

RECURRENT NETWORKS

FOR SEQUENCES / VARIABLE LENGTH DATA. CONTEXT-AWARE. PARAMETER SHARING ACROSS TIME STEPS (SAME NEURON) • WHY?

BECAUSE IF DIFFERENT NET FOR DIFFERENT SEQUENCE LENGTHS WITH SEPARATE PARAMS IT'S MORE EXPENSIVE AND WON'T GENERALIZE

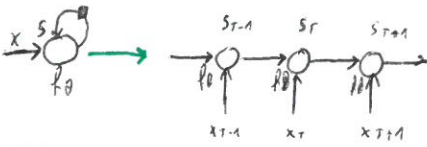
GRAPH UNFOLDING

$$s_t = f_\theta(s_{t-1}, x_t) \rightarrow g(x_t, x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-n})$$

• s MIGHT DEPEND ON ARBITRARY SUBSET OF x 'S, USUALLY LOSSY

• TOUGHEST SHIT \rightarrow AUTOENCODERS BECAUSE WE WANT TO RECOVER ORIGINAL SEQUENCE

• USEFUL ABSTRACTION FOR FLOWING INFORMATION FORWARD IN TIME (OUTPUTS, LOSSES) AND BACKWARD (GRADIENTS)



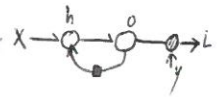
HIDDEN RECURRENCE:

UNIVERSAL APPROXIMATION MACHINE FOR DISCRETE SEQUENCES. ANY FUN COMPUTABLE BY TURING MACHINE CAN BE COMPUTED BY RUN OF FINITE SIZE \rightarrow PENDING IN/OUT DISCRETIZATION TO BINARY SEQUENCES AND UNBOUNDED PRECISION FLOATS.

OUTPUT RECURRENCE:

EASIER TO TRAIN BECAUSE NO BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME IS REQUIRED. THE ONLY STATE-CARRYING INFORMATION IS THE PREVIOUS PREDICTION LESS POWERFUL. ASSUMPTION STRONG. APPROPRIATE WHEN FULL SYSTEM STATE IS OBSERVED AND PROVIDES A TARGET

STATE MUST BE RICH ENOUGH TO 'CARRY' SUMMARY OF PAST. **TEACHER FORCING:** BACK-FED INPUTS ARE ACTUAL TARGETS, NOT OUTPUTS. \rightarrow MAY YIELD POOR GENERALIZATION. MIX OUTPUTS AND ACTUAL TARGETS DURING TRAINING. **GENERATIVE RNNs:** OUTPUTS FEED-BACK



HIDDEN RECURRENCE EQUATIONS

$$\begin{cases} a_t = b + Ws_t + Ux_t \\ s_t = \text{TANH}(a_t) \\ o_t = c + Vs_t \\ p_t = \text{SOFTMAX}(o_t) \end{cases} \quad L(x, y) = \sum_t L_t = \sum_t -\log p_t, y_t$$

GRADIENT COMPUTATION

BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME. FOR EACH a WE HAVE TO ~~COMPUTE~~ $\nabla_a L$ RECURSIVELY, TRAVELING BACKWARD AT FOLLOWING NODES.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ AT FINAL LOSS: } \frac{\partial L}{\partial L_t} &= 1 & 2. (\nabla_{o_t})_i &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial o_{ti}} = p_{ti} - 1_{i=y_t} & 3. \nabla_{s_t} L &= \nabla_{o_t} L \cdot \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial s_t} = \nabla_{o_t} L V & 4. \nabla_{s_t} L &= \nabla_{s_{t+1}} L \frac{\partial s_{t+1}}{\partial s_t} + \nabla_{o_t} L \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial s_t} \\ & & & & & & & = \nabla_{s_{t+1}} L \cdot \text{DIAG}(1 - s_{t+1}^2) W + \nabla_{o_t} L V \end{aligned}$$

