

Chapter ML:IX (continued)

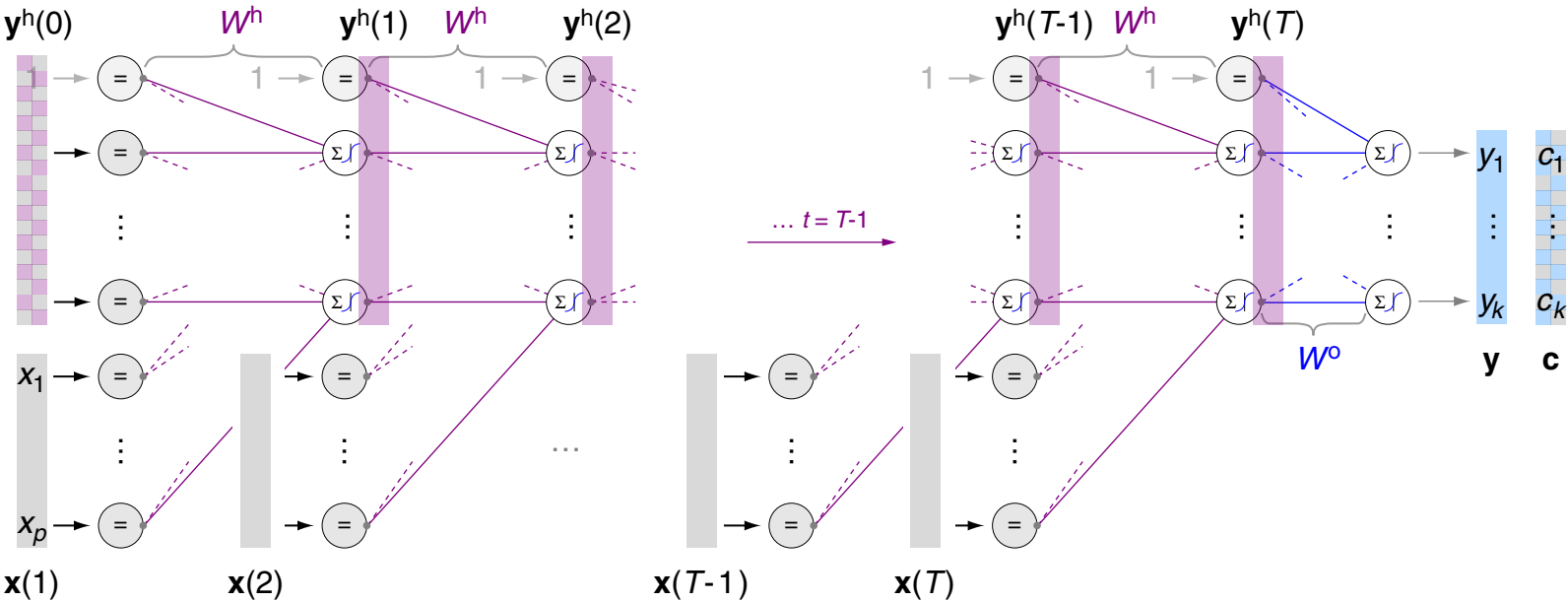
IX. Deep Learning

- ❑ Elements of Deep Learning
- ❑ Convolutional Neural Networks
- ❑ Autoencoder Networks
- ❑ Recurrent Neural Networks
- ❑ Long-Term Dependencies
- ❑ RNNs for Machine Translation
- ❑ Attention Mechanism
- ❑ Self Attention and Transformers
- ❑ Transformer Language Models

Long-Term Dependencies

Notation II (computational graph)

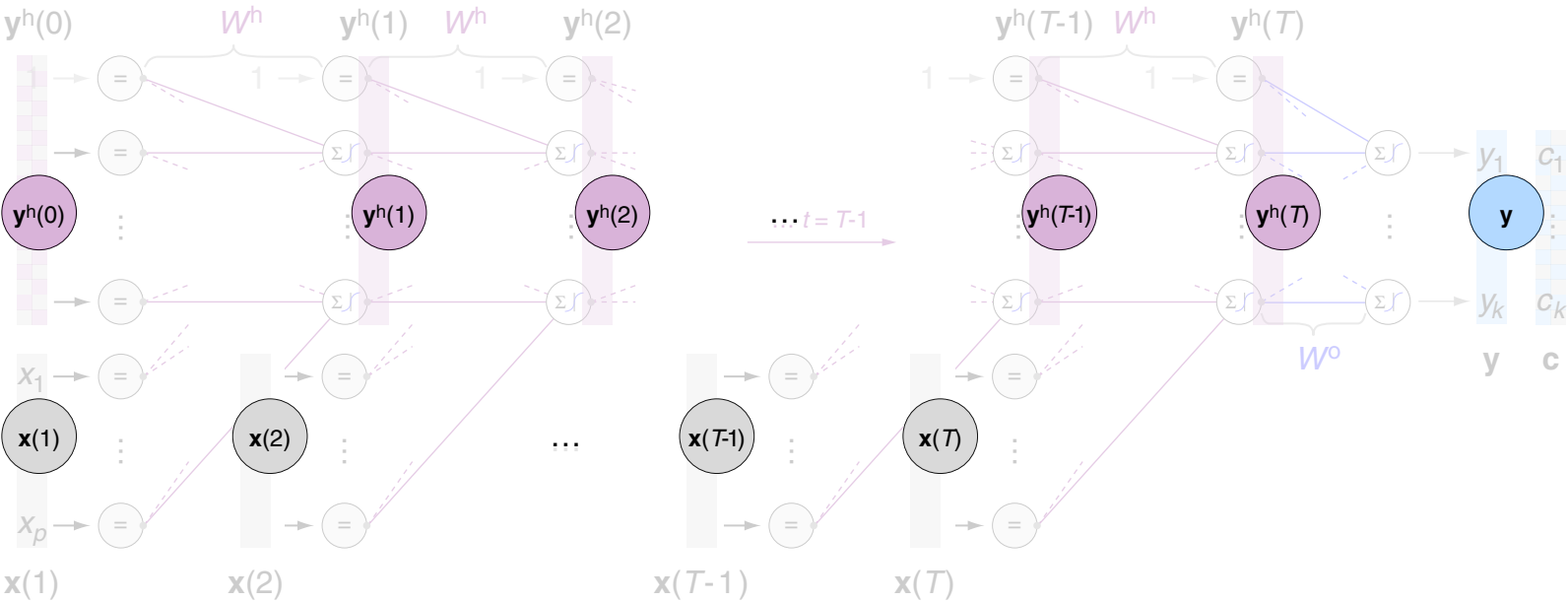
[notation: color, graph, language]



