

یادگیری عمیق

مدرس: محمدرضا محمدی بهار ۱۴۰۲

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

Recurrent Neural Networks

مدلهای مارکوف

- فرض می کنیم نمونه فعلی به تعداد کمی از نمونههای قبلی وابسته باشد
 - مرتبه · (مستقل):

- مرتبه ۱:

- مرتبه ۲:

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = P(x_1)P(x_2)P(x_3)P(x_4)$$

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = P(x_1)P(x_2|x_1)P(x_3|x_2)P(x_4|x_3)$$

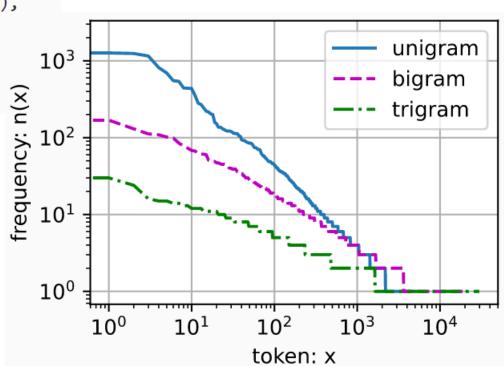
$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = P(x_1)P(x_2|x_1)P(x_3|x_1, x_2)P(x_4|x_2, x_3)$$

- به این مدلها به ترتیب bigram ،unigram و trigram گفته میشود

مثال: مجموعه داده The Time Machine

```
[('the', 2261), [(('of', 'the'), 309),
('i', 1267), (('in', 'the'), 169),
('and', 1245), (('i', 'had'), 130),
('of', 1155), (('i', 'was'), 112),
('a', 816), (('and', 'the'), 109),
('to', 695), (('the', 'time'), 102), (('here', 'and', 'there'), 15),
('was', 552), (('it', 'was'), 99),
('in', 541), (('to', 'the'), 85),
('that', 443), (('as', 'i'), 78),
('my', 440)] (('of', 'a'), 73)]
```

```
[(('the', 'time', 'traveller'), 59),
(('the', 'time', 'machine'), 30),
(('the', 'medical', 'man'), 24),
(('it', 'seemed', 'to'), 16),
(('it', 'was', 'a'), 15),
(('seemed', 'to', 'me'), 14),
(('i', 'did', 'not'), 14),
(('i', 'saw', 'the'), 13),
(('i', 'began', 'to'), 13)]
```



یادگیری یک مدل زبان

• برای تخمین احتمال شرطی میتوان از حالت پنهان استفاده کرد

$$P(x_t \mid x_{t-1}, ..., x_1) \approx P(x_t \mid h_{t-1})$$

$$h_t = f(x_t, h_{t-1})$$

• با استفاده از یادگیری عمیق میتوانیم مدلی آموزش دهیم که بتواند احتمال توکن بعدی را پیشبینی کند

- دنباله آموزشی نمونه:
 - "hello" -

input chars: "h" "e" "l" "l"

target chars: "e" "I" "o"

• دنباله آموزشی نمونه:

"hello" -

input chars: "h" "e" "l" "l"

target chars: "e" "I" "o"

• دنباله آموزشی نمونه:

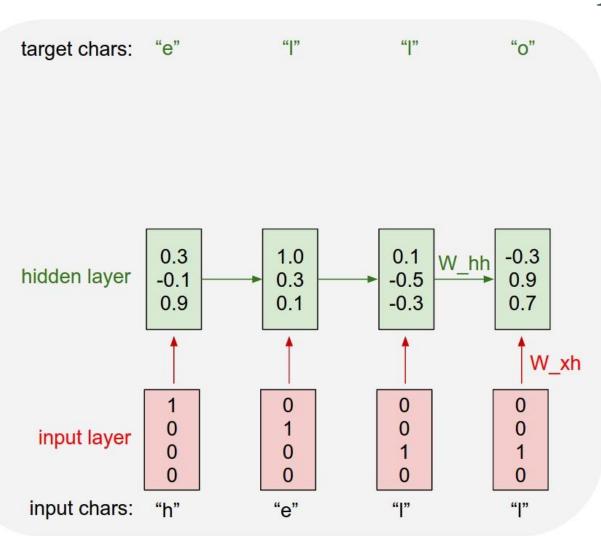
"hello" -

• توكنها:

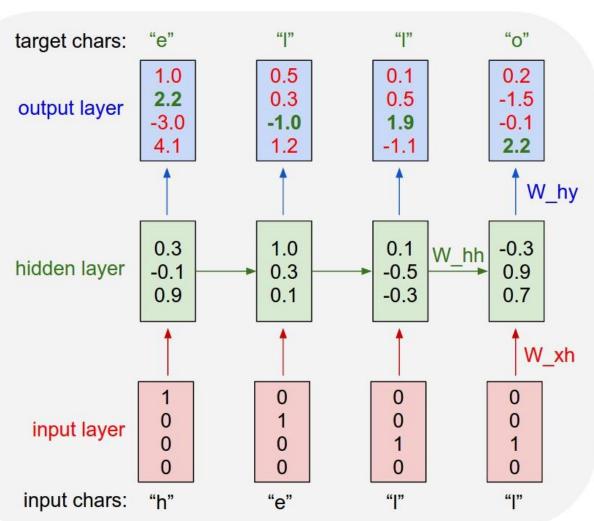
[h,e,l,o] -

0

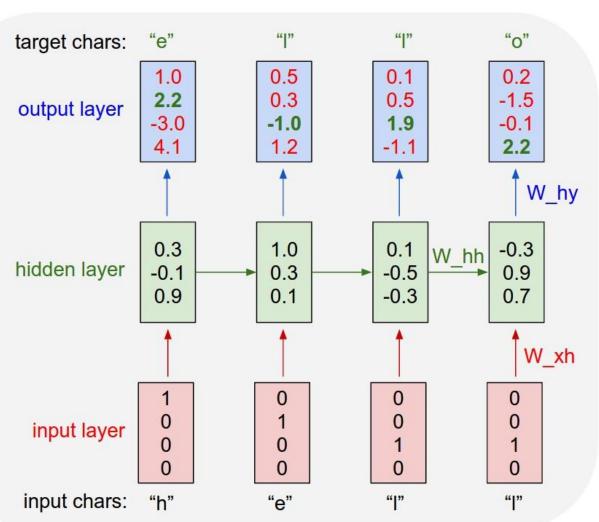
"["



