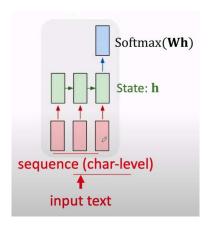
RNN for text generation

2021年2月4日 14:

1. RNN for Text Generation (文本生成)

- 链接: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10cjvcrU ZU&t=278s
- Main idea



- 训练的文本是普通文本,然后将文本分割成固定长度的片段 (以字符或者单个词汇的方式,字符向量,词向量),
- 2. 再将这些片段中的每个字符进行one-hot encoder编码成向量,挨个将每个向量输入到RNN模型中,最后得到最后一个返回向量h
- 3. 再上层为全连接层Dense, softmax分类器, 返回一个概率, 选择最大概率的为下一个生成的字符

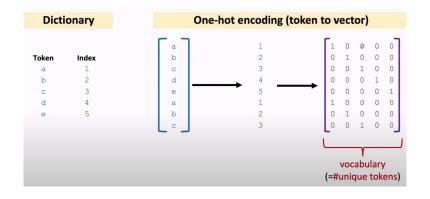
· prepare training data

```
'preface\n\n nsupposing that truth is a woman--what then? is there not ground\nfor suspecting that all philosophers, in so far as they have been\ndogmatists, have failed to understand women--that the te rrible\nseriousness and clumsy importunity with which they have usu ally paid\ntheir addresses to truth, have been unskilled and unseem

segments[0]: preface\n\n\nsupposing that truth is next_chars[0]: i
segments[1]: face\n\n\nsupposing that truth is a w next_chars[2]: o
segments[2]: e\n\n\nsupposing that truth is a w onext_chars[3]: n
```

- 1. 以固定长度的片段为segment,下一个字符为label, 在训练中预测这个label
- 注意还有一个参数是stride,表示每次红框往后移动多 少个字符

· dictionary and one-hot encoding



- 1. 在此以character为例子,英文只有26个字母,矩阵的维度小
- 要是以单词来分割的话,字典中所有单词的数量即为 矩阵的维度,如果训练样本不够多的话,非常容易产 生矩阵稀疏的问题
- 3. 有多少个字符, 矩阵就有几个列

接下来就是build neural network,设置好 seg_len 和 vocabulary, Dense中的activation function激活函数

然后编译模型,选择优化器optimizers和损失函数 crossentropy

最后设置拟合fit参数,训练好模型

1. 模型训练的总结

- 1. Partition text to (segment, next_char) pairs.
- 2. One-hot encode the characters.
 - Character $\rightarrow v \times 1$ vector.
 - Segment $\rightarrow l \times v$ matrix.
- 3. Build and train a neural network.
 - $l \times v$ matrix ==> LSTM ==> Dense ==> $v \times 1$ vector.

• predict the next char

根据训练好的模型,输入测试文本,便能得到下一个预测字符对应的概率,选择字符的方法有三种:

- 第一种,greedy selection,直接选最大概率值的那个(确定性的,没有随机性,不够多元化,取决于输入向量)
- 第二种,multinomial distribution,多项式分布中随机抽取(太随机了,会出现拼写错误)
- 第三种,用temperature的方法调整概率值,小的变更大,大的变更小,效果介于上面两种

1. 生成预测的总结

- 1. Propose a seed segment.
- 2. Repeat the followings:
 - a) Feed the segment (with one-hot) to the neural network.
 - b) The neural network outputs probabilities.
 - c) next_char \leftarrow Sample from the probabilities.
 - d) Append next_char to the segment.