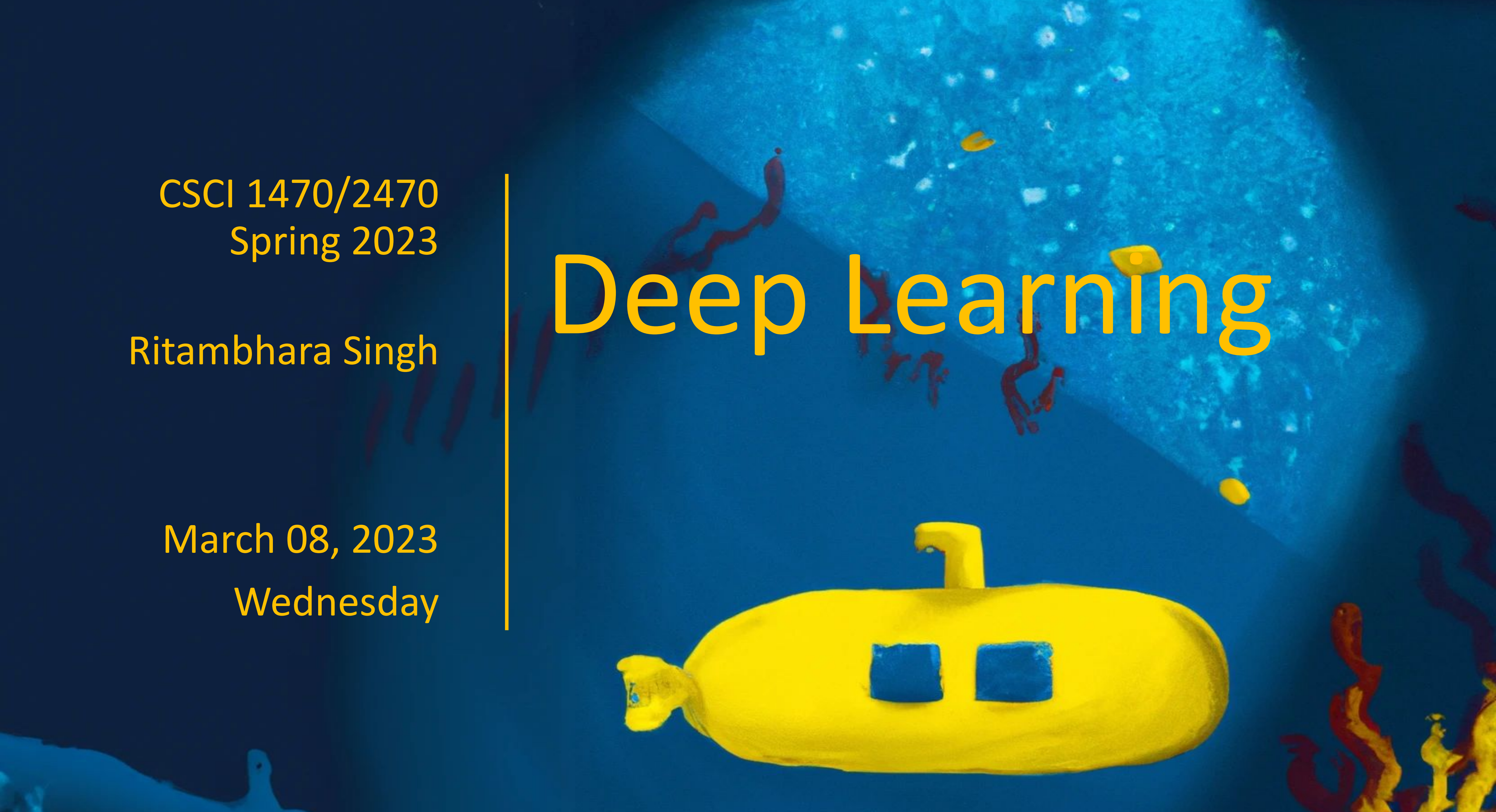


CSCI 1470/2470
Spring 2023

Deep Learning

Ritambhara Singh

March 08, 2023
Wednesday

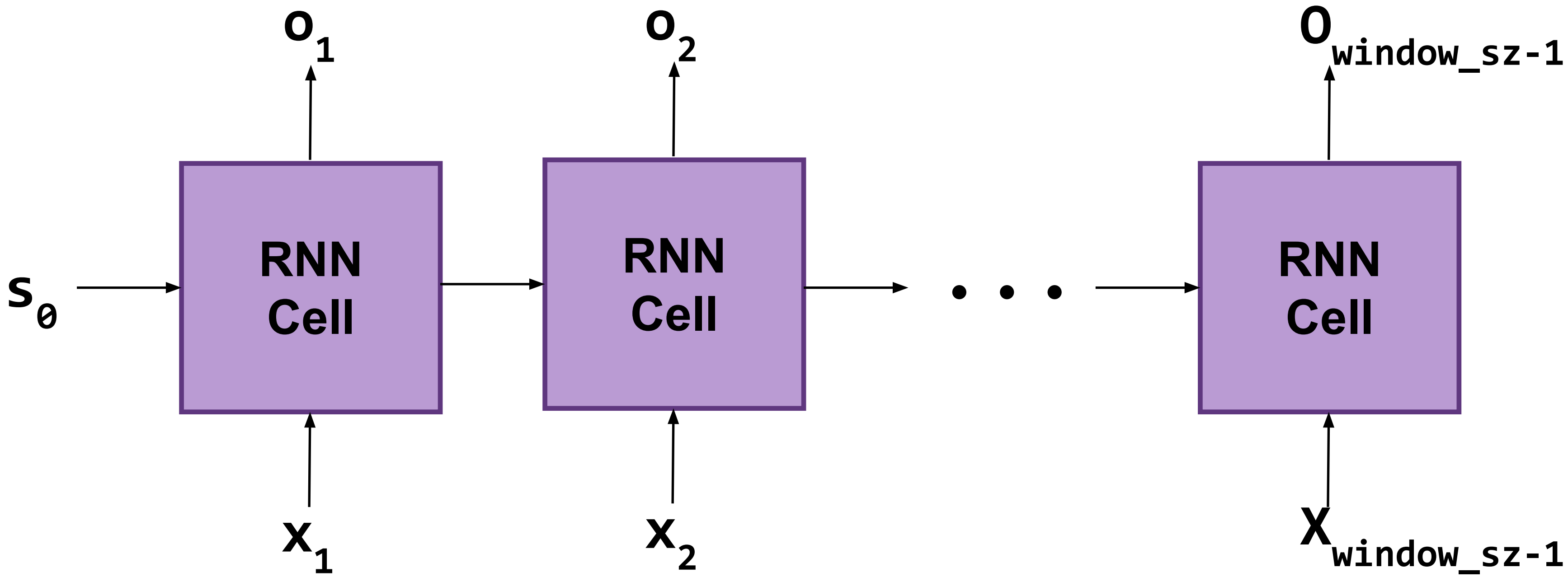
DALL-E 2 prompt “a painting of deep underwater with a yellow submarine in the bottom right corner”

Review: RNN

Recurrent Neural Networks are networks in the form of a directed ***cyclic*** graph.

They pass previous *state* information from previous computations to the next.

They can be used to process sequence data with relatively low model complexity when compared to feed forward models.



RNN

Goal of RNNs: remember information from the past

RNN

“The dog that my family had when I was a child had a fluffy _____.”

RNN

"The dog that my family had when I was a child had a fluffy ______."

Want: ***"tail"***

RNN Weaknesses

But….RNNs are not very good at remembering things ***far*** in the past.

RNN Weaknesses

"The dog that my family had when I was a child had a fluffy ______."

- To predict "tail" RNN needs to remember the subject of the sentence - "dog"

RNN Weaknesses

"The dog that my family had when I was a child had a fluffy _____."

- To predict "tail" RNN needs to remember the subject of the sentence - "dog"
- "dog" and predicted word are separated by **12** words
  - On the outer limit of what a vanilla RNN would be able to remember.

Review: RNN update rule

$$s_t = \rho\big((e_t, s_{t-1})W_r + b_r\big)$$

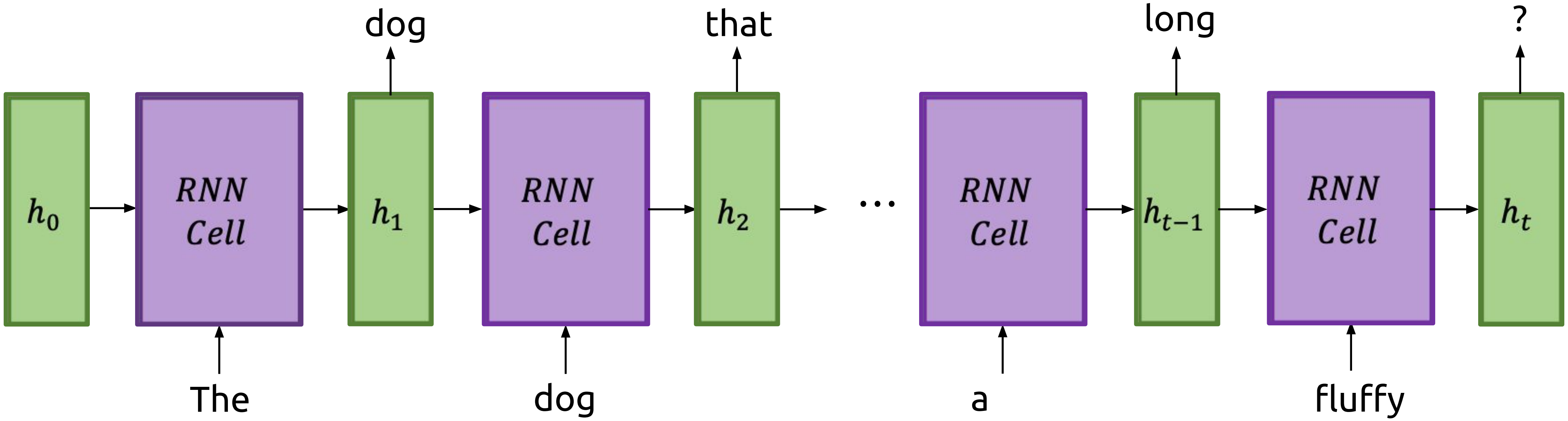
Activation function

Embedding of word t

$$o_t = \sigma(s_t W_o + b_o)$$

Can call it a
hidden state

An Illustrative Example:



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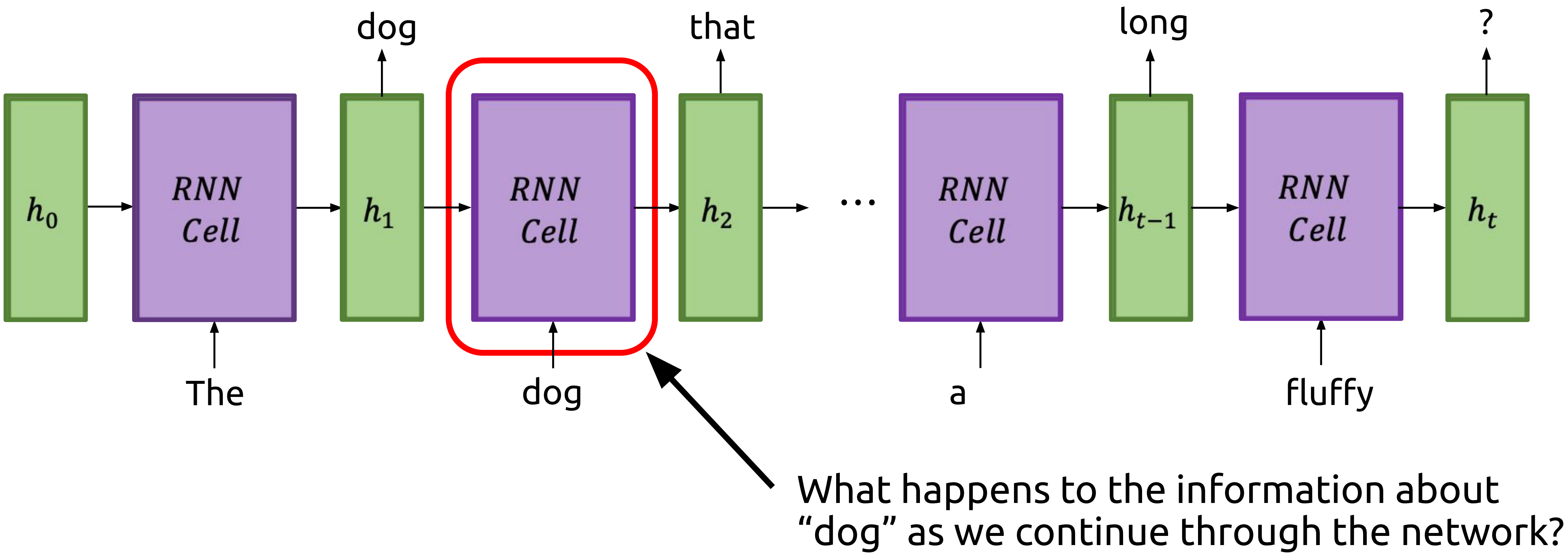
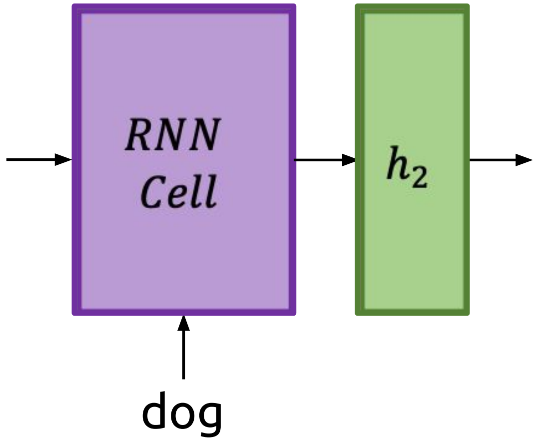
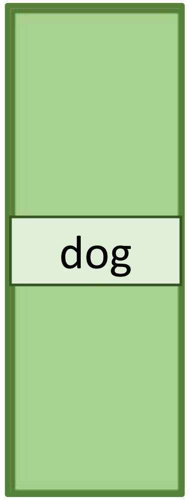


An Illustrative Example:



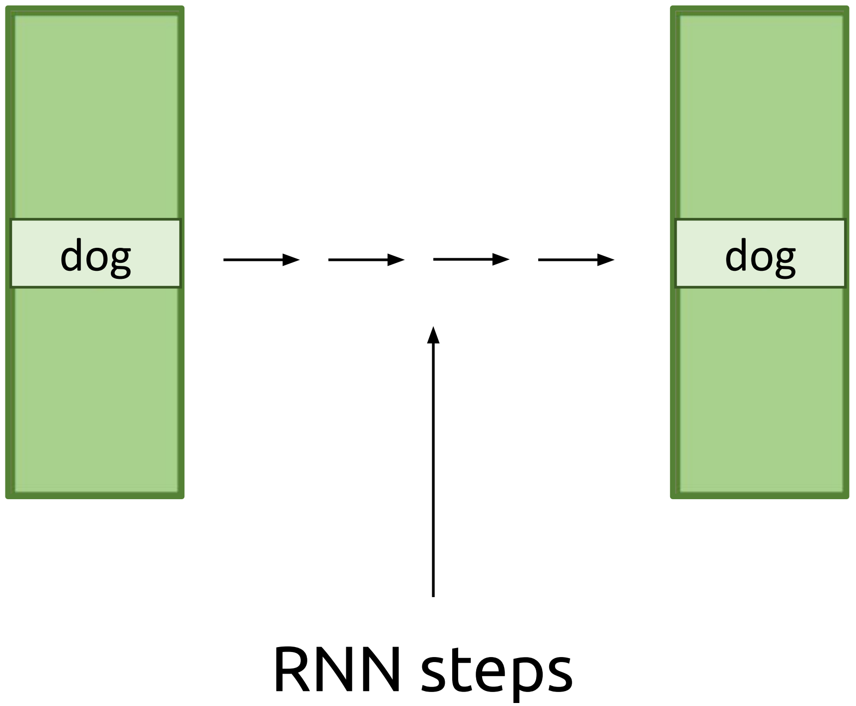
An Illustrative Example:

Can imagine that the information about *"dog"* is stored in some part of the RNN's hidden state vector



