

AI Society

LSTMs



Agenda

- What is sequence data
- Problems with convolutional and feed forward networks
- Why are recurrent networks better
 - Long short-term memory (LSTM) networks
- Training LSTMs

What Is Sequence Data

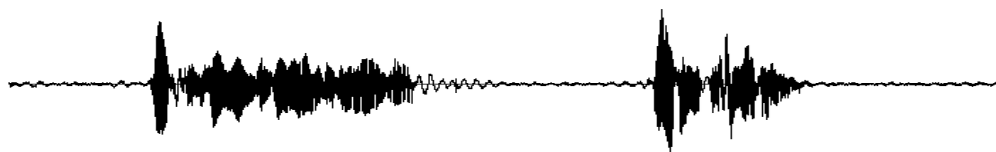
A sentence

It is going to rain today

A genome

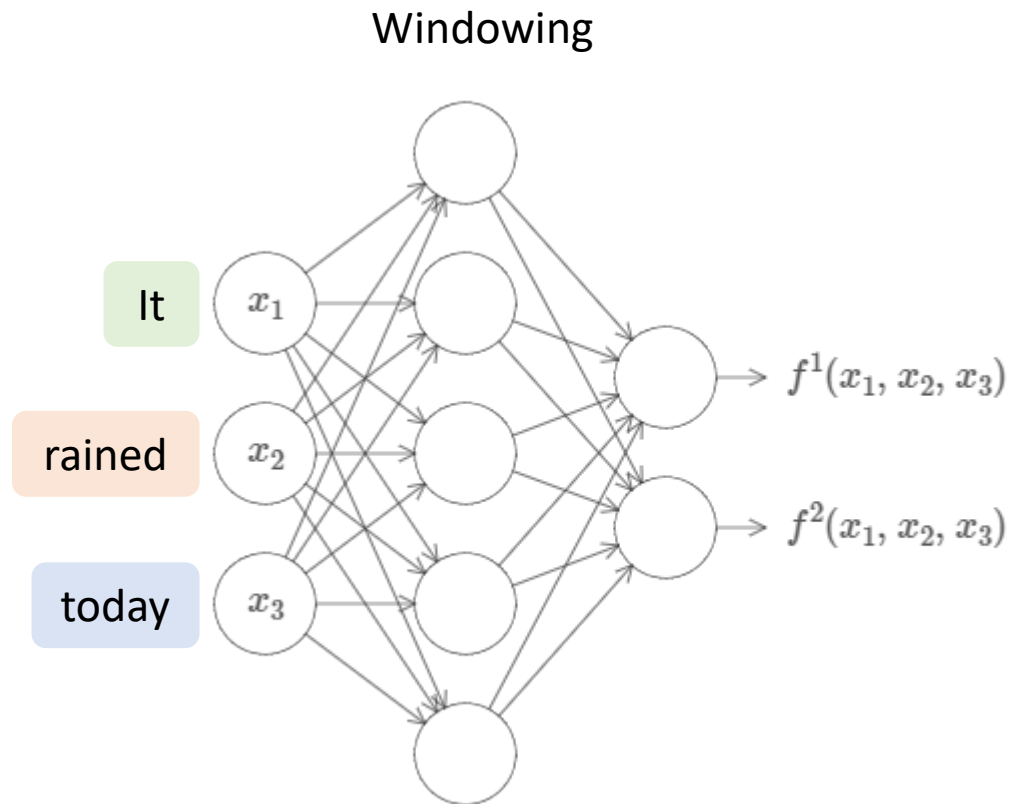
C A C G A C T T ...

