



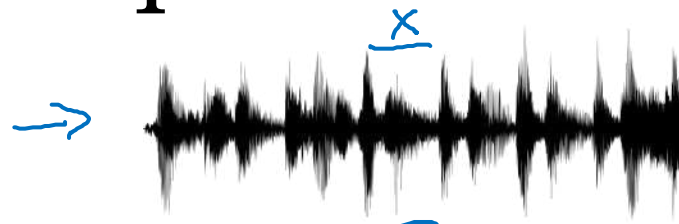
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Recurrent Neural Networks

Why sequence
models?

Examples of sequence data

Speech recognition



y
“The quick brown fox jumped
over the lazy dog.”

Music generation



Sentiment classification

“There is nothing to like
in this movie.”



DNA sequence analysis → AGCCCCTGTGAGGAACTAG



AG**CCCCTGTGAGGAACTAG**

Machine translation

Voulez-vous chanter avec
moi?



Do you want to sing with
me?

Video activity recognition



Running

Name entity recognition → Yesterday, Harry Potter
met Hermione Granger.



Yesterday, **Harry Potter**
met **Hermione Granger**.

Andrew Ng



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Recurrent Neural Networks

Notation

Motivating example

NLP

x: Harry Potter and Hermione Granger invented a new spell.

$\rightarrow x^{(1)} \quad x^{(2)} \quad x^{(3)} \quad \dots \quad x^{(t)} \quad \dots \quad x^{(9)}$

$$T_x = 9$$

$\rightarrow y:$

$y^{(1)} \quad y^{(2)} \quad y^{(3)} \quad \dots \quad y^{(9)}$

$$T_y = 9$$

$x^{(i)(t)}$

$$T_x^{(i)} = 9$$

15

$y^{(i)(t)}$
 \uparrow

$$T_y^{(i)}$$

Representing words

$x^{(t)}$

(x, y)

$x \rightarrow y$

x: Harry Potter and Hermione Granger invented a new spell.

$x^{(1)}$

$x^{(2)}$

$x^{(3)}$

...

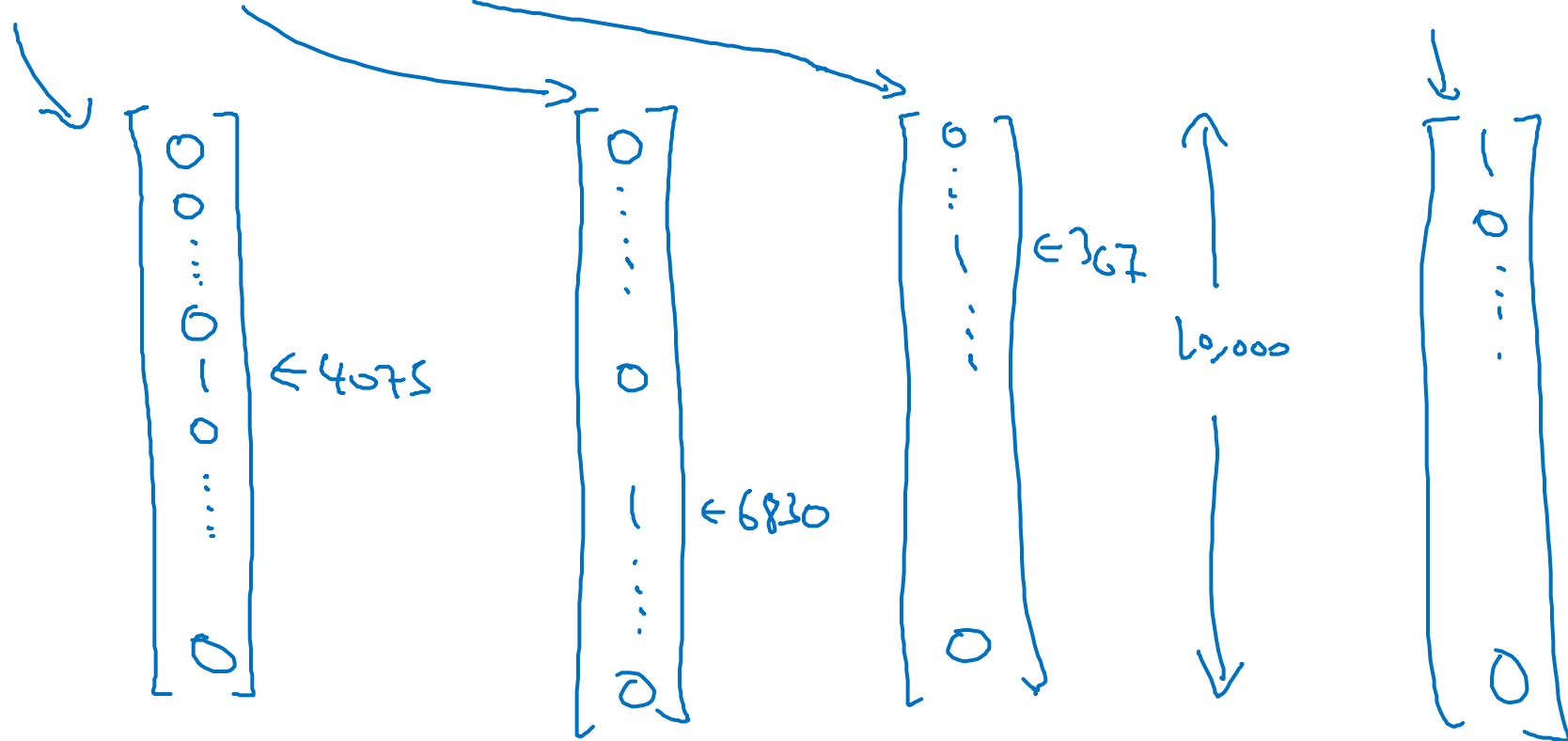
$x^{(7)}$

$x^{(9)}$

Vocabulary

a	1
aaron	2
...	...
and	367
...	...
harry	4075
...	...
potter	6830
...	...
zulu	10,000

<UNK> 10,000



One-hot

Representing words

x: Harry Potter and Hermione Granger invented a new spell.

