Text Generation with LSTM Units

By Me

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Introduction

I wanted to replicate the results shown in the blog post "The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks".

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- I also wanted to have fun.

■ In general:

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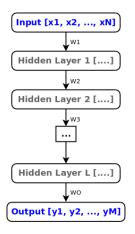
$$f_w: (-1,1)^n \longmapsto (-1,1)^m$$

Or:

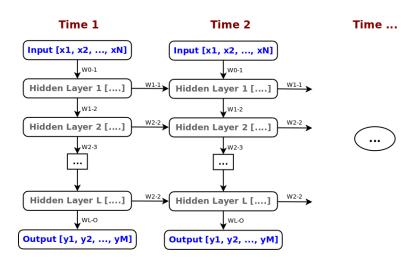
$$f_w:(0,1)^n\longmapsto(0,1)^m$$

- A neural network consists of layers.
- The first layer receives the input, transforms it, and passes it on to the next layer.
- Each subsequent layer receives an array from the previous layer, transforms it, and passes it on.
- The output of the last layer is the output of the neural network.

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- Transformation: Multiply the input with a matrix and apply a function to each element of the result.



How Recurrent Neural Networks Work



The Input

The output

What Kinds of Layers are Needed

- I needed three kinds of layers:
 - Tanh Layers.
 - LSTM Layers.
 - Softmax Layers.

How Does a Tanh Layer Work

■ It is a simple mapping: $f_w : (-1,1)^n \longmapsto (-1,1)^m$.

How Does a LSTM Layer Work

- It is also a mapping: $f_{w,s}: (-1,1)^n \longmapsto (-1,1)^m$.
- But it has an internal state, meaning that previous runs of the neural network may influence the output.

How Does a Softmax Layer Work

- It is a mapping: $f_w: (-1,1)^n \longmapsto (0,1)^m$.
- Where the output values add up to one, so that the output can be interpreted as a probability distribution.

The end