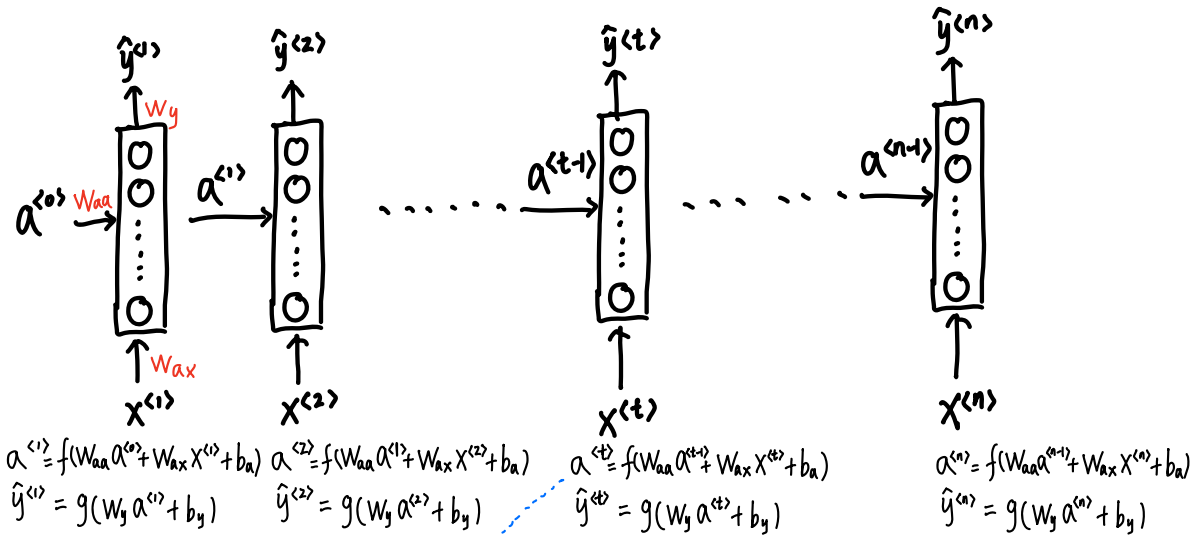


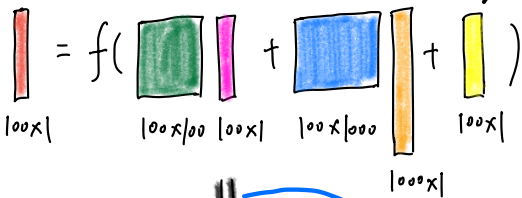
# 一. RNN

序列: I will become ... the ... best

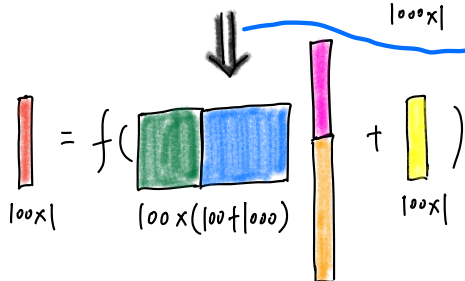
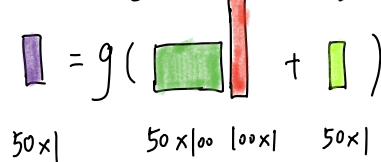
$x^{(0)}$   $x^{(2)}$   $x^{(3)}$  ...  $x^{(t)}$  ...  $x^{(n)}$



$$a^{(t)} = f(W_{aa}a^{(t-1)} + W_{ax}x^{(t)} + b_a)$$



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



分块矩阵性质:  $[A, B] \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = AC + BD$

$$a^{(t)} = f([W_{aa} | W_{ax}] \begin{bmatrix} a^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_a) \Rightarrow a^{(t)} = f(W_a \begin{bmatrix} a^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_a)$$