- دنباله آموزشی نمونه:
 - "hello" -
 - توكنها:
 - [h,e,l,o] -
- لایه بازگشتی میانی:
- $\mathbf{h}_t = \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{b}_h) -$



- دنباله آموزشی نمونه:
 - "hello" -
 - توكنها:
 - [h,e,l,o] -
- لایه بازگشتی میانی:
- $\mathbf{h}_t = \phi(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{b}_h) -$
 - لايه كاملا متصل خروجي:
 - $\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{W}_{hy}\mathbf{h}_t$ -
 - می توان از SoftMax هم استفاده کرد



• در زمان تست:

- در هر گام یک کاراکتر نمونهبرداری میشود و ورودی گام بعد میشود

```
min-char-rnn.pv
       Minimal character-level Vanilla RNN model. Written by Andrej Karpathy (@karpathy)
       BSD License
       ....
       import numpy as np
       # data I/O
   data = open('input.txt', 'r').read() # should be simple plain text file
       chars = list(set(data))
  data_size, vocab_size = len(data), len(chars)
       print 'data has %d characters, %d unique.' % (data_size, vocab_size)
       char_to_ix = { ch:i for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
       ix_to_char = { i:ch for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
  14
       # hyperparameters
       hidden_size = 100 # size of hidden layer of neurons
       seq length = 25 # number of steps to unroll the RNN for
       learning rate = 1e-1
       # model parameters
       Wxh = np.random.randn(hidden_size, vocab_size)*0.01 # input to hidden
       Whh = np.random.randn(hidden size, hidden size)*0.01 # hidden to hidden
       Why = np.random.randn(vocab_size, hidden_size)*0.01 # hidden to output
       bh = np.zeros((hidden_size, 1)) # hidden bias
       by = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1)) # output bias
  26
       def lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev):
  28
         inputs, targets are both list of integers.
         hprev is Hx1 array of initial hidden state
         returns the loss, gradients on model parameters, and last hidden state
         xs, hs, ys, ps = \{\}, \{\}, \{\}
  3.4
         hs[-1] = np.copy(hprev)
         loss = 0
  36
         # forward pass
         for t in xrange(len(inputs)):
  38
           xs[t] = np.zeros((vocab_size,1)) # encode in 1-of-k representation
           xs[t][inputs[t]] = 1
           hs[t] = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, xs[t]) + np.dot(Whh, hs[t-1]) + bh) # hidden state
  40
  41
           ys[t] = np.dot(Why, hs[t]) + by # unnormalized log probabilities for next chars
  42
           ps[t] = np.exp(ys[t]) / np.sum(np.exp(ys[t])) # probabilities for next chars
  43
           loss += -np.log(ps[t][targets[t],0]) # softmax (cross-entropy loss)
  44
         # backward pass: compute gradients going backwards
  45
         dWxh, dWhh, dWhy = np.zeros_like(Wxh), np.zeros_like(Whh), np.zeros_like(Why)
  46
         dbh, dby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by)
  47
         dhnext = np.zeros_like(hs[0])
  48
         for t in reversed(xrange(len(inputs))):
  49
           dy = np.copy(ps[t])
  50
           dy[targets[t]] -= 1 # backprop into y. see http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-case-study/#grad if confused here
           dWhy += np.dot(dy, hs[t].T)
           dby += dy
           dh = np.dot(Why.T, dy) + dhnext # backprop into h
  54
           dhraw = (1 - hs[t] * hs[t]) * dh # backprop through tanh nonlinearity
```

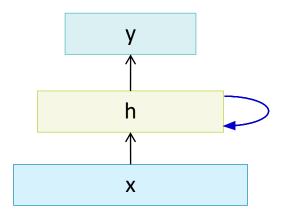
```
dbh += dhraw
          dWxh += np.dot(dhraw, xs[t].T)
          dWhh += np.dot(dhraw, hs[t-1].T)
         dhnext = np.dot(Whh.T, dhraw)
        for dparam in [dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby]:
60
          np.clip(dparam, -5, 5, out=dparam) # clip to mitigate exploding gradients
        return loss, dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby, hs[len(inputs)-1]
      def sample(h, seed_ix, n):
        sample a sequence of integers from the model
        h is memory state, seed_ix is seed letter for first time step
        x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
        x[seed ix] = 1
        ixes = []
        for t in xrange(n):
         h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh)
         y = np.dot(Why, h) + by
74
         p = np.exp(y) / np.sum(np.exp(y))
         ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel())
         x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
          x[ix] = 1
78
          ixes.append(ix)
        return ixes
80
81
      p = 0, 0
      mWxh, mWhh, mWhy = np.zeros_like(Wxh), np.zeros_like(Whh), np.zeros_like(Why)
      mbh, mby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by) # memory variables for Adagrad
      smooth_loss = -np.log(1.0/vocab_size)*seq_length # loss at iteration 0
        # prepare inputs (we're sweeping from left to right in steps seq_length long)
        if p+seq_length+1 >= len(data) or n == 0:
         hprev = np.zeros((hidden_size,1)) # reset RNN memory
         p = 0 # go from start of data
89
        inputs = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p:p+seq_length]]
        targets = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p+1:p+seq_length+1]]
        # sample from the model now and then
        if n % 100 == 0:
94
          sample_ix = sample(hprev, inputs[0], 200)
         txt = ''.join(ix to char[ix] for ix in sample ix)
         print '----\n %s \n----' % (txt, )
        # forward seq_length characters through the net and fetch gradient
        loss, dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby, hprev = lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev)
        smooth_loss = smooth_loss * 0.999 + loss * 0.001
        if n % 100 == 0: print 'iter %d, loss: %f' % (n, smooth_loss) # print progress
        # perform parameter update with Adagrad
        for param, dparam, mem in zip([Wxh, Whh, Why, bh, by],
106
                                     [dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby],
107
                                     [mWxh, mWhh, mWhy, mbh, mby]):
          mem += dparam * dparam
          param += -learning_rate * dparam / np.sqrt(mem + 1e-8) # adagrad update
110
        p += seq_length # move data pointer
        n += 1 # iteration counter
```

