

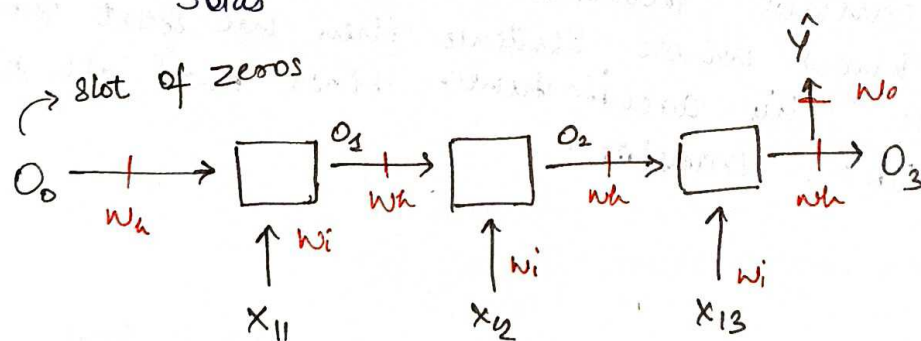
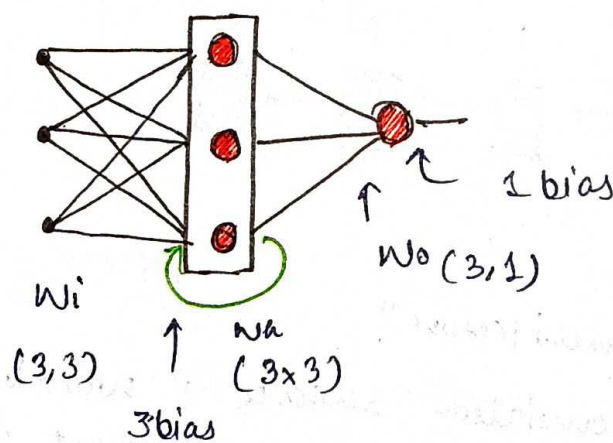
Backpropagation in RNN

We gonna to take an example \rightarrow Many to one RNN

text

cat	mat	cat	1	x_1	$[100]$	$[010]$	$[001]$	1
rat	rat	mat	1	x_2	$[001]$	$[001]$	$[010]$	1
mat	mat	cat	0	x_3	$[010]$	$[010]$	$[100]$	0

Vocab \rightarrow cat \downarrow [100] Mat \downarrow [010] Rat \downarrow [001]



$$o_1 = f(x_{11} w_i + o_0 w_o)$$

$$o_2 = f(x_{12} w_i + o_1 w_o)$$

$$o_3 = f(x_{13} w_i + o_2 w_o)$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(o_3 w_o)$$

$$Loss = -y_i \log \hat{y}_i - (1 - y_i) \log (1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

Loss calculate \rightarrow minimize
using gradient descent

Find the value of w_i w_h w_o where loss should be minimum.

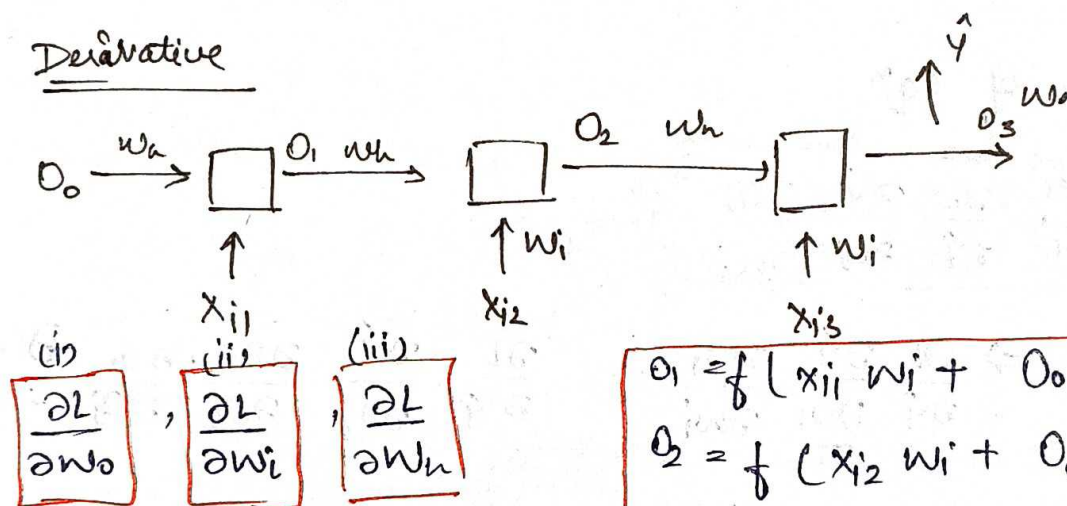
$$w_i = w_i - \eta \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} \right]$$

$$w_o = w_o - \eta \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_o} \right]$$

$$w_h = w_h - \eta \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_h} \right]$$

