

# Recurrent Neural Network

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## 1 nn notes

- Word embeddings from word2vec
- Train RNN before this or after?
- Which features, in other words

### 1.1 import some labeled data

- Word embeddings come from word2vec
- Embeddings are organized in the file train\_embedding.jl
- Labels come from a Stata file
- Import data, pull out

First load the data

```
using Flux, CSVFiles, DataFrames, Word2Vec
```

```
dat1 = DataFrame(load("embedded_data.csv"));
```

Now separate the labels:

```
target = convert(Array{Float64,1}, dat1[:,x1])
```

```
4956-element Array{Float64,1}:
```

```
28.0
```

```
40.0
```

```
30.0
```

```
40.0
```

```
24.0
```

```
24.0
```

```
24.0
```

```
40.0
```

```
96.0
```

```
6.0
```

```
⋮
```

```
24.0
```

```

32.0
16.0
18.0
12.0
16.0
24.0
16.0
24.0

```

And load the inputs - in this case, the longest diet sentence is 22 words long, so there are at most 22 columns in this data.

```

input = convert(Array{Float64,2}, dat1[:,[:x2, :x3, :x4, :x5, :x6, :x7, :x8, :x9, :x10,
:x11, :x12, :x13, :x14, :x15, :x16, :x17, :x18, :x19, :x20, :x21, :x22]])

```

4956×21 Array{Float64,2}:

```

-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.0218786 ...  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.0336286      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056 ...  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.00755574 -0.129056      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
⋮
⋮
⋮
-0.137149  0.0716542   0.0263198      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.0716542   0.127922      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.129515  0.0646356   0.0263198      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.0386516 -0.0672315   0.0263198 ...  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.0263198   -0.108932      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.091354    -0.108932      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
  0.146102  0.00719765   -0.118743      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.0263198   -0.108932      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
-0.137149  0.0716542   0.0263198 ...  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0

```

Load the vector of word embeddings:

```

embed_1 = wordvectors("./diet_embed");

```

```

get_vector(embed_1, "NEOSURE")

```

100-element Array{Float64,1}:

```

 0.048023060590953875
-0.019088513012644727
 0.09206458419563016
-0.03512940386889773
-0.0016522138597125774
 0.18057508027176666
-0.05083951571024515
-0.1213282295740296
 0.009952371402730635
 0.13227588014740368
⋮
 0.10443202068050489
 0.003981116682573781
 0.13861994425284802
 0.0960978185374775

```

```

-0.012032454432930977
-0.07205140303458357
 0.07778728768060178
-0.2055739039675145
-0.006134332557238634

```

- Now setup the RNN.
- Bi-directional RNN is best, I think.
- This should take each (word, state) as an input and output a (state) to be fed back in.

## 1.2 Recurrent RNN from Goldberg:

- We are given an input  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . Each input is represented by a vector  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{in}}$
- In my case the inputs are the words. Each word has a single-dimensional input  $\mathbb{R}$  from the embeddings

given by word2vec, though this need not be the case more generally. Single sentences are stored in the `input` table above.

- The RNN maps the vector of inputs  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  to the output  $y_n \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{out}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{1:n} &= RNN^*(x_{1:n}) \\
 y_i &= RNN(x_{1:i}) \\
 x_i &\in \mathbb{R}^{d_{in}}, y_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{out}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Think of  $y_{1:i}$  as a different output for each possible  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .
- 

$$y_{1:n} = RNN^*(x_{1:n})$$

represents the entire sequence of outputs  $y_{1:1}, y_{1:2}, y_{1:3}, \dots$

## 1.3 Preserving a state over time

We can take the output of the system at some stage  $i = 1, \dots, n$  and re-input that as an input to the next step of the system. This is a recursive version of the RNN.

The RNN is defined by two functions  $O(s)$  and  $R(s, x)$  where  $O : \mathbb{R}^{f(d_{out})} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_{out}}$  maps the current state into the output and  $R(s, x) : \mathbb{R}^{f(d_{out})} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_{in}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{f(d_{out})}$  maps the input  $x$  and the current state  $s$  to the output. These functions are stable over time and take inputs of constant dimension.

In other words, at each step  $i = 1, \dots, n$  we have a state vector  $s_{i-1}$  and we use this state vector as the input to the function  $R$  defining the RNN.

$$s_i = R(s_{i-1}, x_i)$$

$$y_i = O(s_i)$$

In this way, the state vector  $s_i$  preserves information about what happened in the preceding sequence of inputs all the way back to the first input  $(s_0, x_1)$ . This can be seen by substituting in the functions  $R()$  for  $s$  at any time period  $t$ :

$$\begin{aligned} s_t &= R(s_{t-1}, x_t) \\ s_t &= R(\overbrace{R(s_{t-2}, x_{t-1})}^{=s_{t-1}}, x_t) \\ s_t &= R(R(R(s_{t-3}, x_{t-2}), x_{t-1}), x_t) \\ &\vdots \\ s_t &= R(R(R(\dots R(s_0, x_1), \dots), x_{t-1}), x_t) \end{aligned}$$

The first  $s_0$  vector can be reasonably set to 0 - presumably we have no useful information which would cause us to set it to something else. At each stage we will want to concatenate the current state  $s_{i-1}$  with the current input  $x_i$  to feed this to the function  $R(s, x)$ .

Features in this case are given very easily by the row of the `input` table, but this does not capture the fact that the set of features input to the model might be growing.

## 2 Implementation

Now define some functions.

```
"""`inp_vec(x, i; bi=false)`this function takes a set of features and returns input
    vector.Can do bidirectional as well w/ `bi = true`.Returns a one-dimensional vector
    of embeddings of words either up to `i`or from `1:i` and then `i:end` (including `i`
    twice)."""
function inp_vec(x, i; bi=false)
    if bi
        return vcat(copy(x[1:i]), reverse(x[i:end]))
    else
        return copy(x[1:i])
    end
end
```

Main.WeaveSandBox32.inp\_vec