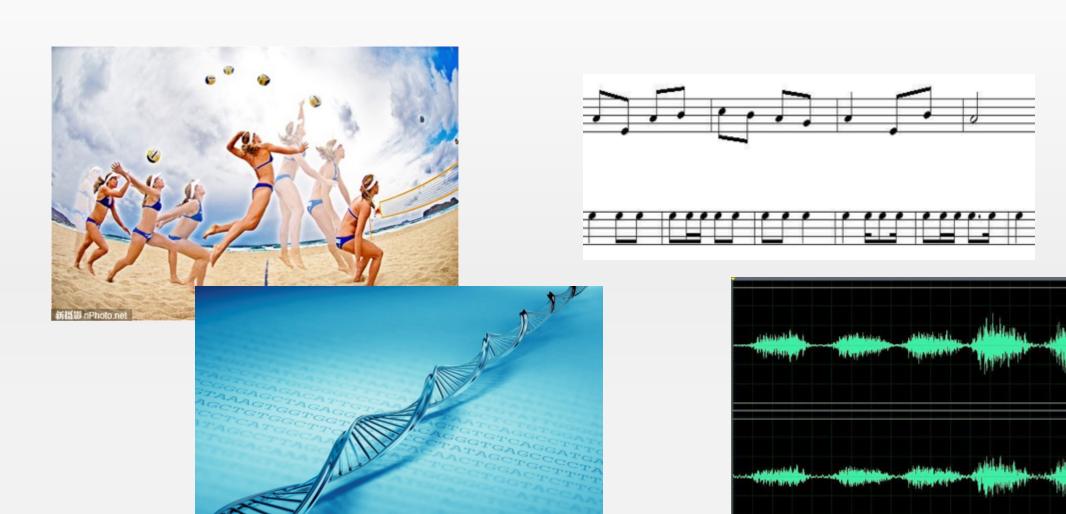




运用RNN进行文本生成



### 我们生活在一个序列的世界



#### 序列生成问题





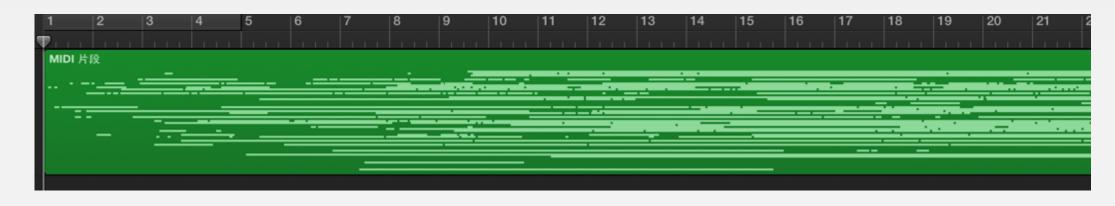
 A yellow bus driving down a road with green trees and green grass in the background.

#### 神经网络莫扎特





用莫扎特的原曲作为训练数据,让RNN学习其中的 Pattern,然后再让它重新创造一段曲子



#### 序列生成问题通用解决方法

#### 基本思想

- 1. 将生成问题转化成一个预测问题;
- 2. 完成自举过程: 给定一个种子, 不断用已经生成的数据预测下一个数据

序列生成问题通用解决方法: 第一步

我爱北京天安? ——门

#### 序列生成问题通用解决方法: 第一步

我爱北京天安? ——门

$$\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \mathbf{W}_3, \dots$$

#### 序列生成问题通用解决方法: 第二步

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}, \mathbf{w}_{2}, \mathbf{w}_{3} \rightarrow \mathbf{w}_{4}$$

#### 序列生成问题通用解决方法: 第二步

$$W_{1}, W_{2}, W_{3}, W_{4} \rightarrow W_{5}$$

#### 序列生成问题通用解决方法: 第二步

$$W_{1}, W_{2}, W_{3}, W_{4}, W_{5} \rightarrow W_{6}$$

### 上下文无关语法生成器

#### 让RNN学会一定的语法:

训练数据

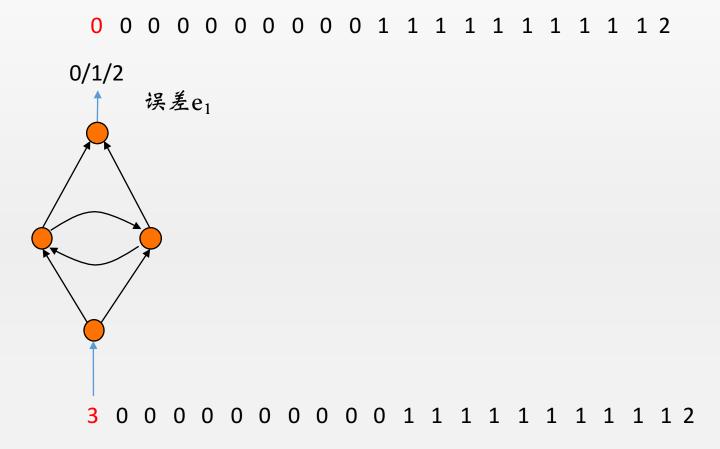
0<sup>n</sup>1<sup>n</sup>

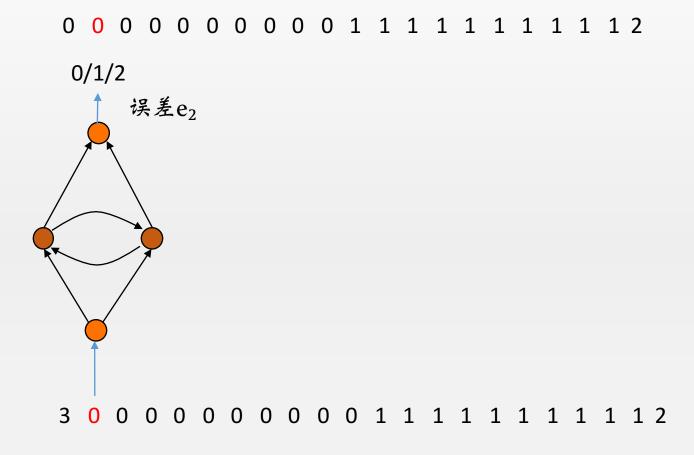
#### 为什么要研究这样的语法?