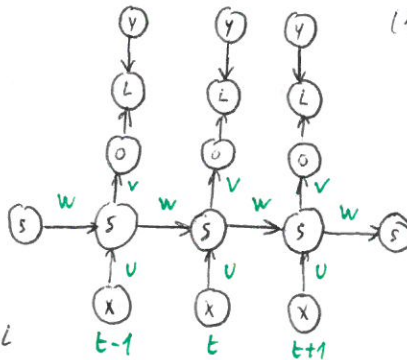
$$5. \nabla_{c_t} L = \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial c_t} = \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L$$

GRADIENT ON OUTPUTS AT t , FOR ALL i

START FROM END OF SEQUENCE T OR ONLY DISCRETE

ITERATE BACK THROUGH TIME DOWN TO $t=1$
 s_t HAS s_{t+1} AND o_t AS OBSERVANTS

$(1 - s_{t+1}^2)$ IS TANH'



$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{b_t} L &= \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial b_t} = \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L \text{DIAG}(1 - s_t^2) \\ \nabla_{U_t} L &= \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L \frac{\partial o_t}{\partial U_t} = \sum_t \nabla_{o_t} L s_t^T \\ \nabla_{W_t} L &= \sum_t \nabla_{s_t} L \frac{\partial s_t}{\partial W_t} = \sum_t \nabla_{s_t} L \text{DIAG}(1 - s_t^2) s_{t+1}^T \end{aligned}$$

PARAMETER GRADIENTS $\nabla_{s_t} L$ IS THROUGH ALL PATHS FROM s_t TO L

RNN AS DGMs

WHAT ARE LOSSES? FOR PREDICTION, WHY NOT ESTIMATION OF CONDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF $y_{t+1} | y_{1:t}$? WE MAY ALSO CONDITION ON OTHER INPUTS. \rightarrow FULL JOINT ACROSS WHOLE SEQUENCE
IF NO CONDITION ON $y \rightarrow y$ OUTPUTS ARE CI GIVEN SEQUENCE. IF NO LATENT STATE VARIABLES PARAMETRIZATION IS VERY INEFFICIENT. WITH s NODES JOINT
PARAMETRIZATION WRT TIME IS CONSTANT. ELSE BLOWS UP EXPONENTIALLY. s_t SUMMARIZES. DEPENDS PAST FROM FUTURE; GRAPH ONLY LOCALLY CONNECTED
OPTIMIZATION OF SHARING PARAMS MIGHT BE DIFFICULT. PARAM SHARING \leftrightarrow CONDITIONAL IS STATIONARY, MARKOV PROPERTY, \rightarrow SAME MODEL FOR DIFFERENT LENGTHS
LIKELIHOOD DECOMPOSES $P(x) = \prod P(x_t | f_\theta(s_{t-1}, x_t))$. f_θ MAY DEPEND ON ITSELF. IN GENERATIVE MODE x_t IS SAMPLED FROM OUTPUT CONDITIONAL AND FROM PREVIOUS
FOR PRODUCING FURTHER STEPS **STOP SIGNAL:** EOS SYMBOL, EXPLICIT MODELING OF T NUMBER AS INPUT

CONDITIONED SEQUENCE MODELING

WHEN WE CONDITION DISTRIBUTION ON OTHER VARS $P(y | w = f(x))$ • **FIXED SIZE:** EXTRA INPUT, AS INITIAL STATE. x, y IMDEPENDENT \rightarrow CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN x AND PREDICTED $y \rightarrow$ CAN INTERFERE AS CONDITIONAL OF $y | x \dots$ • **NO CI** \rightarrow RECUR PAST y_s

