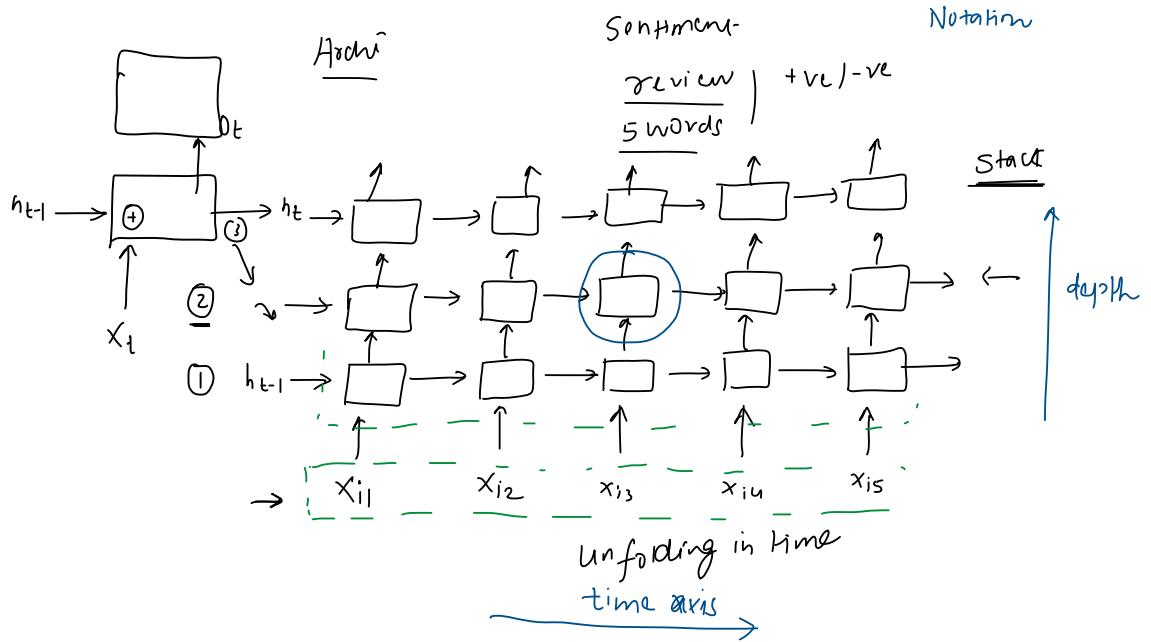
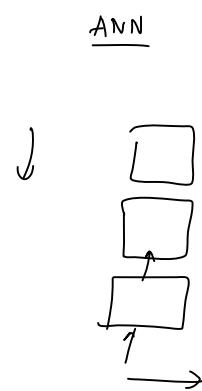
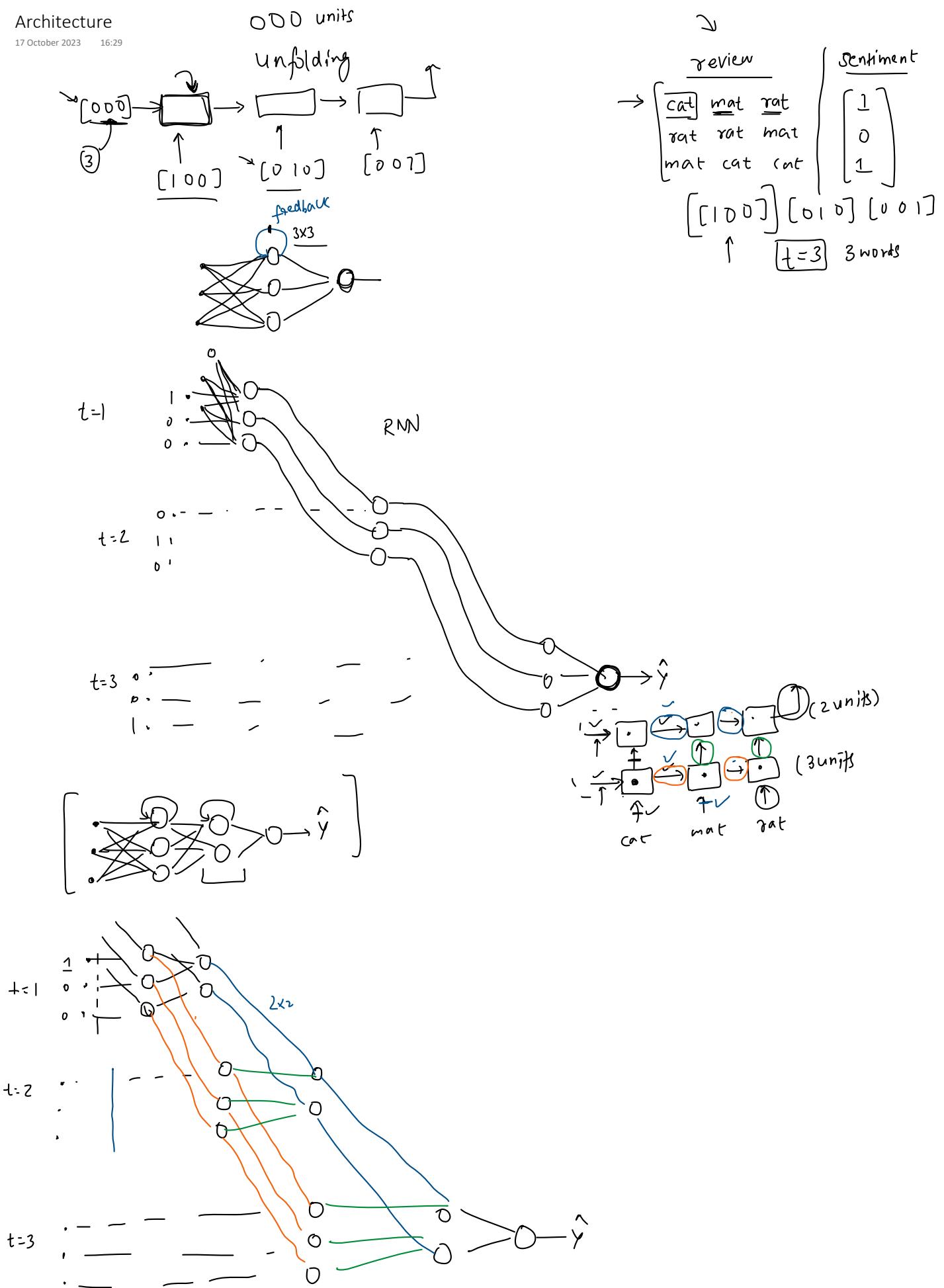