input.txt X

```
1 That, poor contempt, or claim'd thou slept so faithful,
 2 I may contrive our father; and, in their defeated queen,
 3 Her flesh broke me and puttance of expedition house.
 4 And in that same that ever I lament this stomach,
 5 And he, nor Butly and my fury, knowing everything
 6 Grew daily ever, his great strength and thought
 7 The bright buds of mine own.
 9 BIONDELLO:
10 Marry, that it may not pray their patience.'
11
12 KING LEAR:
13 The instant common maid, as we may less be
14 a brave gentleman and joiner: he that finds us with wax
15 And owe so full of presence and our fooder at our
16 staves. It is remorsed the bridal's man his grace
17 for every business in my tongue, but I was thinking
18 that he contends, he hath respected thee.
19
20 BIRON:
21 She left thee on, I'll die to blessed and most reasonable
22 Nature in this honour, and her bosom is safe, some
23 others from his speedy-birth, a bill and as
24 Forestem with Richard in your heart
25 Be question'd on, nor that I was enough:
26 Which of a partier forth the obsers d'punish'd the hate
```

Shakespeare

• شامل حدود ۱۰۰،۰۰۰ کلمه



تكامل نمونهها در حين آموزش

تکرار ۱۰۰

tyntd-iafhatawiaoihrdemot lytdws e ,tfti, astai f ogoh eoase rrranbyne 'nhthnee e plia tklrgd t o idoe ns,smtt h ne etie h,hregtrs nigtike,aoaenns lng

• تکرار ۳۰۰

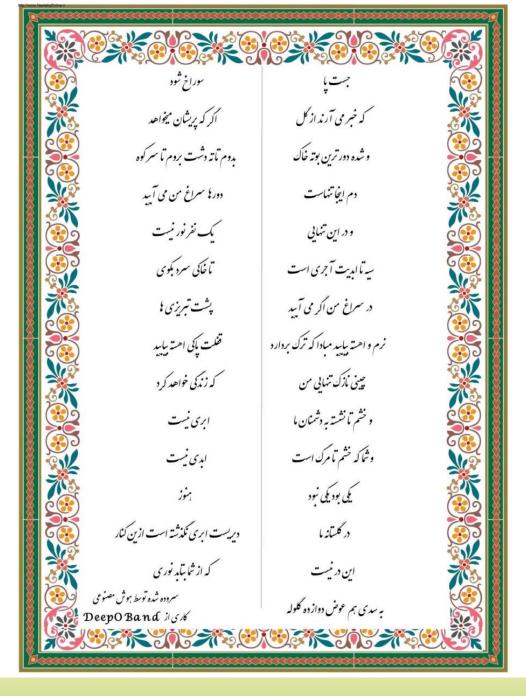
"Tmont thithey" fomesscerliund Keushey. Thom here sheulke, anmerenith ol sivh I lalterthend Bleipile shuwy fil on aseterlome coaniogennc Phe lism thond hon at. MeiDimorotion in ther thize."

