
Gates, LSTM
Deep Neural Network
Session 20
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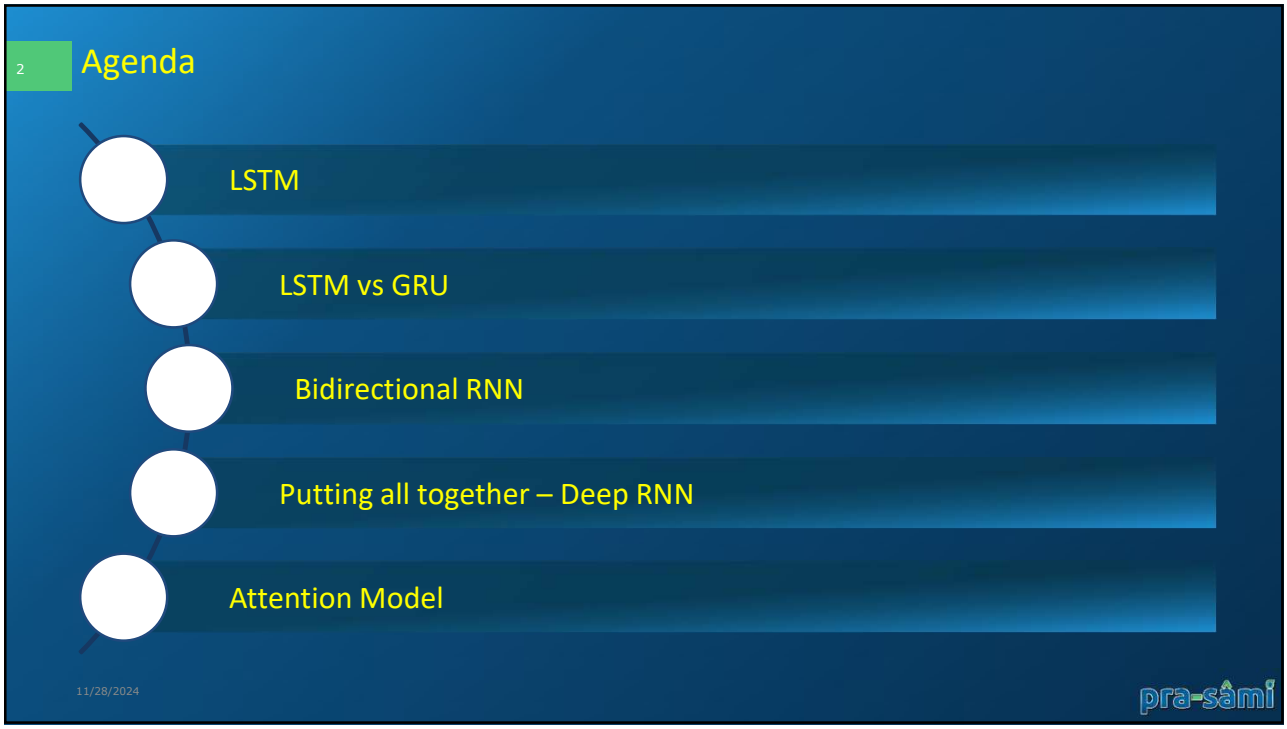
2
Agenda
LSTM
LSTM vs GRU
Bidirectional RNN
Putting all together – Deep RNN
Attention Model
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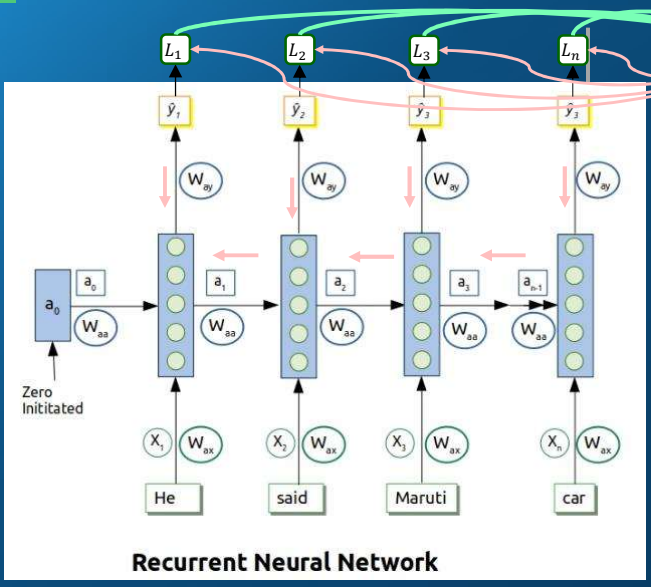
3

