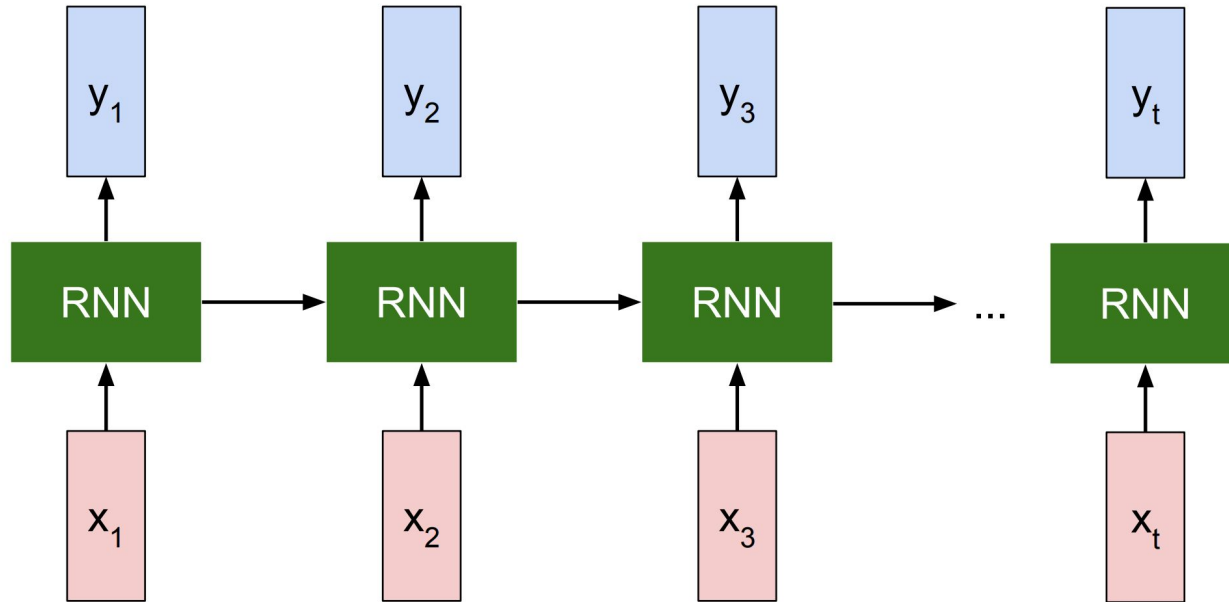
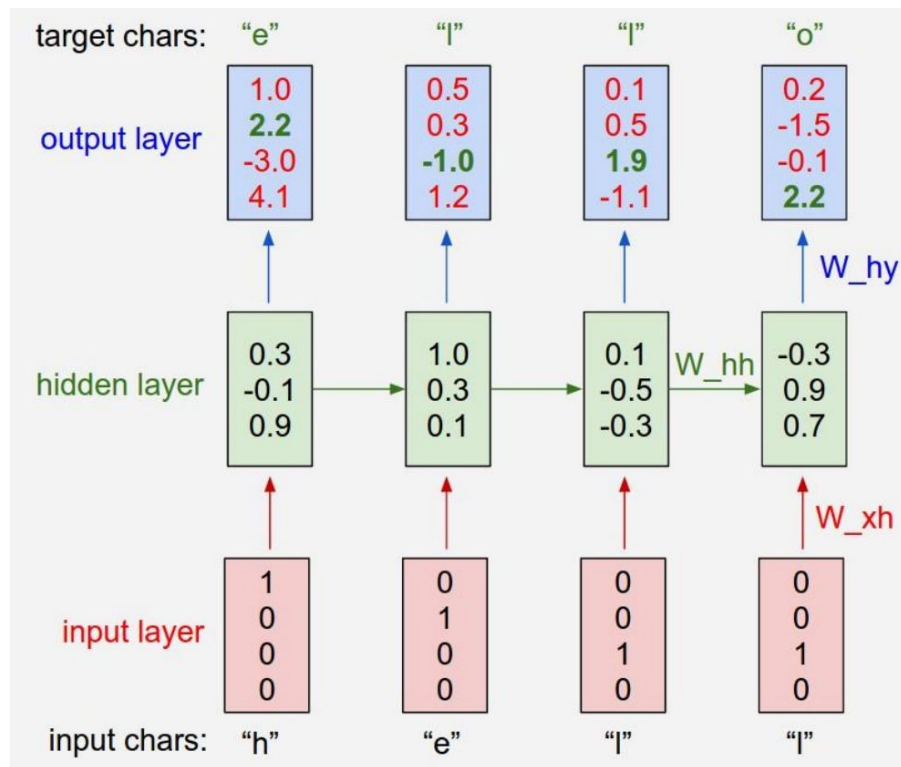