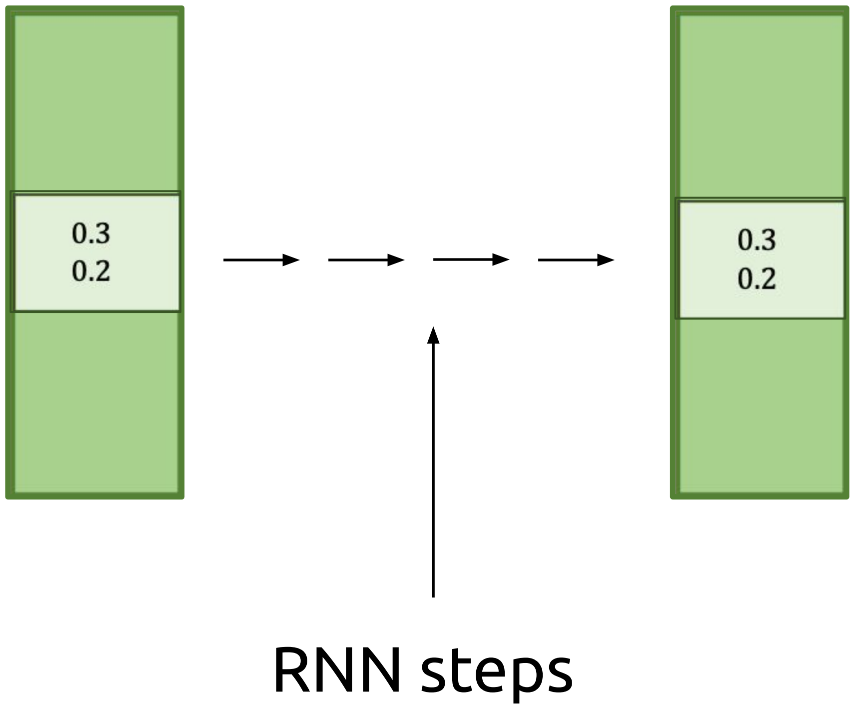
An Illustrative Example:

Through all subsequent RNN steps, we want *"dog"* to stay the same



An Illustrative Example:

If we think of *“dog”* as just a few entries in the vector…



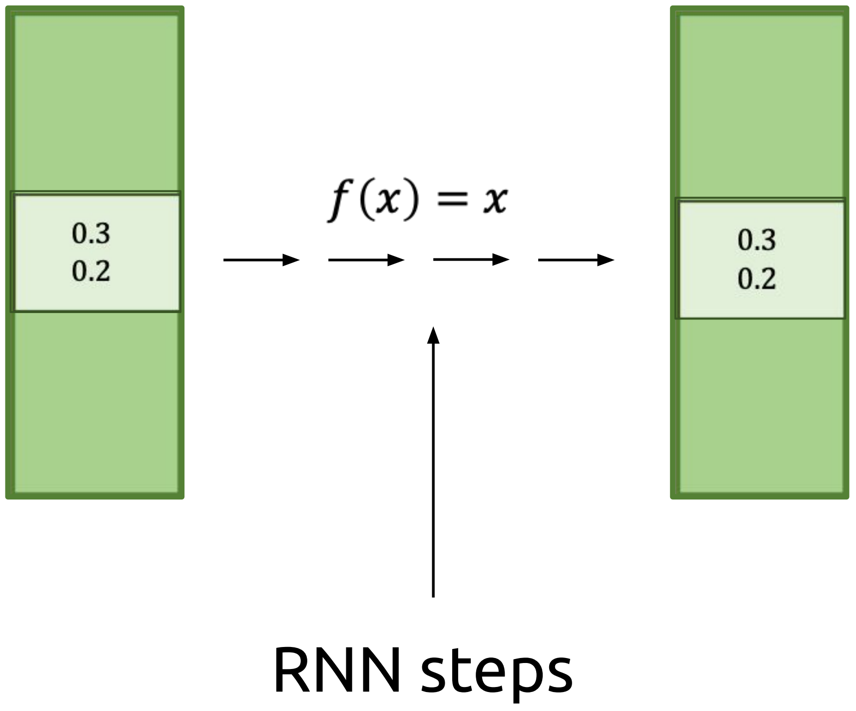
An Illustrative Example:

...to preserve *"dog"* , we need to compute the ***identity function*** over the part of the vector that stores it

But will that happen?

No

Why?



How does this affect the hidden state?

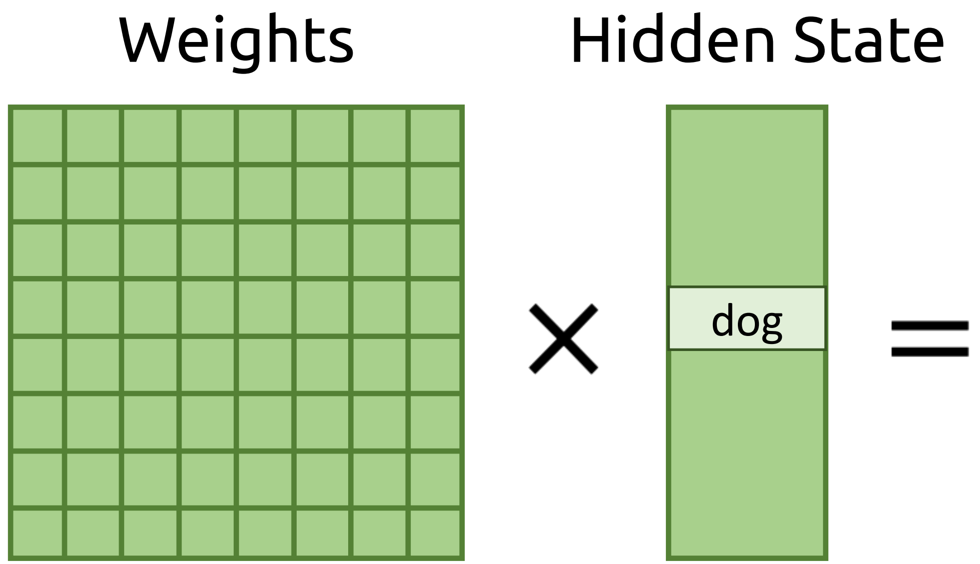
RNN update

$$h_t = \rho((e_t, h_{t-1})W_r + b_r)$$

The hidden state goes through a fully connected layer!

How does this affect the hidden state?

- What will happen to our dog after we multiply our weights by our hidden state?



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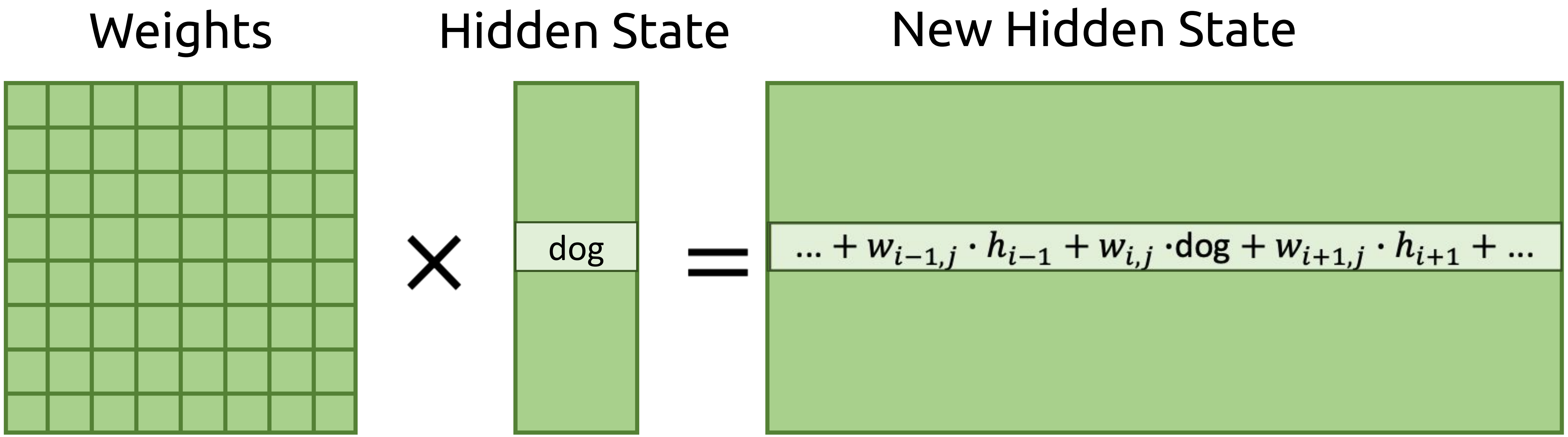
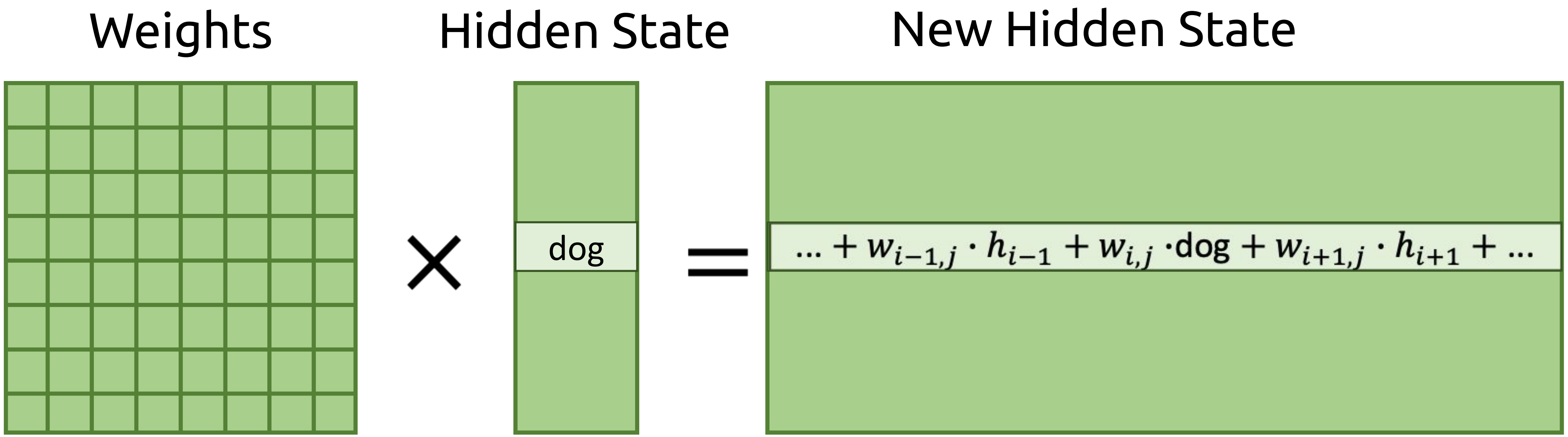


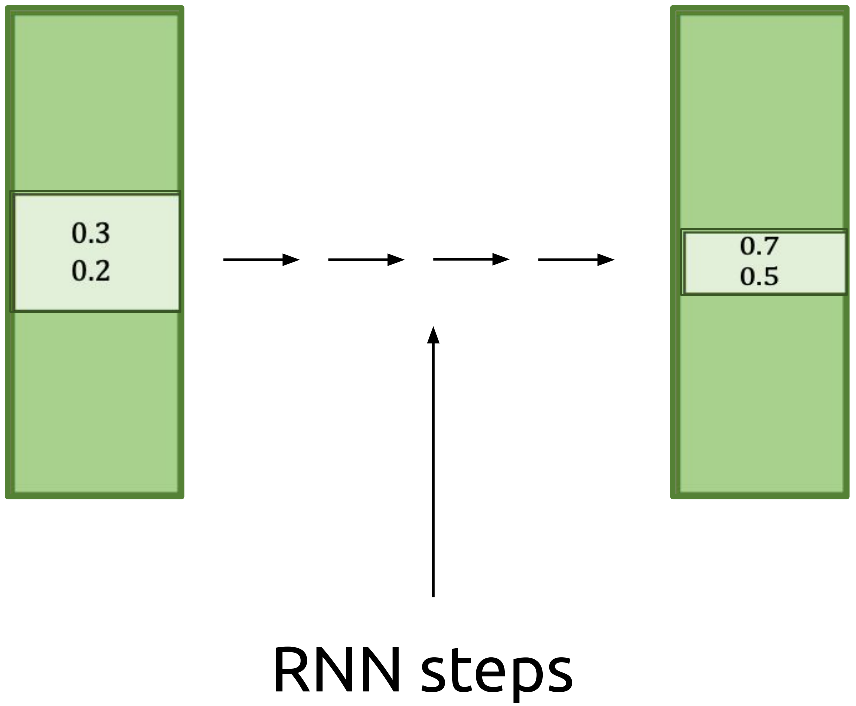
How does this affect the hidden state?

Dog gets lost in all the other information!



How does this affect the hidden state?

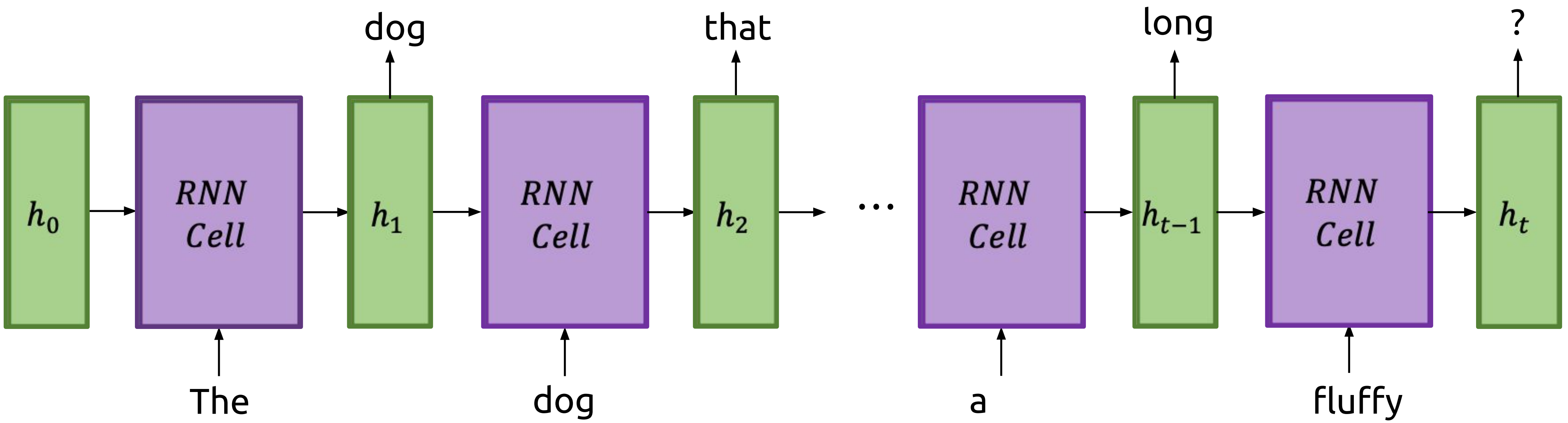
- “dog” in hidden state gets combined and mixed with rest of hidden state



RNN forgets about the dog after a certain time ☹

Any questions?

RNNs cannot learn “long term” dependency

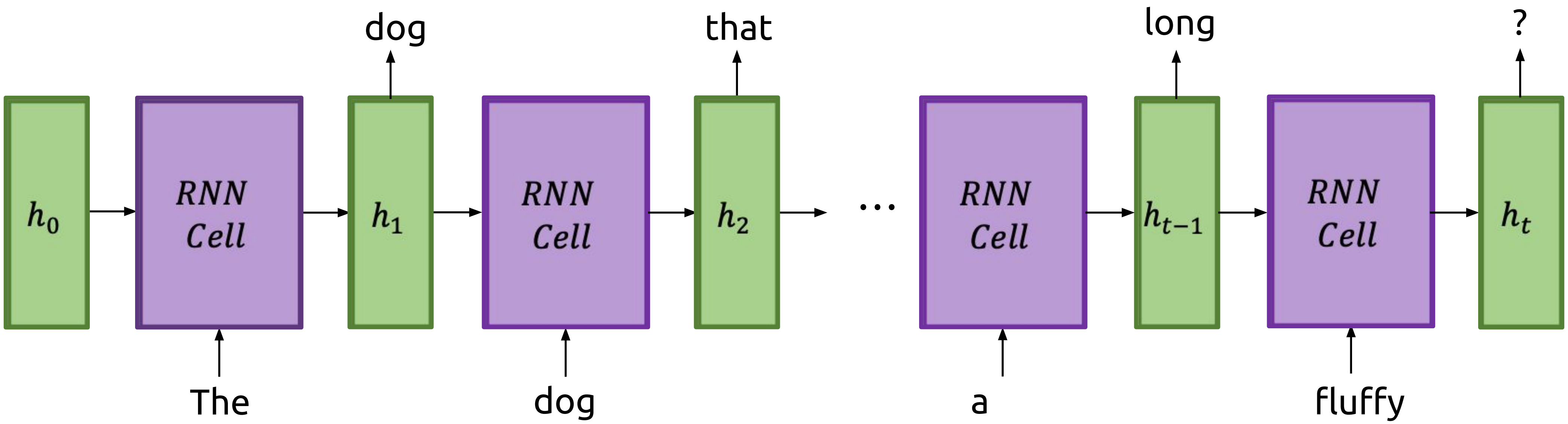


We need new way to update hidden state!

How?