Now, we have to find the derivative

Derivative



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_0} \rightarrow \hat{y} \rightarrow O_3 \rightarrow w_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} O_1 &= f(x_{11} w_1 + O_0 w_h) \\ O_2 &= f(x_{12} w_1 + O_0 w_h) \\ O_3 &= f(x_{13} w_1 + O_0 w_h) \\ \hat{y} &= \sigma(O_3 w_o) \end{aligned}$$

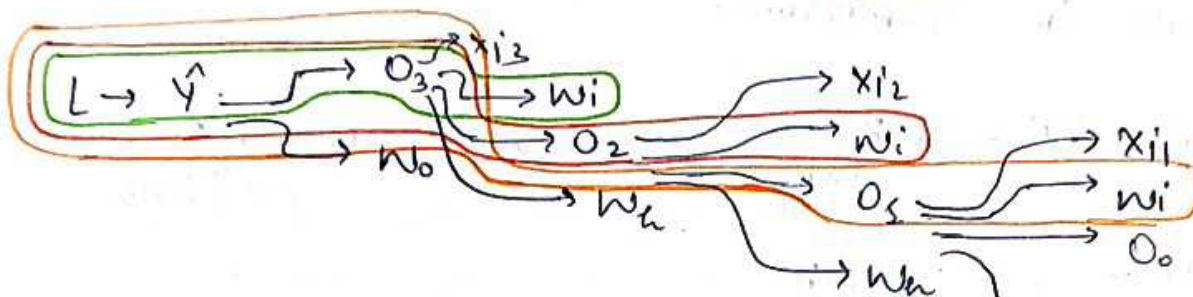
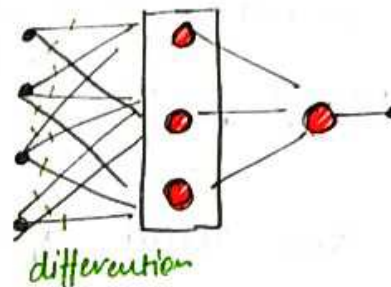
$$(i) \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_0} = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \right] \left[\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w_0} \right] \rightarrow L = y_i \log \hat{y}_i - (1 - y_i) \log (1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

differentiation

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(O_3 w_o)$$

(ii) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} \rightarrow w_i \Rightarrow$ change $L \Rightarrow$ how much L change when w_i change

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} \rightarrow L \rightarrow \hat{y} \begin{cases} \rightarrow o_3 \rightarrow x_{i3} \rightarrow w_{i1} \\ \rightarrow o_2 \rightarrow w_{i2} \\ \rightarrow w_{in} \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial w_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial w_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w_{in}} \frac{\partial w_{in}}{\partial w_i}$$

Summarization of eqⁿ

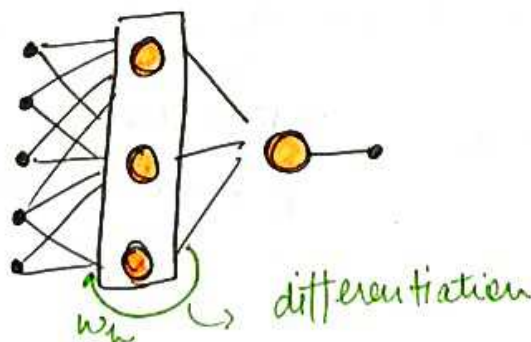
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_j} \frac{\partial o_j}{\partial w_i} \quad \text{Proof}$$

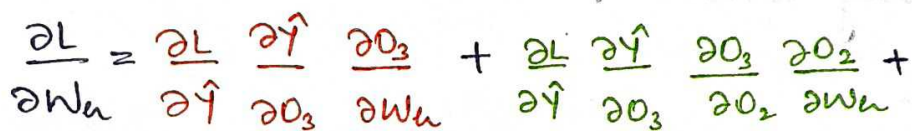
expand $j=1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_1} \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_i} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial o_1} \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_i}$

expand $j=2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial w_i} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial w_i}$

expand $j=3 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial w_i}$

(iii) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{in}}$





$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{f}} \quad \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \sigma_3} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_3}{\partial \sigma_2} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_2}{\partial \sigma_1} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial w_u}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_n} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_j} \frac{\partial o_j}{\partial w_n}$$

$n = \text{timesteps}$

Problem with RNN

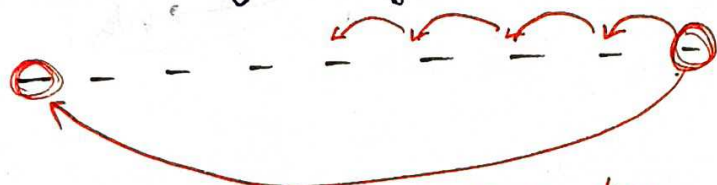
RNN \rightarrow Sequential data \rightarrow textual, time, series
 \downarrow

Suffer ② major problems \rightarrow LSTM

→ problem of long term dependence

↳ unstable gradients / Stagnated Training

(i) Problem of long term dependence



* short term memory loss.