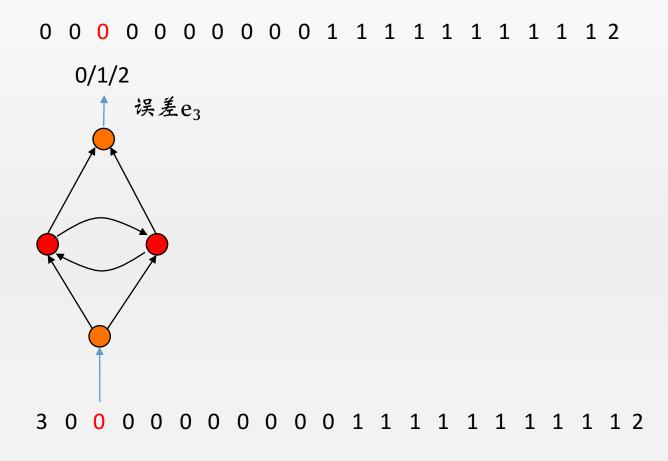
- 它足够简单
- · 自然序列中存在着类似的Pattern
  - The evidence was convincing(nv)
  - The evidence the lawyer provided was convincing(nnvv)
  - The evidence the lawyer the gangster retained provided was convincing(nnnvvv)
- 学术价值

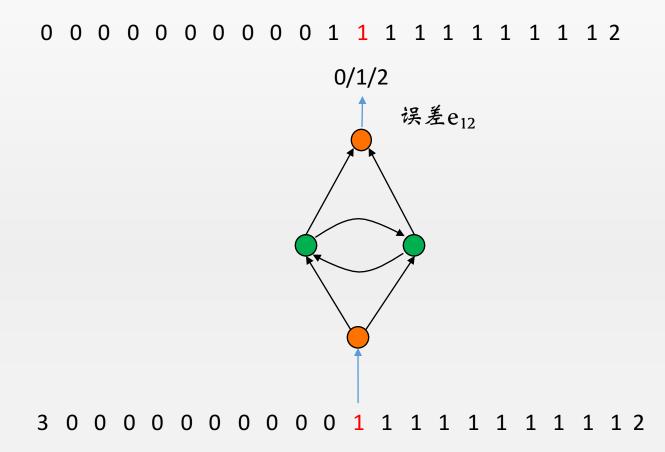
#### 问题的关键点和难度

- 问题的关键点在第一个1出现之后
  - 000001......
  - 后续的1必然要与前面的0的个数相匹配
- RNN必须自己学会计数
  - · n没有显示地表达在输入数字中

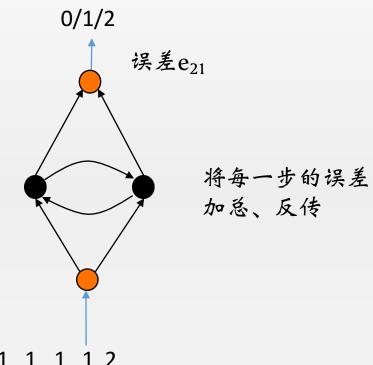








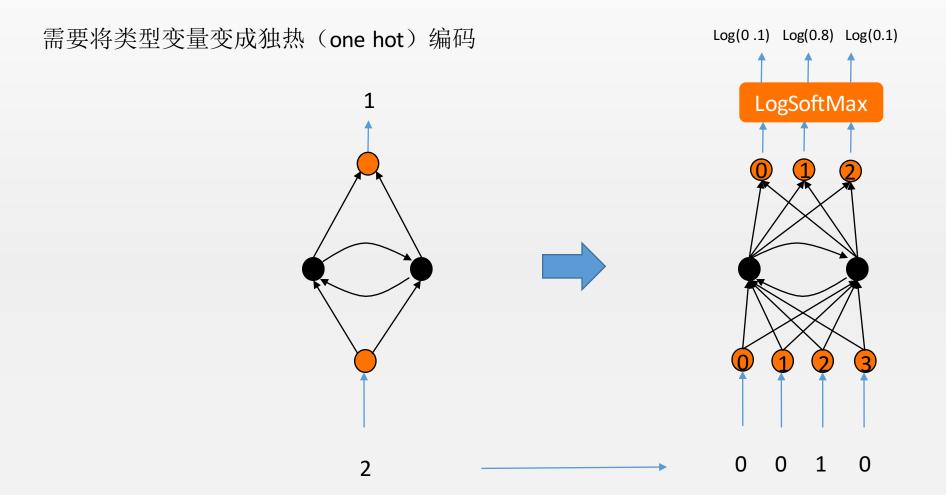
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2



3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2

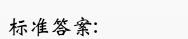
#### 真正的神经网络

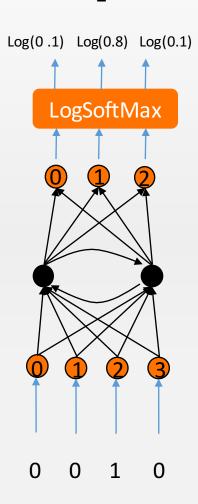
输出: 0, 1, 2三种可能



输入: 0, 1, 2, 3四种可能

#### 损失函数



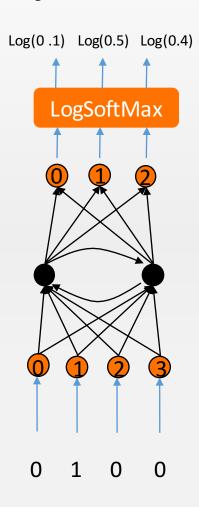




$$L_{t=0} = -\log p_1 = -\log(0.8)$$

### 损失函数

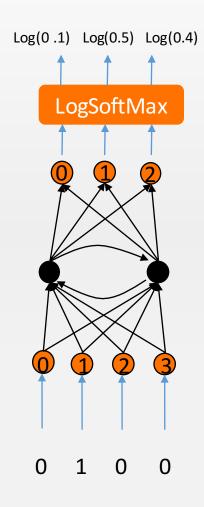
标准答案: 0





$$L_{t=1} = -\log p_0 = -\log(0.1)$$

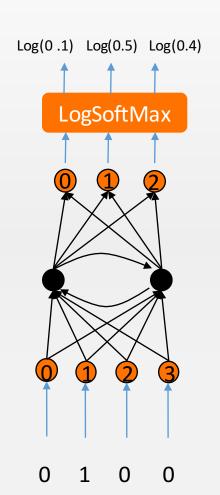
#### 损失函数



假设序列总长度为T,则:

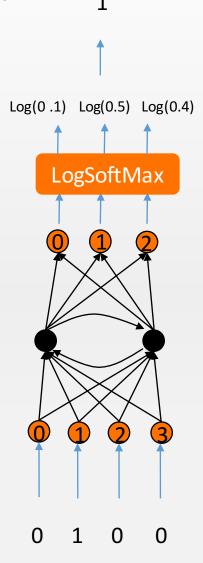
$$L_{\stackrel{\sim}{\bowtie}} = -(\log p_0 + \log p_1 + \log p_2 + \cdots \log p_T)$$

#### 测试效果



n	目标序列	RNN预测	不同 的位 数量
0	2	0	1
1	012	002	1
2	00112	00012	1
3	0001112	0000112	1
4	000011112	0000011112	1
•••••			•••••
13	0000000000011111111111111	000000000000111111111111	1
14	000000000000111111111111111111111111111	00000000000001111111111111212	2

