法律声明

□ 本课件包括:演示文稿,示例,代码,题库,视频和声音等,小象学院拥有完全知识产权的权利;只限于善意学习者在本课程使用,不得在课程范围外向任何第三方散播。任何其他人或机构不得盗版、复制、仿造其中的创意,我们将保留一切通过法律手段追究违反者的权利。

- □ 课程详情请咨询
 - 微信公众号: 大数据分析挖掘
 - 新浪微博: ChinaHadoop



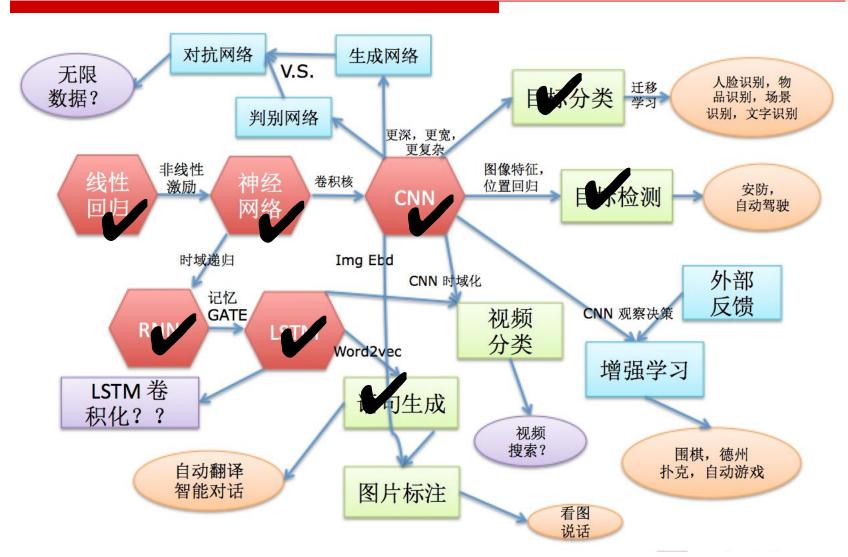


递归神经网络

主讲人: 李伟

纽约城市大学博士 主要研究深度学习,计算机视觉,人脸计算 多篇重要研究文章作者,重要会议期刊审稿人 微博ID: weightlee03 (相关资料分享) GitHub ID: wiibrew (课程代码发布)

结构





提纲

- □1. 递归神经网络RNN原理
- □2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4.实例:LSTM用于语言处理

期待目标

- □ 1. 理解从传统神经网络到递归神经网络RNN 的转化
- □ 2. RNN特点, 缺陷, LSTM的设计
- □ 3. 理解word2vec设计,特点,明白如何
- □ 4. 了解LSTM与word2vec结合用于语言相关 应用

提纲

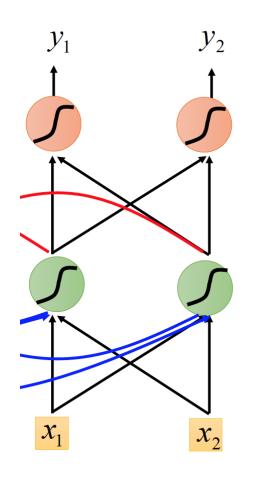
- □1. 递归神经网络RNN
- □2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4.实例:LSTM用于语言处理

□ 传统神经网络

□ 输入,输出,隐含层

□ 如果x为序列,输出影响?

□ 是否有记忆能力?





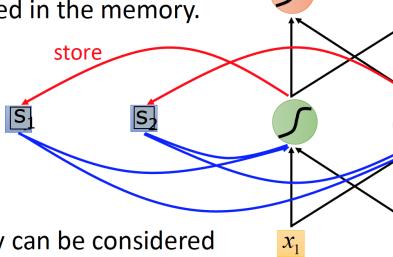
□ 递归神经网络

□ 中间层激励保存

□下一刻重新输入

□记忆功能

The output of hidden layer are stored in the memory.