An analogy to human (or computer) memory:

- RNN hidden state $\longrightarrow$ "short term memory/RAM"
  - Like how you lose contents of RAM if you shut down a computer...
  - ...or how human short-term memory fades after time



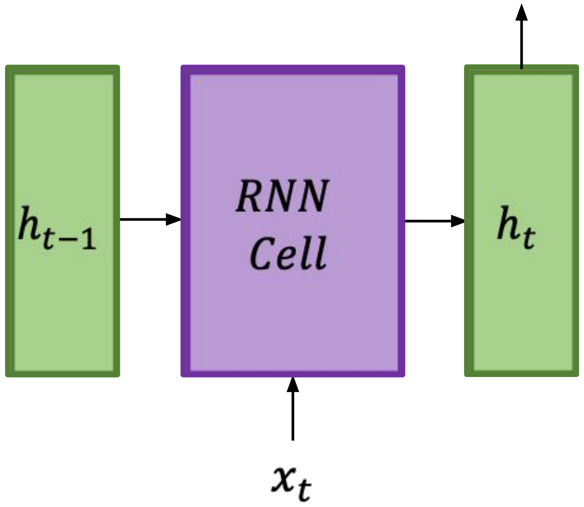
An analogy to human (or computer) memory:

- RNN hidden state → "short term memory/RAM"
  - Like how you lose contents of RAM if you shut down a computer...
  - ...or how human short-term memory fades after time
- What we want → "long term memory/disk"
  - Some state representing knowledge that persists
  - Like how contents of disk persist across shut-downs...
  - ...or how sleep consolidates human memory into long-term memory

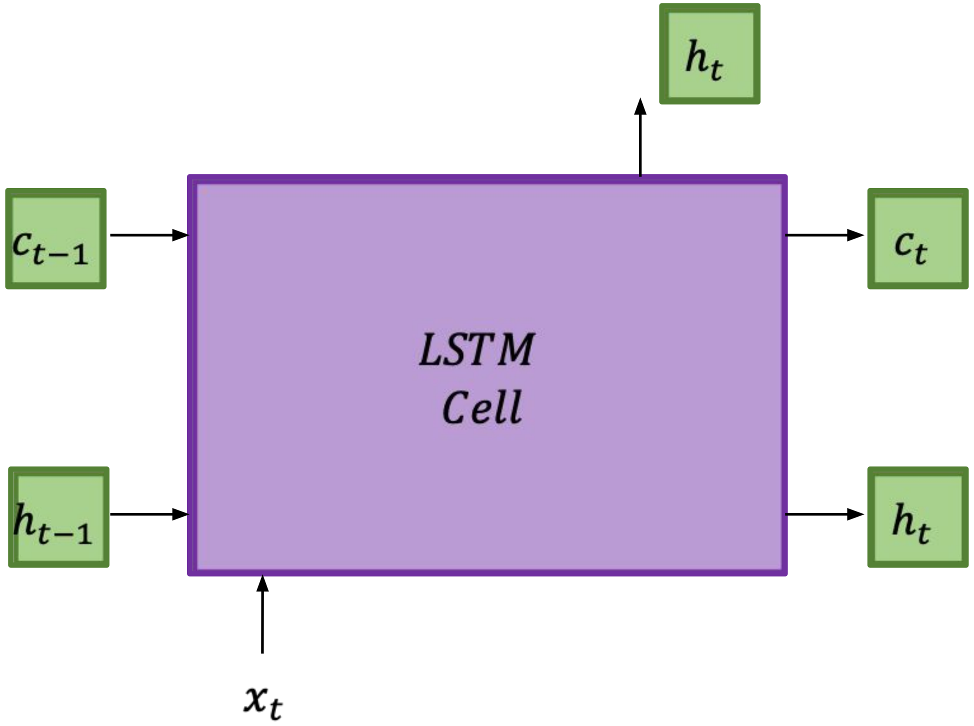
- ***Long*** Short Term Memory (LSTM)
  - "Short-term memory that persists over time"
  - i.e. "hidden states that remember information for longer"

What is different?

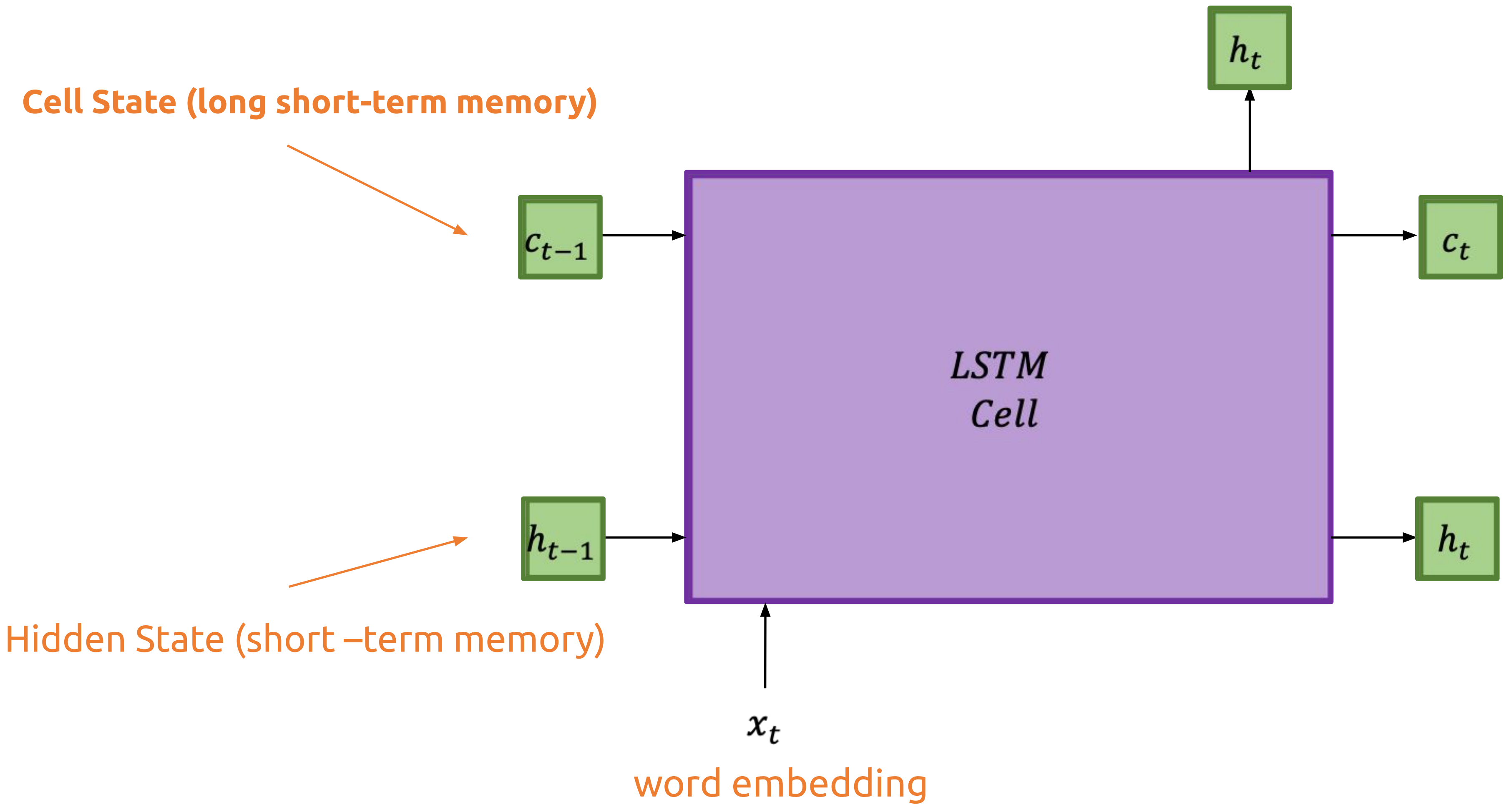
Vanilla RNN



LSTM



LSTM

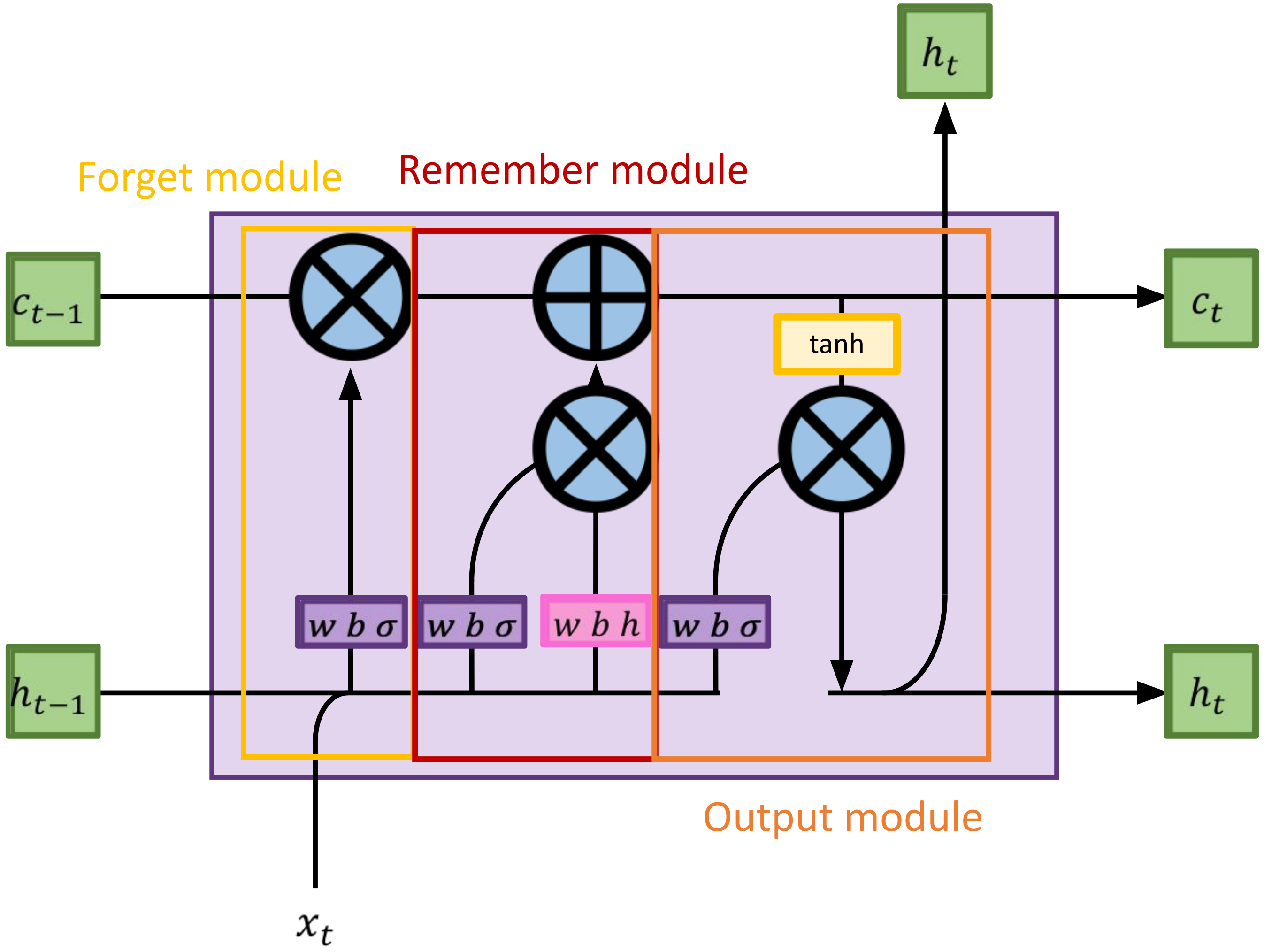


Cell State (long short-term memory)
c_{t-1}
h_t
c_t
$LSTM$
$Cell$
h_{t-1}
h_t
Hidden State (short –term memory)
x_t
word embedding

How an LSTM works

- An LSTM consists of 3 major modules:
  - Forget module
  - Remember module
  - Output module

The Complete LSTM



Forget Module

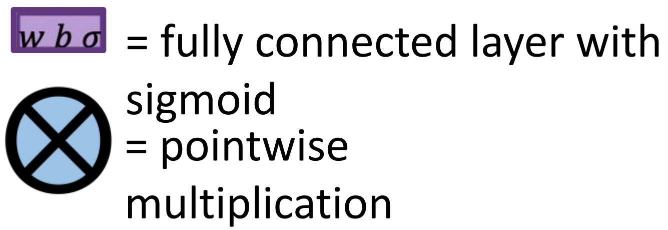
Say we just predicted ***"tail"*** in ***"My dog has a fluffy _____."***

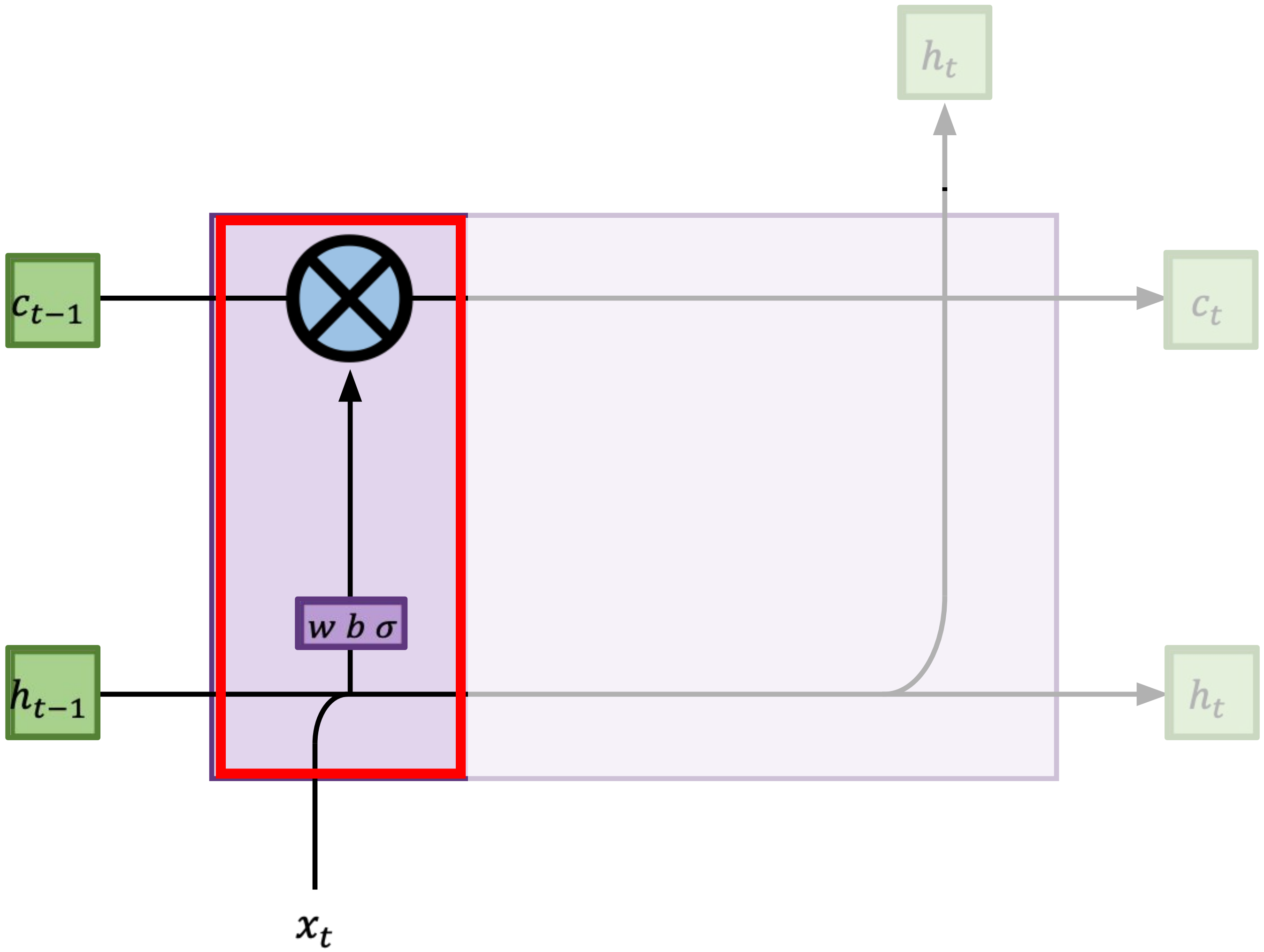
Next set of words: ***"I love my dog"***

Forget Module

- Model no longer needs to know about ***"dog"***
- Ready to **delete** information about subject