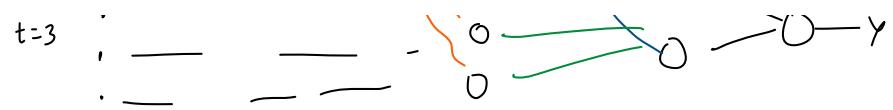
What is Deep RNN →
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Architecture

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Notation

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16:29

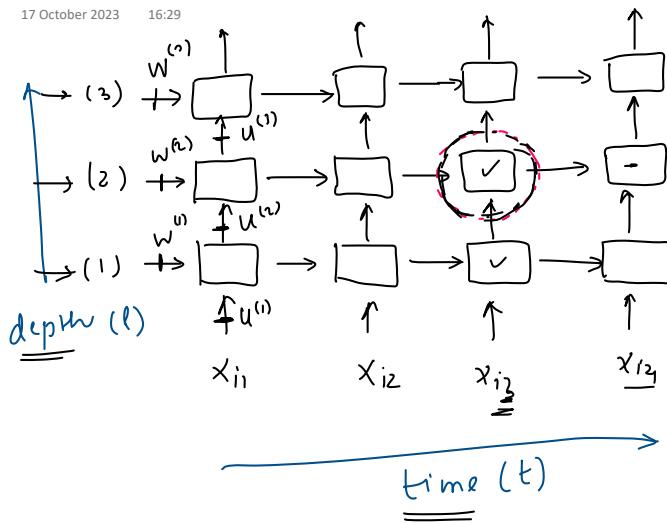


Diagram illustrating a single recurrent unit. The input is $h_{t-1}^{(l)}$, weight is W , and bias is b . The output is $h_t^{(l)}$. The next state $h_t^{(l+1)}$ is calculated as $h_t^{(l+1)} = \tanh(W^{(l)} h_{t-1}^{(l)} + u^{(l)} h_t^{(l)} + b)$.

