# Introduction to: Recurrent Neural Networks

Journal Club - March 5, 2017

### **Artificial Neural Networks**

- Network of Artificial Neurons
- Connected Layerwise
- Activation • Weighted Sum Nonlinearity Ο



### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**

- Addition of State Information
- Whh Dependence on Previous State



$$\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{\text{hx}}\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + W^{\text{hh}}\boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{b}_h)$$

### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**

- ANN with copies of itself
- Whh Dependence on Previous State



$$\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W}^{\text{hx}}\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{W}^{\text{hh}}\boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{b}_h)$$

### Early RNN designs

• Jordan et al. (1986)



• Elman et al. (1990)

### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**

- Addition of State Information
- Whh Dependence on Previous State



$$\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma (W^{\text{hx}} \boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + W^{\text{hh}} \boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{b}_h)$$

### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**

- 1. Vanilla ANN
- 2. Single Input, Sequence Output (e.g image captioning)
- 3. Sequence Input, Single Output (e.g. sentiment analysis)
- Sequence Input, Sequence Output (e.g. translator {eng -> fr}
- Synced Sequence I/O (e.g. label each frame in a video)



### Challenge

• Decaying/Exploding Gradients



### **Bidirectional RNNs**

#### Memory Cells

- Two layers of hidden nodes
- Works on spatial sequences
- Must run on finite sequence

$$h^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{\text{hx}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{hh}}h^{(t-1)} + b_h)$$
$$z^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{\text{Zx}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{ZZ}}z^{(t+1)} + b_z)$$
$$\hat{y}^{(t)} = \text{softmax}(W^{\text{yh}}h^{(t)} + W^{\text{yZ}}z^{(t)} + b_y)$$

Schuster and Paliwal [1997]



- Node ->Memory Cells
- Node w. recurrent edge
- Weights (long term memory)
- Secondary Nodes (short term memory)





#### Memory Cells

- Input Node ( $g_c^{(t)}$ )
- Input Gate ( $i_c^{(t)}$ )
- Internal State ( $s_c^{(t)}$ )
- Output Gate ( $o_c^{(t)}$ )



$$\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W}^{\text{hx}}\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{W}^{\text{hh}}\boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{b}_h)$$

#### Memory Cells

- Input Node ( $g_c^{(t)}$ )
- Input Gate ( $i_c^{(t)}$ )
- Internal State ( $s_c^{(t)}$ )
- Output Gate ( $o_c^{(t)}$ )
- Forget Gate ( $f_c^{(t)}$ )



#### Memory Cells

- Input Node ( $g_c^{(t)}$ )
- Input Gate ( $i_c^{(t)}$ )
- Internal State ( $s_c^{(t)}$ )
- Output Gate ( $o_c^{(t)}$ )
- Forget Gate ( $f_c^{(t)}$ )

 $g^{(t)} = \phi(W^{gx}x^{(t)} + W^{gh}h^{(t-1)} + b_g)$   $i^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{ix}x^{(t)} + W^{ih}h^{(t-1)} + b_i)$   $f^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{fx}x^{(t)} + W^{fh}h^{(t-1)} + b_f)$   $o^{(t)} = \sigma(W^{0x}x^{(t)} + W^{0h}h^{(t-1)} + b_o)$   $s^{(t)} = g^{(t)} \odot i^{(i)} + s^{(t-1)} \odot f^{(t)}$  $h^{(t)} = \phi(s^{(t)}) \odot o^{(t)}.$ 



<u>RNN</u>

<u>LSTM</u>



**LSTM** 





Pointwise Vector Copy

Transfer

Neural Network Layer Operation

Concatenate

**LSTM** 





σ

Neural Network Pointwise Vector Copy

Transfer

Layer Operation Concatenate

#### Cell State

What should we forget?





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



Cell State

What should we save?





Update Cell State



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



Hidden State Output



$$o_t = \sigma \left( W_o \left[ h_{t-1}, x_t \right] + b_o \right)$$
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh \left( C_t \right)$$



## Resources

Lipton, Zachary C., John Berkowitz, and Charles Elkan. "A critical review of recurrent neural networks for sequence learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.00019 (2015).

Kawakami, Kazuya. Supervised Sequence Labelling with Recurrent Neural Networks. Diss. Ph. D. thesis, Technical University of Munich, 2008.

www.youtube.com/sirajraval

The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks, Andrej Karpathy

http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/



Neural Network Pointwise Layer Operation

Vector Concatenate Transfer

Copy







Grumpy Bear Example



 $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ &$ 





"Wake up bear"

Grumpy Bear Example



Grumpy Bear Example





Neural Network Pointwise Layer Operation Vector Transfer Concatenate

nate Copy







 $h_{t-1}$ 

 $x_t$ 

σ

 $h_t$ 



#### Memory Cells

- Input Node ( $g_c^{(t)}$ )
- Input Gate ( $i_c^{(t)}$ )
- Internal State ( $s_c^{(t)}$ )
- Output Gate ( $o_c^{(t)}$ )
- Forget Gate ( $f_c^{(t)}$ )

$$\begin{split} g^{(t)} &= \phi(W^{\text{gx}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{gh}}h^{(t-1)} + b_g) \\ i^{(t)} &= \sigma(W^{\text{ix}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{ih}}h^{(t-1)} + b_i) \\ f^{(t)} &= \sigma(W^{\text{fx}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{fh}}h^{(t-1)} + b_f) \\ o^{(t)} &= \sigma(W^{\text{ox}}x^{(t)} + W^{\text{oh}}h^{(t-1)} + b_o) \\ s^{(t)} &= g^{(t)} \odot i^{(i)} + s^{(t-1)} \odot f^{(t)} \\ h^{(t)} &= \phi(s^{(t)}) \odot o^{(t)}. \end{split}$$



#### Memory Cells

- Input Node ( $g_c^{(t)}$ )
- Input Gate ( $i_c^{(t)}$ )
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- Forget Gate ( $f_c^{(t)}$ )



Memory Cells



### Modern RNN Architectures

• LSTM

• Elman (1990)

### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**

- Network of Artificial Neurons
- Connected Layerwise
- Activation

   Weighted Sum
   Nonlinearity

