

## LECTURE 12

# RNN

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<http://hunkim.github.io/ml>

LECTURE 12-1

# RNN INTRODUCTION

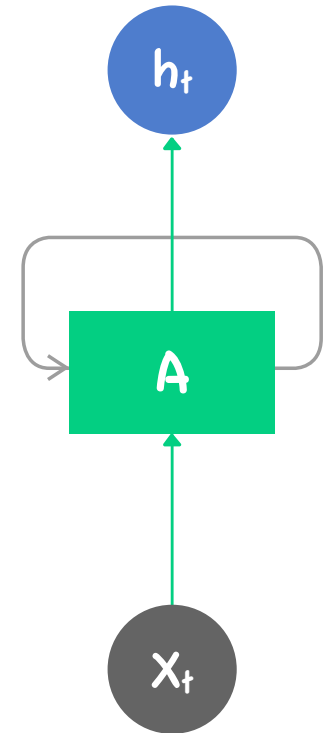
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# Sequence Data

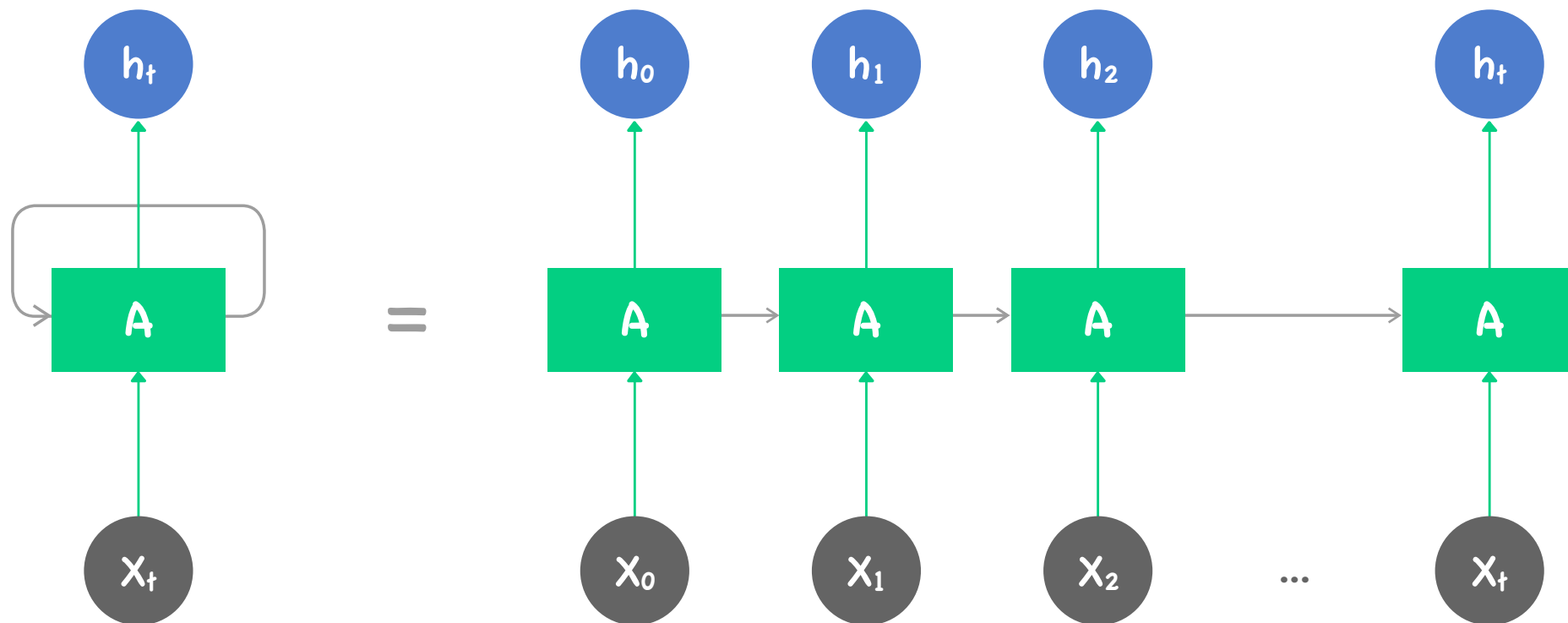
- 01. We don't understand one word only
- 02. We understand based on the previous words  
+ this word. (time series)
- 03. NN/CNN cannot do this

# Sequence Data

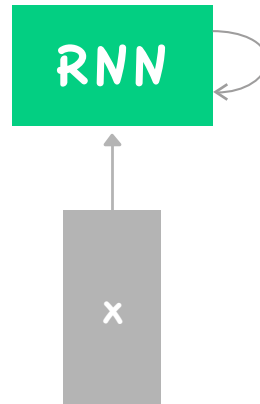
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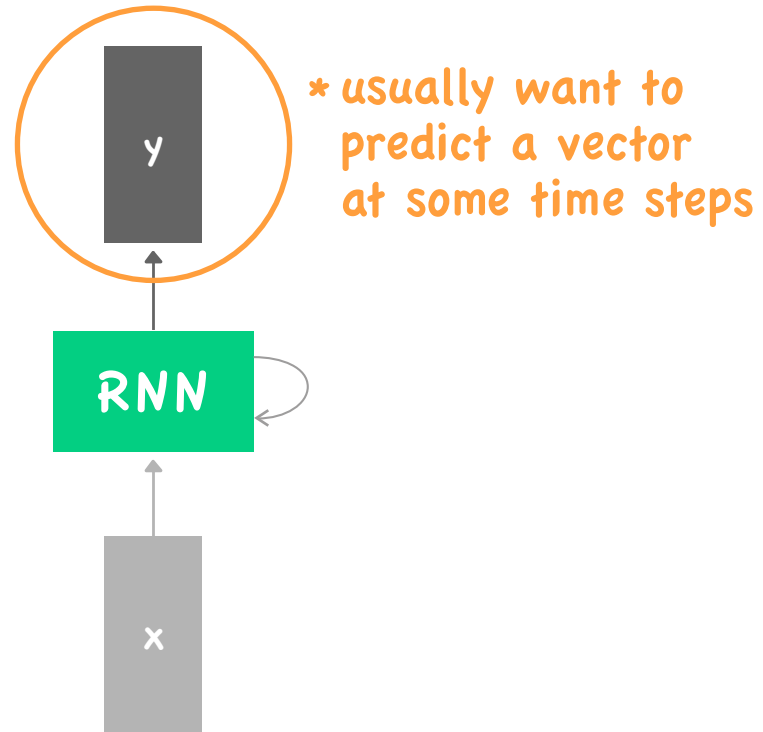
# Sequence Data



