

Welcome  
to

# Machine Learning Mondays

## RNN

### How Learning Happens

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( f(x) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)$$



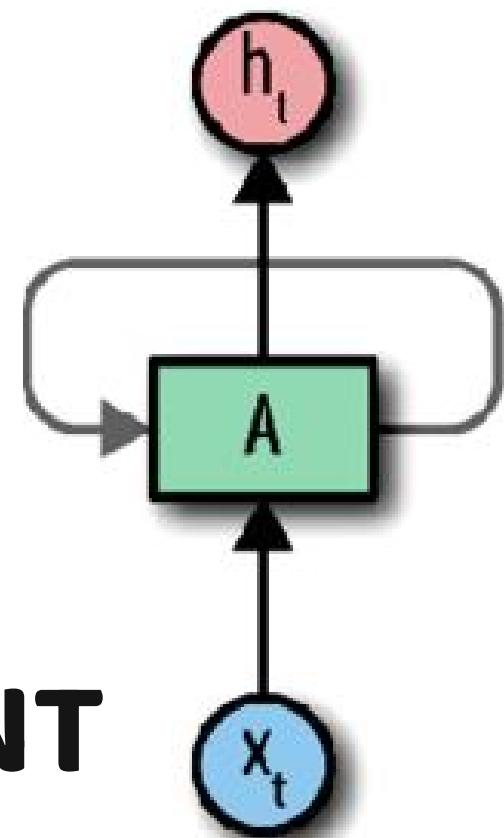
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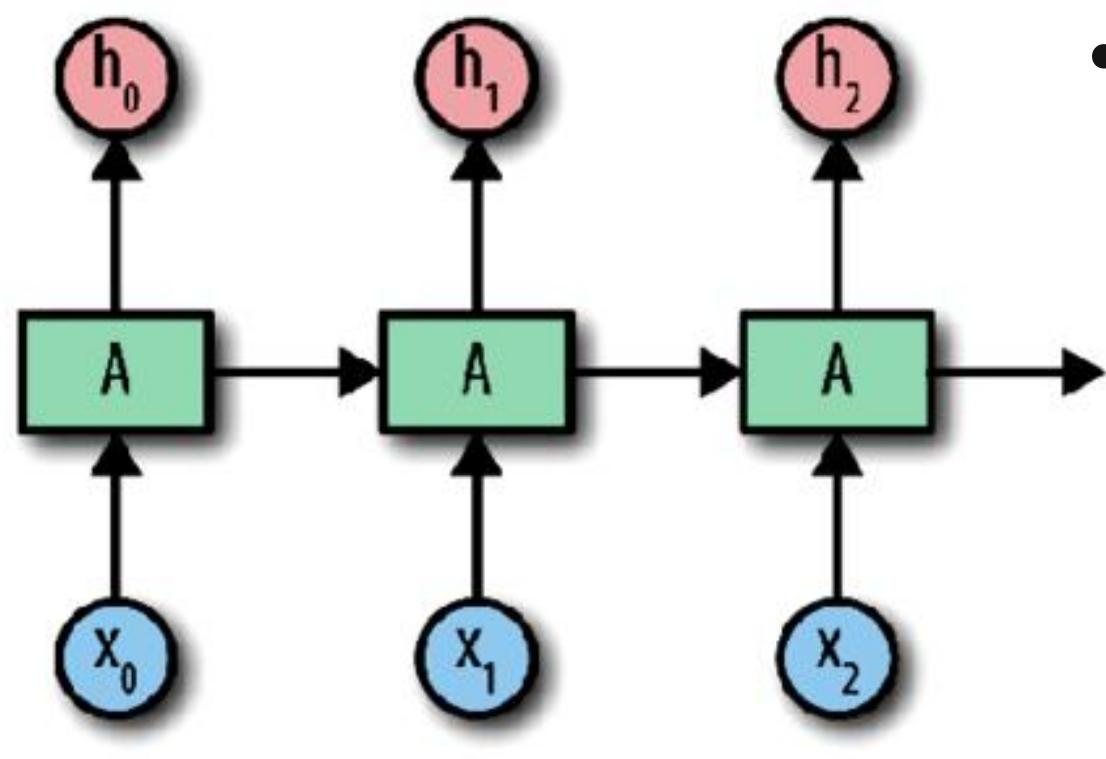
# The Core Idea Persistence of State

A compact, looped view.