Memory can be considered as another input.

 y_1

- □ 递归神经网络
- □工作过程:

1. 文本处理(训练rgbability of "arrive" in each slot

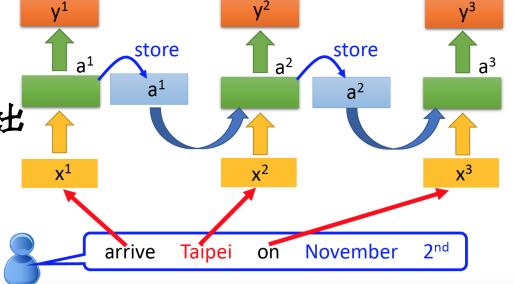
Probability of "Taipei" in each slot

Probability of "on" in each slot

2. 一个神经元,

不同时刻

3. 每个时刻都有输出



- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 表达式:

正向传播:

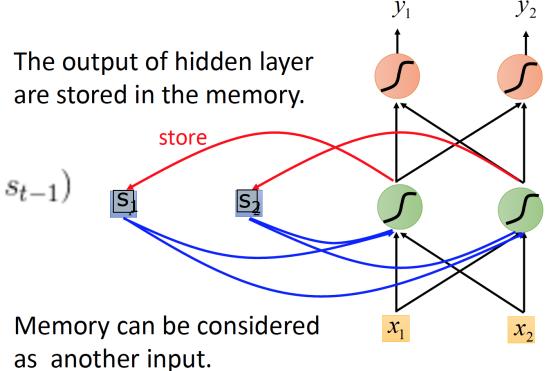
$$s_t = tanh(W \cdot x + U \cdot s_{t-1})$$

 $\hat{y}_t = \operatorname{softmax}(Vs_t)$

W:输入激励参数;

U:不同时刻状态

转换参数



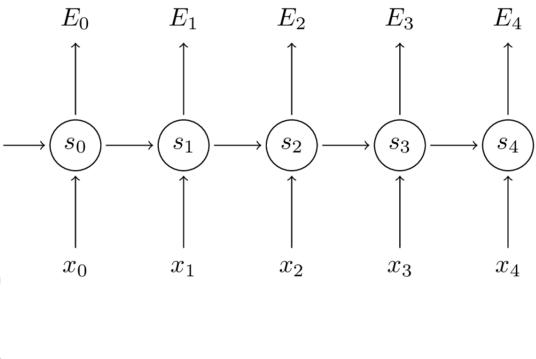


- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 损失函数

$$E_t(y_t, \hat{y}_t) = -y_t \log \hat{y}_t$$

$$E(y, \hat{y}) = \sum_t E_t(y_t, \hat{y}_t)$$

$$= -\sum_t y_t \log \hat{y}_t$$

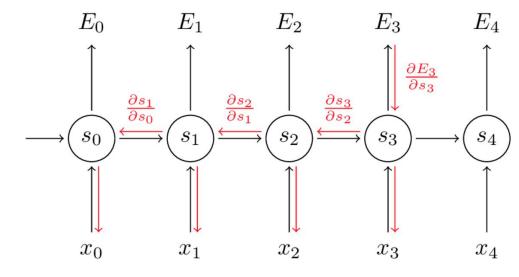


- □递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算
- 1. 参数优化方法:同传统神经网络一样,梯度下降
- 2. 计算损失函数对参数的导数
- 3. 每个输出都对参数有影响

对参数的导数为各个输出 对参数导数之和

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W} = \sum_{t} \frac{\partial E_{t}}{\partial W}$$

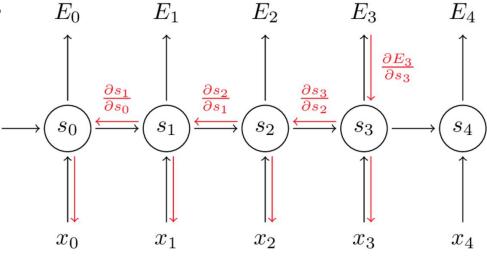
- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算
- 1. 损失函数有多个,以E3为分析对象
- 2. 链式法则,梯度前向传导
- 3. 多条路径t₁, t₂, t₃ 对 参数W影响



