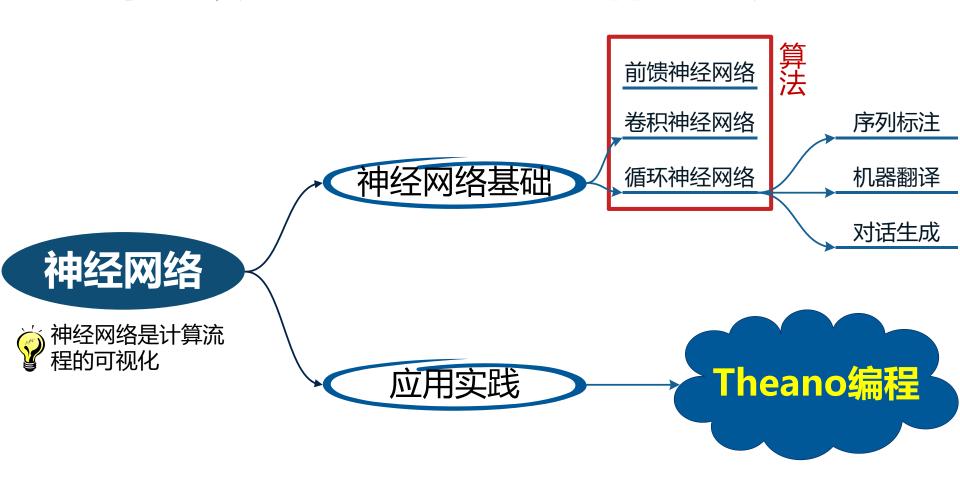
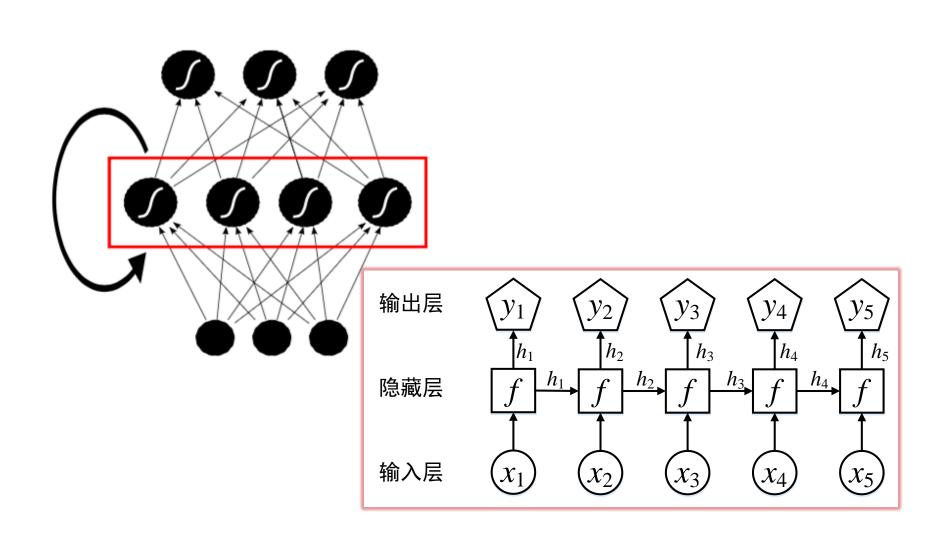
## 课程专题三:神经网络方法



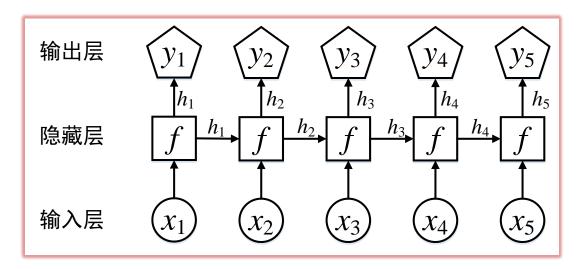
#### RNN模型介绍

- 神经网络模型中,普遍认为网络的连接参数,蕴含的是 "知识",它像大脑神经元之间的连接,类似的数据重新 输入后,经过这些参数的转换,可以复现类似的结论。
- RNN可以学习序列数据,并可以根据上下文复现学习到的 序列。

## RNN到底长什么样?



#### RNN建模

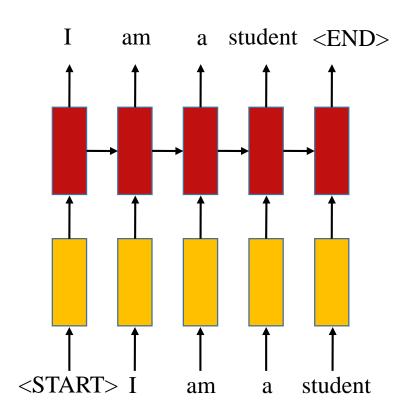


$$p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_T \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T) = \prod_i p(y_i \mid Y_{< i}, X_{\le i})$$
 $h_i = f(x_i, h_{i-1})$   $h_0 = 0$  作为初始输入
 $p(y_i \mid Y_{< i}, X_{\le i}) = \text{softmax}(h_i)$ 

