

# Deep Learning Using TensorFlow



Dr. Ash Pahwa

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Lesson 8:

Recurrent Neural Network + Reinforcement Learning

Lesson 8.1: Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



# Outline

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- Types of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
- Definition of RNN
- Example: RNN
- Mathematics of RNN
  - Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
  - GRU – Gated Recurrent Unit
- RNN Implementation using TensorFlow
  - Next Lesson#8.2



# Types of Recurrent Neural Networks

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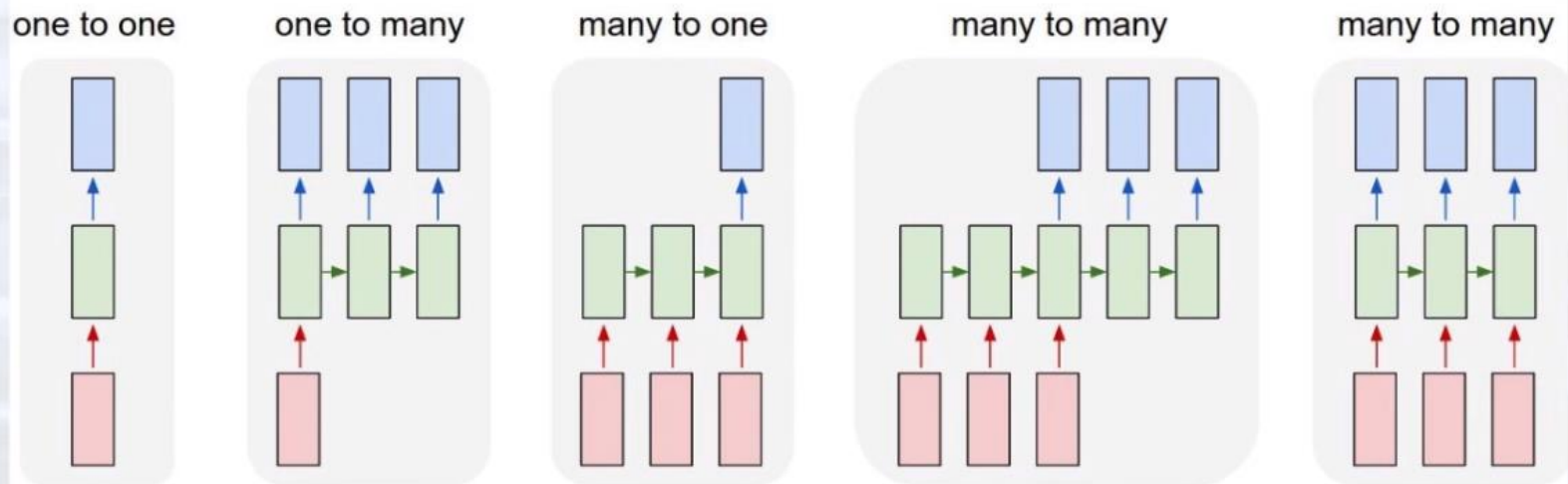
# Types of Recurrent Neural Networks

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- The next 5 Slides contain information from the following talk
- Recurrent Network Language Models for Dense Image Captioning
  - Andrej Karpathy, Research Scientist,
  - OpenAI - RE•WORK Deep Learning Summit 2016
- YouTube Video
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPcCk1V1JO8>

# Image Classification

Recurrent Networks offer a lot of flexibility:

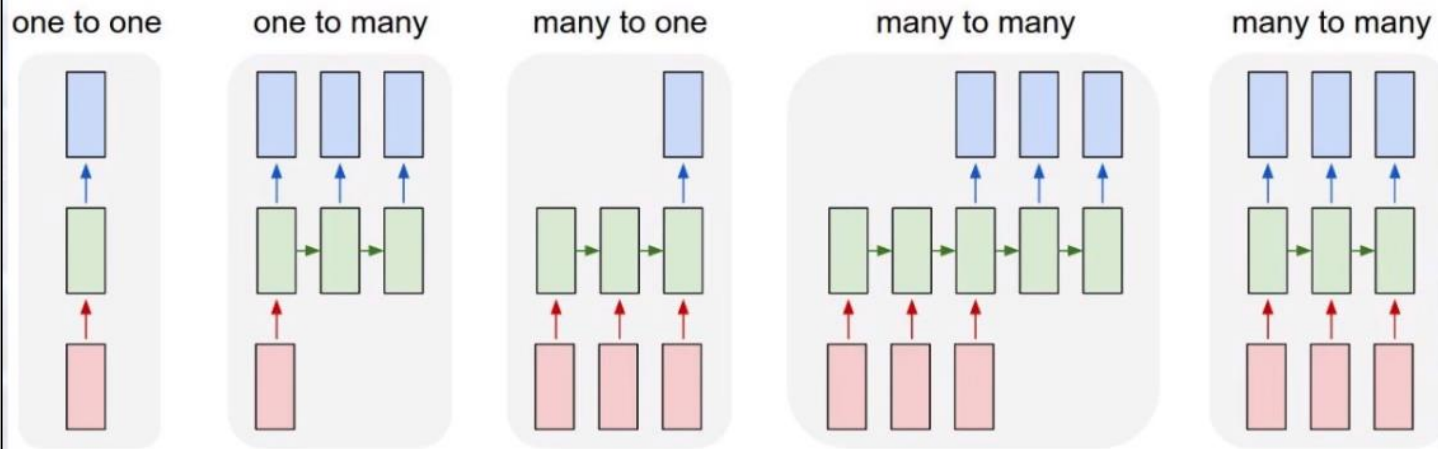


Vanilla Neural Networks

# RNN Application

## Image Captioning

Recurrent Networks offer a lot of flexibility:

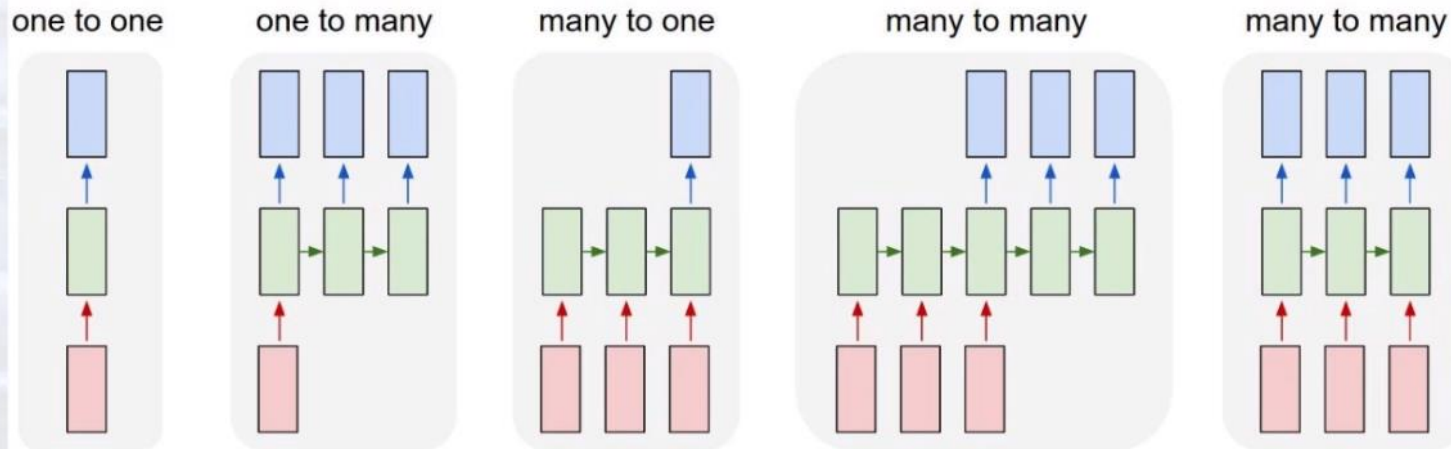


↖ e.g. **Image Captioning**  
image -> sequence of words

# RNN Application

## Sentiment Classification

Recurrent Networks offer a lot of flexibility:

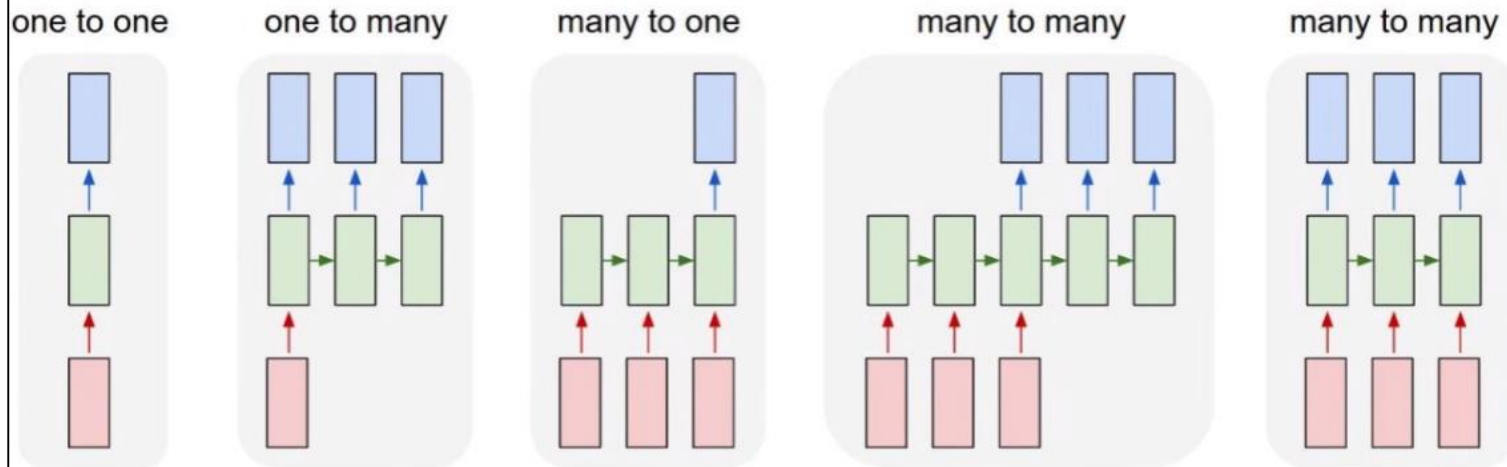


↖ e.g. **Sentiment Classification**  
sequence of words -> sentiment

# RNN Application

## Machine Translation

Recurrent Networks offer a lot of flexibility:



↖ e.g. **Machine Translation**  
seq of words → seq of words

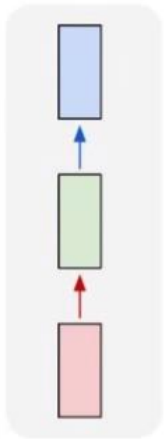


# RNN Application

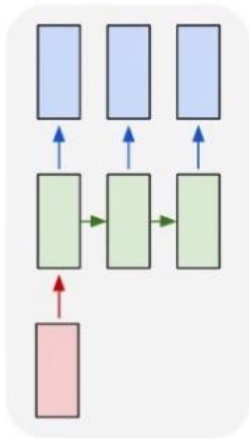
## Video Classification on Frame Level

Recurrent Networks offer a lot of flexibility:

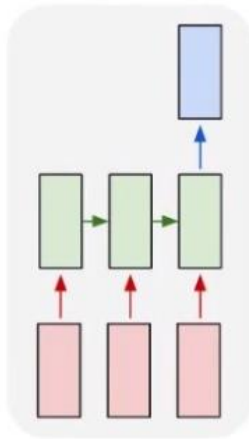
one to one



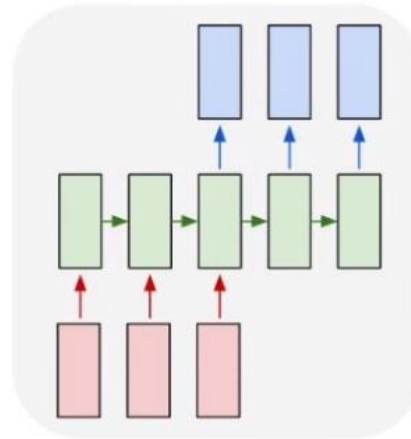
one to many



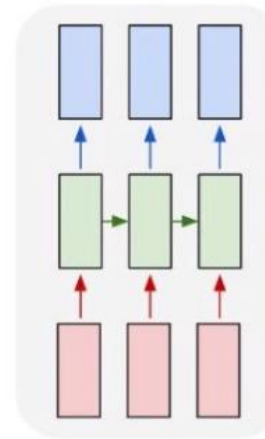
many to one



many to many



many to many



e.g. Video classification on frame level





# RNN Applications

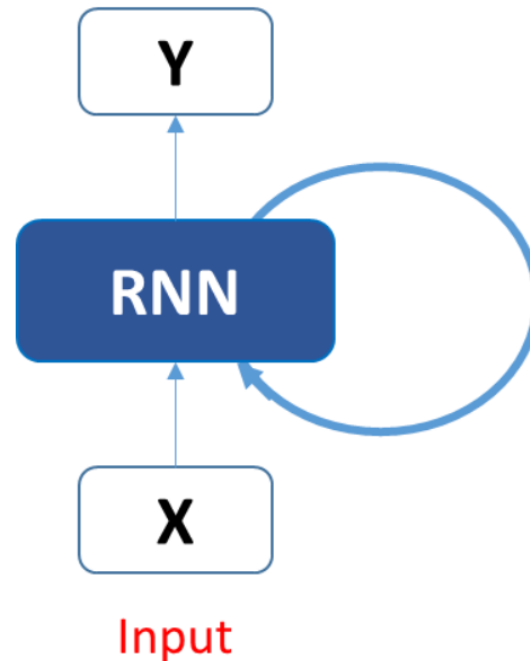
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- Time Series Data
  - Value of a time-series at time ' $t$ ' is related to the time series data at time ' $t-1$ '

# Definition of RNN

What is a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)?

