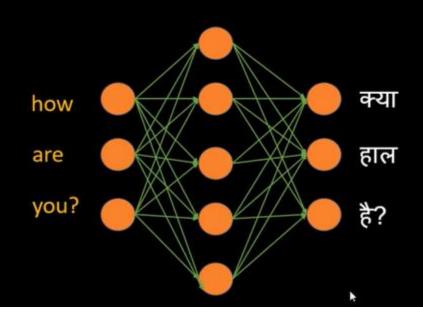
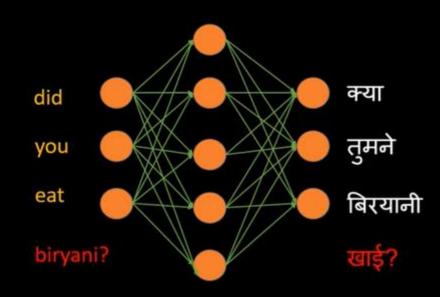
### RNN- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

#### USE CASES



#### Issue # 1: No fixed size of neurons in a layer





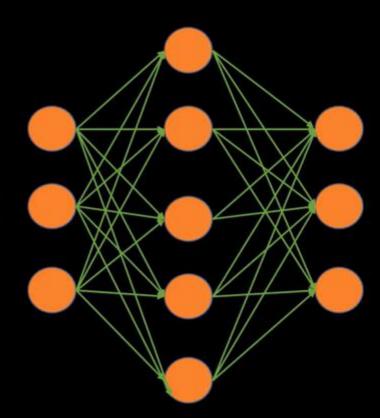
#### Issue # 2: Too much computation

25000 words in vocabulary

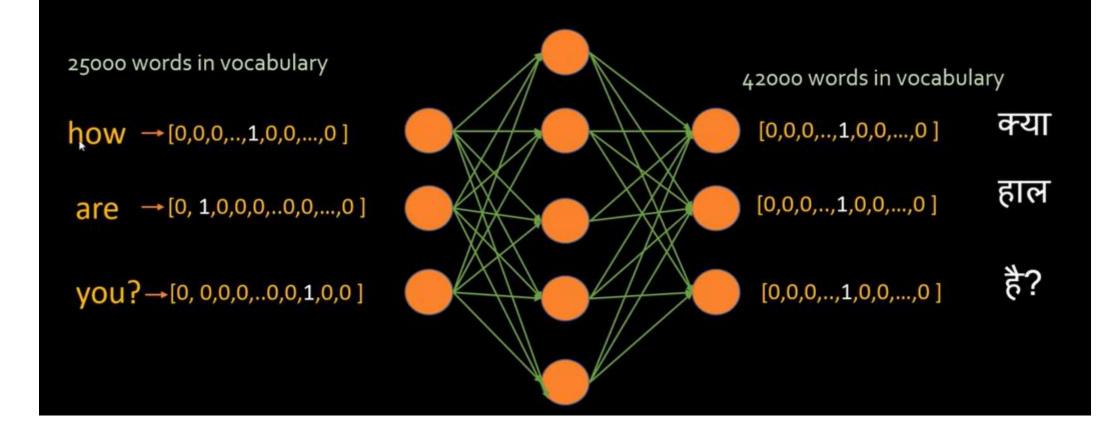
how  $\rightarrow$  [0,0,0,..,1,0,0,...,0]

are  $\rightarrow$  [0, 1,0,0,0,..0,0,...,0]

you?→[0, 0,0,0,..0,0,1,0,0]



