# RNN

```
24
25
26
                     27 * #nav_links {|
28 width: 50%;
29 float: right;
                                      box-sizing boild re
border: lpx solid re
border: lpx solid re
background-color: #f
38 background-color: #f
39 position: relative;
41 * #purple-box{
    position: absolute;
42 width: 50%;
43 height: 1700px;
44 top: 50px;
45 right:@px;
46 border-radius:50px;
47
                                              45
46
47
48 }
                                               49
50 v #other_links {
51 float: left;
52 list-style-type: none;
52
                                                50 Y #Other

51 float: left;

52 list-style-type: |

53 }

54

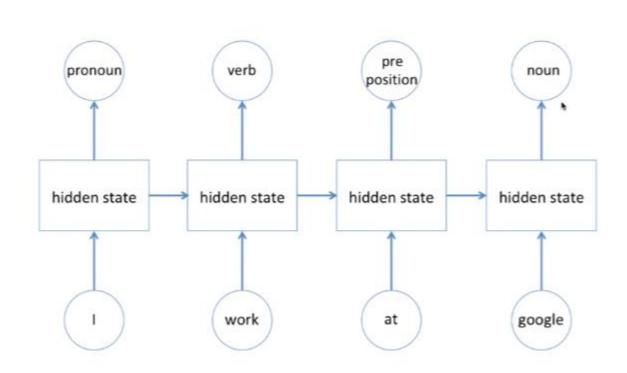
55 Y #other_links li {

56 display: inline;

56 paddins: 20px;

57
                                                       60 #sign_in_up {
61 * #sign_in_up {
62    float: right;
62    list-style-type: none;
E P P P P P P
                                                                                                                                                                                      acer
```

## Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



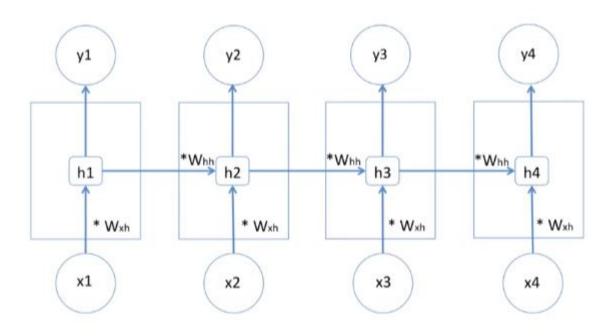


pronoun

verb

preposition

noun



$$W_{hh}st(x_2)+W_{xh}st(x_1)+b$$

noun: 0.1 pronoun: 0.8 verb: 0.0 preposition: 0.1 noun: 0.2 pronoun: 0.1 verb: 0.7