Voice



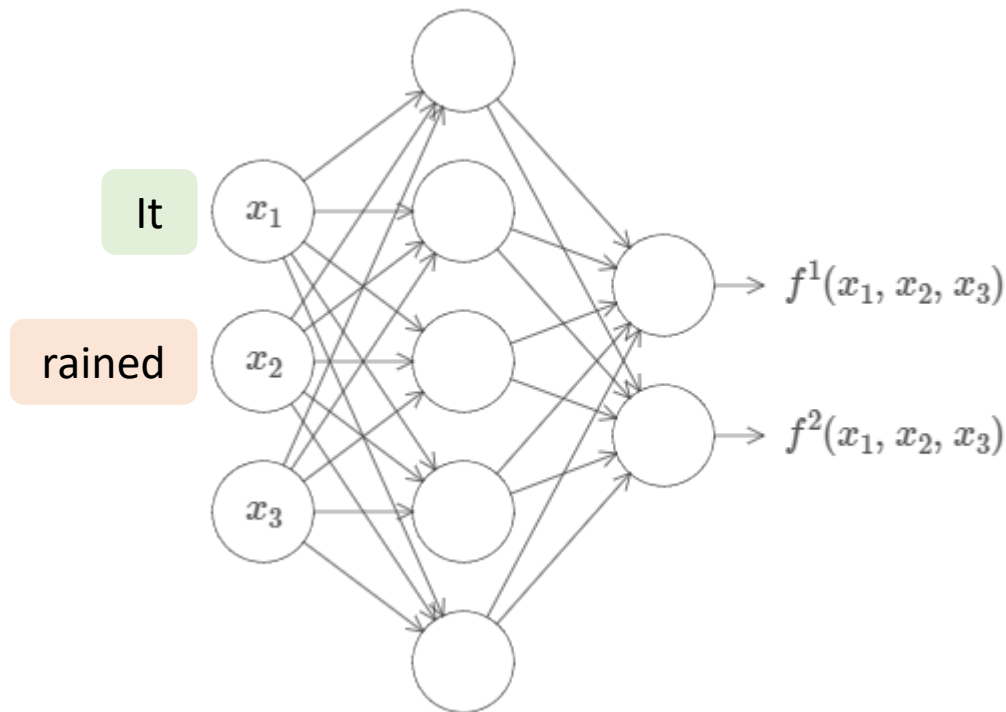
Problems with Convolutional and Feed Forward Networks

Problems with Convolutional and Feed Forward Networks

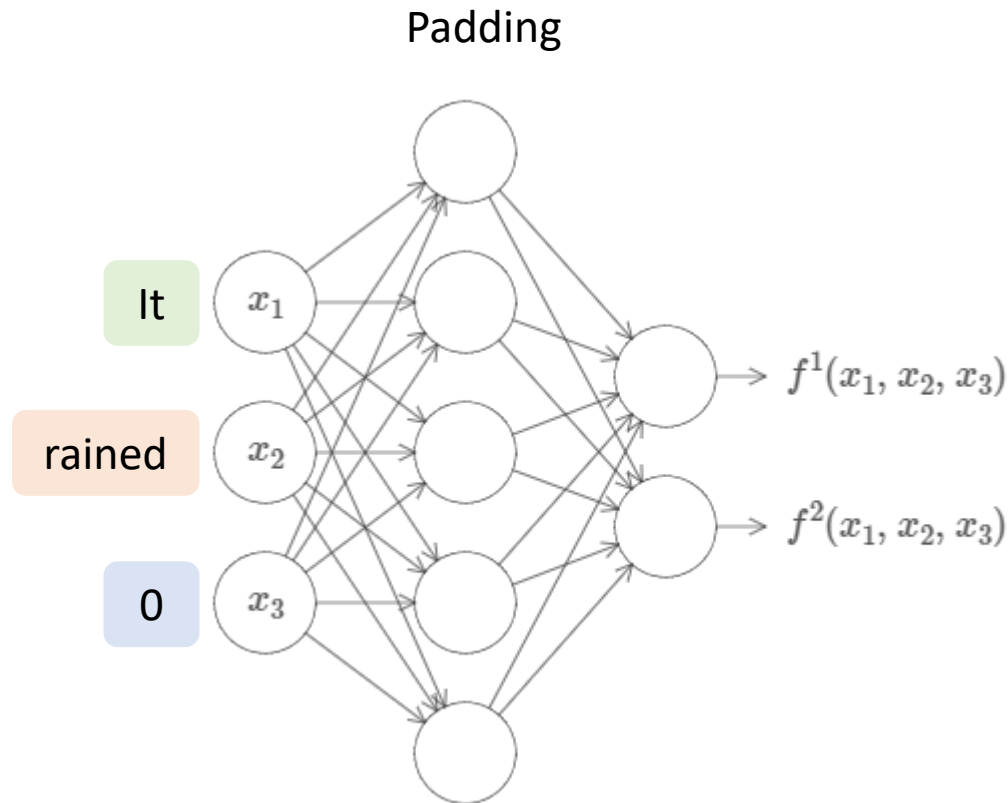


Problems with Convolutional and Feed Forward Networks

What if the sentence is shorter?