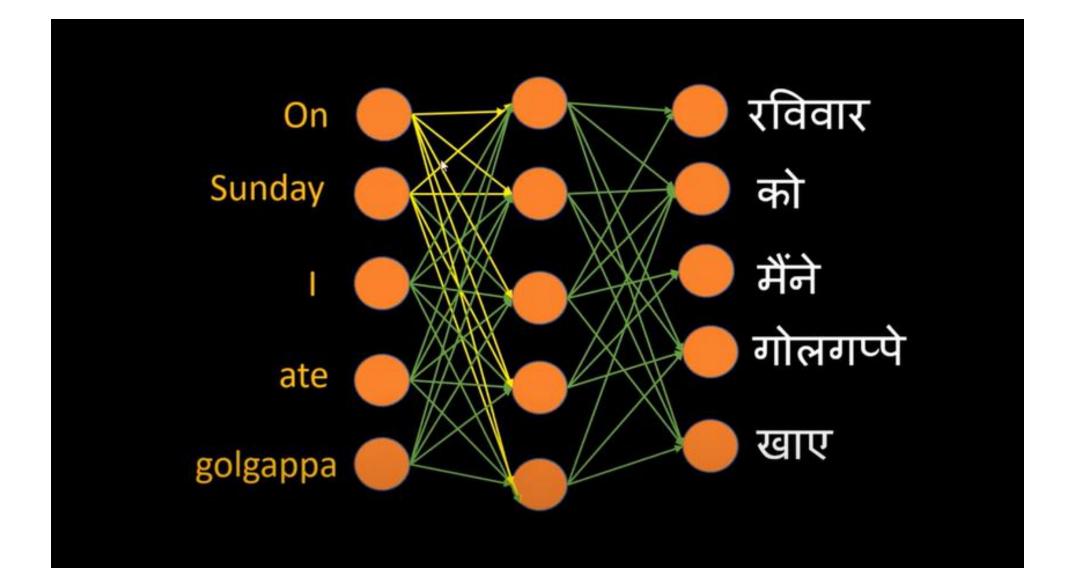
#### Issue # 2: Too much computation



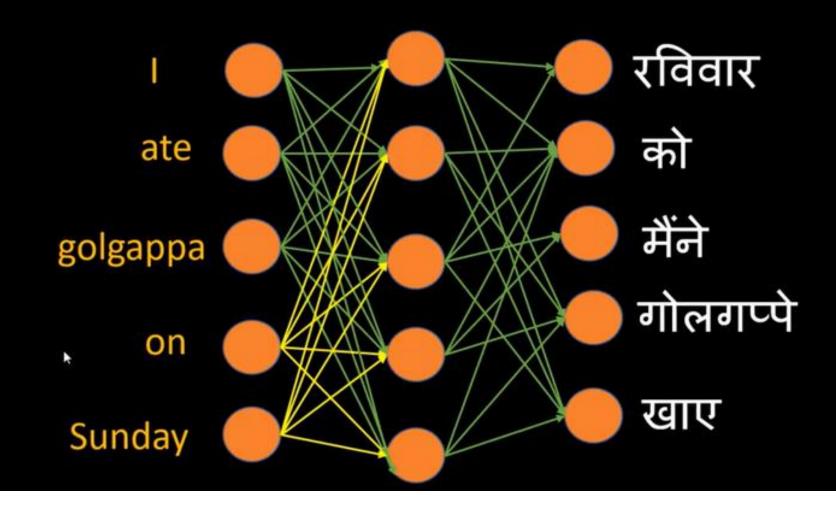
On sunday I ate golgappa

रविवार को मैंने गोलगप्पे खाए

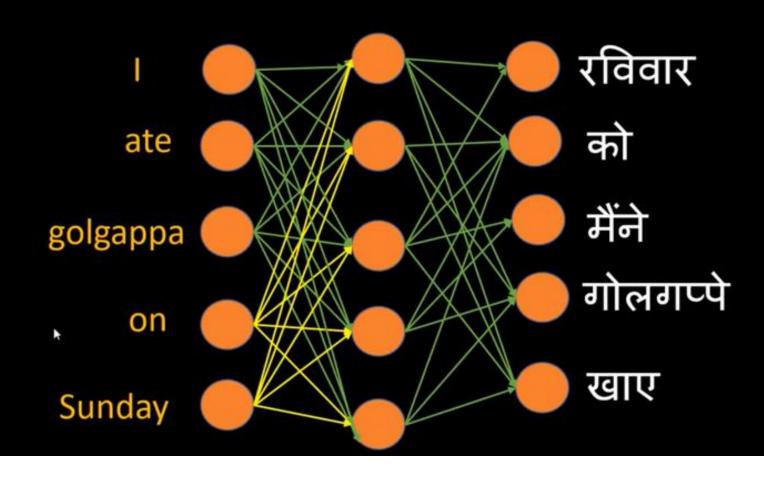
I ate golgappa on Sunday

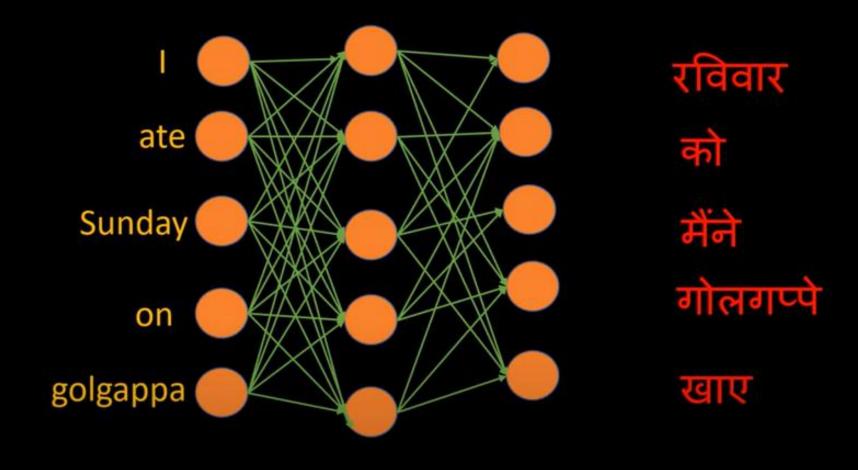


#### Issue # 3: Parameters are not shared



Issue # 3: Parameters are not shared





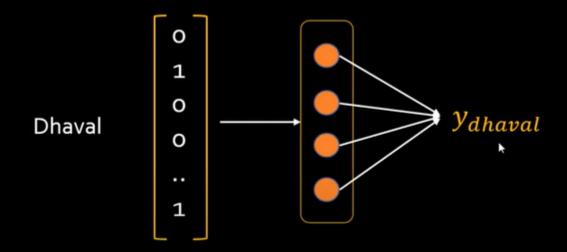
#### 3 Issues using ANN for sequence problems