$$x^{<1>} \quad x^{<2>} \quad x^{<3>} \quad \dots \quad x^{<9>}$$

And = 367

Invented = 4700

$$A = 1$$

New = 5976

Spell = 8376

Harry = 4075

Potter = 6830

Hermione = 4200

Gran... = 4000

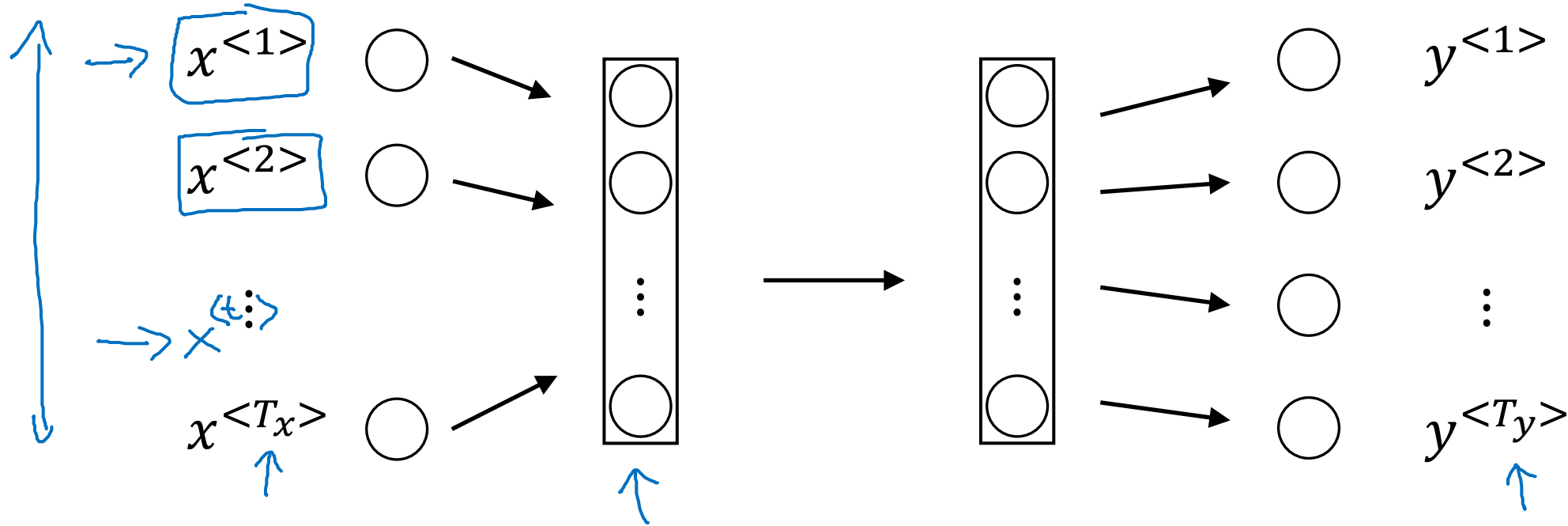


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Recurrent Neural Networks

Recurrent Neural Network Model

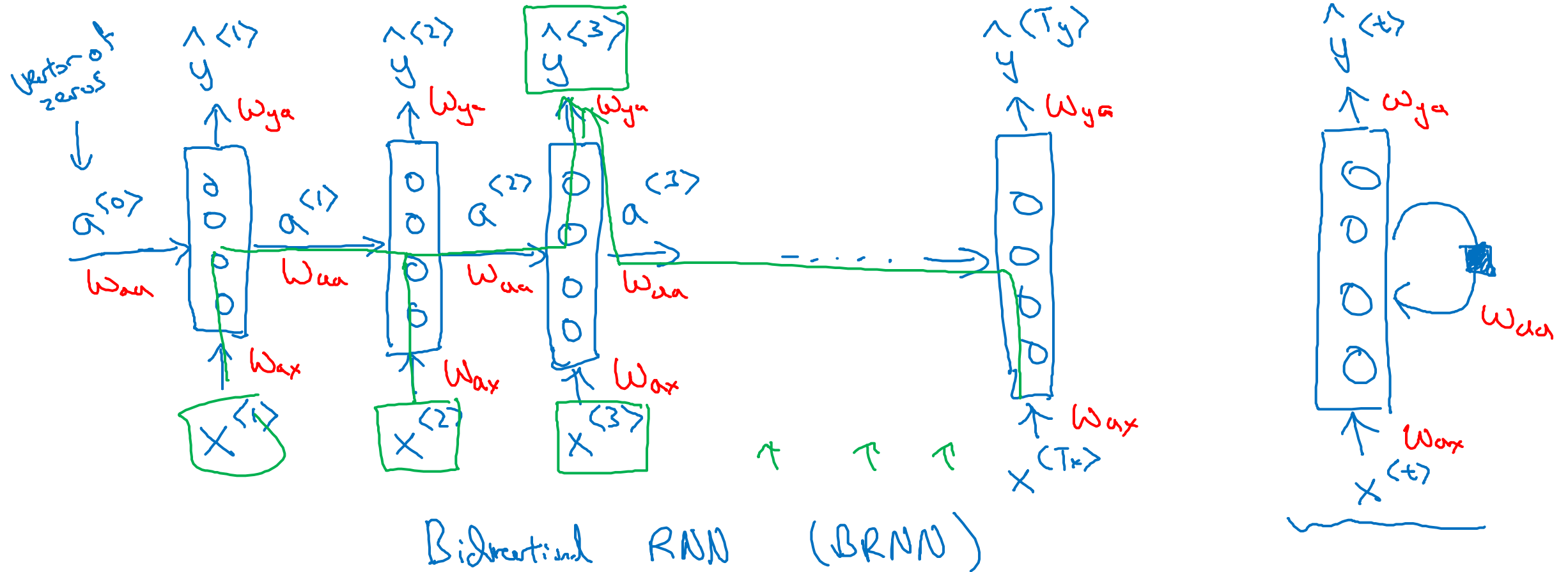
Why not a standard network?



Problems:

- - Inputs, outputs can be different lengths in different examples.
- - Doesn't share features learned across different positions of text.

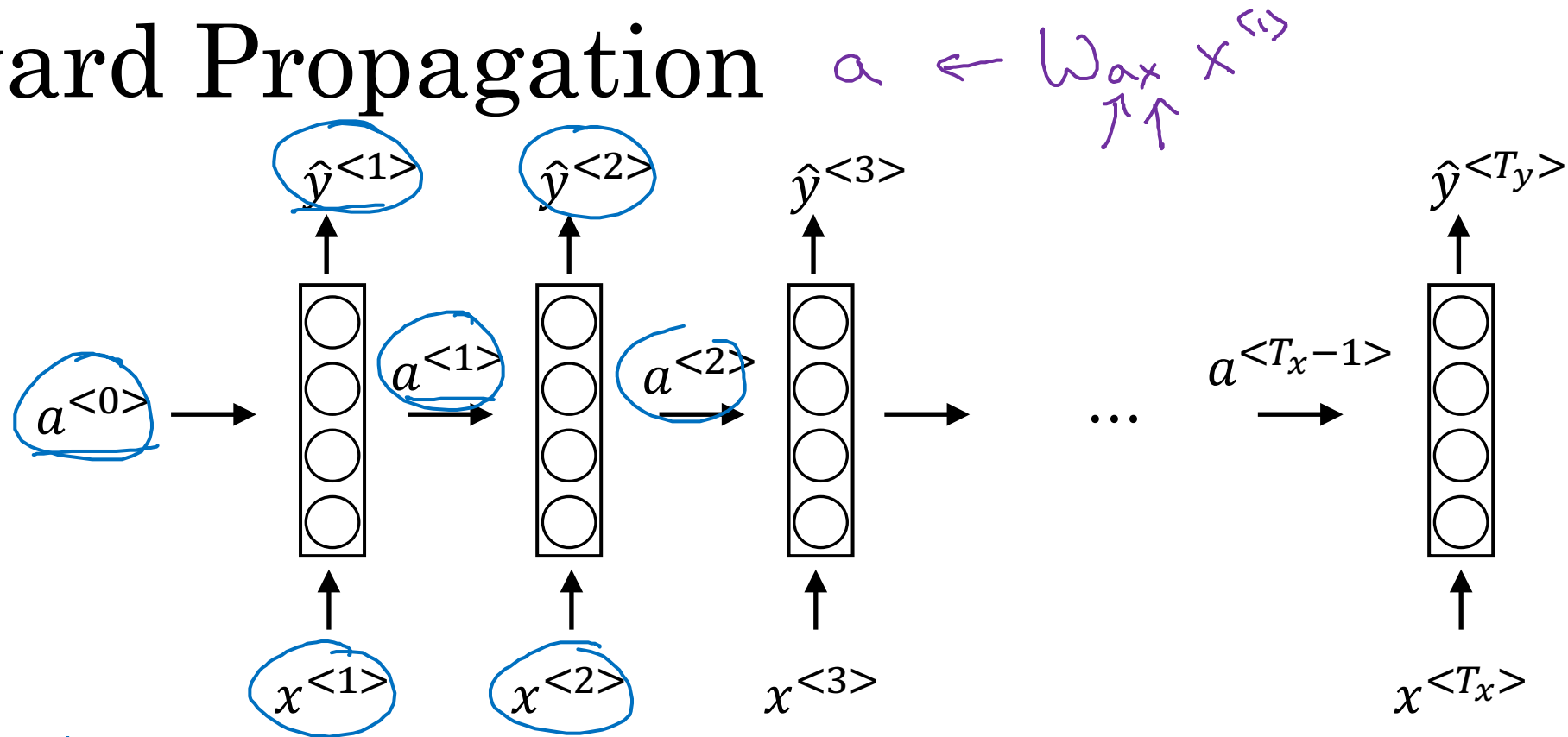
Recurrent Neural Networks



He said, "Teddy Roosevelt was a great President."

He said, "Teddy bears are on sale!"

Forward Propagation



$$a^{<0>} = \vec{0}.$$

$$\underline{a}^{<1>} = g_1(W_{aa} a^{<0>} + \underline{W_{ax}} x^{<1>} + b_a) \leftarrow \underline{\tanh / \text{Relu}}$$

$$\underline{\hat{y}}^{<1>} = g_2(\underline{W_{ya}} \underline{a}^{<1>} + b_y) \leftarrow \text{Sigmoid}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} a^{<t>} &= g(W_{aa} a^{<t-1>} + W_{ax} x^{<t>} + b_a) \\ \hat{y}^{<t>} &= g(W_{ya} a^{<t>} + b_y) \end{aligned}}$$

Simplified RNN notation

$$a^{<t>} = g(\underbrace{W_{aa} a^{<t-1>}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ (100, 100)}} + \underbrace{W_{ax} x^{<t>}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ (100, 10,000)}} + b_a)$$

$$\hat{y}^{<t>} = g(W_{ya} a^{<t>} + b_y)$$

$$\hat{y}^{<t>} = g(W_y a^{<t>} + b_y)$$

$$a^{<t>} = g(W_a [a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_a)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{aa} & W_{ax} \end{bmatrix} = W_a$$

(100, 10100)

$$[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] = \begin{bmatrix} a^{<t-1>} \\ x^{<t>} \end{bmatrix}$$

100
10000
10100

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{aa} & W_{ax} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^{<t-1>} \\ x^{<t>} \end{bmatrix} = W_{aa} a^{<t-1>} + W_{ax} x^{<t>}$$