Sequence models

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



RNN

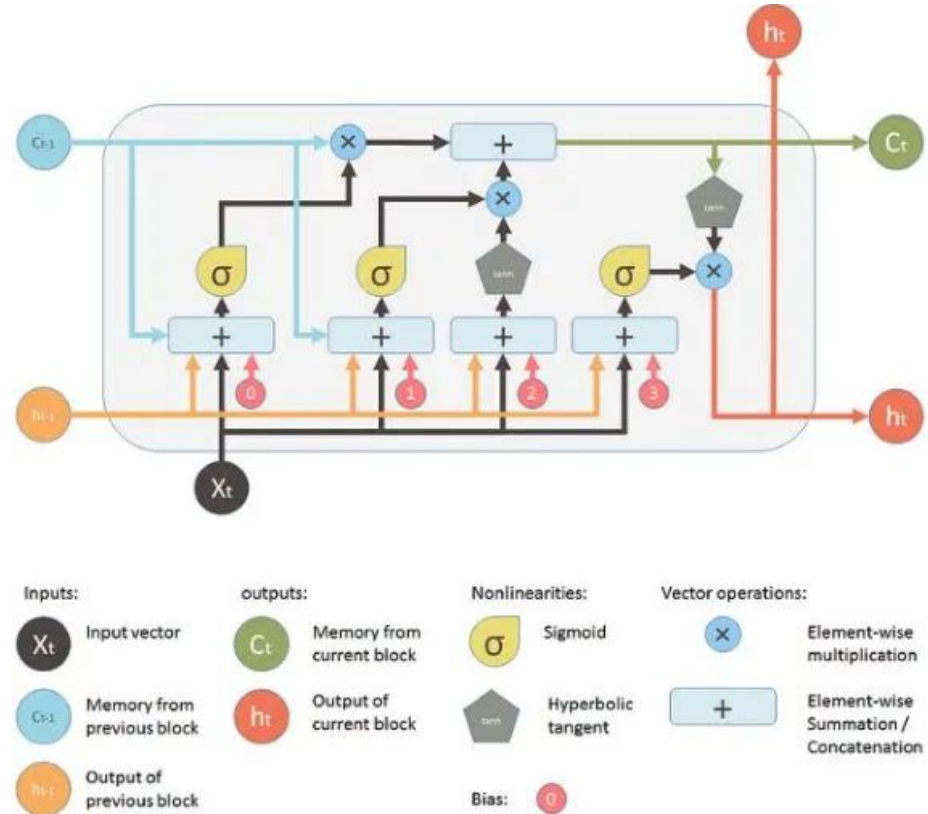


RNN Problems

- Vanishing gradient
 - Exploding gradient
-
- Generally forgets stuff that is many iterations ago

LSTM

- Tries to answer the problems of RNNs
- More gates/paths
 - Input
 - Output
 - Forget