$$h_t^{(l+1)} = \tanh(W^{(l)} h_{t-1}^{(l)} + u^{(l)} h_t^{(l)} + b)$$

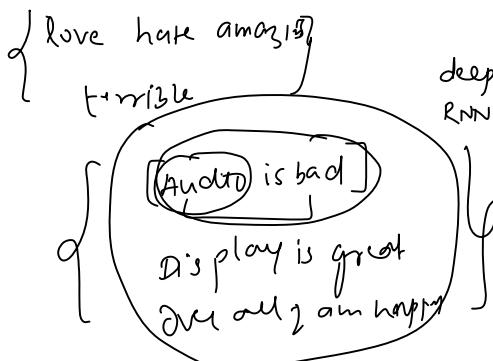
Why and When to use?

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- 1. Hierarchical Representation ✓
- 2. Customization for Advanced Tasks

encoder-decoder
machine

deep RNNs

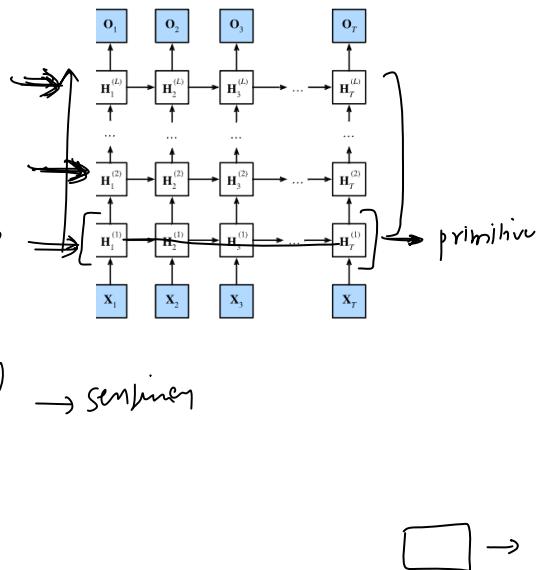


deep KNN

product

stack

sentence



When to use Deep RNNs?