N>13以后,开始出现更多的错误,说明2个隐含单元的RNN的记忆容量就是13

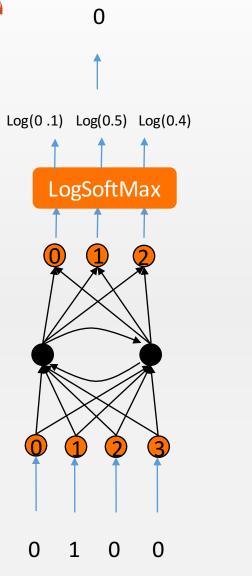


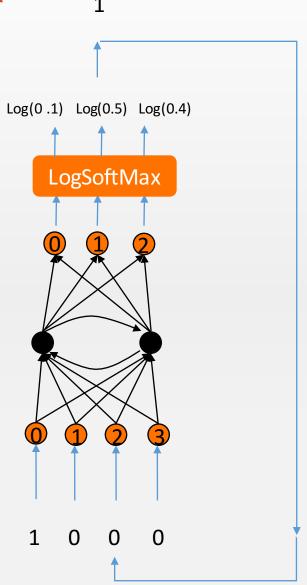
torch.multinomial(output.view(-1).exp())

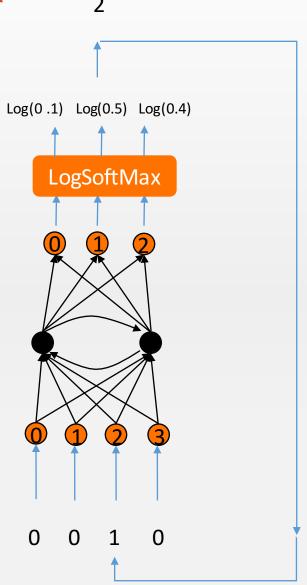
output.view(-1).exp():

0.1, 0.5, 0.4

multinomial依概率(0.1,0.5,0.4)投掷 骰子,并选择其中一个

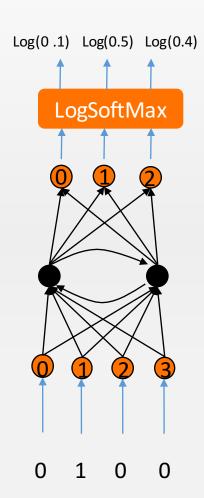






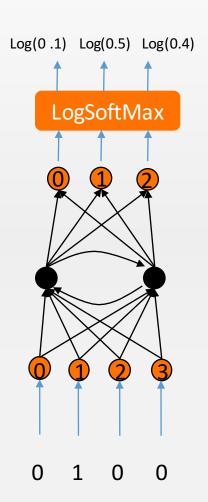
0 1 2

#### RNN的PyTorch实现



```
class SimpleRNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, output_size, num_layers = 1):
       super(SimpleRNN, self). init ()
       self.hidden size = hidden size
       self.num layers = num layers
       # 一个embedding层
       self.embedding = nn.Embedding(input size, hidden size)
       # 隐含层内部的相互链接
       self.rnn = nn.RNN(hidden size, hidden size, num layers, batch first = True)
       # 输出的全链接层
       self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden size, output size)
       # 最后的logsoftmax层
       self.softmax = nn.LogSoftmax()
   def forward(self, input, hidden):
       # 先进行embedding层的计算,它可以把一个
       x = self.embedding(input)
       # 从输入到隐含层的计算
       output, hidden = self.rnn(x, hidden)
       # 从输出output中取出最后一个时间步的数值
       output = output[:,-1,:]
       # 喂入最后一层全链接网络
       output = self.fc(output)
       # softmax函数
       output = self.softmax(output)
       return output, hidden
```

#### RNN函数的坑



self.rnn = nn.RNN(hidden\_size, hidden\_size, num\_layers, batch\_first = True)

output, hidden = self.rnn(x, hidden)

- x: batch\_size \* time\_step \* input\_size
- hidden : num layers \* batch size \* hidden size
- output: time\_step \* batch\_size \* hidden\_size

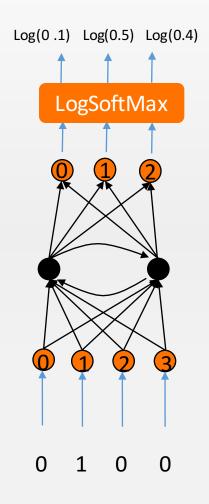
#### 例子:

>>> rnn = nn.RNN(10, 20, 2) : 输入单元10, 隐含单元20, 2层 >>> input = Variable(torch.randn(5, 3, 10)) : 5个时间步,batch\_size = 3, 10维的输入向量

>>> h0 = Variable(torch.randn(2, 3, 20)) : 2层,batch: 3,隐含单元20

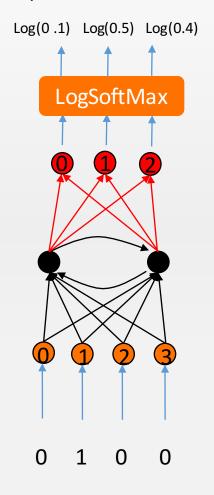
>>> output, hn = rnn(input, h0): output为一个5\*3\*20的张量