Neural Network  
with Feedback





# Feed Forward Neural Networks

## Drawbacks

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- Input / Output
  - Fixed sized input and output
- No Memory
- Not designed for a sequence of data
  - Time series data



# What are Recurrent Neural Networks?

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- Input is a sequence of data
  - Time series data
  - Variable size input
- Output
  - Variable size output
- Feedback loop

Example:

Recurrent Neural Network

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# Fully Forward Neural Network

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- University Courses

	Courses
1	Math Review for Data Science
2	R Programming
3	Python Programming

Demand	Courses
Demand for Math Courses is high	Math Review for Data Science
Demand for R Prog is high	R Programming
Demand for Python Prog is high	Python Programming

# Fully Forward Neural Network Encoding

## ■ University Courses

	Demand	Code
1	Demand for Math Courses is high	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
2	Demand for R Prog is high	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
3	Demand for Python Prog is high	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

	Courses	Code
1	Math Review for Data Science	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
2	R Programming	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
3	Python Programming	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



# Neural Network

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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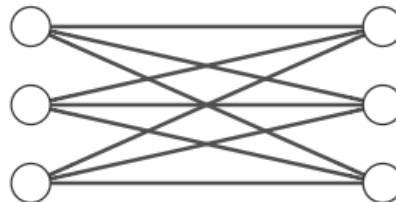
Input

Demand for Math Courses is high  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Demand for R Prog Courses is high  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Demand for Python Prog Courses is high  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} =$$



Input Layer  $\in \mathbb{R}^3$

Output Layer  $\in \mathbb{R}^3$

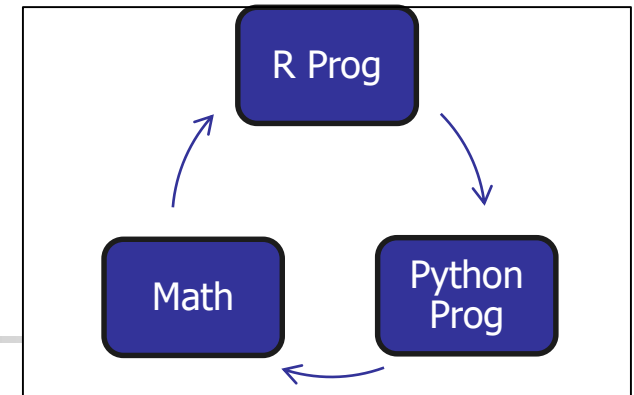
Output

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  Math Courses offered

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  R Prog Courses offered

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  Python Prog Courses offered

# Example: RNN



## ■ University Courses

Quarter	Months	Courses
Fall 2017	Oct – Dec	Math
Winter 2018	Jan – March	R Programming
Spring 2018	April – June	Python
Summer 2018	July - Sep	School Closed

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# Example: RNN

Quarter	Months	Courses
Fall 2017	Oct – Dec	Math
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

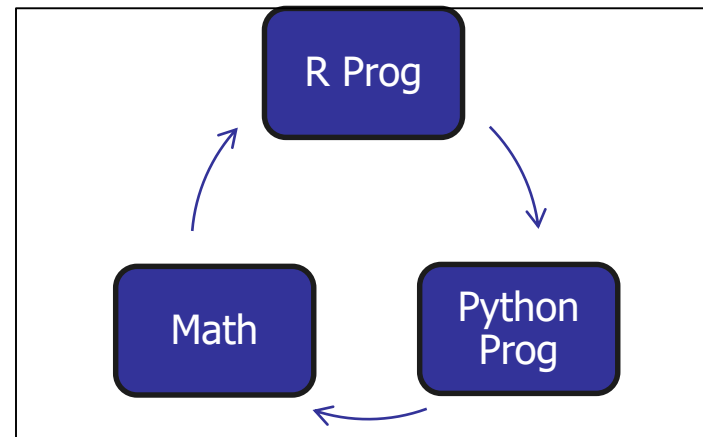
Math Course

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

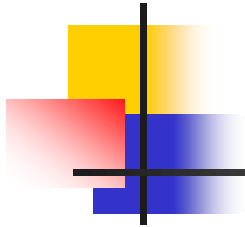
R Prog Course

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

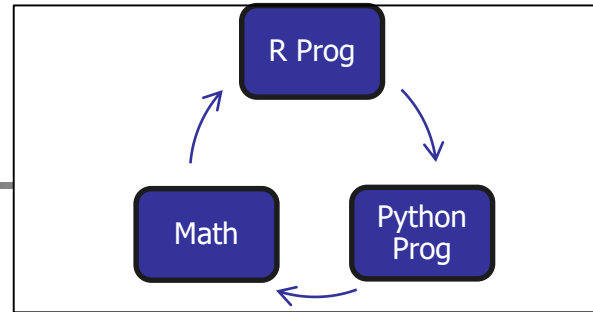
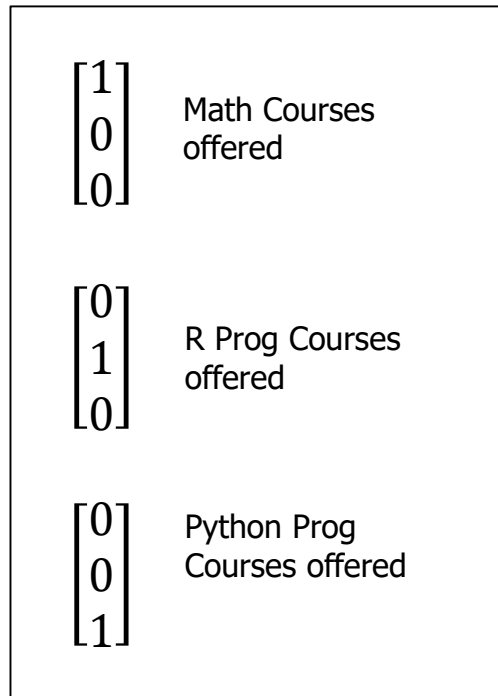
Python Prog Course



