



یادگیری عمیق

جلسه ۱۹ و ۲۰

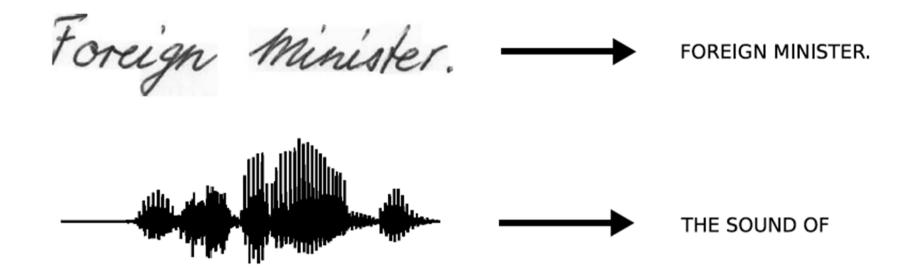
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

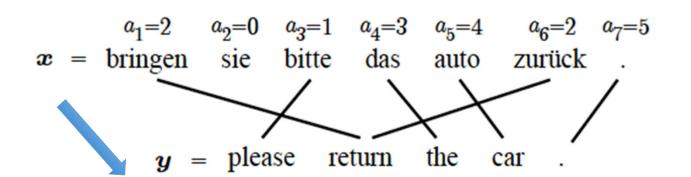
Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

کاظم فولادی قلعه دانشکده مهندسی، پردیس فارابی دانشگاه تهران

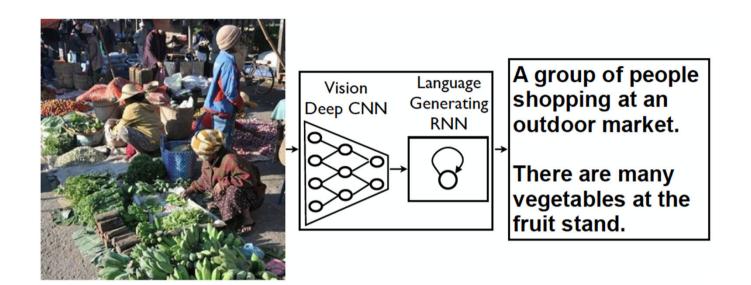
http://courses.fouladi.ir/deep

Sequences are everywhere...





Even where you might not expect a sequence...



یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



مقدمات

دنبالهها

SEQUENCES

دنباله: دادههای بعدی به دادههای قبلی وابستگی دارند.

هدف: پیشبینی اینکه چه چیزی بعداً میآید؟

$$Pr(x) = \prod_{i} Pr(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})$$

در نظر گرفتن تکههای $\Leftrightarrow x_i$ تعداد پارامتر کمتر + مدلسازی سادهتر + امکان تعمیم به طول دلخواه

معمولاً به جای طول دلخواه، یک قاب (frame) به طول T برداشته می شود:

$$Pr(x) = \prod_{i} Pr(x_i | x_{i-T}, \dots, x_{i-1})$$



دنبالهها

ویژگ*ی*ها

SEQUENCES

- o دادههای داخل یک دنباله، iid نیستند.
- یعنی مستقل و دارای توزیع یکسان نیستند.
- کلمه ی بعدی ، وابسته به کلمه های قبلی است.
- O به صورت ایده آل، به همه ی کلمه های قبلی و ابسته است.
- o برای تحلیل دنباله نیازمند مضمون (context) و نیز حافظه (memory) هستیم.

مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه مثال (۱ از ۲)

MODELLING CONTEXT AND MEMORY

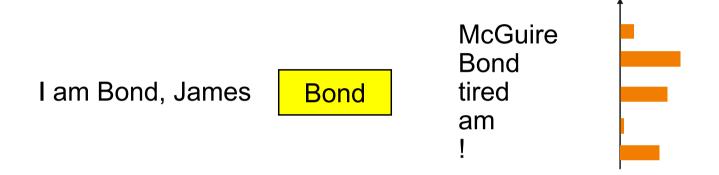
McGuire **Bond** I am Bond, James tired am

کلمهی بعدی کدام باید باشد؟

Spring 2021 Prepared by Kazim Fouladi

مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه مثال (۲ از ۲)

MODELLING CONTEXT AND MEMORY



مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

بردارها*ی* تک–داغ

ONE-HOT VECTORS

 $x_i \equiv$ one-hot vector

برداری که همهی عناصر آن صفر است، غیر از یک مقدار 1 برای بعد فعال آن

برای مثال: اگر ۱۲ کلمه در یک دنباله داشته باشیم، ۱۲ بردار تک-داغ خواهیم داشت.

Vocabulary One-Hot Vectors | 0 | 0 | 0 am 0am 0am 0am 1 am 0 am Bond 0 Bond 0 Bond O **Bond** Bond 1 Bond 0 James 0 James 0 James 0 James 1 James 0 **James** tired 0 tired 0 tired tired 0 tired 0 tired 1 **McGuire** McGuire 0 McGuire 0 McGuire 0 McGuire 0 McGuire 0

پس از ایجاد بردارهای تک-داغ، یک روش جاسازی (مثل Word2Vec یا GloVE) اعمال می شود.



مدل زیان

LANGUAGE MODEL

مدل زبان احتمال هر دنباله از کلمات آن زبان را بیان میکند.

مدل زبان Language Model

$$P(w_1, w_2, ..., w_n) = P(w_1)P(w_2|w_1)P(w_3|w_1, w_2) \times \cdots \times P(w_n|w_1, w_2, ..., w_{n-1})$$

كاربردها:

p(the cat is small) > p(small the is cat) مورد استفاده در ترجمه ی ماشینی

ترتیبدهی کلمات
Word Ordering

p(walking home after school) > p(walking house after school)
p(he likes apple) > p(he licks apple)
مورد استفاده در بازشناسی گفتار / تولید گفتار

گزینش کلمات
Word Choice



مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

حافظه

MEMORY

حافظه ، بازنمایی گذشته است.

از اطلاعات افکنده شده، از لحظهی t در لحظهی t+1 استفادهی مجدد می شود:

$$c_{t+1} = h(x_{t+1}, c_t; \theta)$$

پارامتر بازگشتی heta برای تمام گامهای زمانی بهاشتراک گذاشته می شود:

$$c_{t+1} = h(x_{t+1}, h(x_t, h(x_{t-1}, \dots h(x_1, c_0; \theta); \theta); \theta); \theta)$$

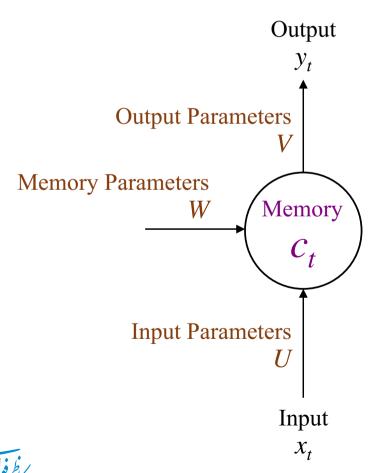


مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

مدل کردن حافظه در قالب یک گراف

MEMORY AS A GRAPH

سادەترىن مدل



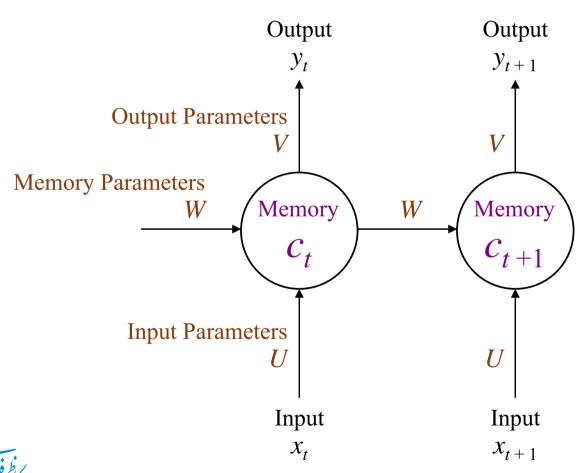
Ref: https://uvadlc.github.io/

مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

مدل کردن حافظه در قالب یک گراف

MEMORY AS A GRAPH

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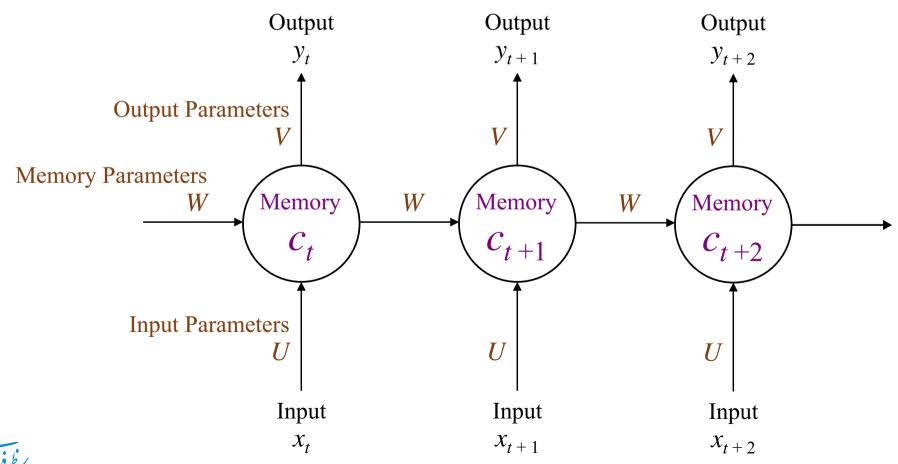


مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

مدل کردن حافظه در قالب یک گراف

MEMORY AS A GRAPH

سادەترىن مدل



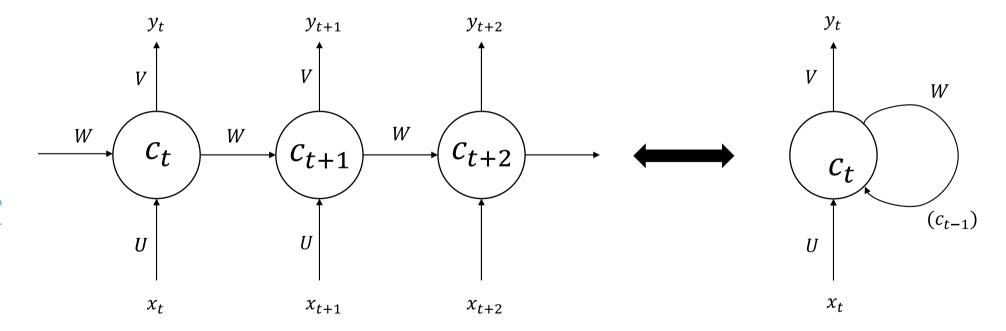
Ref: https://uvadlc.github.io/

مدل کردن مضمون و حافظه

تا کردن حافظه

FOLDING THE MEMORY

شبکهی باز شده / تا نشده Unrolled / Unfolded Network شبکهی تا شده Folded Network



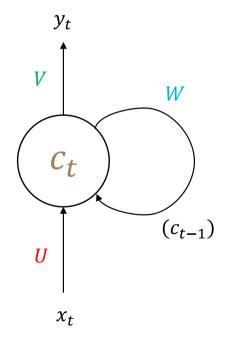


شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK (RNN)

شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی، با استفاده از دو معادله تعریف میشود:

$$c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$$
$$y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_t)$$



شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی

مثال

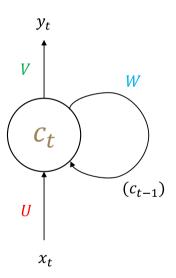
RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK (RNN)

- Vocabulary of 5 words
- o A memory of 3 units [Hyperparameter that we choose like layer size]

o
$$c_t$$
: [3 × 1], W : [3 × 3]

- An input projection of 3 dimensions
 - \circ \tilde{U} : $[\tilde{3} \times 5]$
- An output projections of 10 dimensions
 - \circ V: $[10 \times 3]$

$$c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$$
$$y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_t)$$



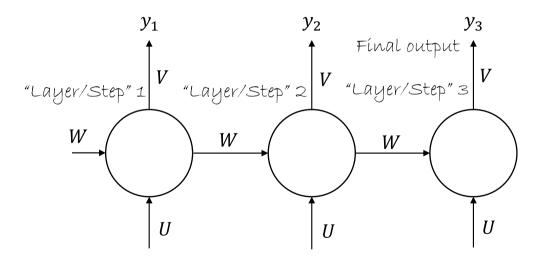
شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی

مقایسهی شبکهی بسته شده با شبکهی چندلایه

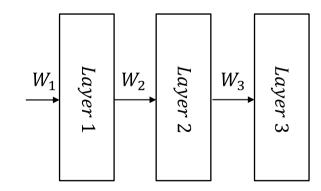
ROLLED NETWORK VS. MULTI-LAYER NETWORK

تفاوتها:

- در شبکهی بسته شده، گامها بهجای لایهها نقش بازی میکنند.
- در شبکهی بسته شده، پارامترهای گام مشترک است؛ در حالی که در شبکهی چندلایه، پارامترها متفاوت است.







