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# Practical Machine Learning

Recurrent Neural Network

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# Today we cover

Review RNNs

RNN for language processing

Auto Encoders

Generate images

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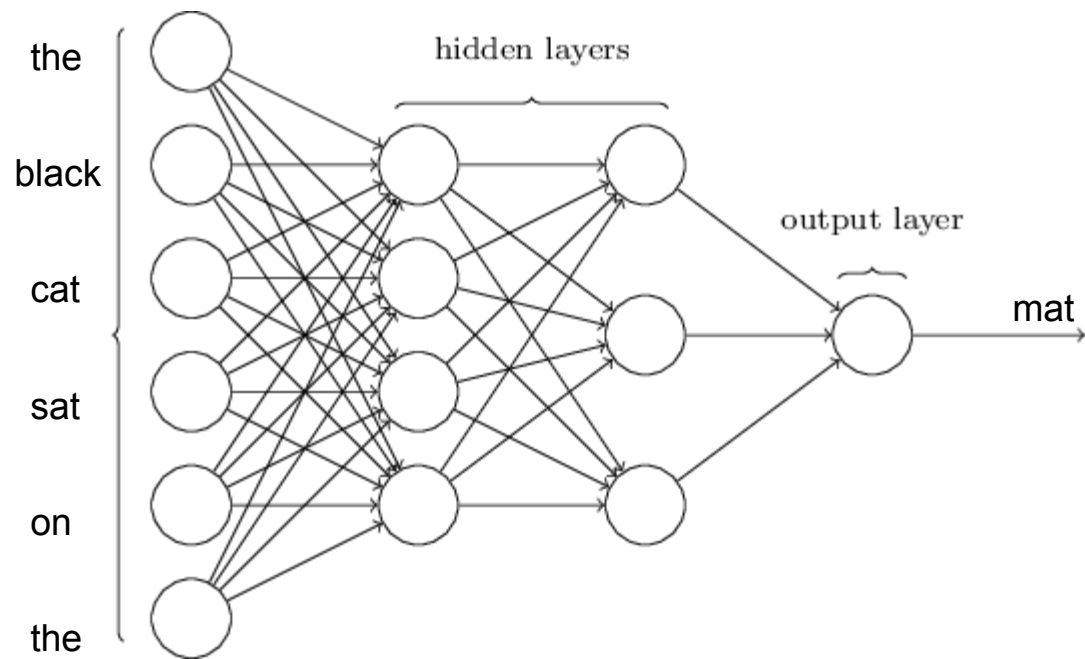
# Recurrent Neural Networks

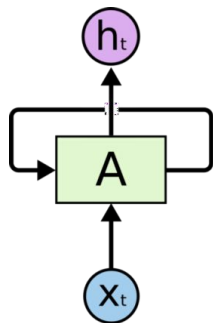
When to use them?

- I have a sequence
- Length unknown in advance

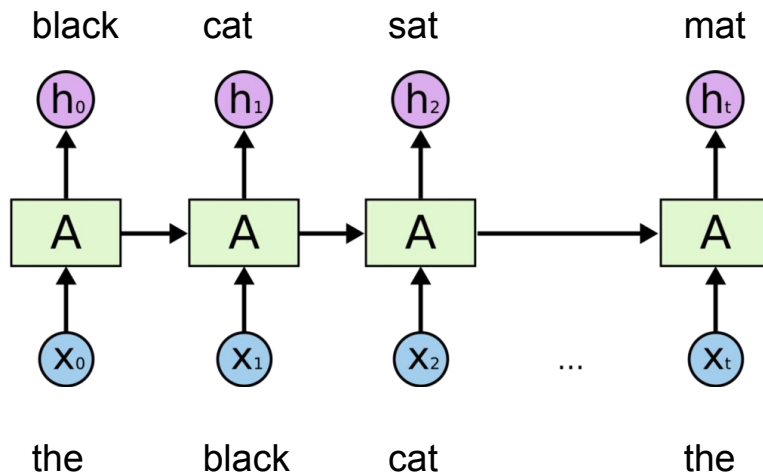
Examples:

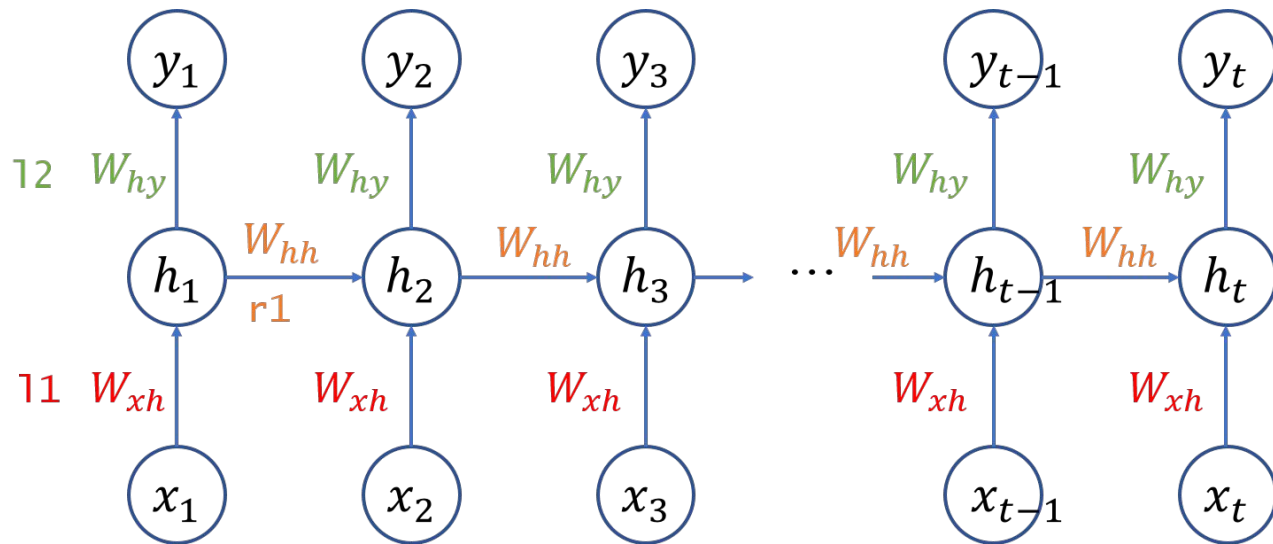
- Time series
  - Text
  - Music
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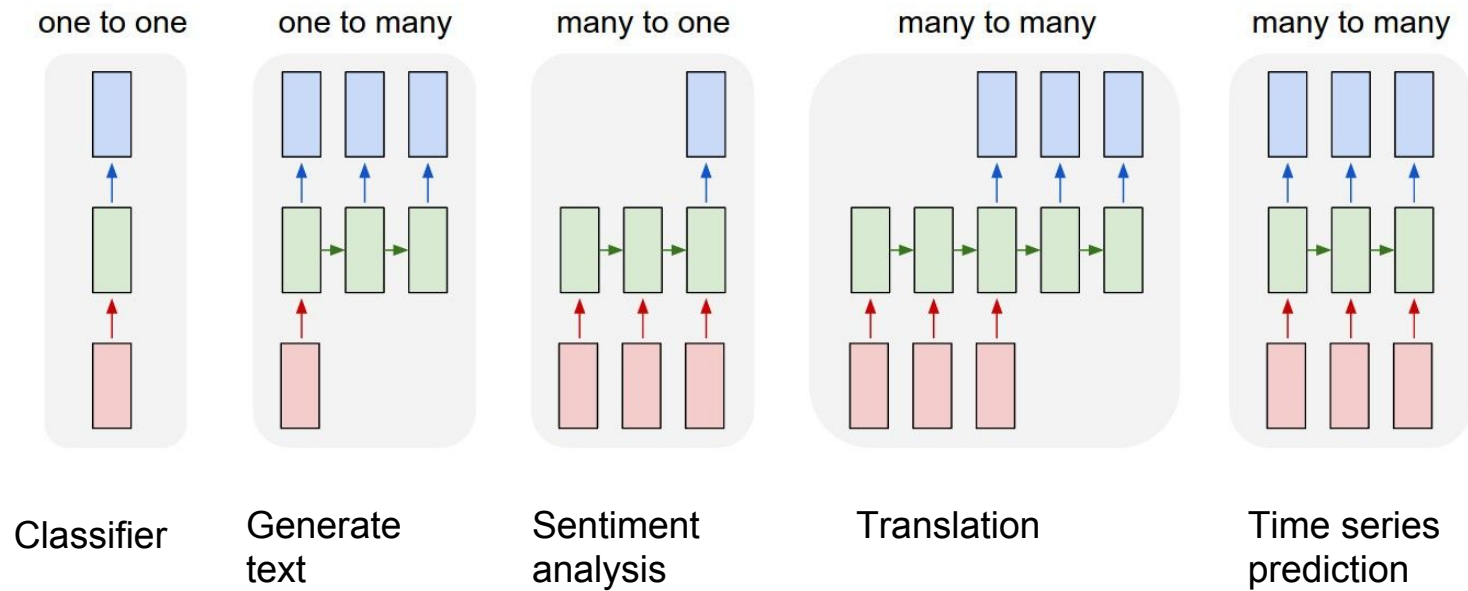