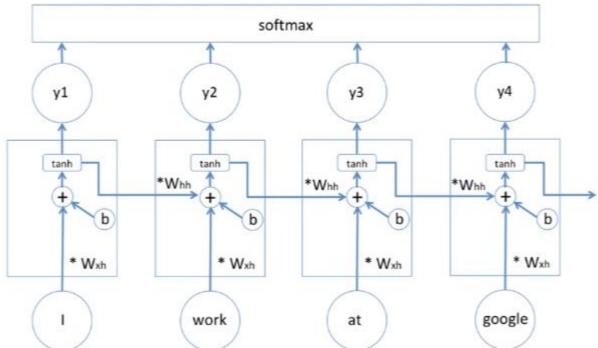
verb: 0.7 verb: 0.1 preposition: 0.6

noun: 0.2

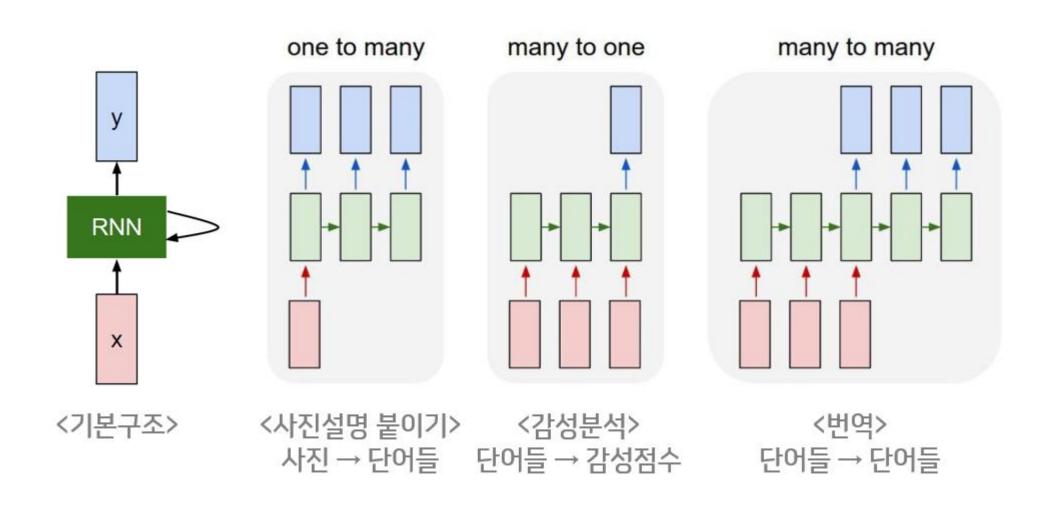
pronoun: 0.1

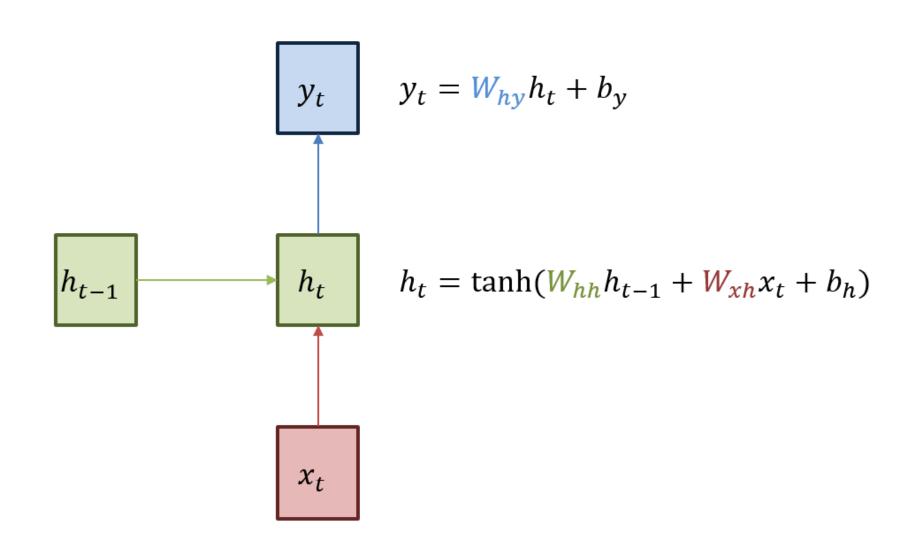
noun: 0.8 pronoun: 0.0 verb: 0.2

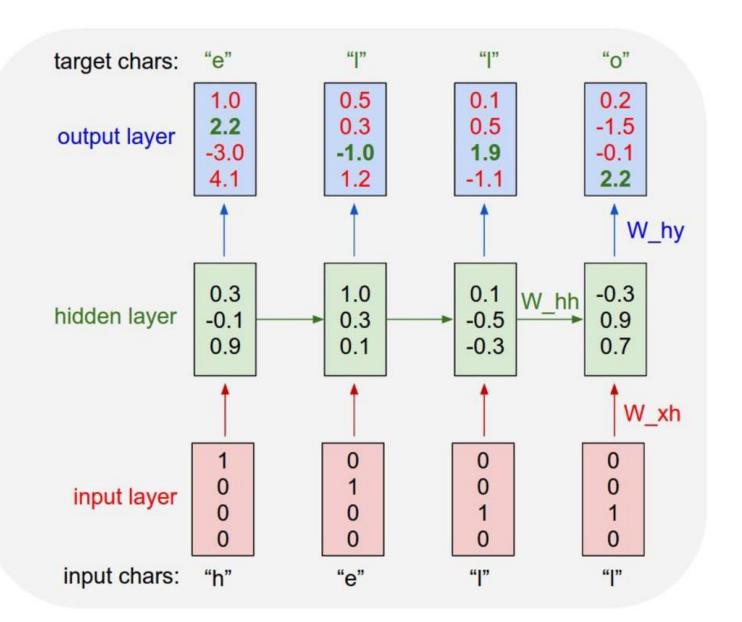
preposition: 0.0



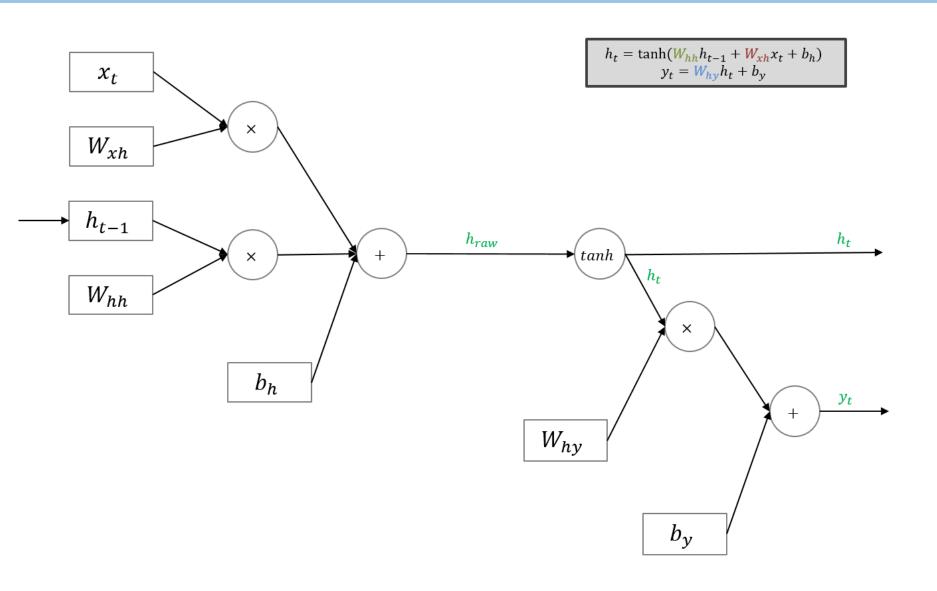
## Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