3-layer neural network



شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی

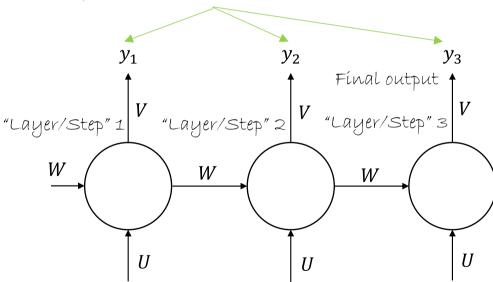
مقایسه ی شبکه ی بسته شده با شبکه ی چندلایه

ROLLED NETWORK VS. MULTI-LAYER NETWORK

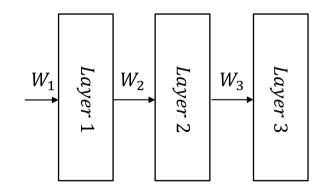
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گاهی خروجیهای میانی مورد نیاز نیستند، با حذف آنها تقریباً به یک مدل استاندارد شبکهی عصبی میرسیم:



3-gram unrolled recurrent network



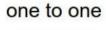
3-layer neural network

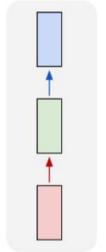


پردازش دنبالهها با استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

یک بردار به یک بردار

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS: PROCESS SEQUENCES



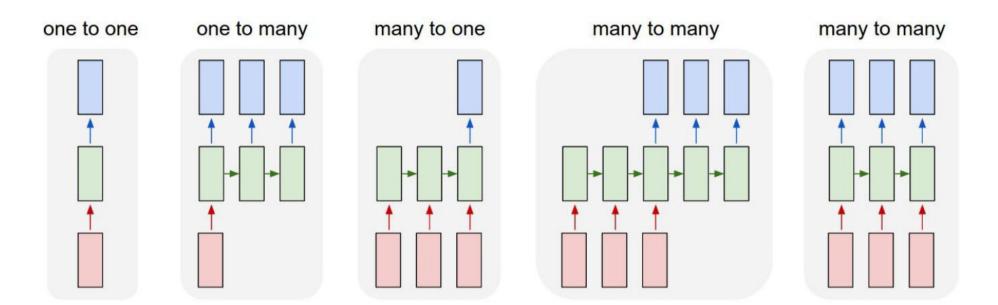


Vanilla Neural Networks

شبکههای عصبی ساده: یک بردار به یک بردار

پردازش دنبالهها با استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

یک بردار به چند بردار

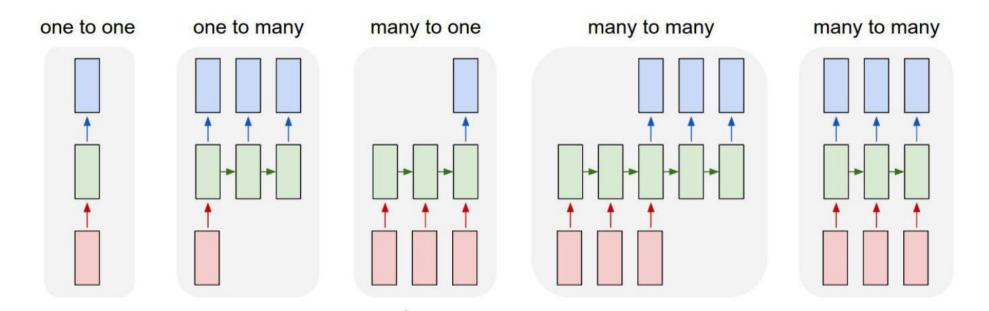


e.g. **Image Captioning** image -> sequence of words

مانند: عنوانگذاری تصاویر تصویر ← دنبالهی کلمات

پردازش دنبالهها با استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

چند بردار به یک بردار

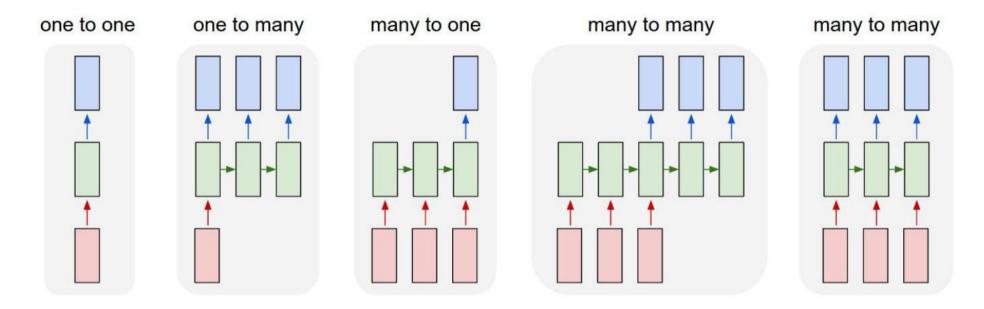


e.g. **Sentiment Classification** sequence of words -> sentiment

مانند: طبقه بندی احساسات (نظرات) دنبالهی کلمات ← احساس (نظر)

پردازش دنبالهها با استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

چند بردار به چند بردار



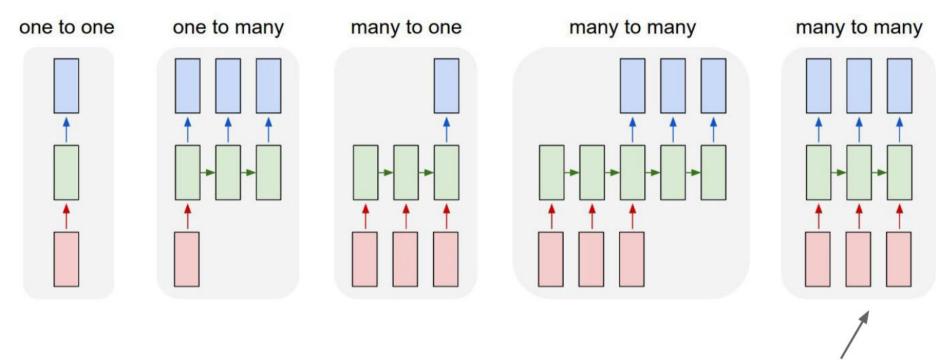
e.g. **Machine Translation** seq of words -> seq of words

مانند: ترجمهی ماشینی دنبالهی کلمات ← دنبالهی کلمات

Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

پردازش دنبالهها با استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

چند بردار به چند بردار



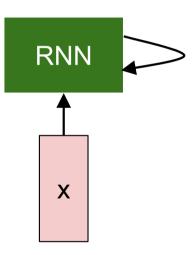
e.g. Video classification on frame level

مانند: طبقه بندی ویدئوها در سطح فریم

Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

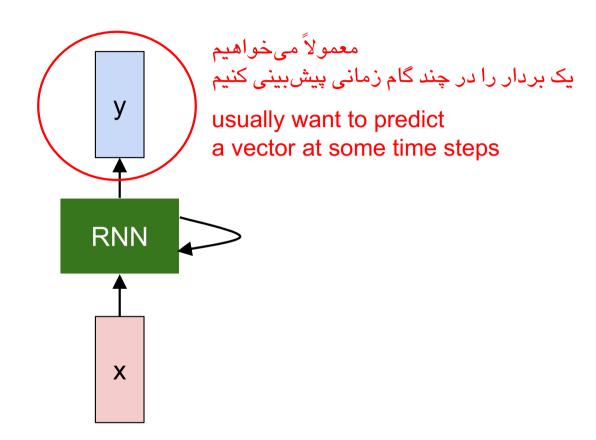
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK



شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

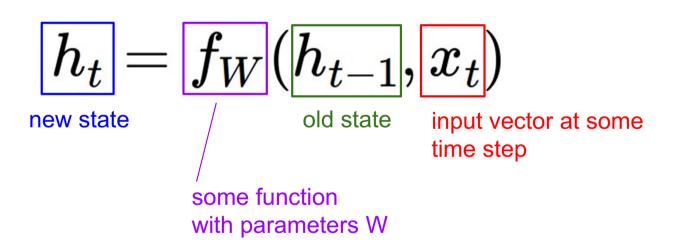


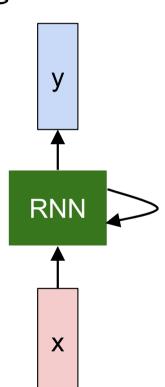
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

میتوانیم یک دنباله از بردارهای X را با اعمال یک فرمول بازگشتی در هر گام زمانی پردازش کنیم.

We can process a sequence of vectors **x** by applying a **recurrence formula** at every time step:





شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

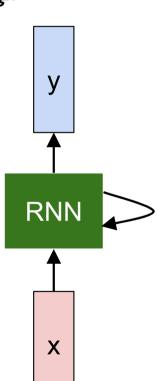
میتوانیم یک دنباله از بردارهای X را با اعمال یک فرمول بازگشتی در هر گام زمانی پردازش کنیم.

We can process a sequence of vectors **x** by applying a **recurrence formula** at every time step:

$$h_t = f_W(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Notice: the same function and the same set of parameters are used at every time step.

توجه: تابع یکسان و مجموعه پارامترهای یکسانی در هر گام زمانی استفاده میشوند.



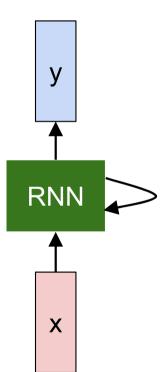
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

مدل ساده

(VANILLA) RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK

حالت از یک بردار تنهای پنهان h تشکیل شده است.

