

INTRODUCTION TO DEEP LEARNING

Winter School at UPC TelecomBCN Barcelona. 22-30 January 2018.



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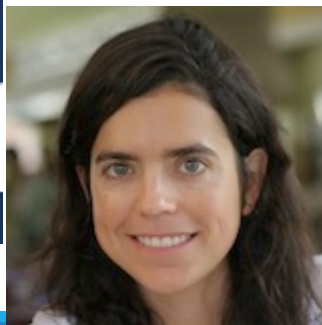
GitHub Education

+ info: <https://telecombcn-dl.github.io/2018-idl/>



#DLUPC

Day 3 Lecture 3 Gated Units



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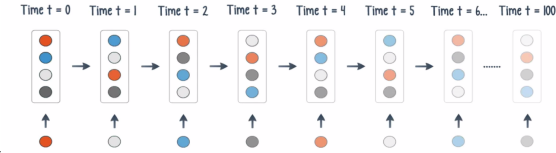
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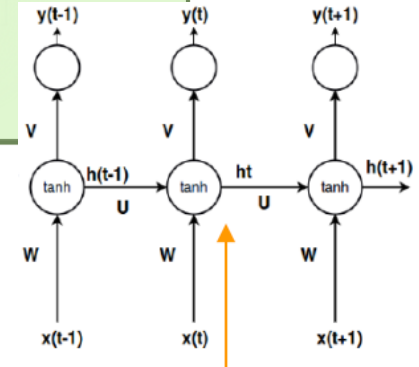
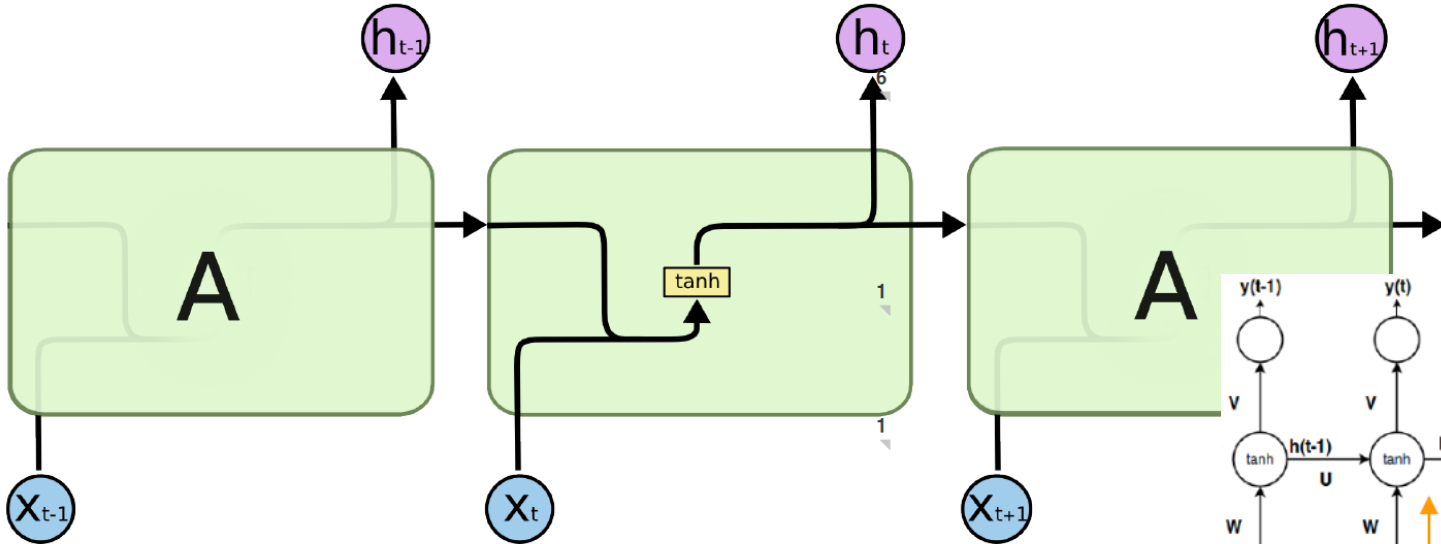


[\[course site\]](#)

