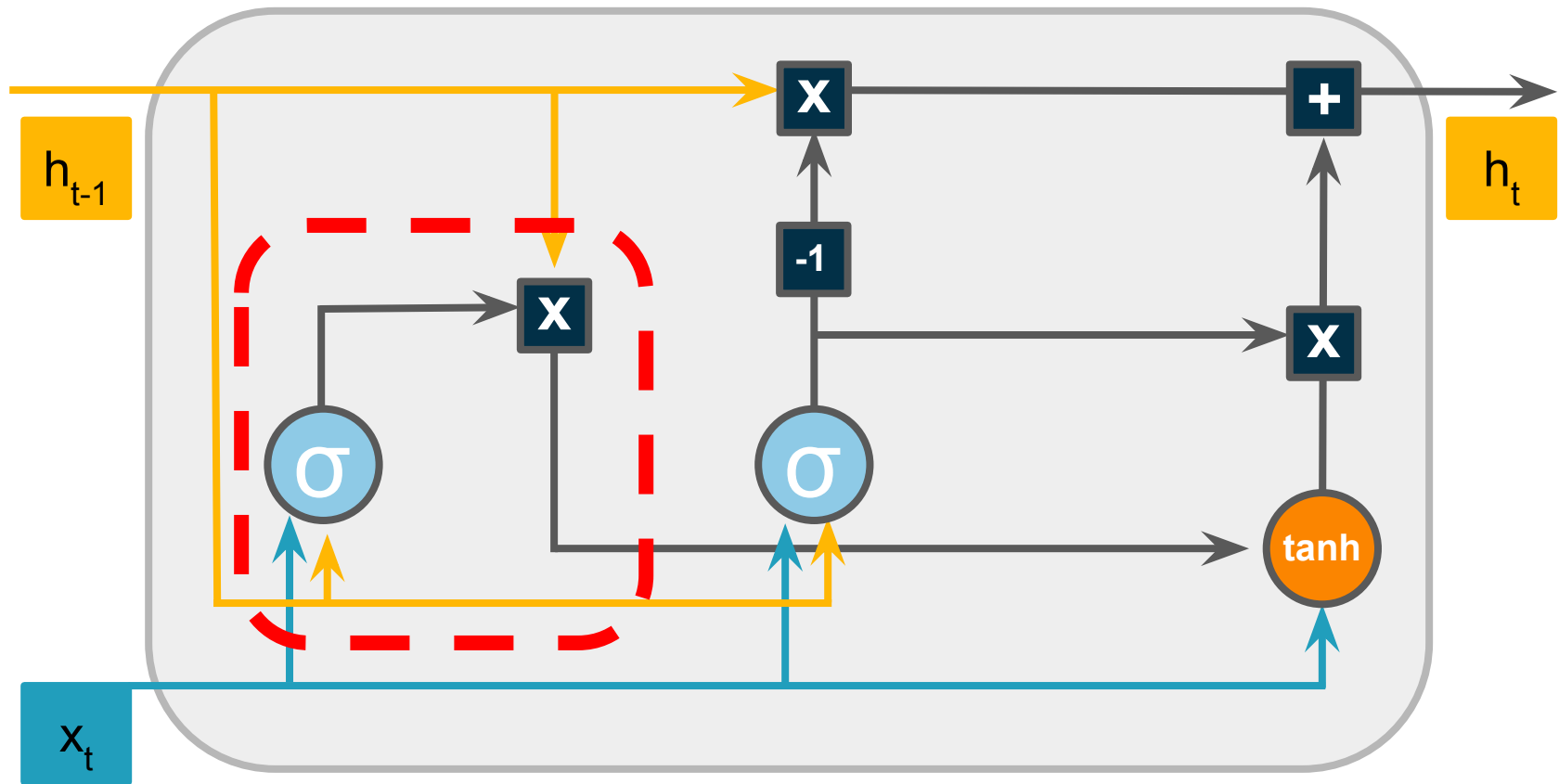


Gated Recurrent Unit



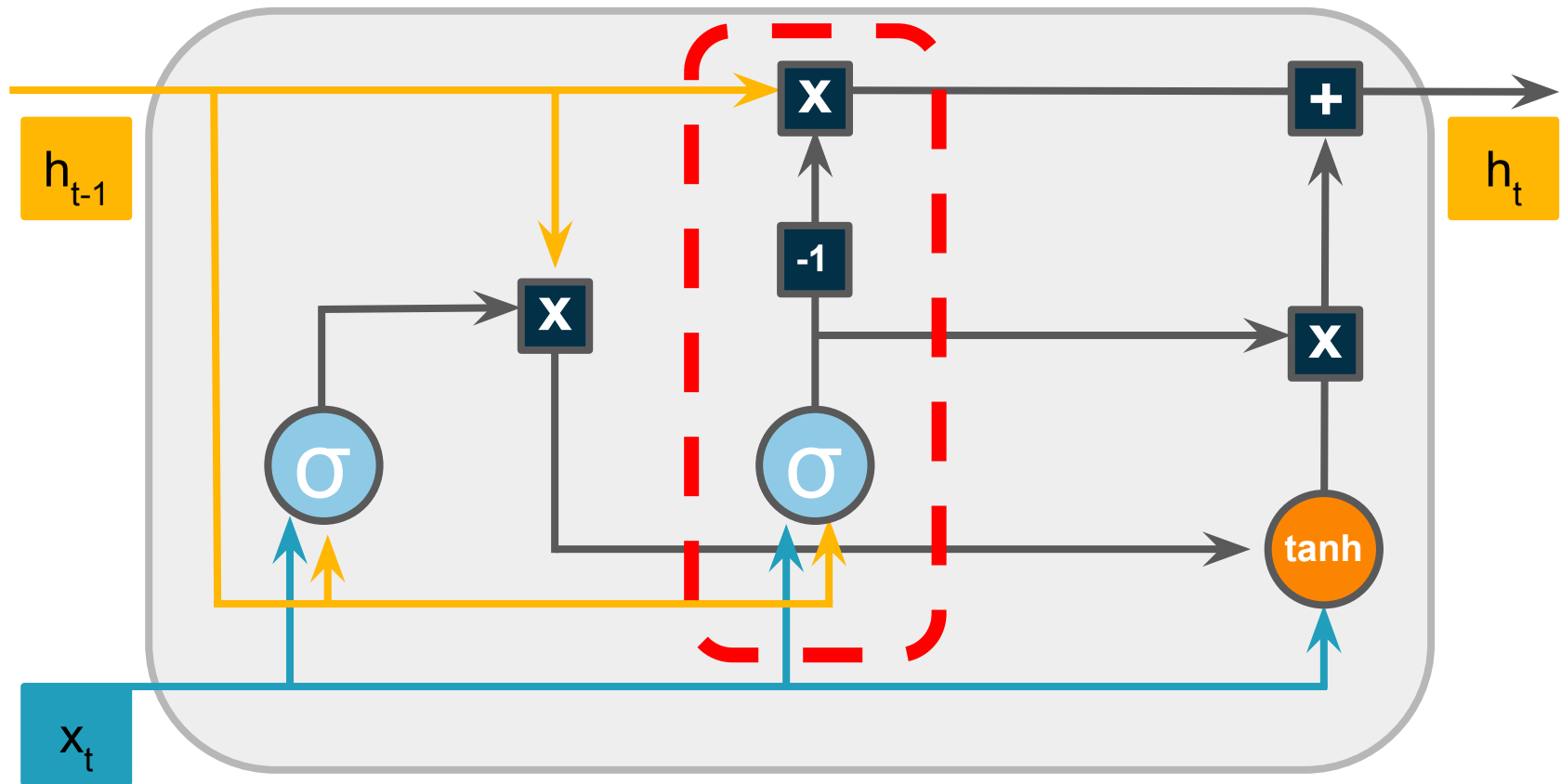
Gated Recurrent Unit

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_r)$$



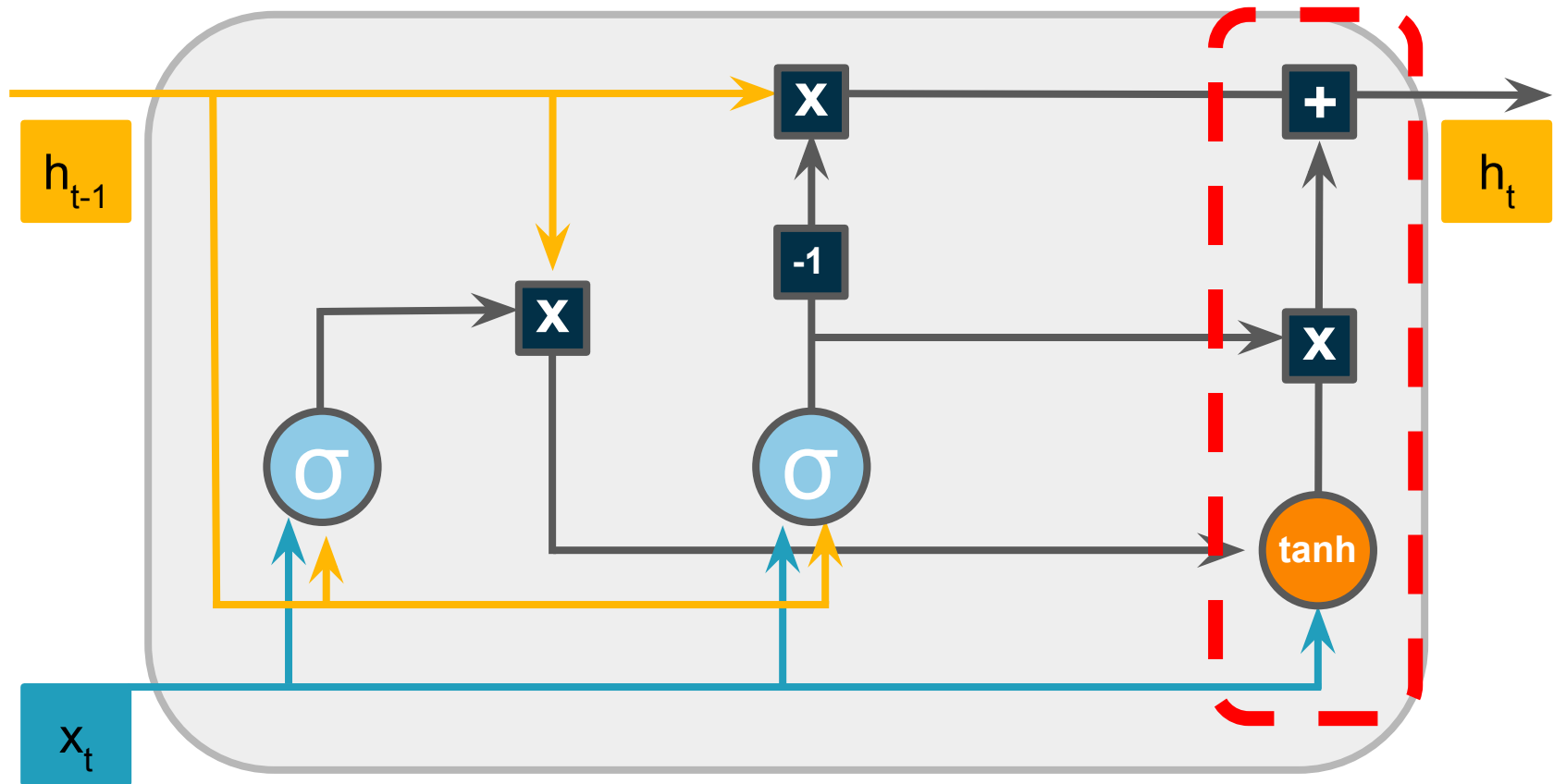
Gated Recurrent Unit