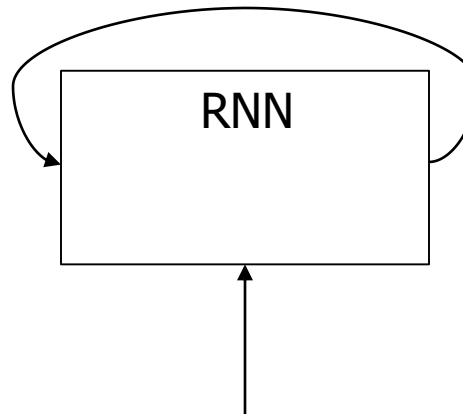
# Example: RNN



Input



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} =$$

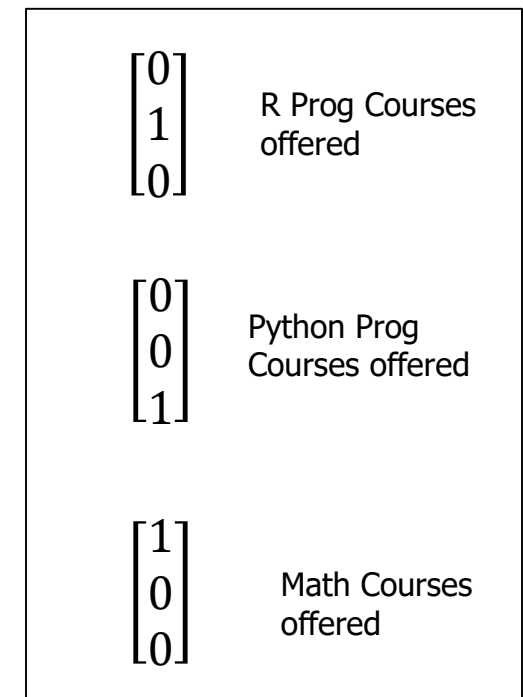


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Output

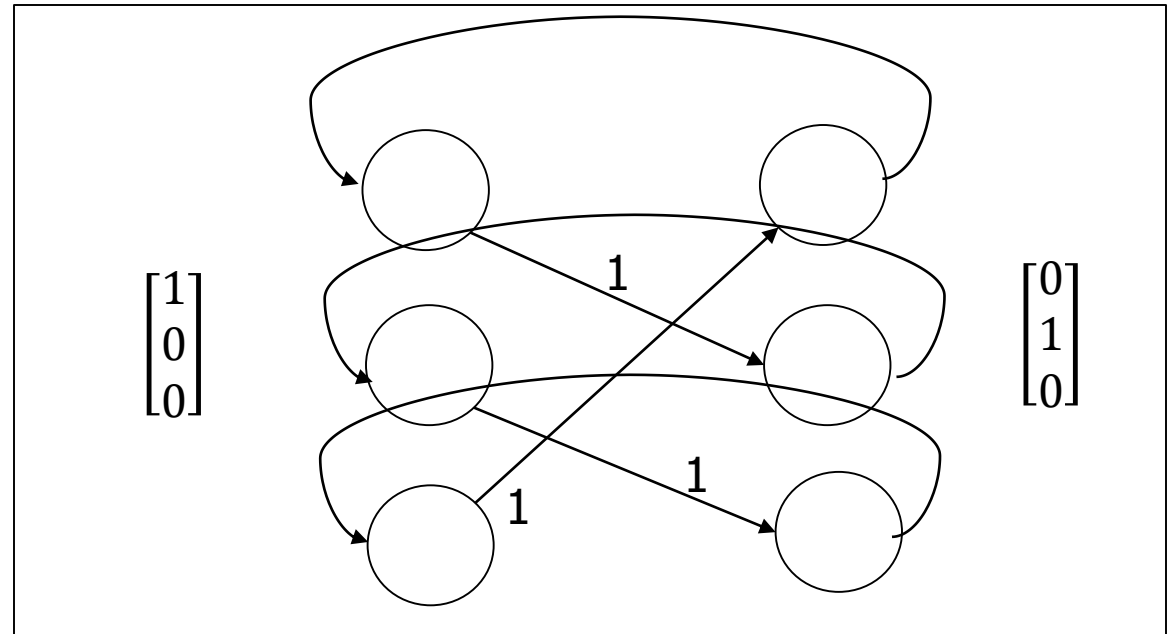
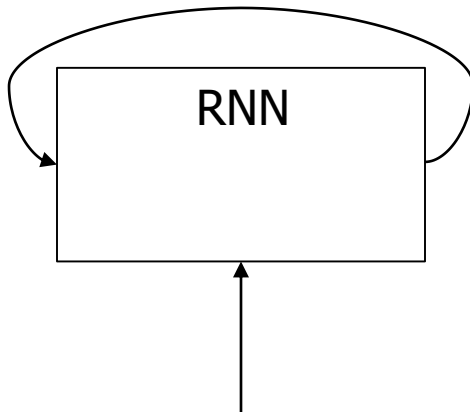
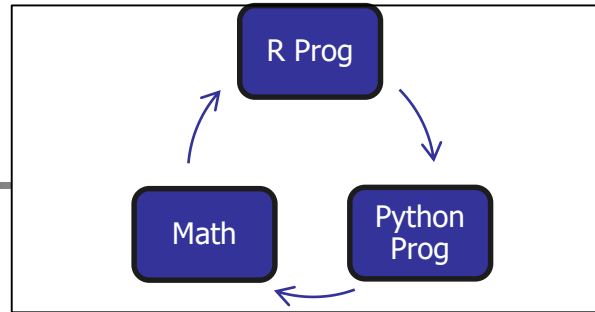
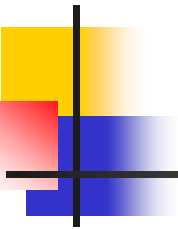


# Example: RNN

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

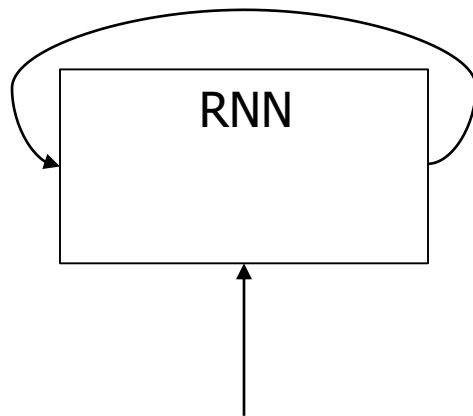
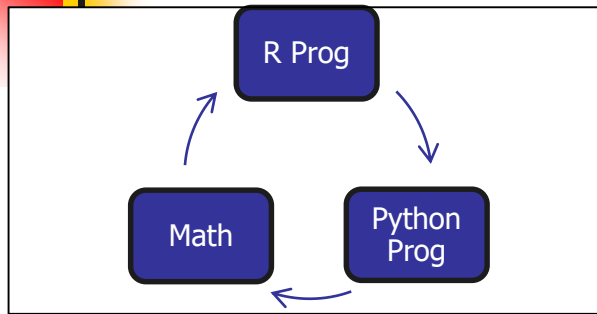
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# Example: RNN

## Combination of Demand and Previous State



Demand for the course

#	Quarter	Year	Input Demand	Course Offered
1	Fall	1		Math
2	Winter	2	Demand Math	Math
3	Spring	2		R Prog
4	Fall	2	Demand R	R Prog
5	Winter	3		Python
6	Spring	3		Math
7	Fall	3		R Prog
8	Winter	4		Python



# Mathematics of RNN

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# RNN

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- Recursive definition of RNN
  - $S_t = F_w(S_{t-1}, X_t)$
  - The new state ( $S_t$ ) of RNN is a function of
    - Old State at time 't-1' ( $S_{t-1}$ )
    - Input at time 't' ( $X_t$ )
    - $F_w$  is a 'tanh()' function

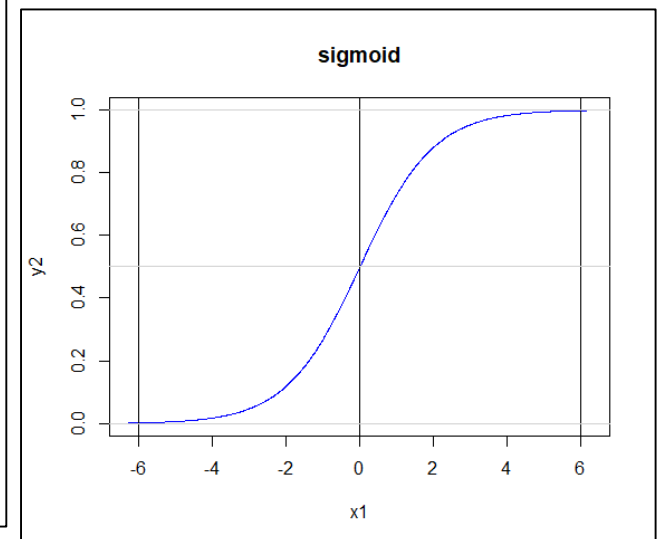
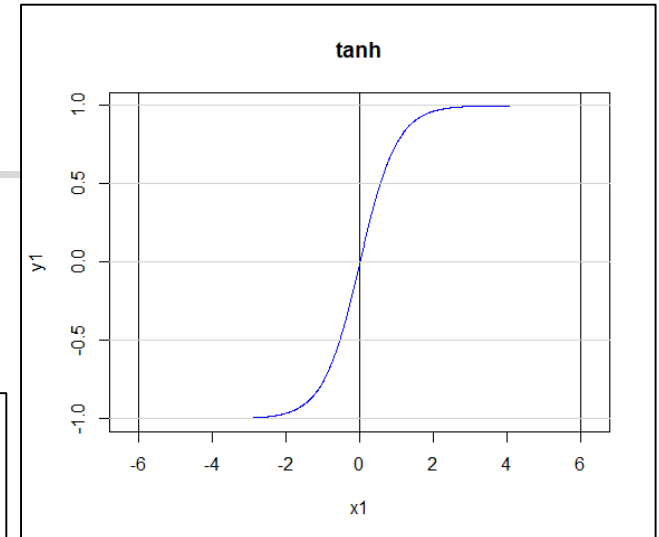