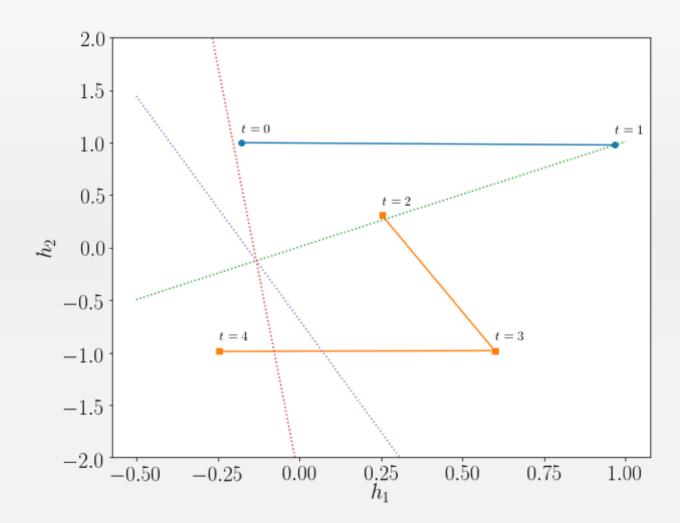
# 解剖这个RNN



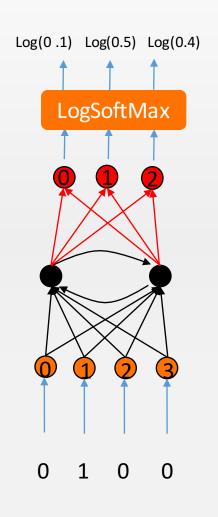


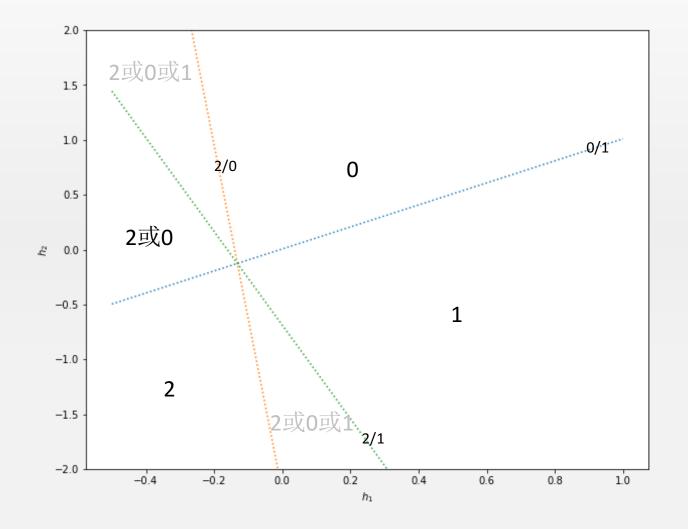
Input: 00112, output: 00012



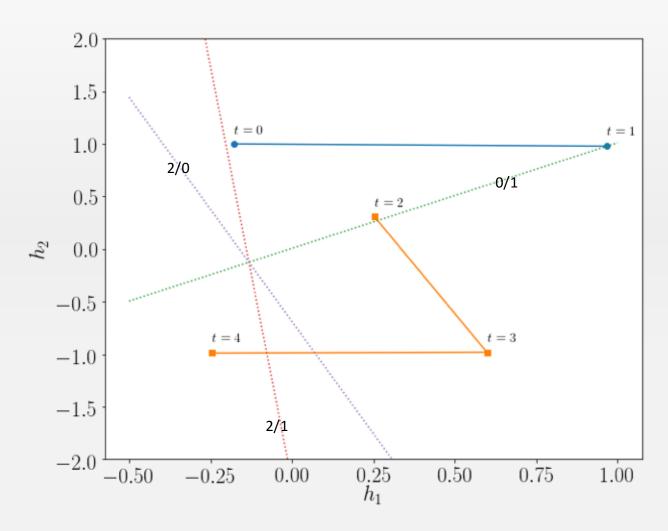


### 输出层分类器

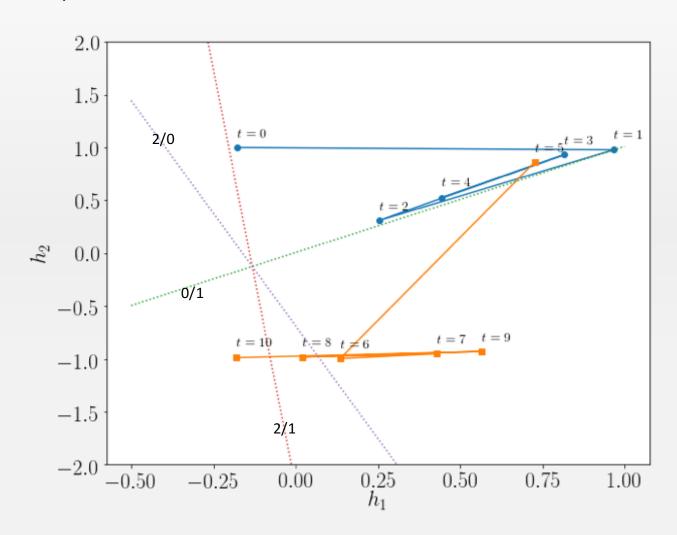




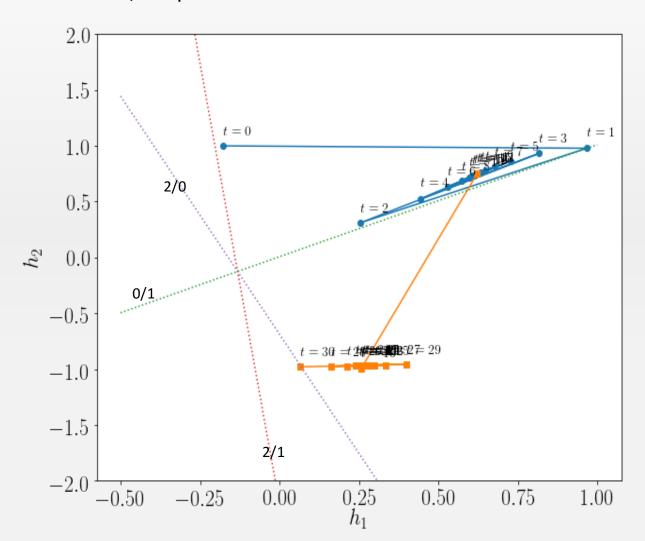
Input: 00112, output: 00012



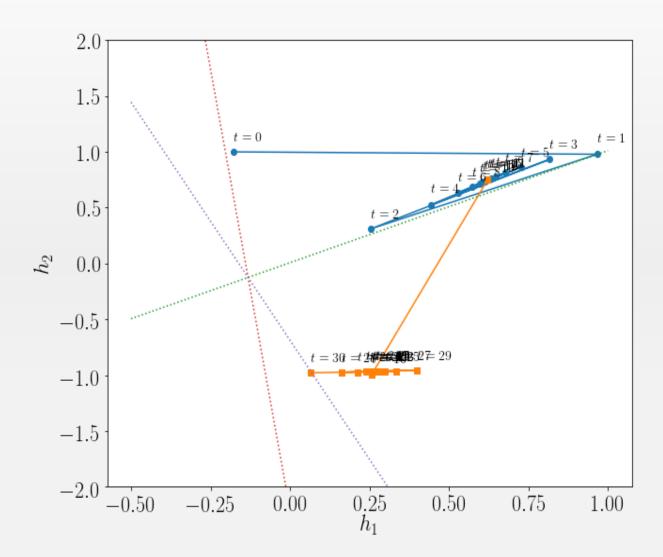