# Recurrent Neural Network



# Recurrent Neural Network



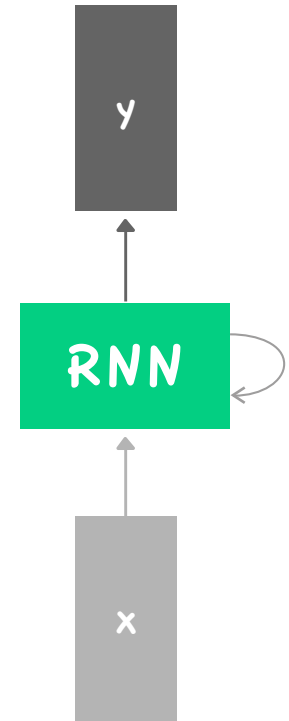
# Recurrent Neural Network

We can process a sequence of vectors  $x$  by applying a recurrence formula at every time step:

$$h_t = fw(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Diagram illustrating the recurrence formula for an RNN state:

- $h_t$ : New state
- $fw$ : Some function with parameters  $W$
- $h_{t-1}$ : Old state
- $x_t$ : Input vector at some time step



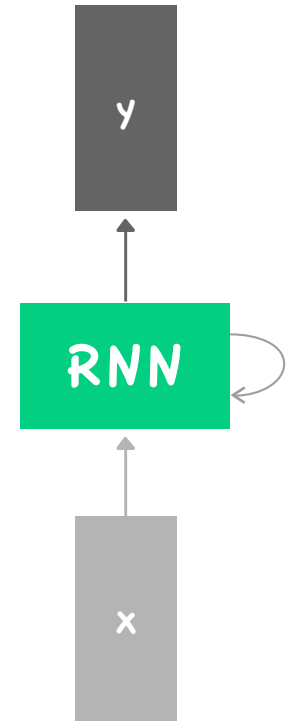


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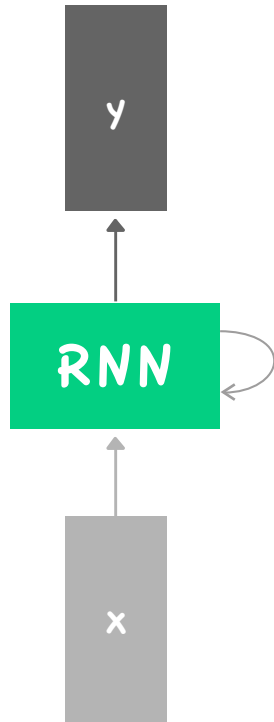
$$h_t = fw(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Notice : the same function and the same set of parameters are used at every time step.



# Recurrent Neural Network (Vanilla)

The state consists of a single "hidden" vector  $h$ :