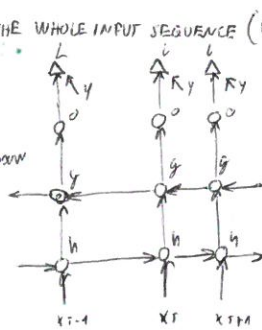
BIDIRECTIONAL RNN

WE WANT TO OUTPUT PREDICTIONS DEPENDING ON THE WHOLE INPUT SEQUENCE (EVEN IN FUTURE) IE SPEECH RECOGNITION / HANDWRITING RECOGNITION, SEQUENCE-TO-SEQUENCE TASKS

- COMBINATION OF FWD AND BWD RNN

- O DEPENDS ON BOTH PAST AND FUTURE

BUT MOST SENSITIVE AROUND t W/O EXPLoding WINDOW



- FOR IMAGES, HAVE FOUR NETS. U, D, L, R .

ENCODER-DECODER, SEQUENCE-TO-SEQUENCE ARCHITECTURES

MAP INPUT SEQUENCE TO OUTPUT SEQUENCE OF NOT NEC. LY SAME LENGTH. SPEECH RECOGNITION, TRANSLATION, QUESTION ANSWERING

- CONTEXT: RNN INPUT. \rightarrow WE WANT TO OBTAIN REPRESENTATION C , VECTOR OR VECTOR SEQUENCE SUMMARIZING THE INPUT.

IDEA: - ENCODER: READER, INPUT RNN \rightarrow EMITS C AS SIMPLE FCN OF ITS FINAL STATE

- DECODER: WRITER, OUTPUT RNN \rightarrow CONDITIONS ON C TO EMIT $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$. LENGTH CAN VARY ON TRAINING PAIRS. CONDITION EITHER AS STARTING STATE OR EXTRA INPUT

- JOINT TRAINING MAXIMIZES AVG $\log P(y=y | x=x)$. h_{ENC}, h_{DEC} MIGHT NOT HAVE SAME DIMENSIONALITY, POSSIBLY COMPLEX, NONLINEAR MAPPING BETWEEN C AND x_{DEC} IE MLP

- ISSUE: WHEN $|C|$ IS TOO SMALL TO SUMMARIZE EFFECTIVELY. MAKE IT VARIABLE LENGTH OR INTRODUCE ATTENTION MECHANISM

\rightarrow ASSOCIATES ELEMENTS OF C TO OUTPUT SEQUENCE ELEMENTS

DEEP RECURRENT NETWORKS

INSTEAD EVERY PARAM BLOCK OF RNN IS SHALLOW. $1 \rightarrow S, S_t \rightarrow S_{t+1}, S \rightarrow O$. SINGLE WEIGHT MATRICES. LET'S ADD DEPTH FOR IE, MODEL DIFFERENT TIMESCALES

- MULTIPLE, HIERARCHICAL HIDDEN LAYERS, EACH UPDATED AT DIFFERENT TIME MULTIPLES, 'PARALLEL'.

- MLP BLOCKS FOR EACH BLOCK. DEEP STATE TRANSITIONS MIGHT HURT. ADD SKIP, DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO KEEP SHORTEST PATHS SHORT.

RECURSIVE NEURAL NETWORKS

COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH IS NOW A DEEP TREE, PROCESS DATA STRUCTURES AS INPUT. \bullet ADVANTAGE! COMPUTATIONAL DEPTH REDUCED FROM $O(N)$ TO $(\log N)$

- TRICKY HOW TO STRUCTURE THE TREE \rightarrow POSSIBLY LEARN IT. \bullet MIGHT NOT USE STD ANN OPS \rightarrow TENSOR OPS, BINARY FORMS

LONG-TERM DEPENDENCIES

\rightarrow IN $O(N^T)$ SPECIAL RADII

EXPLODING/VANISHING GRADIENT ARE A PROBLEM. EVEN IF STABLE, LTD HAVE EXPONENTIALLY SMALLER WEIGHTS VS STD. BECAUSE MANY JACOBIANS ARE MULTIPLIED

ECHO STATE NETWORKS

ANA RESERVOIR COMPUTING, IDEA: SET WEIGHTS SUCH THAT RECURRENT UNITS DO A GOOD JOB OF CAPTURING HISTORY OF PAST INPUTS \bullet HIDDEN UNITS: TEMPORAL FEATURE RESERVOIR

- ARBITRARY LENGTH INPUT INTO FIXED TIME STATE ONTO WHICH LINEAR PREDICTOR. CONVEX IN THE PARAMETERS.