$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_z)$$



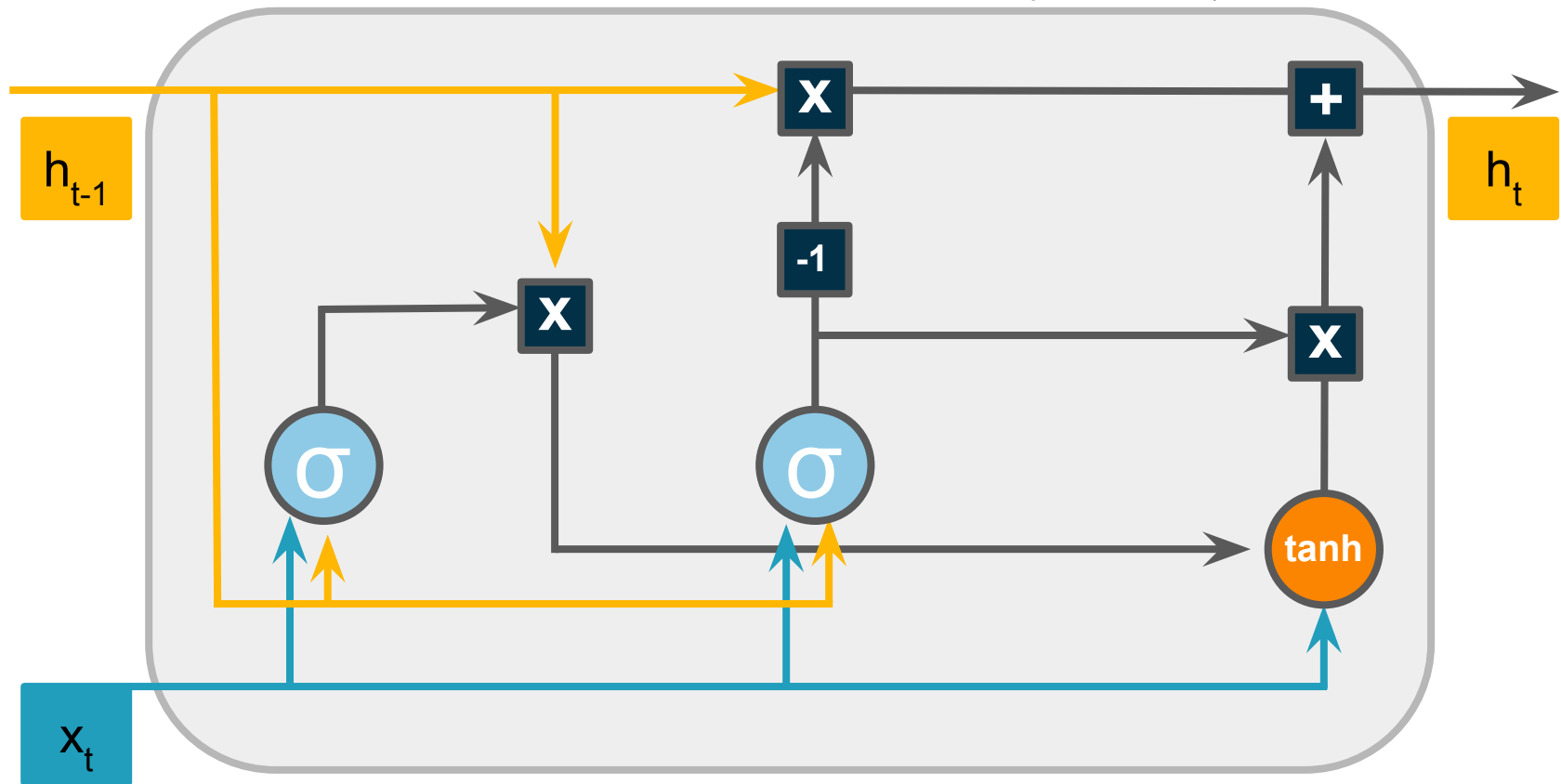
Gated Recurrent Unit

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t] + b)$$

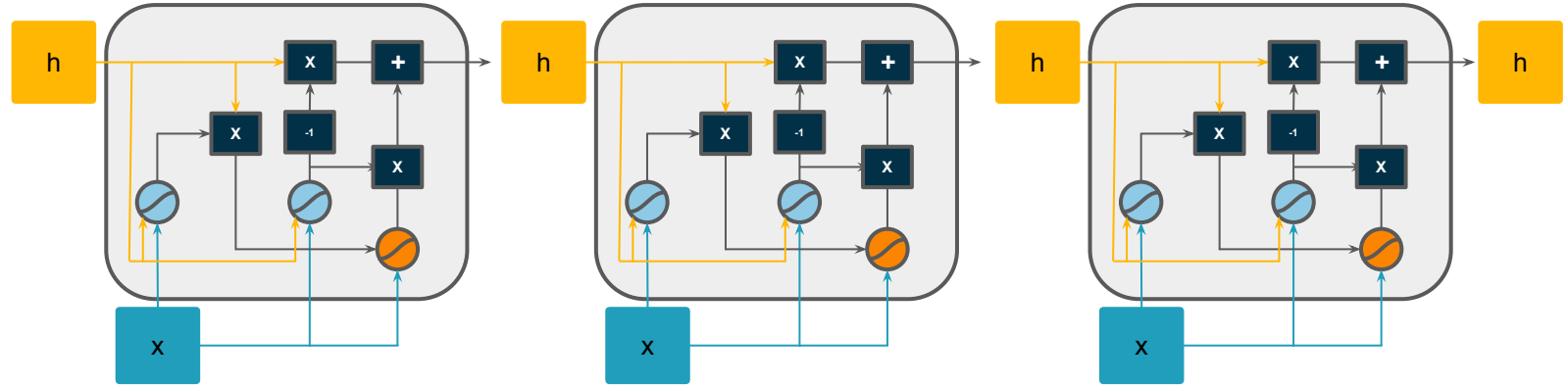


Gated Recurrent Unit

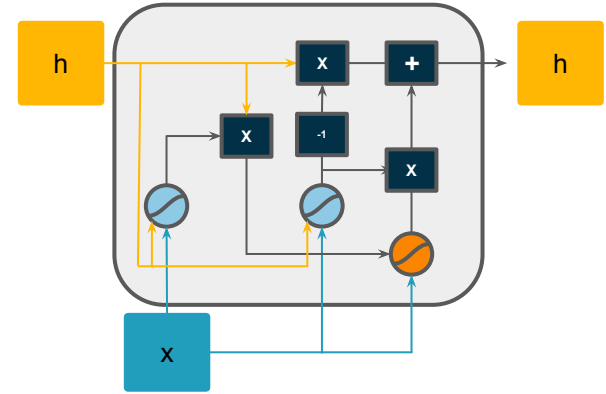