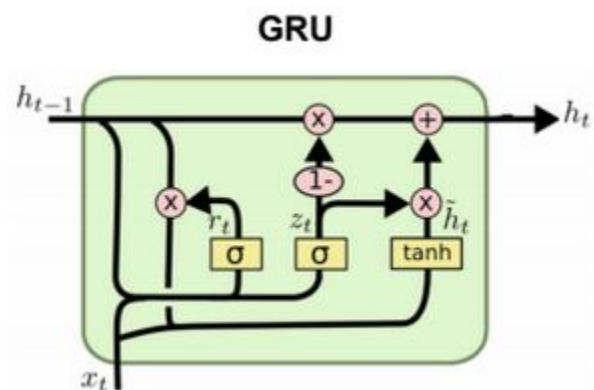
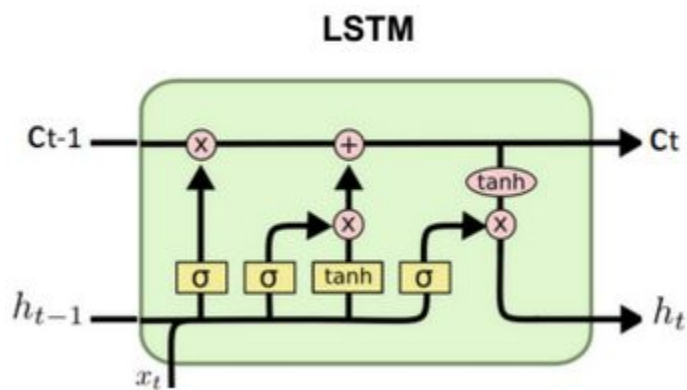
$$h_t = \tanh(l1(x_t) + r1(h_{t-1}))$$

$$y_t = l2(h_t)$$

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# Flavors of RNNs







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## Vanilla RNN

$$h_t = \tanh \left( W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

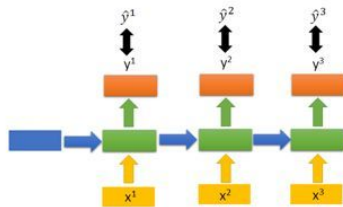
## LSTM

$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \tanh \end{pmatrix} W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot g$$

$$h_t = o \odot \tanh(c_t)$$

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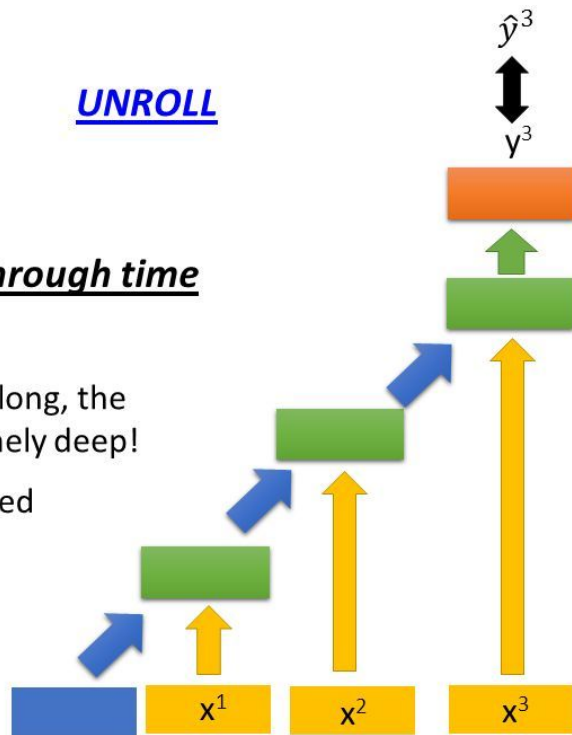


UNROLL

**Backpropagation through time**  
**(BPTT)**

When the sequence is long, the network can be extremely deep!

Some weights are shared



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# One hot encoding

Encode: A, B, C, D

A => [1, 0, 0, 0]

B => [0, 1, 0, 0]

C => [0, 0, 1, 0]

D => [0, 0, 0, 1]

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# Data preparation

$$X = [$$
$$[[0, 0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0, 0] \dots],$$
$$\dots]$$
$$Y = [ [0, 1, 0, 0],$$
$$\dots]$$