The state consists of a single hidden vector **h**:

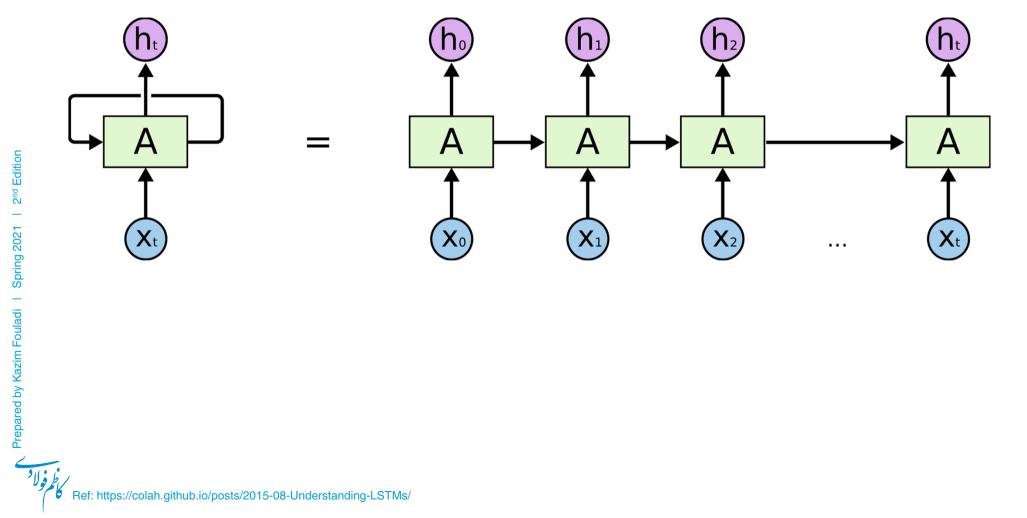


$$y_t = W_{hy}h_t + b_y$$

$$h_t = f_W(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$
مانند

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t + b_h)$$

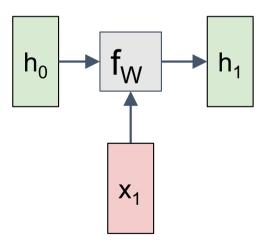
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی باز کردن مدل ساده



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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی گراف محاسباتی

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH

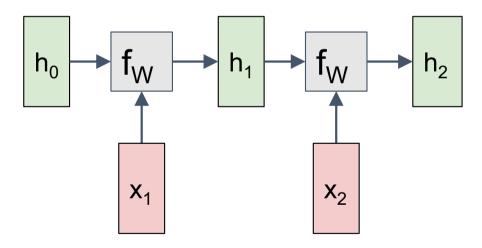




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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی گراف محاسباتی

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH

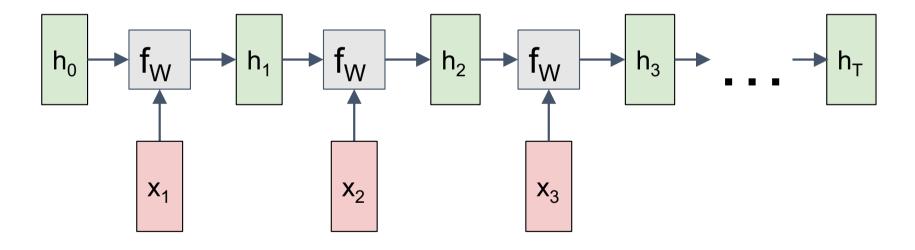




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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی گراف محاسباتی

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH



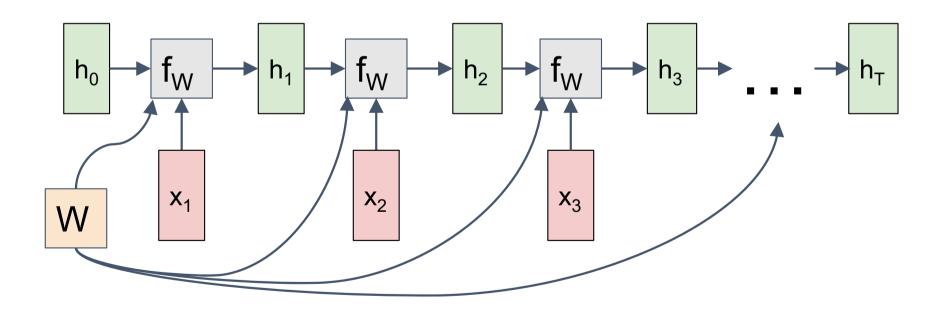
یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

گراف محاسباتی: استفادهی مجدد از یک ماتریس وزن یکسان در همهی گامهای زمانی

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH

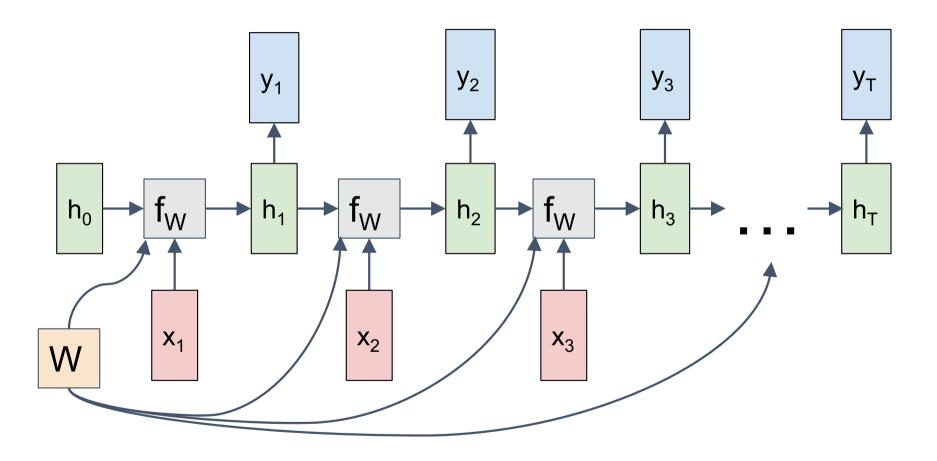
Re-use the same weight matrix at every time-step



شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

گراف محاسباتی: چند به چند

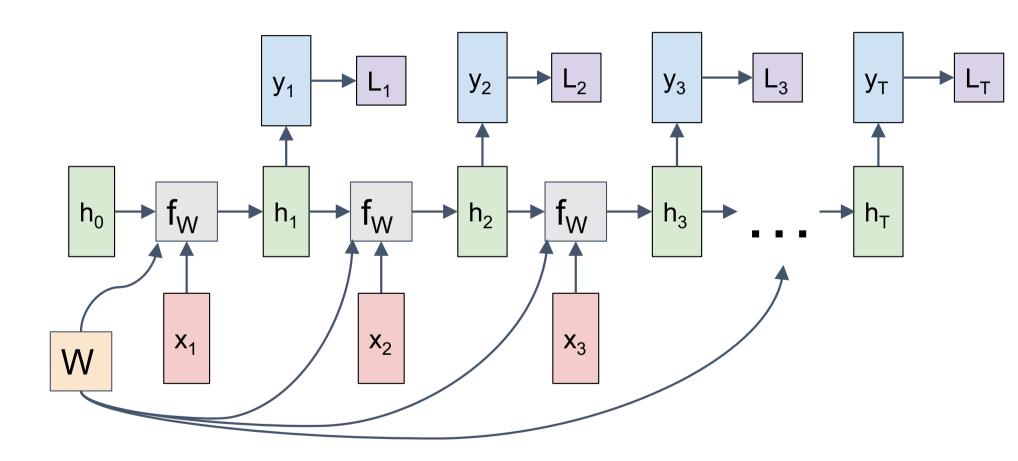
RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH: MANY TO MANY

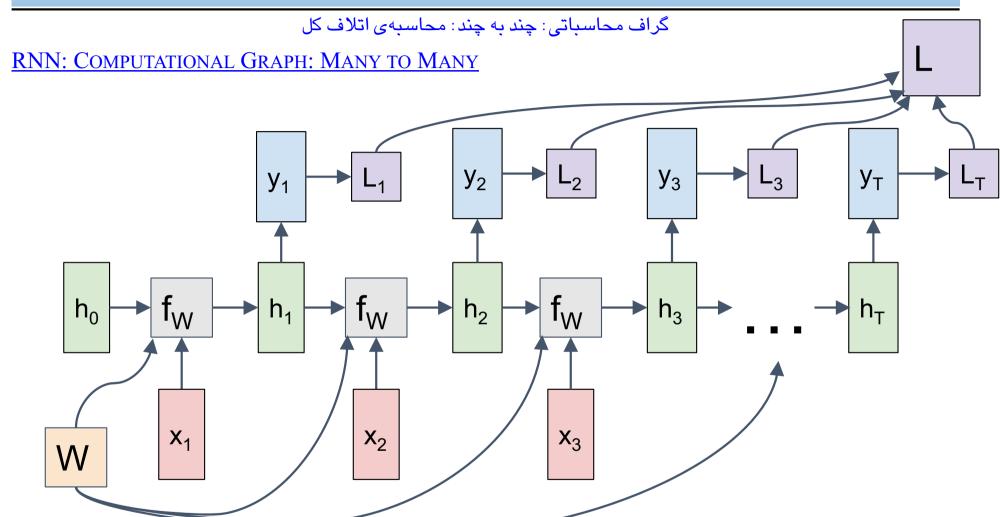


شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

گراف محاسباتی: چند به چند: محاسبهی اتلافها

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH: MANY TO MANY

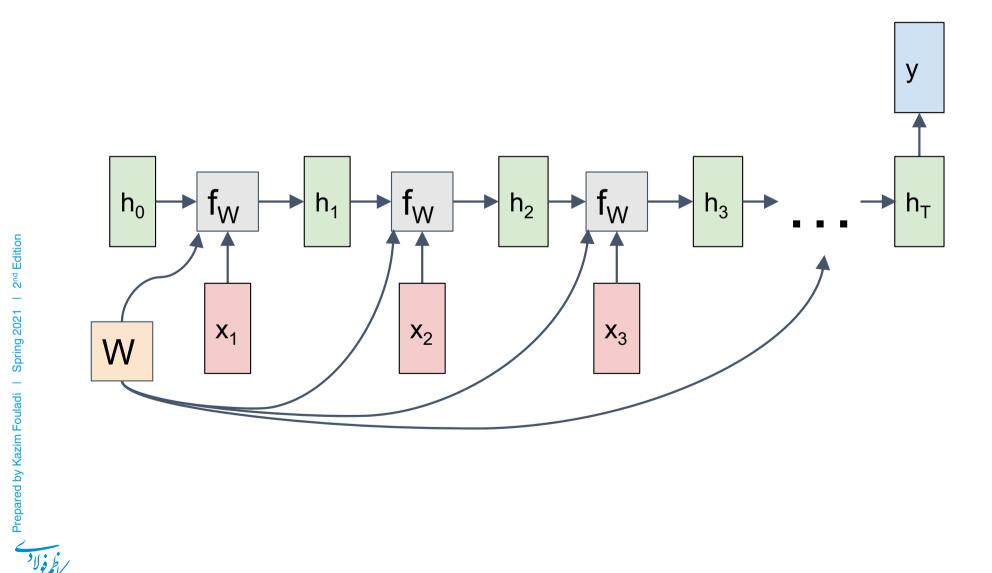




شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

گراف محاسباتی: چند به یک

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH: MANY TO ONE

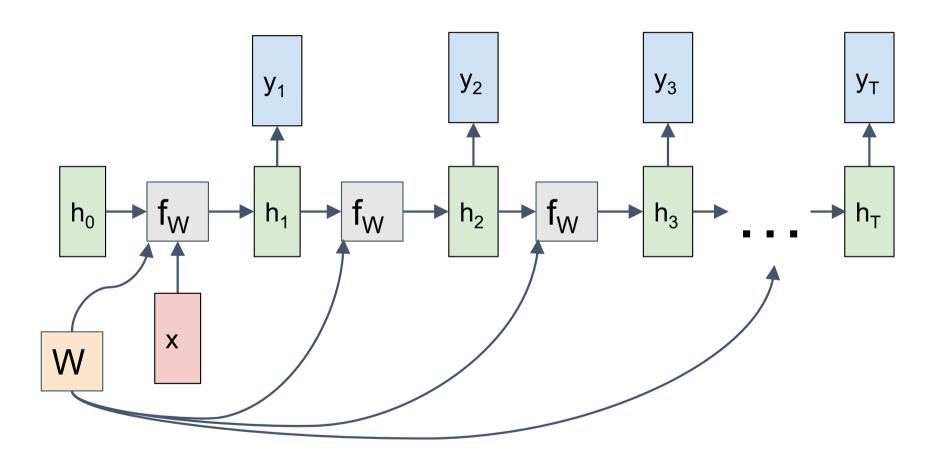


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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