IDEA: DYNAMICAL SYSTEM ASSOCIATED TO RNN HAS TO BE ON THE EDGE OF STABILITY \rightarrow STATE-TO-STATE TRANSITION FCN JACOBIAN LEADING EIGENVALS ≈ 1

\rightarrow BECAUSE EIGENVALUE SPECTRUM OF THE JACOBIANS $J = \frac{\partial S}{\partial S_{t-1}}$ \rightarrow SPECTRAL RADIUS = $\max |\lambda|$ (OF) BECAUSE DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS THEORY

\rightarrow MAKE JACOBIANS WEAKLY CONTRACTIVE SO AFTER A WHILE MOST DISTANT PATH IS 'FORGOTTEN'. HOWEVER GOOD RESULT IN PRACTICE WITH 1.2

\rightarrow RETAINED INFORMATION IS STABLE, NO VANISHING, NO EXPLOSIONS

MULTIPLE DELAY PATHS

HAVE MULTIPLE, DIFFERENTLY DELAYED, RECURRENT ARCS. \rightarrow EXPLOSION/VANISHING NOW OCCURS IN $O((N)^{T/d}) \rightarrow$ LONGER DEPENDENCIES

LEAKY UNITS & TIMESCALE HIERARCHY

'SMOOTH' VARIANT OF MULTIPLE DELAY ARCS ON SELF CONNECTIONS. LINEAR RECURSIVE ARCS + $W \approx 1$. $S_{t+1} = (1 - \frac{1}{\tau}) S_t + \frac{1}{\tau} \sigma(b_i + W_i S_t + U_i x_t)$ $1 \leq \tau \leq \infty$

- $\tau = 1$ NO LINEAR SELF RECURRENT, STD RNN. \bullet $\tau = \infty$ WEIGHTS ARE ALL SAME, SIMPLE AVG OF PAST CONTRIBUTIONS, EM TUN INTO SUM REMOVING $1/\tau$. \bullet NORMALLY τ EXPONENTIALLY DECAYING WEIGHTS

- HAVE MULTIPLE LEAKY UNITS WITH DIFFERENT TIME SCALES IN THE NET. \bullet τ CAN BE HARDWIRED, SAMPLED, OR LEARNED

- STRENGTH OF CONNECTION IS ACTUAL TIMESCALE \rightarrow TO HAVE DERIVATIVES THROUGH TIME ≈ 1

LONG-SHORT-TERM-MEMORY (LSTM) & OTHER GATED FRIENDS

LEAKY UNITS ALLOW INFO TO BE ACCUMULATED. HOWEVER, WE MIGHT WANT THE NETWORK TO FORGET ITS STATE AT SOME POINT. IE SUBSEQUENCES.
IDEA! LET'S HAVE THE NET LEARN TO DECIDE WHEN TO FORGET

LSTM

CONDITIONING ON THE FORGETTING, LINEAR SELF LOOPS. WEIGHT IS GATED (CONTROLLED BY ANOTHER HIDDEN UNIT). INTEGRATION TIMESCALE CHANGES DYNAMICALLY
EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL FOR LONG-TERM DEPENDENCIES

LSTM CELL

REPLACES NEURON UNIT. SAME INPUT/OUTPUT. BUT HAS GATING UNITS (WITH PARAMS) CONTROLLING ITS BEHAVIOR.