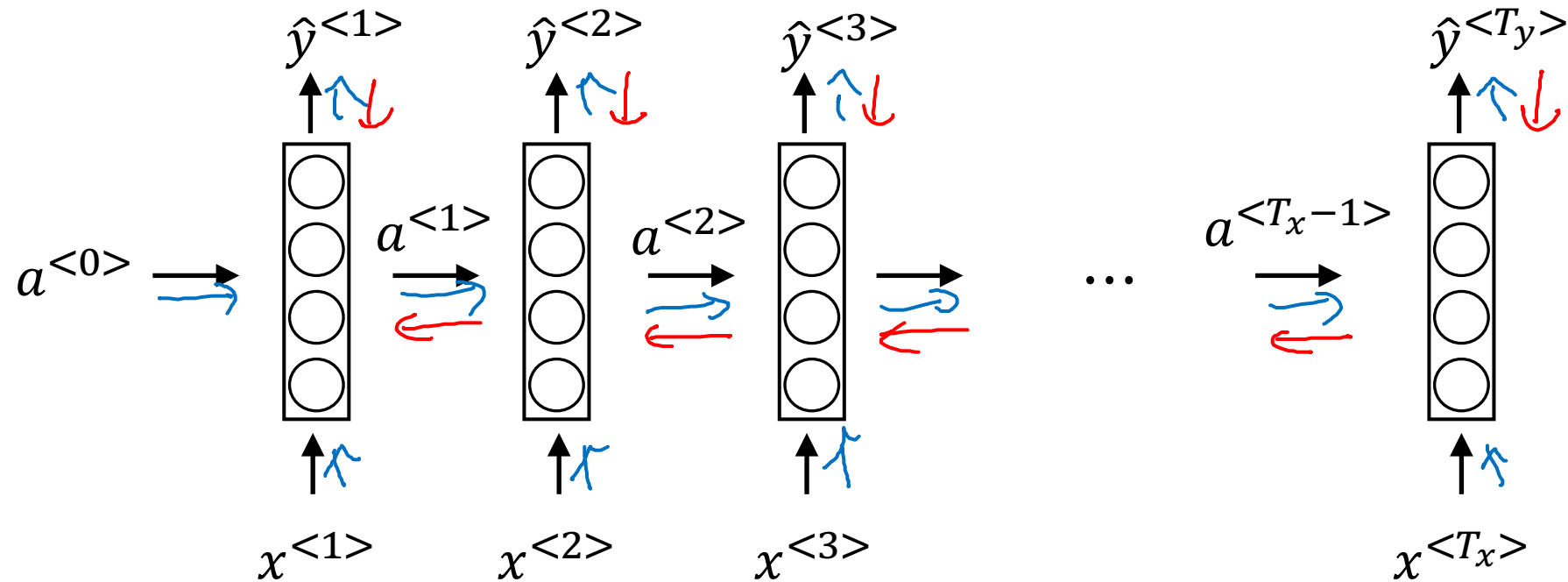


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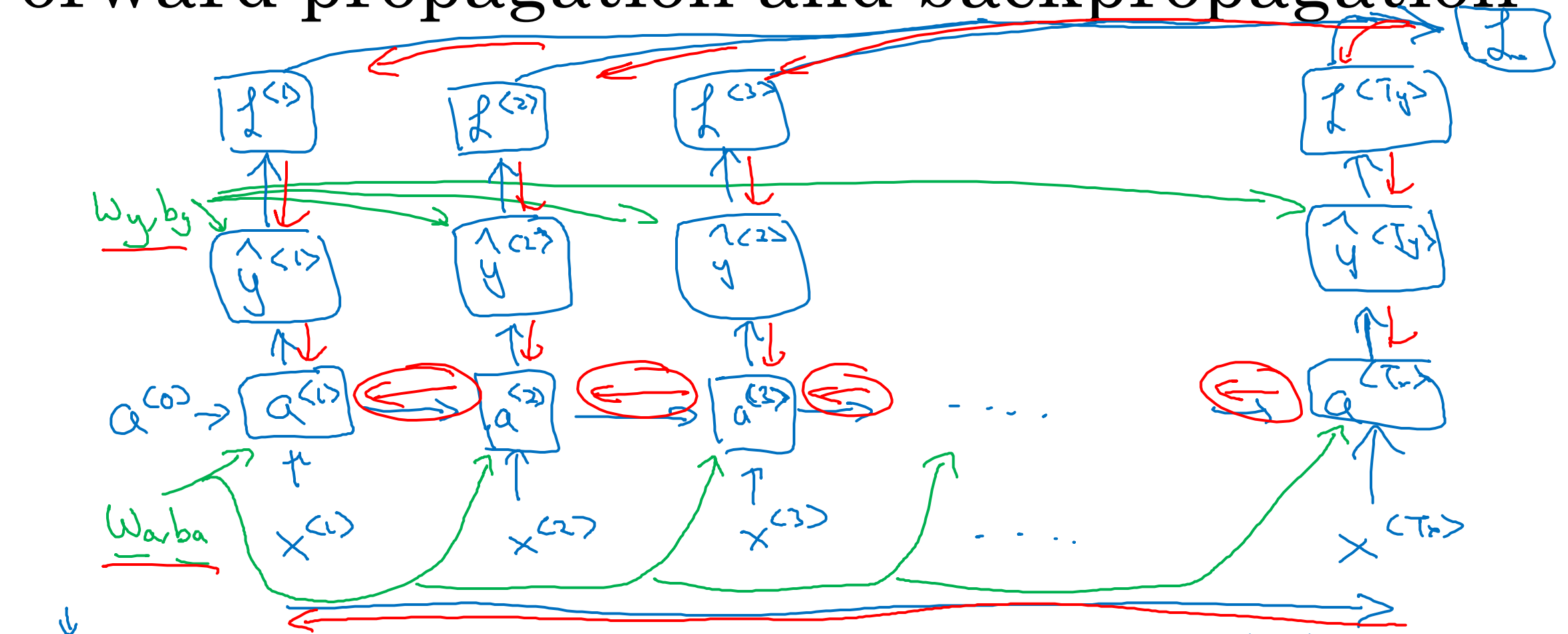
Recurrent Neural Networks

Backpropagation
through time

Forward propagation and backpropagation



Forward propagation and backpropagation



$$\mathcal{L}^{(t)}(\hat{y}^{(t)}, y^{(t)}) = -y^{(t)} \log \hat{y}^{(t)} - (1 - y^{(t)}) \log (1 - \hat{y}^{(t)})$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_y} \mathcal{L}^{(t)}(\hat{y}^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$$

Backpropagation through time



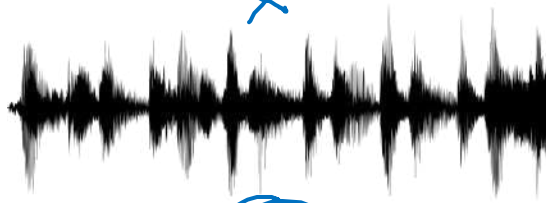
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Recurrent Neural Networks

Different types of RNNs

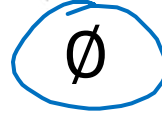
Examples of sequence data

Speech recognition



T_x T_y
 y
“The quick brown fox jumped
over the lazy dog.”

Music generation



Sentiment classification

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DNA sequence analysis

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Name entity recognition

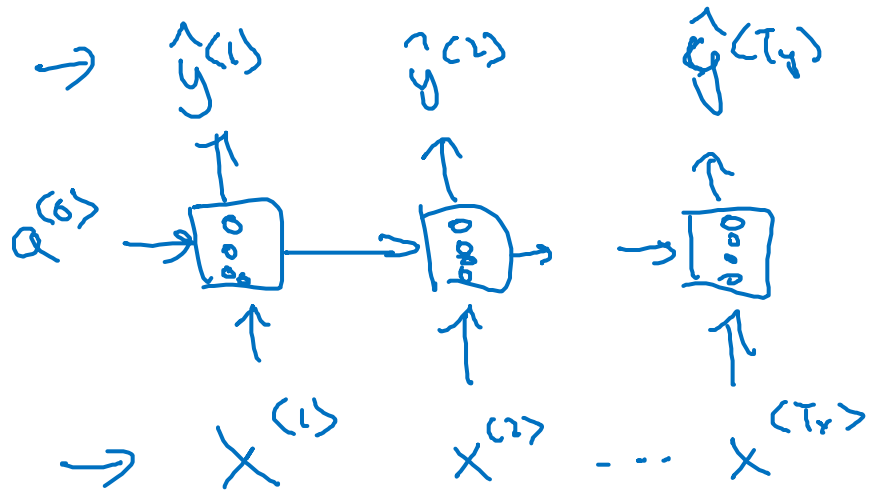
Yesterday, Harry Potter
met Hermione Granger.



Yesterday, **Harry Potter**
met **Hermione Granger**.

