13/ (Sequence) (note1: 121, 324 = 6 24322500) (note1

- 시퀀스 [기이타는 독립등등본곳(i.i.d.) 가정을 잘 위 1843+기 때문에 원서를 바꾸거나 과거경보에 손실이 박성되면 (기이타기의 흑울본포도 바꾸기 (X) 기기+ 사장을 물었다 ‡ 사장이 개를 들었다

-이전시코스의 정보는 가지고 앞으로 반성할 때에서의 확을 보고 모나는 기 위상시

$$P(X_1,\ldots,X_t) = P(X_t|X_1,\ldots,X_{t-1})P(X_1,\ldots,X_{t-1})$$
 $= P(X_t|X_1,\ldots,X_{t-1})P(X_{t-1}|X_1,\ldots,X_{t-2}) imes$
 $= \prod_{s=1}^t P(X_s|X_{s-1},\ldots,X_1)$
 $= \sum_{s=1}^t P(X_s|X_{s-1},\ldots,X_1)$

(引给对刊到多到现代了是到现代了是17时的更是的型的过程)

$$X_{t} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1}) - H_{t}$$

$$X_{t} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1}) - H_{t+1}$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},X_{t-1},\ldots,X_{1}) - H_{t+1}$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},H_{t})$$

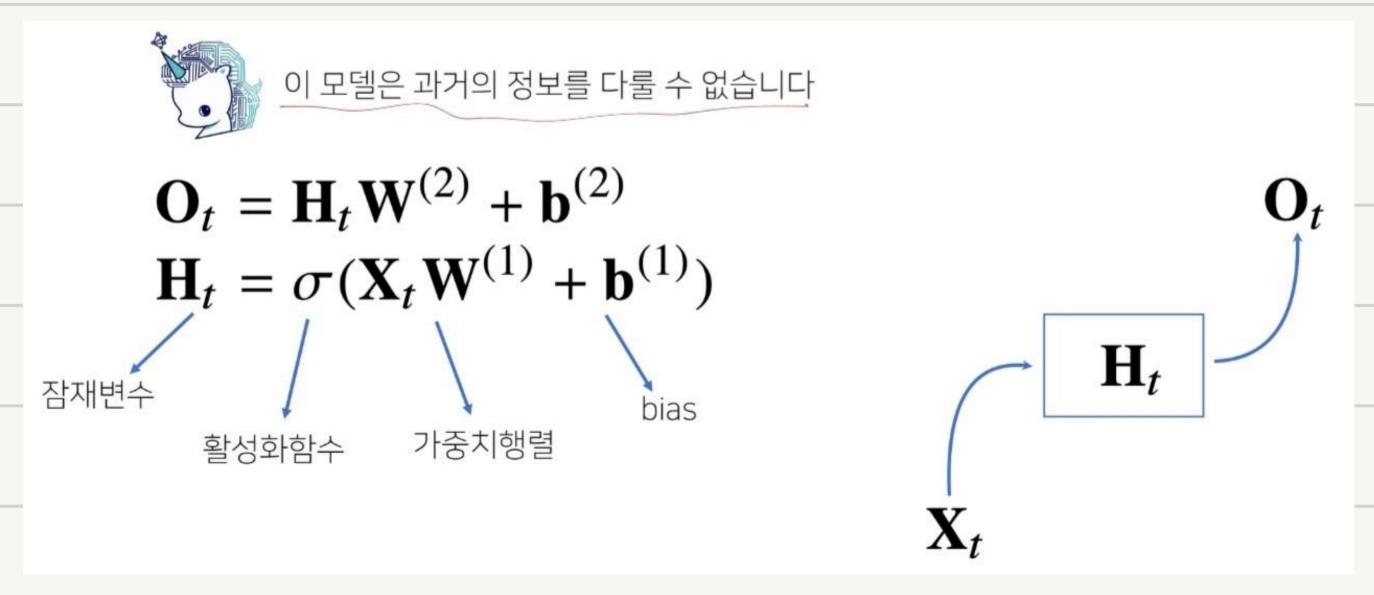
$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t}|X_{t-1},H_{t})$$