- STATE UNIT s_{t+1} HAS LINEAR SELF-LOOP SIMILAR TO LEAKY UNITS

- FORGET GATE UNIT h_{t+1}^f CONTROLS STATE UNIT LOOP WEIGHT/TIME CONSTANT VIA SIGMOID

$$h_{t+1}^f = \text{SIGM}\left(b_i^f + \sum_j U_{ij}^f x_{tj} + \sum_j W_{ij}^f h_{tj}\right)$$

$$b, U, W = \text{FORGET BIASES, IN WEIGHTS, RECURRENT WEIGHT}$$

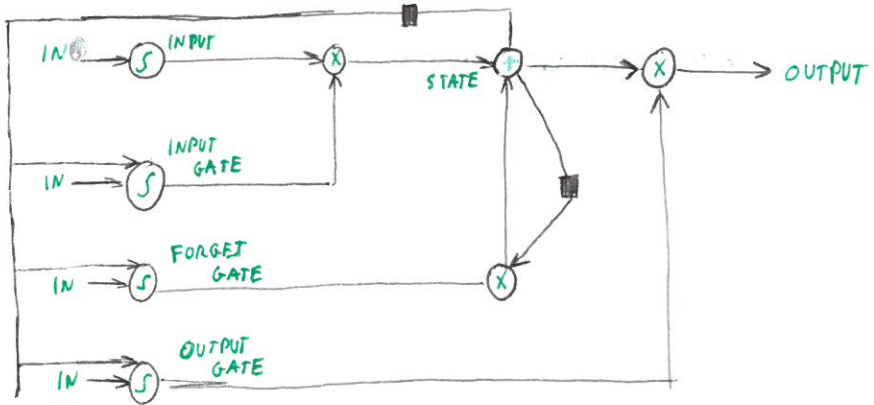
$$\text{HIDDEN LAYER VECTOR, OUTPUT OF ALL LSTM CELLS}$$

- STATE UPDATE: $s_{t+1} = h_{t+1}^f \cdot s_{t+1} + h_{t+1}^u \cdot \sigma\left(b_i^u + \sum_j U_{ij}^u x_{tj} + \sum_j W_{ij}^u h_{tj}\right)$
SELF-LOOP WEIGHT

- EXTERNAL INPUT GATE: $h_{t+1}^e = \text{SIGMOID}\left(b_i^e + \sum_j U_{ij}^e x_{tj} + \sum_j W_{ij}^e h_{tj}\right)$

- OUTPUT GATE $h_{t+1}^o = \text{SIGM}\left(b_i^o + \sum_j U_{ij}^o x_{tj} + \sum_j W_{ij}^o h_{tj}\right)$

- CELL OUTPUT $h_{t+1,1} = \text{TANH}(s_{t+1}) h_{t+1}^o$



OTHER GATED RNN

OTHER ARCHS ALLOW NETS TO DYNAMICALLY CONTROL ITS OWN FORGETTING TIMESCALE & RATE?

- GATED RECURRENT UNITS (GRU) STATE OF THE ART ENGLISH - FRENCH TRANSLATION. SINGLE GATING UNIT FOR SIMULTANEOUS CONTROL OF FORGETTING FACTOR AND STATE UPDATE. MAKES SENSE IN CONTINUOUS TIME INTERPRETATION. RESET AND UPDATE GATES CAN IGNORE PARTS OF STATE VECTOR, RESET CONTROLS PARTS OF STATE TO USE TO COMPUTE NEXT TARGET STATE. UPDATE GATE ALSO CONDITIONAL USUALLY INTEGRATIONS, CAN CHOOSE TO COPY IT OR IGNORE IT.