Input: 00000111112, output:0000011112



Input: 000000000111111111112, output:000000000011111111111



### 事实上.....



#### RNN实现了两个动力系统:

$$h_{t+1} = f(h_t) = RNN(0, h_t)$$

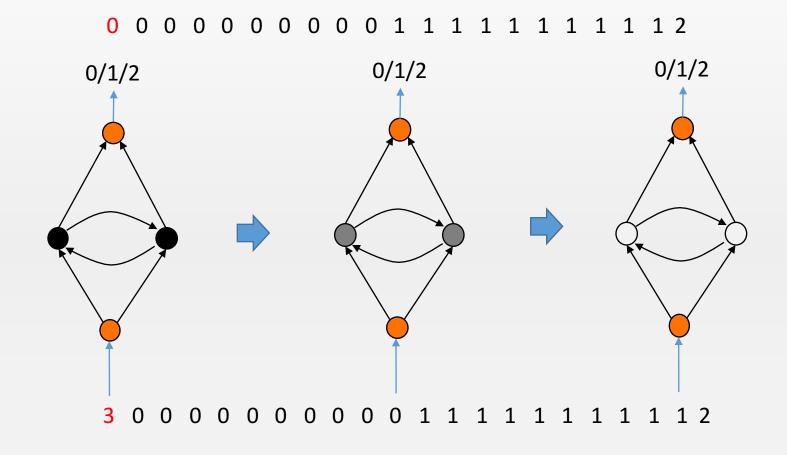
$$h_{t+1} = g(h_t) = RNN(1, h_t)$$

#### 这两个动力系统要求:

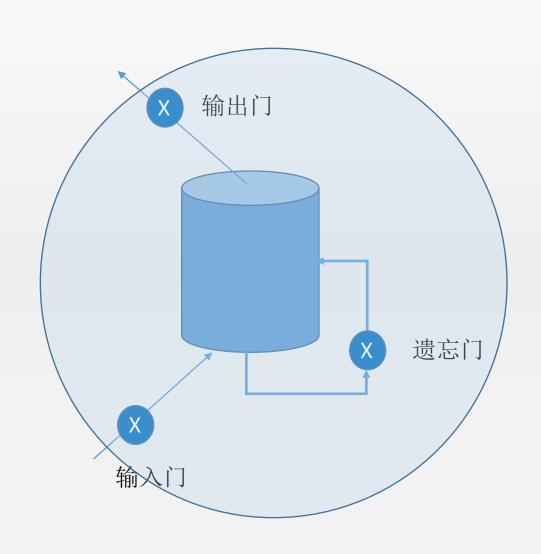
- f和g的不动点要能被绿色线分开
- 运动的直线为系统的特征向量方向
- f与g的特征值应该互为倒数