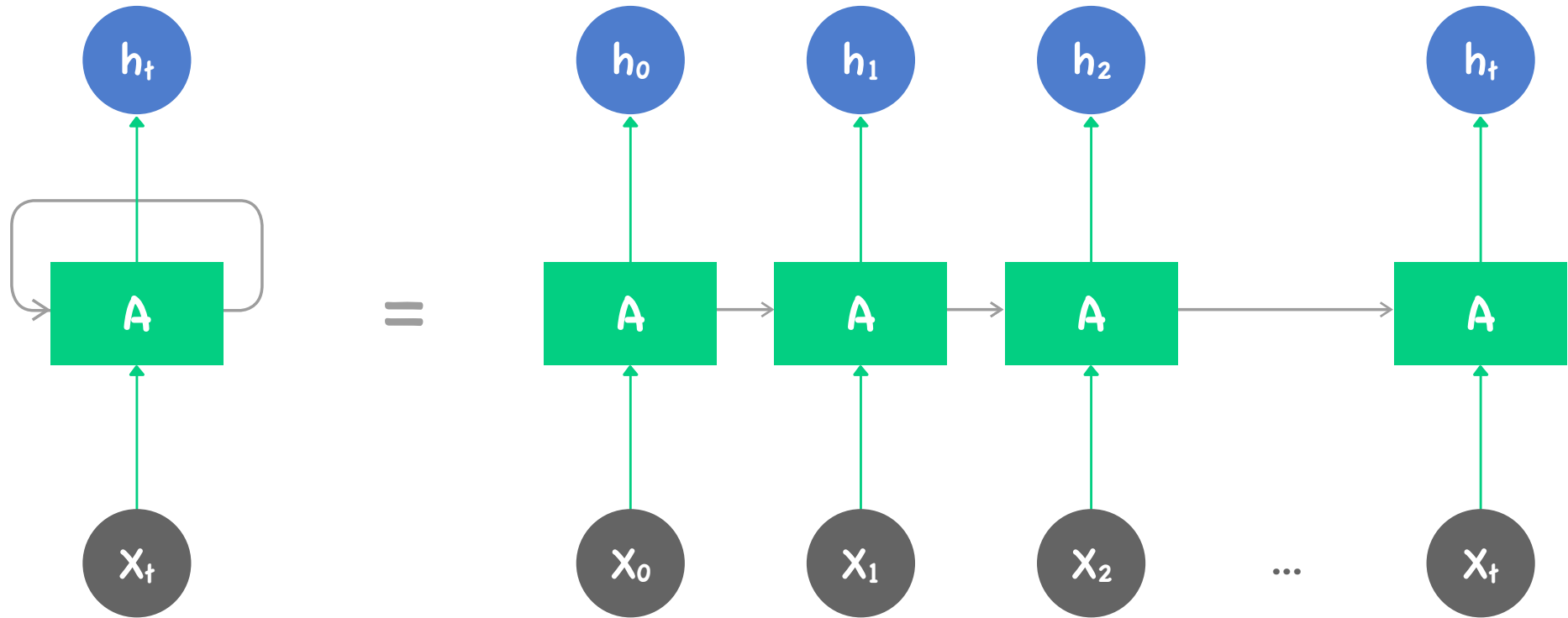


$$h_t = fw(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

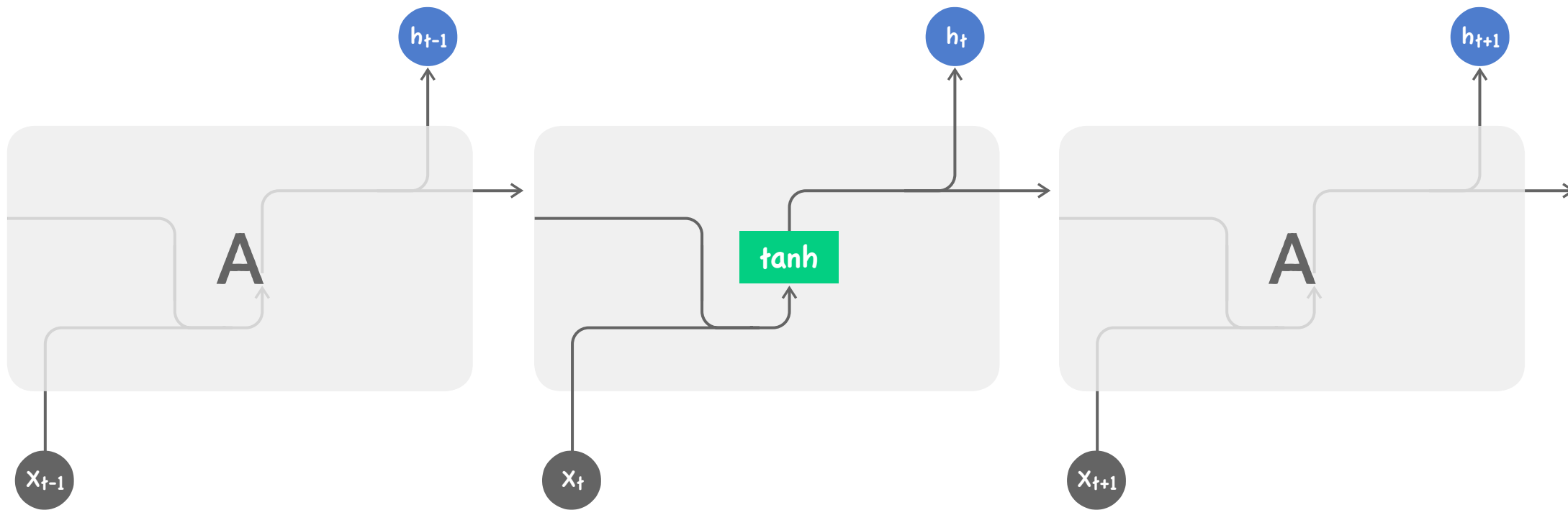
↓

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1}, W_{xh}x_t)$$

$$y_t = W_{hy}h_t$$



Notice : the same function and the same set of parameters are used at every time step.



Given list of word **vectors** :  $x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}, x_t, x_{t+1}, \dots, x_T$

At a single time step :  $h_t = \phi(W^{(hh)}h_{t-1} + W^{(hx)}x_{[t]})$

$\hat{y}_t = \text{softmax}(W^{(s)}h_t)$

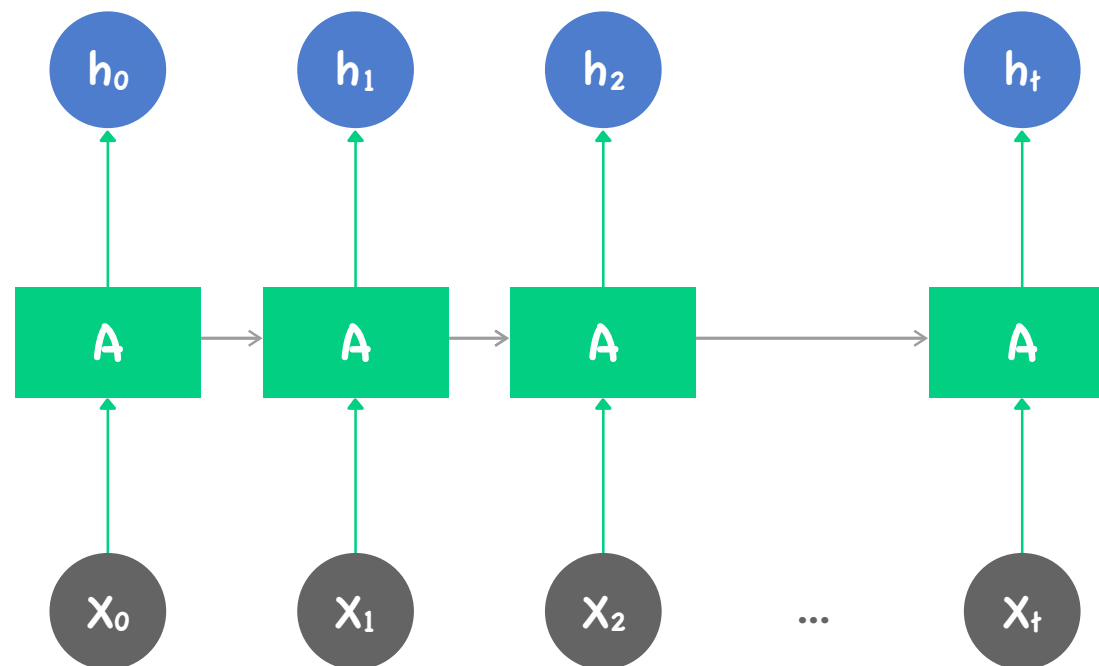
$\hat{P}(x_{t+1} = v_j | x_t, \dots, x_1) = \hat{y}_{t,j}$

# Character-level Language Model

## Example

Vocabulary  
[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :  
"hello"



# Character-level Language Model

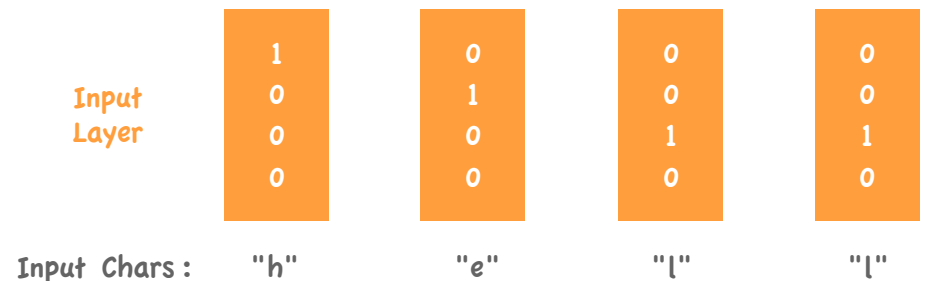
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# Character-level Language Model