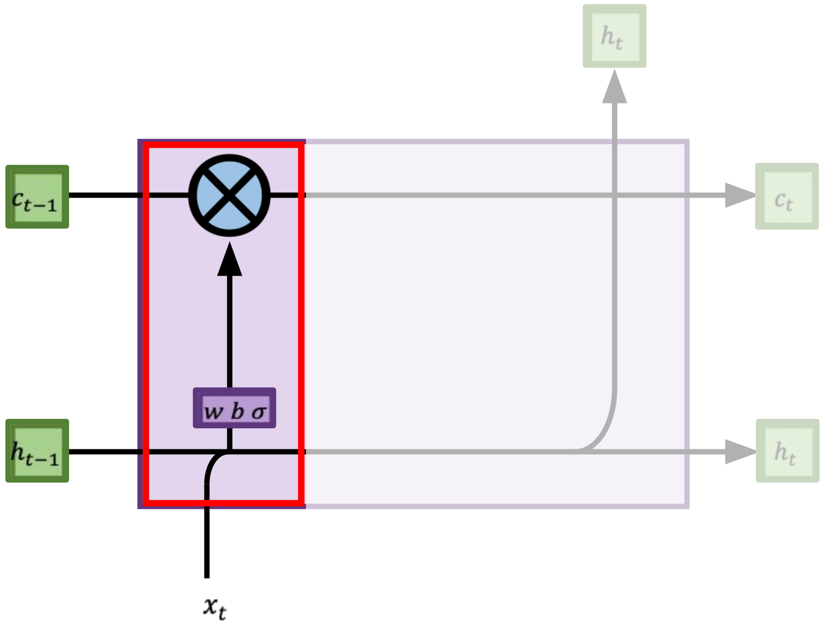
Forget Module





Forget Module

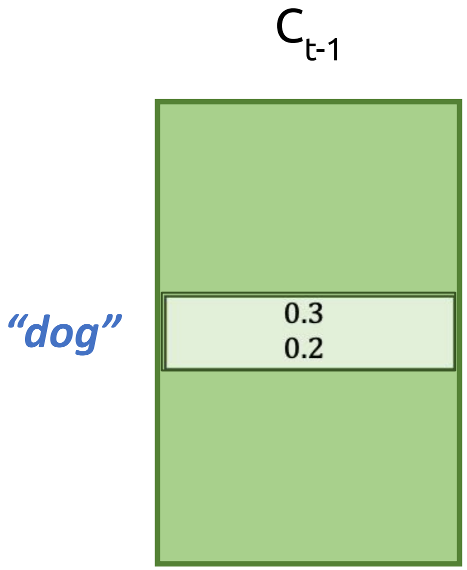
- Filters out what gets allowed into the LSTM cell from the last state
  - Example: If it's remembering gender pronouns, and a new subject is seen, it will forget the old gender pronouns
- Either lets parts of C_{t-1} pass through or not



My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

Forgetting information

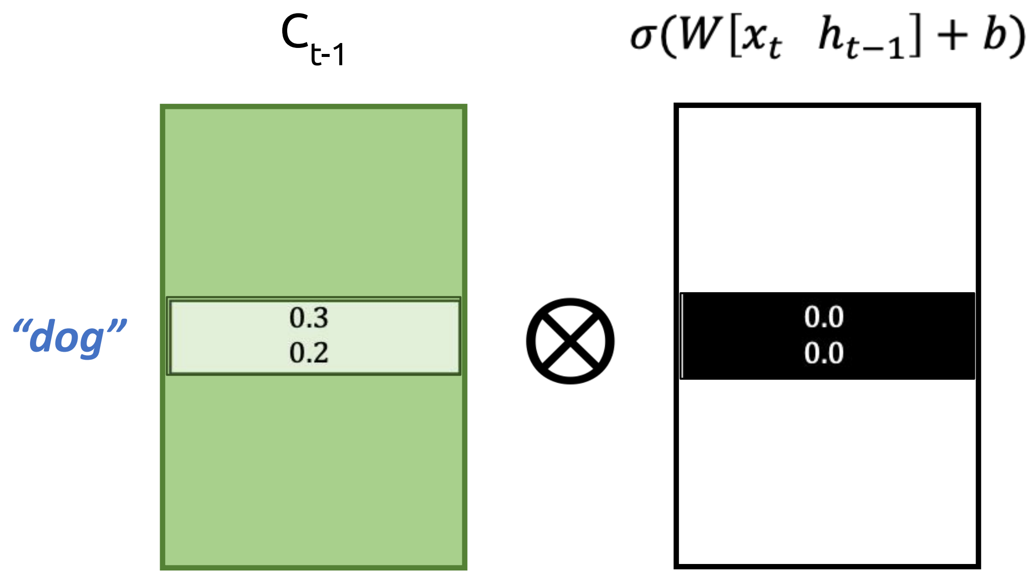
- Use pointwise multiplication by a **mask vector** to forget information
  - What do we want to forget from last cell state?



My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

Forgetting information

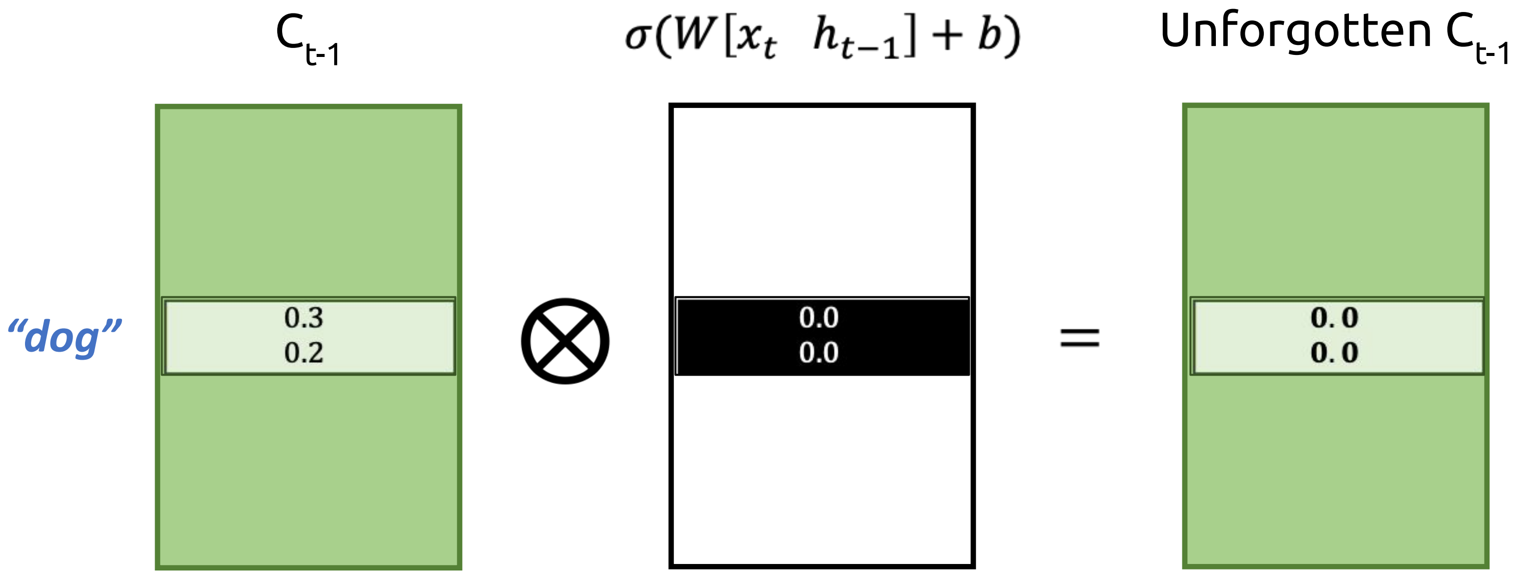
- Use pointwise multiplication by a **mask vector** to forget information
  - What do we want to forget from last cell state?
  - Output of fully connected + sigmoid is what we want to forget



My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

Forgetting information

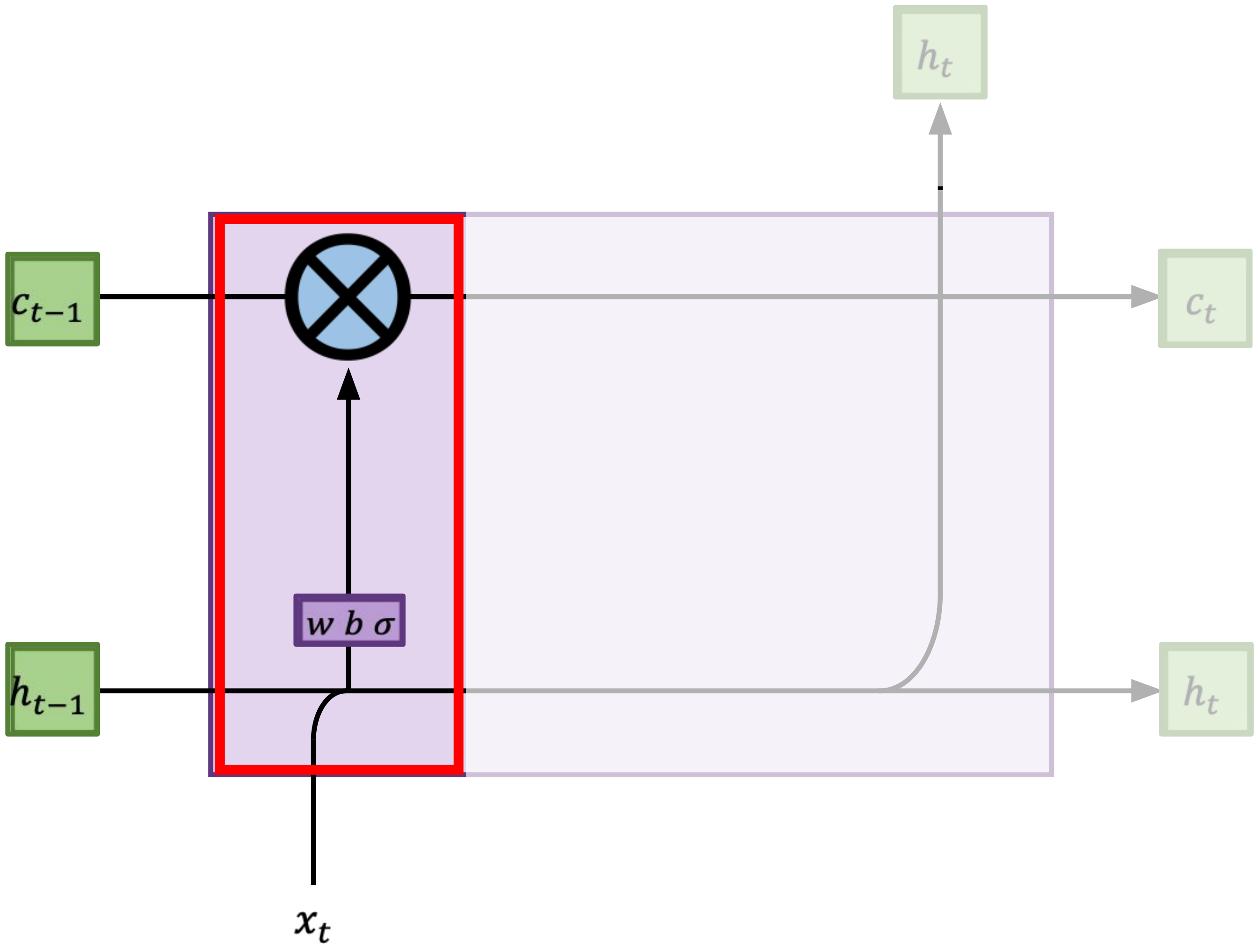
- Use pointwise multiplication by a **mask vector** to forget information
  - What do we want to forget from last cell state?
  - Output of fully connected + sigmoid is what we want to forget
  - “Zeros out” a part of the cell state
  - Pointwise multiplication by a learned mask vector is known as ***gating***



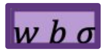
Forget Module

$w\ b\ \sigma$ = fully connected layer with sigmoid

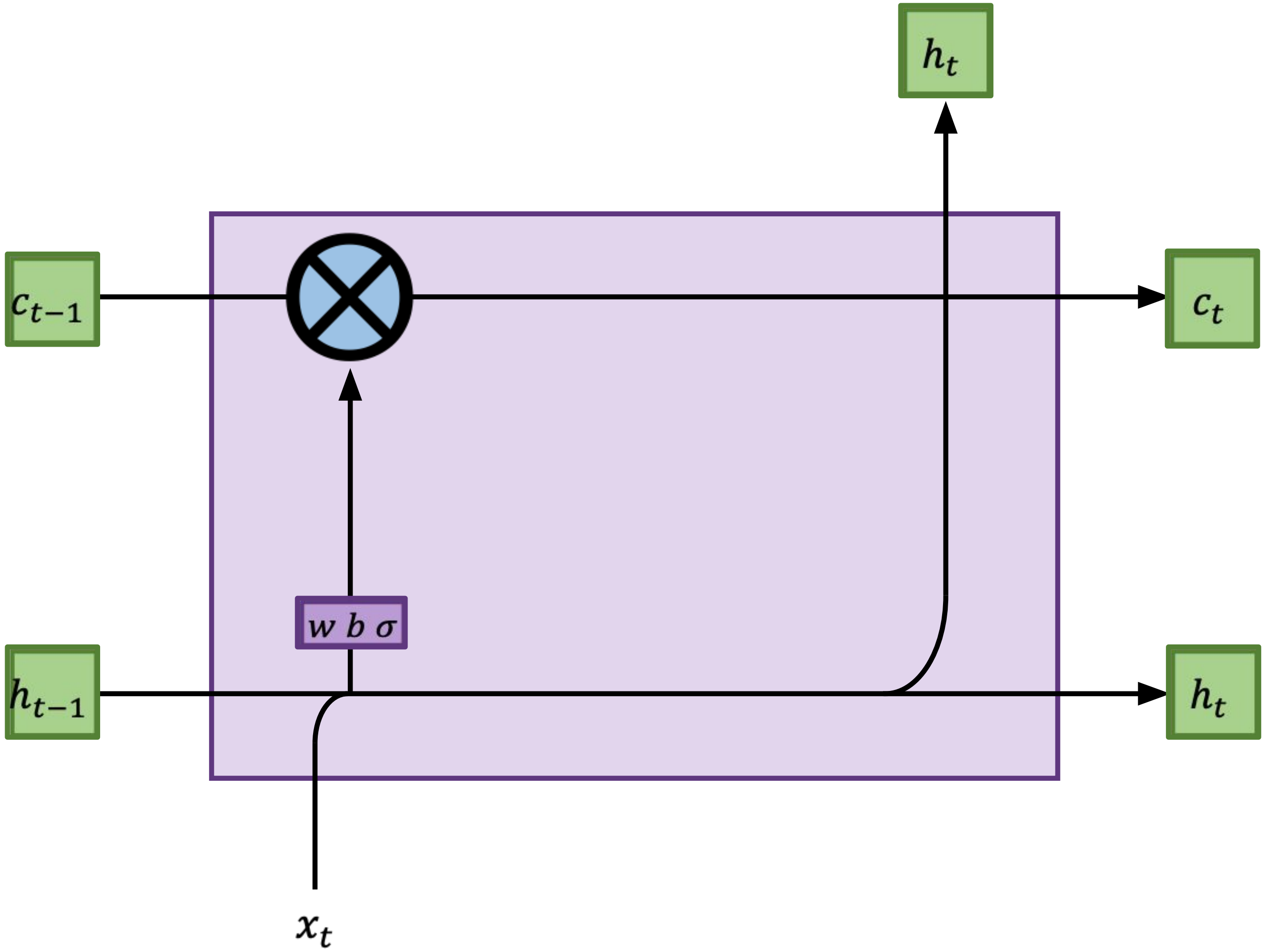
= pointwise multiplication



What’s next?