- □递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- □ E3由t0-t3时刻x, W共同确定

 Δ W的确定要考虑 E_3 在各

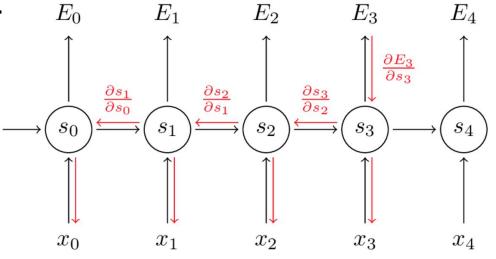
$$\Delta s_3 = \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial s_3}$$



- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- \square E_3 由 t_0 - t_3 时刻x,W共同确定

△W的确定要考虑E3在各

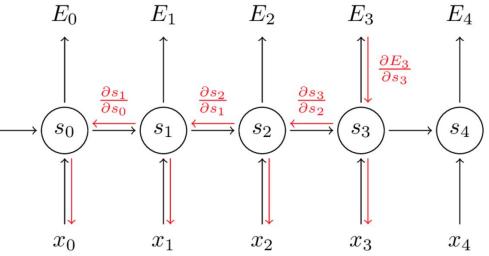
t3:
$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial w} \Delta s_3$$



- □递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- \square E_3 由 t_0 - t_3 时刻x,W共同确定

△W的确定要考虑E3在各

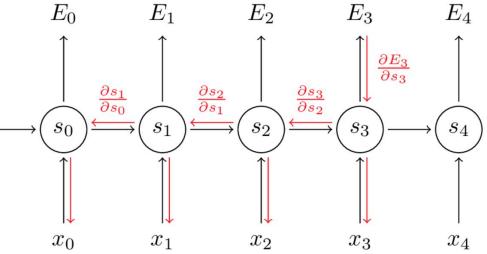
t2:
$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial w} \Delta s_3$$



- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- \square E_3 由 t_0 - t_3 时刻x,W共同确定

 Δ W的确定要考虑 E_3 在各

t1:
$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_2} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial s_1} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial w} \Delta s_3$$



- □递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- \square E_3 由 t_0 - t_3 时刻x,W共同确定

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial w} = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_k} \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial w} \Delta s_3 \qquad \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} E_0 & E_1 & E_2 & E_3 & E_4 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \hline & \downarrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \hline & s_0 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline & s_0 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline & x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \end{array}}_{E_0} \xrightarrow{E_1} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} E_2 & E_3 & E_4 \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_2 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \hline \partial s_3 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ D & \downarrow$$

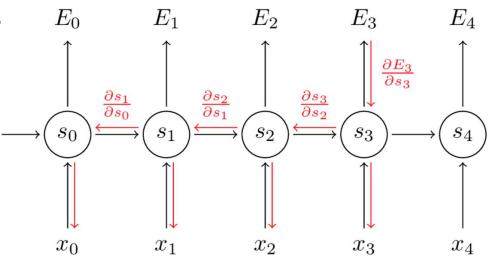
- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- □ 如何对U求导?
- 1. U是不同时刻中间状态

之间变化关系

2. E₃ 生成过程中U参与3

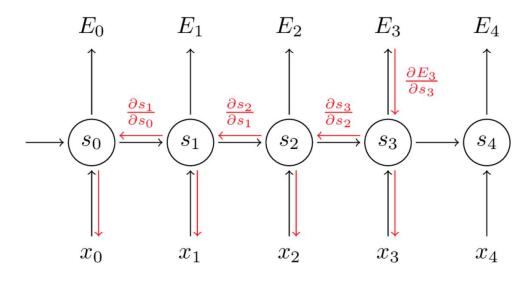
次

3. 对U求导为三次之和

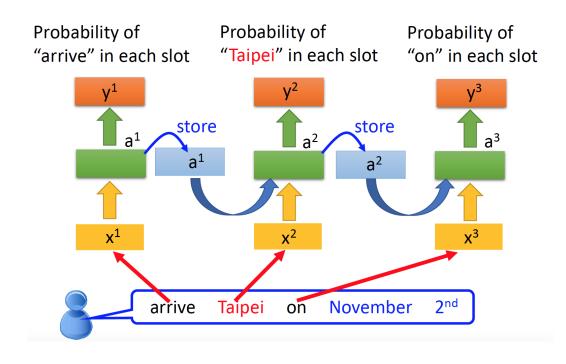


- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 反向计算: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)
- □ 如何对U求导?

