Memory span of recurrent neural nets

Master Thesis

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Overview

- 1. SOM
- 2. Recurrent SOM
- 3. Merge SOM
- 4. SRN Elman network

SOM

SOM

- Self organizing map
- Biologicaly motivated model
- Unsupervised competitive learning
- Clustering
- Preserving topological features
- Quantization error

Find Winner

$$i^* = argmin_i ||x - w_i||$$

Rule for update weights

$$w_i(t+1) = w_i(t) + \alpha(t)h(i^*,i)([x(t) - w_i(t)]$$

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Recurrent SOM

Recurrent SOM

Self organizing map with context from previous steps

- RecSom context is copy of whole map from previous step
- Many attributes

Weights update

$$w_i(t+1) = w_i(t) + zh_{ik}[s(t) - w_i(t)]$$

 $c_i(t+1) = c_i(t) + zh_{ik}[y(t-1) - c_i(t)]$
 $y_i = exp(-d_i)$

Distance

$$d_i(t) = \alpha ||x(t) - w_i||^2 + \beta ||r(t) - c_i||^2$$

Recursive context

$$r(t) = [y_i(t-1), ..., y_N(t-1)]$$

Merge SOM

Merge SOM

- In Merge SOM context is not copy of whole map from previous step
- Fewer parameters than RecSOM
- γ_1 γ_2 learning rates
- ullet h_{σ} Gaussian shaped function
- \bullet d_N neighborhood function

Weights update

$$\Delta w_i = \gamma_1 \cdot h_{\sigma}(d_N(i, I_t)) \cdot (x^t - w^i)$$

$$\Delta c_i = \gamma_2 \cdot h_{\sigma}(d_N(i, I_t)) \cdot (c^t - c^i)$$

Distance

$$d_i(t) = (1 - \alpha) \cdot ||x^t - w^i||^2 + \alpha \cdot ||c^t - c^i||^2$$

Recursive context

$$c^{t} = (1 - \beta) \cdot w^{I_{t-1}} + \beta \cdot c^{I_{t-1}}$$

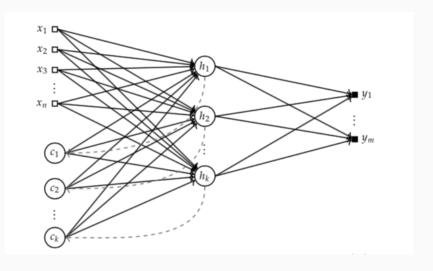
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SRN - Elman network

SRN - Elman network

- Elman recurrent network
- Training with backpropagation through time
- Supervised learning
- Context layer

SRN - Elman network



Measuring memory span

- Words sequences
- Every neuron will have set of letters
- If this neuron is winner, it will save letter to its set of letters (receptive field)
- Neuron saves *n* previous letters in its receptive field
- We can then find longest common sub-sequence and calculate weighted average
- This will be our measure of memory span

Example of receptive field

T. Voegtlin / Neural Networks 15 (2002) 979-991

| to so to ro to do they they | lo co no | wo | ho | ie | me | me | me | ee | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| to do | | | te | | | | mo | 66 | ne | ne | ne | it | lit | S | rs | aw | dow | tw |
| | no | | | ite | e | e | e | lle | ine | ine | were | there | | was | SS | sw | w | х |
| they they | | 0 | te | te | be | be | we | we | ore | re | re | re | is | was | ls | | ew | ex |
| | | fo | | se | se | are | see | we | here | re | are | | his | es | us | rs | ds | ow |
| уу | su | | ev | pre | ru | pu | one | pe | pe | | t | OS | ins | es | ms | as | its | as |
| ey my | pu | she | v | du | cou | nu | fu | ke | put | rat | that | ous | is | S | ts | ins | cons | as |
| ly ly | ple | fe | ge | de | hu | ou | u | u | red | fort | ght | ns | res | S | fa | a | a | q |
| sh | le | е | the | de | mu | tu | bu | ed | red | ed | art | ot | is | ca | na | ba | ha | wa |
| sh h | he | he | ce | ye | beg | hu | bu | ild | cond | ed | tt | att | et | t | ma | na | tha | ra |
| ch wh | ple | one | whe | the | ng | ug | ag | g | nd | und | ut | rt | at | st | sc | c | ea | sa |
| th h v | with | е | ge | the | ng | g | ing | g | nk | | but | not | at | nt | t | nc | a | ta |
| th h v | with | е | the | she | od | and | id | ad | k | k | int | ght | wit | et | an | an | n | wn |
| th h | er | be | ve | ad | ted | id | ard | hed | el | out | t | it | it | wan | men | an | n | n |
| wer er | er | der | $_{\rm rd}$ | ther | had | ld | od | d | d | wl | t | int | on | when | han | then | ten | wen |
| ber for | ter | rr | fr | r | | | tl | | cl | cl | bel | all | on | in | fin | len | nn | un |
| or her | tr | ar | str | dr | si | i | 1 | al | bl | sl | 11 | all | lon | in | en | j | men | un |
| wer wer | ur | r | br | z | | ni | 1 | l | el | il | il | ul | om | ven | en | then | kn | con |
| pr thr t | heir | ab | b | b | fi | ati | wi | hi | pi | ci | al | al | him | them | alp | up | sn | ep |
| ther for | if | | b | i | ri | ti | whi | di | bi | mi | al | sm | em | em | | op | sp | ap |
| dr af | f | of | | hi | i | i | thi | li | li | ili | m | m | com | him | dl | ep | rep | p |

Fig. 2. Receptive fields of a two-dimensional recursive SOM trained on English text. A receptive field is defined as the intersection of all the sequences that trigger selection of the corresponding unit. Receptive fields are displayed in natural reading order. Topographic organization is observed, principally based on most recent letters.

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Progress

- Read 3 articles
- Working implementation of non-recursive SOM as base for RecSOM and mSOM implementations
- Working implementation of simple SRN without backpropagation through time

Questions?

References i

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