P. Rodriguez et al., A Recurrent Neural Network that Learns to Count, Connection Science, Vol. 11, No1, 1999: 5-40

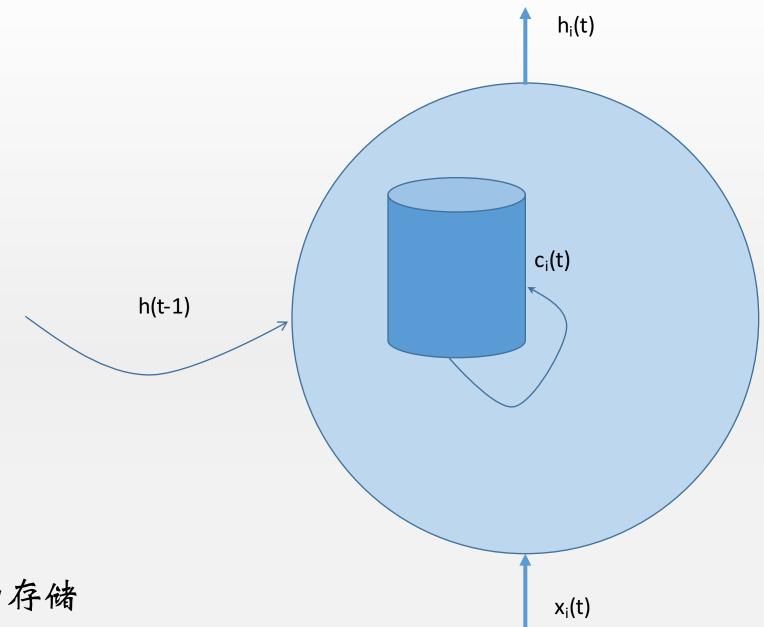
# RNN的痛点: 无法完成长程记忆



# 让我们尝试用LSTM来做

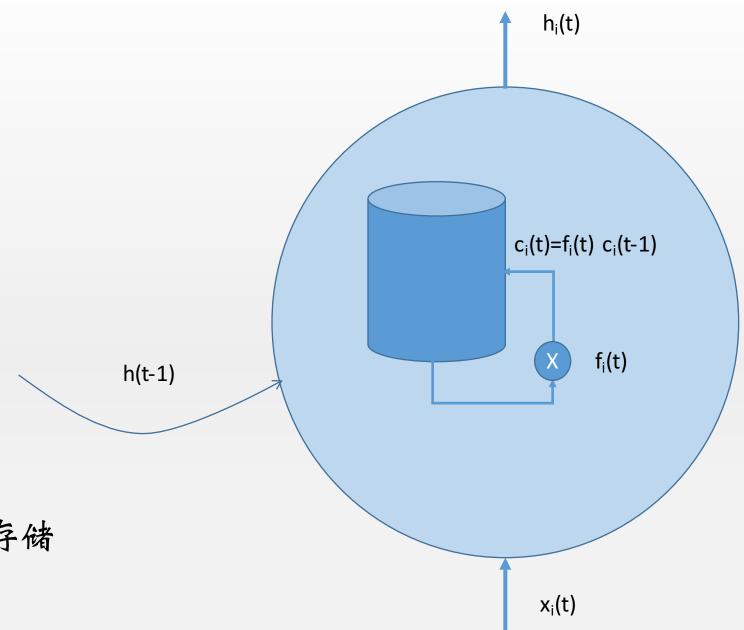


# 解决方案



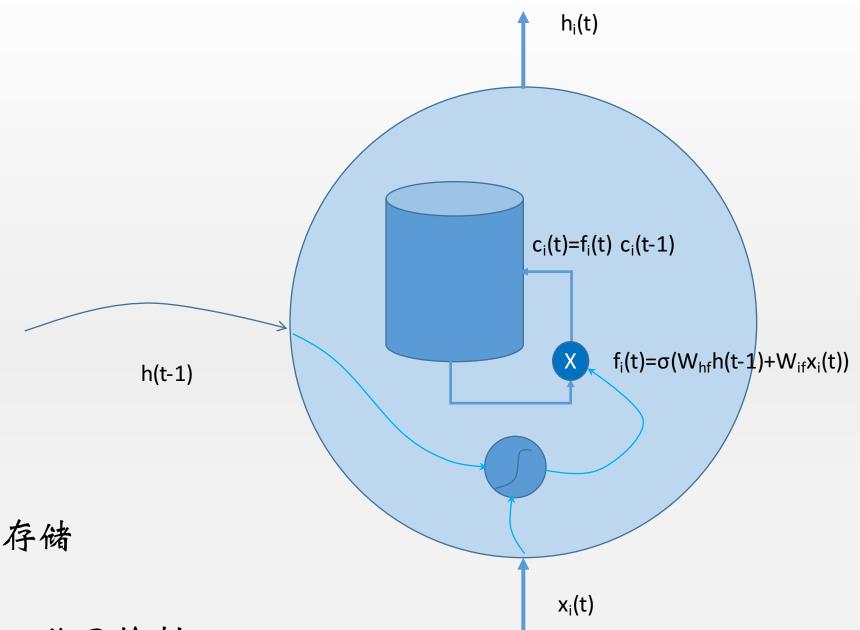
• 加入内部的存储

# 解决方案



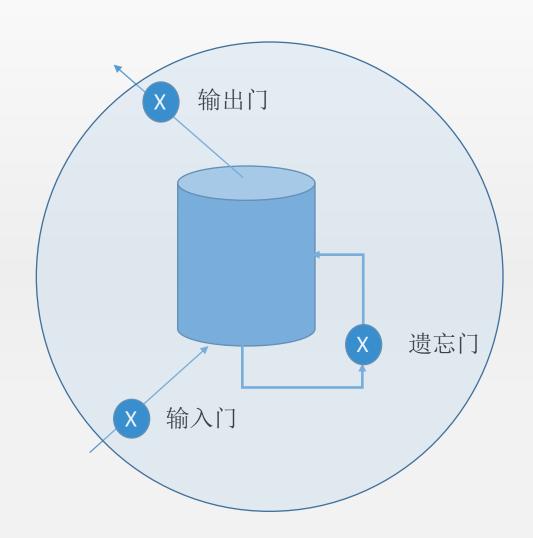
- 加入内部的存储
- 加入遗忘门

### 解决方案



- 加入内部的存储
- 加入遗忘门
- 遗忘门由输入信号控制

#### LSTM一个细胞的结构



$$h_{t+1} = o_t * \tanh(c_t)$$

$$c_{t+1} = f_t * c_t + i_t * g_t$$

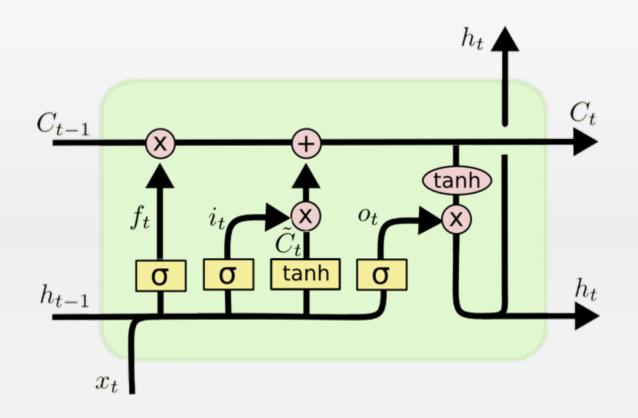
$$g_t = \tanh(W_{ig}x_t + W_{hc}h_t + b_g)$$

$$i_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{ii}x_t + W_{hi}h_t + b_i)$$
  

$$f_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{if}x_t + W_{hf}h_t + b_f)$$
  

$$o_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{io}x_t + W_{ho}h_t + b_o)$$

#### LSTM一个细胞的结构



$$h_{t+1} = o_t * \tanh(c_t)$$

$$c_{t+1} = f_t * c_t + i_t * g_t$$

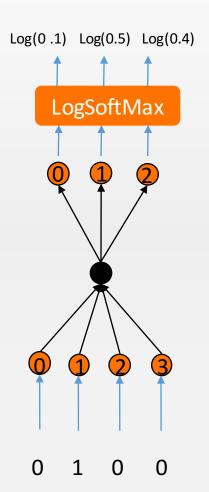
$$g_t = \tanh(W_{ig}x_t + W_{hc}h_t + b_g)$$

$$i_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{ii}x_t + W_{hi}h_t + b_i)$$
  

$$f_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{if}x_t + W_{hf}h_t + b_f)$$
  

$$o_{t+1} = \sigma(W_{io}x_t + W_{ho}h_t + b_o)$$

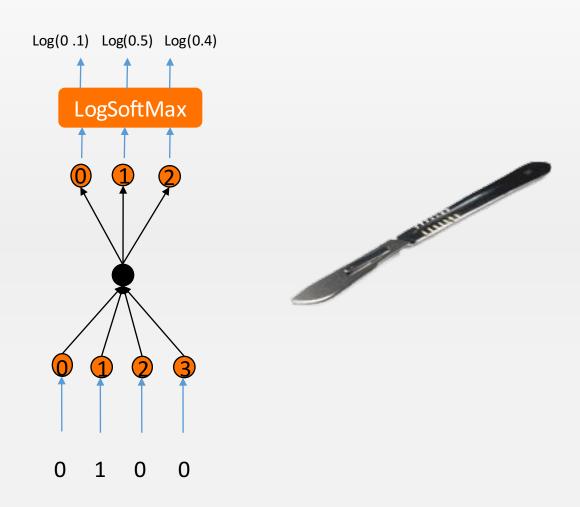
#### 测试效果



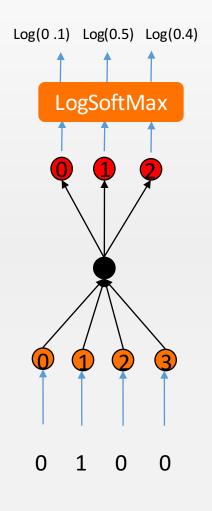
n	目标序列	RNN预测	不同的位数量
0	2	0	1
1	012	002	1
2	00112	00012	1
3	0001112	0000112	1
4	000011112	0000011112	1
20			1
21			2