# Hyperbolic 'tanh' function

- $\tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$
- Similar to Sigmoid Function

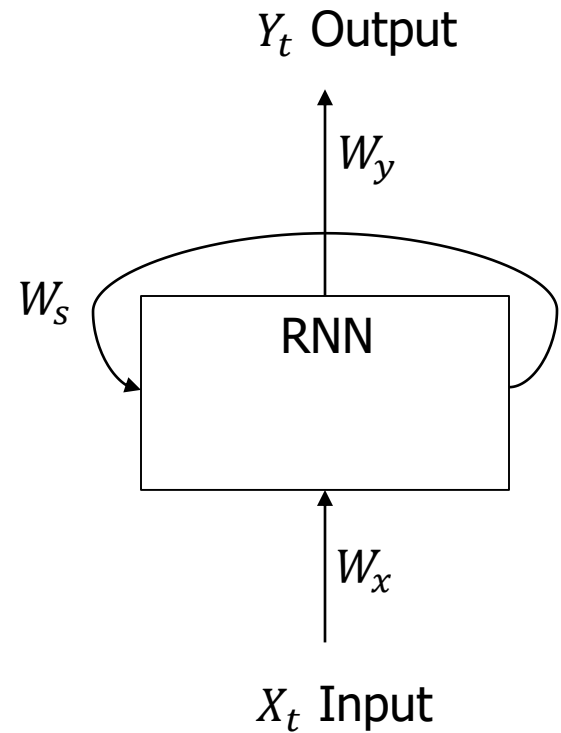
$$\text{Sigmoid Function} = f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

```
> #####  
> # Hyperbolic tan function  
> # tanh function + Sigmoid  
> #####  
> # tanh Function  
> x1 = seq(-2*pi, 2*pi, 0.01)  
> y1 = tanh(x1)  
> plot(x1,y1,type='l',col="blue",main="tanh")  
> abline(v=seq(-6,6,6),col="black",lty=1)  
> abline(h=seq(-1,1,0.5),col="lightgrey",lty=1)  
> #####  
> # Sigmoid Function  
> y2 <- 1/(1+exp(-x1))  
> plot(x1,y2,type='l',col="blue",main="sigmoid")  
> abline(v=seq(-6,6,6),col="black",lty=1)  
> abline(h=seq(0,1,0.5),col="lightgrey",lty=1)  
> #####
```



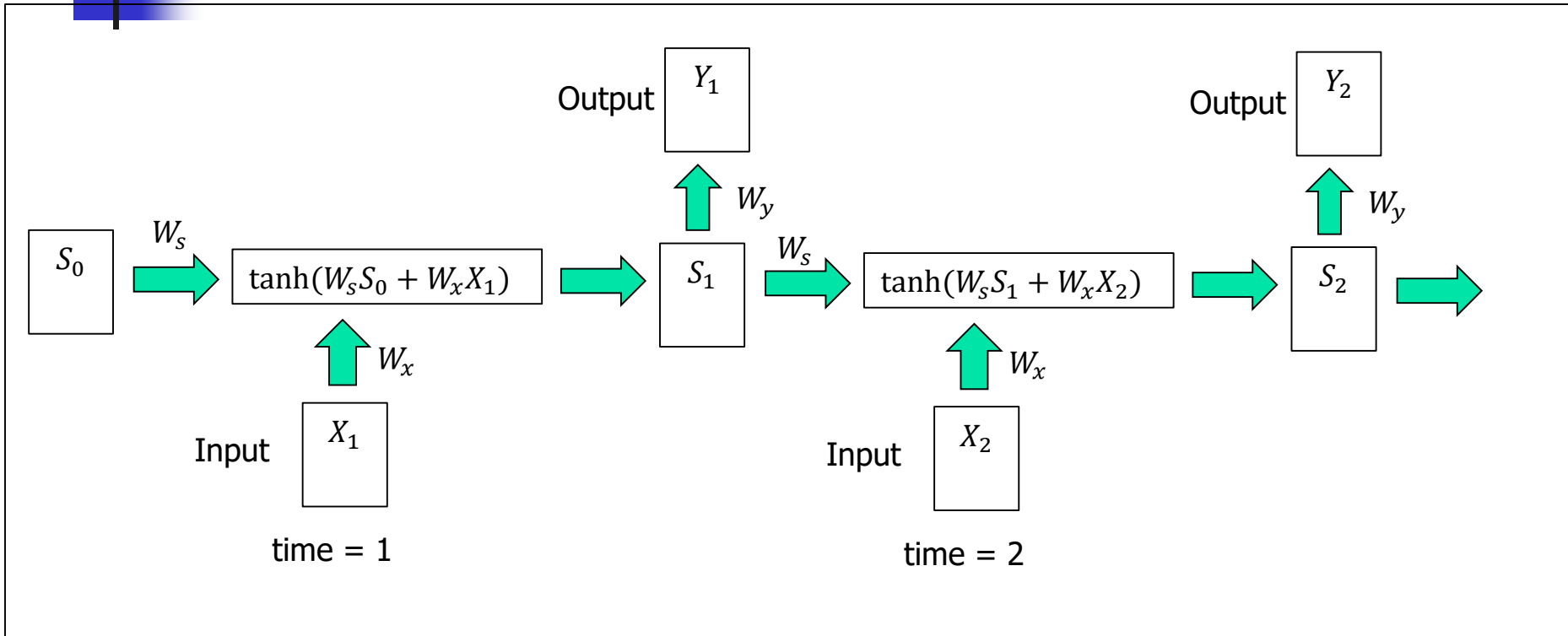
# RNN

- $S_t = F_w(S_{t-1}, X_t)$
- $S_t = \tanh(W_s S_{t-1} + W_x X_t)$
- $Y_t = W_y S_t$