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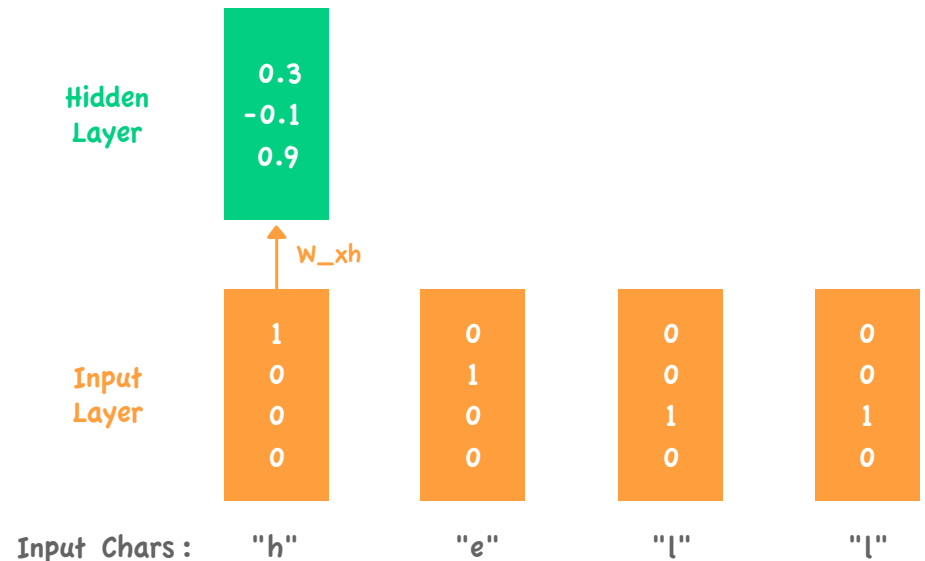
Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :

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$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$



# Character-level Language Model

## Example

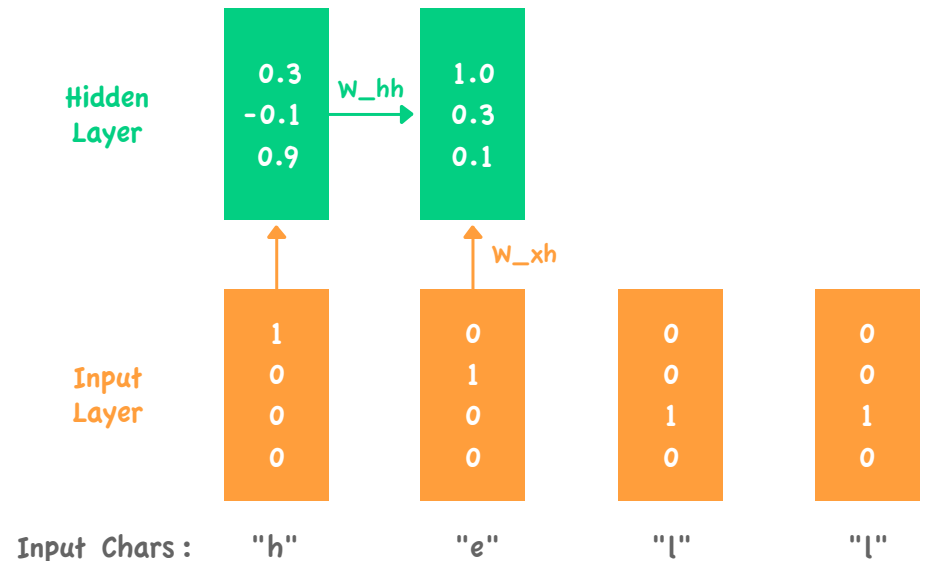
Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :

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# Character-level Language Model

## Example

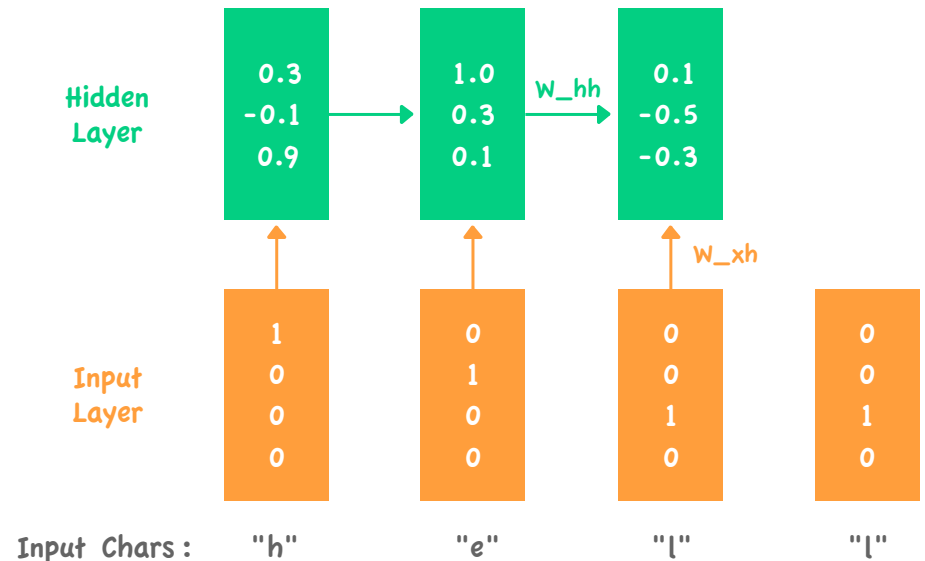
Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :

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# Character-level Language Model

## Example

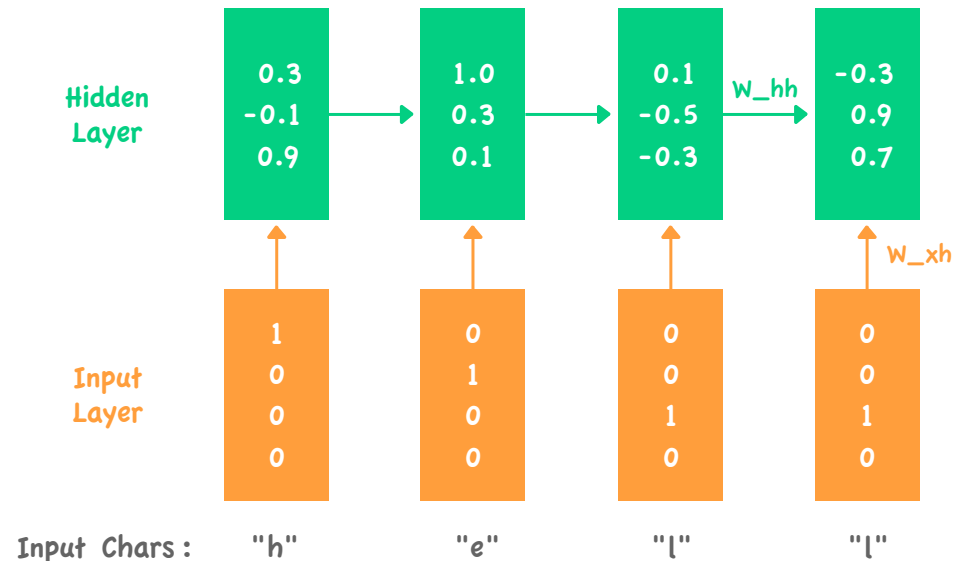
Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :

"hello"