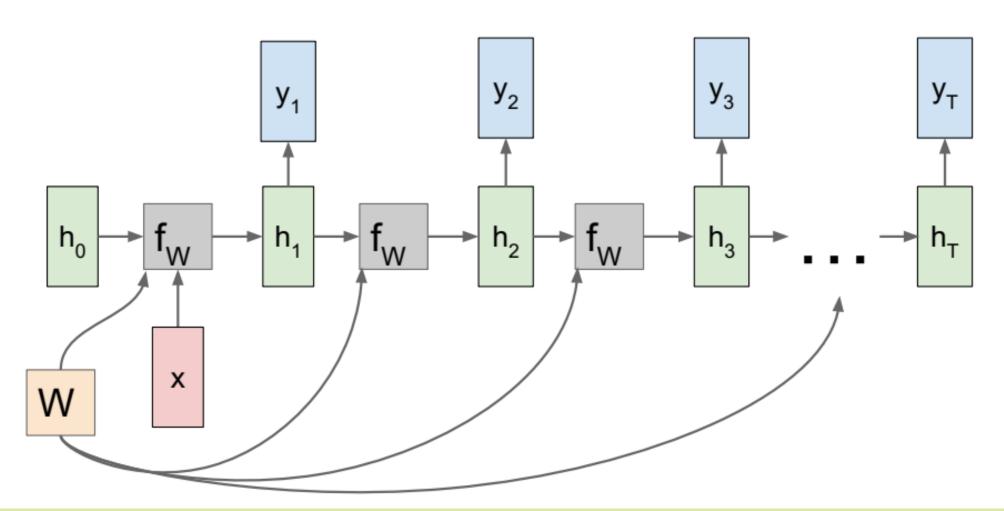
و تکرار ۲۰۰

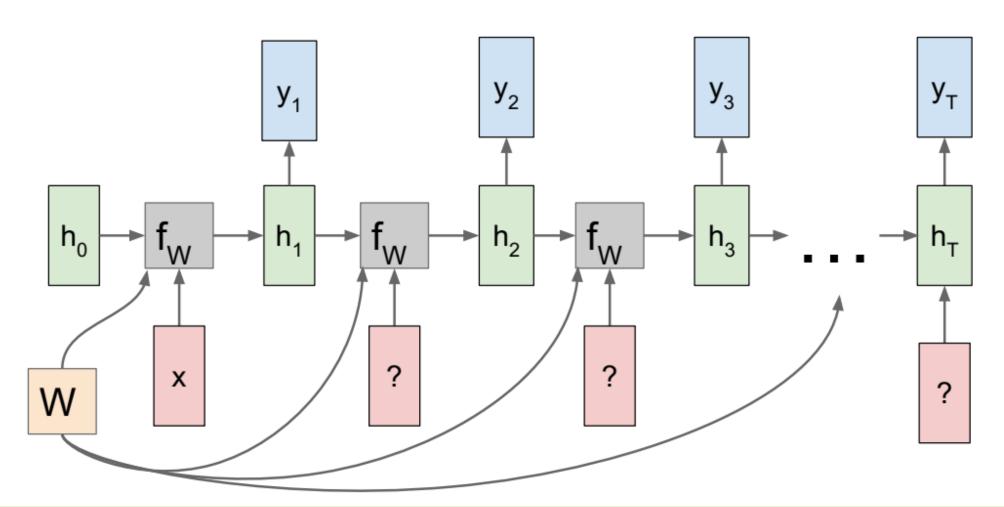
Aftair fall unsuch that the hall for Prince Velzonski's that me of her hearly, and behs to so arwage fiving were to it beloge, pavu say falling misfort how, and Gogition is so overelical and ofter.

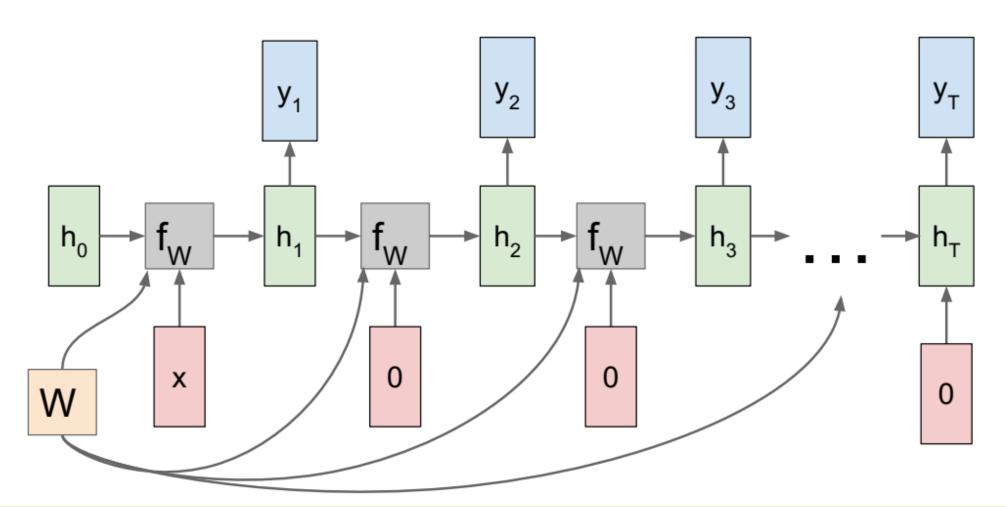
• تکرار ۲۰۰۰

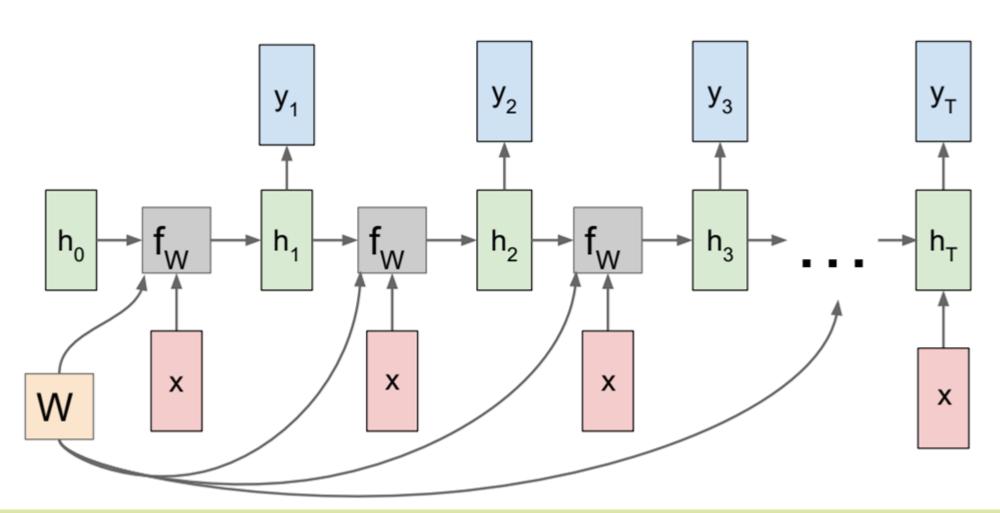
"Why do what that day," replied Natasha, and wishing to himself the fact the princess, Princess Mary was easier, fed in had oftened him. Pierre aking his soul came to the packs and drove up his father-in-law women.