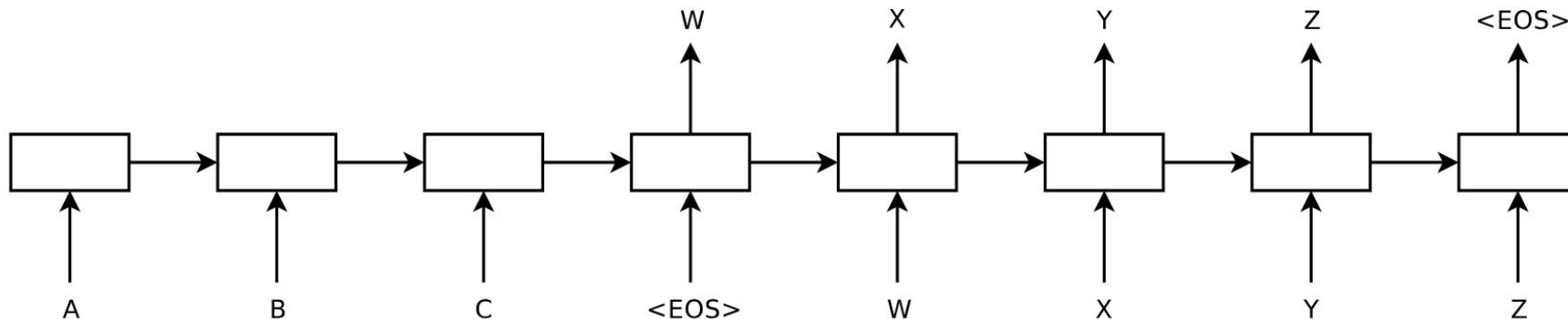
Language as a sequence

- Sequence2Sequence models
- Input as a sequence of tokens / words / char
- Output as a sequence of tokens / words / char

Encode and Decoder

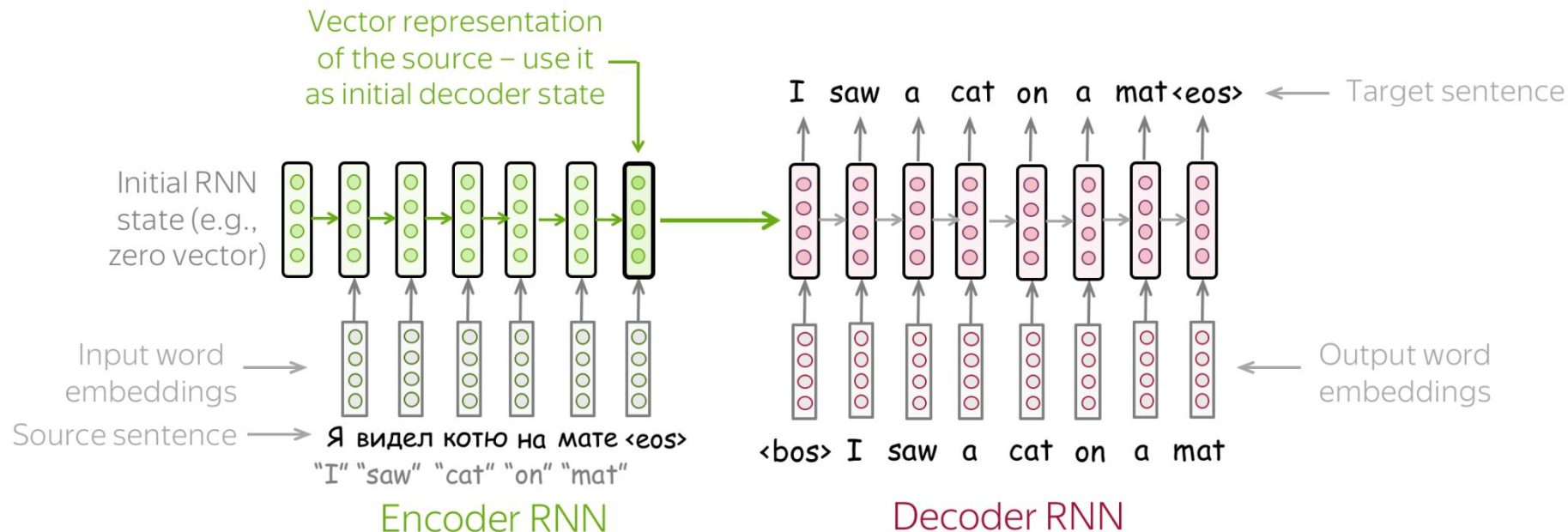
- Long Short Term Memory cells (LSTM)

Sutskever I, Vinyals O, Le QV. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks (2014)