Examples of RNN architectures

$$T_x = T_y$$

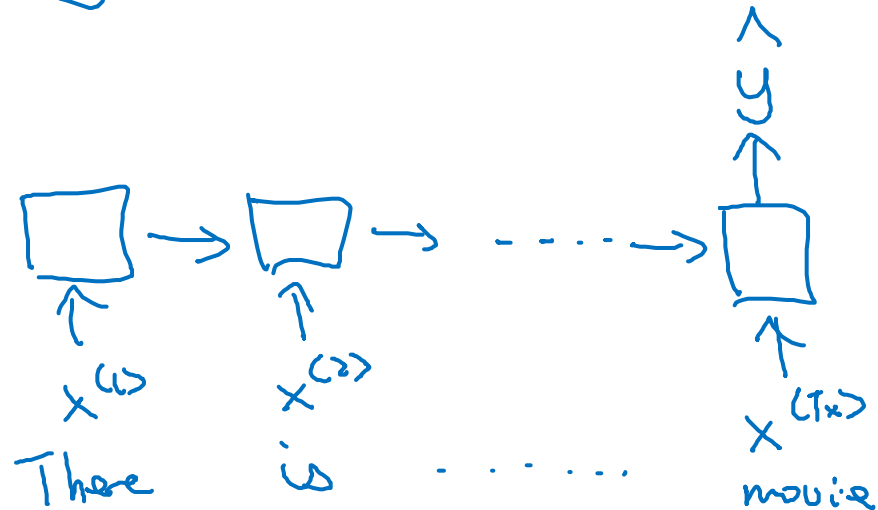


Many-to-many

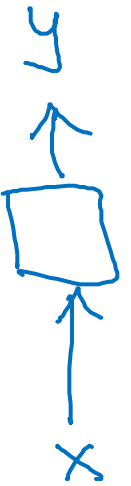
Sentiment classification-

$x = \text{text}$

$y = 0/1 \quad 1 \dots 5$

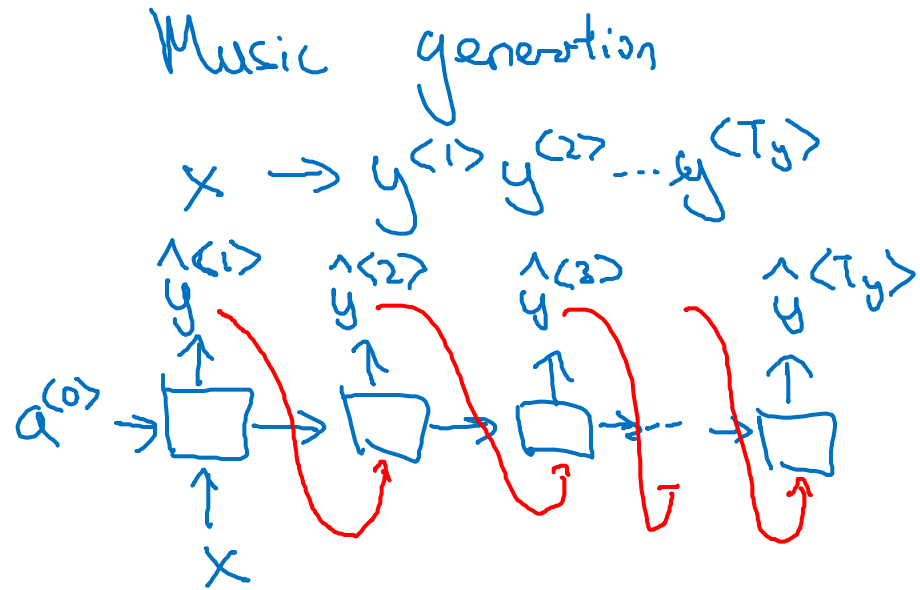


Many-to-one



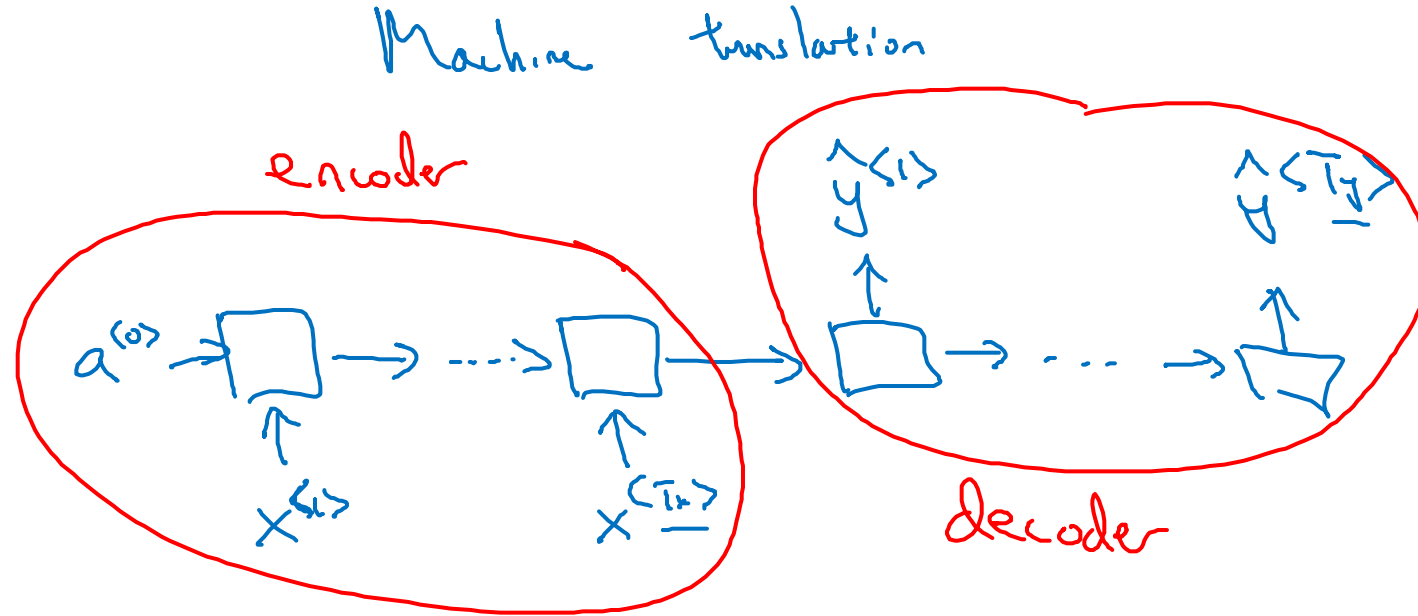
One-to-one

Examples of RNN architectures



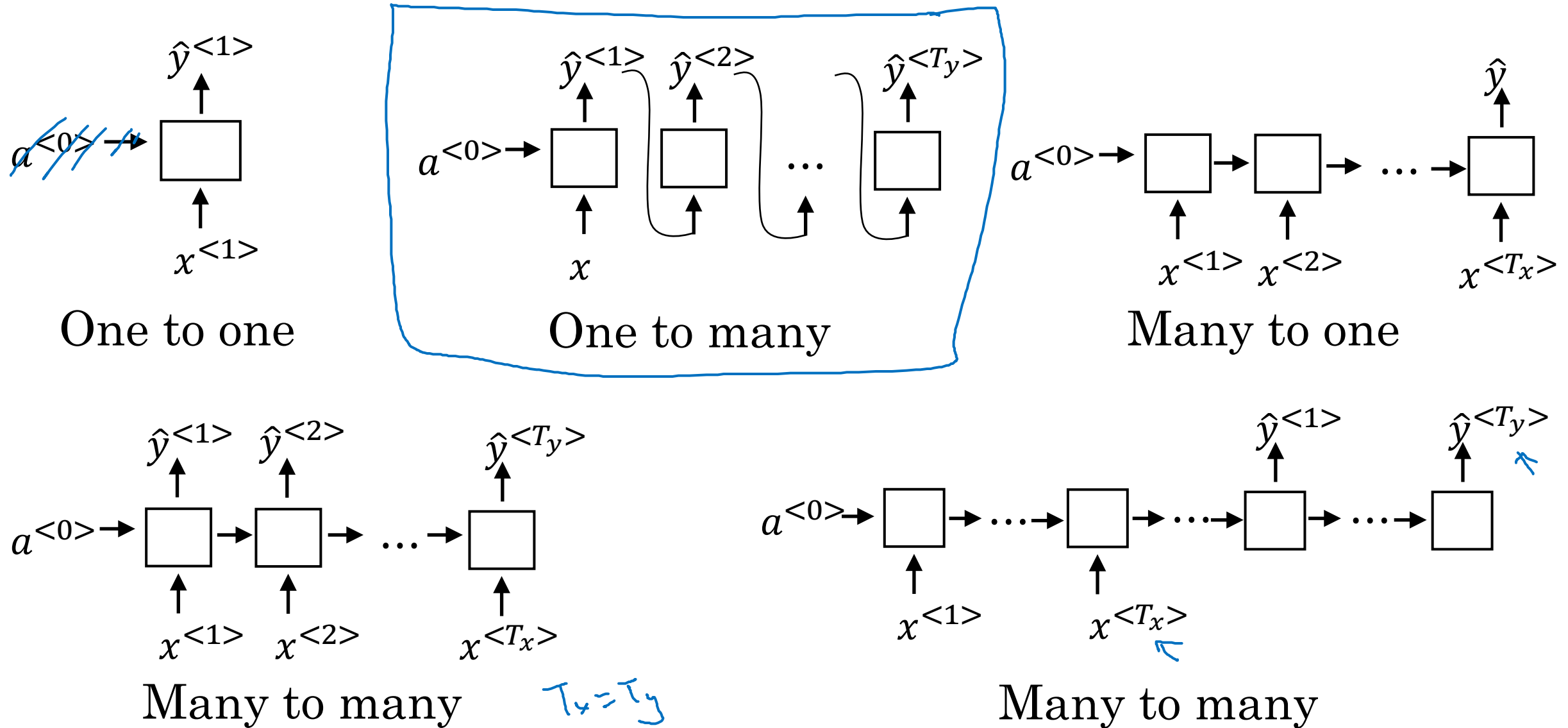
One-to-many

$$x = \phi$$



Many-to-many

Summary of RNN types





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Recurrent Neural Networks

Language model and
sequence generation

What is language modelling?

Speech recognition

The apple and pair salad.

→ The apple and pear salad.

$$P(\text{The apple and pair salad}) = 3.2 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$P(\text{The apple and pear salad}) = 5.7 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$P(\text{Sentence}) = ?$$

$$P(y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(T)})$$

Language modelling with an RNN

Training set: large corpus of english text.

Tokenize

Cats average 15 hours of sleep a day. \downarrow $\langle \text{EOS} \rangle$

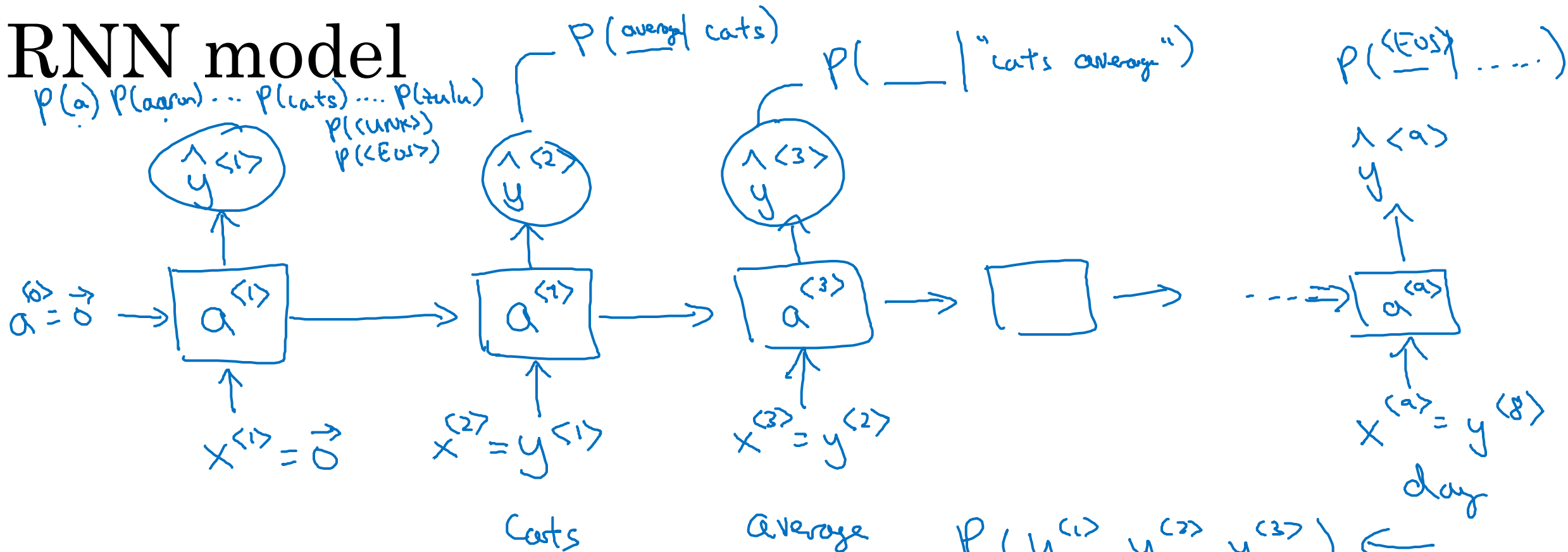
$y^{(1)}$ $y^{(2)}$ $y^{(3)}$... $y^{(8)}$ $y^{(9)}$
 $x^{(t)} = y^{(t-1)}$