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial U} = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_k} \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial U} \Delta s_3$$



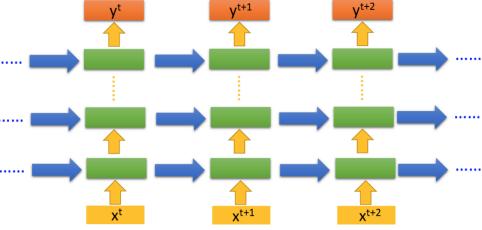
- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 作用:语言,文本信息处理



- □ 递归神经网络
- □ 结构: 多层网络, 双向网络

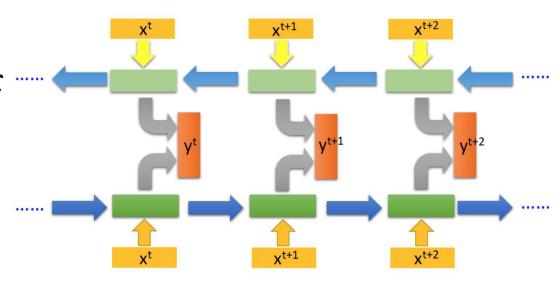
如何理解多层结构?

类比传统神经网络单层 …… 到多层的结构变化,额外…… 添加上层前一状态



- □递归神经网络
- □ 结构: 多层网络, 双向网络

输入信息正向,反向输入RNN,原因:信 ······· 息的依赖关系顺序 不定的。



- □ 递归神经网络
- □ Vanishing Gradient 问题

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial w} = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{\partial s_3}{\partial s_k} \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial w} \Delta s_3$$

$$U_{\text{nxn}} S_{i-1} = S_i$$
U最大特征值大于1 爆炸 小于1 消失 小于1 消失

>1 nan 容易察觉,<1 难以发现



- □递归神经网络
- □ Vanishing Gradient 问题

影响, 较长的记忆无法产生作用

- □ 如何解决?
- 1. 非线性激励更换

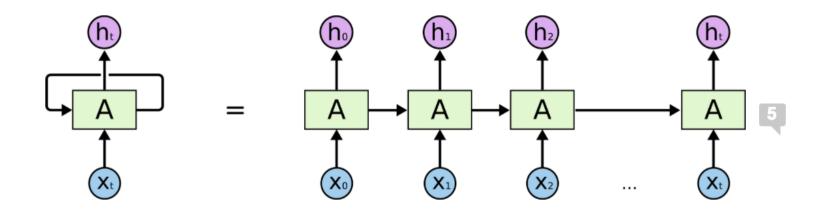
2. LSTM 长短记忆单元

提纲

- □1. 递归神经网络RNN
- □ 2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4.实例:LSTM用于语言处理

□ RNN局限

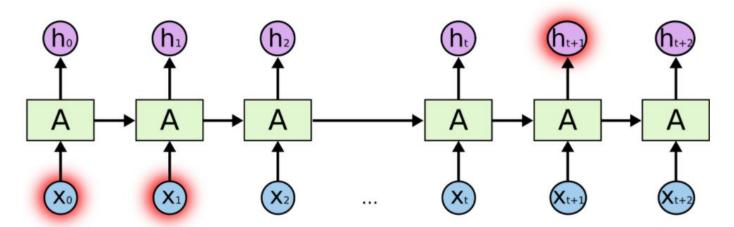
RNN展开



□ RNN局限

前后依赖

I am from China, I speak Chinese.