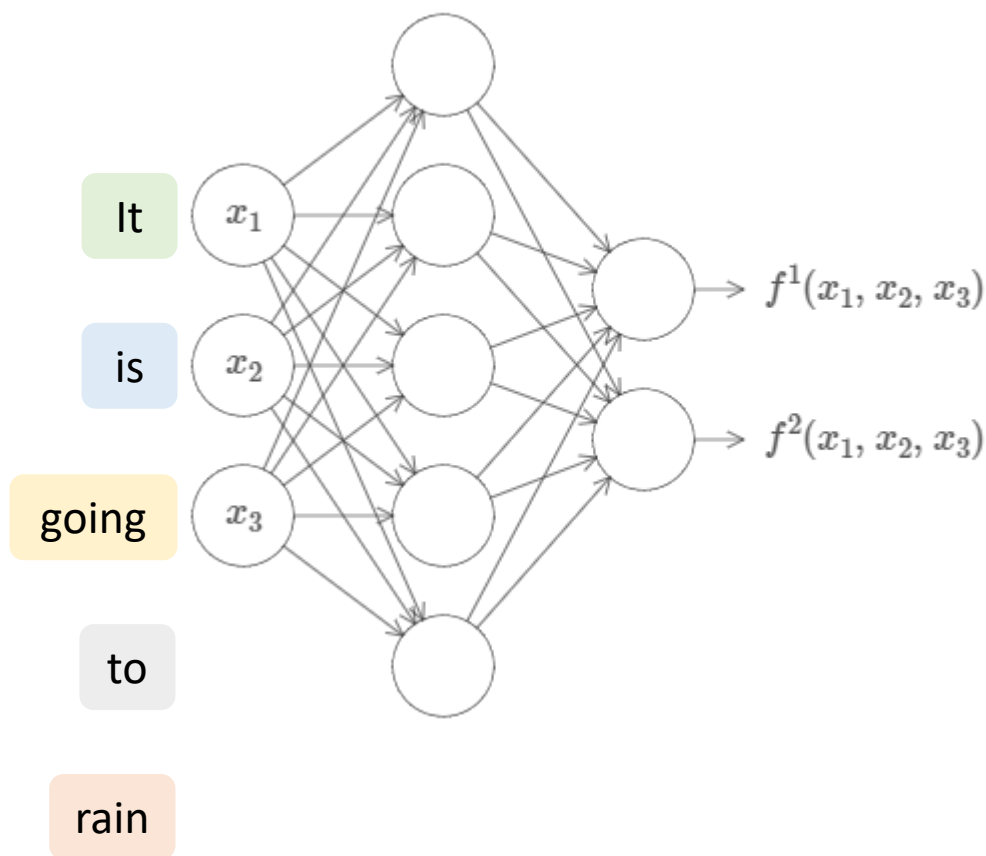


Problems with Convolutional and Feed Forward Networks



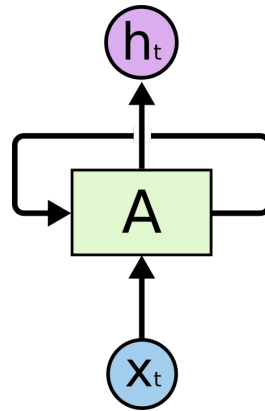
Problems with Convolutional and Feed Forward Networks

What if the sentence is longer?