The Egyptian ~~Mau~~ is a breed of cat. $\langle \text{EOS} \rangle$

$\langle \text{UNK} \rangle$

10,000

RNN model



→ Cats average 15 hours of sleep a day. <EOS>

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{<t>}, y^{<t>}) = - \sum_i y_i^{<t>} \log \hat{y}_i^{<t>}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_t \mathcal{L}^{<t>}(\hat{y}^{<t>}, y^{<t>})$$

$$p(y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, y^{(3)}) \leftarrow$$

$$= \frac{p(y^{(1)}) p(y^{(2)} | y^{(1)})}{p(y^{(3)} | y^{(1)}, y^{(2)})}$$

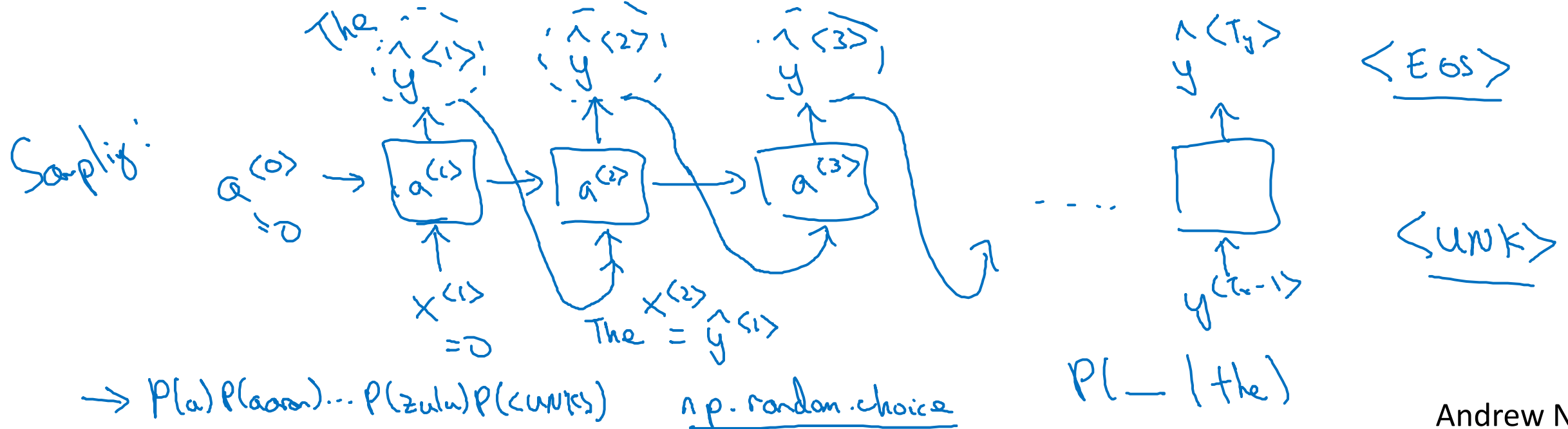
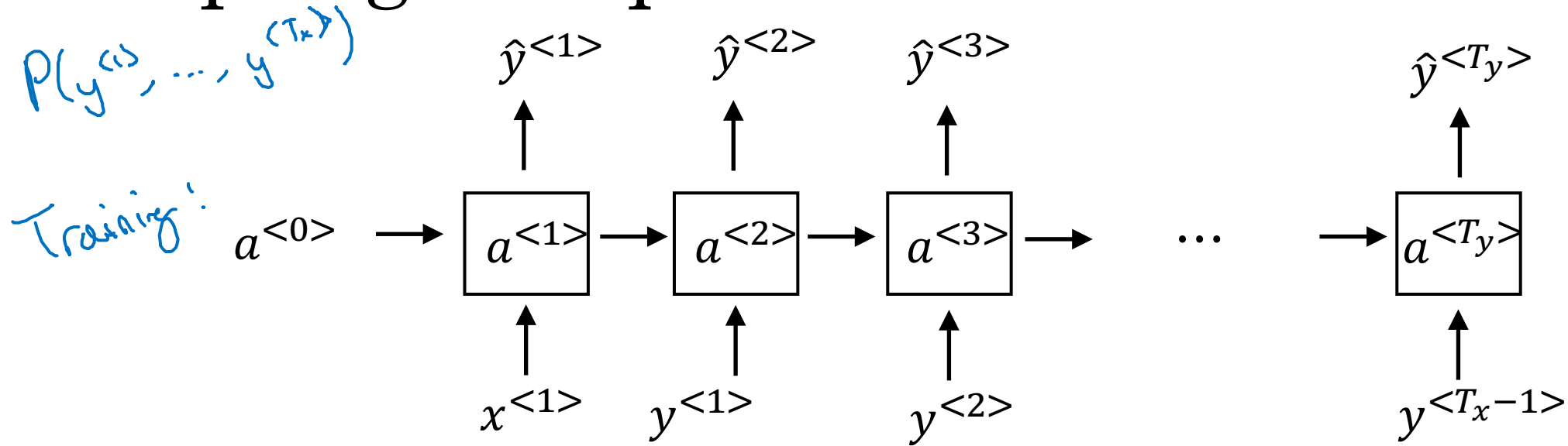


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Recurrent Neural Networks

Sampling novel
sequences

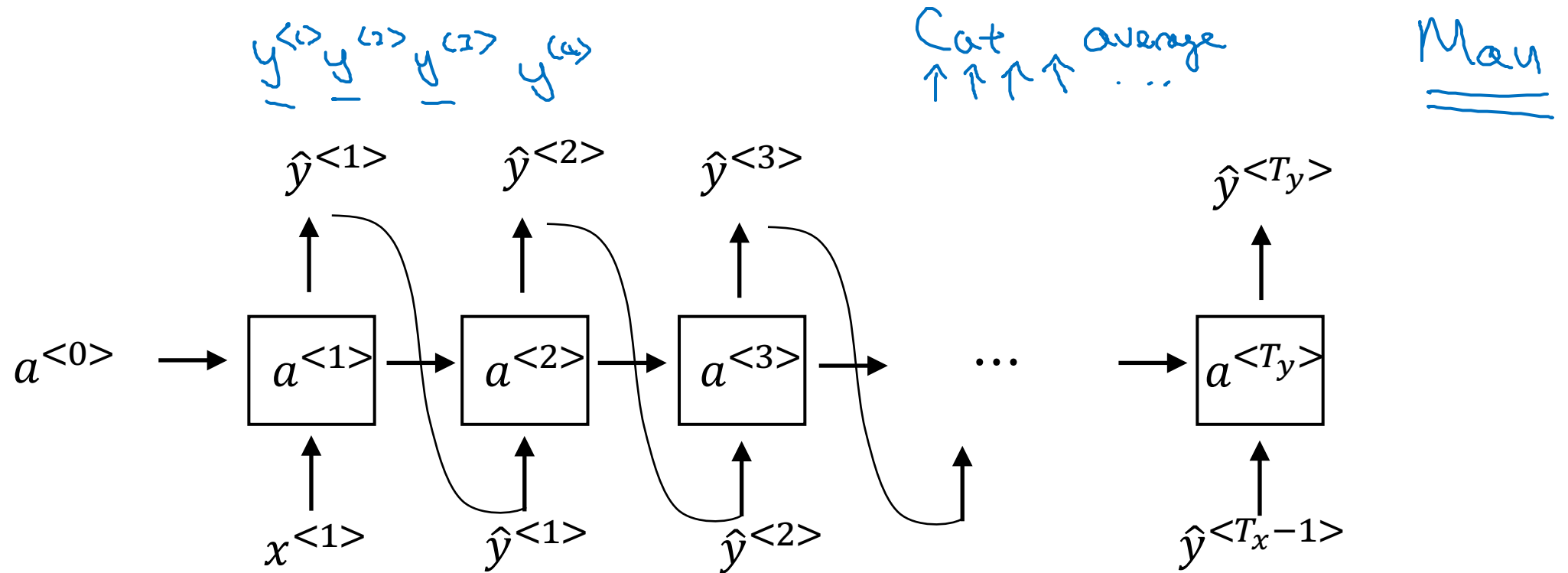
Sampling a sequence from a trained RNN



Character-level language model

→ Vocabulary = [a, aaron, ..., zulu, <UNK>] ←

→ Vocabulary = [a, b, c, ..., z, \backslash , ., , , ;, 0, ..., 9, A, ..., Z]




Sequence generation

News

President enrique peña nieto, announced
sench's sulk former coming football langston
paring.

"I was not at all surprised," said hich langston.

"Concussion epidemic", to be examined. 

The gray football the told some and this has on
the uefa icon, should money as.

Shakespeare

The mortal moon hath her eclipse in love.

And subject of this thou art another this fold.

When besser be my love to me see sabl's.

For whose are ruse of mine eyes heaves.