Complex tasks
Speech recg
Machine translation

Large datasets
Overfitting

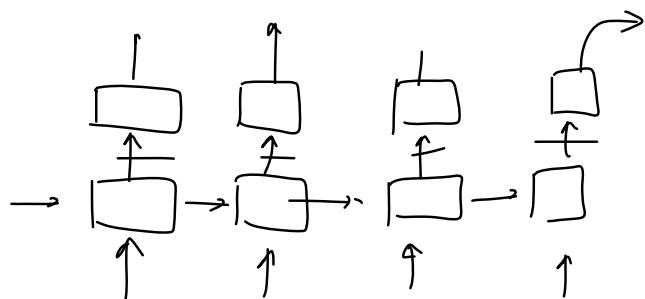
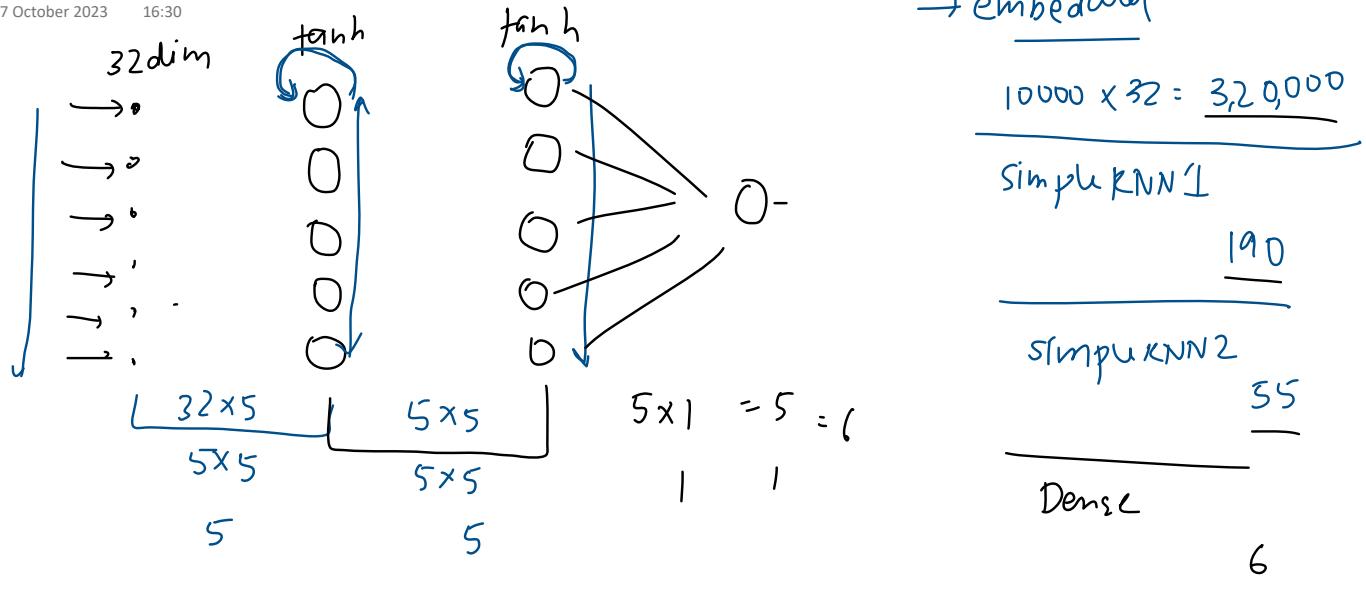
Computational

Simpler Models
Deep RNN

Use this when we want to increase the complexity of model , or for some complex tasks .

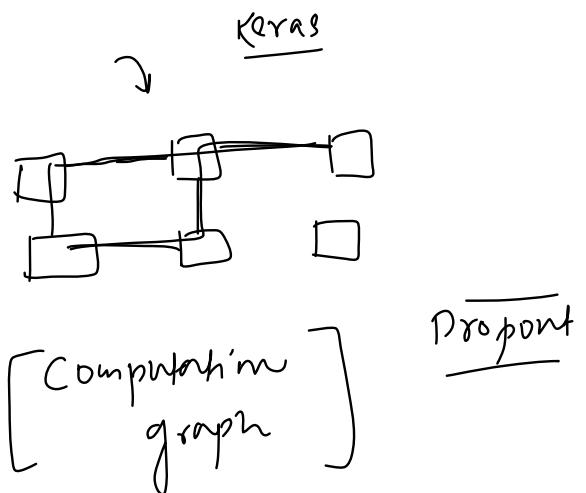
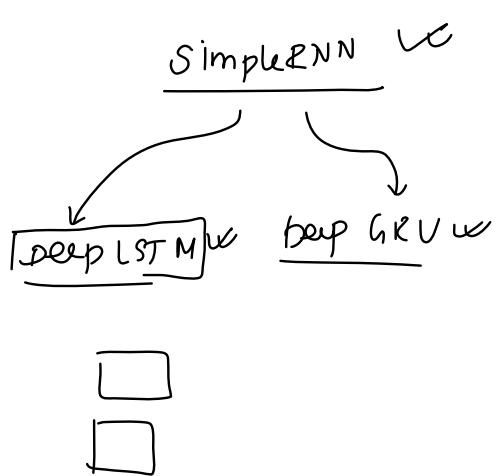
Code Example

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Variants

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Disadvantages

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