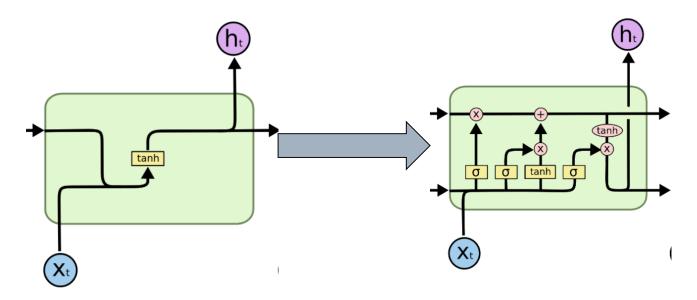
China->Chinese, 决定作用, 距离太远难以产生 关联

□ RNN局限

解决方案-设计Gate, 保存重要记忆

RNN

LSTM

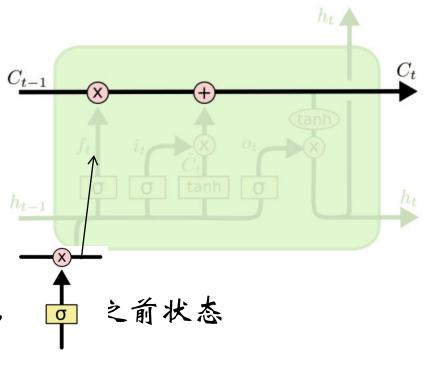


- □ LSTM形成
- □ 核心内容 C_r

信息流控制的关键,参数决定了 h_t 传递过程中,那些被保存或 舍弃。参数被Gate影响

怎样实现Gate对C影响? Sigmoid函数系数决定C_t参数的 变化

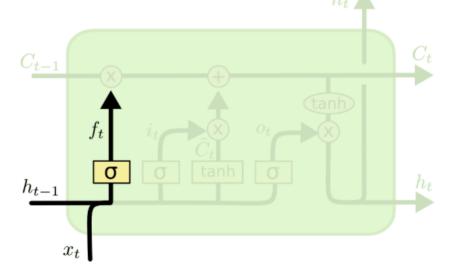
而Sigmoid函数决定于——输入,





- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理

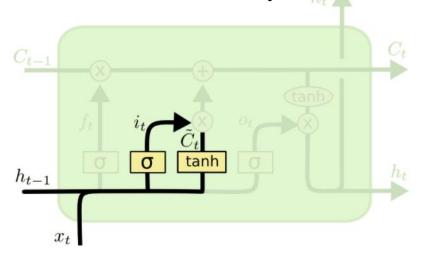
第一步:新输入 X_t 前状态 h_{t-1} 决定C哪些信息可以舍弃 f_t 与 C_{t-1} 运算,对部分信息进行去除



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

- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理

第二步:新输入Xt 前状态ht-1告诉C哪些新信息想要保存 i_t :新信息添加时的系数 (对比 f_t) \hat{C}_t 单独新数据形成的控制参数,用于对 C_t 进行更新

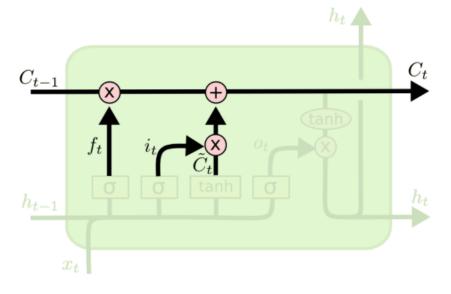


$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

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

- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理

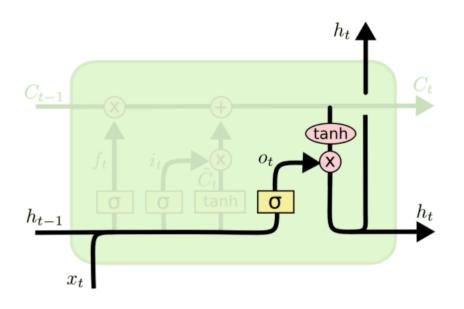
第三步:根据旧的控制参数Ct-1,新生成的更新控制参数 \hat{C}_t 组合生成最终生成该时刻最终控制参数:



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

- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理

第四步:根据控制参数Ct产生此刻的新的LSTM输出:

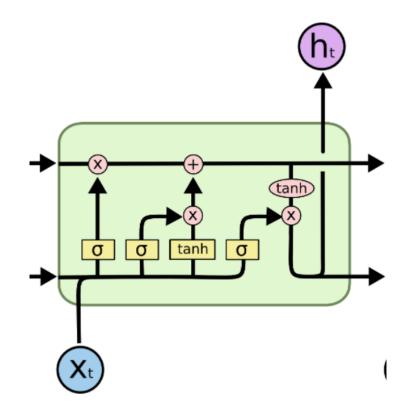


$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理
- 主要内容:
- 1. Ct信息舍弃
- 2. C,局部生成
- 3. C,更新
- 4. C_t运算

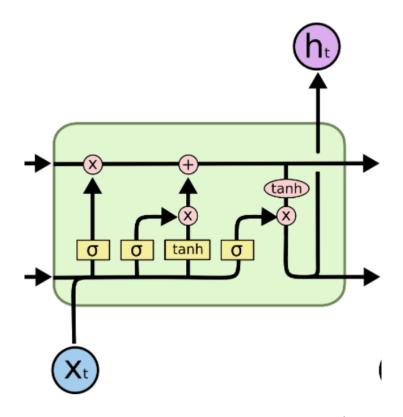
Gate作用在哪里?

有用的就信息如何保存?





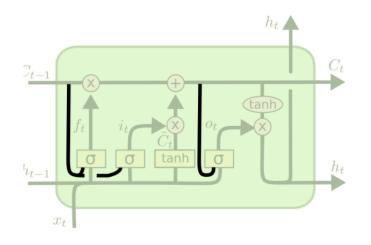
- □ LSTM
- □ 分步分析LSTM原理 主要内容:
- 1. Ct信息舍弃
- 2. C,局部生成
- 3. C,更新
- 4. C_t运算



Gate作用在哪里? Gate输出 i_t , f_t , o_t 引导Ct生成有用的就信息如何保存? 训练后, C_t 相关参数为1

- □ LSTM
- □ LSTM 变种
- 1.Peephole connection

正常: Ct受到Gate参数影响 > 二者相互影响



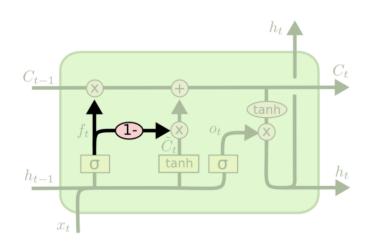
$$f_t = \sigma \left(W_f \cdot [C_{t-1}, h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f \right)$$

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

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

- □ LSTM
- □LSTM变种
- 1. Gate忘记/更新不再独立

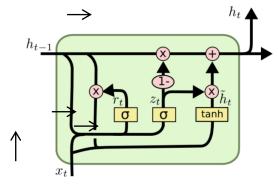
正常:第一二步互不影响→遗忘/更新部分互为补充



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

- □ LSTM GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit)
- □ 重要变种 GRU
- 1. 遗忘,更新Gate结合(不是独立,不是互补)
- 2. 控制参数 C_t 与输出 h_t 结合,直接产生带有长短记忆能力的输出 link: http://wiseodd.github.io/techblog/2016/08/12/lstm-backprop/ (code)

(反向推导) http://r2rt.com/written-memories-understanding-deriving-and-extending-the-lstm.html



$$z_{t} = \sigma (W_{z} \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_{t}])$$

$$r_{t} = \sigma (W_{r} \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_{t}])$$