Standard RNN

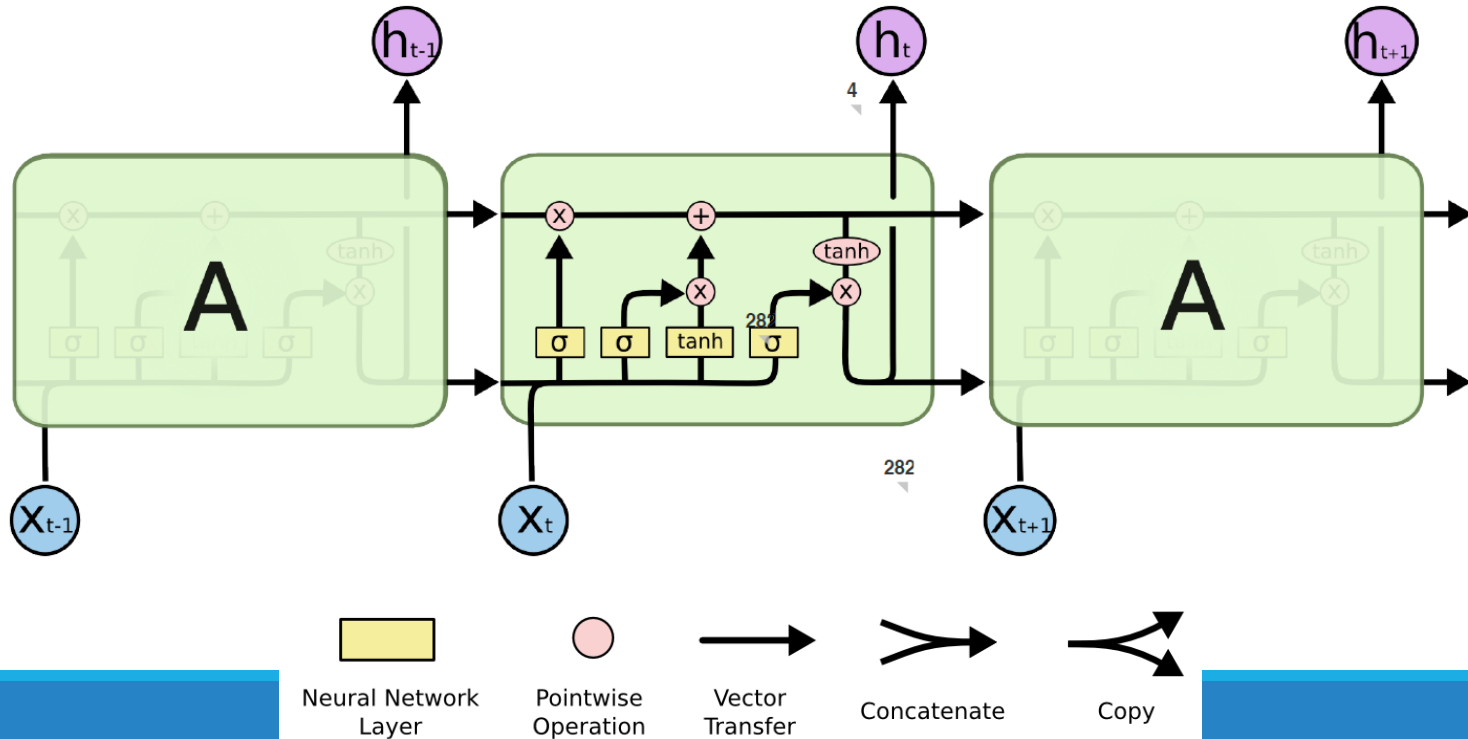


<https://www.nextbigfuture.com/2016/03/recurrent-neural-nets.html>



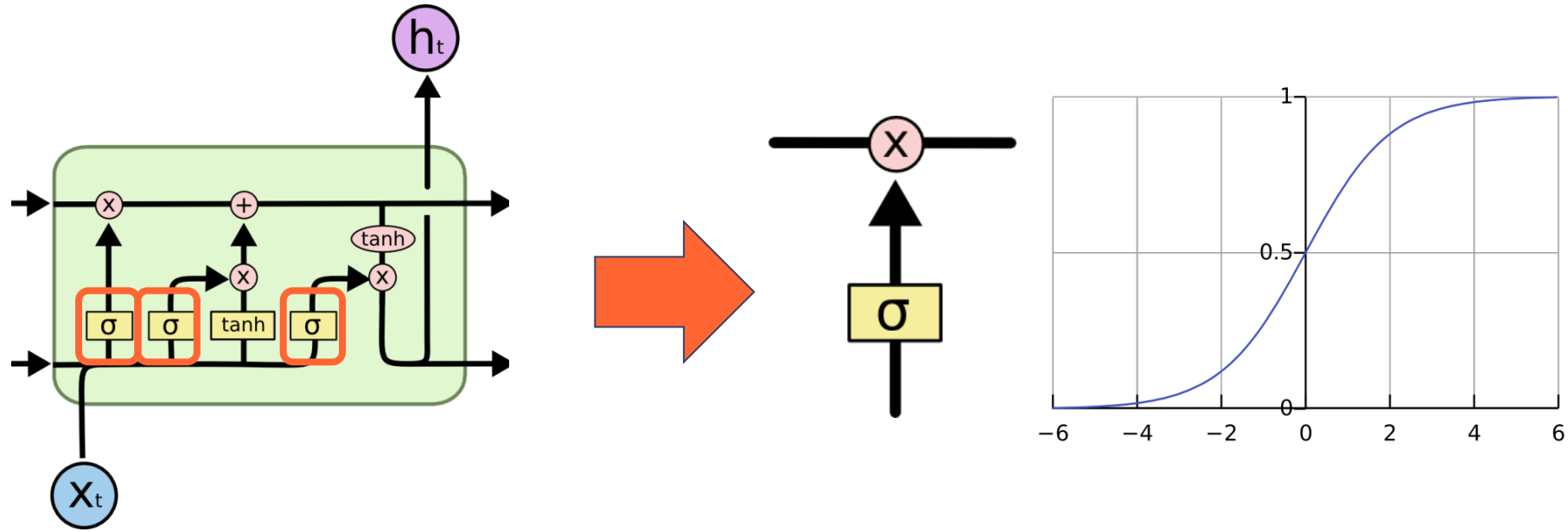
<http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM)