 = fully connected layer with sigmoid

 = pointwise multiplication



Remember Module

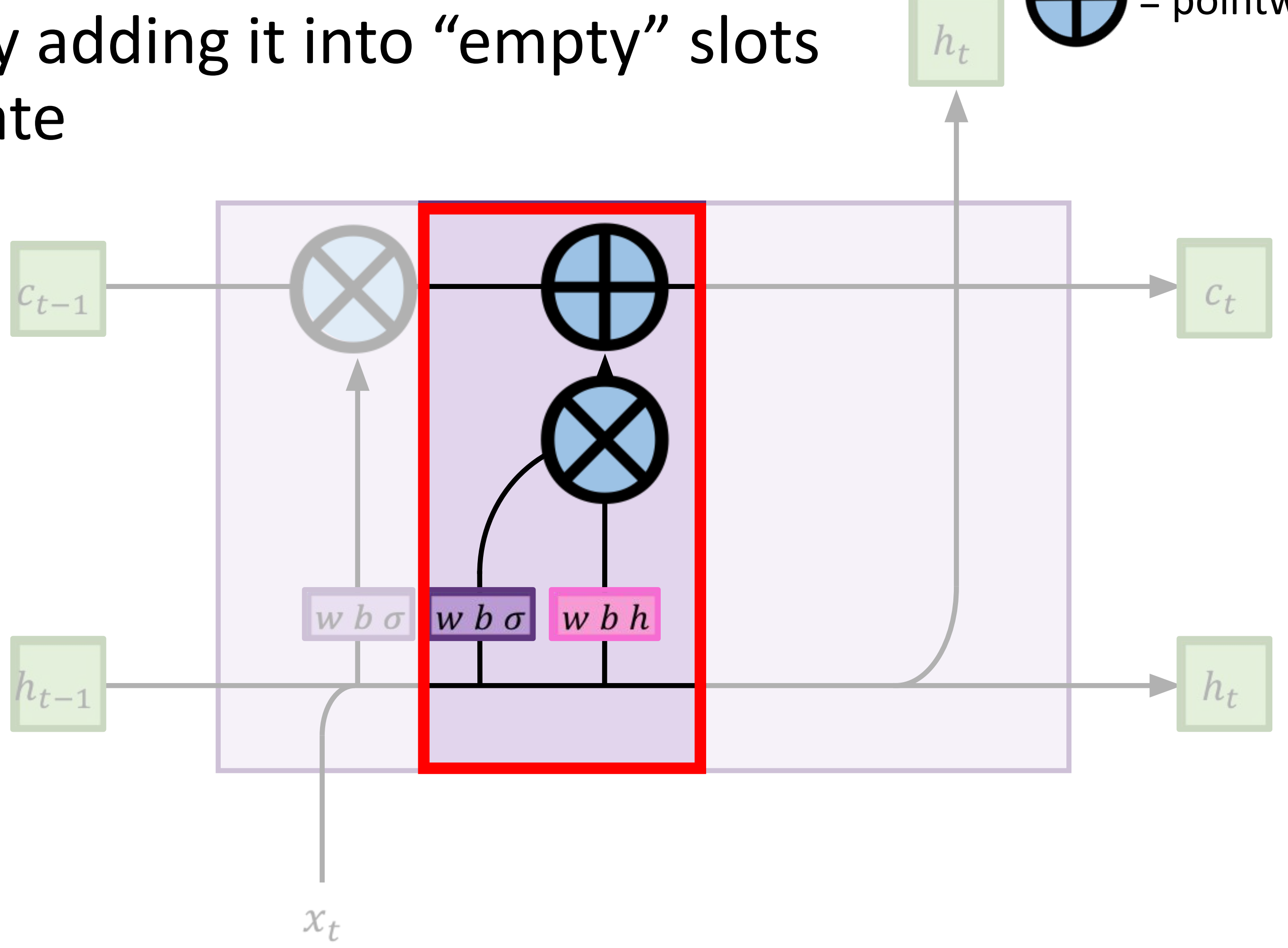
- We can save information that we want to remember by adding it into “empty” slots in the cell state

$w\ b\ \sigma$ = fully connected layer with sigmoid

$w\ b\ h$ = fully connected layer with tanh


= pointwise multiplication


= pointwise addition



Remember Module

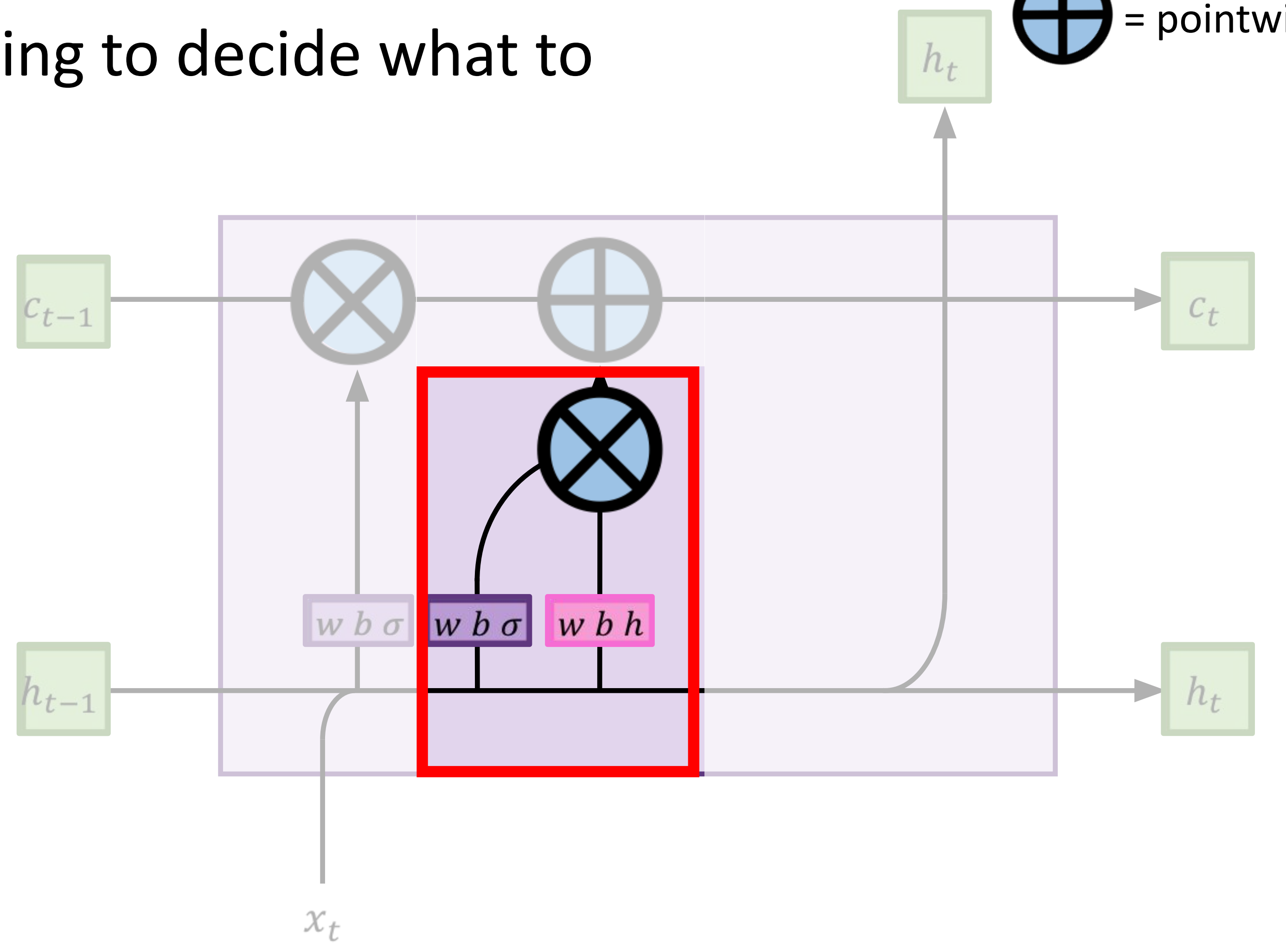
$w\ b\ \sigma$ = fully connected layer with sigmoid

$w\ b\ h$ = fully connected layer with tanh

= pointwise multiplication

= pointwise addition

- First: use gating to decide what to remember



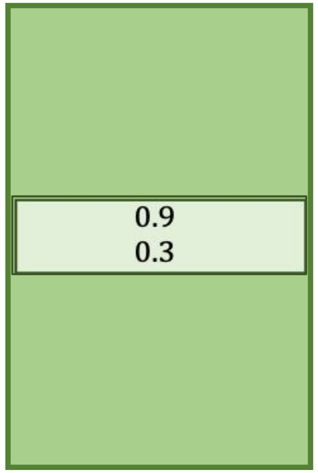
My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

Gating for ‘selective memory’

- A fully-connected + tanh on [input, memory] computes some new memory

$\tanh(W_1 [x_t \;\; h_{t-1}] + b_1)$

“I”

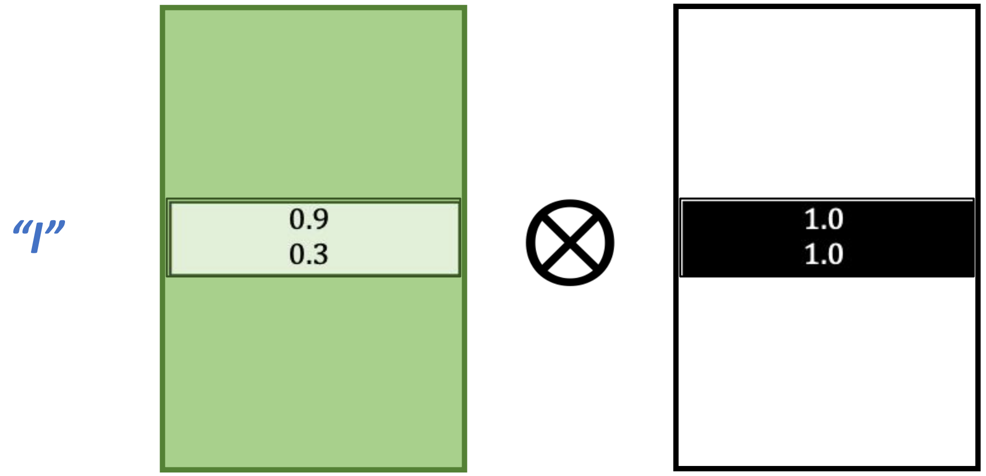


My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

Gating for ‘selective memory’

- A fully-connected + tanh on [input, memory] computes some new memory
- We gate this memory to decide what bits of it we want to remember long-term in the cell state

$\tanh(W_1[x_t \quad h_{t-1}] + b_1)$ $\qquad$ $\sigma(W_2[x_t \quad h_{t-1}] + b_2)$



My dog has a fluffy tail. ***I love my dog***

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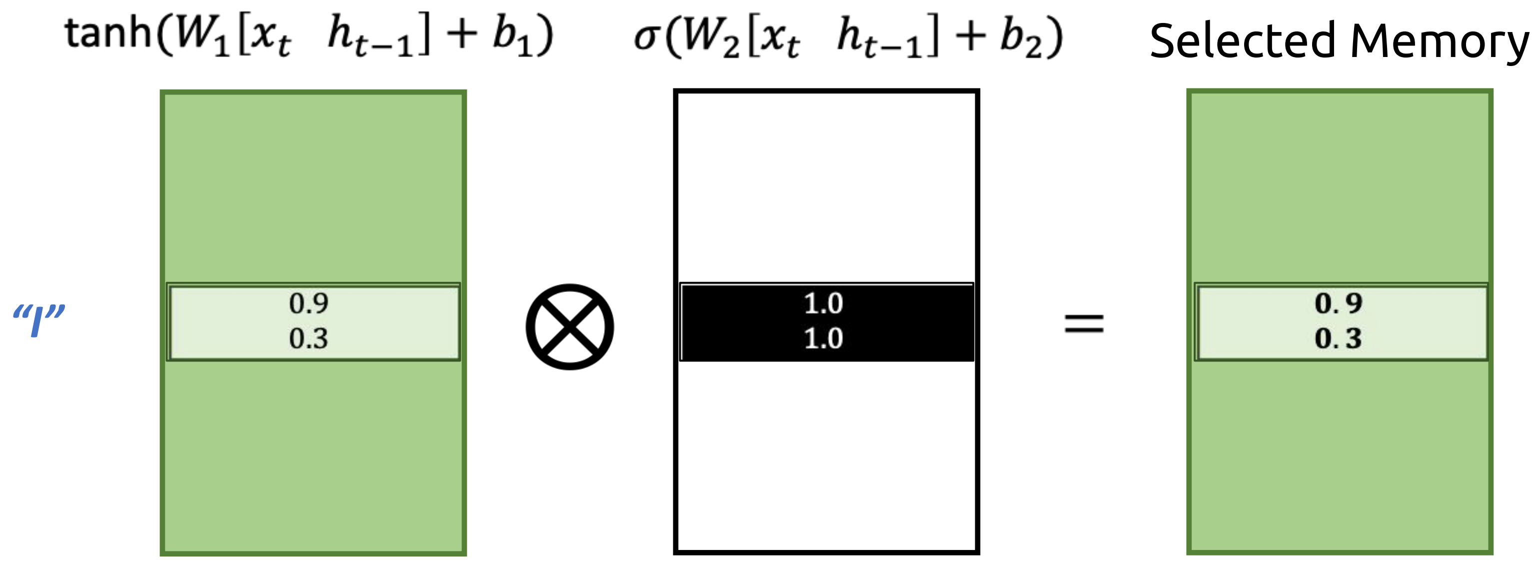
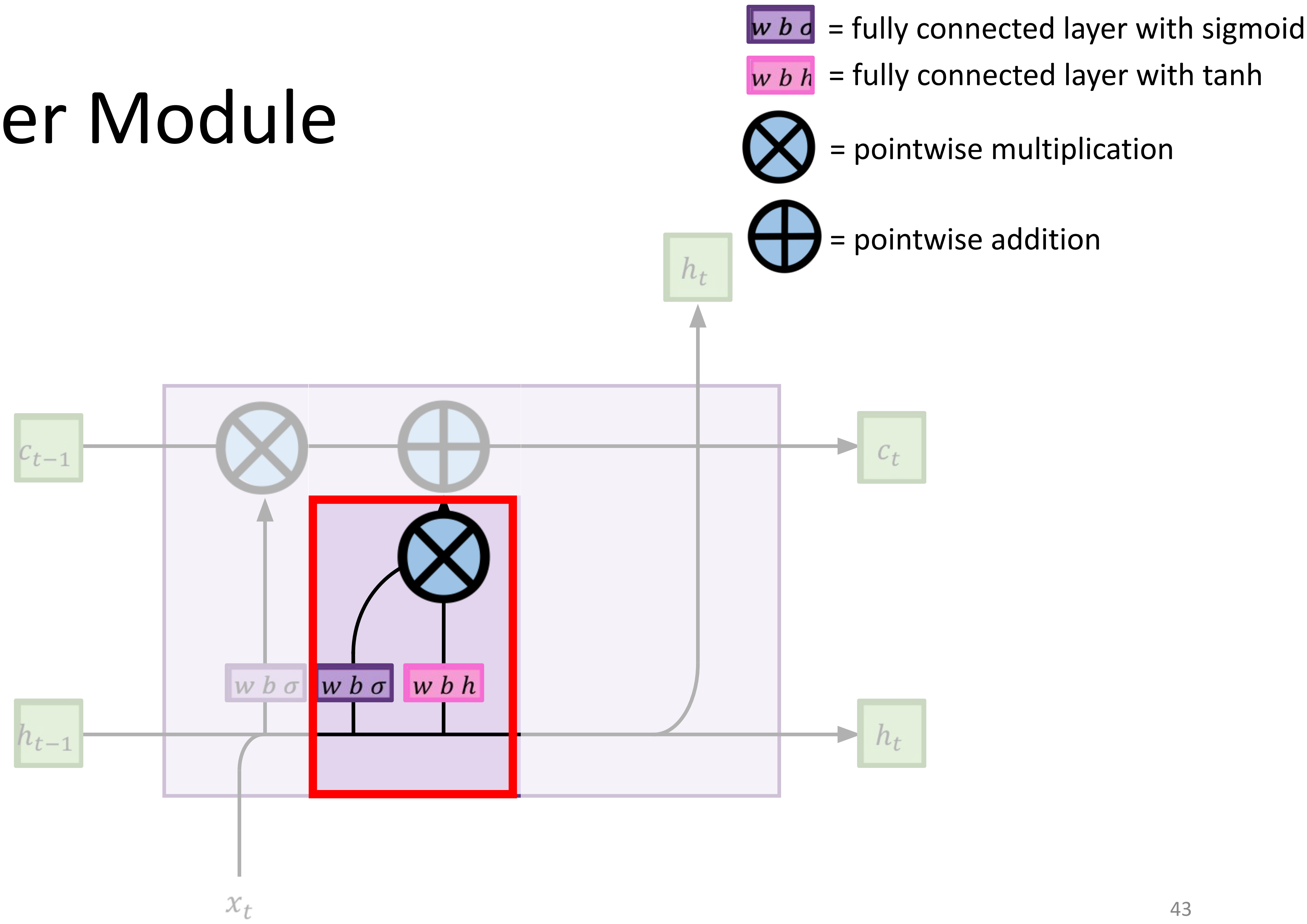
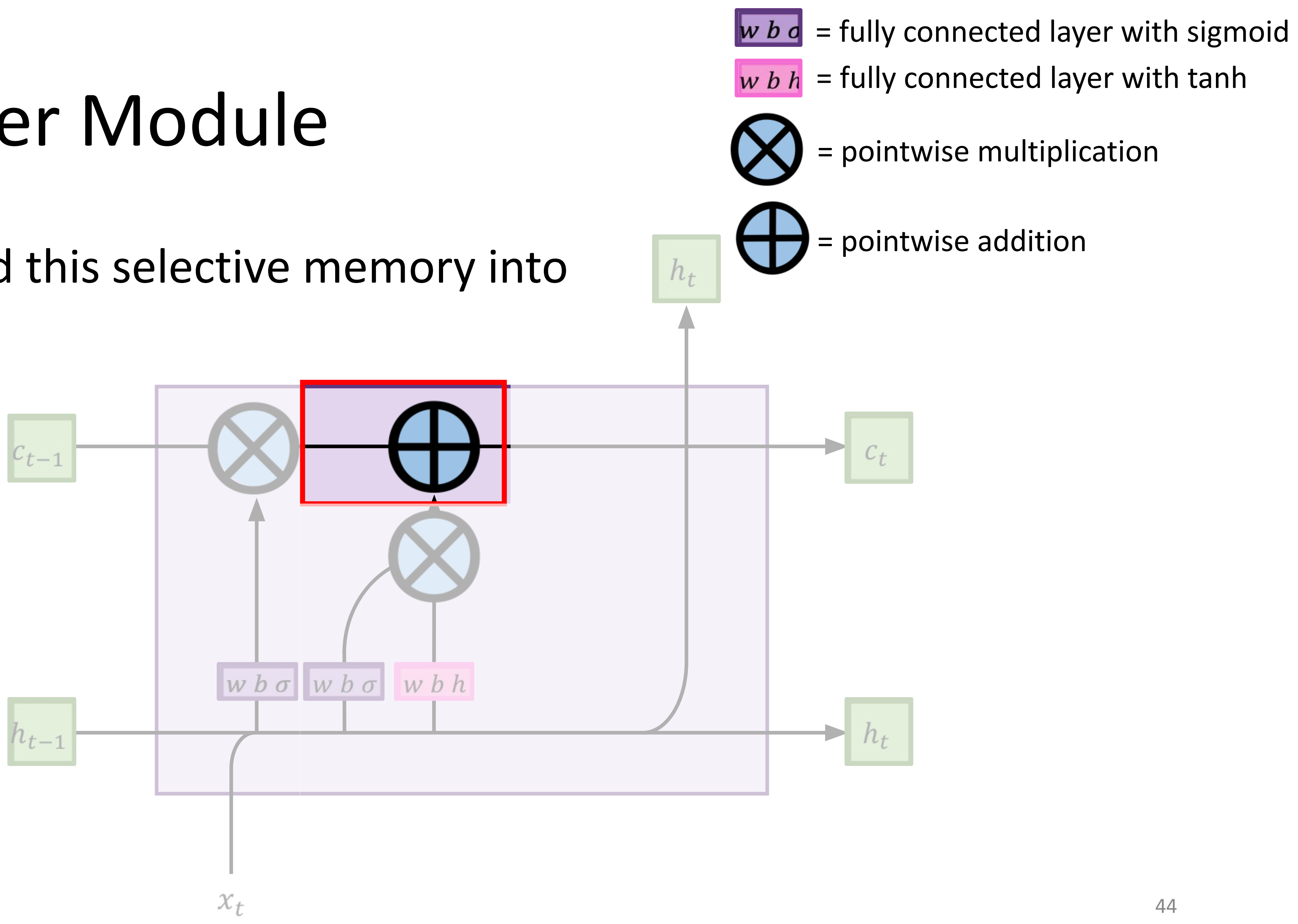