گراف محاسباتی: یک به چند

RNN: COMPUTATIONAL GRAPH: ONE TO MANY



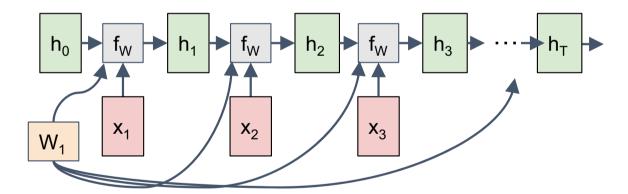
دنباله به دنباله: چند به یک + یک به چند

SEQUENCE TO SEQUENCE: MANY-TO-ONE + ONE-TO-MANY

چند به یک: کدگذاری دنبالهی ورودی به یک بردار تنها

Many to one:

Encode input sequence in a single vector



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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

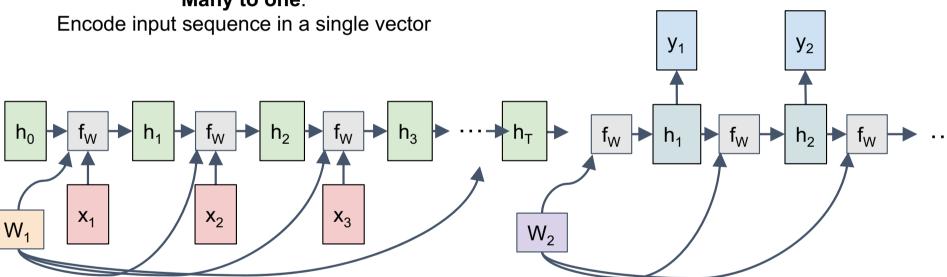
دنباله به دنباله: چند به یک + یک به چند

SEQUENCE TO SEQUENCE: MANY-TO-ONE + ONE-TO-MANY

چند به یک:

کدگذاری دنباله ی ورودی به یک بردار تنها

Many to one:



یک به چند:

تولید دنبالهی خروجی از روی یک بردار ورودی تنها

One to many:

Produce output sequence from single input vector



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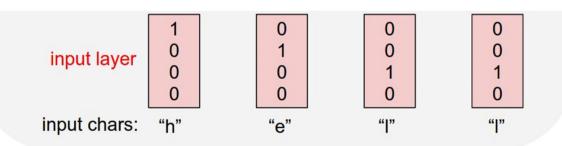
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

مثال: مدل زبان در سطح کاراکتر

Example: Character-level Language Model

Vocabulary: [h,e,l,o]

Example training sequence: "hello"



هدف: پیشبینی کاراکتر بعدی با داشتن دنبالهای از کاراکترها



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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

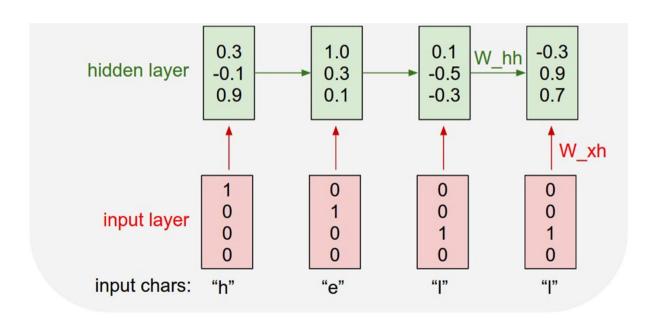
مثال: مدل زبان در سطح کاراکتر

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هدف: پیشبینی کاراکتر بعدی با داشتن دنبالهای از کاراکترها



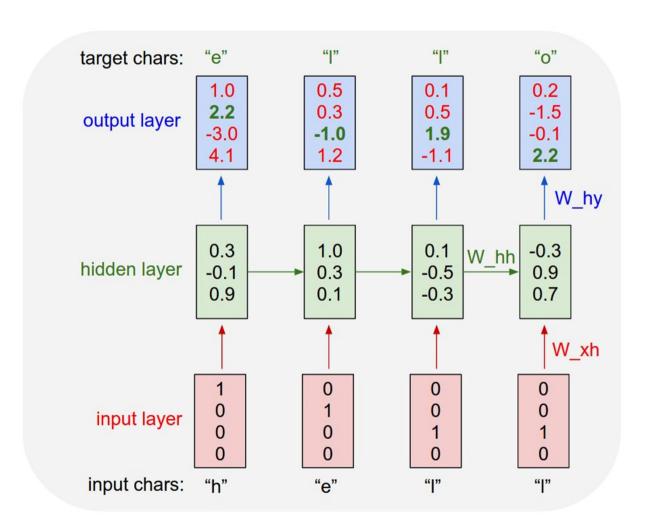
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

مثال: مدل زبان در سطح کاراکتر

Example: Character-level Language Model

Vocabulary: [h,e,l,o]

Example training sequence: "hello"



هدف: پیشبینی کاراکتر بعدی با داشتن دنبالهای از کاراکترها



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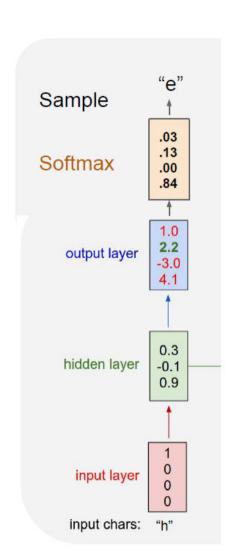
شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

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At test-time sample characters one at a time, feed back to model



در زمان آزمایش، در هر لحظه یکی از کاراکترهای نمونه به مدل فیدبک میشود.



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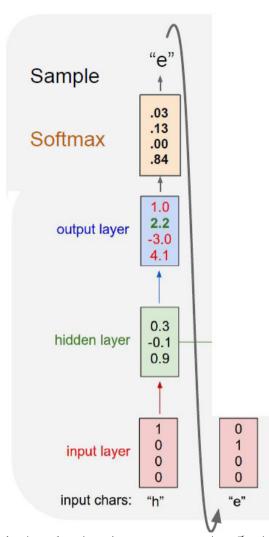
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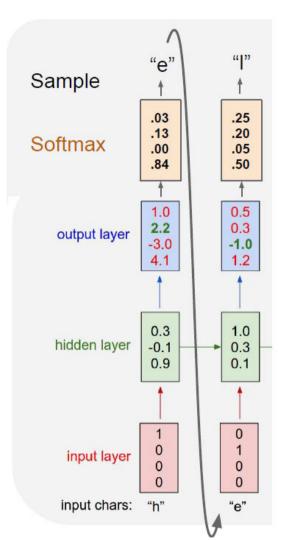
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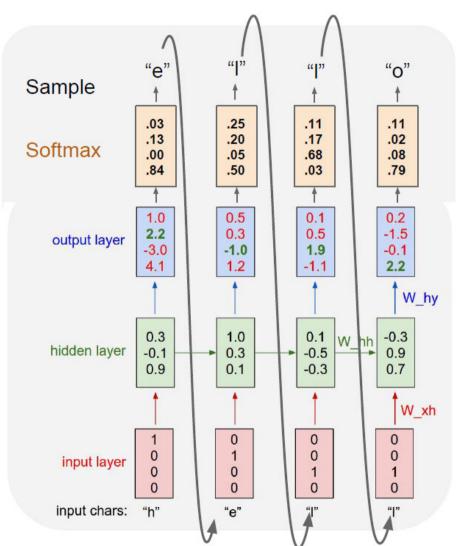
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یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



نمونه کاربردهای شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

مثال

```
Minimal character-level Vanilla RNN model. Written by Andrej Karpathy (@karpathy)
BSD License
import numpy as np
data = open('input.txt', 'r').read() # should be simple plain text file
chars = list(set(data))
data size, vocab size = len(data), len(chars)
print 'data has %d characters, %d unique.' % (data_size, vocab_size)
char_to_ix = { ch:i for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
ix_to_char = { i:ch for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
hidden size = 100 # size of hidden layer of neurons
seq_length = 25 # number of steps to unroll the RNN for
learning_rate = 1e-1
Wxh = np.random.randn(hidden_size, vocab_size)*0.01 # input to hidden
Whh = np.random.random(hidden size, hidden size)*0.01 # hidden to hidden
Why = np.random.randn(vocab_size, hidden_size)*0.01 # hidden to output
bh = np.zeros((hidden_size, 1)) # hidden bias
by = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1)) # output bias
def lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev):
  inputs, targets are both list of integers.
  hprev is Hx1 array of initial hidden state
  returns the loss, gradients on model parameters, and last hidden state
  xs, hs, ys, ps = {}, {}, {}, {}
  hs[-1] = np.copy(hprev)
  loss = 0
  # forward pass
  for t in xrange(len(inputs)):
    xs[t] = np.zeros((vocab_size,1)) # encode in 1-of-k representation
    hs[t] = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, xs[t]) + np.dot(Whh, hs[t-1]) + bh) # hidden state
   ys[t] = np.dot(Why, hs[t]) + by # unnormalized log probabilities for next chars <math>ps[t] = np.exp(ys[t]) / np.sum(np.exp(ys[t])) # probabilities for next chars
    loss += -np.log(ps[t][targets[t],0]) # softmax (cross-entropy loss)
  dwxh, dwhh, dwhy = np.zeros_like(wxh), np.zeros_like(whh), np.zeros_like(why)
  dbh, dby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by)
  dhnext = np.zeros_like(hs[0])
  for t in reversed(xrange(len(inputs))):
   dy = np.copy(ps[t])
    dy[targets[t]] -= 1 # backprop into y
    dwhy += np.dot(dy, hs[t].T)
    dh = np.dot(Why.T, dy) + dhnext # backprop into h
    dhraw = (1 - hs[t] * hs[t]) * dh # backprop through tanh nonlinearity
    dbh += dhraw
    dWxh += np.dot(dhraw, xs[t].T)
    dWhh += np.dot(dhraw, hs[t-1].T)
    dhnext = np.dot(Whh.T, dhraw)
  for dparam in [dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby]:
   np.clip(dparam, -5, 5, out=dparam) # clip to mitigate exploding gradients
```

return loss, dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby, hs[len(inputs)-1]

```
63 def sample(h, seed_ix, n):
      sample a sequence of integers from the model
       h is memory state, seed_ix is seed letter for first time step
       x[seed_ix] = 1
       for t in xrange(n):
       h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh)
        y = np.dot(Why, h) + by
        p = np.exp(y) / np.sum(np.exp(y))
        ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel())
        ixes.append(ix)
      return ixes
81 n, p = 0, 0
    mWxh, mWhh, mWhy = np.zeros_like(Wxh), np.zeros_like(Whh), np.zeros_like(Why)
    mbh, mby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by) # memory variables for Adagrad
    smooth\_loss = -np.log(1.0/vocab\_size)*seq\_length \# loss at iteration 0
      # prepare inputs (we're sweeping from left to right in steps seq_length long)
      if p+seq length+1 >= len(data) or n == 0:
        hprev = np.zeros((hidden_size,1)) # reset RNN memory
        p = 0 # go from start of data
       inputs = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p:p+seq_length]]
       targets = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p+1:p+seq_length+1]]
       # sample from the model now and then
      if n % 100 == 0:
        sample_ix = sample(hprev, inputs[0], 200)
        txt = ''.join(ix_to_char[ix] for ix in sample_ix)
        print '----\n %s \n----' % (txt. )
       loss, dwxh, dwhh, dwhy, dbh, dby, hprev = lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev)
       smooth_loss = smooth_loss * 0.999 + loss * 0.001
      if n % 100 == 0: print 'iter %d, loss: %f' % (n, smooth_loss) # print progress
      # perform parameter update with Adaprad
      for param, dparam, mem in zip([Wxh, Whh, Why, bh, by],
                                    [dwxh, dwhh, dwhy, dbh, dby],
                                    [mWxh, mWhh, mWhy, mbh, mby]):
        mem += dparam * dparam
        param += -learning_rate * dparam / np.sqrt(mem + 1e-8) # adagrad update
     p += seq_length # move data pointer
      n += 1 # iteration counter
```