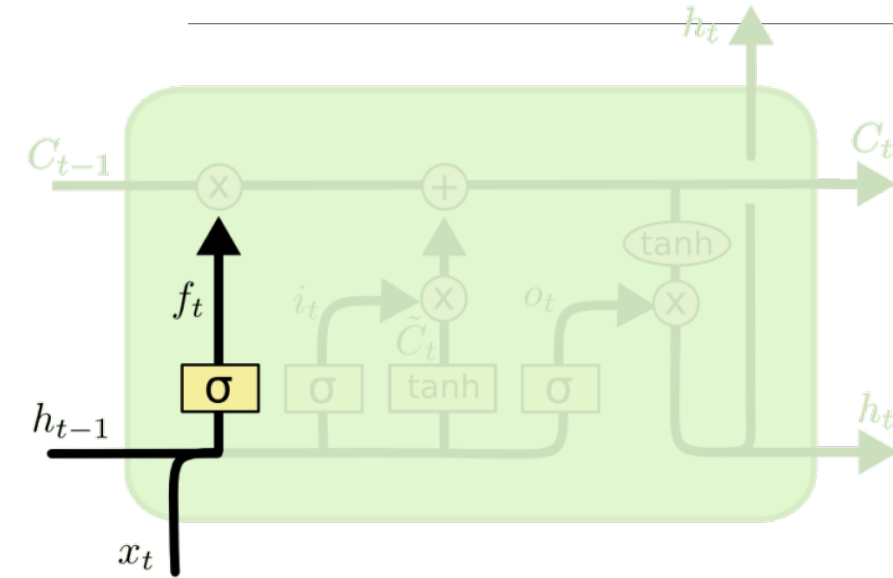


Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Three **gates** are governed by *sigmoid* units (btw [0,1]) define the control of in & out information..



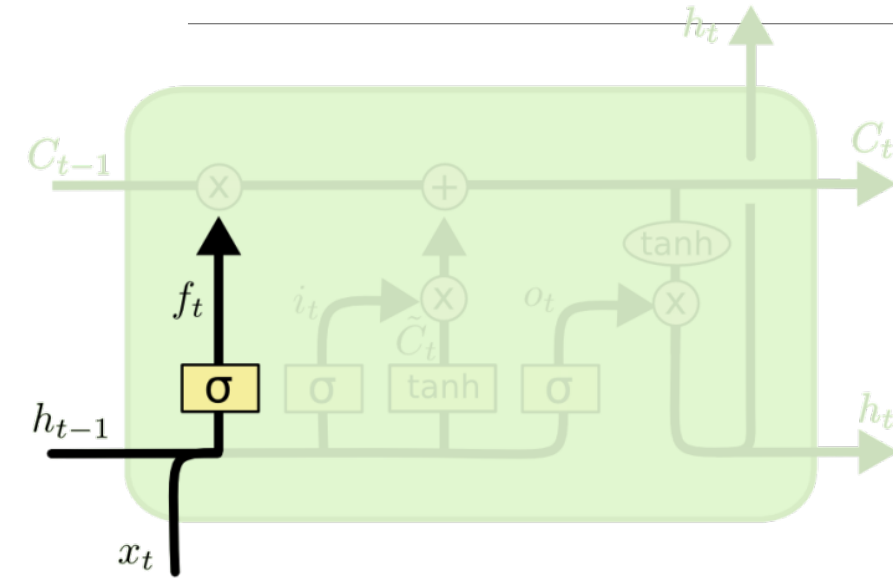
Forget Gate



Forget Gate:

$$f_t = \sigma (W_f \cdot \underbrace{[h_{t-1}, x_t]}_{\text{Concatenate}} + b_f)$$