Remember Module



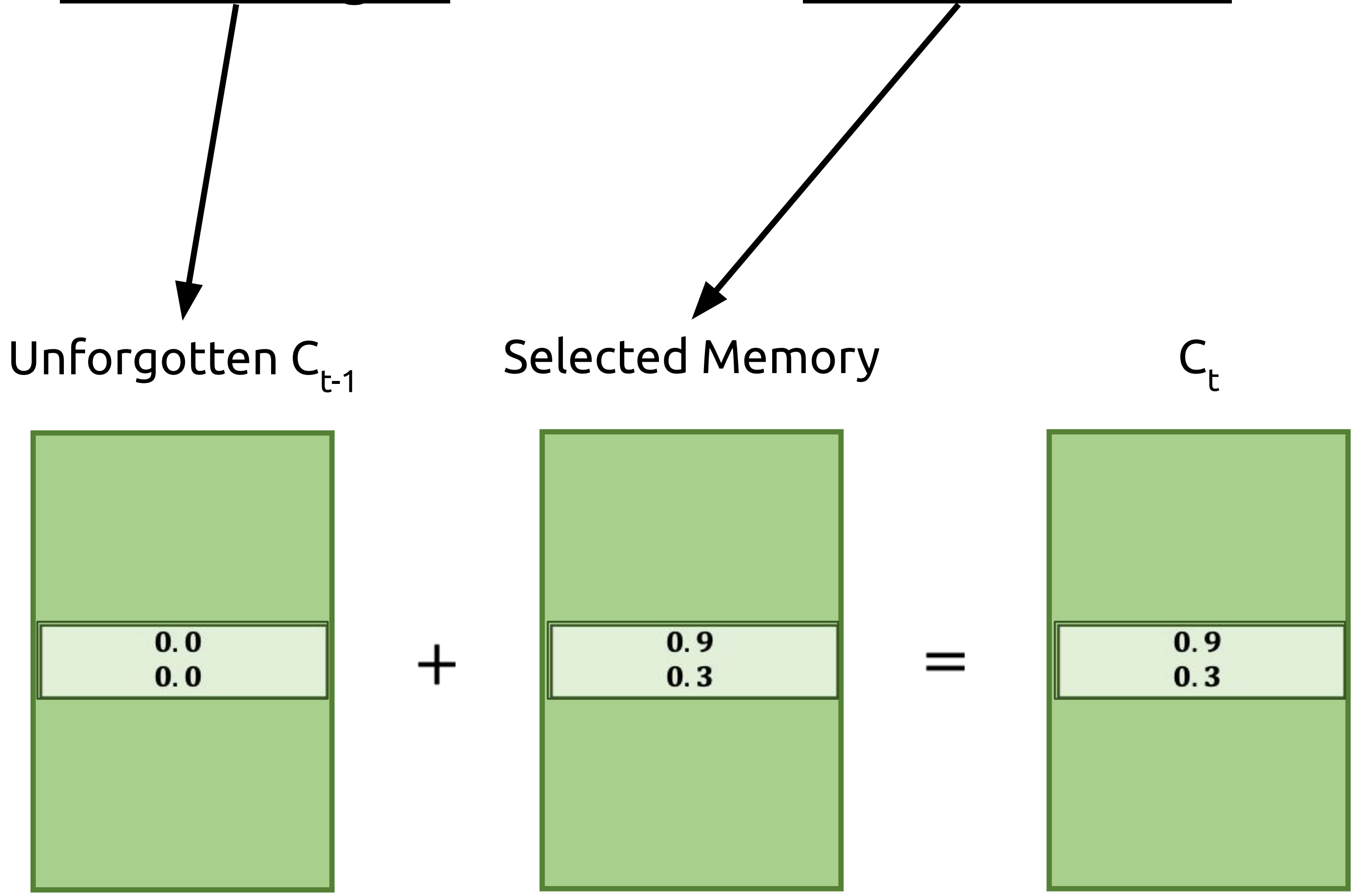
Remember Module

- Then: we add this selective memory into the cell state



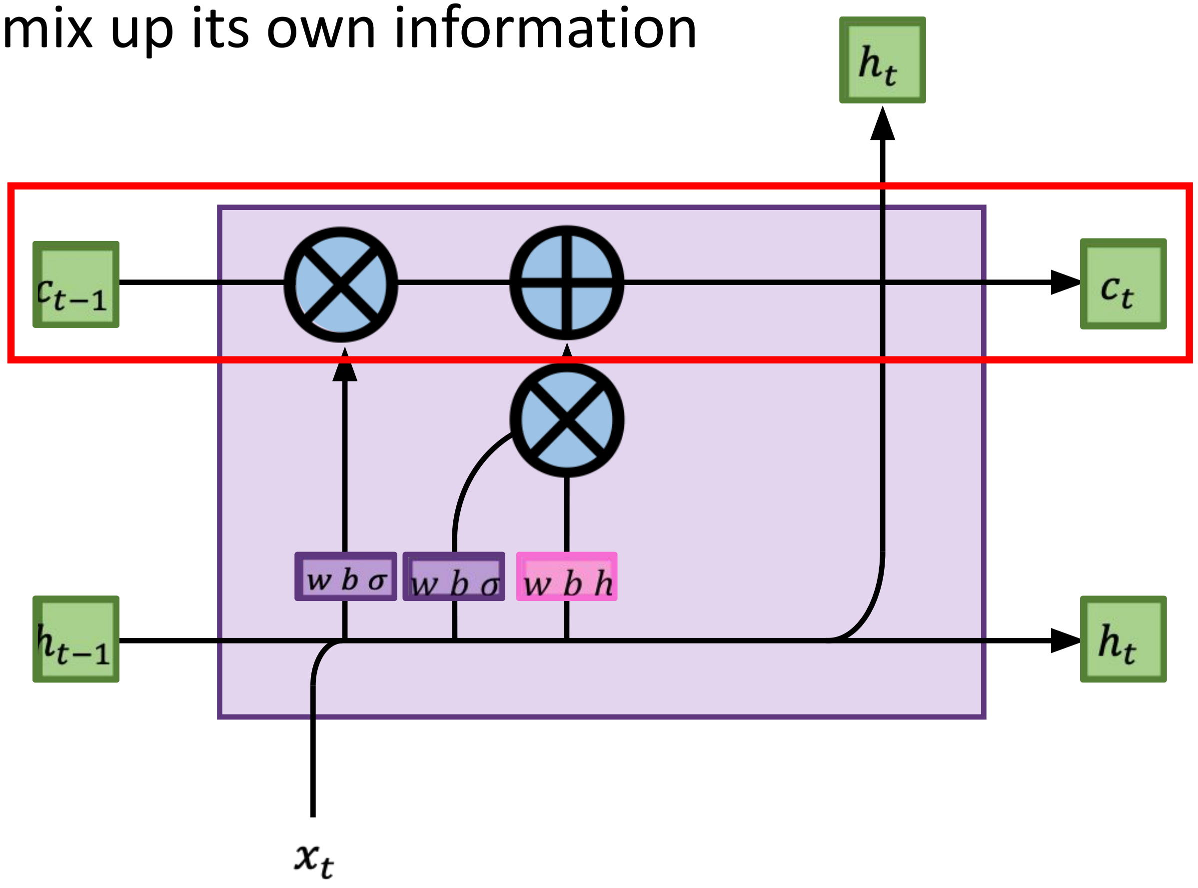
Remembering information

- Add what we <u>didn’t forget</u> to what we <u>did remember</u>

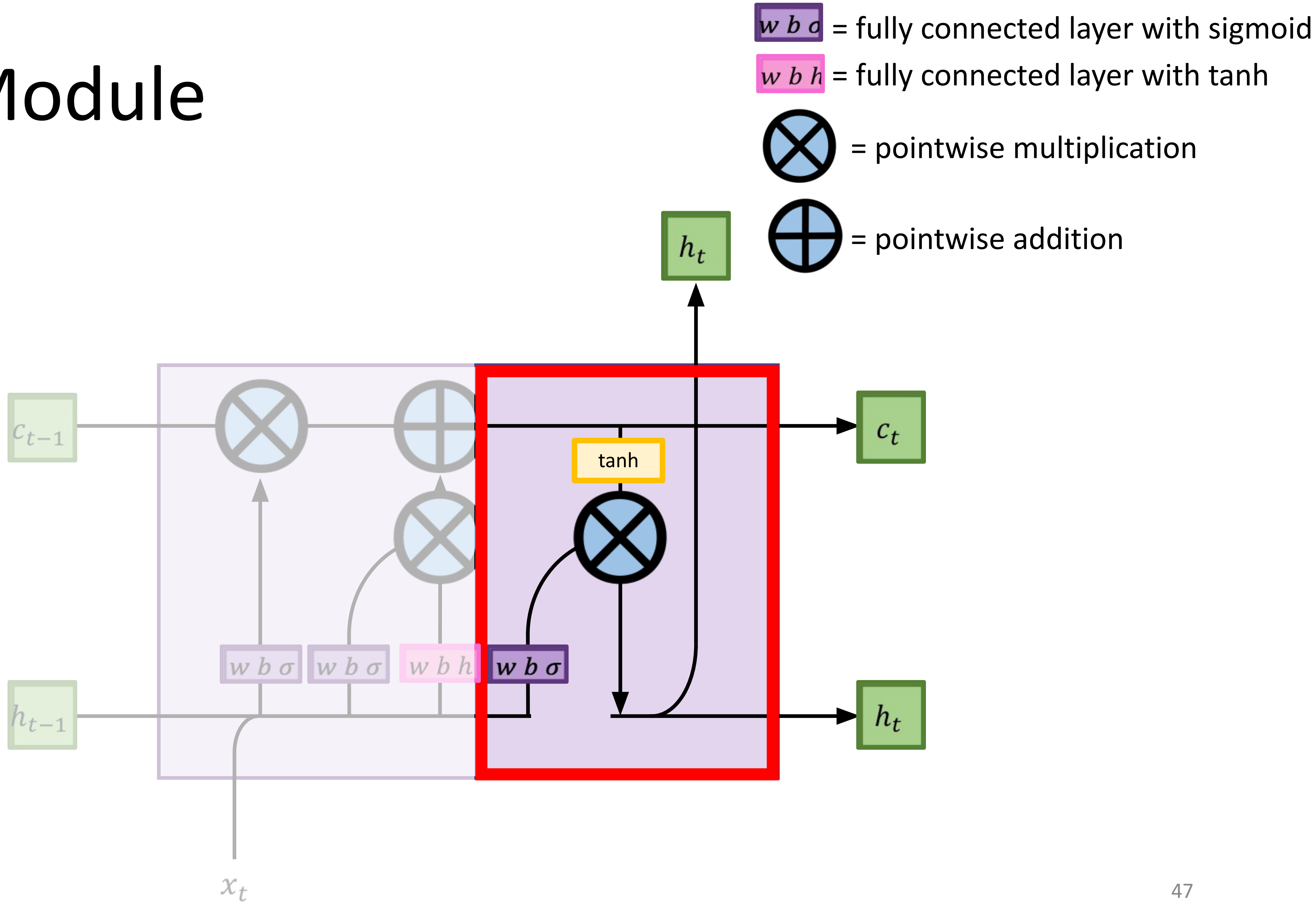


Why does this solve our problem?

- Cell state never goes through a fully connected layer!
  - Never has to mix up its own information