(https://gist.github.com/karpathy/d4dee566867f8291f086)

min-char-rnn.py gist: 112 lines of Python



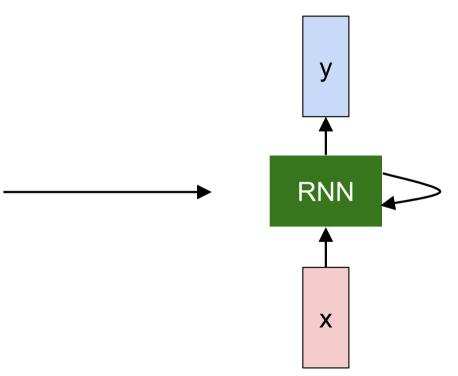
THE SONNETS

by William Shakespeare

From fairest creatures we desire increase, That thereby beauty's rose might never die, But as the riper should by time decease, His tender heir might bear his memory: But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes, Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel, Making a famine where abundance lies, Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel: Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament, And only herald to the gaudy spring, Within thine own bud buriest thy content, And tender churl mak'st waste in niggarding: Pity the world, or else this glutton be, To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow, And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field, Thy youth's proud livery so gazed on now, Will be a tatter'd weed of small worth held: Then being asked, where all thy beauty lies, Where all the treasure of thy lusty days; To say, within thine own deep sunken eyes, Were an all-eating shame, and thriftless praise. How much more praise deserv'd thy beauty's use, If thou couldst answer 'This fair child of mine Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse,' Proving his beauty by succession thine!

This were to be new made when thou art old, And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold.



at first:

tyntd-iafhatawiaoihrdemot lytdws e ,tfti, astai f ogoh eoase rrranbyne 'nhthnee e plia tklrgd t o idoe ns,smtt h ne etie h,hregtrs nigtike,aoaenns lng



train more

"Tmont thithey" fomesscerliund Keushey. Thom here sheulke, anmerenith ol sivh I lalterthend Bleipile shuwy fil on aseterlome coaniogennc Phe lism thond hon at. MeiDimorotion in ther thize."



train more

Aftair fall unsuch that the hall for Prince Velzonski's that me of her hearly, and behs to so arwage fiving were to it beloge, pavu say falling misfort how, and Gogition is so overelical and ofter.



train more

"Why do what that day," replied Natasha, and wishing to himself the fact the princess, Princess Mary was easier, fed in had oftened him. Pierre aking his soul came to the packs and drove up his father-in-law women.



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PANDARUS:

Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day When little srain would be attain'd into being never fed, And who is but a chain and subjects of his death, I should not sleep.

Second Senator:

They are away this miseries, produced upon my soul, Breaking and strongly should be buried, when I perish The earth and thoughts of many states.

DUKE VINCENTIO:

Well, your wit is in the care of side and that.

Second Lord:

They would be ruled after this chamber, and my fair nues begun out of the fact, to be conveyed, Whose noble souls I'll have the heart of the wars.

Clown:

Come, sir, I will make did behold your worship.

VIOLA:

I'll drink it.

VIOLA:

Why, Salisbury must find his flesh and thought That which I am not aps, not a man and in fire, To show the reining of the raven and the wars To grace my hand reproach within, and not a fair are hand, That Caesar and my goodly father's world; When I was heaven of presence and our fleets, We spare with hours, but cut thy council I am great, Murdered and by thy master's ready there My power to give thee but so much as hell: Some service in the noble bondman here, Would show him to her wine.

KING LEAR:

O, if you were a feeble sight, the courtesy of your law, Your sight and several breath, will wear the gods With his heads, and my hands are wonder'd at the deeds, So drop upon your lordship's head, and your opinion Shall be against your honour.





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THE STACKS PROJECT: OPEN SOURCE ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY TEXTBOOK

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LaTeX source

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مثال

For $\bigoplus_{n=1,...,m}$ where $\mathcal{L}_{m_{\bullet}} = 0$, hence we can find a closed subset \mathcal{H} in \mathcal{H} and any sets \mathcal{F} on X, U is a closed immersion of S, then $U \to T$ is a separated algebraic space.

Proof. Proof of (1). It also start we get

$$S = \operatorname{Spec}(R) = U \times_X U \times_X U$$

and the comparison in the fibre product covering we have to prove the lemma generated by $\coprod Z \times_U U \to V$. Consider the maps M along the set of points Sch_{fppf} and $U \to U$ is the fibre category of S in U in Section, ?? and the fact that any U affine, see Morphisms, Lemma ??. Hence we obtain a scheme S and any open subset $W \subset U$ in Sh(G) such that $Spec(R') \to S$ is smooth or an

$$U = \bigcup U_i \times_{S_i} U_i$$

which has a nonzero morphism we may assume that f_i is of finite presentation over S. We claim that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a scheme where $x,x',s''\in S'$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x'}\to \mathcal{O}'_{X',x'}$ is separated. By Algebra, Lemma ?? we can define a map of complexes $\mathrm{GL}_{S'}(x'/S'')$ and we win.

To prove study we see that $\mathcal{F}|_U$ is a covering of \mathcal{X}' , and \mathcal{T}_i is an object of $\mathcal{F}_{X/S}$ for i > 0 and \mathcal{F}_p exists and let \mathcal{F}_i be a presheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules on \mathcal{C} as a \mathcal{F} -module. In particular $\mathcal{F} = U/\mathcal{F}$ we have to show that

$$\widetilde{M}^{\bullet} = \mathcal{I}^{\bullet} \otimes_{\operatorname{Spec}(k)} \mathcal{O}_{S,s} - i_X^{-1} \mathcal{F})$$

is a unique morphism of algebraic stacks. Note that

$$Arrows = (Sch/S)_{fppf}^{opp}, (Sch/S)_{fppf}$$

and

$$V = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}) \longmapsto (U, \operatorname{Spec}(A))$$

is an open subset of X. Thus U is affine. This is a continuous map of X is the inverse, the groupoid scheme S.

Proof. See discussion of sheaves of sets.

The result for prove any open covering follows from the less of Example ??. It may replace S by $X_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ which gives an open subspace of X and T equal to S_{Zar} , see Descent, Lemma ??. Namely, by Lemma ?? we see that R is geometrically regular over S.

Lemma 0.1. Assume (3) and (3) by the construction in the description.

Suppose $X = \lim |X|$ (by the formal open covering X and a single map $\underline{Proj}_X(A) = \operatorname{Spec}(B)$ over U compatible with the complex

$$Set(A) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_{X, \mathcal{O}_X}).$$

When in this case of to show that $Q \to C_{Z/X}$ is stable under the following result in the second conditions of (1), and (3). This finishes the proof. By Definition?? (without element is when the closed subschemes are catenary. If T is surjective we may assume that T is connected with residue fields of S. Moreover there exists a closed subspace $Z \subset X$ of X where U in X' is proper (some defining as a closed subset of the uniqueness it suffices to check the fact that the following theorem

(1) f is locally of finite type. Since $S = \operatorname{Spec}(R)$ and $Y = \operatorname{Spec}(R)$.

Proof. This is form all sheaves of sheaves on X. But given a scheme U and a surjective étale morphism $U \to X$. Let $U \cap U = \coprod_{i=1,\dots,n} U_i$ be the scheme X over S at the schemes $X_i \to X$ and $U = \lim_i X_i$.

The following lemma surjective restrocomposes of this implies that $\mathcal{F}_{x_0} = \mathcal{F}_{x_0} = \mathcal{F}_{x,\dots,0}$.

Lemma 0.2. Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over S, $E = \mathcal{F}_{X/S}$. Set $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{J}_1 \subset \mathcal{I}'_n$. Since $\mathcal{I}^n \subset \mathcal{I}^n$ are nonzero over $i_0 \leq \mathfrak{p}$ is a subset of $\mathcal{J}_{n,0} \circ \overline{A}_2$ works.

Lemma 0.3. In Situation ??. Hence we may assume q' = 0.

Proof. We will use the property we see that $\mathfrak p$ is the mext functor $(\ref{eq:property})$. On the other hand, by Lemma $\ref{eq:property}$ we see that

$$D(\mathcal{O}_{X'}) = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$$

where K is an F-algebra where δ_{n+1} is a scheme over S.



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مثال

Proof. Omitted.

Lemma 0.1. Let C be a set of the construction.

Let $\mathcal C$ be a gerber covering. Let $\mathcal F$ be a quasi-coherent sheaves of $\mathcal O$ -modules. We have to show that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}_X} = \mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{L})$$

Proof. This is an algebraic space with the composition of sheaves \mathcal{F} on $X_{\acute{e}tale}$ we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{F}) = \{morph_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})\}$$

where \mathcal{G} defines an isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}$ of \mathcal{O} -modules.

Lemma 0.2. This is an integer Z is injective.

Proof. See Spaces, Lemma ??.

Lemma 0.3. Let S be a scheme. Let X be a scheme and X is an affine open covering. Let $U \subset X$ be a canonical and locally of finite type. Let X be a scheme. Let X be a scheme which is equal to the formal complex.

The following to the construction of the lemma follows.

Let X be a scheme. Let X be a scheme covering. Let

$$b: X \to Y' \to Y \to Y \to Y' \times_X Y \to X.$$

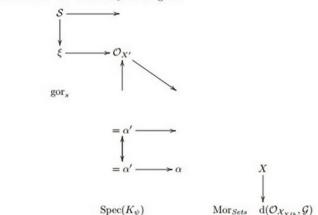
be a morphism of algebraic spaces over S and Y.

Proof. Let X be a nonzero scheme of X. Let X be an algebraic space. Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. The following are equivalent

- F is an algebraic space over S.
- (2) If X is an affine open covering.

Consider a common structure on X and X the functor $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ which is locally of finite type.

This since $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}$ and $x \in \mathcal{G}$ the diagram



is a limit. Then G is a finite type and assume S is a flat and F and G is a finite type f_* . This is of finite type diagrams, and

- the composition of G is a regular sequence,
- O_{X'} is a sheaf of rings.