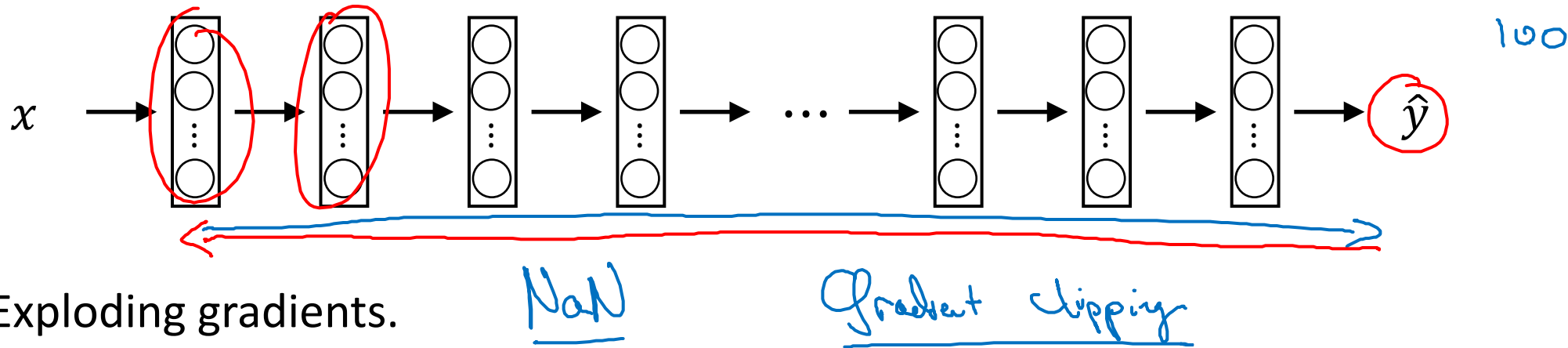
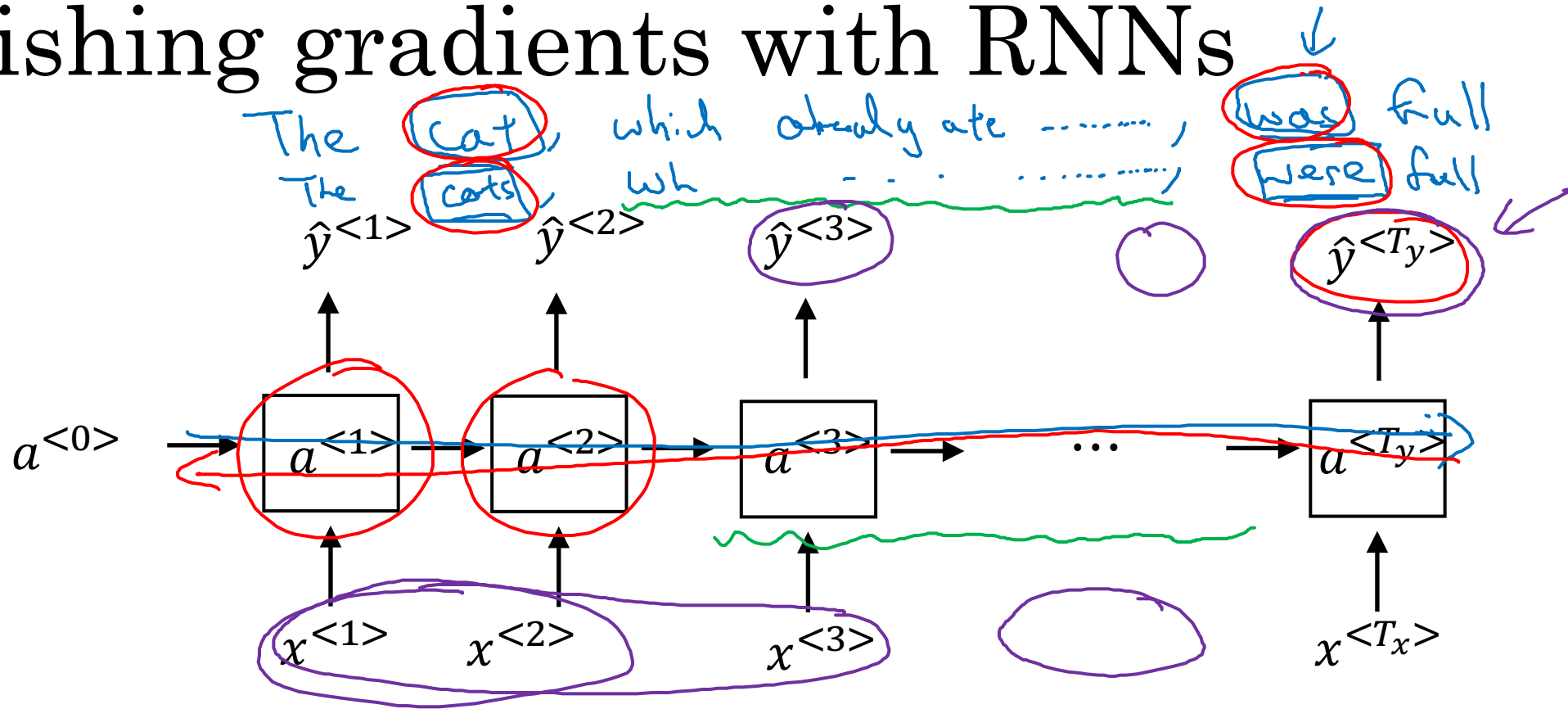