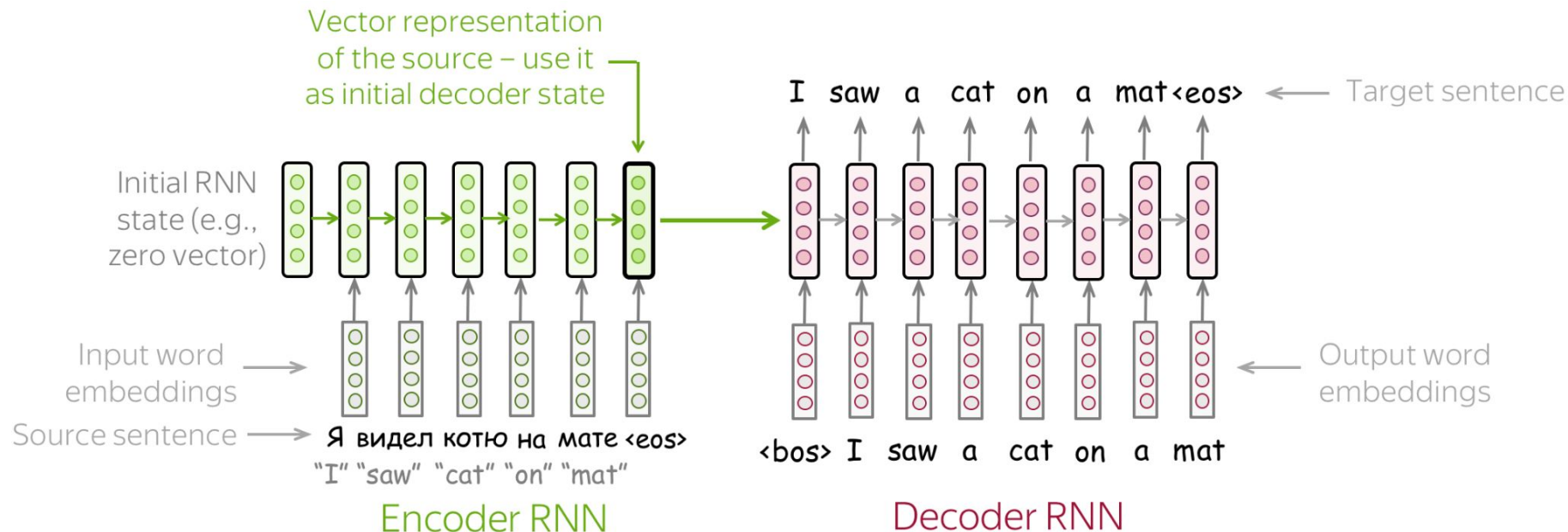
Encoder and Decoder

- **Encoder** uses word embeddings as inputs
- **Encoder** produces a vector representation of a full sentence (or paragraph)



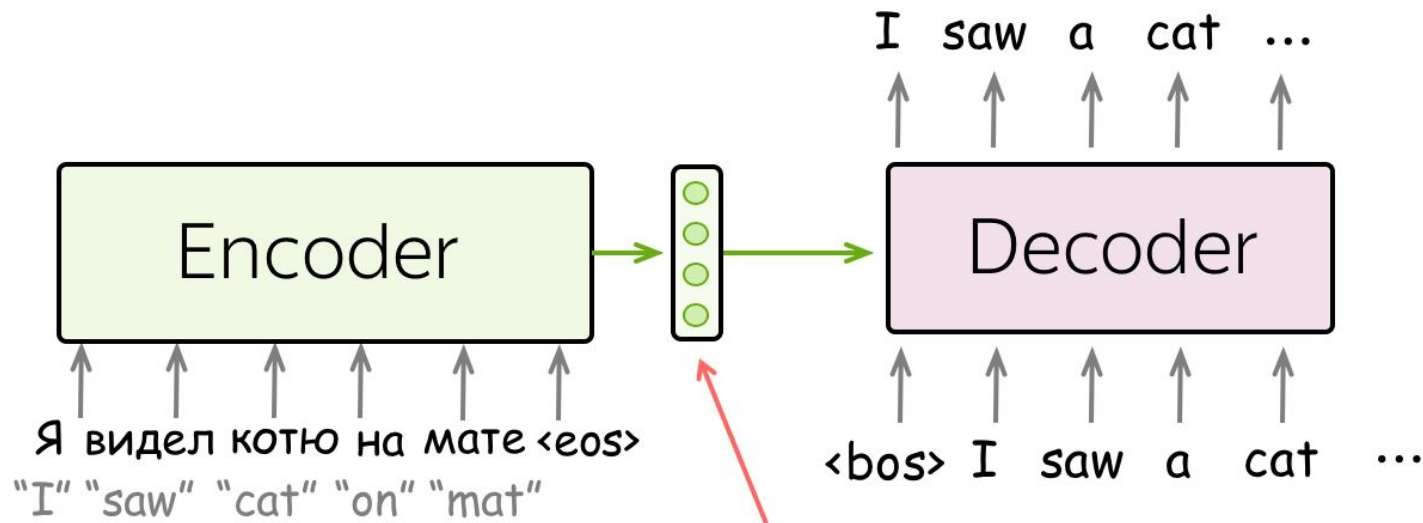
Encoder and Decoder

- **Decoder** uses this as a “starting point”
- **Decoder** predicts the next word, until it predicts <EOS>



Problems

- Input sentence has to be compressed into a single vector.
- Despite use of LSTMs, longer inputs lead to model forgetting earlier stuff.