N>20以后,开始出现更多的错误,说明1个LSTM单元的记忆容量就已经达到了20

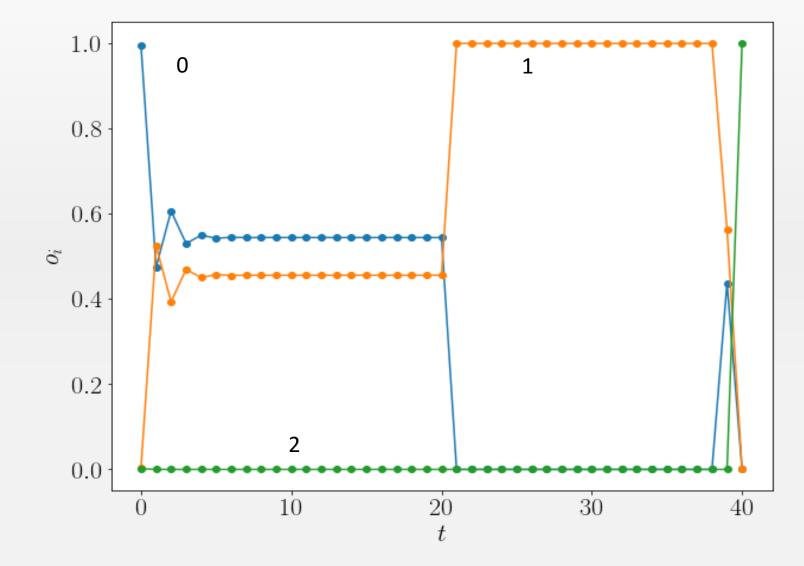
# 测试效果



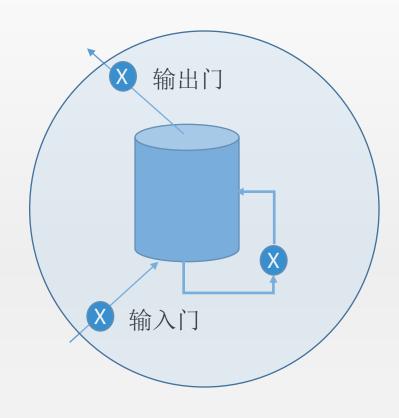
# 输出层



输入: 0<sup>n</sup>1<sup>n</sup> n=20



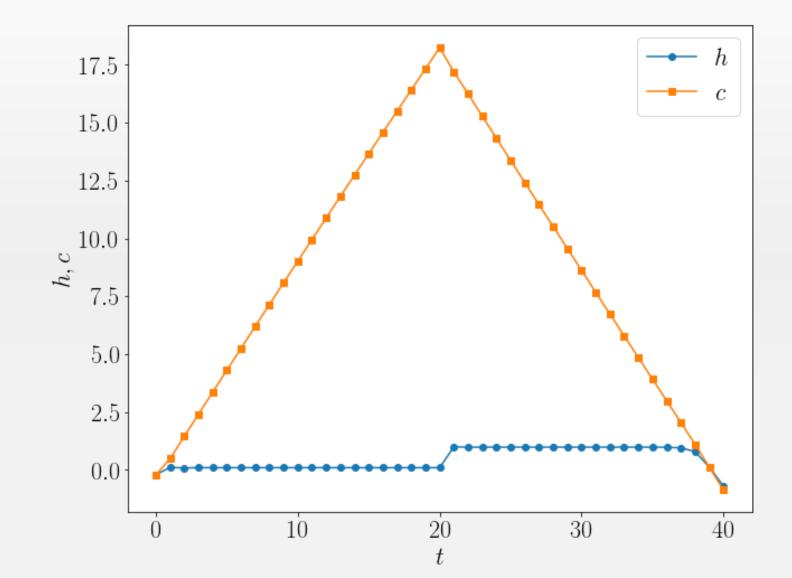
### 内部状态



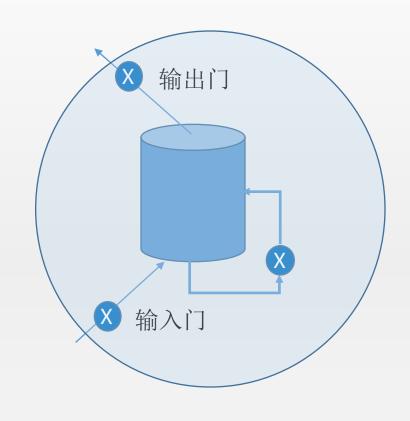
$$h_{t+1} = o_t * \tanh(c_t)$$

$$c_{t+1} = f_t * c_t + i_t * g_t$$

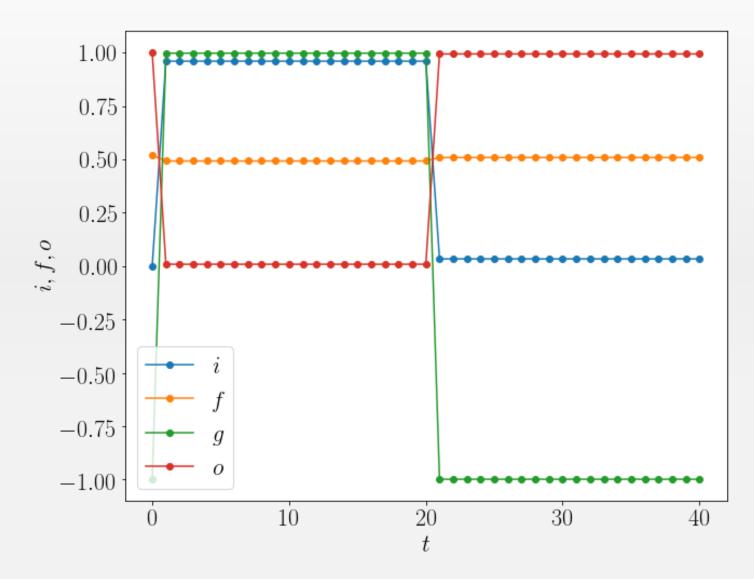
$$g_t = \tanh(W_{ig}x_t + W_{hc}h_t + b_g)$$



#### LSTM的各个门

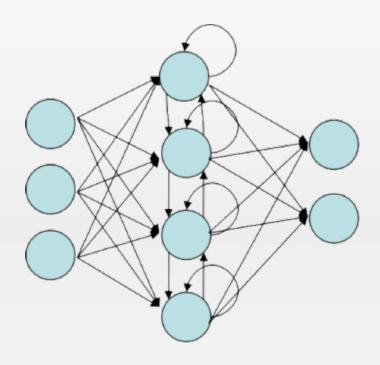


$$\begin{split} i_{t+1} &= \sigma(W_{ii}x_t + W_{hi}h_t + b_i) \\ f_{t+1} &= \sigma(W_{if}x_t + W_{hf}h_t + b_f) \\ o_{t+1} &= \sigma(W_{io}x_t + W_{ho}h_t + b_o) \\ g_{t+1} &= \tanh(W_{ig}x_t + W_{hc}h_t + b_g) \\ c_{t+1} &= f_t * c_t + i_t * g_t \end{split}$$