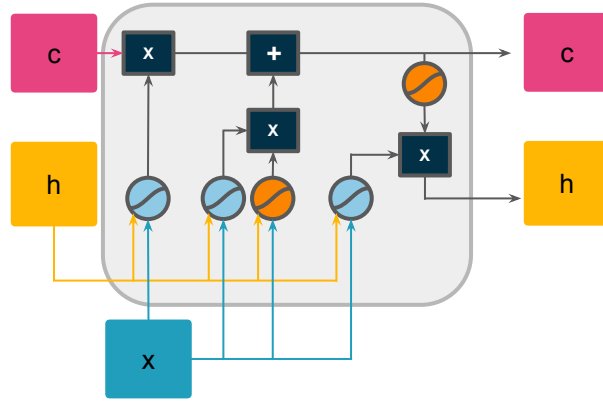
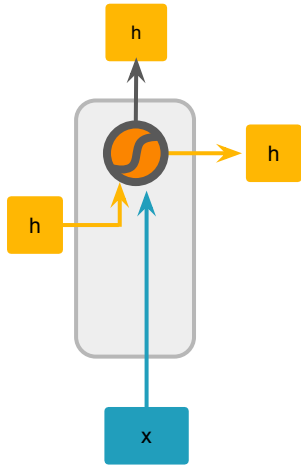
$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$



Gated Recurrent Unit Unrolled



Review



Examples of RNN Architecture



Image from:
<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