#### $h_i$ 试图包含了 $(Y_{\leq i}, X_{\leq i})$ 中的所有信息

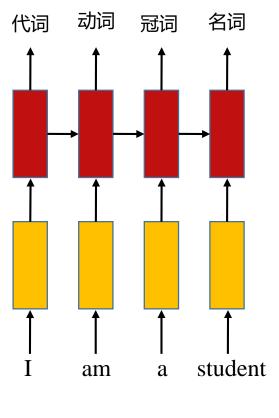
### RNN应用介绍

序列标注 (Sequential Labeling): 语言模型,建模某句话用某种语言
 生成的概率

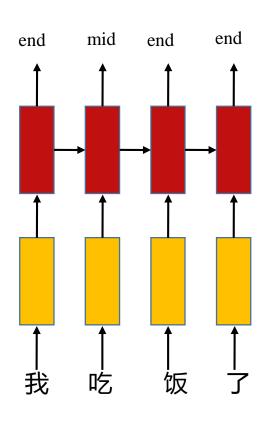


#### RNN应用介绍

• 序列标注: POS (Part of Speech) 标注、分词

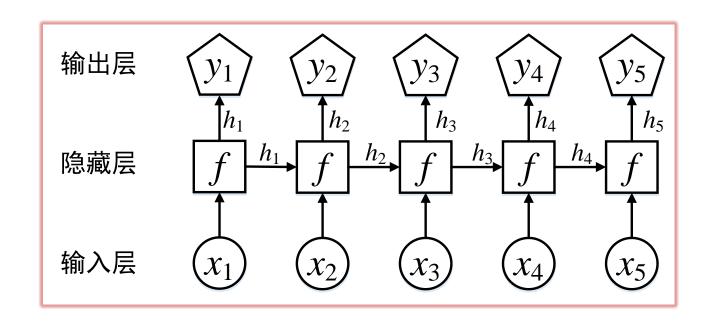


POS



分词

#### RNN的特点



- 每个时刻的输入数据,与上一时刻输出数据,合并生成当前时刻的输出数据
- 方框部分代表神经元,所有时刻的数据都共享同一组神经元参数

#### RNN建模

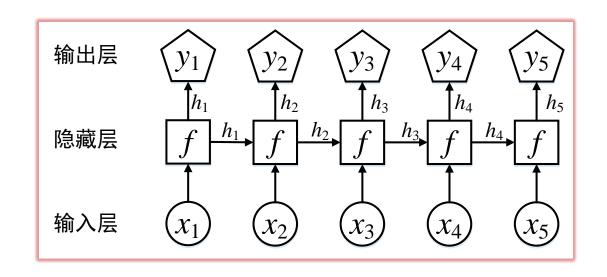
$$\begin{aligned} p(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_T \mid x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_T) &= \prod_i p(y_i \mid Y_{< i}, X_{\le i}) \\ h_i &= f(x_i, h_{i-1}) \\ p(y_i \mid Y_{< i}, X_{\le i}) &= \text{softmax}(h_i) \end{aligned}$$

#### • 关键点

- 研究f函数如何建模
- 研究 $x_i$ 如何表达
  - x<sub>i</sub>对应该词的词向量 (Embedding)

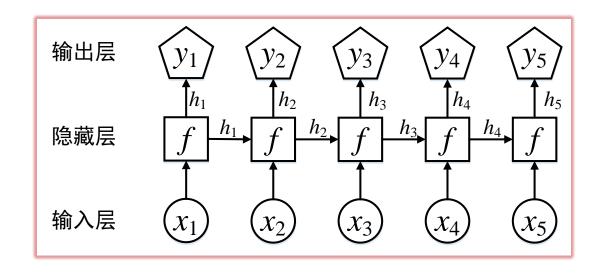
$$W_{k \times n} \cdot \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 = x \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array}$$

## 朴素的f函数: RNN的正向计算



- $\diamondsuit z_i = Uh_{i-1} + Wx_i + b$  U和W的简单含义
- $h_i = \sigma(z_i)$
- 网络对每个时刻都有输出值 $\hat{y}_i$
- 计算 $h_i$ 可以是简单激活函数,如sigmoid, tanh等;也可以是复杂的多层神经网络。

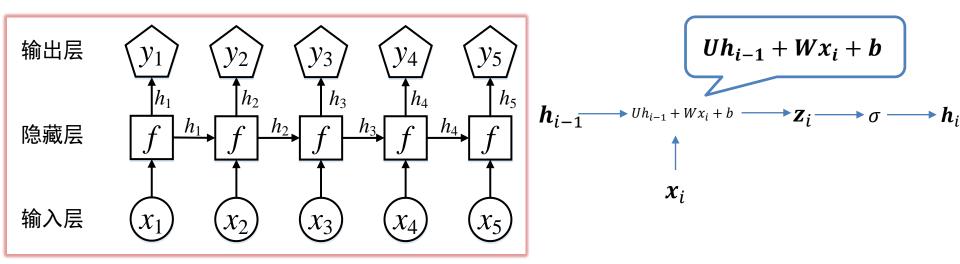
#### 网络代价函数



其代价函数可以是平方误差,在一个序列上的代价函数表示为

$$C = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{y}_i - y_i\|^2$$

#### 误差反向传播



不妨假设总共有T 个时间步。我们令 $\delta_i = \frac{\partial c}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\partial c_{\geq i}}{\partial z_i}$ ,且 $C_i$ 代表 $y_i$ 对应的误差,则:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{i} = \frac{\partial C_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}_{i}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i}} + \frac{\partial C_{>i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i}} = \frac{\partial C_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{h}_{i}} \odot \sigma'(\boldsymbol{z}_{i}) + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{i+1} \odot (U\sigma'(\boldsymbol{z}_{i}))$$