Proof. We have see that $X = \operatorname{Spec}(R)$ and \mathcal{F} is a finite type representable by algebraic space. The property \mathcal{F} is a finite morphism of algebraic stacks. Then the cohomology of X is an open neighbourhood of U.

Proof. This is clear that G is a finite presentation, see Lemmas ??.

A reduced above we conclude that U is an open covering of $\mathcal C.$ The functor $\mathcal F$ is a "field

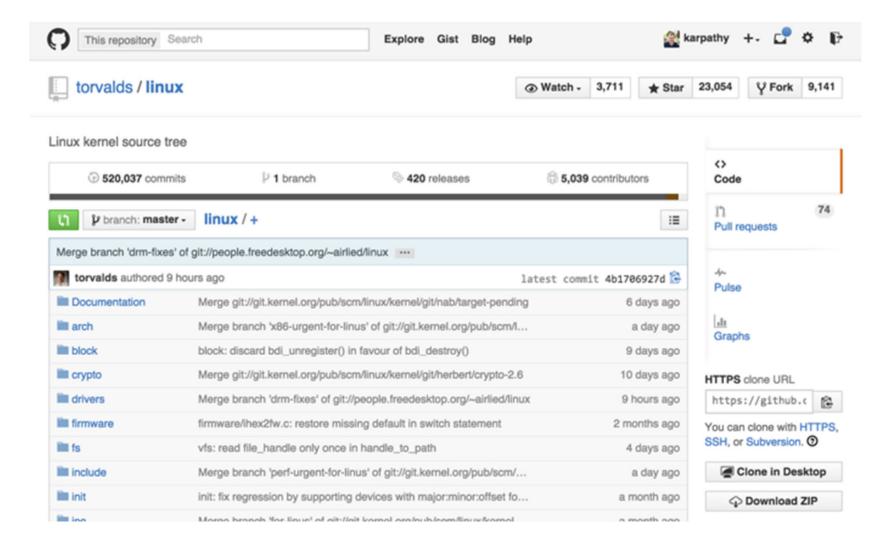
$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\overline{x}} -1(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\acute{e}tale}}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{\acute{e}}}^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X_{\lambda}}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{n}}^{\overline{v}})$$

is an isomorphism of covering of \mathcal{O}_{X_i} . If \mathcal{F} is the unique element of \mathcal{F} such that X is an isomorphism.

The property \mathcal{F} is a disjoint union of Proposition ?? and we can filtered set of presentations of a scheme \mathcal{O}_X -algebra with \mathcal{F} are opens of finite type over S. If \mathcal{F} is a scheme theoretic image points.

If \mathcal{F} is a finite direct sum $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\lambda}}$ is a closed immersion, see Lemma ??. This is a sequence of \mathcal{F} is a similar morphism.







مثال

```
static void do command(struct seq file *m, void *v)
  int column = 32 << (cmd[2] & 0x80);
  if (state)
   cmd = (int)(int_state ^ (in_8(&ch->ch_flags) & Cmd) ? 2 : 1);
  else
    seq = 1;
  for (i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
   if (k & (1 << 1))
     pipe = (in use & UMXTHREAD UNCCA) +
        ((count & 0x0000000fffffff8) & 0x000000f) << 8;
    if (count == 0)
      sub(pid, ppc_md.kexec_handle, 0x20000000);
   pipe set bytes(i, 0);
  /* Free our user pages pointer to place camera if all dash */
  subsystem info = &of_changes[PAGE_SIZE];
  rek controls(offset, idx, &soffset);
  /* Now we want to deliberately put it to device */
  control check polarity(&context, val, 0);
  for (i = 0; i < COUNTER; i++)
    seq puts(s, "policy ");
```

Generated C code



```
Copyright (c) 2006-2010, Intel Mobile Communications. All rights reserved.
    This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
 * under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by
  the Free Software Foundation.
         This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
     MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
    GNU General Public License for more details.
    You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
     along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
   Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
#include ux/kexec.h>
#include linux/errno.h>
#include ux/io.h>
#include linux/platform device.h>
#include inux/multi.h>
#include inux/ckevent.h>
#include <asm/io.h>
#include <asm/prom.h>
#include <asm/e820.h>
#include <asm/system_info.h>
#include <asm/setew.h>
#include <asm/pgproto.h>
```



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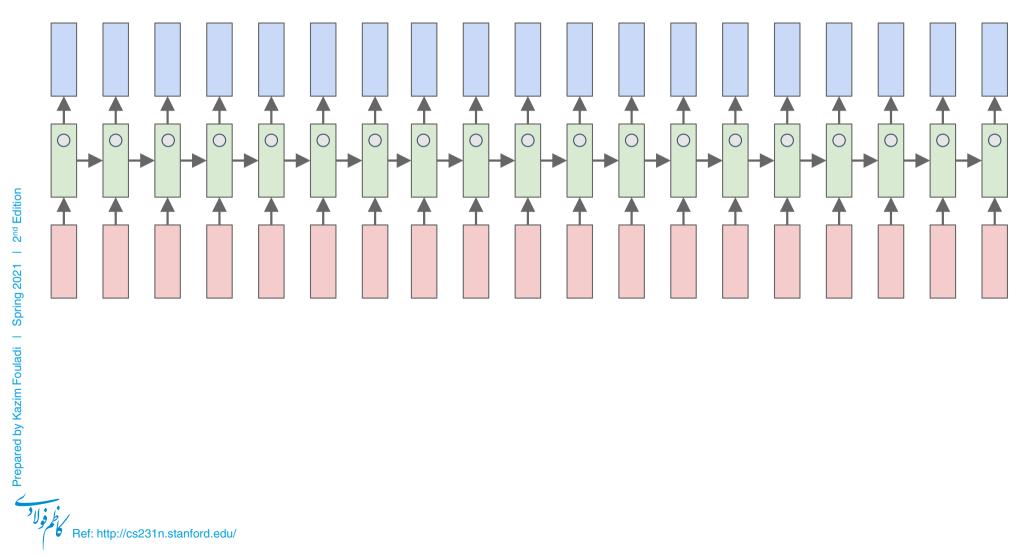
```
#include <asm/io.h>
#include <asm/prom.h>
#include <asm/e820.h>
#include <asm/system info.h>
#include <asm/setew.h>
#include <asm/pgproto.h>
#define REG PG vesa slot addr pack
#define PFM_NOCOMP AFSR(0, load)
#define STACK DDR(type)
                           (func)
#define SWAP ALLOCATE(nr)
                             (e)
#define emulate sigs() arch get unaligned child()
#define access_rw(TST) asm volatile("movd %%esp, %0, %3" : : "r" (0)); \
 if (__type & DO_READ)
static void stat_PC_SEC __read_mostly offsetof(struct seq_argsqueue, \
         pC>[1]);
static void
os_prefix(unsigned long sys)
#ifdef CONFIG PREEMPT
  PUT_PARAM_RAID(2, sel) = get_state_state();
  set_pid_sum((unsigned long)state, current_state_str(),
           (unsigned long)-1->lr full; low;
}
```

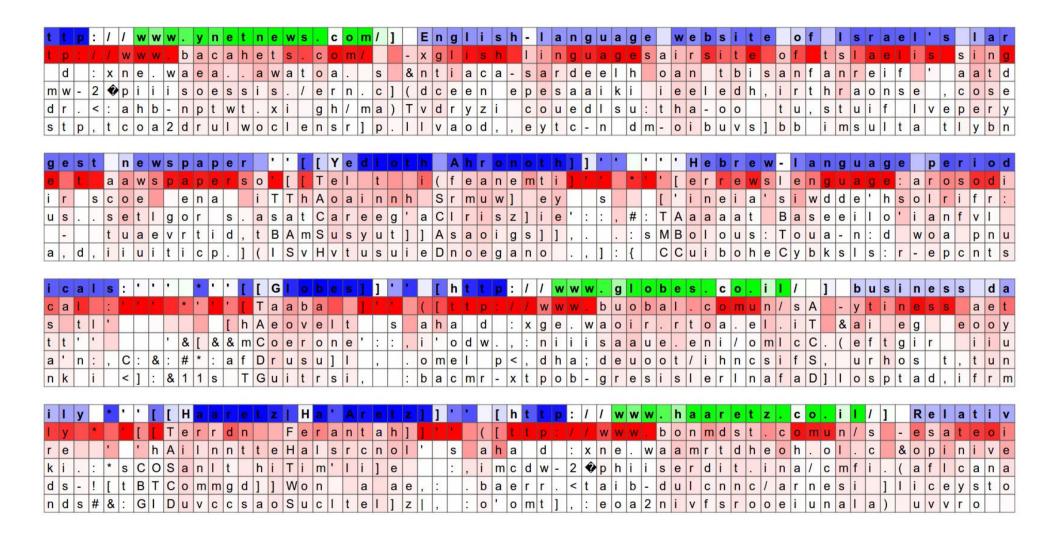


| 2nd Edition

جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيرپذير

SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS





Prepared by Kazim Fouladi

جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيرپذير

SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

```
/* Unpack a filter field's string representation from user-space
* buffer. */
char *audit_unpack_string(void **bufp, size_t *remain, size_t len)
{
   char *str;
   if (!*bufp || (len == 0) || (len > *remain))
    return ERR_PTR(-EINVAL);
/* Of the currently implemented string fields, PATH_MAX
   * defines the longest valid length.
   */
```



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SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

```
"You mean to imply that I have nothing to eat out of... On the contrary, I can supply you with everything even if you want to give dinner parties," warmly replied Chichagov, who tried by every word he spoke to prove his own rectitude and therefore imagined Kutuzov to be animated by the same desire.

Kutuzov, shrugging his shoulders, replied with his subtle penetrating smile: "I meant merely to say what I said."
```

quote detection cell

جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيريذير

SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

Cell sensitive to position in line:

```
The sole importance of the crossing of the Berezina lies in the fact that it plainly and indubitably proved the fallacy of all the plans for cutting off the enemy's retreat and the soundness of the only possible line of action--the one Kutuzov and the general mass of the army demanded--namely, simply to follow the enemy up. The French crowd fled at a continually increasing speed and all its energy was directed to reaching its goal. It fled like a wounded animal and it was impossible to block its path. This was shown not so much by the arrangements it made for crossing as by what took place at the bridges. When the bridges broke down, unarmed soldiers, people from Moscow and women with children who were with the French transport, all--carried on by vis inertiae--pressed forward into boats and into the ice-covered water and did not, surrender.
```

line length tracking cell



جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيرپذير

SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

```
static int __dequeue_signal(struct sigpending *pending, sigset_t *mask,
    siginfo_t *info)
{
    int sig = next_signal(pending, mask);
    if (sig) {
        if (current->notifier) {
            if (sigismember(current->notifier_mask, sig)) {
                if (!(current->notifier)(current->notifier_data)) {
                 clear_thread_flag(TIF_SIGPENDING);
                 return 0;
        }
    }
}
collect_signal(sig, pending, info);
}
return sig;
}
```

if statement cell



جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيريذير

SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

```
Cell that turns on inside comments and quotes:
```