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Recurrent Neural Networks

Vanishing gradients with RNNs

Vanishing gradients with RNNs



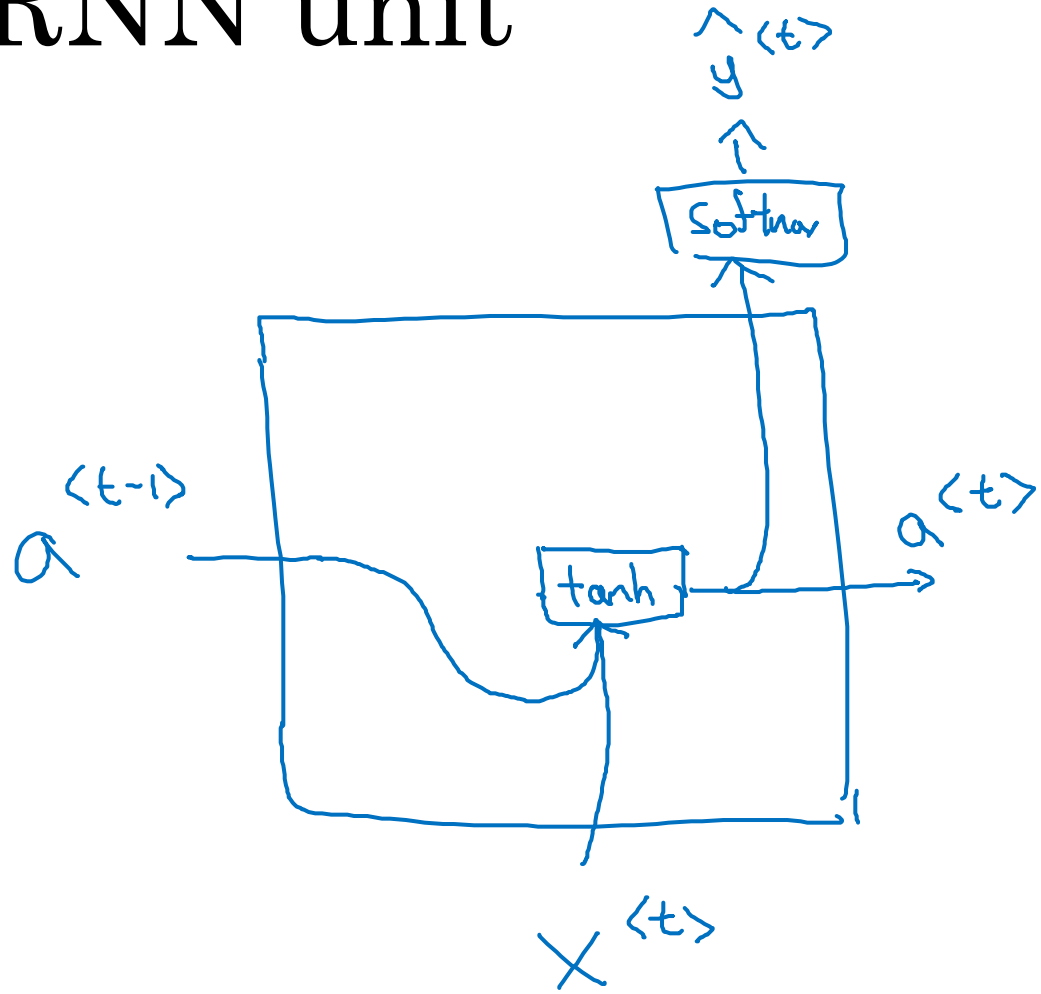


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Recurrent Neural Networks

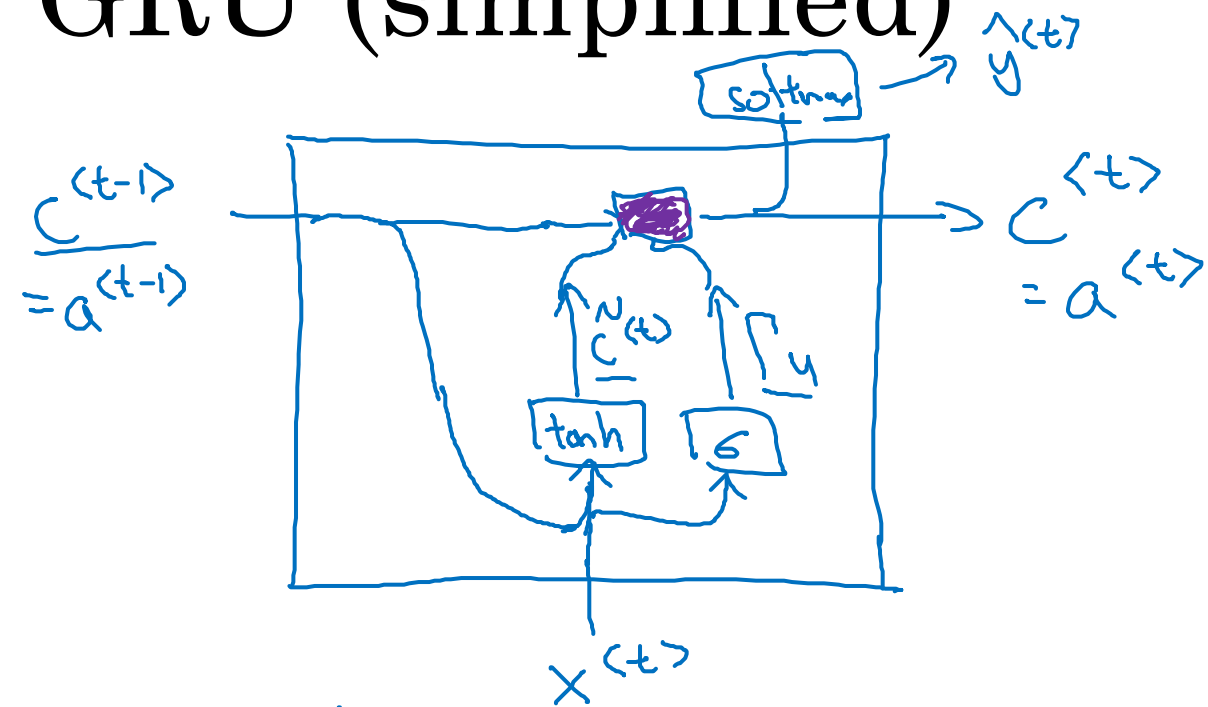
Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)

RNN unit



$$\underline{a^{<t>}} = \overset{\substack{\text{tanh} \\ \downarrow}}{g}(\underbrace{W_a[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}]}_{\uparrow} + b_a)$$

GRU (simplified)



$\Gamma_u = 1$
 $C^{(t)} = 1$
 $\Gamma_u = 0 \quad \Gamma_u = 0 \quad \Gamma_u = 0 \quad \dots$
 The cat, which already ate ..., was full.

C = memory cell

$$\rightarrow \underline{C}^{(t)} = \underline{a}^{(t)}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\tilde{C}^{(t)}} = \tanh(W_c [C^{(t-1)}, x^{(t)}] + b_c)$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\Gamma_u} = \sigma(W_u [C^{(t-1)}, x^{(t)}] + b_u)$$

$$\underline{C}^{(t)} = \underbrace{\Gamma_u}_{\text{update}} * \underline{\tilde{C}^{(t)}} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * \underline{C^{(t-1)}}$$

element-wise
 Gate
 $\Gamma_u = 0.000001$

[Cho et al., 2014. On the properties of neural machine translation: Encoder-decoder approaches]

[Chung et al., 2014. Empirical Evaluation of Gated Recurrent Neural Networks on Sequence Modeling]

Andrew Ng

Full GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c [\tilde{c}^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u [c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u) \\ \Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r [c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r) \end{cases}$$

LSTM

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

The cat, which ate already, was full.



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Recurrent Neural Networks

LSTM (long short
term memory) unit

GRU and LSTM

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * \underline{c}^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$\underline{c}^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$

Γ_f

LSTM

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

(update) $\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$

(forget) $\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$

(output) $\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$$

LSTM units

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$$

LSTM

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$$

$$\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$$

LSTM in pictures

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

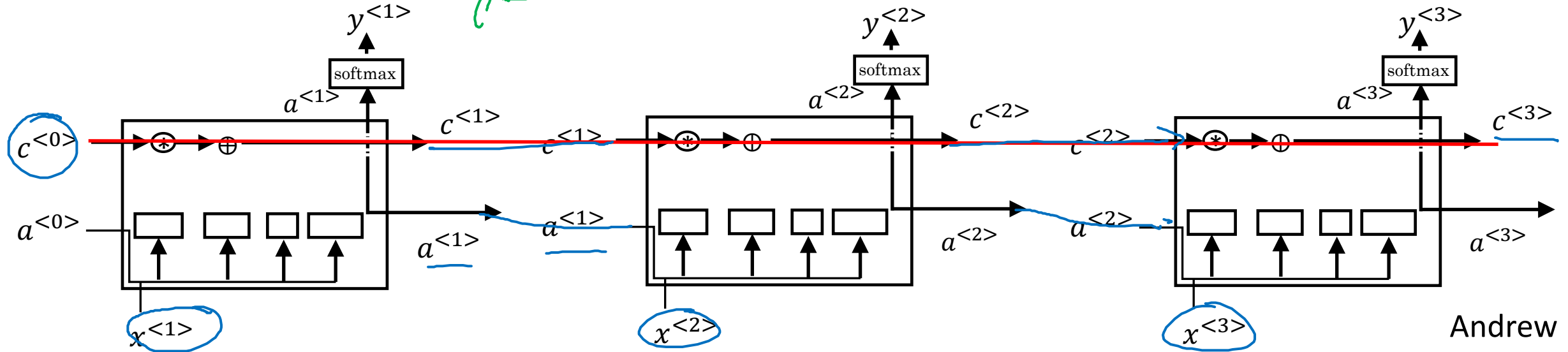
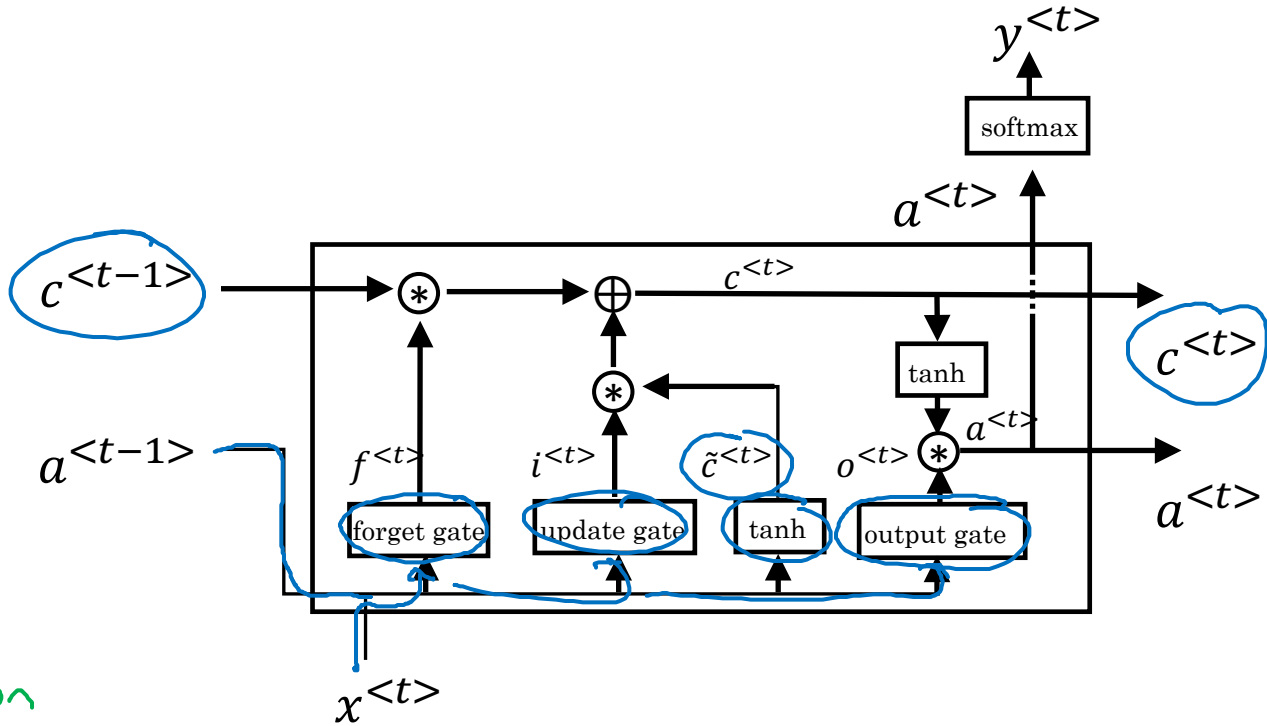
$$\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$$

$$\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$$

peephole
connection





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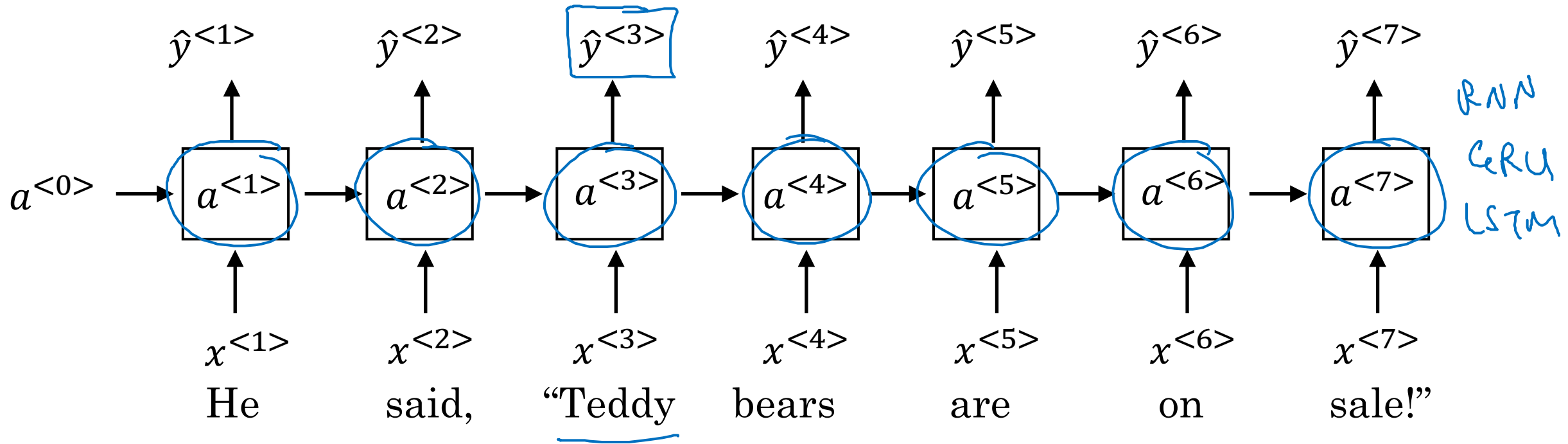
Recurrent Neural Networks