Variable size of input/output neurons

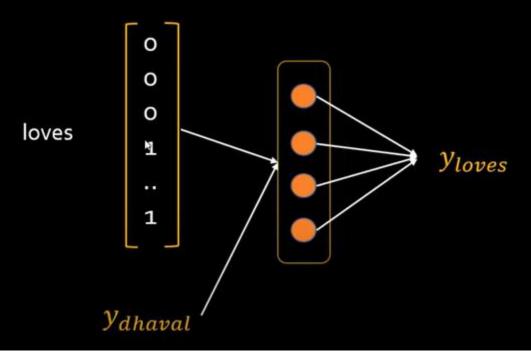
Too much computation

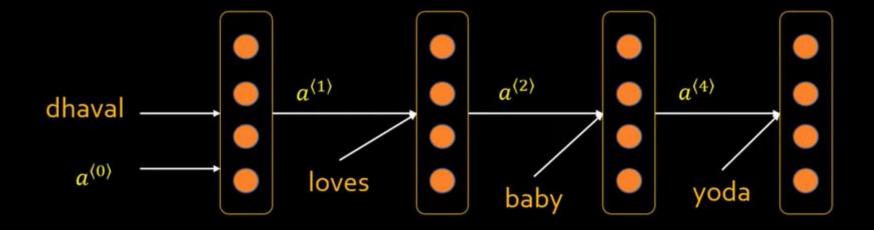
No parameter sharing

#### Dhaval loves baby yoda

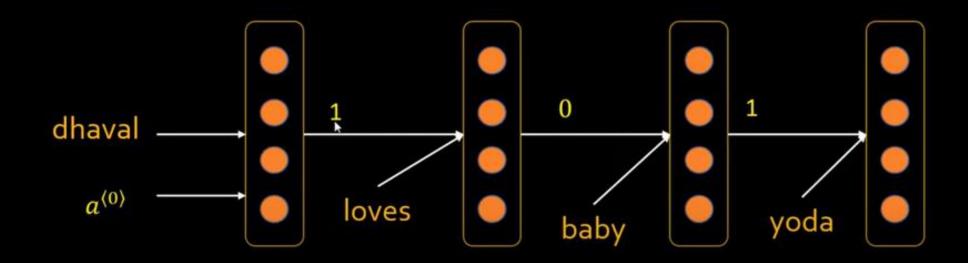


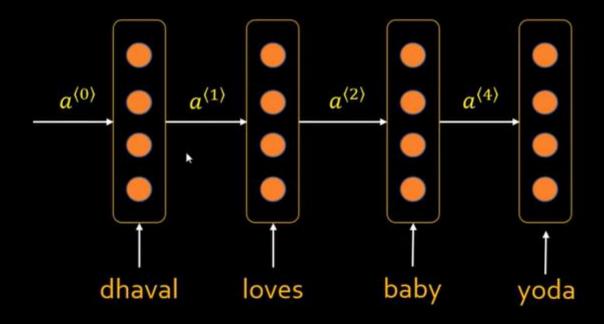
#### Dhaval loves baby yoda





#### Named Entity Recognition: once network is trained