每一层的神经元可以看作  $W_a$  的行向量  
 $W_y$  不能具象到神经元中

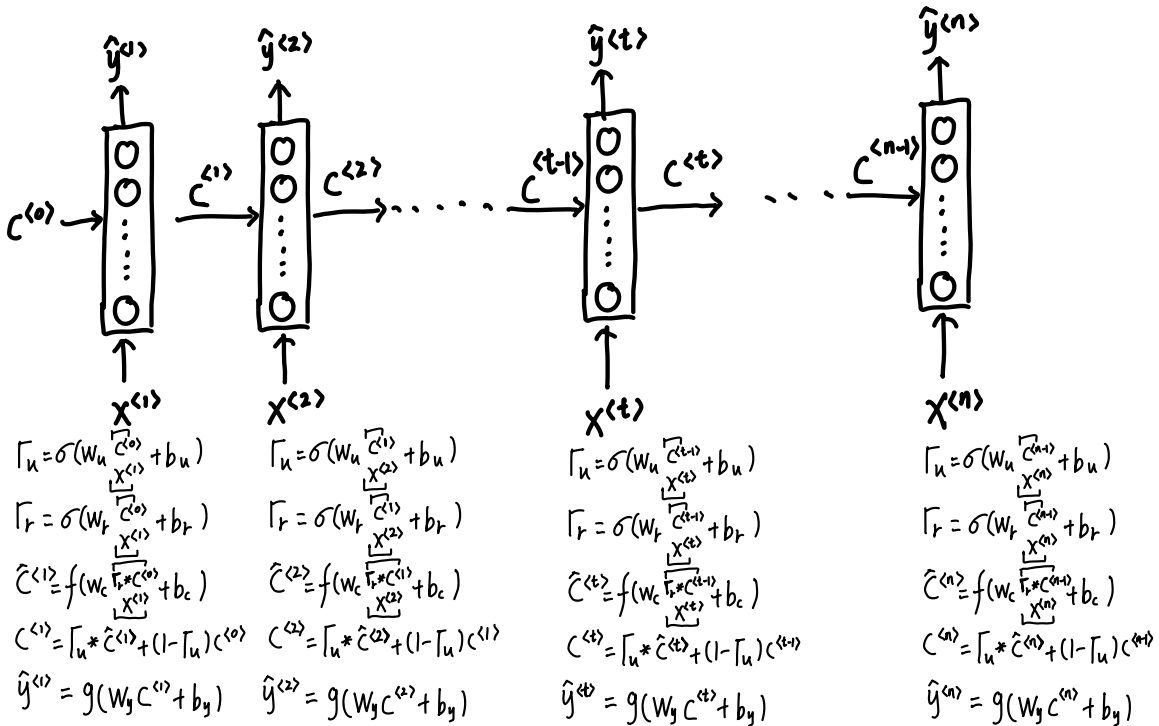
$$L^{(t)}(\hat{y}^{(t)}, y^{(t)}) = -y^{(t)} \log \hat{y}^{(t)} - (1 - y^{(t)}) \log (1 - \hat{y}^{(t)})$$

$$J(W_a, W_y, b_a, b_y) = L(\hat{y}, y) = \sum_{t=1}^n L^{(t)}(\hat{y}^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$$

## 二、GRU

序列: I will become ... the ... best

$x^{(1)}$   $x^{(2)}$   $x^{(3)}$  ...  $x^{(t)}$  ...  $x^{(n)}$



$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u \begin{bmatrix} \hat{c}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r \begin{bmatrix} \hat{c}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_r)$$

$$100 \times 1 = \sigma \left( (100 \times (100 + 1000)) \times (100 + 1000) \times 1 + 100 \times 1 \right)$$

$$\hat{c}^{(t)} = f(W_c \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_r * \hat{c}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_c)$$

$$100 \times 1 = f \left( (100 \times (100 + 1000)) \times (100 + 1000) \times 1 + 100 \times 1 \right)$$

$$c^{(t)} = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}^{(t)} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{(t-1)}$$

$$100 \times 1 = (100 \times 1) * (100 \times 1) + (100 \times 1) * (100 \times 1)$$

$$\hat{y}^{(t)} = g(W_y c^{(t)} + b_y)$$

$$50 \times 1 = g \left( (50 \times 100) \times (100 \times 1) + 50 \times 1 \right)$$