对f中的某个参数 $\theta$ ,其导数为 $\frac{\partial C}{\partial \theta} = \sum_i \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \theta} = \sum_i \delta_i \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \theta}$ 

 $\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial \mathbf{h}_i}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \theta}$  以及求取其他参数的技巧与全连接神经网络相同,这里不再列举。

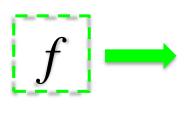
注:RNN训练方法有很多种,这里只是列出其中一种。

#### 多元复合函数求导法则

• 
$$C = f(z_1(\theta), z_2(\theta), \dots, z_T(\theta))$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{i}} \frac{\partial z_{i}}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i} \delta_{i} \frac{\partial z_{i}}{\partial \theta}$$

# f函数: Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)



LSTM是最常用的一种RNN激活函数, 包含输出门o、遗忘门f 和输入门i。 它的定义很复杂,如下式:

$$\mathbf{i}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{wi}\mathbf{w}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hi}\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) \tag{1}$$

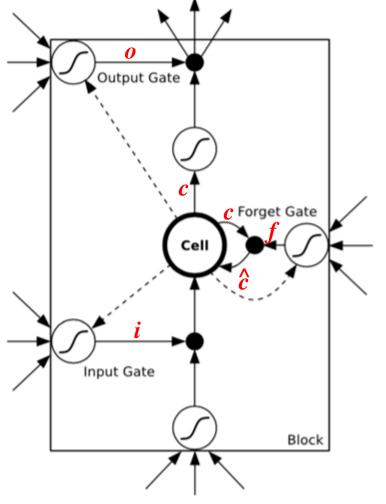
$$\mathbf{f}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{wf}\mathbf{w}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hf}\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{wo}\mathbf{w}_t + \mathbf{W}_{ho}\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) \tag{3}$$

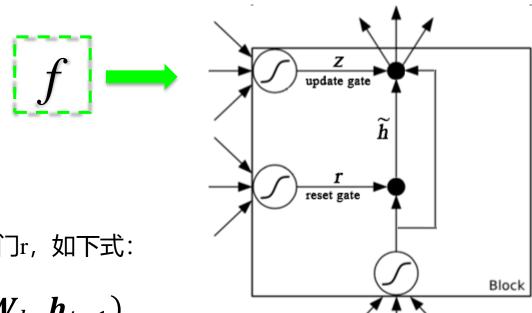
$$\hat{\mathbf{c}}_t = tanh(\mathbf{W}_{wc}\mathbf{w}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hc}\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \mathbf{f}_t \odot \mathbf{c}_{t-1} + \mathbf{i}_t \odot \hat{\mathbf{c}}_t \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{o}_t \odot tanh(\mathbf{c}_t) \tag{6}$$



#### f函数: Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



GRU包含更新门z和重置门r,如下式:

$$r_{t} = \sigma(W_{wr}W_{t} + W_{hr}h_{t-1})$$

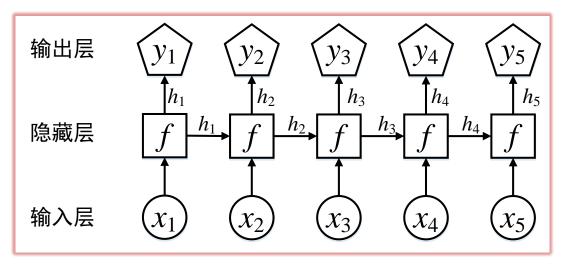
$$z_{t} = \sigma(W_{wz}W_{t} + W_{hz}h_{t-1})$$

$$\tilde{h}_{t} = \sigma(W_{wr}W_{t} + U(r_{t}\odot h_{t-1}))$$

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

#### RNN总结

• 对"序列"进行建模,解决序列标注等实际问题



$$p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_T \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T) = \prod_i p(y_i \mid Y_{< i}, X_{\le i})$$

$$h_i = f(x_i, h_{i-1})$$
  $h_0 = 0$  作为初始输入

$$p(y_i | Y_{< i}, X_{\le i}) = \operatorname{softmax}(h_i)$$

f函数使用LSTM, $h_i$ 试图包含了( $Y_{< i}, X_{\leq i}$ )中的所有信息

#### 作业

- 阅读RNN解决实际问题的示例代码
  - http://deeplearning.net/tutorial/lstm.html
- 更多有用的材料
  - <u>http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/</u>
  - http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

#### 谢谢!