/04/solving-an-image-captioning-task-using-deep-learning/>



Image from:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/cindygordon/2021/12/23/a-market-to-harness-speech-recognition-artificial-intelligence-ai-innovations-on-the-rise>

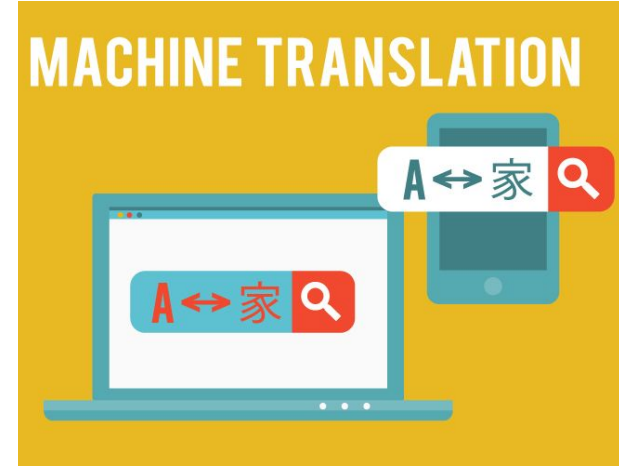


Image from: <https://ehlion.com/magazine/machine-translation/>

Limitations of Sequential Models

Limitations of Sequential Models

- Difficult to parallelize
- Slow to Train
- Vanishing Gradient/Long Term Memories
- Difficulty with remembering things long term