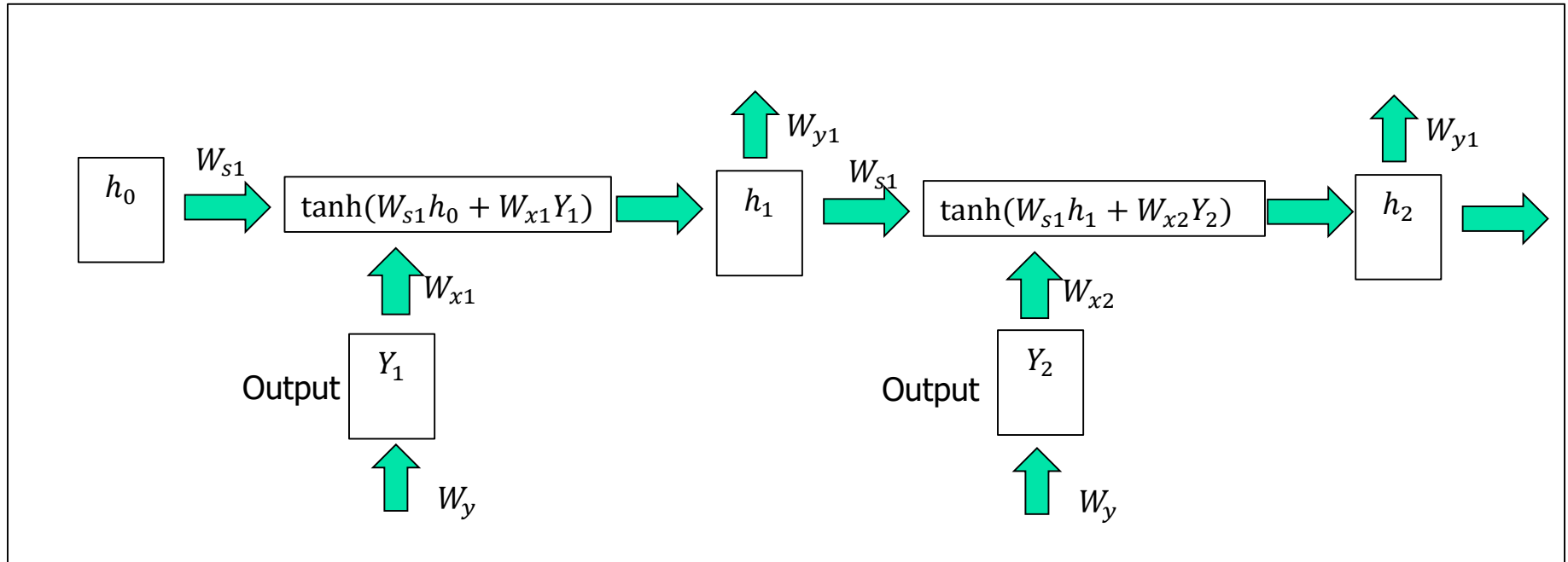
# First Layer RNN

- $S_t = \tanh(W_s S_{t-1} + W_x X_t)$
- $Y_t = W_y S_t$



# Second Layer RNN

- $S_t = \tanh(W_s S_{t-1} + W_x X_t)$
- $Y_t = W_y S_t$



Accuracy improves when more layers are added to RNN



# How to Compute the Weights?

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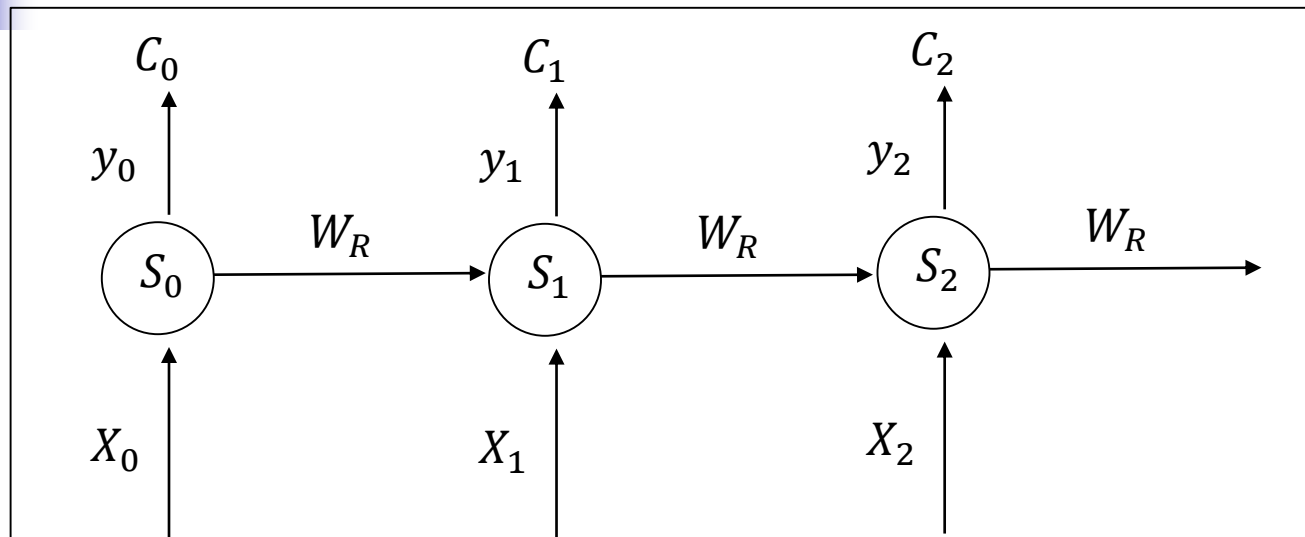
- Feed Forward Neural Network
  - Back Propagation method
- Recurrent Neural Network
  - Back Propagation through time



# Vanishing/Exploding Gradient

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# Compute the Gradient



- $\frac{\partial C}{\partial W_R} = \sum_t \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial W_R}$ 
  - $\frac{\partial C_2}{\partial W_R} = \frac{\partial C_2}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial S_2} \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial a} \frac{\partial a}{\partial W_R}$
  - $a = (W_1 X_2 + W_R S_1)$

If gradient  $< 1$   
After 100 steps – gradient will vanish

If gradient  $> 1$   
After 100 steps – gradient will explode



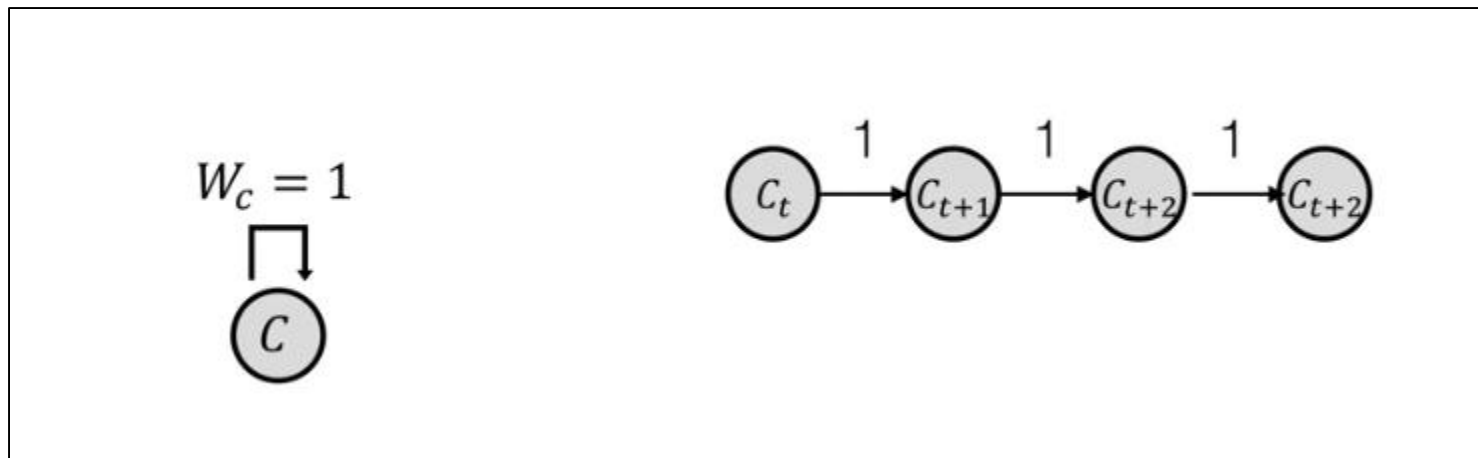
# How to Solve Vanishing/Exploding Gradient