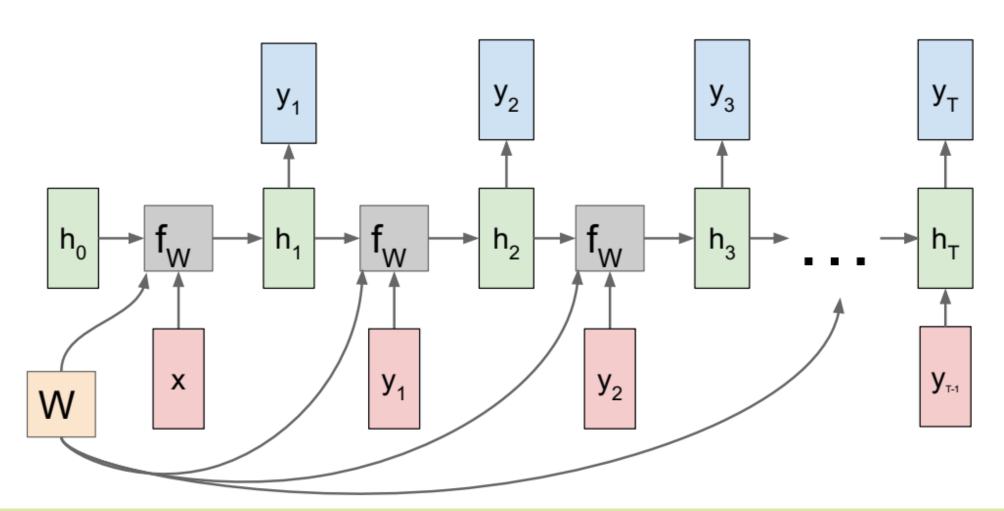






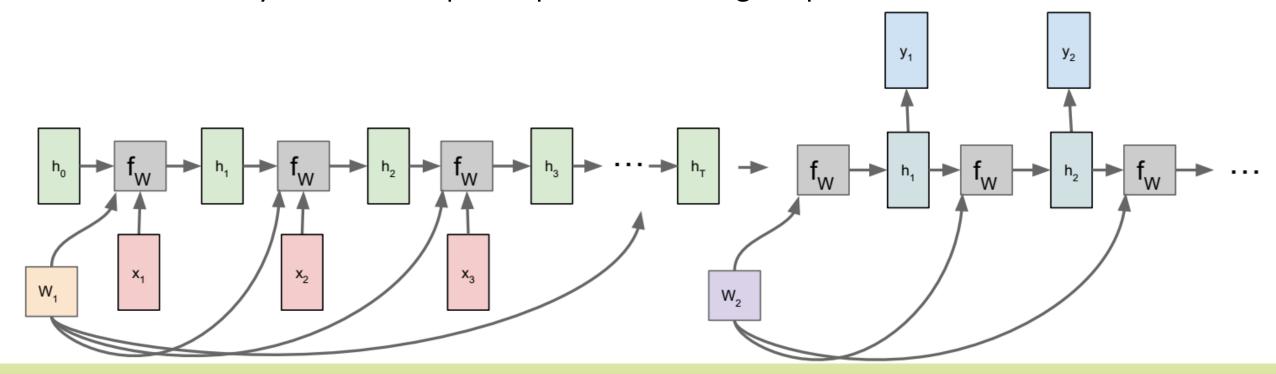






Sequence to Sequence

- Many to One + One to Many
 - Many to one: Encode input sequence in a single vector
 - One to many: Produce output sequence from single input vector



$$h_t = f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)$$

$$o_t = g(h_t, w_o)$$

که f و g تبدیلهای مربوط به لایه پنهان و لایه خروجی هستند \bullet

و w_o هم تمام پارامترهای این لایهها هستند w_h

• تابع ضرر در حالت many to many به صورت زیر تعریف می شود:

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_T, y_1, \dots, y_T, w_h, w_o) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(y_t, o_t)$$

باید گرادیان این تابع ضرر نسبت به w_{o} و w_{h} را محاسبه کنیم •

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_o} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial w_o} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial w_o}$$

$$h_t = f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)$$

$$o_t = g(h_t, w_o)$$

$$L(x_1, ..., x_T, y_1, ..., y_T, w_h, w_o) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(y_t, o_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$$

محاسبه $rac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$ ساده نیست زیرا در محاسبه h_t به تعداد t بار از w_h به صورت بازگشتی استفاده می شود $rac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$

$$h_t = f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)$$

$$o_t = g(h_t, w_o)$$

$$L(x_1, ..., x_T, y_1, ..., y_T, w_h, w_o) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{I} l(y_t, o_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h} = \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h} + \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial h_{t-1}} \frac{\partial h_{t-1}}{\partial w_h}$$

$$h_{t} = f(x_{t}, h_{t-1}, w_{h})$$

$$o_{t} = g(h_{t}, w_{o})$$

$$L(x_{1}, ..., x_{T}, y_{1}, ..., y_{T}, w_{h}, w_{o}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(y_{t}, o_{t})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial w_h} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial l(y_t, o_t)}{\partial o_t} \frac{\partial g(h_t, w_o)}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h} = \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h} + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \left(\prod_{j=i+1}^t \frac{\partial f(x_j, h_{j-1}, w_h)}{\partial h_{j-1}} \right) \frac{\partial f(x_i, h_{i-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h}$$