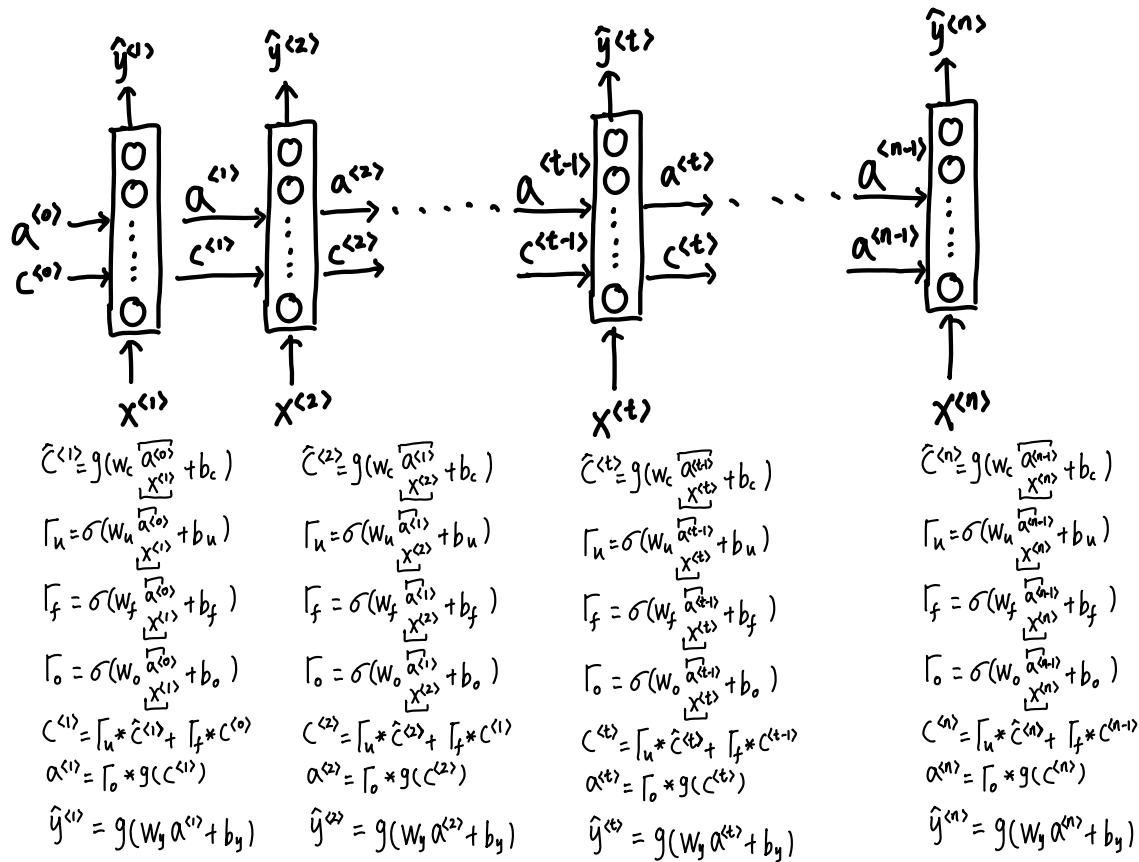
update更新门  $\Gamma_u$  : 更新多少信息.

reset重置门  $\Gamma_r$  : 上一时刻信息和本时刻输入信息的权重

$\Gamma_u$  和  $\Gamma_r$  本质上为每个元素介于  $[0, 1]$  之间的向量, 维度与  $c^{(t)}$  (或与每层神经元个数) 相等

### 三. LSTM

序列: I will become ... the ... best  
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\dots$   $\downarrow$   $\dots$   $\downarrow$   
 $x^{(1)}$   $x^{(2)}$   $x^{(3)}$   $\dots$   $x^{(t)}$   $\dots$   $x^{(n)}$



update 更新门: 加入多少  $\hat{c}^{(t)}$  的信息.

forget 遗忘门: 保留多少  $c^{(t-1)}$  的信息.

output 输出门: 输出多少  $c^{(t)}$  的信息.

$$\hat{c}^{(t)} = g(w_c \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(w_u \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_f = \sigma(w_f \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_f)$$

$$\Gamma_o = \sigma(w_o \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}^{(t-1)} \\ x^{(t)} \end{bmatrix} + b_o)$$

$$c^{(t)} = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}^{(t)} + \Gamma_f * c^{(t-1)}$$

Diagram illustrating a matrix multiplication and addition operation. A red vertical bar (100x1) is multiplied by a green and blue matrix (100x(100+100)). The result is a tall orange and pink vertical bar ((100+100)x1), which is then added to a yellow vertical bar (100x1).

Diagram illustrating a vector addition operation. A red vertical bar (100x1) is equal to the sum of a green vertical bar with asterisks (100x1) and a purple vertical bar with asterisks (100x1).

$$a^{(t)} = \Gamma_o * g(c^{(t)})$$

$$\hat{y}^{(t)} = g(w_y a^{(t)} + b_y)$$

Diagram illustrating a vector transformation operation. A red vertical bar (100x1) is equal to a green vertical bar with asterisks (100x1).

Diagram illustrating a function application operation. A purple vertical bar (50x1) is equal to the function g applied to the sum of a green matrix (50x100) multiplied by a red vertical bar (100x1) and a green vertical bar (50x1).