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- Exploding gradient
  - Truncated BPTT (Back Propagation Through Time)
  - Clip gradient at threshold
  - RMSProp to adjust Learning Rate
- Vanishing Gradient
  - Harder to detect
  - Weight initialization
  - Use ReLu activation because it's gradient is 1
  - RMSprop to adjust Learning Rate
  - New Neural Network Architecture
    - LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) and
    - GRU (Gated Recurrent Units)



# Use Memory to store any Information

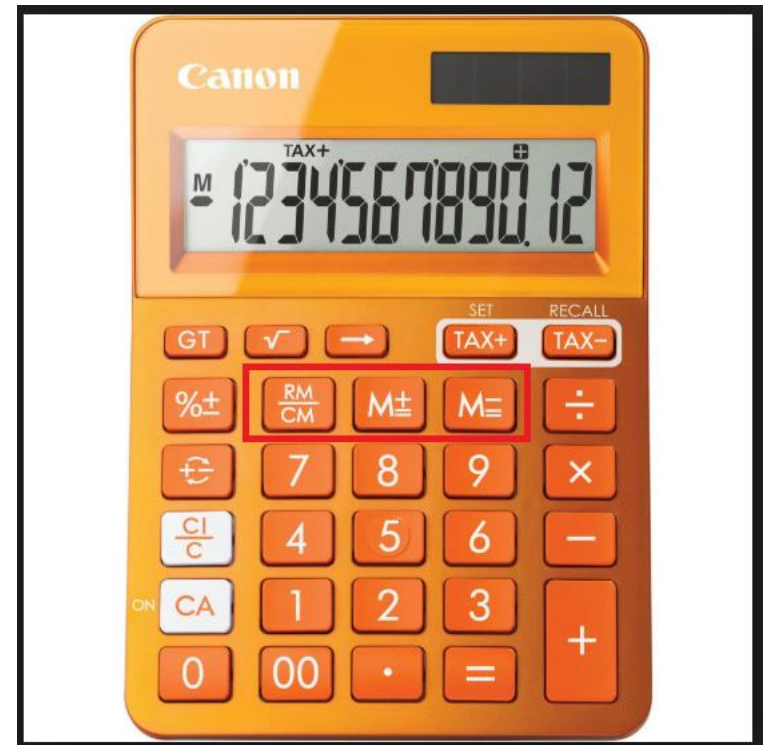


Memory will be used to store the gradient

Therefore, the vanishing gradient problem can be solved

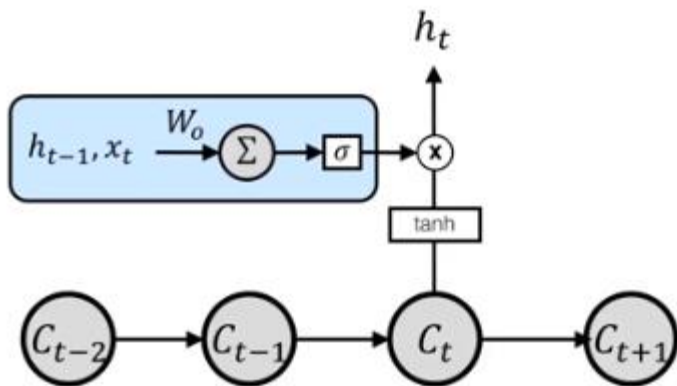
# Long Short-Term Memory

- All Calculators have 3 functions
  - Clear memory (CM)
  - Add to the memory (M+)
  - Recall memory (RM)
- Gates built in the RNN
  - Forget Gate: Flush the memory
  - Input Gate: Add to the memory
  - Output Gate: Get from the memory



# Output Gate Recall Memory

## Output gate

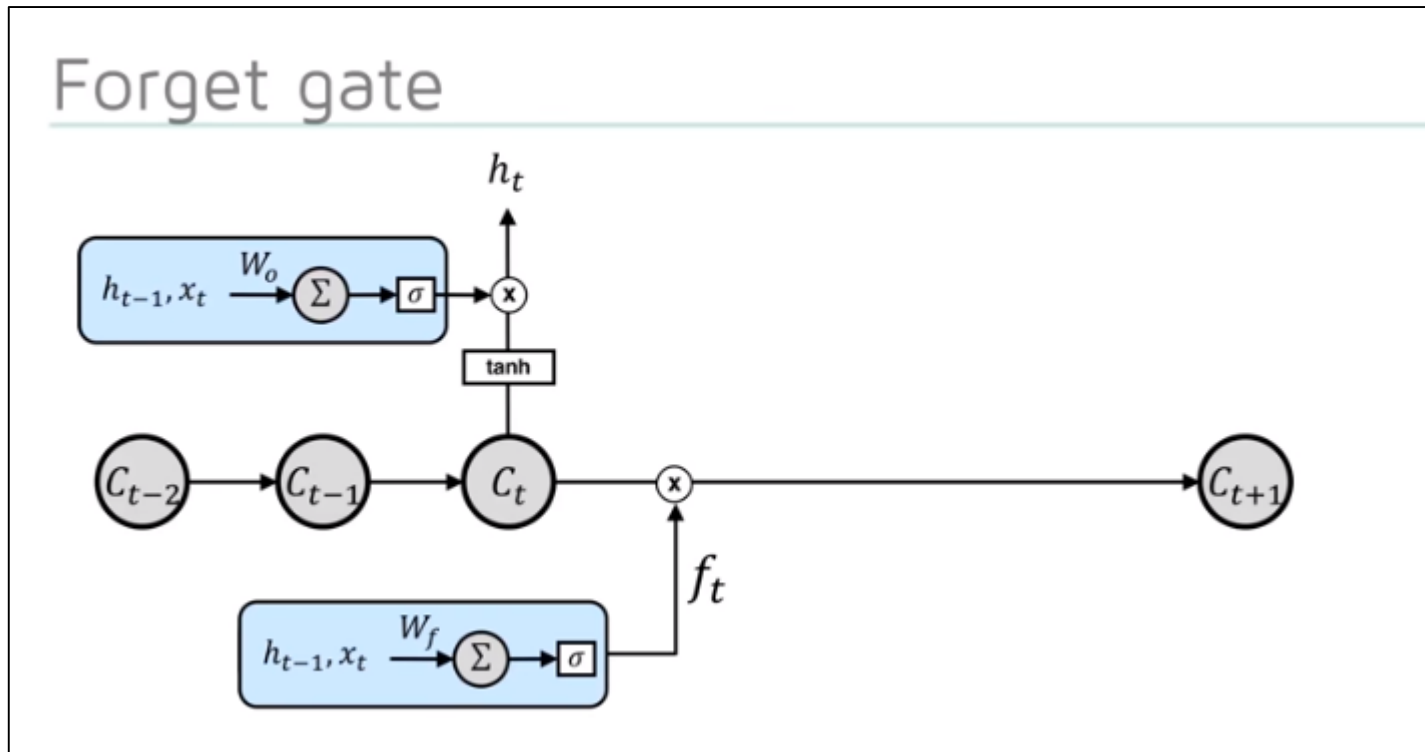


Affine layer!

$$\begin{aligned} h_t &= \sigma(W_o \cdot [x_t, h_{t-1}] + b_o) \odot \tanh(C_t) \\ &= o_t \odot \tanh(C_t) \end{aligned}$$