Back Propagation



Recurrent Neural Network

Forword propagation:

- $a_t = g_1([a_{t-1}, x_t] . W_a + b_a)$
- $\hat{y}_t = g_2(a_t . W_y + b_y)$

- At time step 't'; Loss Function for single prediction
  - $L_t(\hat{y}_t, y) = - y_t . \log(\hat{y}_t) - (1- y_t) . \log(1 - \hat{y}_t)$
- Sum of losses at all time steps:
  - $L(\hat{y}, y) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_x} L_t(\hat{y}_t, y)$

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4

Long Short Term Memory network – LSTM

- A special kind of RNN, capable of learning long-term dependencies
- Introduced by Hochreiter & Schmidhuber (1997)
- Were refined and popularized by many people in following work
- LSTM were on a kind of back burner till 2013
- Original paper is quite mathematical and little overwhelming to follow
  - It goes into depths of Exploding and Vanishing Gradients
  - AI Community could not appreciate its value at that time

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5 Long Short Term Memory network – LSTM

- LSTM work tremendously well on a large variety of problems, and are now widely used.
  - Speech recognition, Language modeling, Translation, Image captioning…
- LSTMs are explicitly designed to avoid the long-term dependency problem
- Designed to remember information for multiple time steps
- The key to LSTMs is the cell state
  - We have seen similar cell in GRU
- The cell state carry information through either unchanged or with updates

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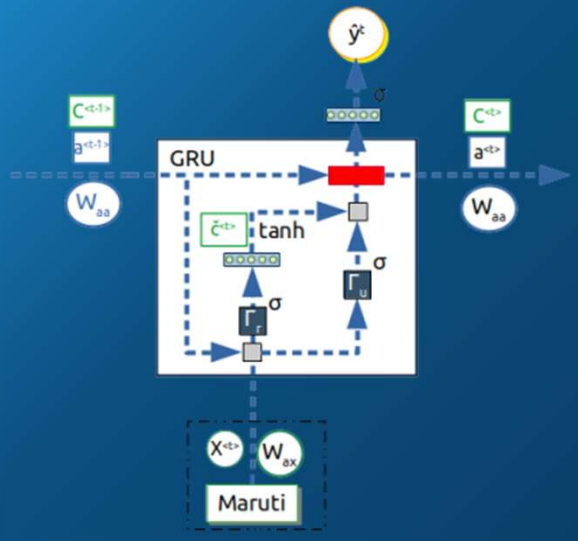
6 GRU Cell



- Recall our discussions on GRU

Extended GRU:

$\check{c}_t = \tanh([\Gamma_r * c_{t-1} : x_t] \cdot W_c + b_c)$
$\Gamma_u = \sigma([c_{t-1} : x_t] \cdot W_u + b_u)$
$\Gamma_r = \sigma([c_{t-1} : x_t] \cdot W_r + b_r)$
$c_t = \Gamma_u \cdot \check{c}_t + (1 - \Gamma_u) \cdot c_{t-1}$

If $\Gamma_u = 1$ then c_t will be equal to $\check{c}_t$,
If $\Gamma_u = 0$ then c_t will be equal to c_{t-1}

And as usual $a_t = c_t$

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7

Long Short Term Memory network – LSTM

- Information can be removed or added to the cell state
- The structure regulating the information is called gates
- Gates are a way to optionally let information through or otherwise.
- Gates have sigmoid activation resulting in almost 0, 1 (all or nothing) kind of behavior