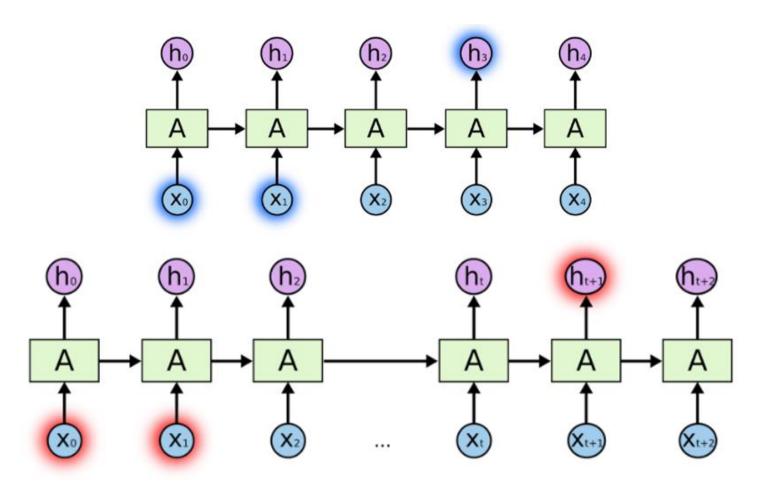




다음 글자를 예측하는 모델 만들기



## **Limitation of RNN**

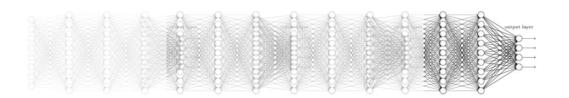


Vanishing gradient problem.

<관련 정보와 그 정보를 사용하는 지점 사이 거리가 멀 경우 RNN 학습능력 저하>

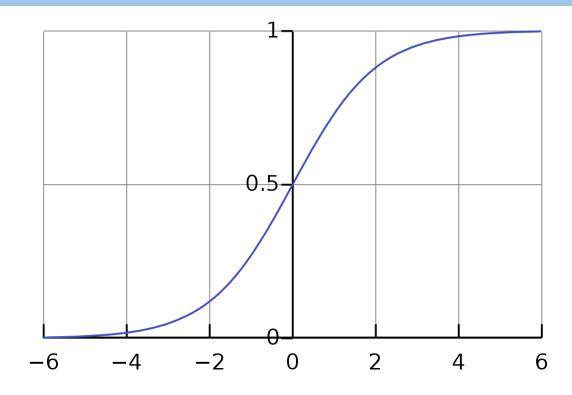
## Vanishing gradient problem

Vanishing gradient (NN winter2: 1986-2006)