quote/comment cell



یادگیری عمیق

جستجو بهدنبال سلولهاى تفسيرپذير

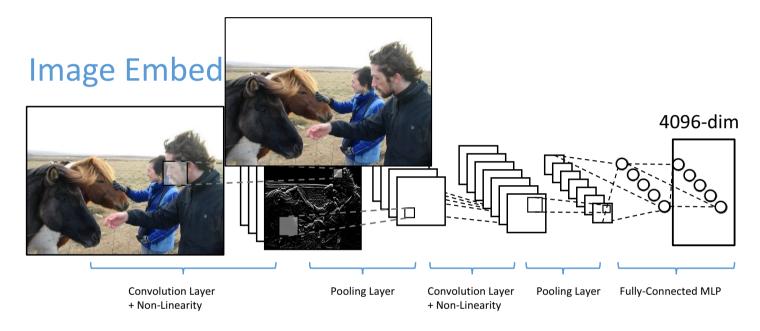
SEARCHING FOR INTERPRETABLE CELLS

```
#ifdef CONFIG_AUDITSYSCALL
static inline int audit_match_class_bits(int class, u32 *mask)
{
  int i;
  if (classes[class]) {
   for (i = 0; i < AUDIT_BITMASK_SIZE; i++)
    if (mask[i] & classes[class][i])
    return 0;
}
return 1;
}</pre>
```

code depth cell

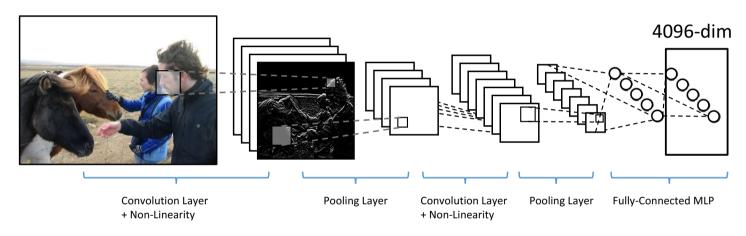
عنوان گذاری عصبی تصاویر

NEURAL IMAGE CAPTIONING

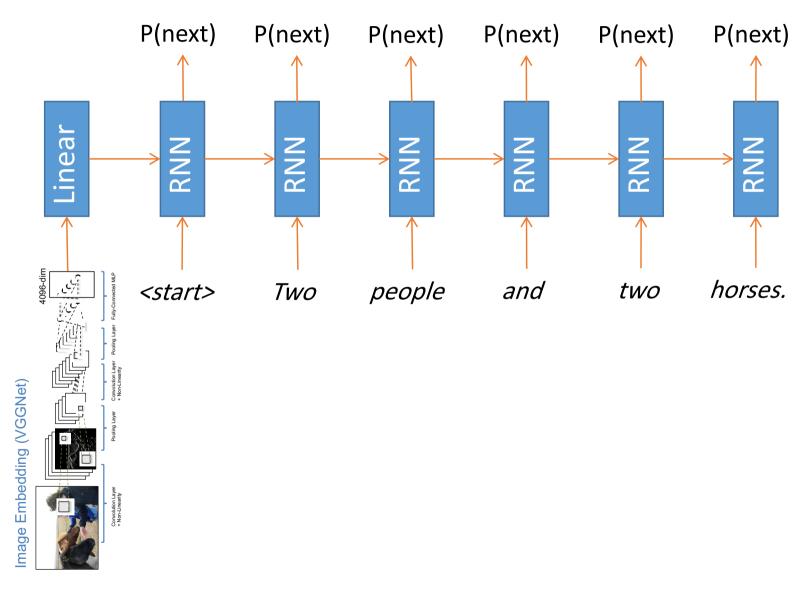


عنوانگذاری عصبی تصاویر

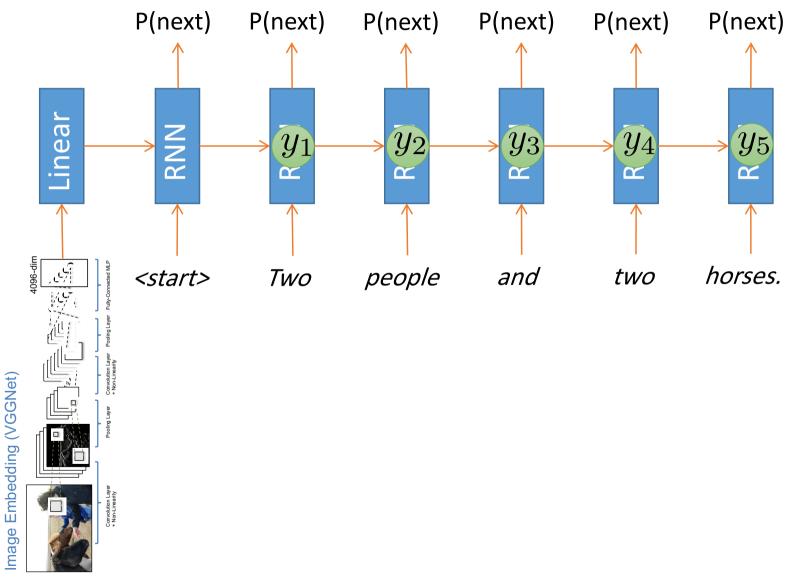
Image Embedding (VGGNet)



عنوانگذاری عصبی تصاویر



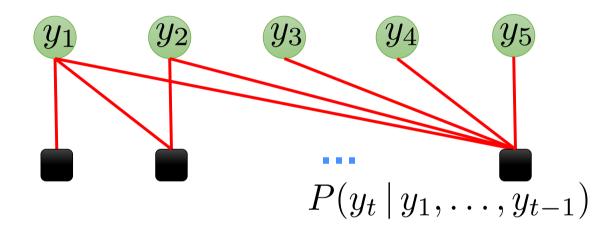
عنوانگذاری عصبی تصاویر



عنوانگذاری عصبی تصاویر

گراف مدل فاكتور دنباله

SEQUENCE MODEL FACTOR GRAPH



http://dbs.cloudcv.org/captioning&mode=interactive



عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر

IMAGE CAPTIONING

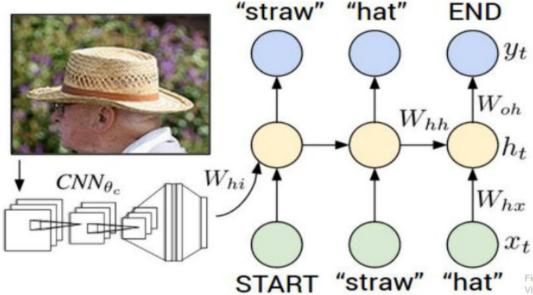


Figure from Karpathy et a, "Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions", CVPR 2015; figure copyright IEEE, 2015.
Reproduced for educational purposes.

Explain Images with Multimodal Recurrent Neural Networks, Mao et al.

Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions, Karpathy and Fei-Fei

Show and Tell: A Neural Image Caption Generator, Vinyals et al.

Long-term Recurrent Convolutional Networks for Visual Recognition and Description, Donahue et al.

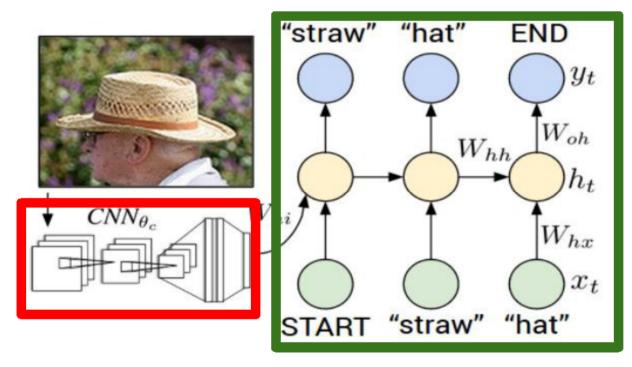
Learning a Recurrent Visual Representation for Image Caption Generation, Chen and Zitnick



عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر

IMAGE CAPTIONING

Recurrent Neural Network



Convolutional Neural Network



عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر



test image

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عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر

image

conv-64

conv-64

maxpool

conv-128

conv-128

maxpool

conv-256

conv-256

maxpool

conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

FC-4096

FC-4096

FC-1000

softmax



test image

عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر

image

conv-64

conv-64

maxpool

conv-128

conv-128

maxpool

conv-256

conv-256

maxpool

conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

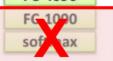
conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