- The cell “A” reads an input ( $X_t$ ) with previous state to produce a new hidden state ( $h_t$ )
- This loop represents the **RECURRENT**



it's the same network unrolled through time



- At time  $t = 0$ , it processes  $X_0$  and creates hidden state  $h_1$ .
- At time  $t = 1$ , it processes  $X_1$  and memory from the previous step  $h_1$  to create  $h_2$

This process repeats, building a chain of memory.



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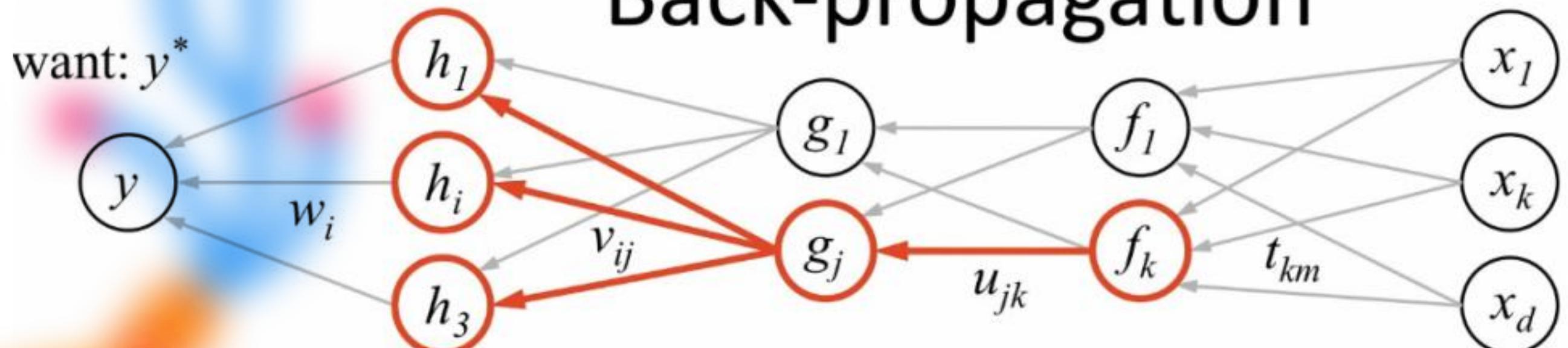


# How Learning Happens Back Propagation Through Time (BPTT)

How does our unrolled network learn?

1. Calculate the error at the final output ( $h_4$ ).
2. Travel backwards through the unrolled network, step-by-step.
3. At each step  $t$ , calculate the gradient (the "blame") for the error with respect to the weights in  $A$ .
4. Because the same weights  $W$  are used at every step, the total update is the sum of the gradients from all time steps.

Back-propagation



1. receive new observation  $x = [x_1 \dots x_d]$  and target  $y^*$
2. **feed forward:** for each unit  $g_j$  in each layer  $1 \dots L$  compute  $g_j$  based on units  $f_k$  from previous layer:  $g_j = \sigma \left( u_{j0} + \sum_k u_{jk} f_k \right)$
3. get prediction  $y$  and error  $(y - y^*)$
4. **back-propagate error:** for each unit  $g_j$  in each layer  $L \dots 1$



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# The Fundamental Challenge Vanishing Gradients

BPTT has a major flaw. To update the weights for the early steps ( $X_0, X_1$ ), the error signal from  $h_4$  must travel a long way back.

This signal is multiplied by the same weight matrix  $W$  over and over again.

If these weights are small ( $|w| < 1$ ), the gradient shrinks exponentially and vanishes.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} (f(x)) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)$$



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