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$



# Character-level Language Model

## Example

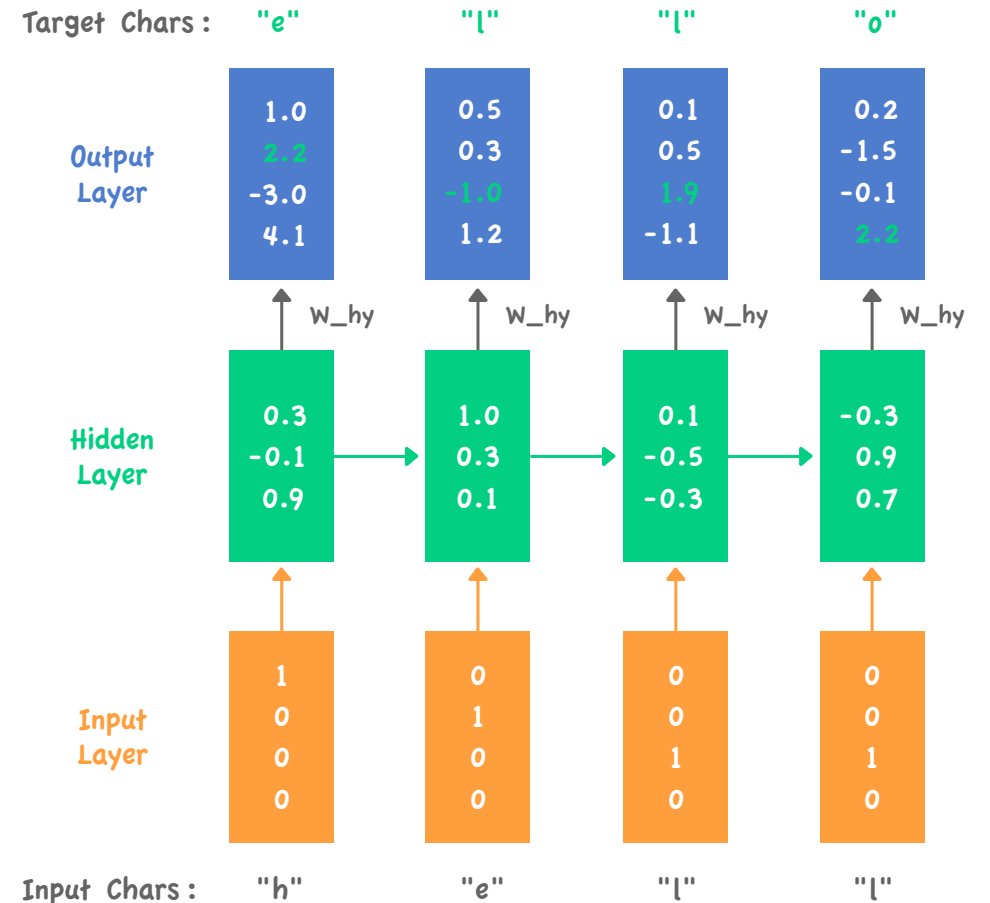
Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

Example Training Sequence :

"hello"

$$y_t = W_{hy} h_t$$



# Character-level Language Model

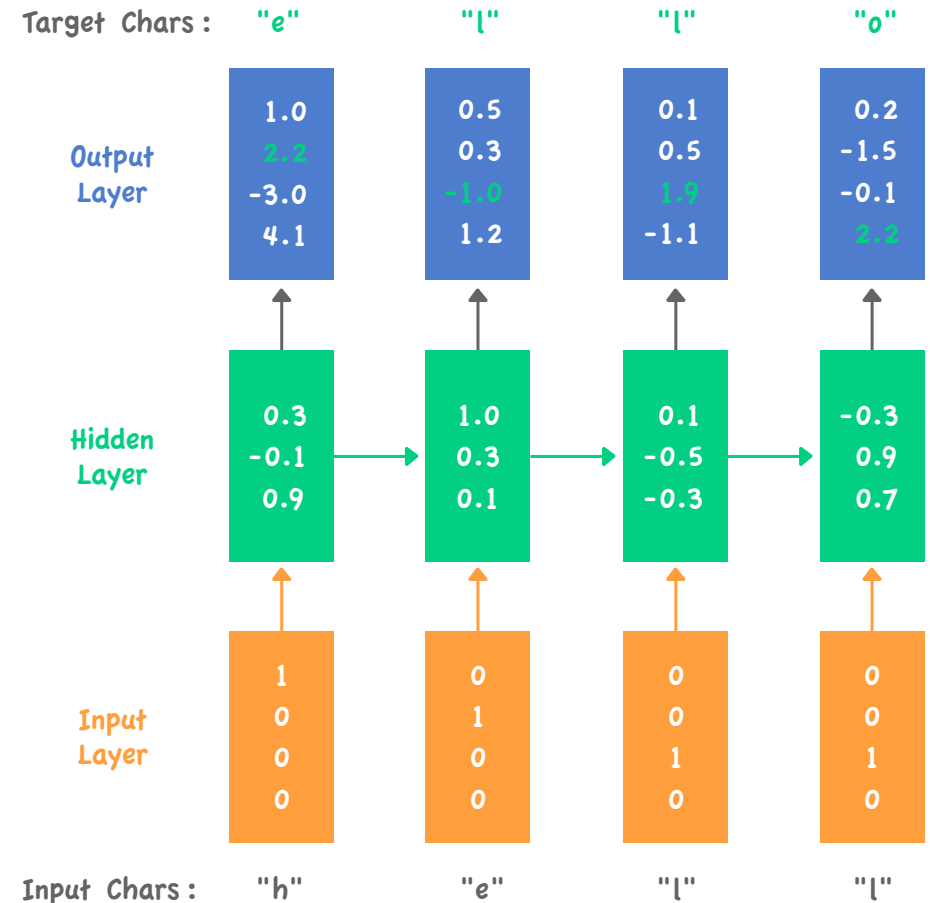
## Example

Vocabulary

[h,e,l,o]

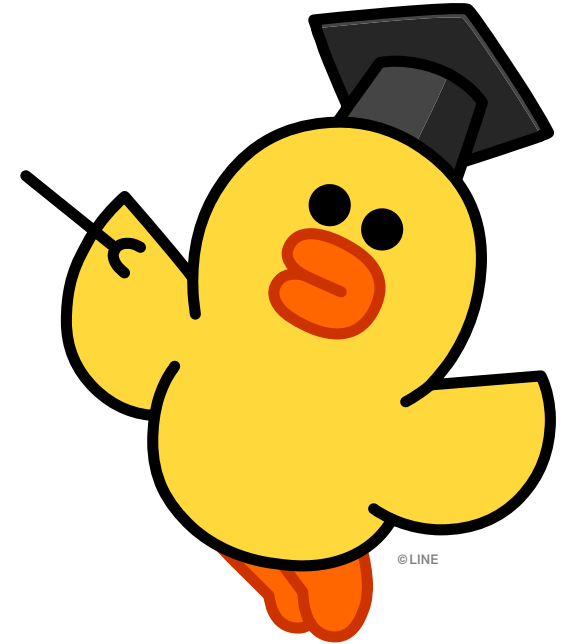
Example Training Sequence :

