

● Image Detection  $\rightarrow$  Convolutional NN  
 $\downarrow$   
Similar problems

● Sequence-to-Sequence  $\xrightarrow{\text{translation}}$  Recurrent NN  
 $\downarrow$   
• text generation/recognition  
• speech detection/generation particularly LSTM  
 $\downarrow$   
Similar problems

## ● One Hot encoding

In one hot encoding, all the values in a list is Zero ('0'), except the true value which is One ('1').

<u>Days in a week</u>	Vector representation of a week
Monday	0
Tuesday	0
Wednesday	0
Thursday	0
Friday	0
Saturday	0
Sunday	0

If today is 'Tuesday', the corresponding one hot encoding for the week vector will be

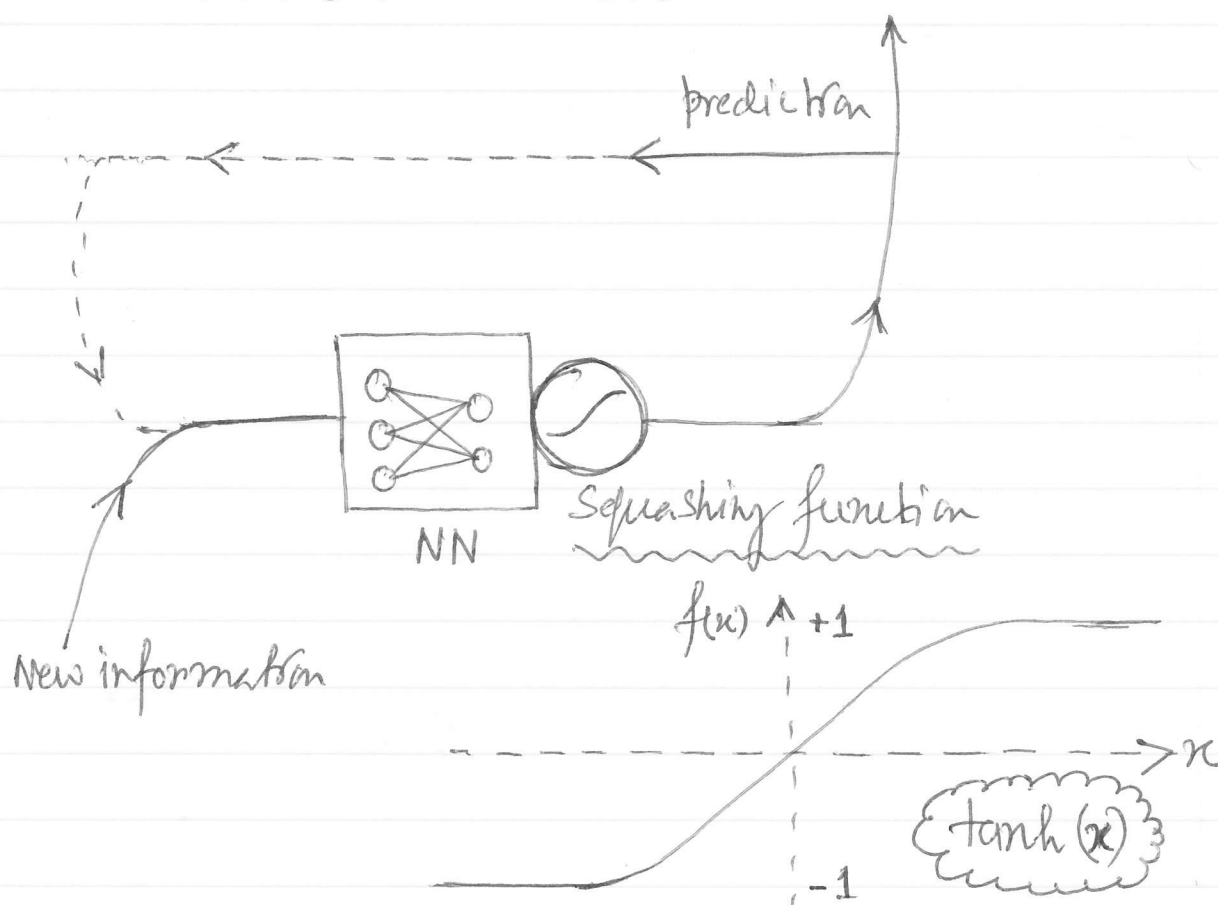
0
1
0
0
0
0
0

Also a binary representation of the data ①

- ① In a feedforward network the outputs are independent of each others. The output never influences the input.