- OTHER VARIANTS IE BY SHARING GATES ACROSS MULTIPLE UNITS. LOCAL/GLOBAL GATES. ETC... BIASED + A LSTM IS AS STACK AS ANY OTHER VARIANT SO FAR

EXPLICIT MEMORY

USUAL ANN ARE GREAT AT STORING IMPLICIT, SUBSYMBOLIC, KNOWLEDGE BUT SUCK AT MEMORIZING FACT, SYMBOLIC INFO, SGD TAKES MANY ITERATIONS TO STORE STUFF, AND NOT EVEN EXACTLY. IDEA: LET'S ADD WORKING MEMORY

NEURAL TUNING MACHINES

LSTM OR GRU - USE ADDRESSABLE MEMORY CELLS. NETWORK OUTPUTS STATE CHOOSING WHICH CELL TO READ FROM/WRITE TO

- HARD TO OPTIMIZE FCNS ON EXACT INTEGERS → R/W OPS OVER MANY CELLS SIMULTANEOUSLY • READ: WEIGHTED AVG • WRITE: MULTIPLY BY DIFF AMOUNTS
- COEFFICIENTS FOCUS ON LIMITED NO. OF CELLS → SOFTMAX. DERIVATIVE WEIGHTS → CAN OPTIMIZE WITH SGD • MEMORY CELLS OFTEN CONTAIN VECTORS BECAUSE BETTER PAYOFF FOR COST OF HAVING THEM ALSO ALLOW CONTENT-BASED ADDRESSING!!
- STORED INFO CAN BE PROPAGATED FWD IN TIME AND GRADIENTS SAFELY SENT BWD
- SEEMINGLY MORE POWERFUL THAN RNN/LSTM. • ALTERNATIVE: WEIGHTS ARE PROBS, READ 1 CELL ONLY. RESEMBLING FROM PATRICK SORA MATCHING ITS CONTENTS
- ADDRESS-CHOOSING MECHANISM IS ANALOGOUS TO ATTENTION MECHANISM

BETTER OPTIMIZATION

ALWAYS FOR VANISHING/EXPLODING GRADIENT ISSUE

- 2ND ORDER OPTIMIZATION METHODS ALLOW DIFFERENT TREATING OF DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, MANIPULATE GRAD/HESSEN WE CAN RESCUE STUFF TO MAKE IT STABLE
→ TOO HARD THEY'RE GEARED TOWARDS BATCH PROCESSING

GRADIENT CLIPPING

LANDSCAPES ARE HIGHLY NONCONVEX. EVEN SMALL, DECAYING LR MIGHT FUCH US OVER AND BRING US IN A WORSE PLACE.

CLIP DAT GRADIENT:

- CLIP MINIBATCH PARAM GRADIENT ELEMENT-WISE BEFORE PARAM UPDATE
- CLIP PARAM GRADIENT NORM BEFORE PARAM UPDATE → STAY IN ORIGINAL GRADIENT DIRECTION
- RANDOM STOP WHEN ABOVE THRESHOLD

$$\|g\| > V \rightarrow g = \frac{gV}{\|g\|}$$

— INTRODUCES HEURISTIC BIAS IN g ESTIMATION, A USEFUL BIAS

REGULARIZING

FOR VANISHING GRADIENTS. • IDEA: LET'S BACKPROP $\nabla_{\theta} L$ WHILE MAINTAINING ITS MAGNITUDE → $\nabla_{\theta} L$ AS LARGE AS $\nabla_{\theta} L \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t-1}}$

$$-\mathcal{L} = \sum_t \left(\frac{\|\nabla_{\theta} L \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t-1}}\|}{\|\nabla_{\theta} L\|} \right)^2 \quad \text{AND APPROXIMATE } \nabla_{\theta} L \text{ TO CONSTANTS} \quad \bullet \text{ THIS + NORM CLIPPING: SIZEABLE INCREASE TO SUCCESSFUL DEPENDENCY SPAN LEARNED}$$

STATE AS MULTIPLE TIMESCALES

MODEL HIERARCHIC ARCHITECTURE. DIFFERENT HIDDEN LAYERS, DIFFERENT TIMESCALES. LEARNY UNITS WITH DIFFERENT τ , EXPLICIT SHIFTED UPDATES...