Output Module



w b σ = fully connected layer with sigmoid

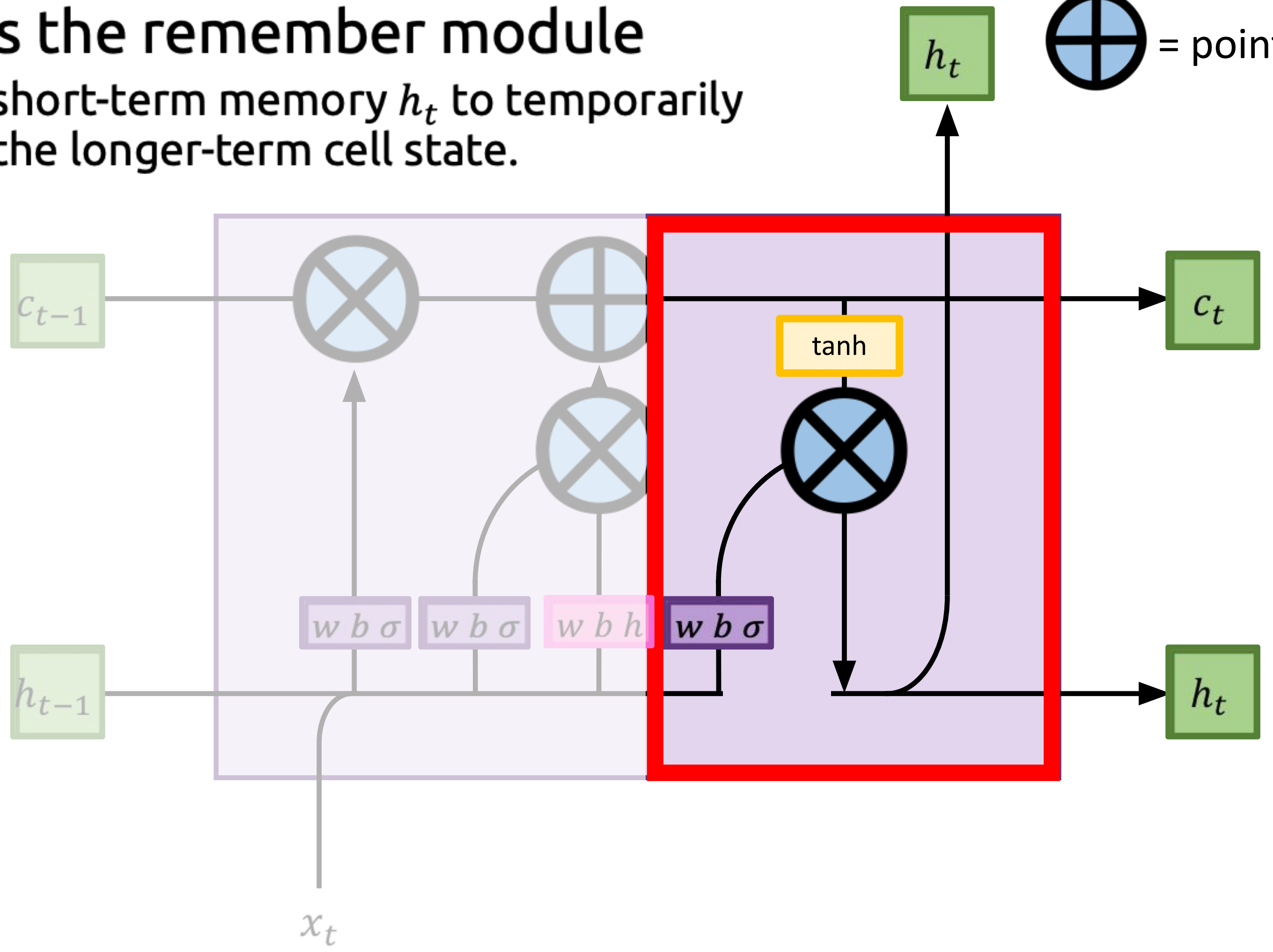
w b h = fully connected layer with tanh

= pointwise multiplication

= pointwise addition

Output Module

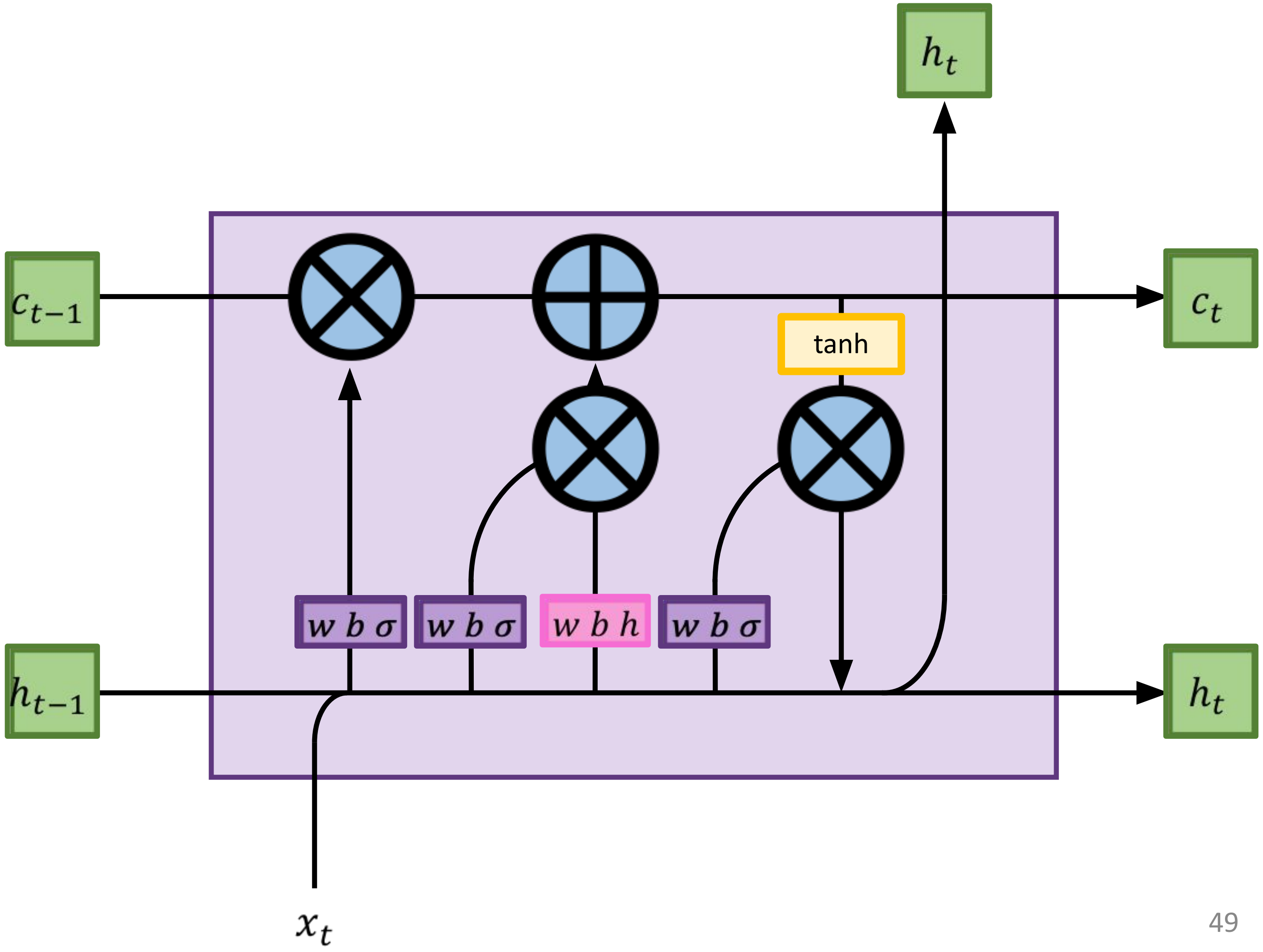
- Same structure as the remember module
  - Provides path for short-term memory h_t to temporarily acquire info from the longer-term cell state.



Any questions?

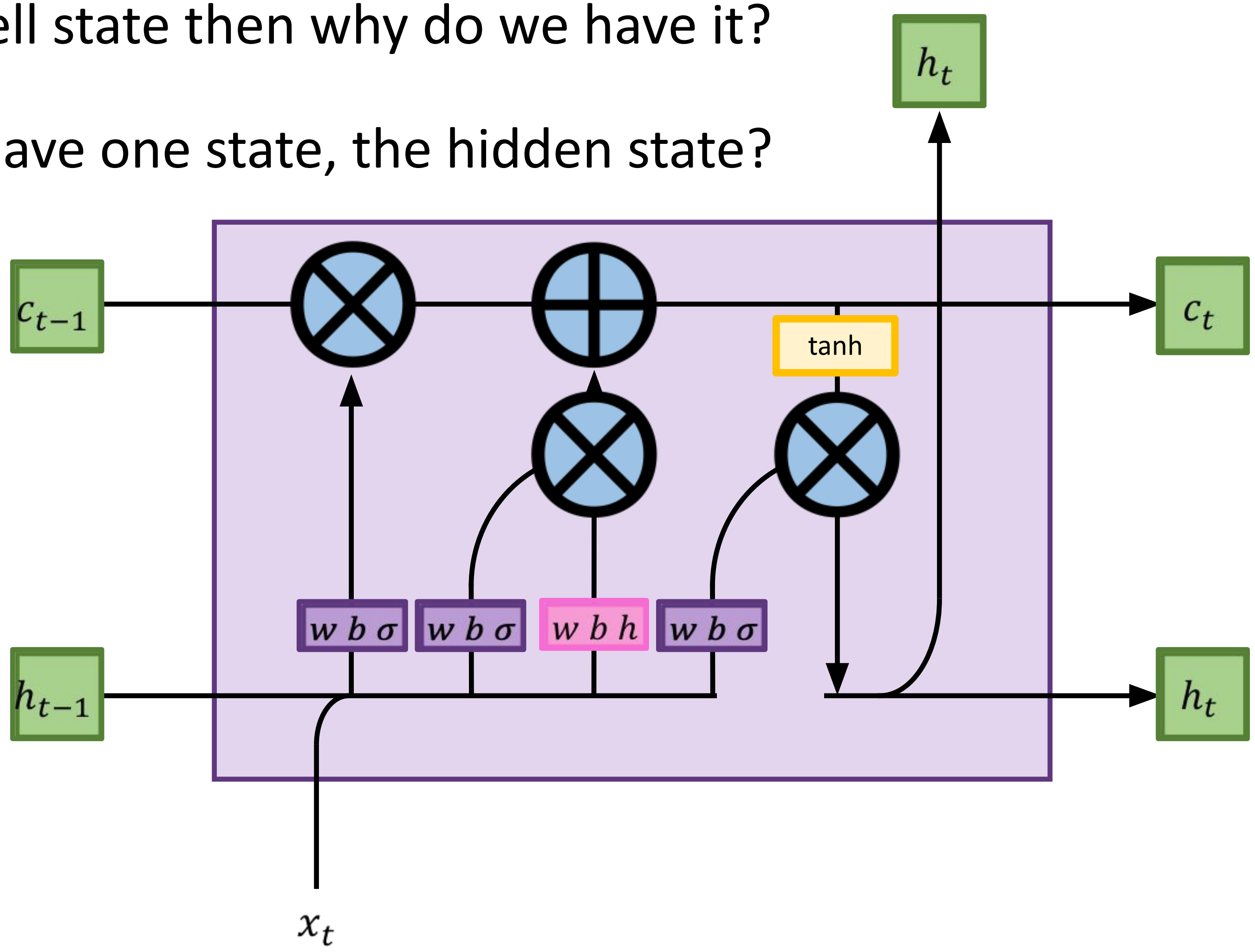
The Complete LSTM

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i h_{t-1} + U_i x_t + b_i)$$
$$f_t = \sigma(W_f h_{t-1} + U_f x_t + b_f)$$
$$o_t = \sigma(W_o h_{t-1} + U_o x_t + b_o)$$
$$\widetilde{c}_t = tanh(W h_{t-1} + U x_t + b)$$
$$c_t = f_t \circ c_{t-1} + i_t \circ \widetilde{c}_t$$
$$h_t = o_t \circ tanh(c_t)$$
$$y_t = h_t$$



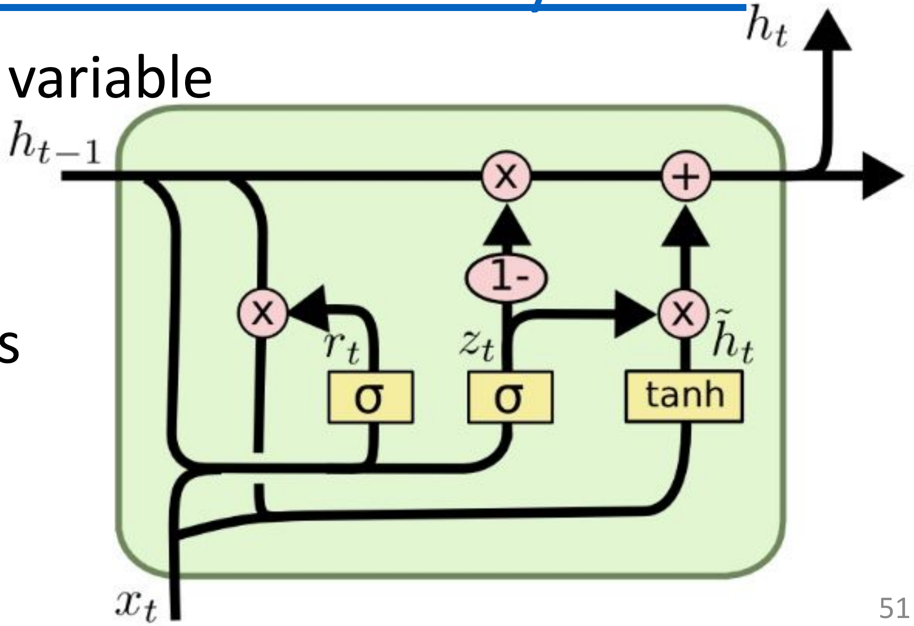
The Complete LSTM

- If we never output cell state then why do we have it?
- Is it possible to just have one state, the hidden state?



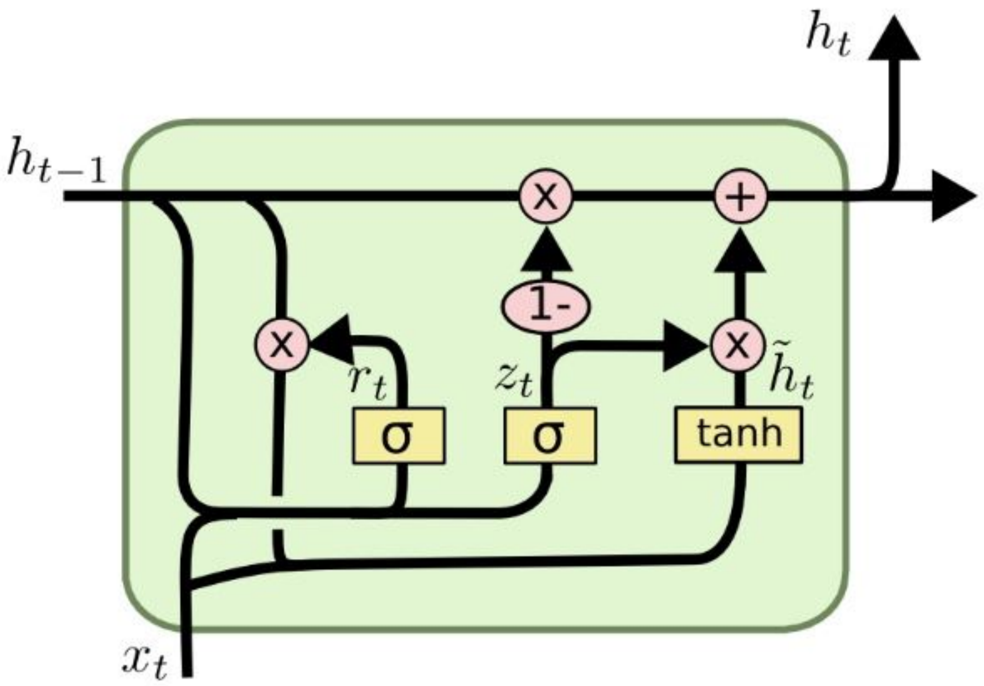
GRU

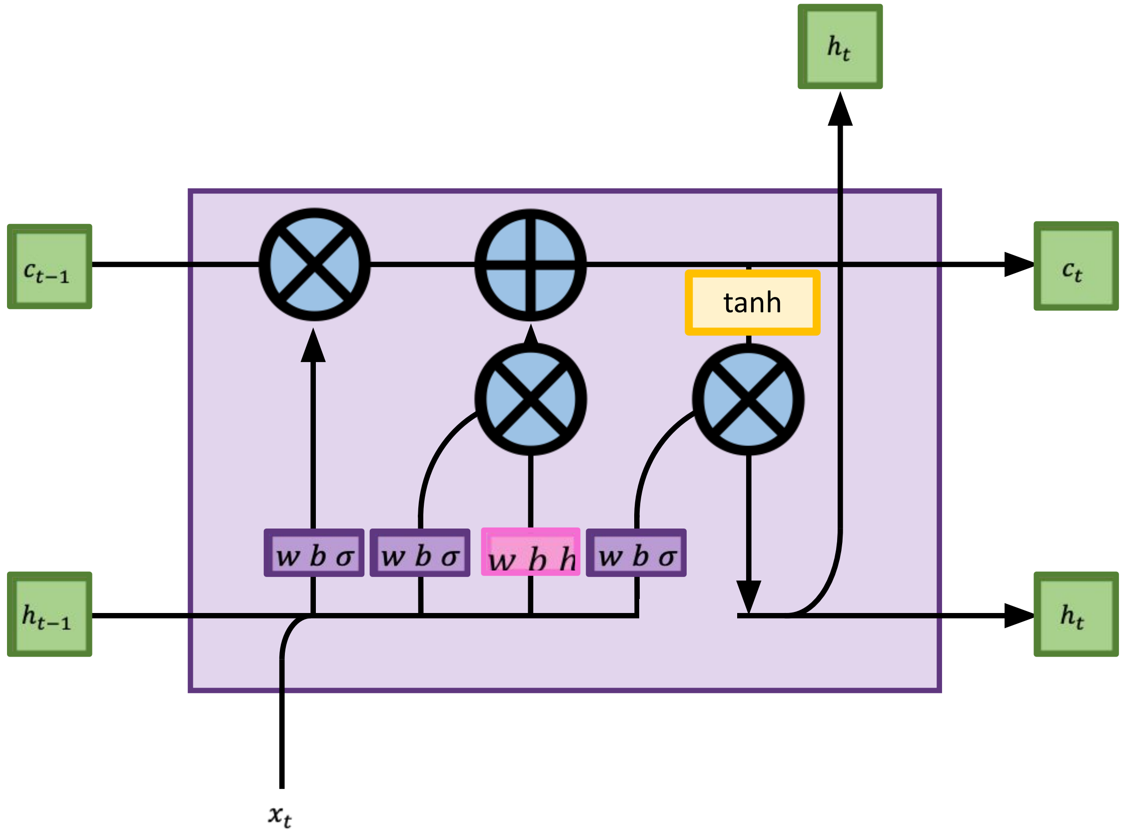
- ***G***ated ***R***ecurrent ***U***nit
- In practice, similar performance and may train faster
  - Removes cell state, computationally more efficient and less complex
- In theory, weaker than LSTMs since it [cannot unboundedly count]
  - Counting: track increment or decrement of variable
  - e.g. Validate brackets in code
    [… (… { ... } ...) …]
    Requires counting brackets & nesting levels



GRU vs LSTM

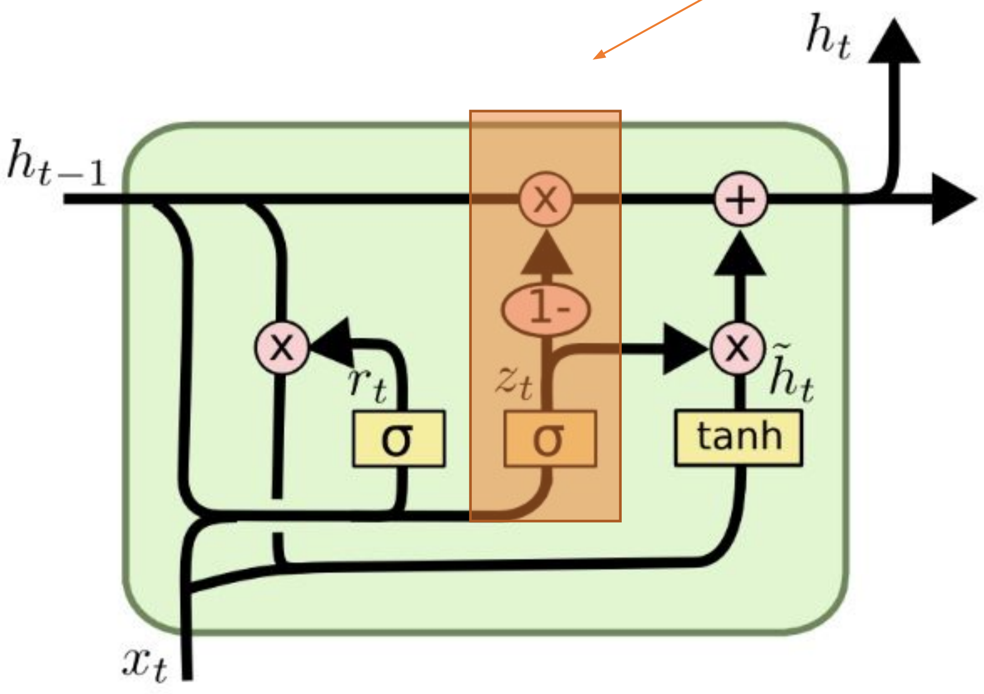
Can you guess which part is forget module, which one is remember module, and which one is output module in the GRU?