"hello"

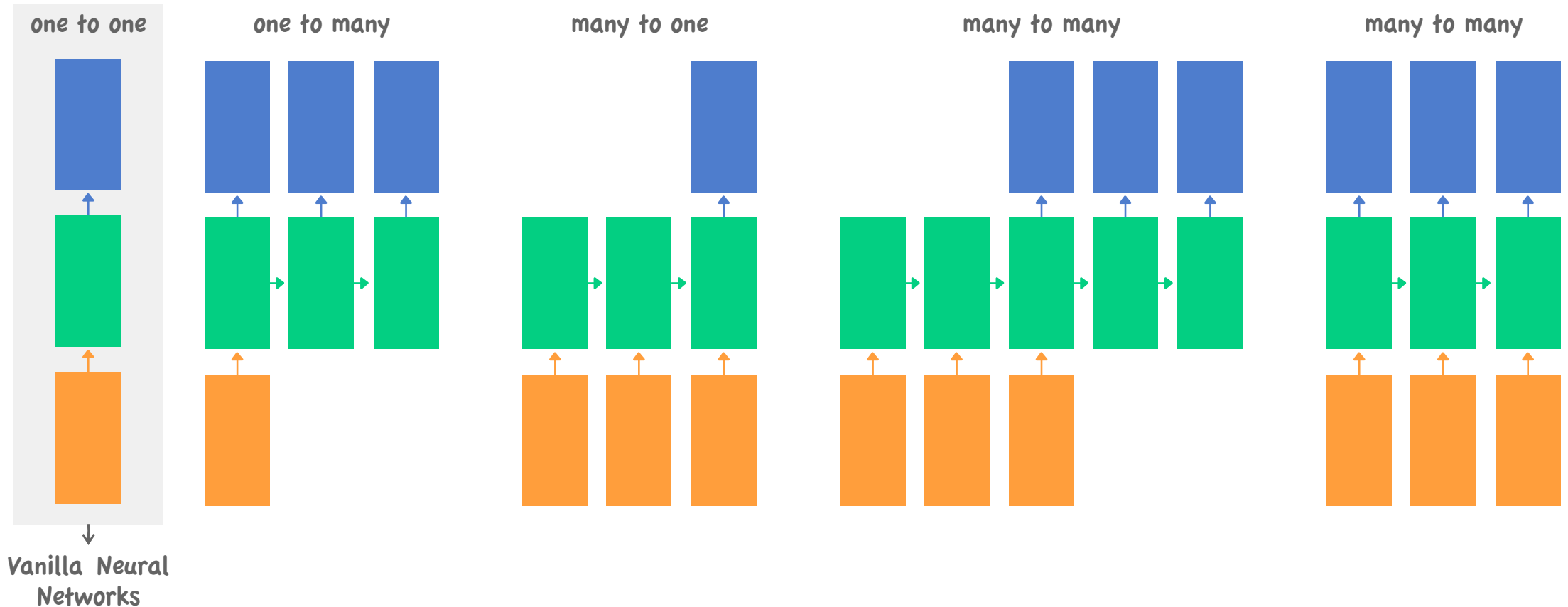


# RNN Applications

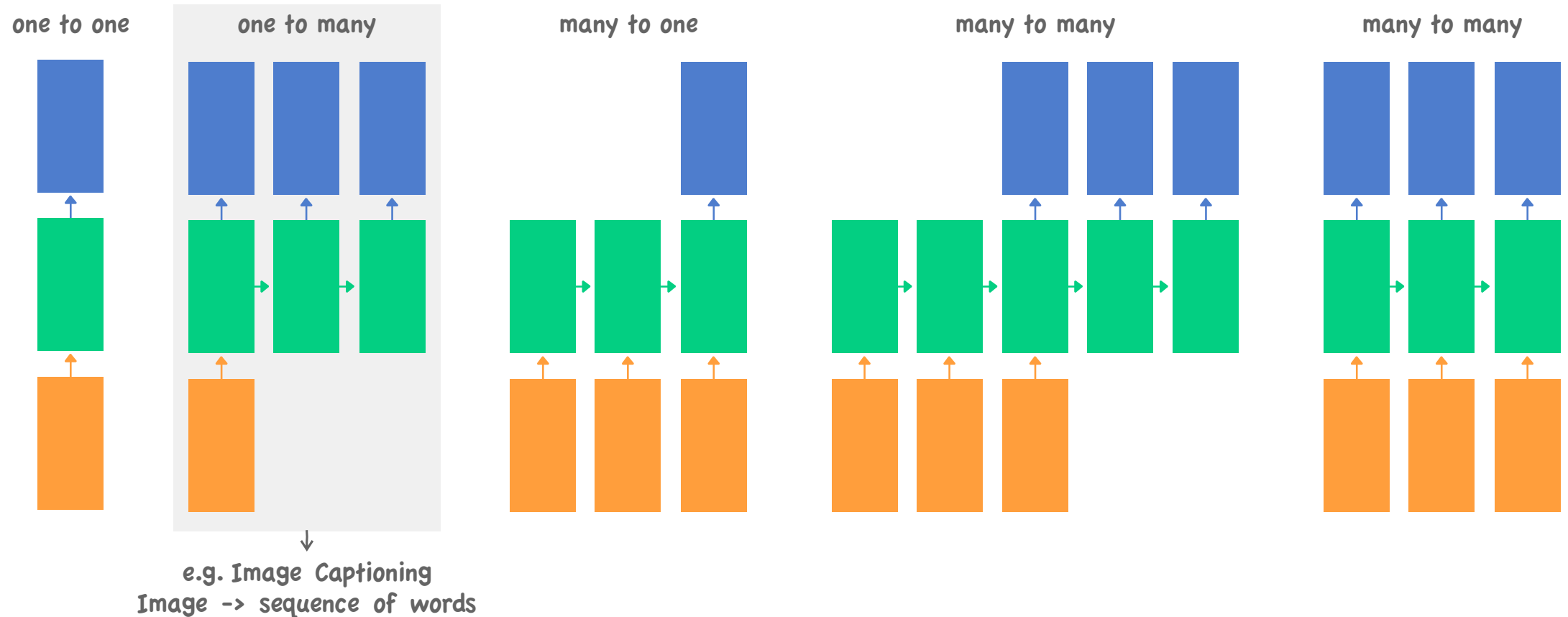
- Language Modeling
- Speech Recognition
- Machine Translation
- Conversation Modeling / Question Answering
- Image / Video Captioning
- Image / Music / Dance Generation