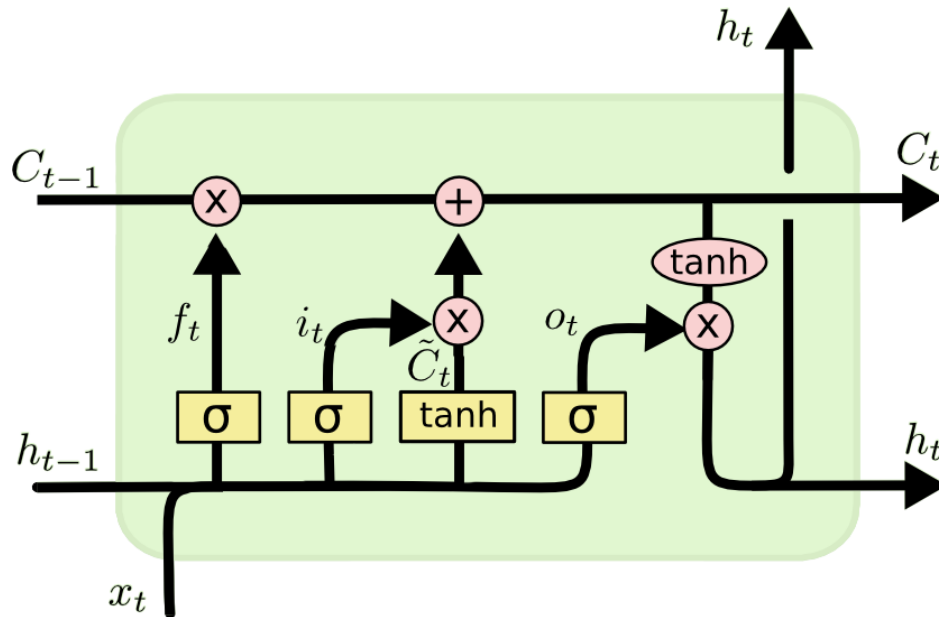


Why Are Recurrent Networks Better

Recurrent networks have loops

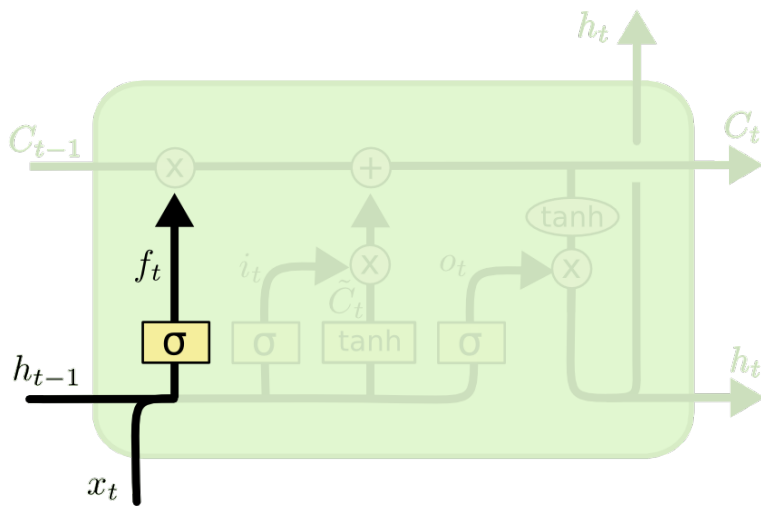


Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks



Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks

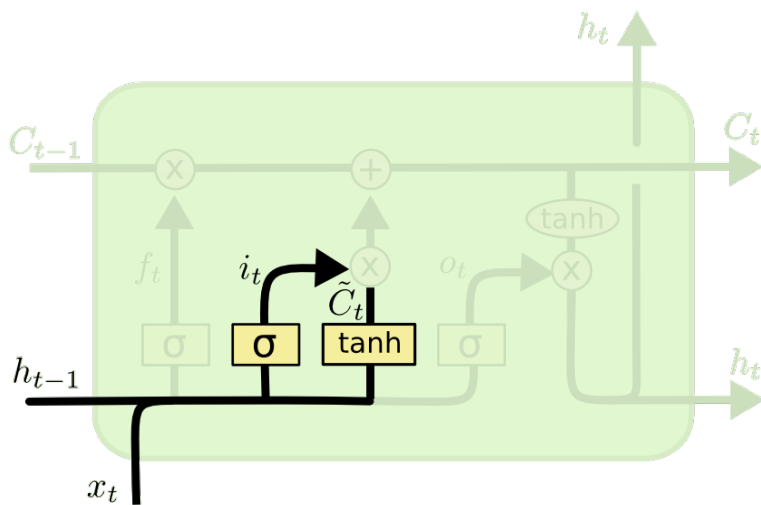
Forget gate layer



$$f_t = \sigma (W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks

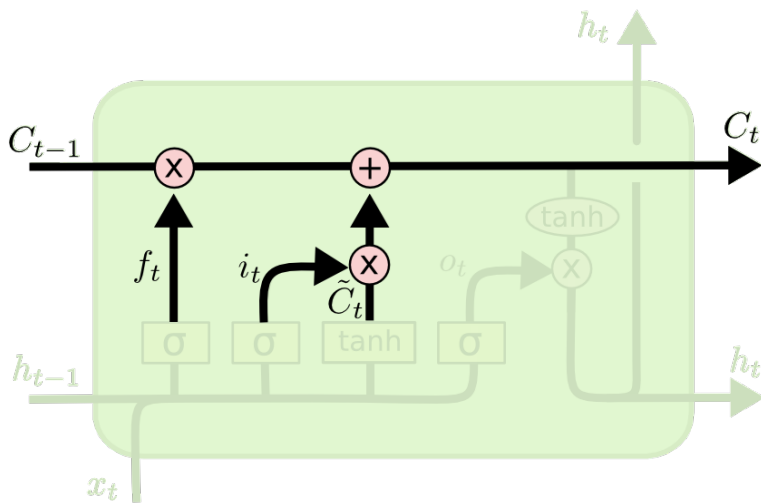
Input gate layer



$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks

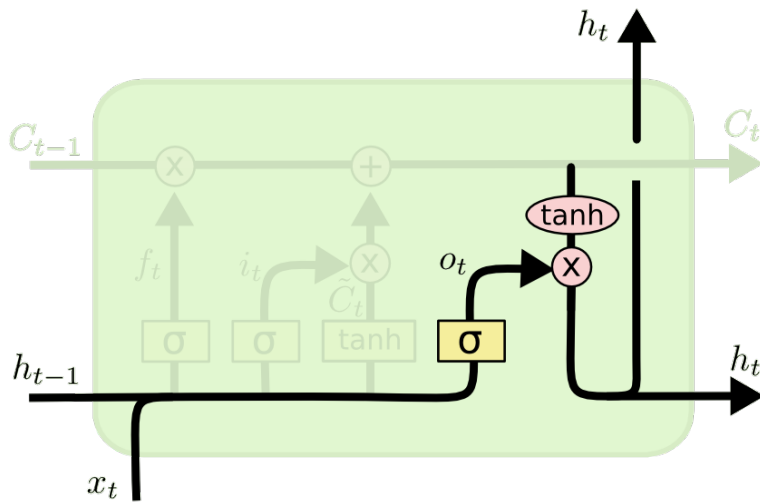
State update



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks

Decide what the output is



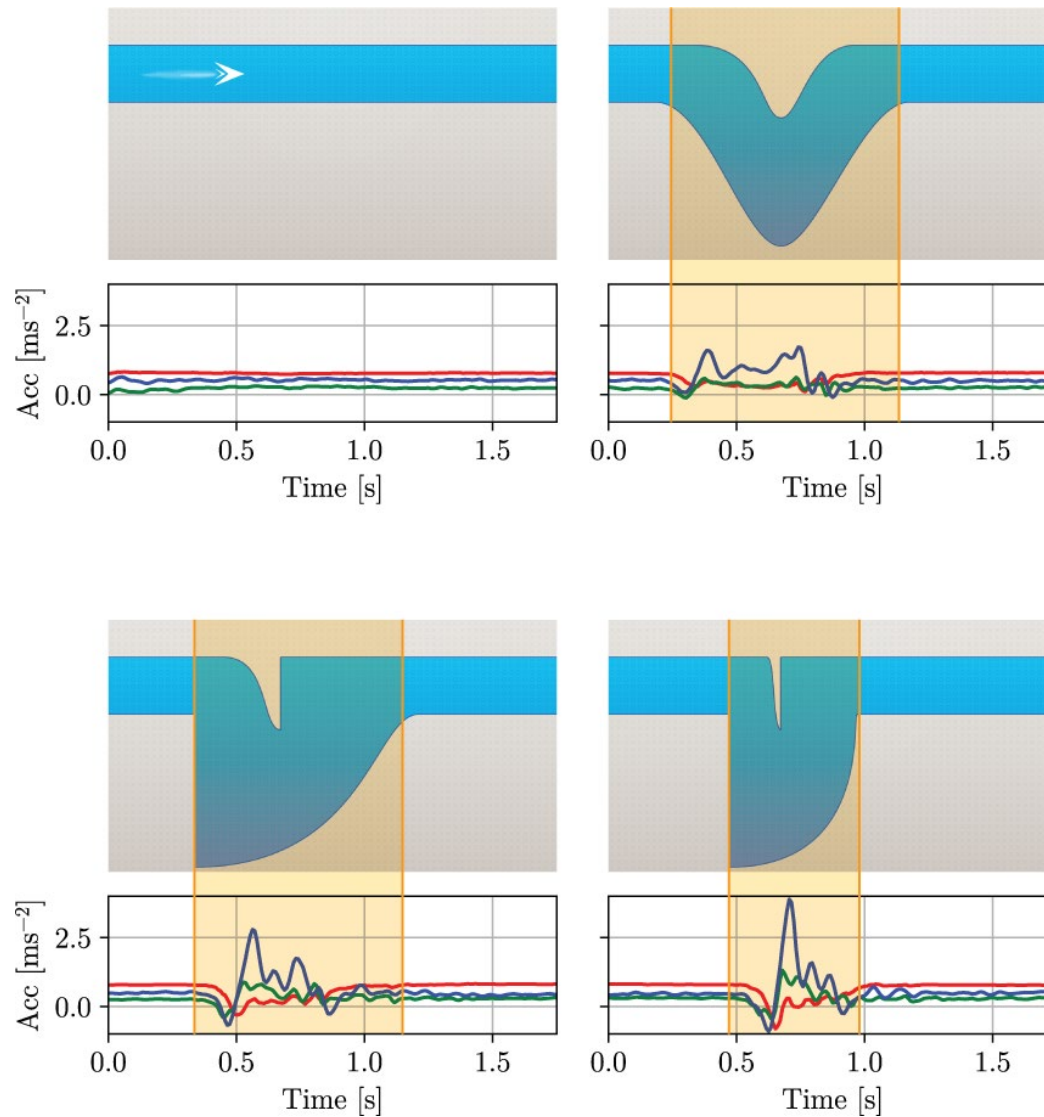
$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