This data not remember

Stante's word (just like Geyawi)

eg:- Marathi is spoken in Maharashtra.

remembrance

Maharashtra is a beautiful place - went there last year but I could not enjoy properly because I don't understand marathi

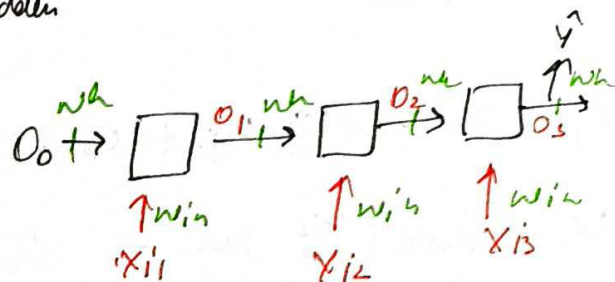
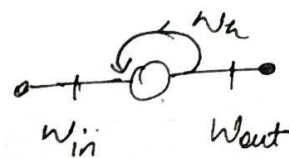
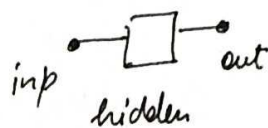
NOE remember.

In Auto-suggestion (keypad) \rightarrow Suggest short sentence
but not long sentence

* 2nd sentence RNN not remember "Maharashtra" word. So, model not predict "Marathi" word at last. (Vanishing gradient problem)

Problem #1 Problem of long term dependency \rightarrow vanishing

Input			out
1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1



3 time stamps

Loss \rightarrow minimum \rightarrow gradient descent

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{in}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial w_{in}} +$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial w_{in}} +$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_3} \frac{\partial o_3}{\partial o_2} \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial o_1} \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_{in}} \rightarrow \text{long term dependency}$$

$$w_{in} = w_{in} - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{in}}$$

$$w_{out} = w_{out} - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{out}}$$

$$w_h = w_h - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_h}$$

This is only for 3 timesteps

#100 timesteps
long term dependency

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_{100}} \frac{\partial o_{100}}{\partial o_{99}} \dots \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial o_1} \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_{in}}$$

During ~~the~~ calculating gradient descent, \rightarrow value of long term dependency will be small
value of short term dependency will be large.

So, short term dependency contribute more as compare to long term memory to find gradient descent.

time steps $\uparrow\uparrow \Leftrightarrow$ long term dependency $\downarrow\downarrow$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_{100}} \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial o_{100}}{\partial o_{99}} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial o_2}{\partial o_1}} \quad \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_{in}}$$

$$o_1 = \tanh(x_{11} w_{1n} + o_0 w_{h1})$$

$$o_t = \tanh(x_{it} w_{in} + o_{t-1} w_{h1})$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_{100}} \right] \left[\frac{\partial o_t}{\partial o_{t-1}} \right] \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_{in}}$$

$t=2$

$$\frac{\partial o_t}{\partial o_{t-1}} = \tanh(x_{it} w_{in} + o_{t-1} w_{h1}) w_{h1}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial o_{100}} \left[\frac{\partial o_t}{\partial o_{t-1}} \right] \left(\tanh'(\cdot) \right) \left(\frac{w_{h1}}{2} \right) \frac{\partial o_1}{\partial w_{in}} \rightarrow \text{Very close to zero}$$

$t=2$

$\text{bet}^n 0-1$ $\text{bet}^n 0-1$

Sol \rightarrow Different activation function \rightarrow relu/leaky
 $\text{not bet}^n 0-1$

\rightarrow better weight initialization

\rightarrow SKIP RNNs (GRU) \rightarrow self study topic

\rightarrow LSTM

#2 Problem \rightarrow Unstable Training (Exploding problem)

long term dependency \rightarrow very large

$\hookrightarrow \approx$ infinite

* If long term dep. is \approx infinite then gradient ^{update} will be infinite then weights also infinite And Model not train.

for example \rightarrow (i) Using ReLU and Weight Initialize is 1. So, weights multiply and get large number. Long Term dep \rightarrow dominate and short term dep. not contribute in gradient update.

(ii) If Learning Rate is $\uparrow\uparrow$ (very higher).

Solution - 1) Gradient Clipping \rightarrow Search (self study)
2) Controlled Learning Rate
3) LSTM use.

LSTM (Long Short Term Memory)

The what

LSTM core idea

Now we have to decide this story is good/Bad, decision depend on geo-Area. Hero of the story.