# Recurrent Networks Offer a Lot of Flexibility



# Recurrent Networks Offer a Lot of Flexibility

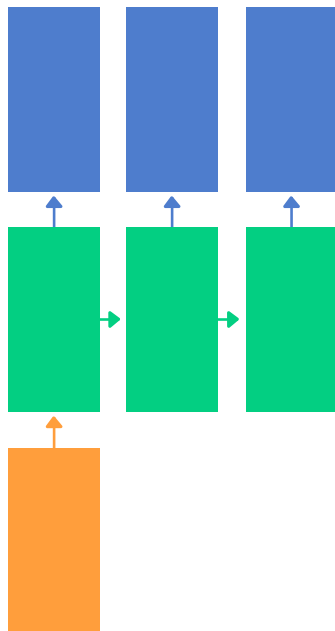


# Recurrent Networks Offer a Lot of Flexibility

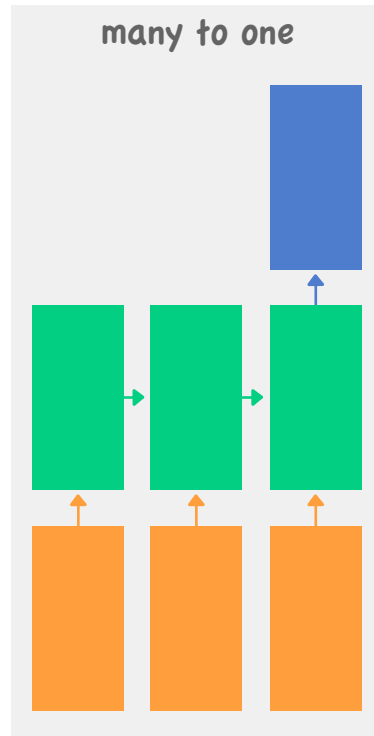
one to one



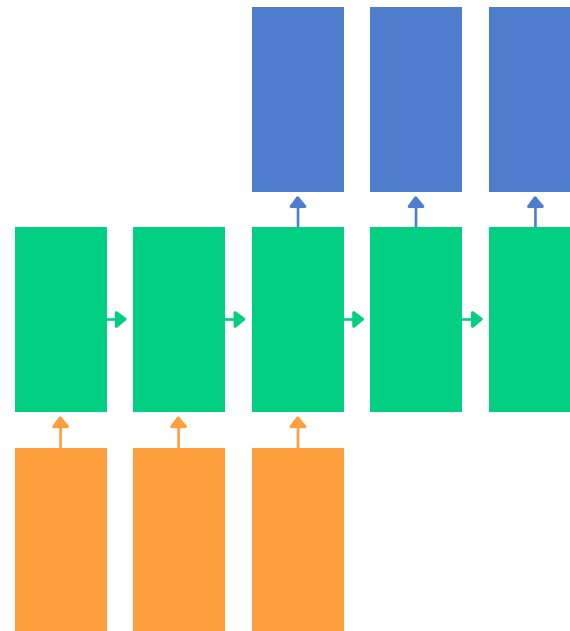
one to many



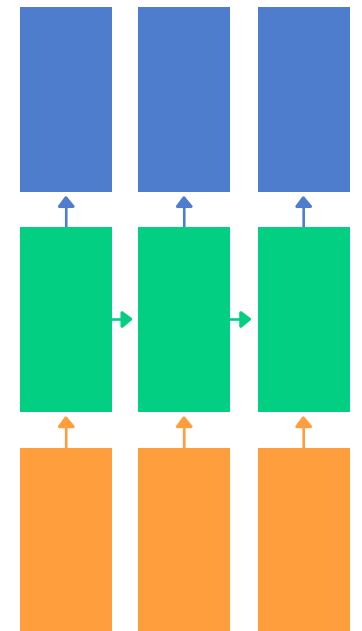
many to one



many to many



many to many



↓  
e.g. Sentiment Classification  
Sequence of words -> sentiment

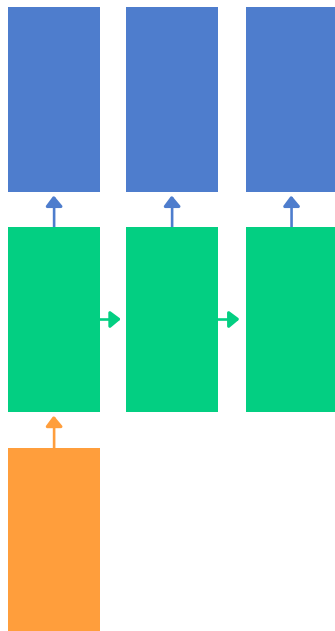


# Recurrent Networks Offer a Lot of Flexibility

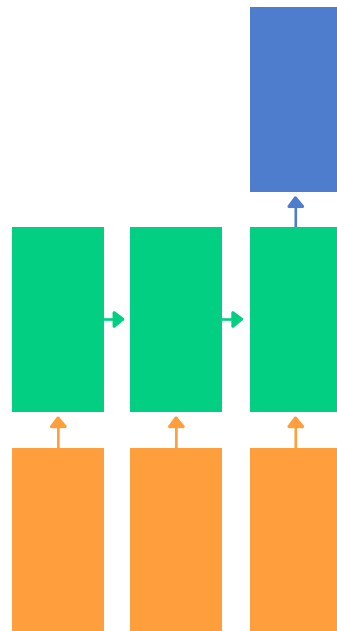
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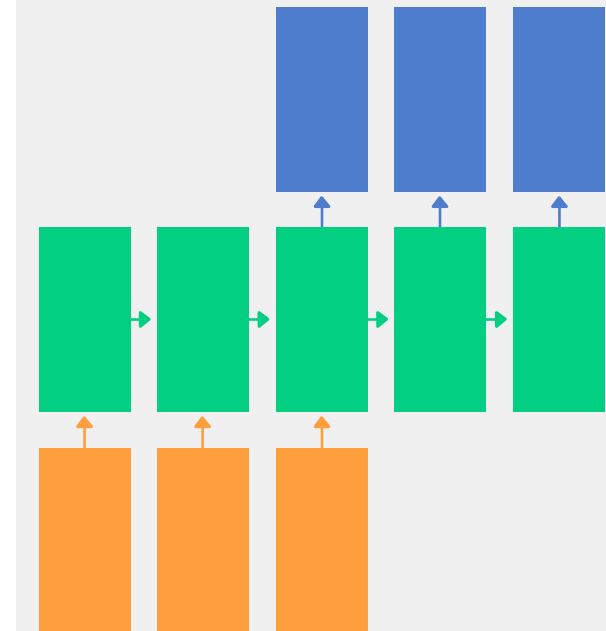
one to many