# Generic Representation of RNN

#### Training: Named Entity Recognition (NER)

X

У

Dhaval loves baby yoda

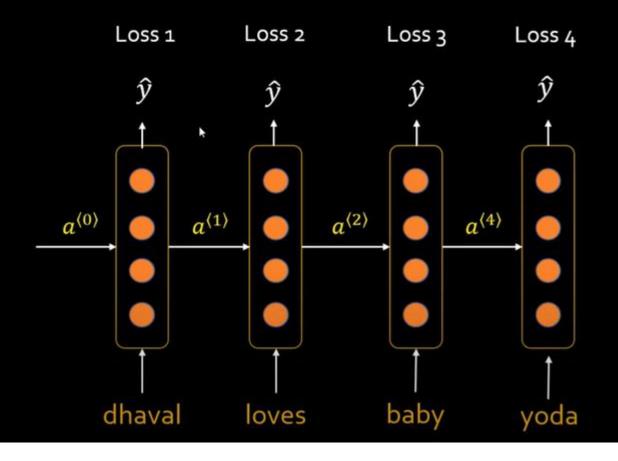
1011

Bob told Ahmed that pizza is delivered

1010000

Ironman punched on hulk's face

10011

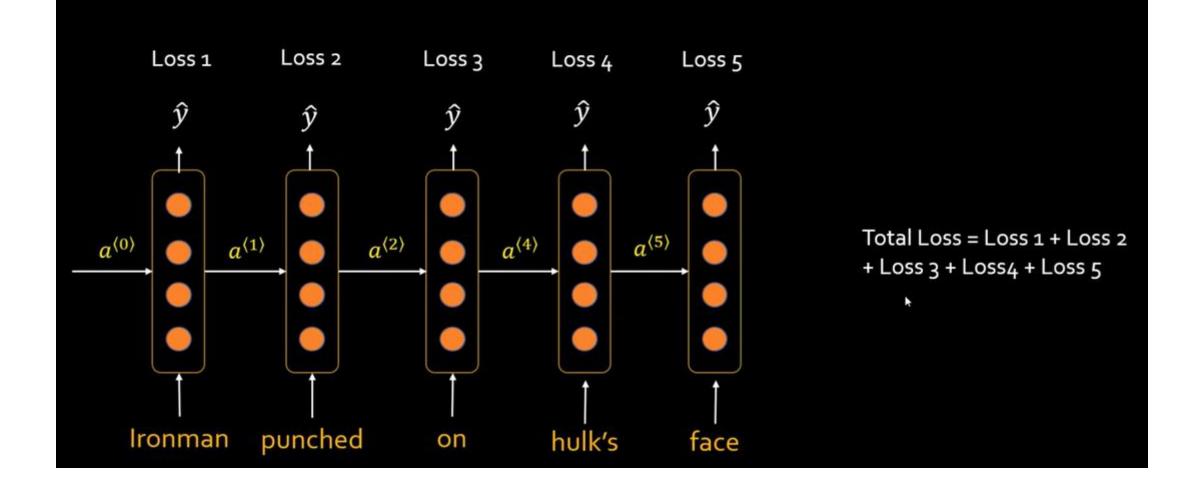


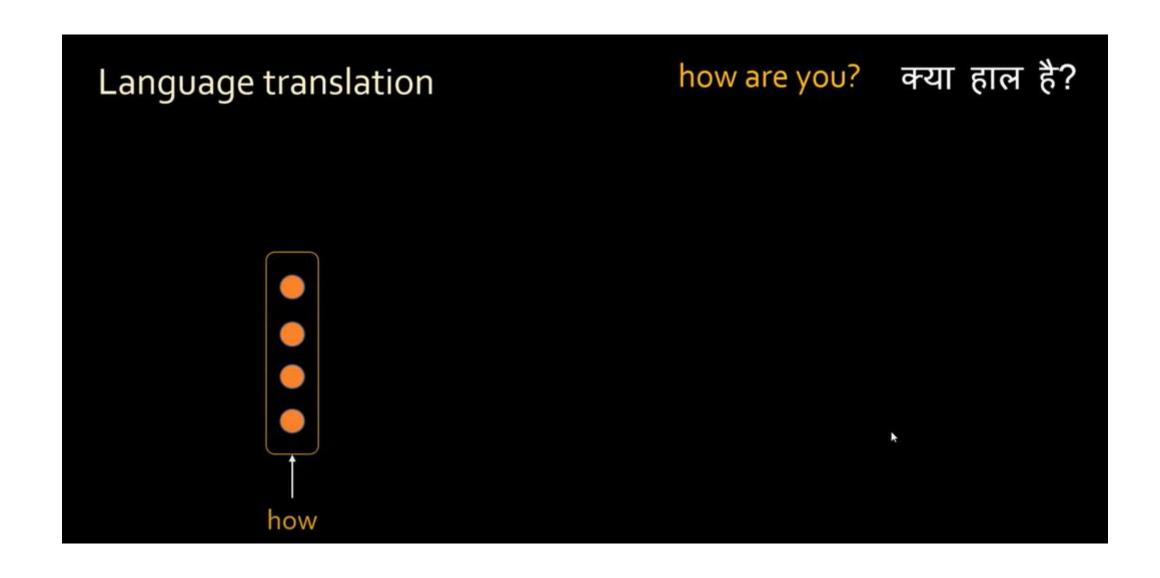
Total Loss = Loss 1 + Loss 2 + Loss 3 + Loss 4