- زنجیره محاسبه گرادیان می تواند خیلی طولانی شود
- محاسبات کامل: می تواند خیلی کند باشد و گرادیانها می توانند منفجر شوند (مشابه با اثر پروانهای)
- کوتاه کردن گامهای زمانی: در محاسبات فقط از τ زمان گذشته برای تقریب گرادیان استفاده می شود مدل بر تأثیر کوتاهمدت بجای بلندمدت تمرکز می کند و تخمین را به سمت مدلهای ساده تر و پایدار تر سوق می دهد
- کوتاه کردن تصادفی: طول دنباله در محاسبه گرادیان به صورت تصادفی تغییر میکند و ضریب میگیرد تا امید ریاضی گرادیان برابر با مقدار درست باشد

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h} = \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h} + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \left(\prod_{j=i+1}^t \frac{\partial f(x_j, h_{j-1}, w_h)}{\partial h_{j-1}} \right) \frac{\partial f(x_i, h_{i-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h}$$

• کوتاه کردن تصادفی: طول دنباله در محاسبه گرادیان به صورت تصادفی تغییر میکند و ضریب میگیرد تا امید ریاضی گرادیان برابر با مقدار درست باشد

• محاسبات در $\xi_t = 0$ متوقف می شود، طول دنبالهها متغیر خواهد بود و دنبالههای طولانی هم به ندرت استفاده خواهند شد

$$0 \le \pi_t \le 1 \qquad \begin{cases} P(\xi_t = 0) = 1 - \pi_t \\ P(\xi_t = \pi_t^{-1}) = \pi_t \end{cases} \Rightarrow E[\xi_t] = 1$$

$$z_t = \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h} + \xi_t \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial h_{t-1}} \frac{\partial h_{t-1}}{\partial w_h} \quad \Rightarrow E[z_t] = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h}$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w_h} = \frac{\partial f(x_t, h_{t-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h} + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \left(\prod_{j=i+1}^t \frac{\partial f(x_j, h_{j-1}, w_h)}{\partial h_{j-1}} \right) \frac{\partial f(x_i, h_{i-1}, w_h)}{\partial w_h}$$

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- کوتاه کردن گامهای زمانی: در محاسبات فقط از au زمان گذشته برای تقریب گرادیان استفاده می شود
- مدل بر تأثیر کوتاهمدت بجای بلندمدت تمرکز می کند و تخمین را به سمت مدلهای ساده تر و پایدار تر سوق می دهد

• کوتاه کردن تصادفی: طول دنباله در محاسبه گرادیان به صورت تصادفی تغییر میکند و ضریب میگیرد تا امید ریاضی گرادیان برابر با مقدار درست باشد

the time machine by h g well

SimpleRNN برای BPTT

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{W}_{hx} \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh} \mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

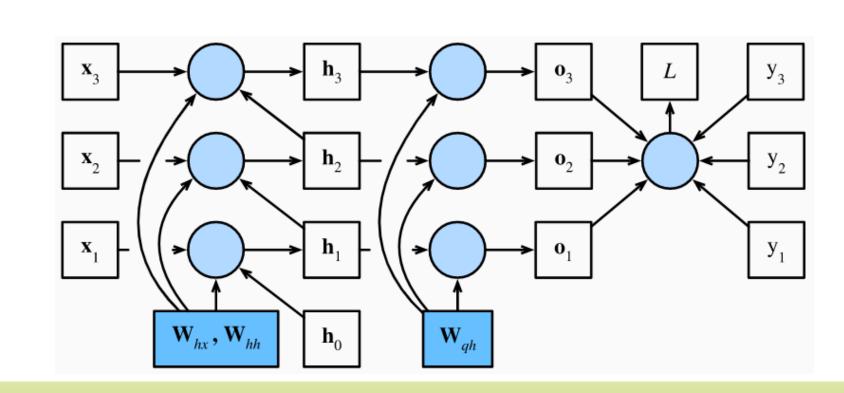
$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{W}_{qh} \mathbf{h}_t$$

$$L = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(\mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{o}_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_t} = \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{o}_t)}{T \, \partial \mathbf{o}_t} \in \mathbb{R}^q$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{qh}} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{t}} \mathbf{h}_{t}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

• برای سادگی از بایاس و تابع غیرخطی استفاده نمی کنیم



SimpleRNN برای BPTT

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{W}_{hx} \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh} \mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{W}_{qh}\mathbf{h}_t$$

$$L = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(\mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{o}_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_t} = \frac{\partial l(\mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{o}_t)}{T \, \partial \mathbf{o}_t} \in \mathbb{R}^q$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{qh}} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{t}} \mathbf{h}_{t}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_T} = \operatorname{prod}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_t}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{o}_t}{\partial \mathbf{h}_T}\right) = \mathbf{W}_{qh}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_t}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}} = \operatorname{prod}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{t}}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{o}_{t}}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}}\right) + \operatorname{prod}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t+1}}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t+1}}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}}$$

$$= \mathbf{W}_{qh}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{t}} + \mathbf{W}_{hh}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t+1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_t} = \sum_{i=t}^{T} (\mathbf{W}_{hh}^{\mathrm{T}})^{T-i} \mathbf{W}_{qh}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{T+t-i}}$$

BPTT برای SimpleRNN

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{W}_{qh}\mathbf{h}_t$$

$$L = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} l(\mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{o}_t)$$