$$\tilde{h}_{t} = \tanh (W \cdot [r_{t} * h_{t-1}, x_{t}])$$

$$h_{t} = (1 - z_{t}) * h_{t-1} + z_{t} * \tilde{h}_{t}$$

更新遗忘

临时控制参数变形

□ LSTM工作方式

□ 结构设计上:可以

认为是NN进行设计

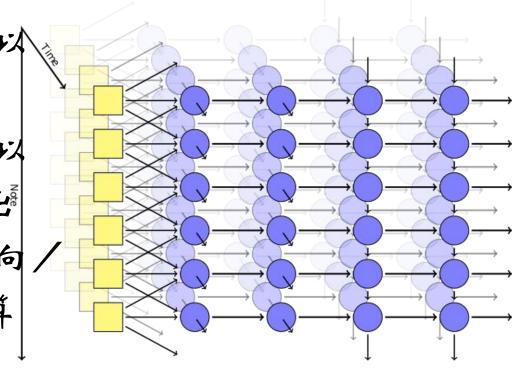
□ 中间层的特征可以

最终输出或所有输出

□ 额外参数:单双向

梯度上限/梯度计算

范围



提纲

- □1. 递归神经网络RNN
- □2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4.实例:LSTM用于语言处理



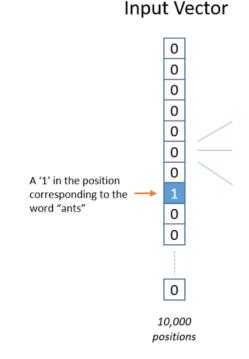
□ 语言文本信息的表达形式 字符串形式难以直接理解

□ 机器学习的输入输出数据形式 向量, 多维数组

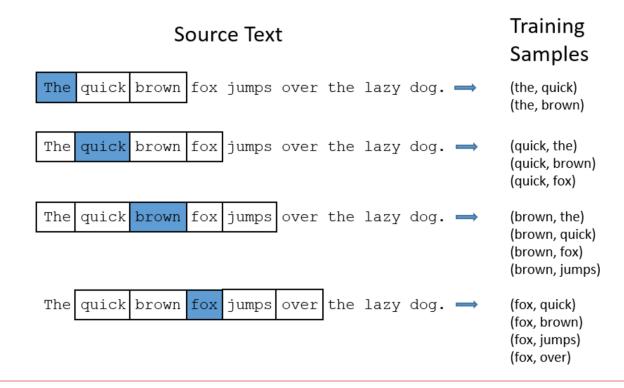
- □ Word2Vec
- □ 1. 建立字典,每个词生成one hot向量

Word个数为n,产生n维向量第i个word的向量为 (0,0,....1,0,0,0,0)

第i个位置



- □ Word2Vec
- □ 2. 训练数据集构建

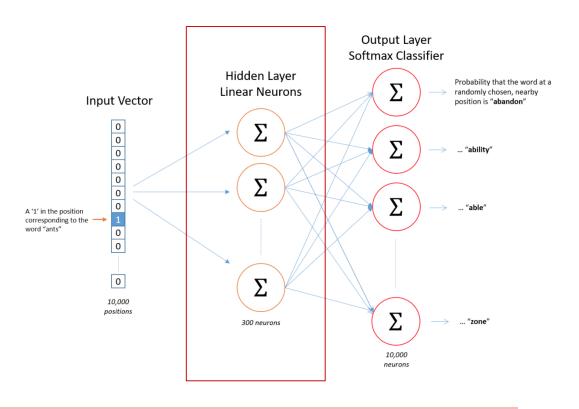


- □ Word2Vec
- □ 3. 简单神经网络

简易三层神经网络

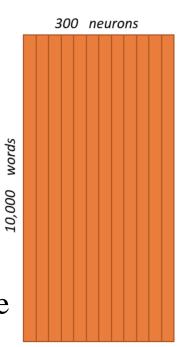
各层神经元个数: N-m-N

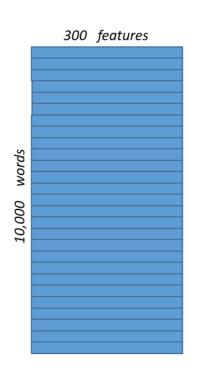
学的是词语映射到 临近词的映射(无意义)





- □ Word2Vec
- □ 4. 生成最终Vect
- □ 训练model特征提取
- □ 每个one-hot对应一个 300-d向量
- □ 生成最终look up word table