Bidirectional RNN

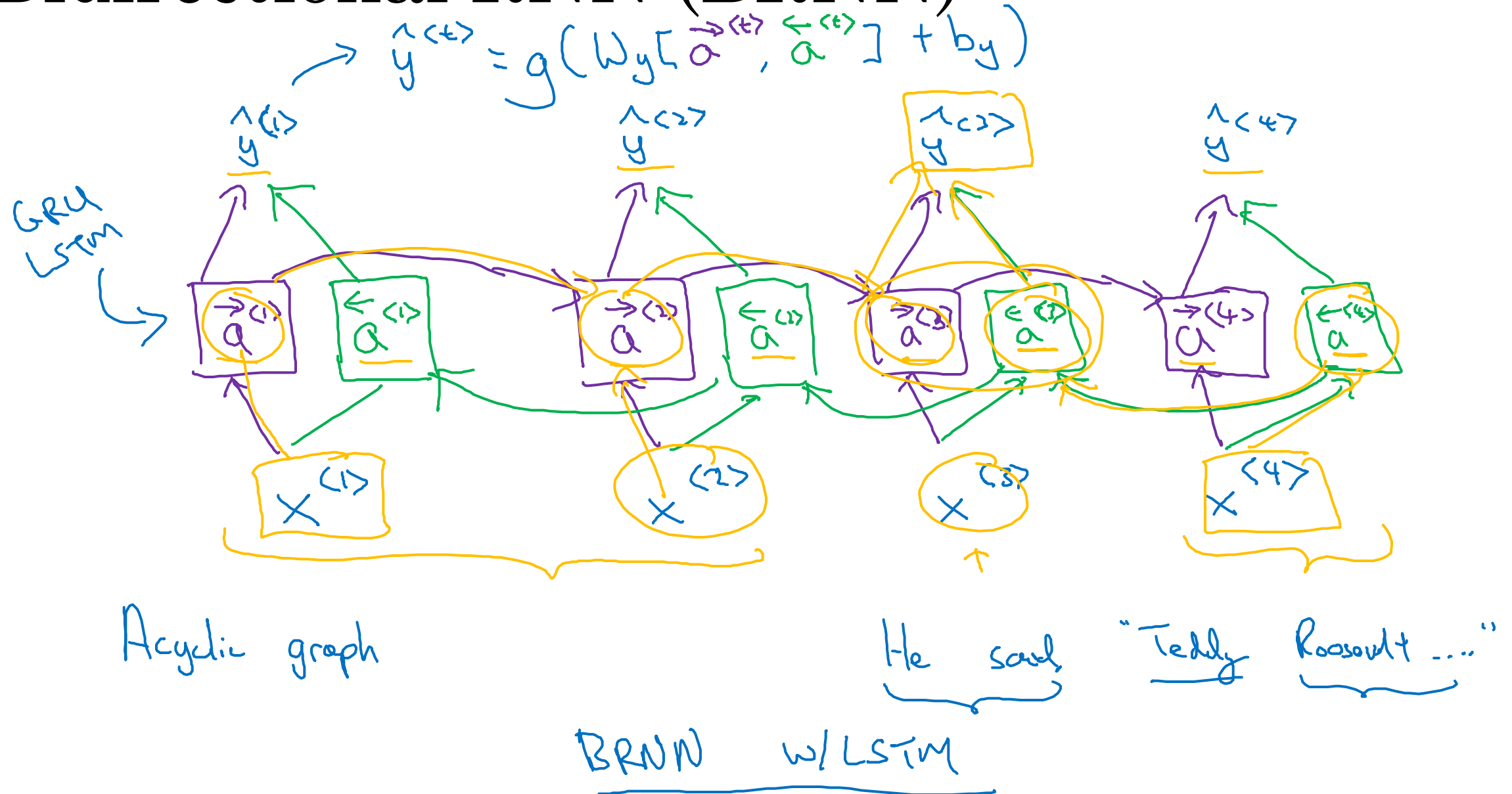
Getting information from the future

He said, “Teddy bears are on sale!”

He said, “Teddy Roosevelt was a great President!”



Bidirectional RNN (BRNN)



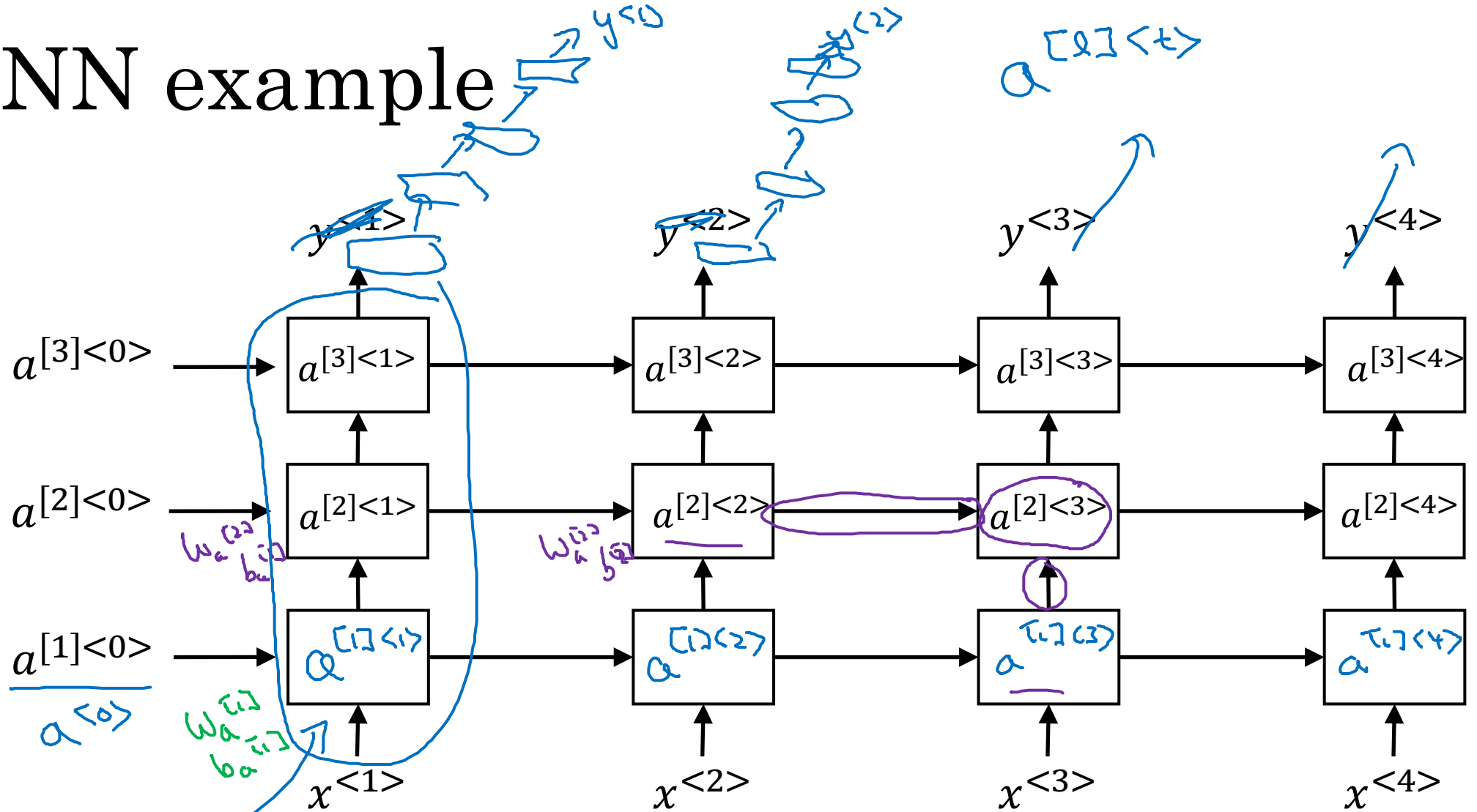
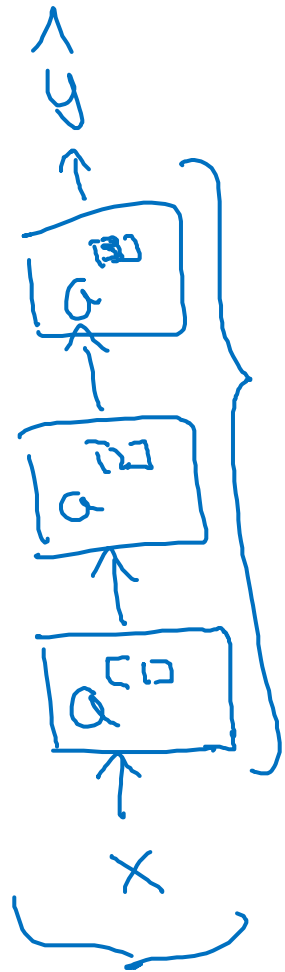


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Recurrent Neural Networks

Deep RNNs

Deep RNN example



RNN
GRU
LSTM

BRNN

$$a^{[2]<3>} = g(W_a^{[2,2]} [a^{[2]<2>}, a^{[1]<3>}] + b_a^{[2,3]})$$