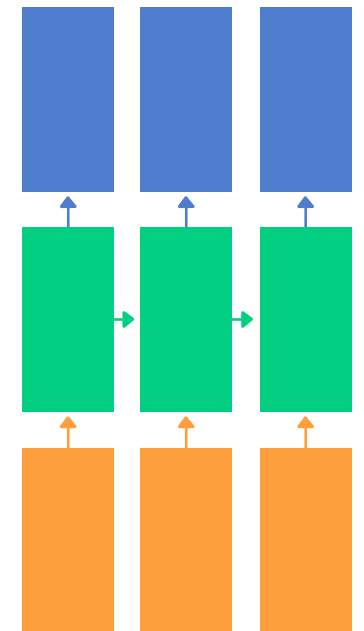
many to one



many to many

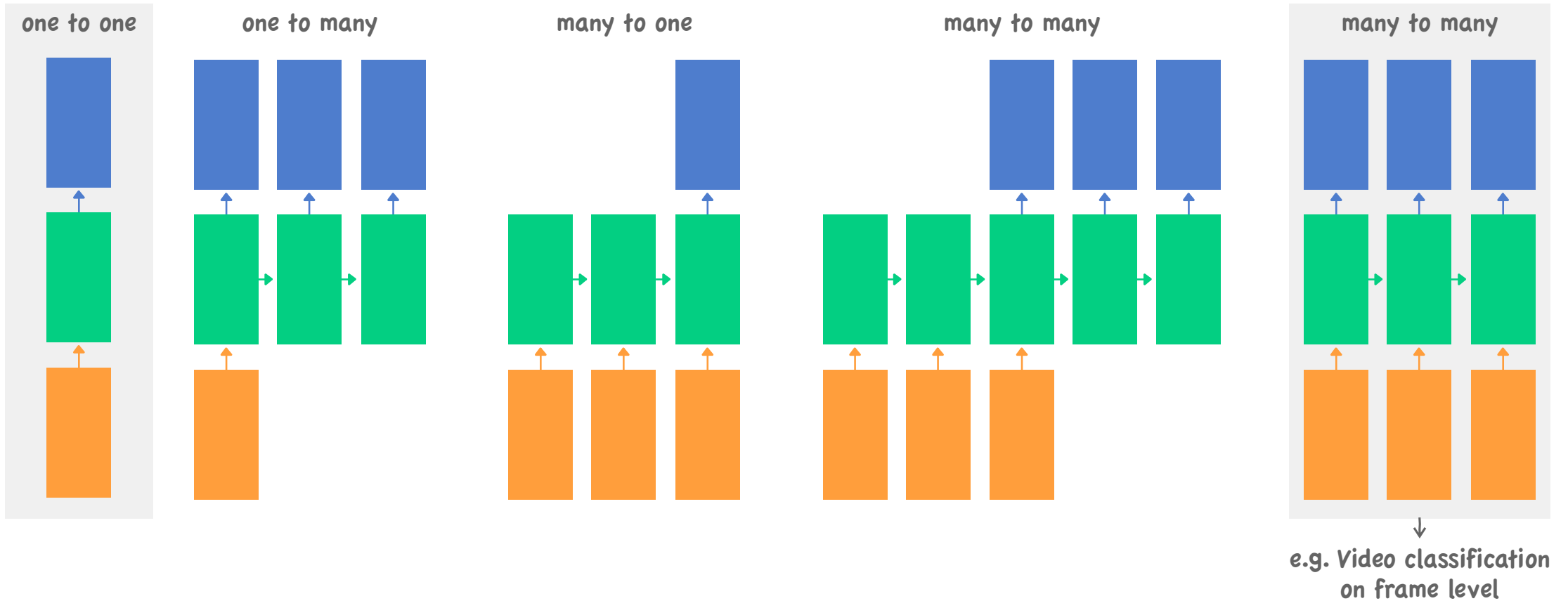


many to many

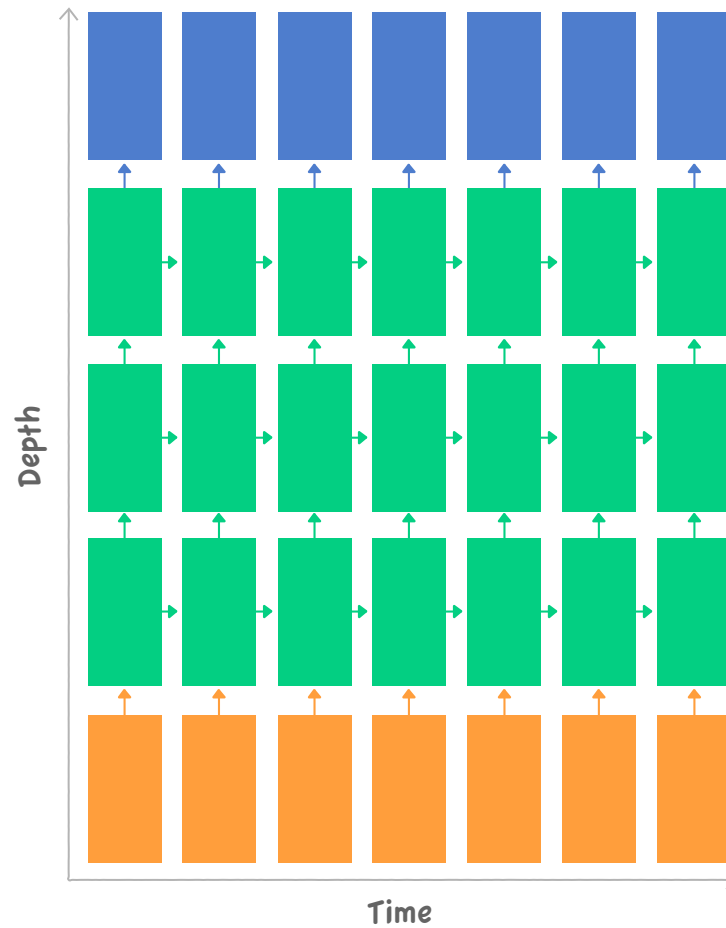


↓  
e.g. Machine Translation  
Seq of words → Seq of words

# Recurrent Networks Offer a Lot of Flexibility



# Multi-Layer RNN



# Training RNNs Is Challenging

- Several advanced models
  - Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)
  - GRU by Cho et al. 2014



NEXT LECTURE

# LSTM INTRODUCTION