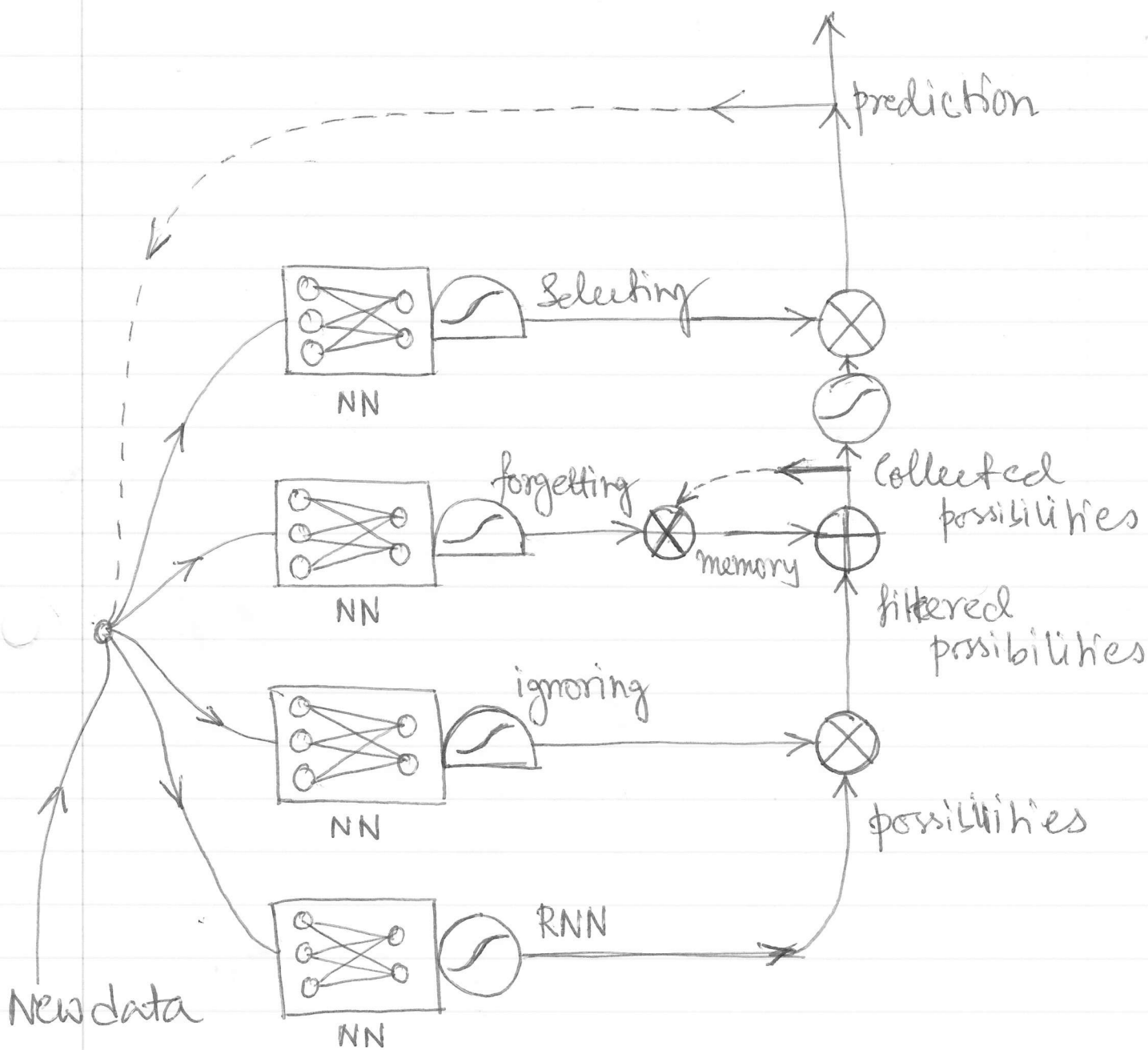
So, a feedforward network is not very useful for sequential data, e.g. text recognition, where words are related to each others.

## ② Recurrent Neural Network



- A part of the prediction mixed with the new information to give the next and more improved prediction
- RNN can only use information from the previous step and no further back - limitation of RNN ②

# Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)



- memory → we want to remember what happened many time steps ago
- Selecting → relating selected memory with predicting
- ignoring → ignores irrelevant memory to add to the prediction

- ⊕ plus junction: element-by-element addition

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1+6 \\ \hline 2+7 \\ \hline 3+8 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 7 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

↑ equal size ↑

- ⊗ times junction: element-by-element multiplication

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \times 6 \\ \hline 4 \times 7 \\ \hline 5 \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 18 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Can be used as a gating

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0.8 \\ \hline 0.8 \\ \hline 0.8 \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1.0 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline 0.0 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0.8 \\ \hline 0.4 \\ \hline 0.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Signal                      Switch/gate  
 0.8 passes full signal — fully opened gate  
 0.8 passes half of the signal — gate half way  
 0.8 no signal — signal fully blocked

- : logistic (sigmoid) squashing function