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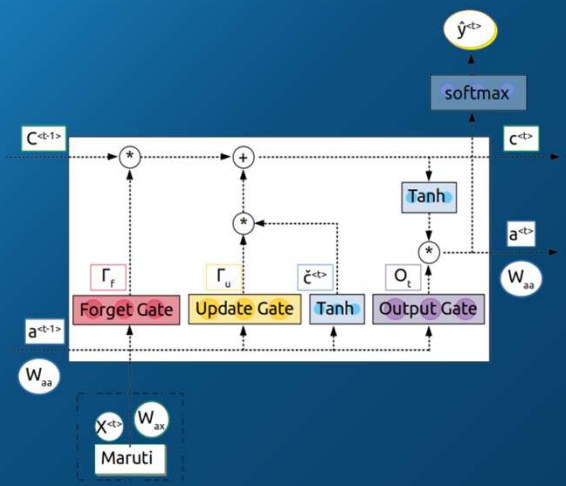
8

Overall



- Lets make a few changes in GRU Cell

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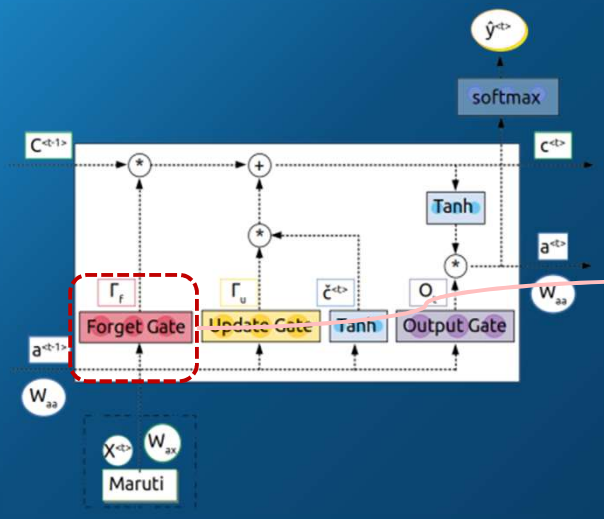
9 Forget Gate



- Lets make a few changes in GRU Cell
  - Equation $c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c_{t-1}$ is modified to
  - Equation $c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + \Gamma_f * c_{t-1}$
- Forget gate decides what information to throw away from the cell state
  - $\Gamma_f = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] . W_f + b_f)$
- Forget gate value is between 0 and 1 depending upon a_{t-1} and X_t.
  - 1 represents "completely keep this"
  - 0 represents "completely get rid of this"
  - Or something "in-between"…

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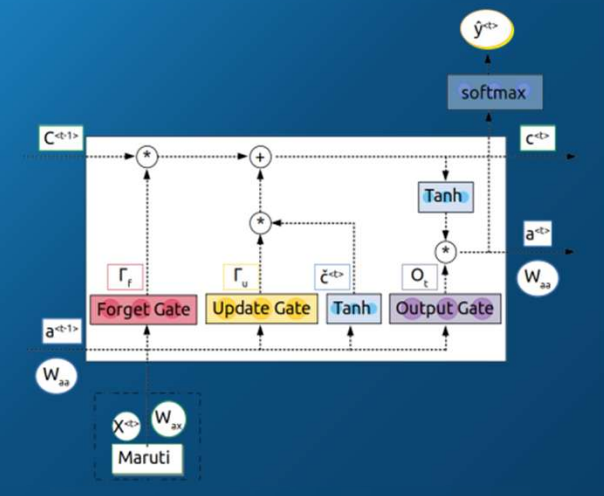
10 Forget Gate



I **felt happy** because I saw the others **were happy**

Keep

and because I knew I should **feel happy,** but I

Keep

Forget

wasn't really happy.