#### Training

#### Ironman punched on hulk's face → 10010

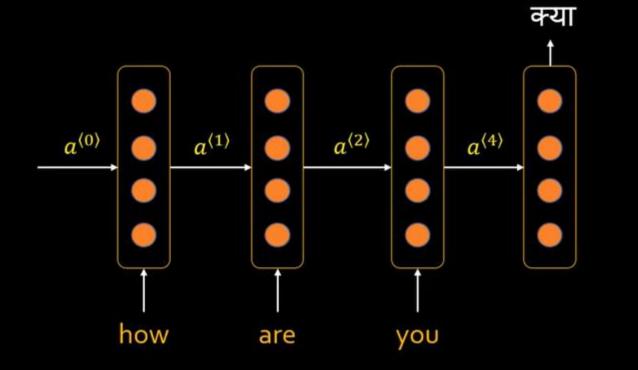




how are you? क्या हाल है? Language translation  $a^{\langle 1 \rangle}$ how are

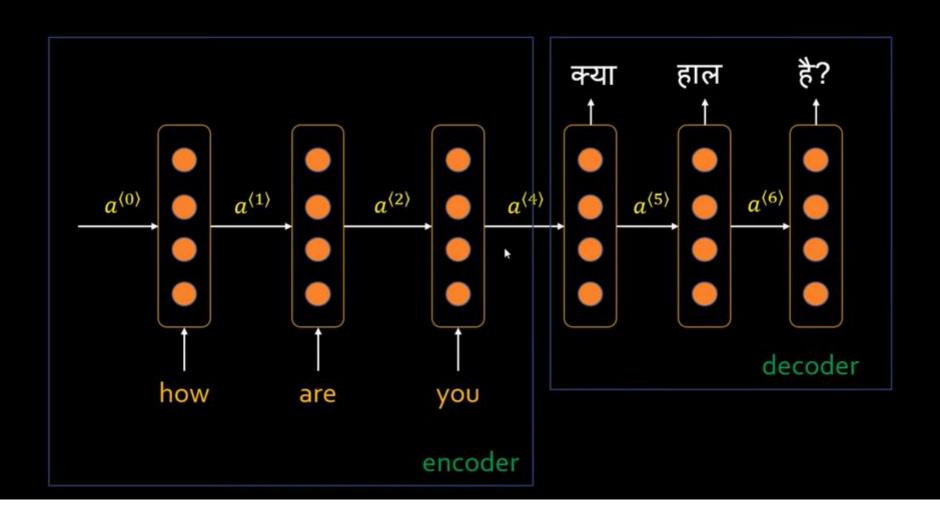
## Language translation

#### how are you? क्या हाल है?

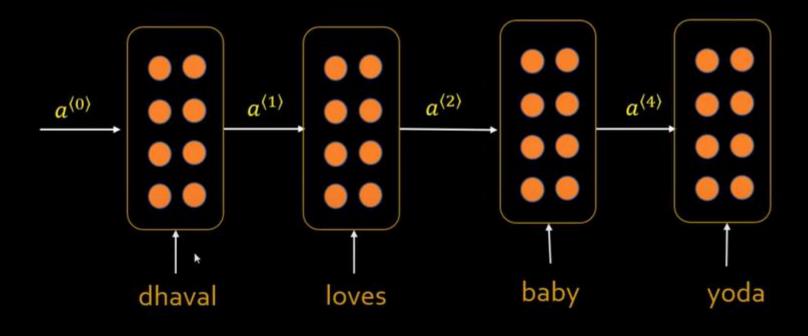


#### Language translation

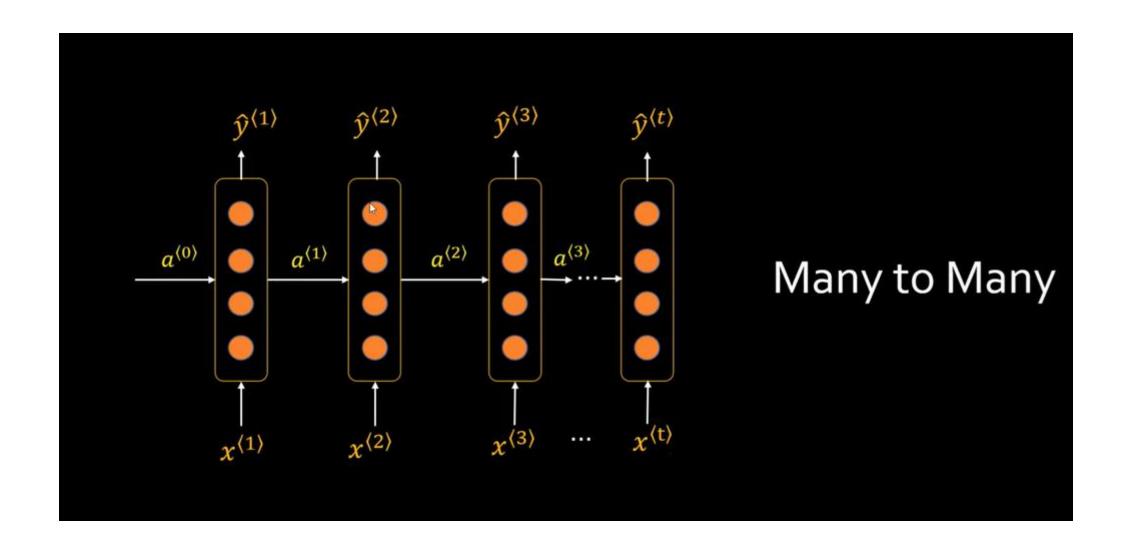
#### how are you? क्या हाल है?