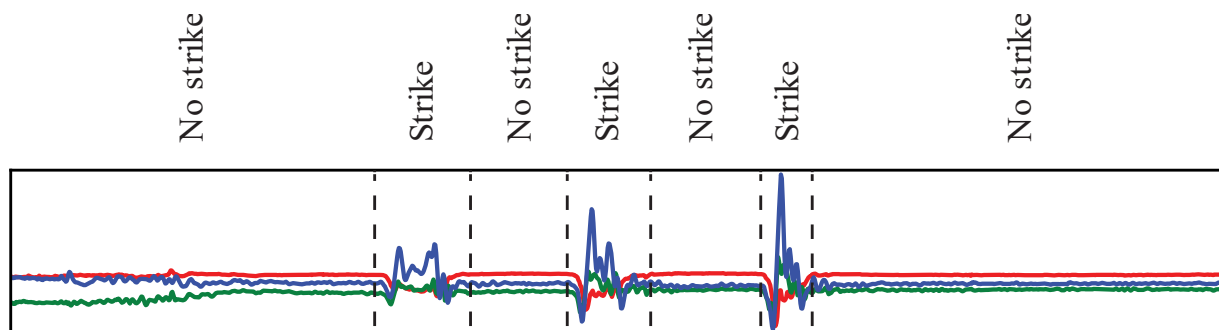
Training LSTMs

Demo

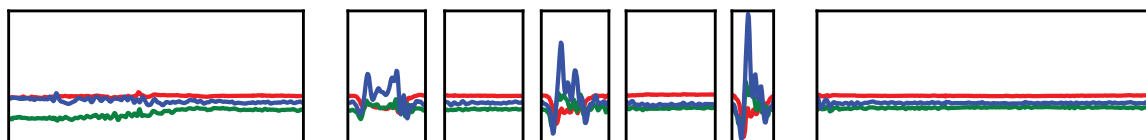
Training LSTMs – labelling the data



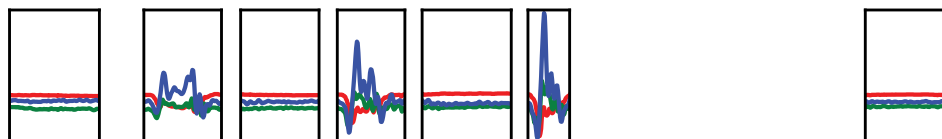
Training LSTMs – creating the dataset



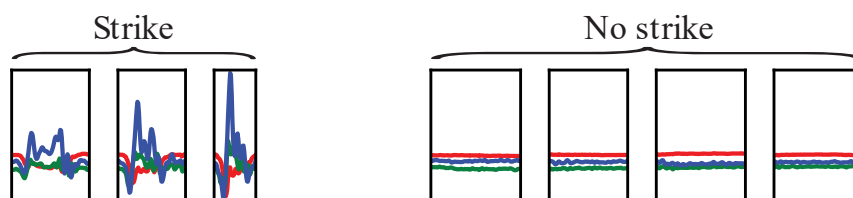
Step 1: split



Step 2: trim



Step 3: group



Training LSTMs



Further Reading

- [1] Understanding LSTM Networks. C. Olah. 2015. ([online](#))
- [2] Long Short-Term Memory. S. Hochreiter, et al. 1997 ([online](#))
- [3] Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) with Keras. ([online](#))
- [4] Masking and Padding with Keras ([online](#))