Forget Gate: Example



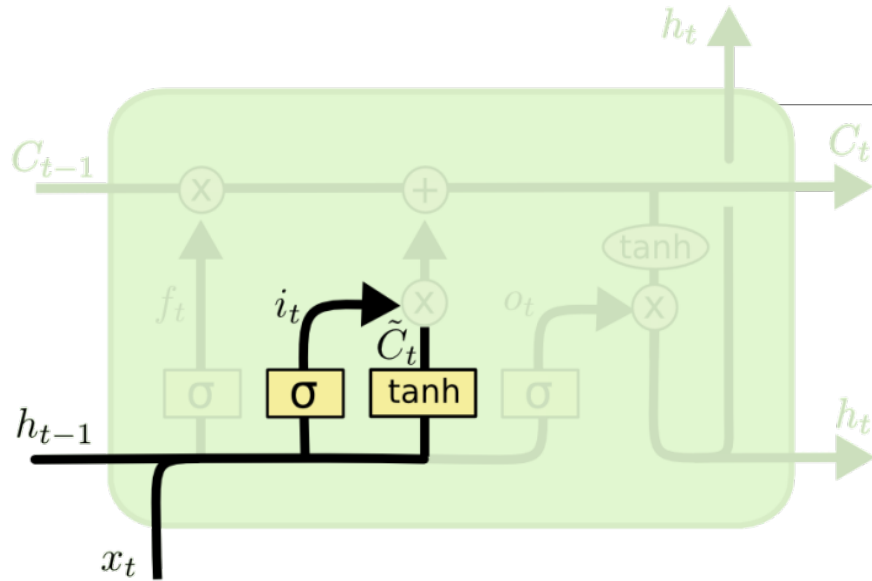
$$f_t = \sigma (W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$

LANGUAGE MODELING

Joan es un chico activo y Anna es una chica calmada

Forget about "male" gender

Input Gate



Input Gate Layer

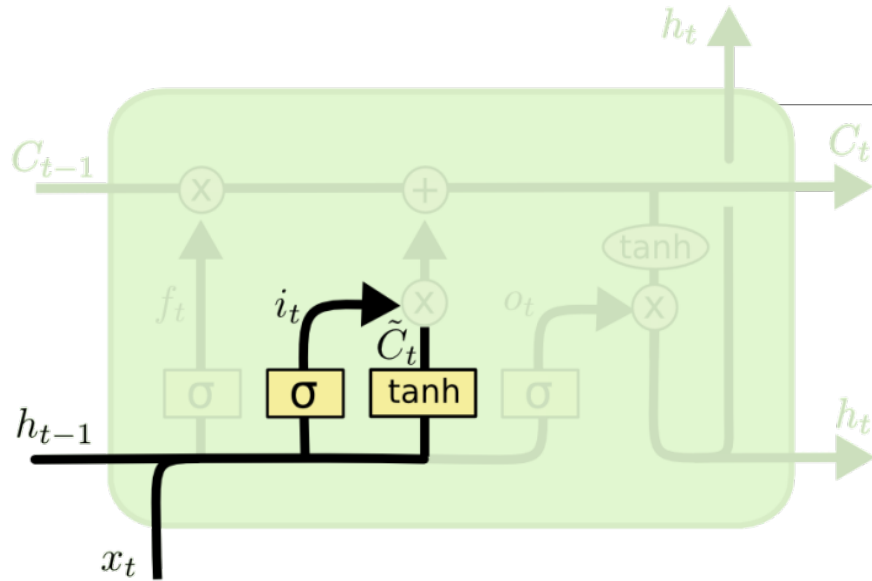
$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

New contribution to cell state

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

Classic neuron

Input Gate: Example



Input Gate Layer

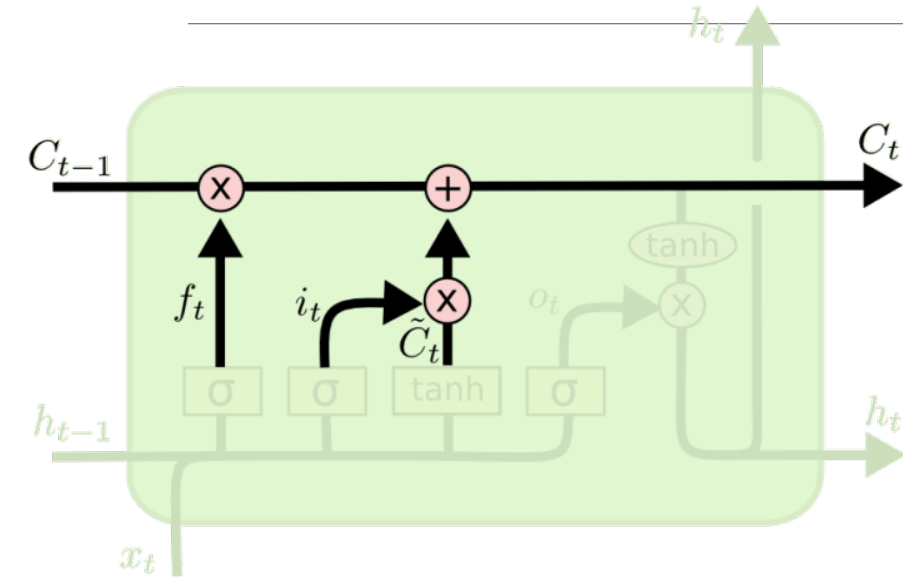
$$i_t = \sigma (W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