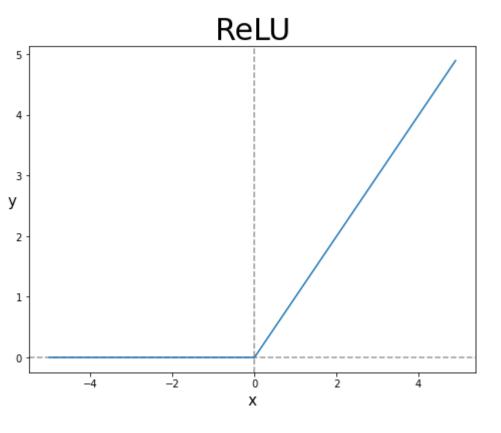


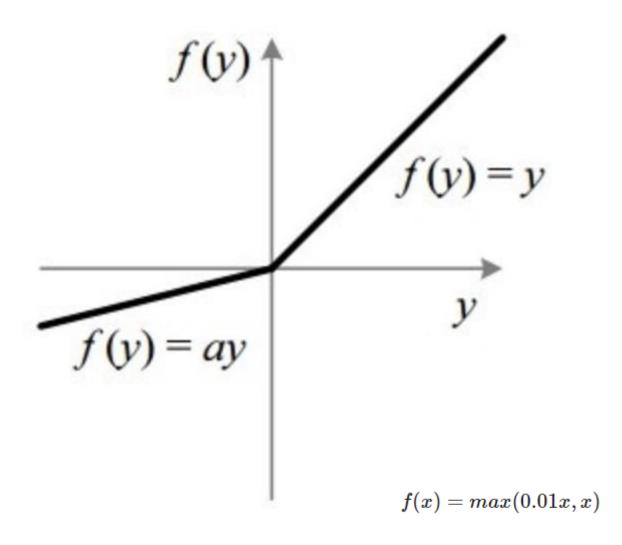
$$sigmoid(x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$W \leftarrow W - \eta rac{\partial L}{\partial W}$$

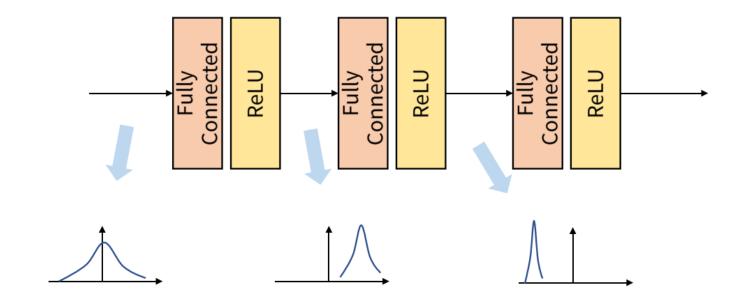


## **Solving**

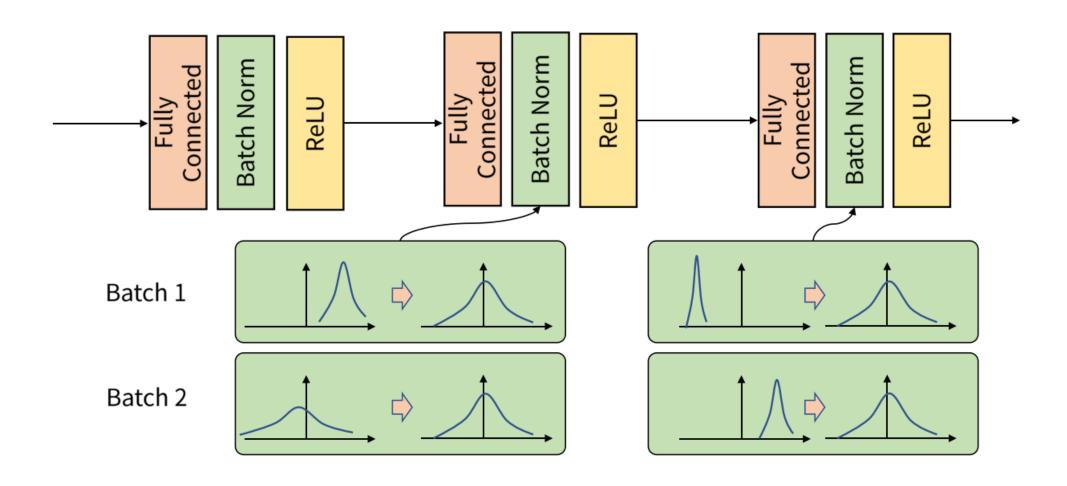




Leaky relu



Internal covariate shift 문제 발생. 즉 배치마다 데이터의 분포가 달라지기 때문에, 학습이 불안정하게 진행된다.



Input: Values of 
$$x$$
 over a mini-batch:  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$ ;

Parameters to be learned:  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ 

Output:  $\{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$ 

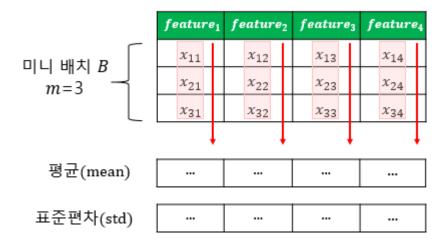
$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{mini-batch variance}$$

$$\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{scale and shift}$$

**Algorithm 1:** Batch Normalizing Transform, applied to activation x over a mini-batch.



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