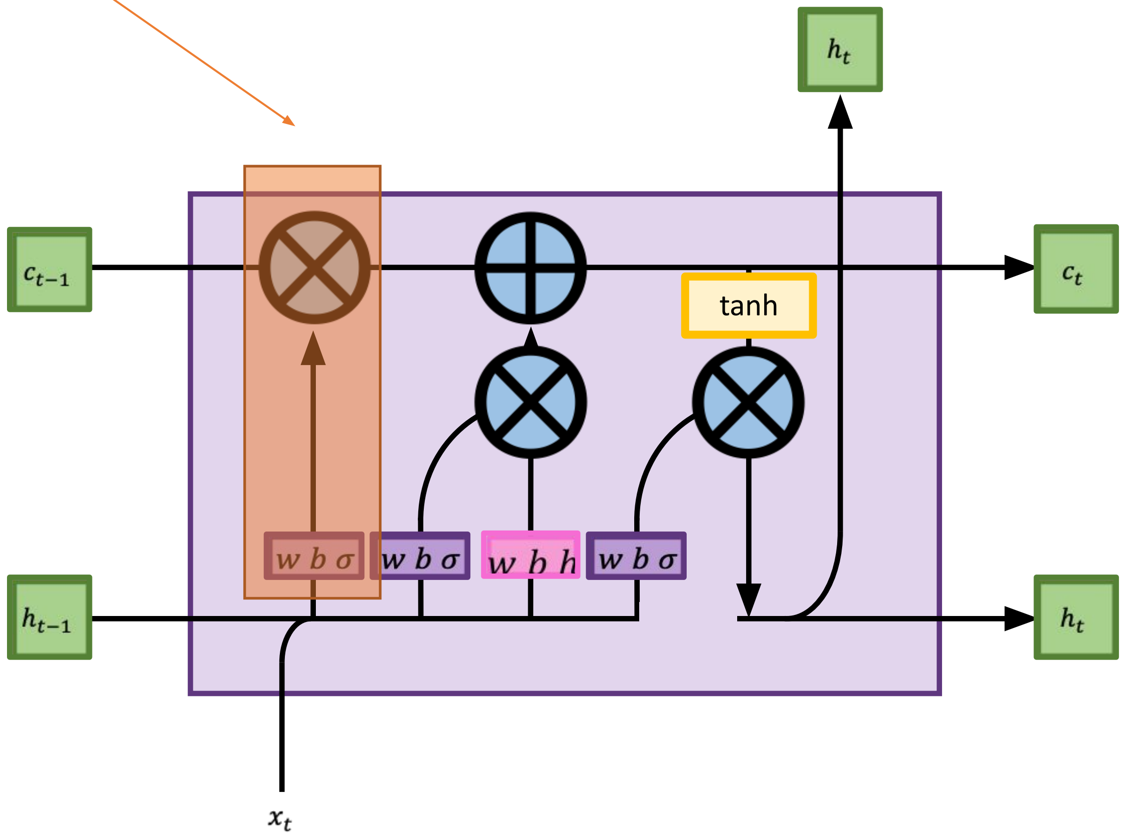




GRU vs LSTM

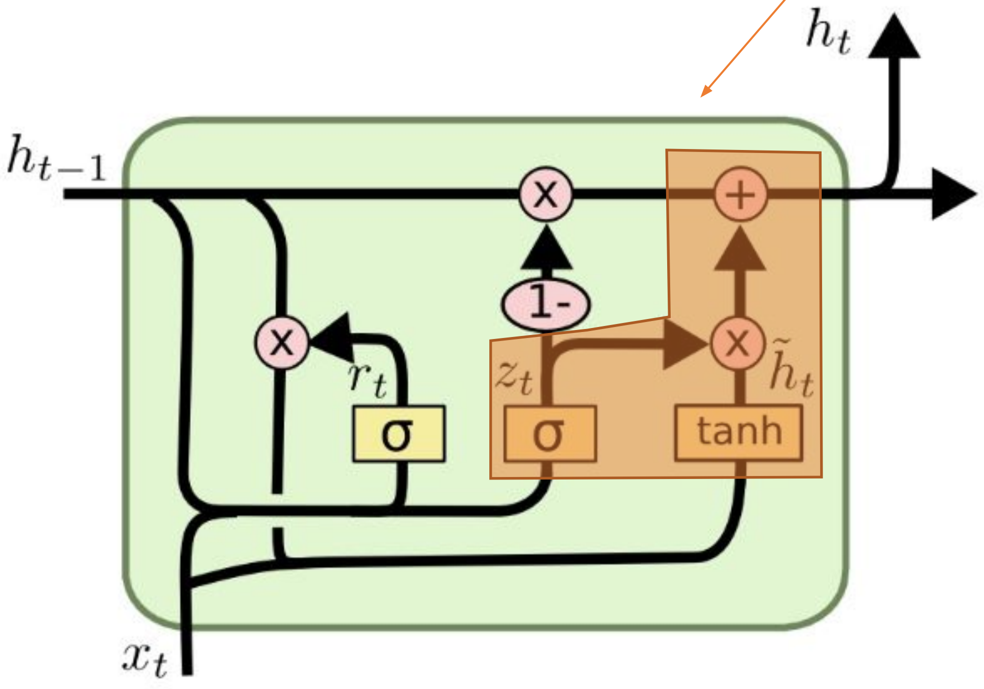
Forget module

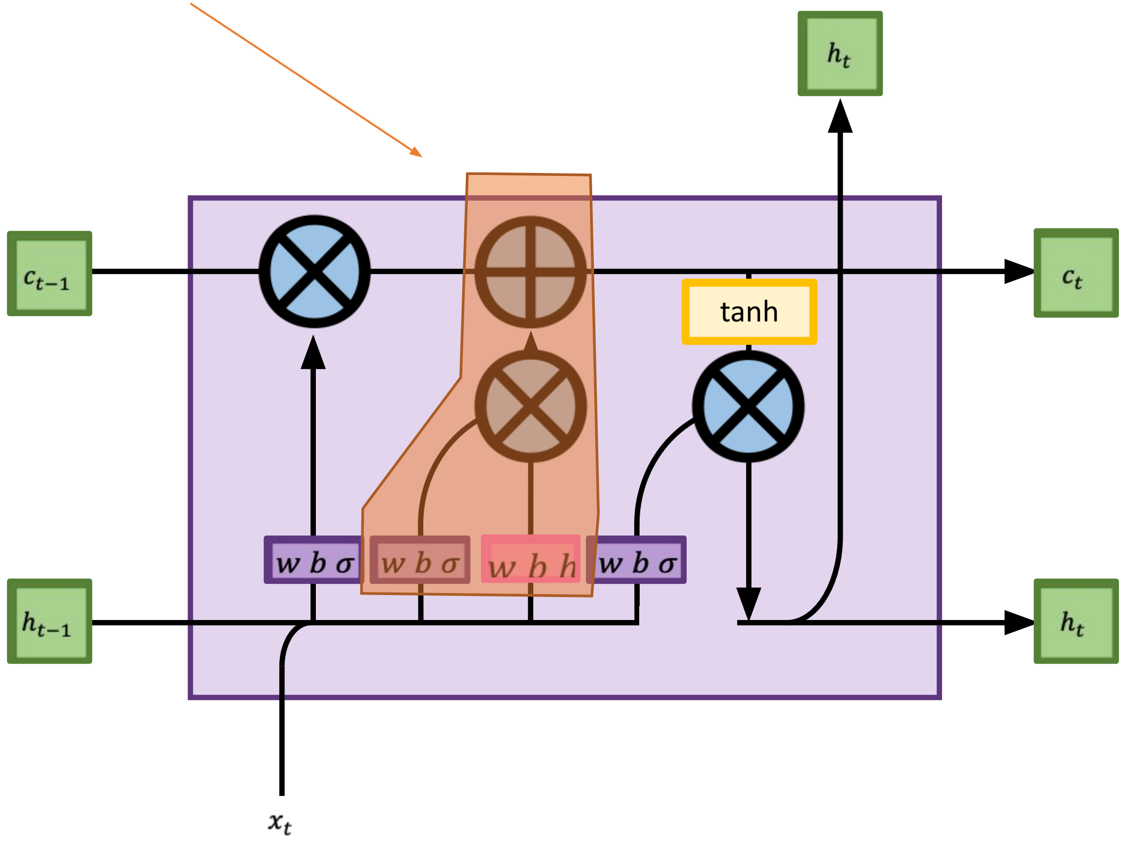




GRU vs LSTM

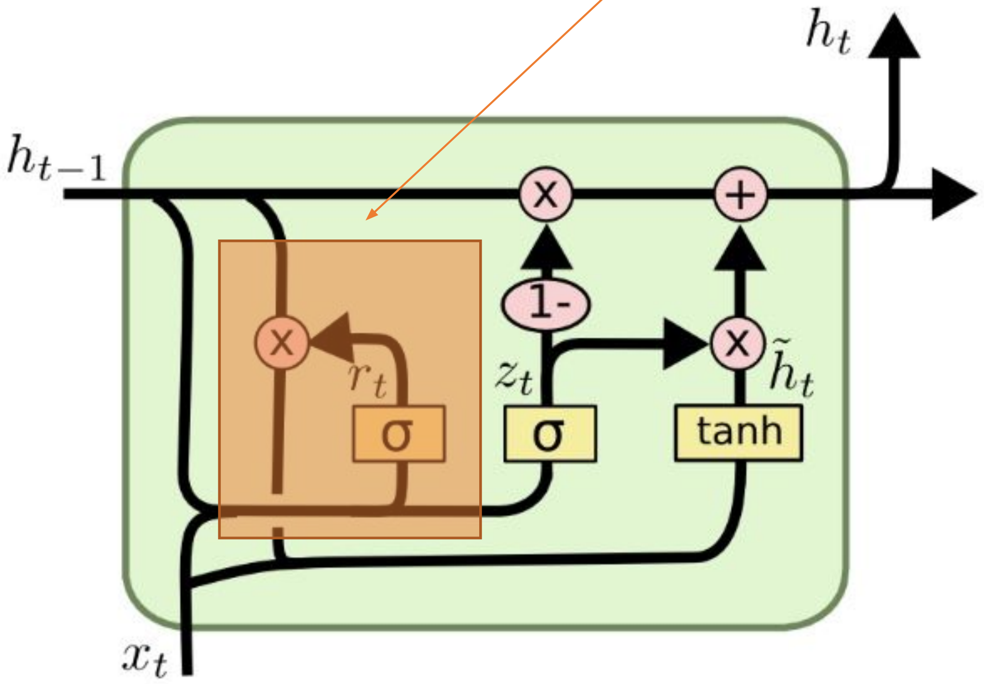
Remember module

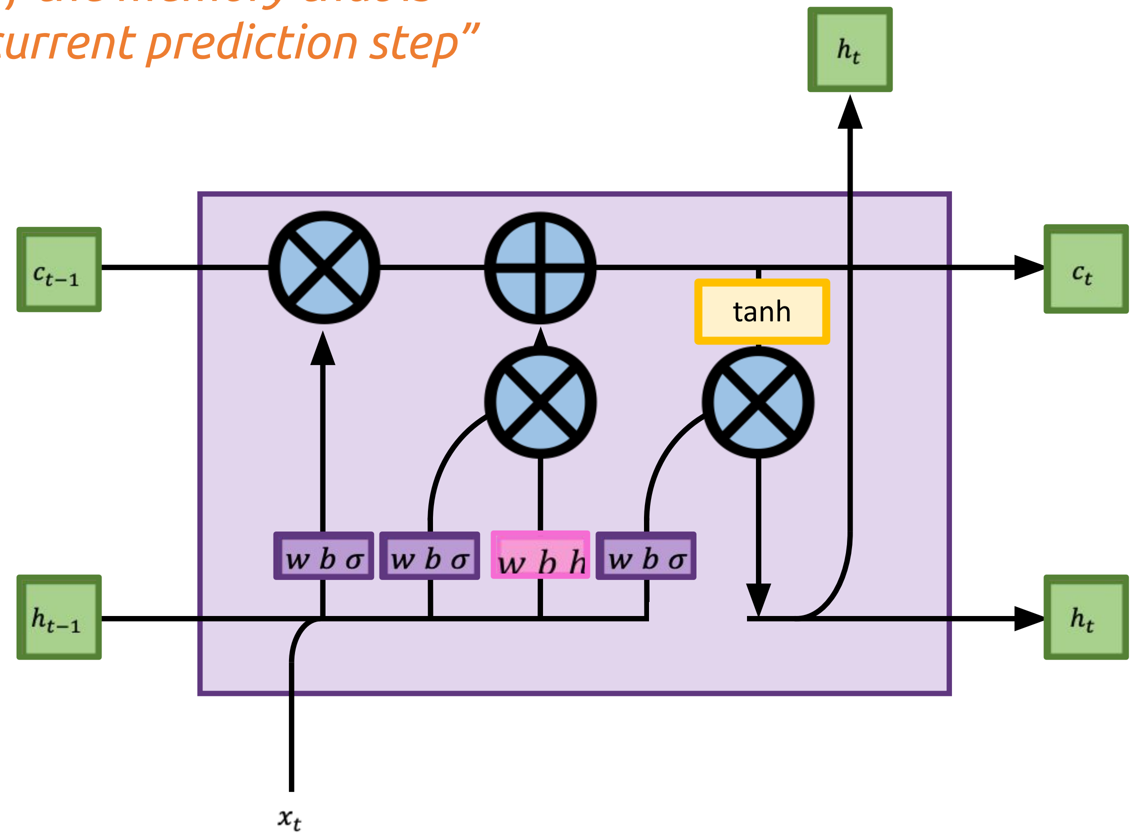




GRU vs LSTM

No direct analogue in LSTM
"Select the part of the memory that is relevant for the current prediction step"

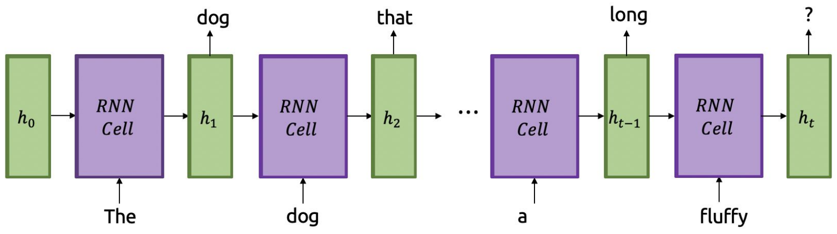


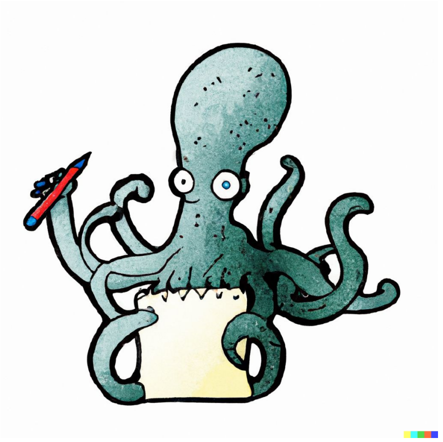


Recap

Limitations of RNNs

- RNN cell state □ Hidden state
- Hidden state gets modified over time
- Cannot capture long-term dependency





LSTMS

- Cell state + Hidden state
- 3 modules
- GRU vs LSTM