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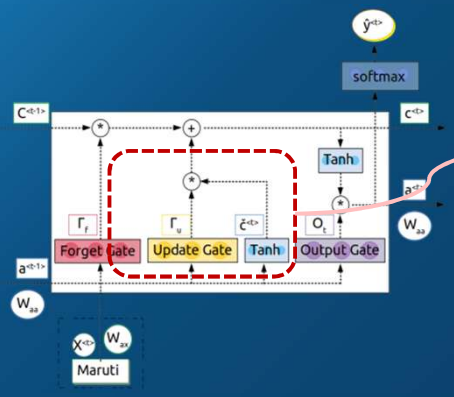
11

Update Gate



- What new information we're going to store in the cell state.
- Two step Process
  - First, a sigmoid layer called the "Update Gate" decides which values we'll update
  - $\Gamma_u = \sigma\ (\ [\ a_{t-1}\ : X_t\ ]\ .\ W_u + b_u)$
- Next, a tanh layer creates a vector of new candidate values, $\hat{c}_t$
  - $\hat{c}_t = \tanh\ (\ [a_{t-1}\ : X_t\ ]\ .\ W_c + b_c)$
- Next step, combine these two to create an update to the state.
  - $c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + \Gamma_f * c_{t-1}$

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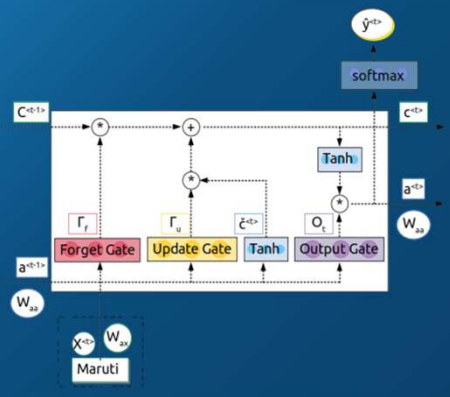
12

Update Gate



New, update

Keep

I felt happy because I saw the others were happy

Keep

and because I knew I should feel happy, but I

forget, update

wasn't really happy.

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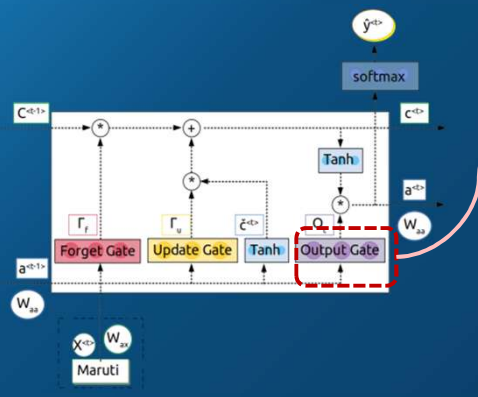
13 Output Gate



- What's output.
- Two step Process
  - First, we run a sigmoid layer which decides what parts of the cell state we're going to output.
  - $\Gamma_o = \sigma ([a_{t-1} : X_t] . W_o + b_o)$
  - Next, a process c_t through tanh activation and multiply by Γ_o
  - $a_t = \Gamma_o$ * tanh (c_t)
- We can also use a_t to calculate $\hat{y}_t$

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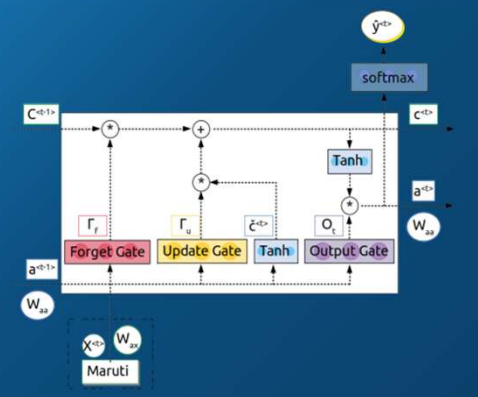
14 Output Gate



Positive Positive

I felt happy because I saw the others were happy

Positive

and because I knew I should feel happy, but I

Negative Review

wasn't really happy.