# Forget Gate

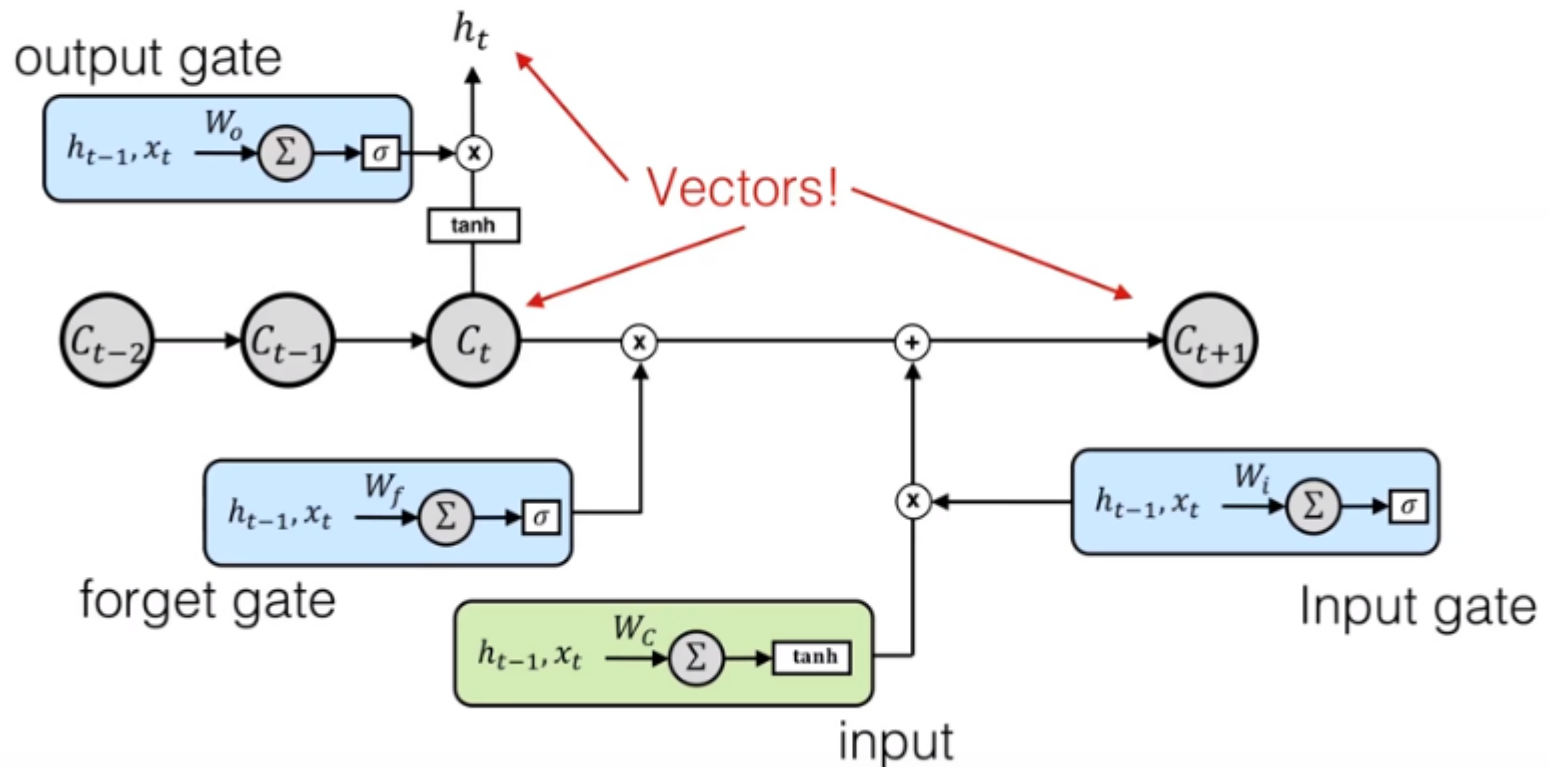
## Clear Memory



# Input Gate

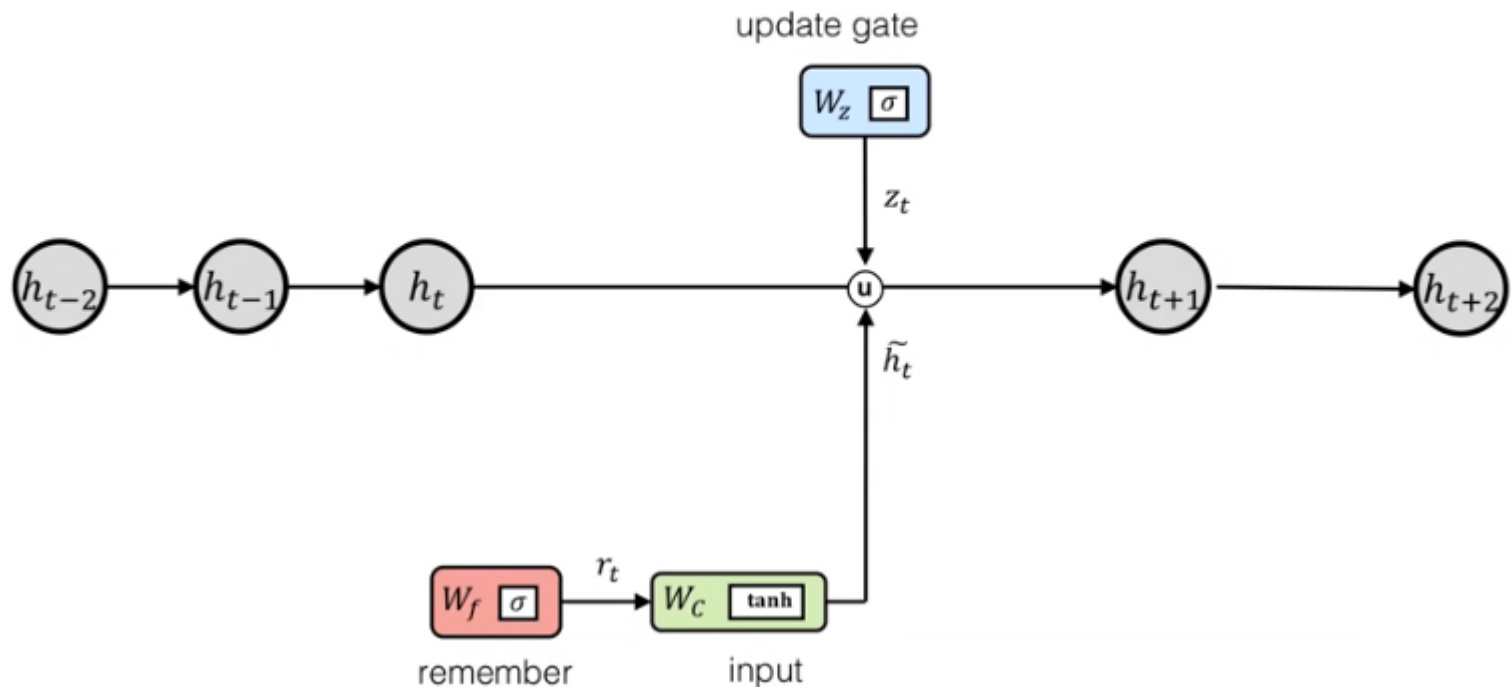
## Add to the Memory

LSTM



# Gated Recurrent Unit Simplified LSTM

GRU – simplified LSTM





# Summary

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- RNN Implementation using TensorFlow
  - Next Lesson#8.2