LANGUAGE MODELING

Joan es un chico activo y Anna es una chica calmada

Input about "female" gender

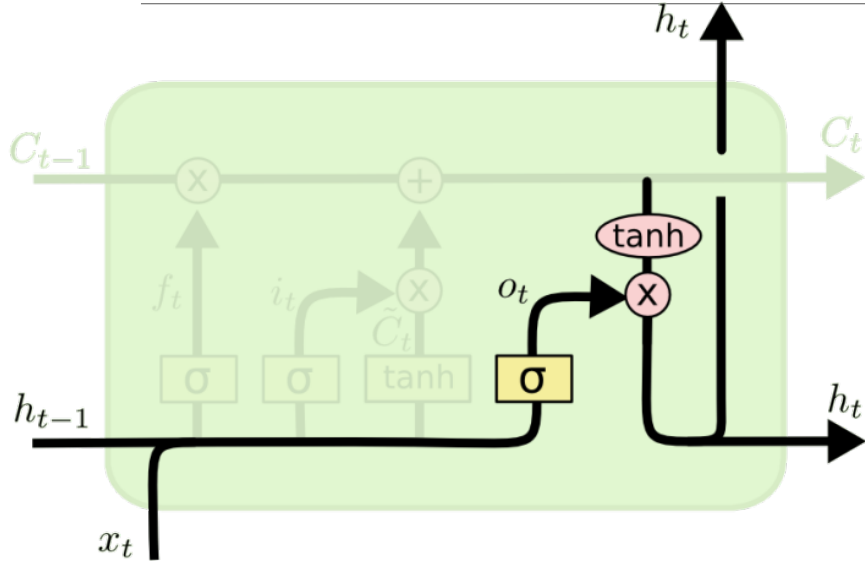
Update Cell State



Update Cell State (memory):

$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

Output Gate



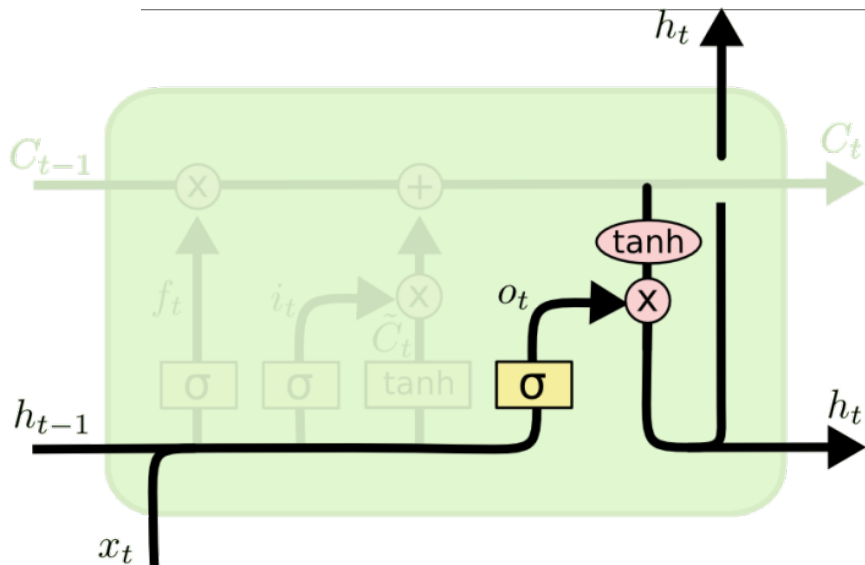
Output Gate Layer

$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

Output to next layer

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

Output Gate: Example



$$o_t = \sigma(W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

LANGUAGE MODELING

Joan es un chico activo y Anna es una chica calmada

Info relevant for a verb? : "female", "singular", "3rd person"

LSTM: parameters

An LSTM cell is defined by two groups of neurons plus the cell state (memory unit):