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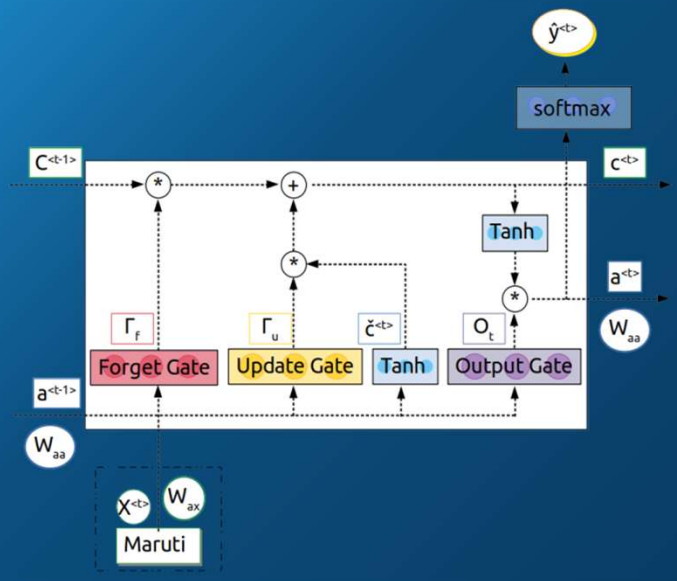
15 Overall



$\hat{c}_t = \tanh([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_c + b_c)$

$\Gamma_u = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_u + b_u)$

$\Gamma_f = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_f + b_f)$

$\Gamma_o = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_o + b_o)$

$c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + \Gamma_f * c_{t-1}$

$a_t = \Gamma_o * \tanh(c_t)$

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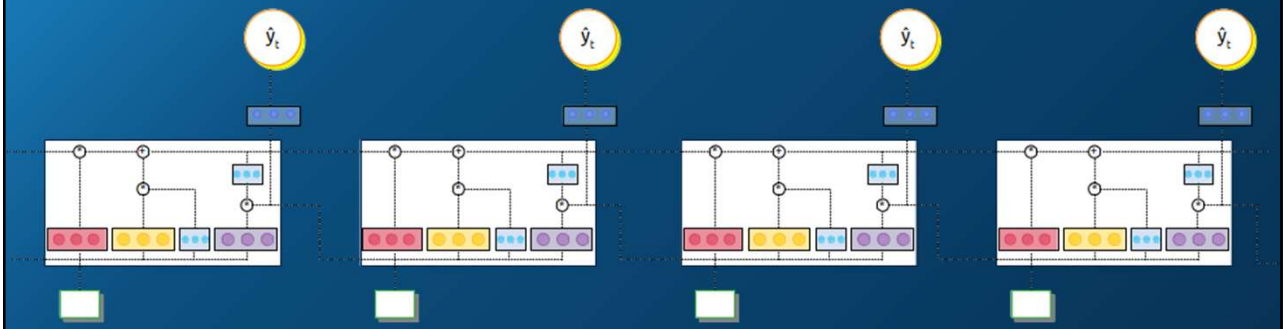
16 Chain of LSTM cell…



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17

Variants of LSTM

- Almost every other paper comes out with some variant of LSTM
- LSTM variant, introduced by Gers & Schmidhuber (2000),
  - Adding "peephole connections."
  - Let the gate layers look at the cell state.

$\hat{c}_t = \tanh([a_{t-1} : X_t : c_{t-1}] \cdot W_c + b_c)$

$\Gamma u = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t : c_{t-1}] \cdot W_u + b_u)$

$\Gamma f = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t : c_{t-1}] \cdot W_f + b_f)$

$\Gamma o = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t : c_{t-1}] \cdot W_o + b_o)$

$c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + \Gamma_f * c_{t-1}$

$a_t = \Gamma_o * \tanh(c_t)$

$\hat{c}_t = \tanh([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_c + b_c)$

$\Gamma_u = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_u + b_u)$

$\Gamma_f = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_f + b_f)$

$\Gamma_o = \sigma([a_{t-1} : X_t] \cdot W_o + b_o)$

$c_t = \Gamma_u * \hat{c}_t + \Gamma_f * c_{t-1}$

$a_t = \Gamma_o * \tanh(c_t)$

- You have already seen other most popular variant GRU

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18

LSTM vs GRU

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19

LSTM vs GRU

- Different Problems, different algorithms work
- NO clear choices
- In general, GRU is faster
- Try both and see which one produces better results.