$$X_{t+1} \sim P(X_{t+1}|X_{t},H_{t+1})$$

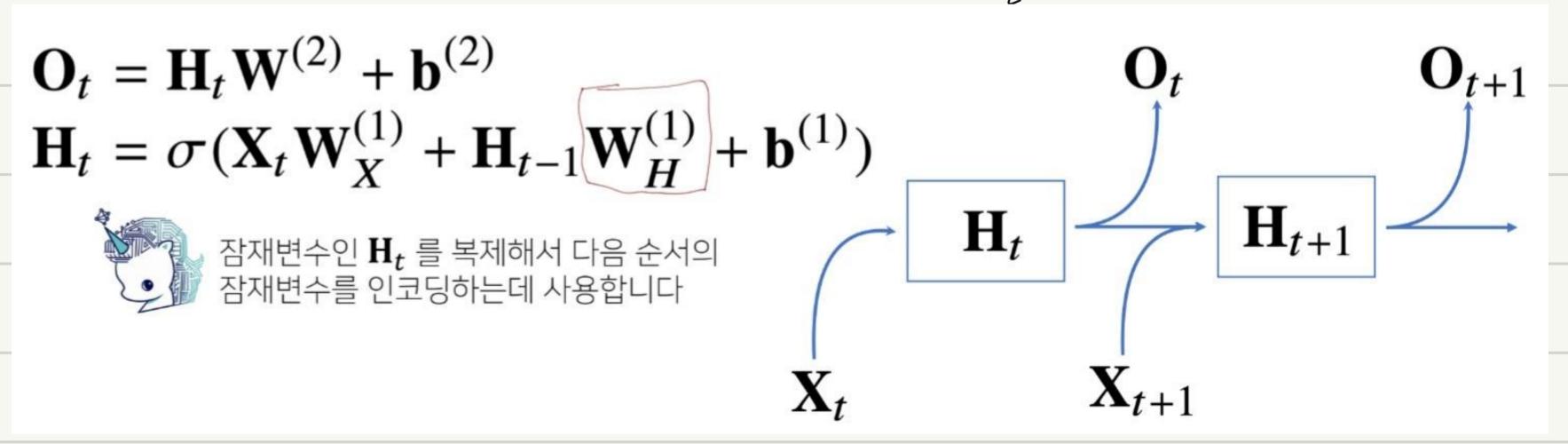
t+1 t+1

RNN79 015451

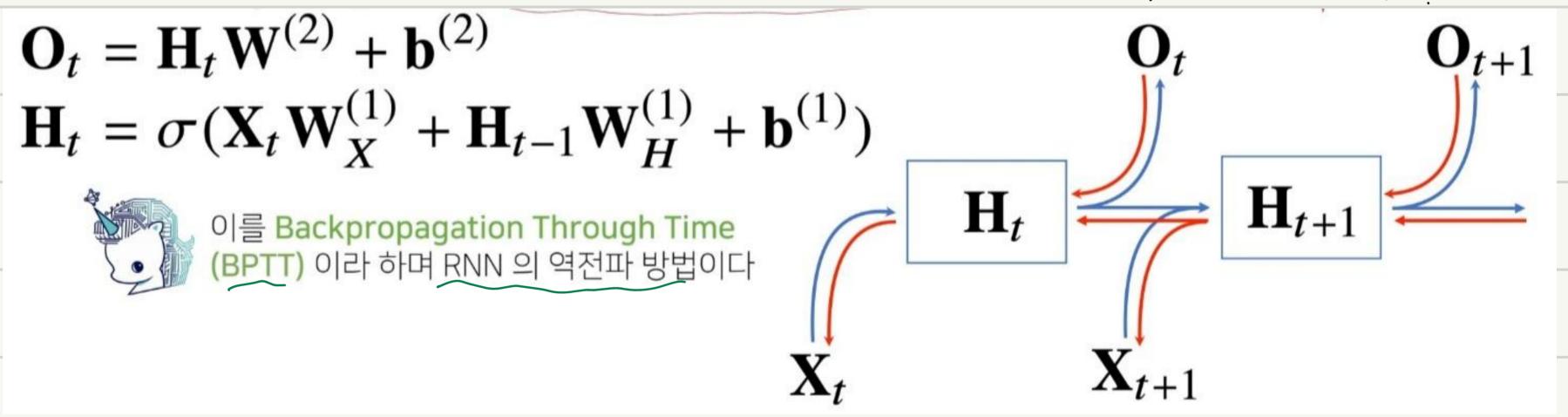
· 가장 기본적인 RNN은 MLP 와 유사상은 물양이기만, 과 게의 장보를 나누지 않음



· RNN是可对多州到高加电台上。安观的图型等就到一旦到了方面



RNN 号型产 沿沟电台 (气气) 电气力加速的 四山 台部分23 利化的





BPTT

• BPTT 를 통해 RNN 의 가중치행렬의 미분을 계산해보면 아래와 같이 미분의 곱으로 이루어진 항이 계산됩니다

$$L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(y_t,o_t)$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{o_t} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{h_t} g(h_t,w_h) [\partial_{w_h} h_t]$$

$$\lambda_{w_h} L(x,y,w_h,w_o) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{w_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \partial_{v_h} \ell(y_t,o_t) \partial_{w_h} f(x_t,h_{t-1},w_h)$$

 \mathbf{O}_{t+1}

 \mathbf{H}_{t+1}

 \mathbf{H}_t

 시퀀스 길이가 길어지는 경우 BPTT를 통한 역전파 알고리즘의 계산이 불안정 해지므로 길이를 끊는 것이 필요합니다



이를 truncated BPTT 라 부릅니다