Problem: this is a bottleneck!

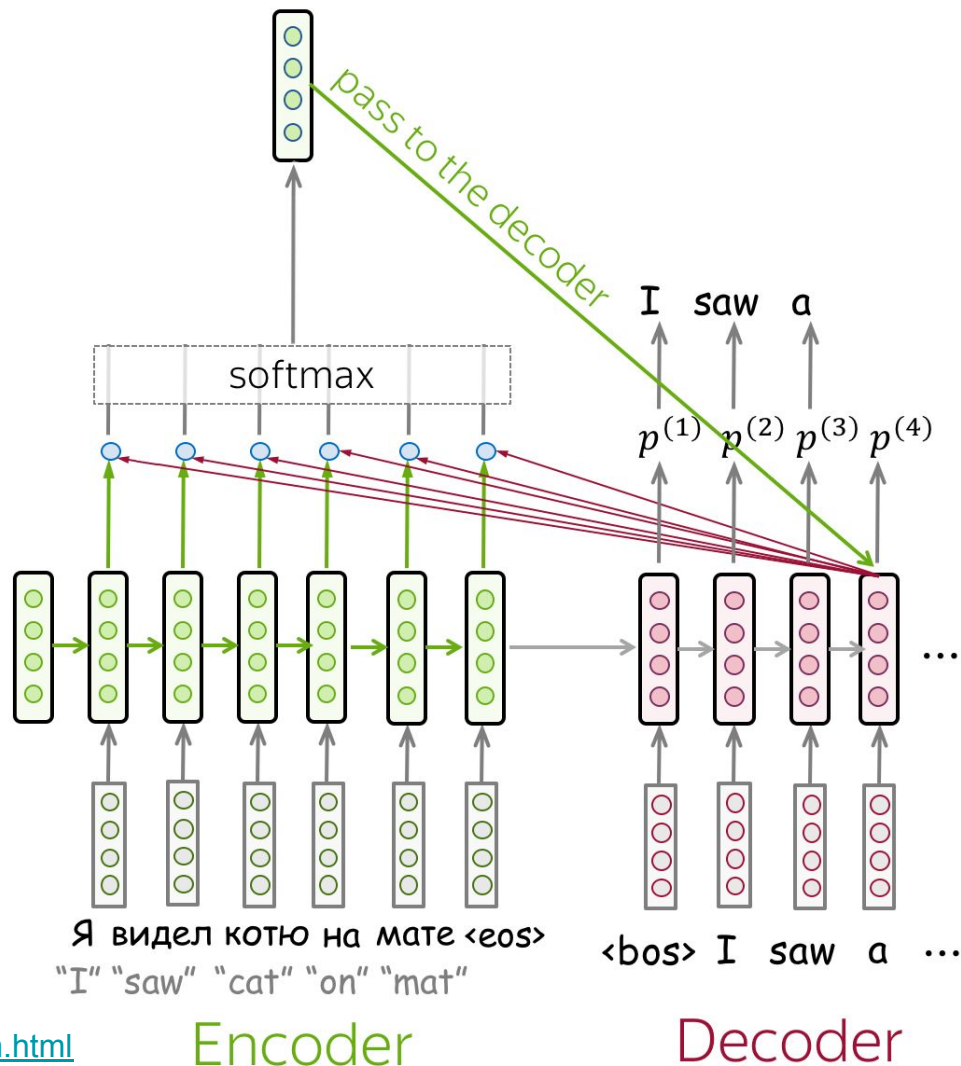
Attention

- Provide representations of each input token to the decoder.
- Model can learn which part of the input is important for predicting the next output.

Bahdanau D, Cho K, Bengio Y. Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. (2014)

Attention

Bahdanau D, Cho K, Bengio Y.
Neural machine translation by
jointly learning to align and
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Attention

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