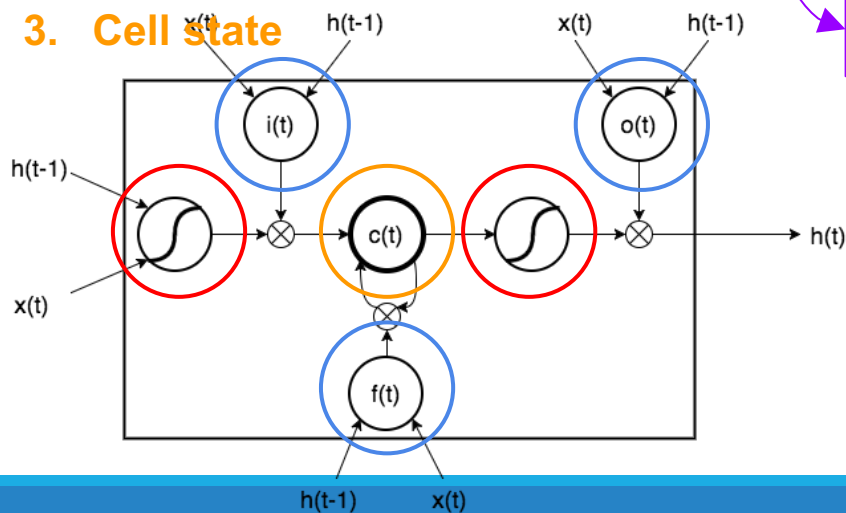
1. Gates

2. Activation units

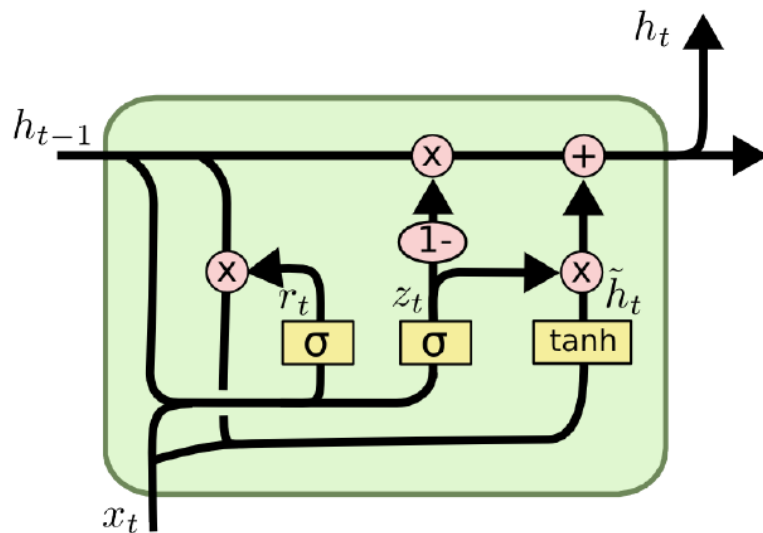
3. Cell state

$$N_{params}^i = 4 \times (N_{inputs}^i \times N_{units}^i + N_{units}^i \times N_{units}^i + N_{units}^i)$$

3 gates + input activation



Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

$$N_{params}^i = 3 \times (N_{inputs}^i \times N_{units}^i + N_{units}^i \times N_{units}^i + N_{units}^i)$$

Cho, Kyunghyun, Bart Van Merriënboer, Caglar Gulcehre, Dzmitry Bahdanau, Fethi Bougares, Holger Schwenk, and Yoshua Bengio. "[Learning phrase representations using RNN encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation.](#)" AMNLP 2014.