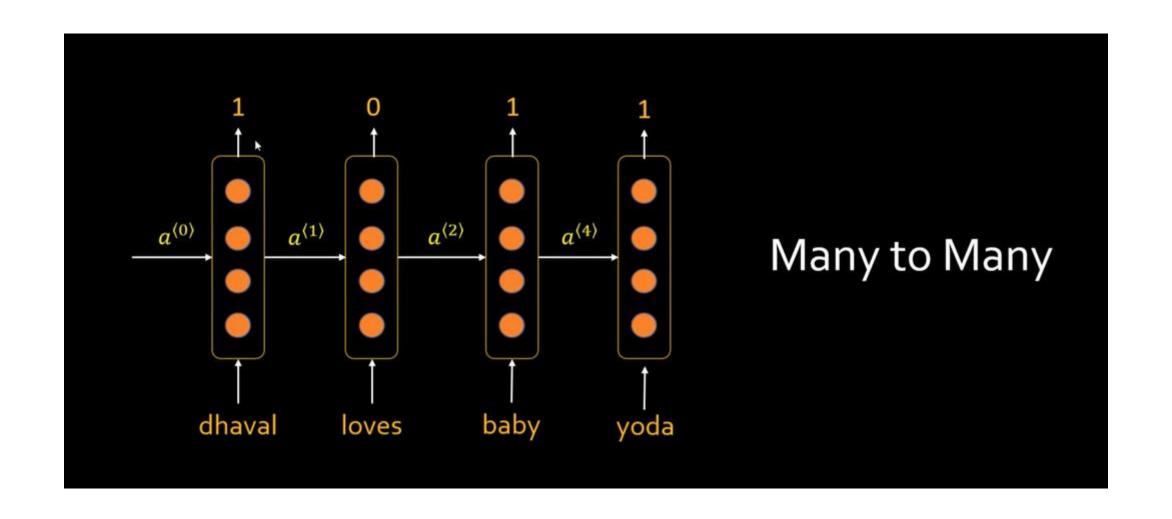


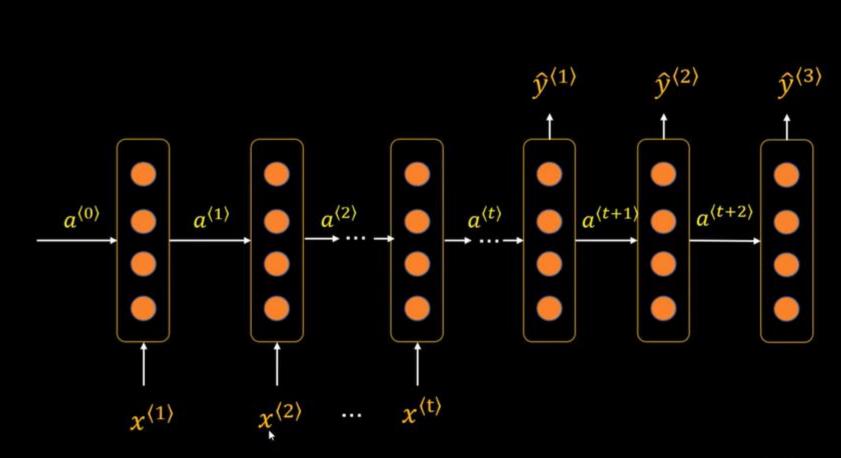
#### Deep RNN



#### Types of RNN







Many to Many

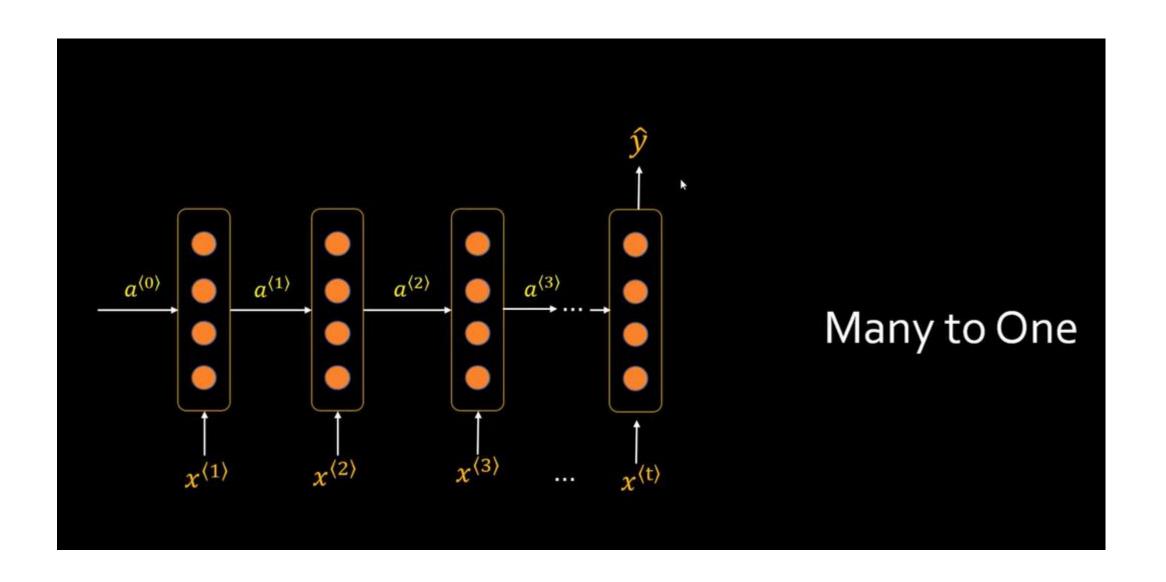
#### Sentiment Analysis

Not only the fan was expensive, but it was broken when it arrived.