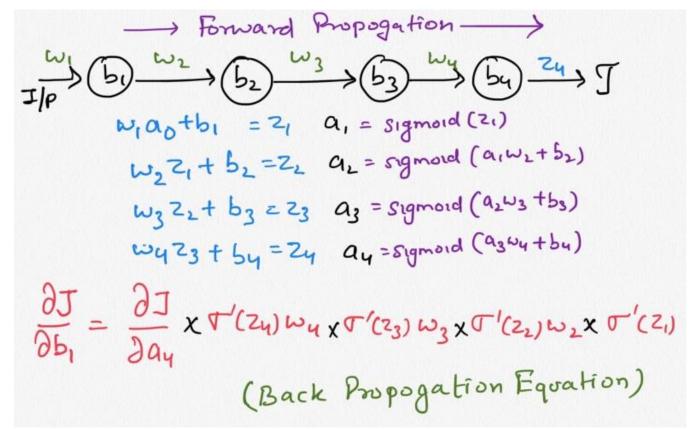
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}} = \sum_{i=t}^{T} (\mathbf{W}_{hh}^{\mathrm{T}})^{T-i} \mathbf{W}_{qh}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{o}_{T+t-i}}$$

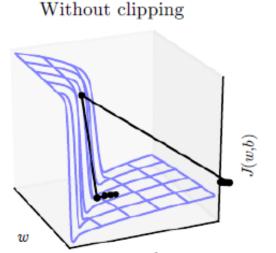
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{hx}} = \sum_{i=1}^{T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}} \mathbf{x}_{t}^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{hh}} = \sum_{i=1}^{T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{h}_{t}} \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

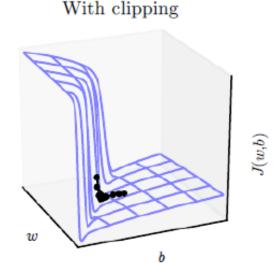
- برای سادگی از بایاس و تابع غیرخطی استفاده نمیکنیم
- زمانیکه دنباله طولانی باشد، $\mathbf{W}_{hh}^{\mathrm{T}}$ به توان اعداد بزرگ می رسد و اگر مقادیر ویژه آن بزرگتر از ۱ باشند دچار انفجار گرادیان و اگر کوچکتر از ۱ باشند دچار محوشدگی گرادیان خواهیم شد
- با کوتاه کردن گامهای زمانی میتوان این مشکل را تا حدی جبران کهد

محوشدگی و انفجار گرادیان

- در شبکههای بازگشتی برای دنبالههای طولانی این مشکل بسیار جدی است
- می توان با برش گرادیان از انفجار گرادیان جلوگیری کرد



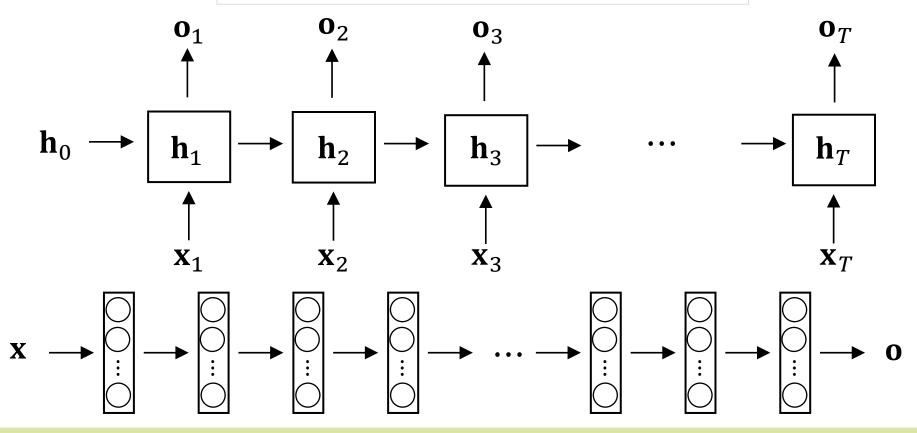




محوشدگی گرادیان در RNNها

The cat, which already ate ..., was full.

The cats, which already ate ..., were full.



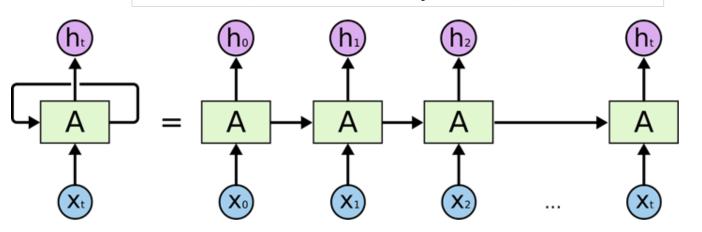
Gated RNNs

- شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی از حافظه کوتاه مدت رنج میبرند
 - RNN ممكن است اطلاعات مهم ابتدایی را نادیده بگیرد

• Gated RNNs مبتنی بر ایده ایجاد مسیرهایی در طول زمان هستند که از محوشدگی یا انفجار گرادیان جلوگیری می کنند

The cat, which already ate ..., was full.

The cats, which already ate ..., were full.



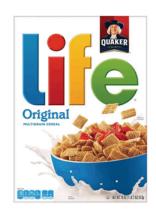
Customers Review 2,491



Thanos

September 2018
Verified Purchase

Amazing! This box of cereal gave me a perfectly balanced breakfast, as all things should be. I only ate half of it but will definitely be buying again!



A Box of Cereal \$3.99

Gated Recurrent Units

GRU (simplified)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

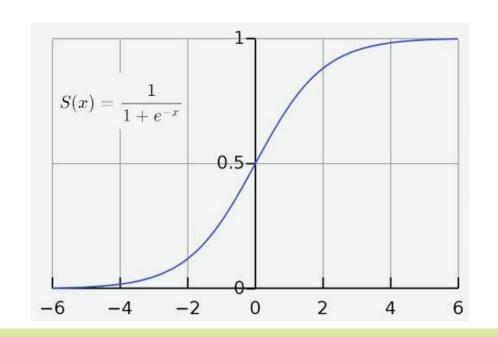
$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{u}_t \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t + (1 - \mathbf{u}_t) \cdot \mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{hu}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{xu}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

The cat, which already ate ..., was full.