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20

Bidirectional RNN

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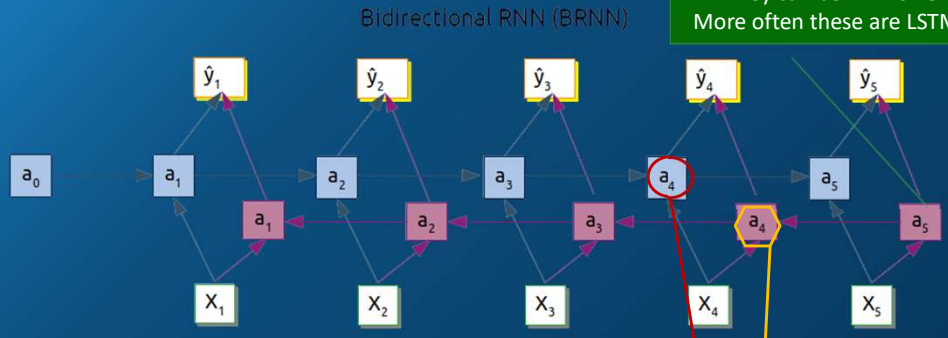
21

Bidirectional RNN

They can be RNN or GRU or LSTM blocks
More often these are LSTM blocks in the BRNN



- "**He said Maruti is** most fuel efficient"
- "**He said Maruti is** most expensive shop"
- "**He said Maruti is** strongest"

- $\hat{y}_l = g([a_l : a_l] . W_y + b_y)$
- One limitation: you need complete sentences before any predictions. May not work for voice translation as we need the dialog to finish which can be way out…

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22

Putting all together – Deep RNN

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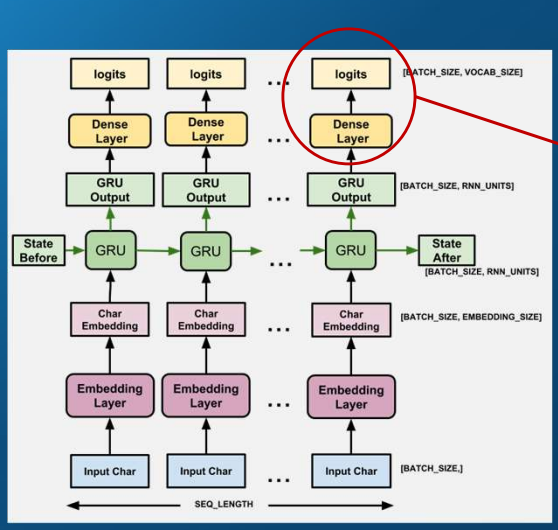
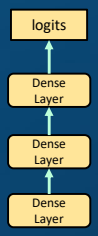
23

Putting it together…





- You may see multiple dense layers without horizontal connection
- Its rare to see more than 3 GRU or LSTM units stacked up vertically… Network is already too big!

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24

Attention Model

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25 Given a very long sentence