→ ★☆☆☆☆

The fan works like a charm, I wasn't expecting such a good quality at this cheap price

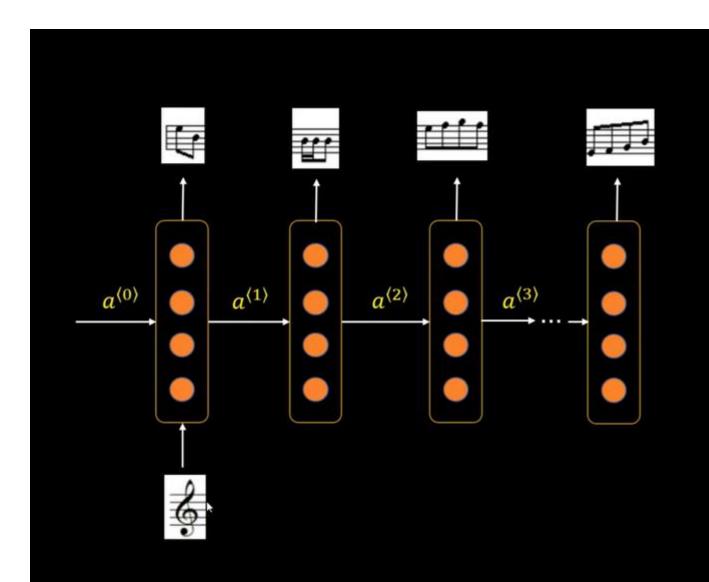




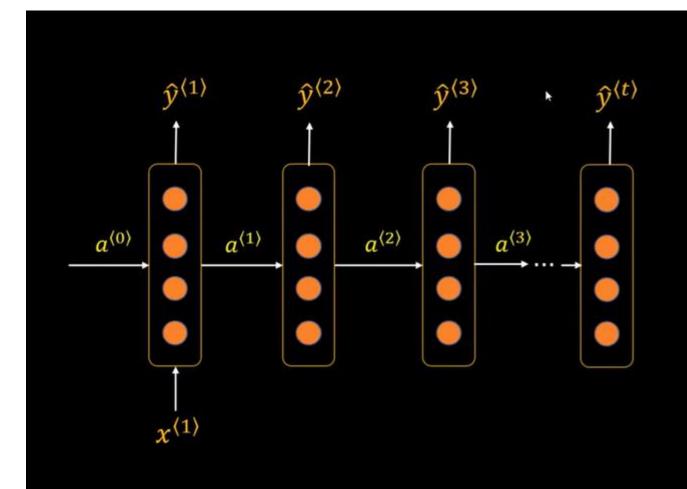
#### Music Generation





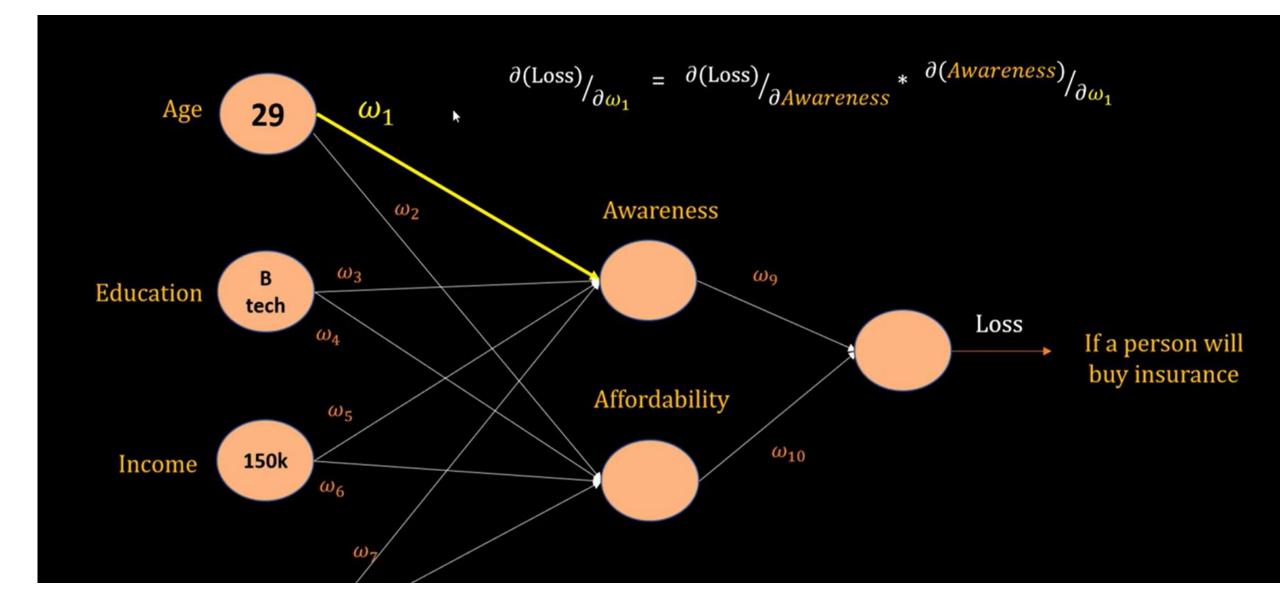


One to Many



One to Many

#### Vanishing Gradient

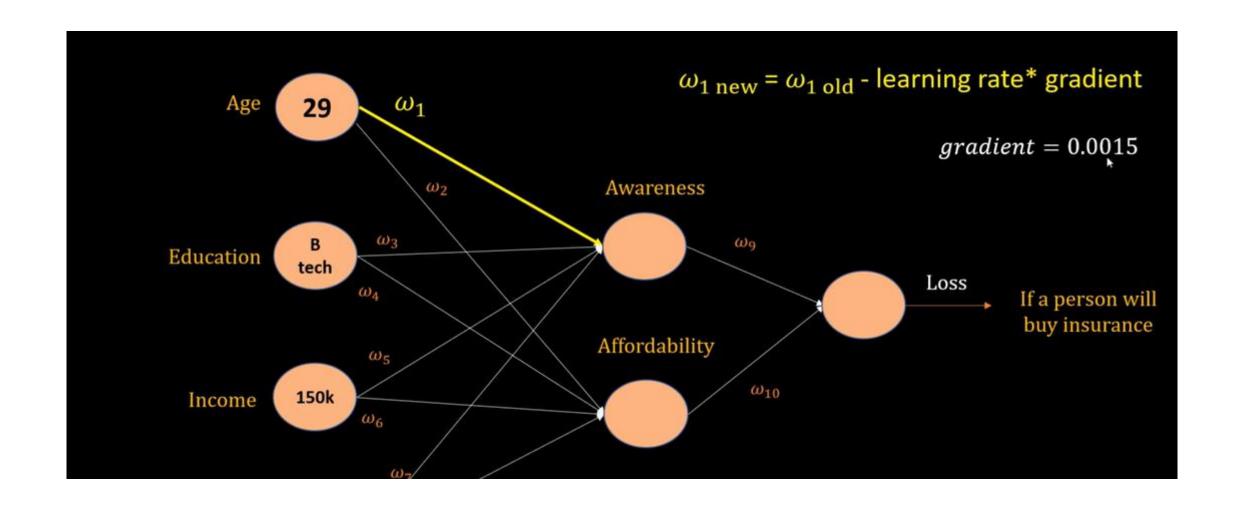


$$\partial (\text{Loss})/\partial \omega_1 = \partial (\text{Loss})/\partial Awareness * \partial (Awareness)/\partial \omega_1$$

$$gradient = d1 * d2$$

$$gradient = 0.03 * 0.05$$

$$gradient = 0.0015$$



As number of hidden layers grow, gradient becomes very small and weights will hardly change. This will hamper the learning process.