Long-Term Dependencies

Notation II (computational graph)

[notation: color, graph, language]



$x(t)$ input
`in_word`

$y^h(t)$ hidden (vector, matrix)
 $y^e(t)$ hidden encoder
 $y^d(t)$ hidden decoder

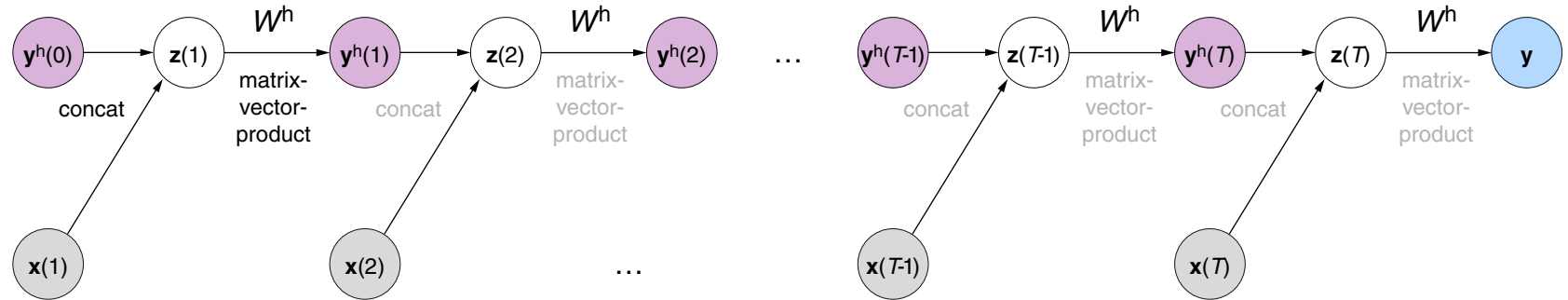
predefined
hidden

$y^a(t)$ attention

Long-Term Dependencies

Notation II (computational graph)

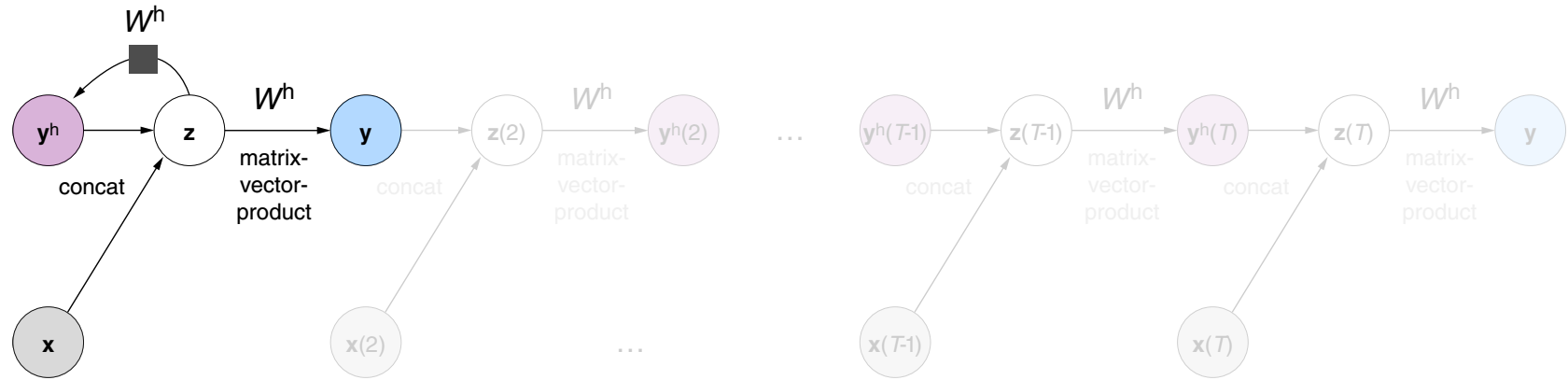
[notation: color, graph, language]



Long-Term Dependencies

Notation II (computational graph)

[notation: color, graph, language]



Remarks (computational graph) :

- The computational graph notation shown here follows Goodfellow/Bengio/Courville 2016:
 1. Each node in the graph indicates a variable. A variable may be a scalar, vector, matrix, tensor, or be of another type.
 2. An operation is a function of one or more variables. An operation returns a single output variable, which does not lose generality because the output variable can have multiple entries, such as a vector.

If a variable b is computed by applying an operation to a variable a , a directed edge is drawn from a to b .

Long-Term Dependencies

Vanishing Gradient Problem

[*TODO*]

Long-Term Dependencies

RNN with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

[*TODO*]

Remarks:

- ❑ LSTM is a recurrent neural network architecture that is very efficient at remembering long term dependencies and that is less vulnerable to the vanishing gradient problem.

Long-Term Dependencies

RNN with Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)

[*TODO*]