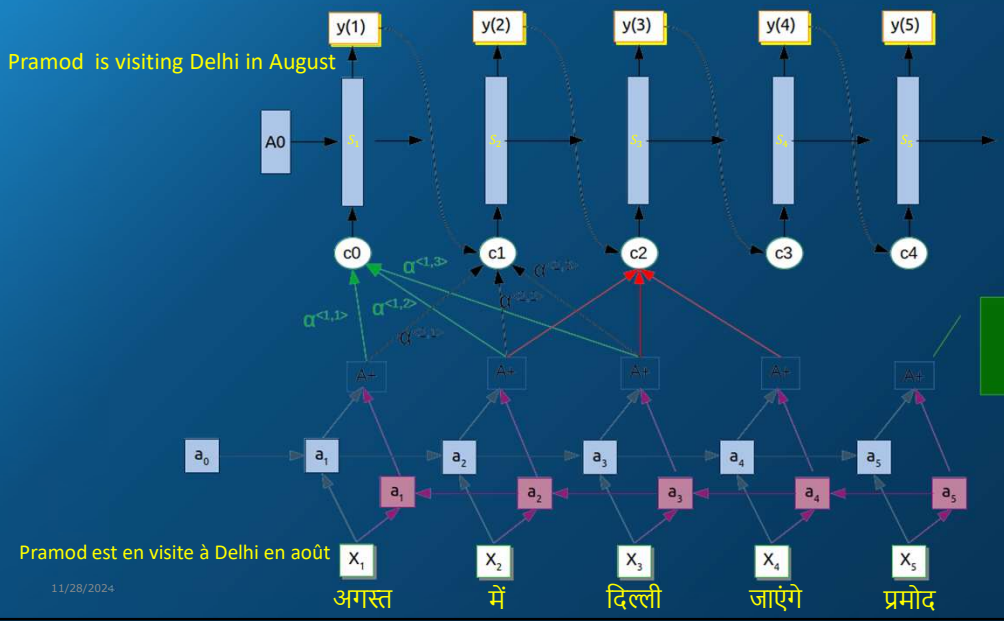
- "As he crossed toward the pharmacy at the corner he involuntarily turned his head because of a burst of light that had ricocheted from his temple, and saw, with that quick smile with which we greet a rainbow or a rose, a blindingly white parallelogram of sky being unloaded from the van—a dresser with mirrors across which, as across a cinema screen, passed a flawlessly clear reflection of boughs sliding and swaying not arboreally, but with a human vacillation, produced by the nature of those who were carrying this sky, these boughs, this gliding façade."

How would a human being would translate???????

26 Attention Model

27

Attention Model



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29

Reflect…

- What is the primary difference between GRUs and LSTMs?
  - A) GRUs have fewer gates than LSTMs
  - B) GRUs do not have any gates
  - C) GRUs are only used for text data
  - D) GRUs are slower to train than LSTMs
- Answer: A) GRUs have fewer gates than LSTMs
- Which of the following gates is unique to the GRU architecture?
  - A) Forget Gate
  - B) Relevance Gate
  - C) Input Gate
  - D) Output Gate
- Answer: B) Relevance Gate
- What is a key advantage of using GRUs over traditional RNNs?
  - A) GRUs do not suffer from the vanishing gradient problem
  - B) GRUs are computationally less expensive than LSTMs
  - C) GRUs have a better ability to learn from very short sequences
  - D) GRUs use convolutional layers for better feature extraction
- Answer: A) GRUs do not suffer from the vanishing gradient problem
- Which of the following functions do GRUs use to manage memory and control information flow?
  - A) Only the forget gate
  - B) Only the output gate
  - C) Relevance and Update gates
  - D) Relevance and Output gates
- Answer: C) Relevance and Update gates

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30

Reflect…

- What is the key feature of LSTM networks compared to traditional RNNs?
  - A) LSTMs do not use any gates
  - B) LSTMs have a memory cell that can maintain information over long time periods
  - C) LSTMs are faster to train than RNNs
  - D) LSTMs are used only for image processing tasks
- Answer: B) LSTMs have a memory cell that can maintain information over long time periods
- Which of the following gates in an LSTM controls what portion of the past memory should be retained?
  - A) Input Gate
  - B) Forget Gate
  - C) Output Gate
  - D) Relevance Gate
- Answer: B) Forget Gate
- What is the role of the Input Gate in an LSTM?
  - A) To discard irrelevant information from the previous time step
  - B) To add new information to the cell state from the current input
  - C) To control the final output of the LSTM
  - D) To reset the hidden state
- Answer: B) To add new information to the cell state from the current input
- What allows LSTMs to mitigate the vanishing gradient problem?
  - A) The use of ReLU activation functions
  - B) The use of multiple hidden layers
  - C) The cell state, which allows the gradient to flow unchanged across time steps
  - D) The dropout regularization technique
- Answer: C) The cell state, which allows the gradient to flow unchanged across time steps

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