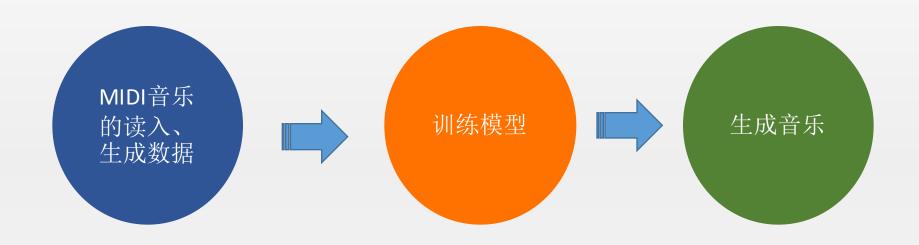


# 神经网络莫扎特





# 基本步骤

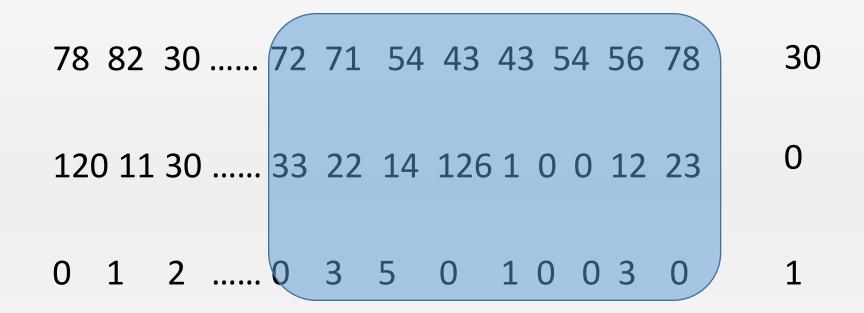


#### MIDI音乐与MIDO

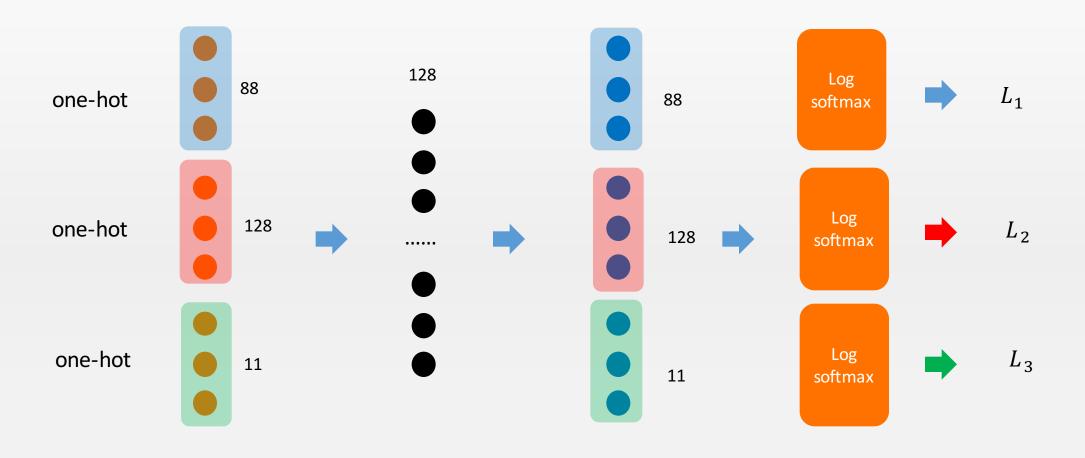
- 乐器数字接口(Musical Instrument Digital Interface, MIDI) 是20 世纪80 年代初为解决电声乐器之间的通信问题而提出的。MIDI 传输的不是声音信号, 而是音符、控制参数等指令, 它指示MIDI 设备要做什么,怎么做, 如演奏哪个音符、多大音量等。
- MIDO是一个非常方便好用的Python包,可以直接读入midi音乐,也可以输出midi音乐
- 关键的数据结构是一个Message列表:
- [msg1, msg2, msg3,...]
- 每个msg包括: 音符(note~[24,102])、强度(速度[0,128])与相对上一个音符的时间(time[0,1])这三组信息



#### 预测问题

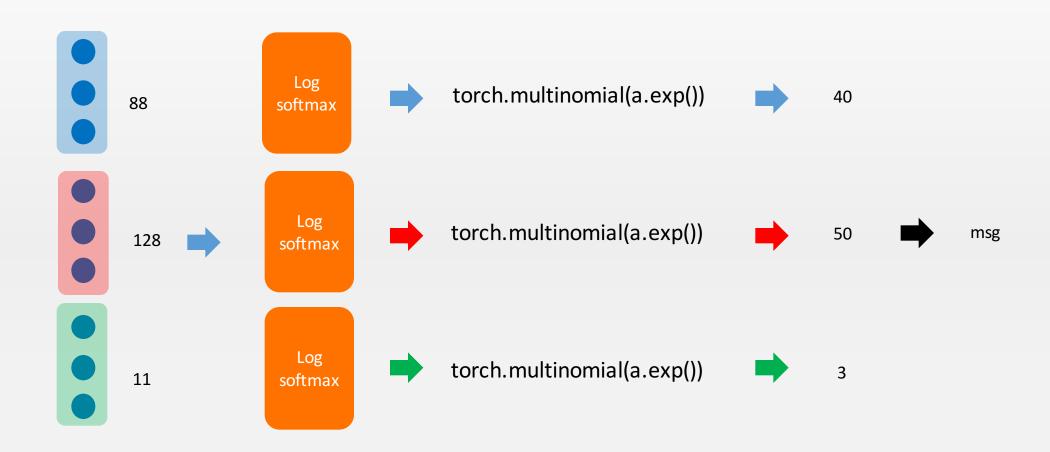


### 阶段I: 神经网络架构



$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$

### 阶段II: 序列生成

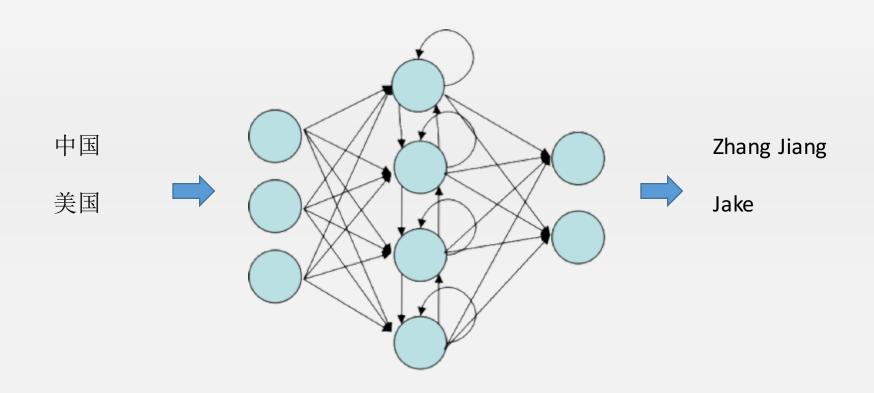


#### 今日重点

- 如何用神经网络做序列生成?
- RNN与LSTM的工作原理
- RNN是如何记忆Pattern的?
- MIDI音乐的原理
- 如何用LSTM作曲

# 作业: 名称生成器

• 请设计一个LSTM网络,要求输入一个国别,输出一个这个国别的名称



# 敬请期待





• 张江