Simple RNN

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_h)$$



Gated Recurrent Units

GRU (simplified)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{u}_t \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t + (1 - \mathbf{u}_t) \cdot \mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{uh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ux}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

GRU

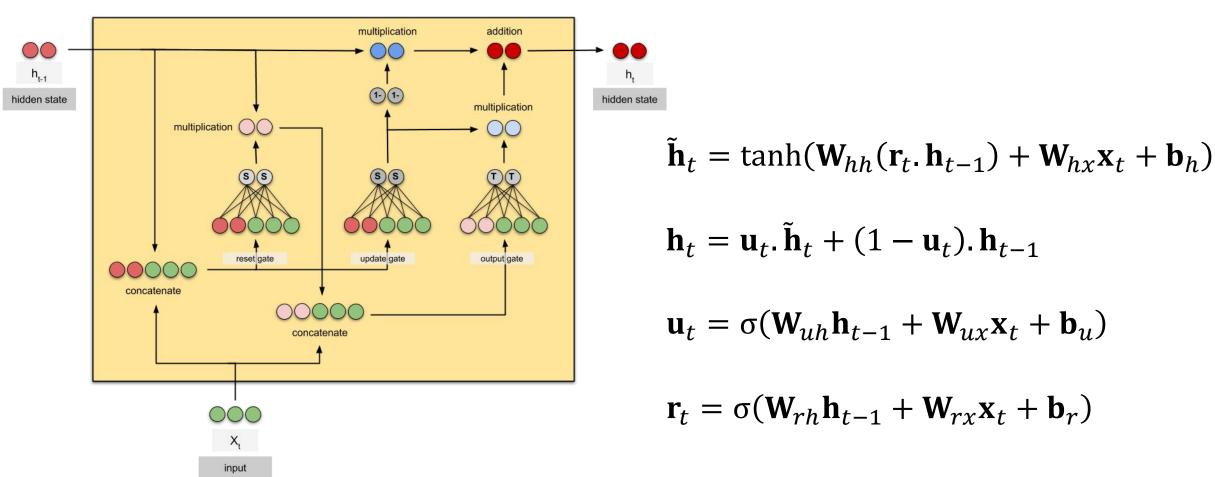
$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{hh}(\mathbf{r}_t.\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) + \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{u}_t \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t + (1 - \mathbf{u}_t) \cdot \mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{uh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ux}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{rh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{rx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_r)$$

GRU



LSTM

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{o}_t$$
. tanh (\mathbf{c}_t)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{c}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{ch}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{cx}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{b}_c)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \mathbf{u}_t \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{c}}_t + \mathbf{f}_t \cdot \mathbf{c}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{uh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ux}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{fh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{fx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_f)$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{oh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ox}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_o)$$

Long Short-Term Memory

GRU

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{hh}(\mathbf{r}_t.\mathbf{h}_{t-1}) + \mathbf{W}_{hx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{u}_t.\,\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_t + (1 - \mathbf{u}_t).\,\mathbf{h}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{uh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ux}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{rh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{rx}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_r)$$

LSTM

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \mathbf{o}_t \cdot \tanh(\mathbf{c}_t)$$

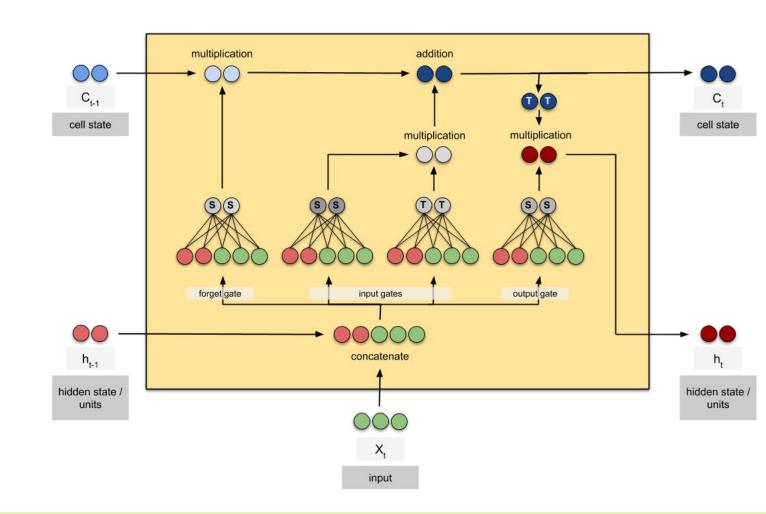
$$\tilde{\mathbf{c}}_t = \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{ch}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{cx}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{b}_c)$$

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \mathbf{u}_t . \, \tilde{\mathbf{c}}_t + \mathbf{f}_t . \, \mathbf{c}_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{uh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ux}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_u)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_t = \sigma (\mathbf{W}_{fh} \mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{fx} \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_f)$$

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{oh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + \mathbf{W}_{ox}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{b}_o)$$



LSTM

```
def LSTMCELL(prev_ct, prev_ht, input):
    combine = prev_ht + input
    ft = forget_layer(combine)
   candidate = candidate_layer(combine)
   it = input_layer(combine)
   Ct = prev_ct * ft + candidate * it
   ot = output_layer(combine)
   ht = ot * tanh(Ct)
   return ht, Ct
ct = [0, 0, 0]
ht = [0, 0, 0]
for input in inputs:
   ct, ht = LSTMCELL(ct, ht, input)
```