Visual Comparison FNN, Vanilla RNNs and LSTMs

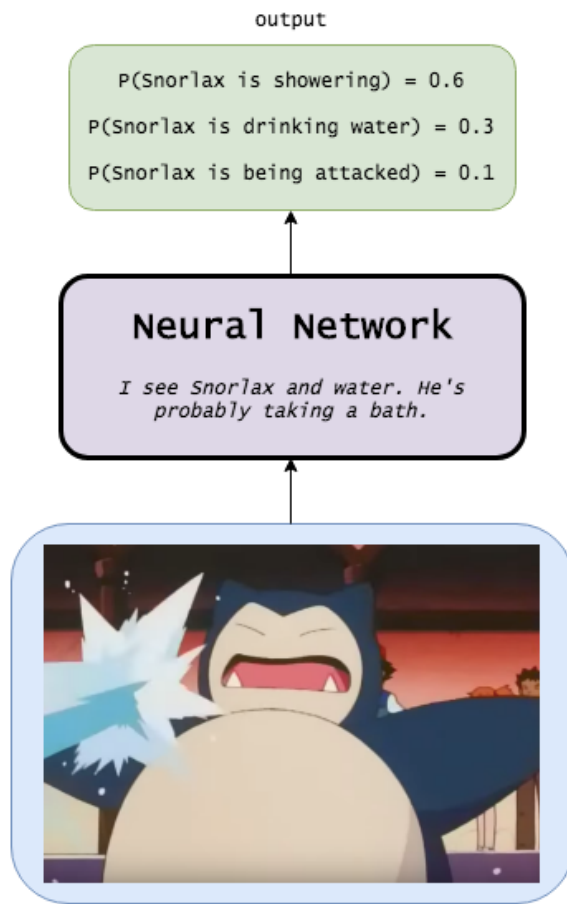


Image src <http://blog.echen.me/2017/05/30/exploring-lstms/>

Vanilla RNNs

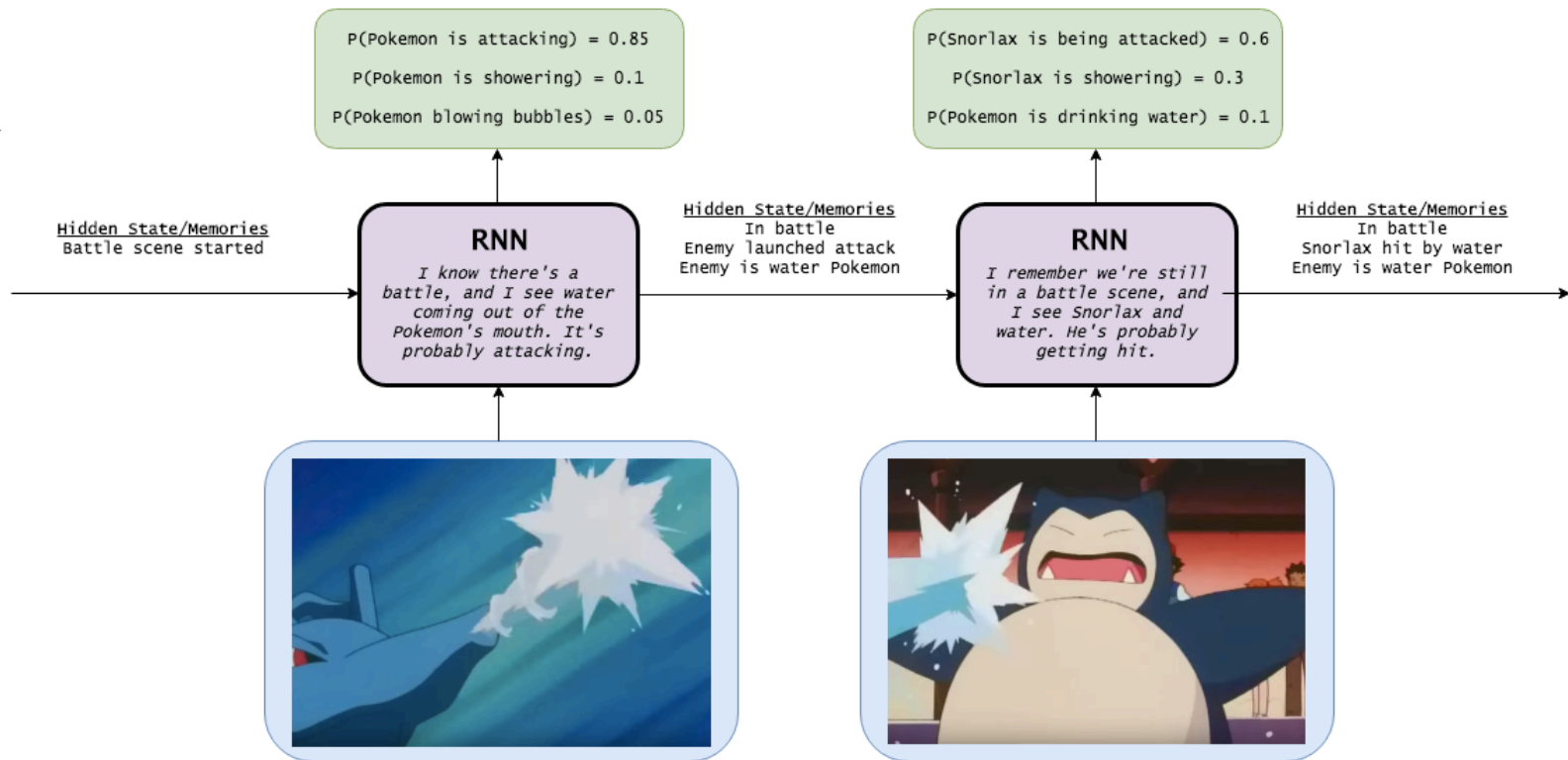


Image src <http://blog.echen.me/2017/05/30/exploring-lstms/>

LSTMs

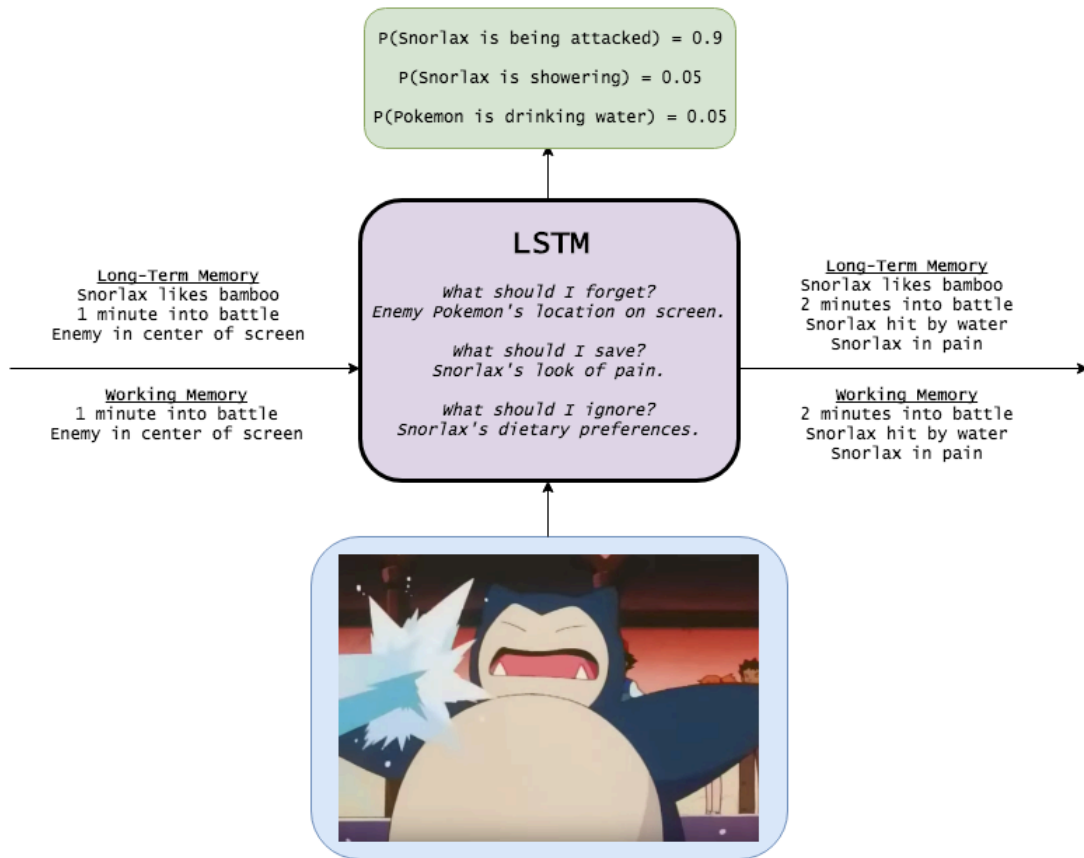
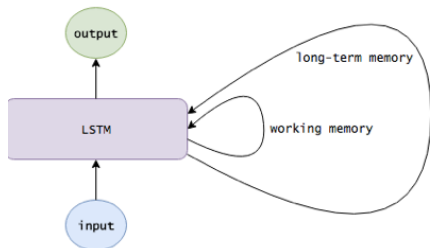


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Other RNN extensions