- □ Word2Vec
- □ 1. 建立字典,每个词生成one hot向量
- □ 2. 根据文本训练数据构建映射关系用以训练
- □ 3. 构建简单神经网络,神经网络要做的是word 到word的映射
- □ 4. 中间层特征提取, word2vec

□ Word2Vec 特点

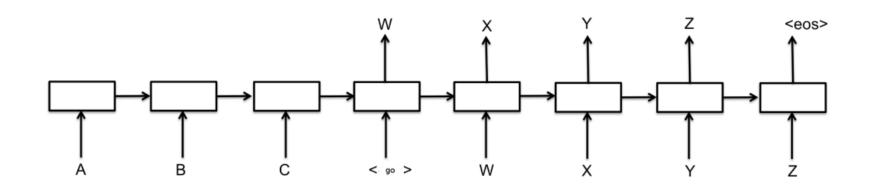
- 1. 利用上下文(context)进行学习两个词上下文类似,生成的vector会接近
- 2. 具有类比特性 king-queen+female=male
- 3. 字符→数据,方便机器学习处理

提纲

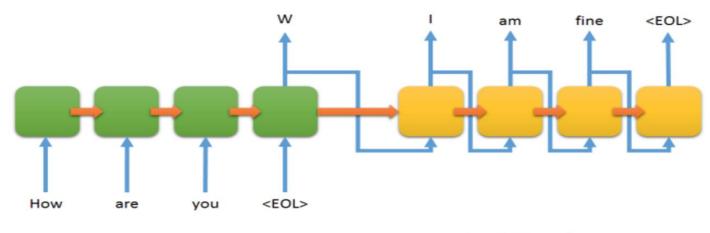
- □1. 递归神经网络RNN
- □2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4. 实例:LSTM用于语言处理



- □ LSTM语言生成
- □ 1. word形式: Word2Vec
- □ 2. 训练过程: words→word
- □ 3. LSTM网络只有最后输出有用



- □ LSTM语言生成
- □ 1. word形式: Word2Vec
- □ 2. 训练过程: words→word
- □ 3. LSTM网络只有最后输出有用



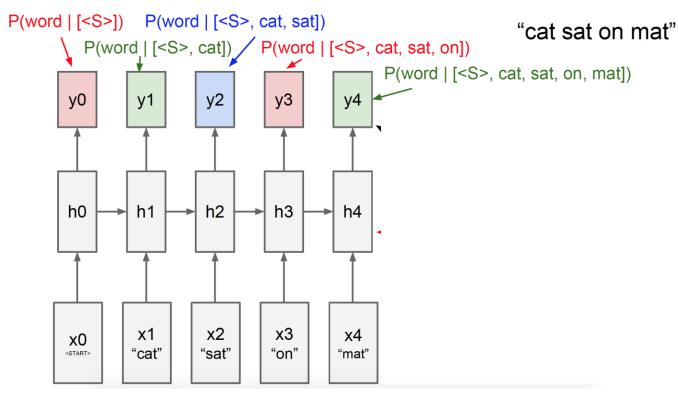
LSTM Encoder

LSTM Decoder

- □ LSTM语言生成
- □ 训练目标:生成单词间的条件概率
- □ 句子: cat sat on mat.

```
P(cat | [<S>])
P(sat | [<S>, cat])
P(on | [<S>, cat, sat]) 
(mat | [<S>, cat, sat, on])
```

- □ LSTM语言生成
- □训练过程



总结

- □1. 递归神经网络RNN原理
- □2. 升级版RNN: LSTM
- □3. 语言处理特征提取: Word2Vec
- □4.实例:LSTM用于语言处理

总结

- □有问题请到课后交流区
 - □问题答疑: http://www.xxwenda.com/
 - ■可邀请老师或者其他人回答问题
- □ 课堂QQ群438285995, 微信群

- □讲师微博: weightlee03, 每周不定期分享DL 资料
- □ GitHub ID: wiibrew (课程代码发布)
 https://github.com/wiibrew/DeepLearningCourseCodes