Vanishing Gradients

$$\partial(\text{Loss})/\partial\omega_1 = \partial(\text{Loss})/\partial Awareness * \partial(Awareness)/\partial\omega_1$$

gradient = d1 \* d2

gradient = 100 \* 500

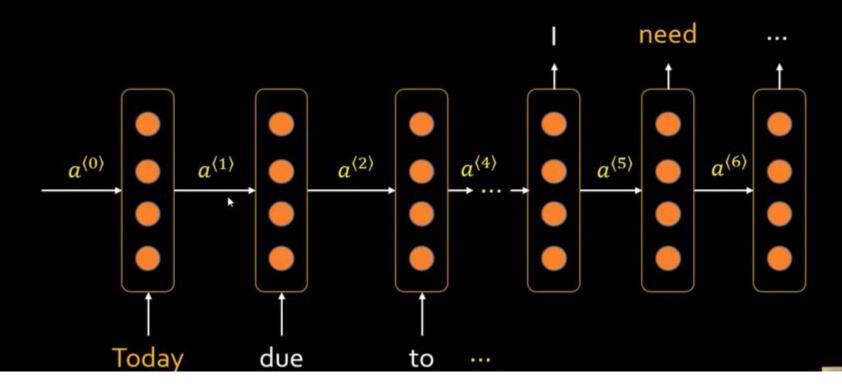
gradient = 50000

gradient = d1 \* d2 \* d3 \* d4 \* ... \* dn

Vanishing gradient problem is more prominent in very deep neural networks.

# Vanishing gradient problem in **RNN**

Today, due to my current job situation and family conditions, I need to take a loan. Last year, due to my current job situation and family conditions, I had to take a loan. Today, due to my current job situation and family conditions, I need to take a loan.



Solutions?

GRU

LSTM