Bidirectional RNNs

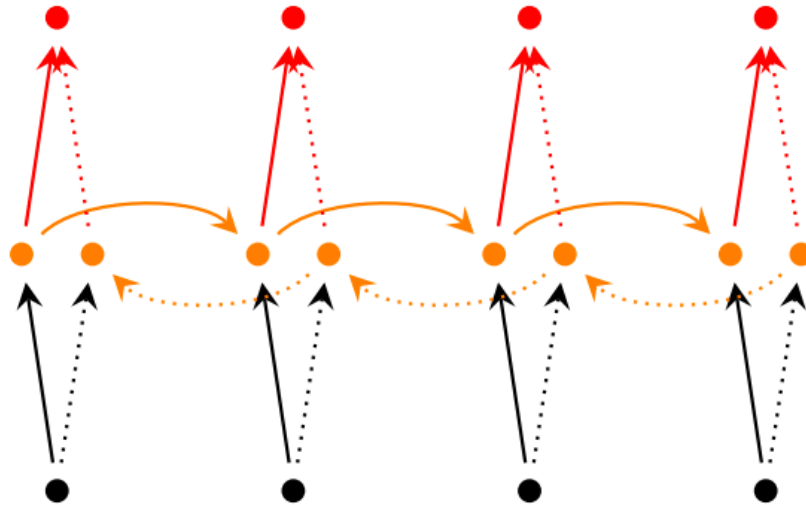


Image src: <http://www.wildml.com/2015/09/recurrent-neural-networks-tutorial-part-1-introduction-to-rnns/>

Deep RNNs

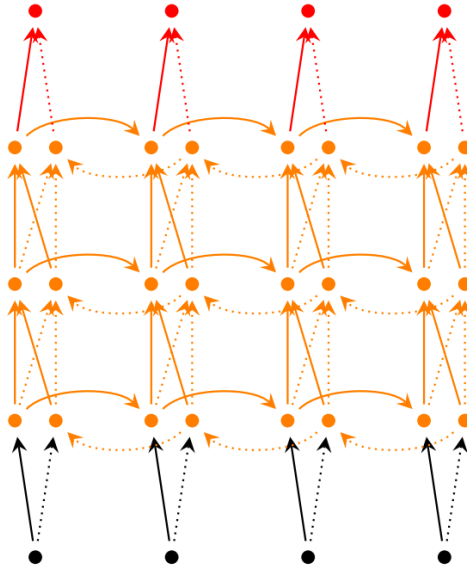


Image src: <http://www.wildml.com/2015/09/recurrent-neural-networks-tutorial-part-1-introduction-to-rnns/>

Still ISSUES with RNNs??

Thanks ! Q&A ?