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# Code

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(128, input_shape=(lstm_size, len(char_dict))))
model.add(Dense(units=len(char_dict), activation='softmax'))
.....
```

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# You code

Get text

Build next word predictor

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# Autoencoders

Learning representations

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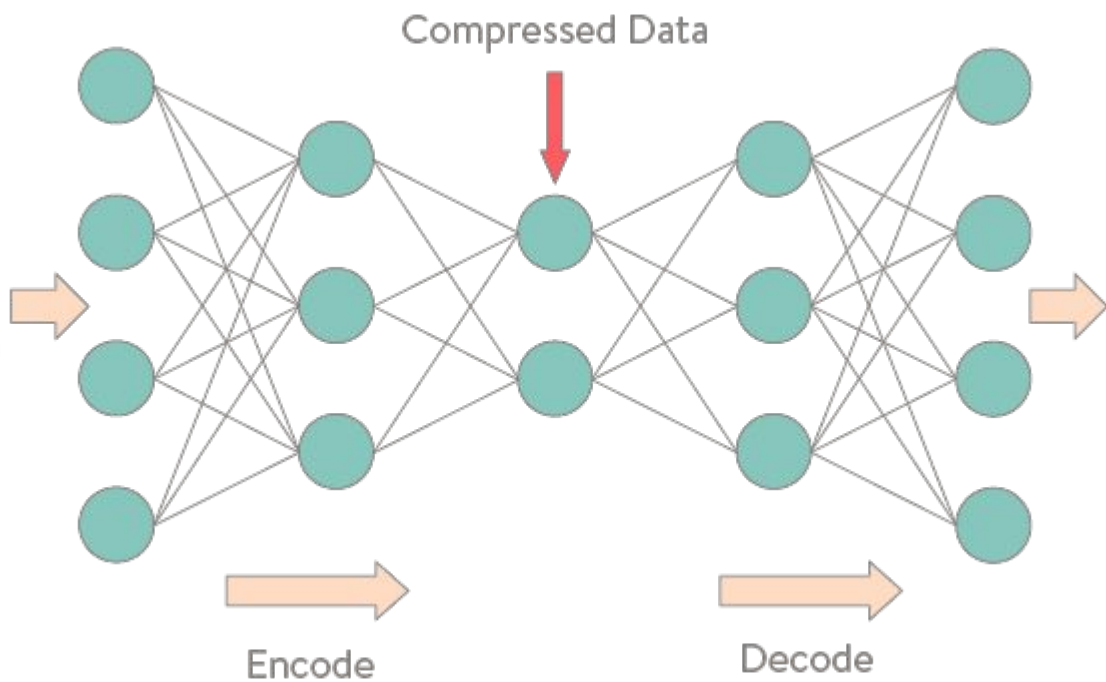
=> [0.3, 0.4, 0.7]

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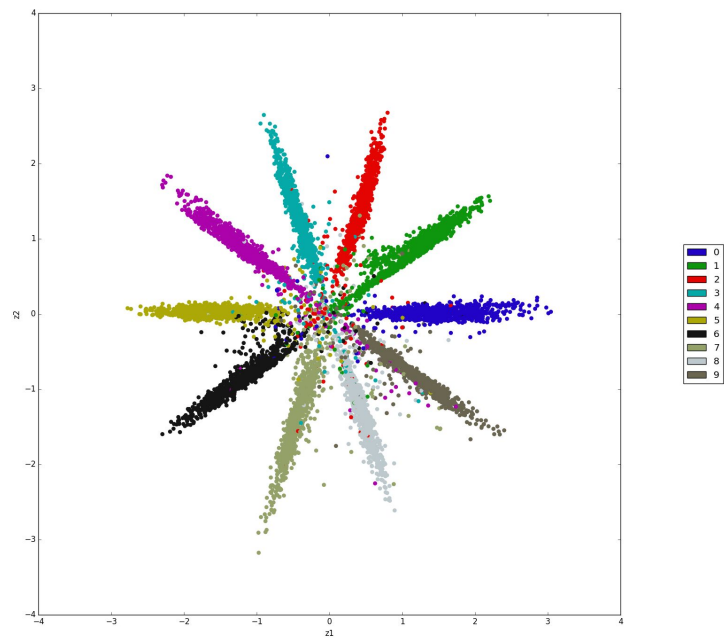


Original  
mushroom



Learned  
representation

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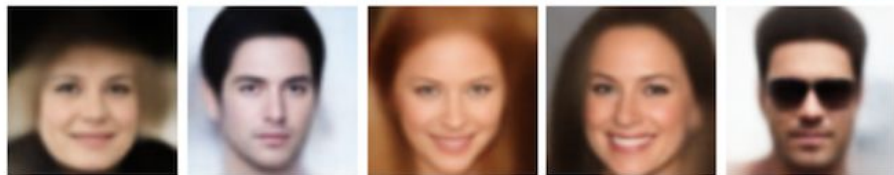


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**Input**



**VAE**



**VAE<sub>Disl</sub>**



**VAE/GAN**



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# Code

Fashion-MNIST autoencoder

<https://blog.keras.io/building-autoencoders-in-keras.html>

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