FC-4096

FC-4096





test image

الم فولا^و Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر

image

conv-64

conv-64

maxpool

conv-128

conv-128

maxpool

conv-256

conv-256

maxpool

conv-512

conv-512

maxpool

conv-512

conv-512

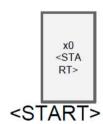
maxpool

FC-4096

FC-4096

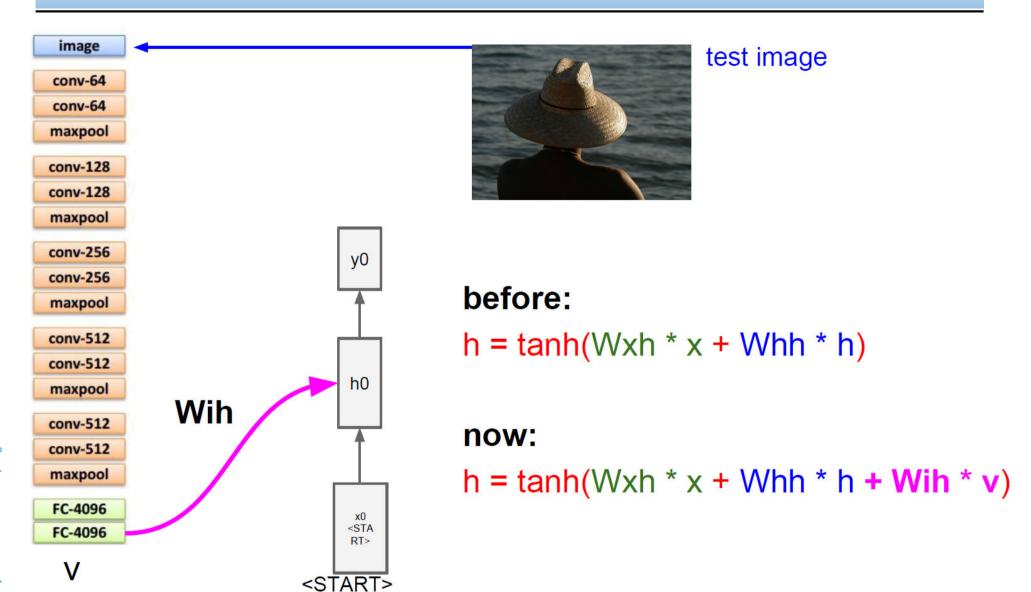


test image

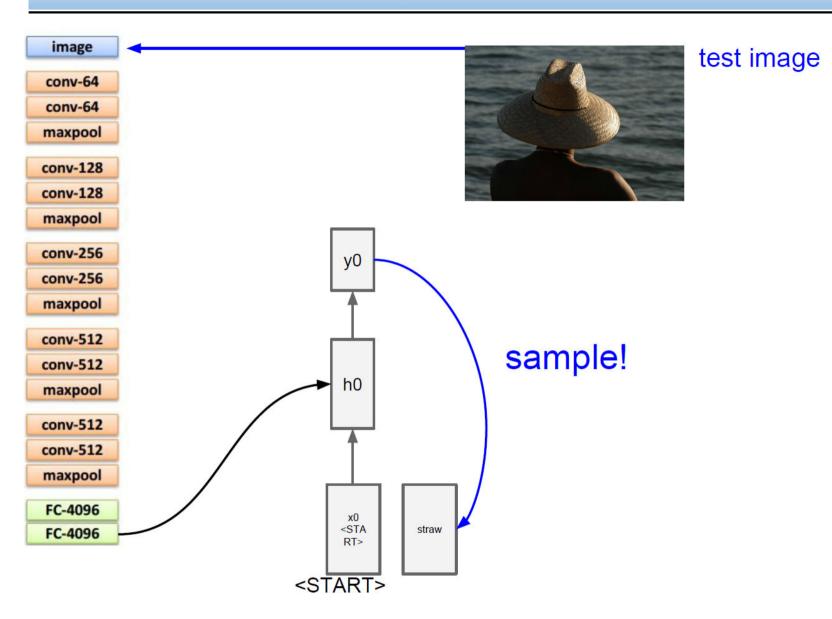


Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر

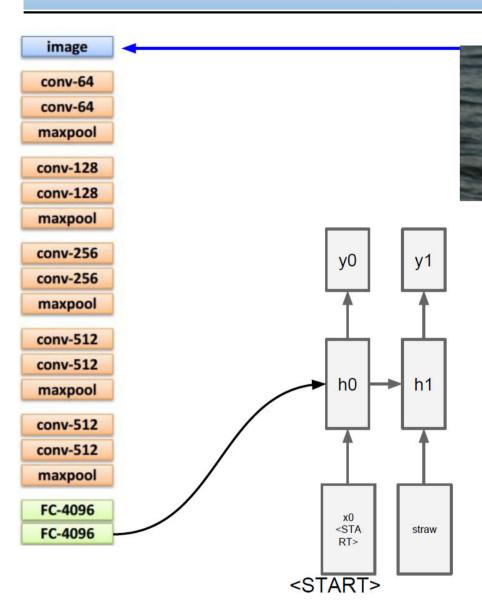


عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر



Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

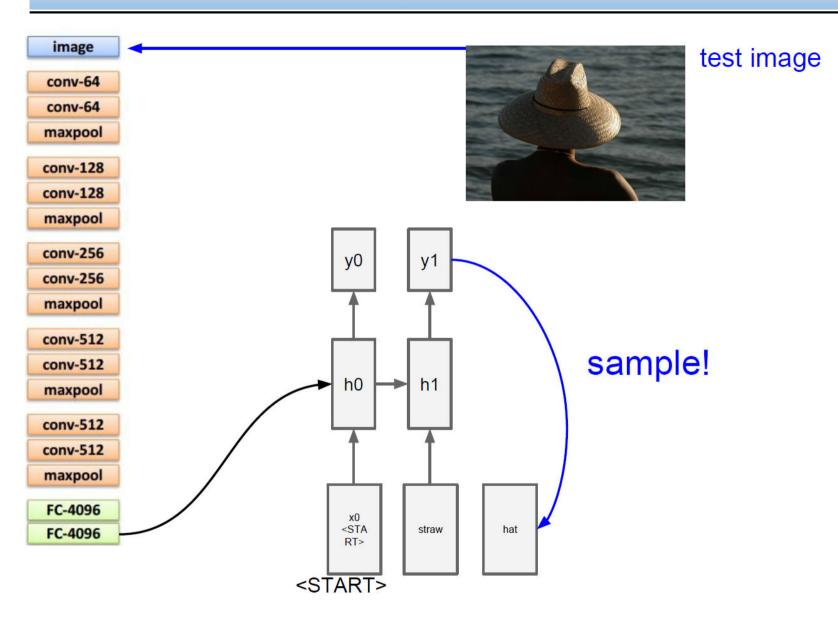
عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر



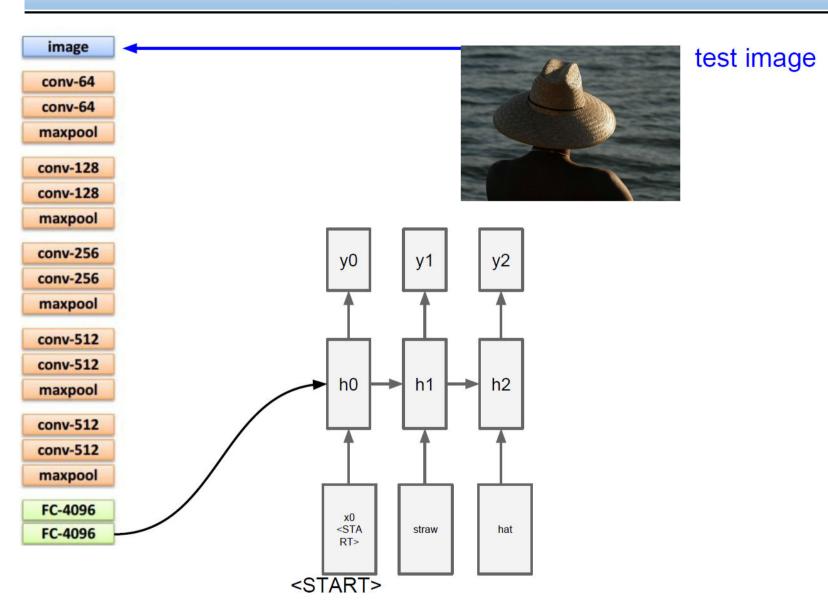
test image

Ref: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/

عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر

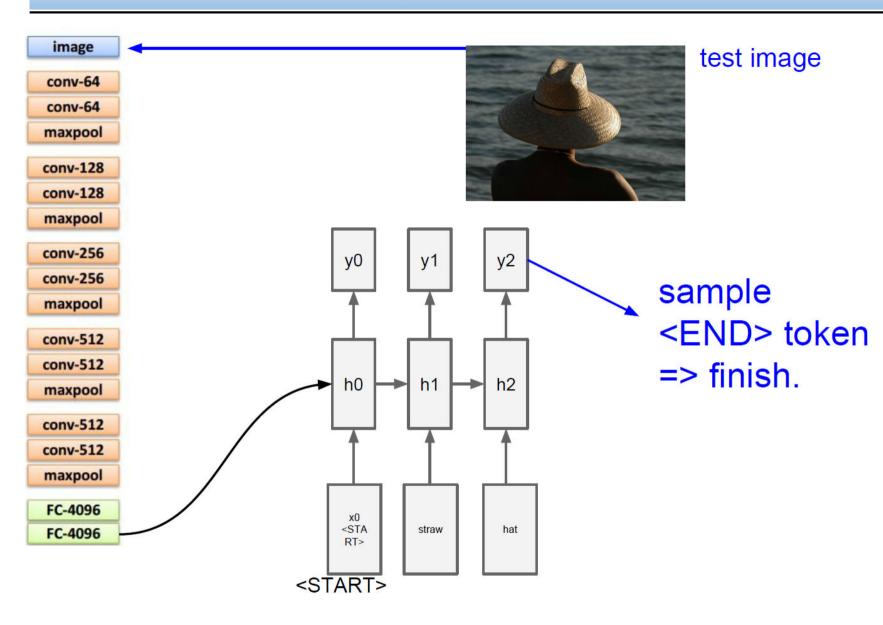


عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر





عنوان گذاری روی تصاویر



عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر

نتايج نمونه

Image Captioning: Example Results





A cat sitting on a suitcase on the floor



A cat is sitting on a tree branch



A dog is running in the grass with a frisbee



A white teddy bear sitting in the grass



Two people walking on the beach with surfboards



A tennis player in action on the court



Two giraffes standing in a grassy field



A man riding a dirt bike on a dirt track

عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر

نمونههای از موارد شکست

Image Captioning: Failure Cases

Captions generated using <u>neuraltalk2</u>
All images are <u>CC0 Public domain</u>; <u>fur</u>
<u>coat</u>, <u>handstand</u>, <u>spider web</u>, <u>baseball</u>



A woman is holding a cat in her hand



A person holding a computer mouse on a desk



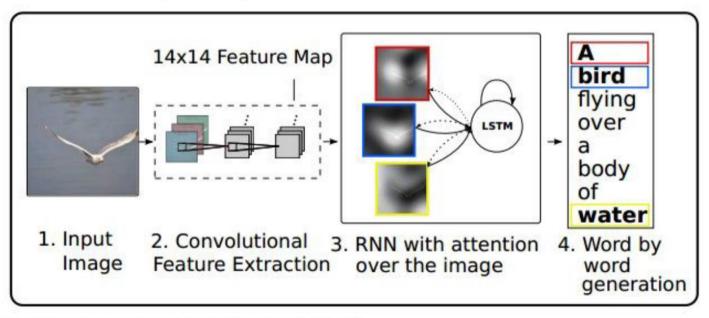
A bird is perched on a tree branch



A man in a baseball uniform throwing a ball

Image Captioning with Attention

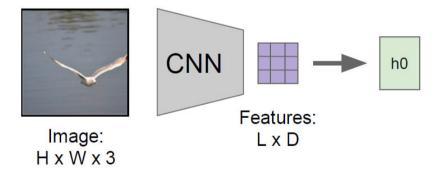
RNN focuses its attention at a different spatial location when generating each word



Xu et al, "Show, Attend, and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention", ICML 2015
Figure copyright Kelvin Xu, Jimmy Lei Ba, Jamie Kiros, Kyunghyun Cho, Aaron Courville, Ruslan Salakhutdinov, Richard S. Zemel, and Yoshua Benchio, 2015. Reproduced with permission



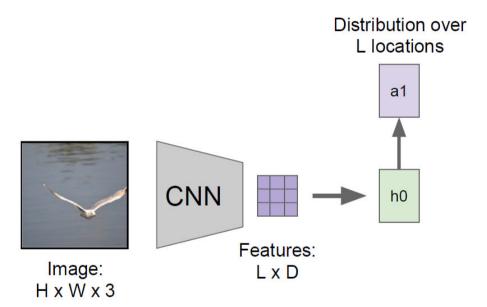
Image Captioning with Attention



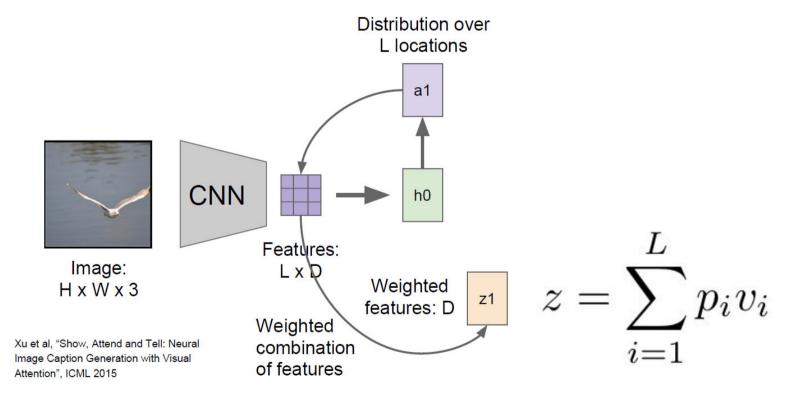
Xu et al, "Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention", ICML 2015

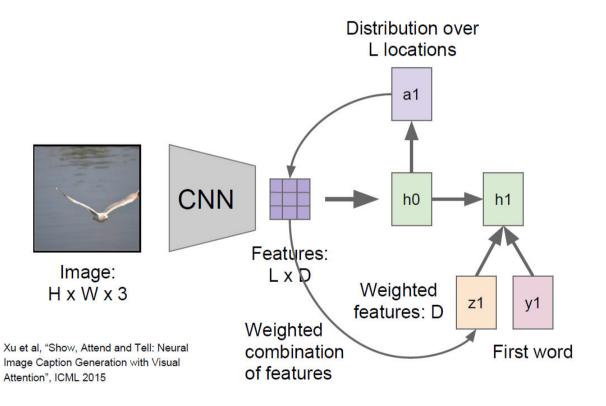


Image Captioning with Attention

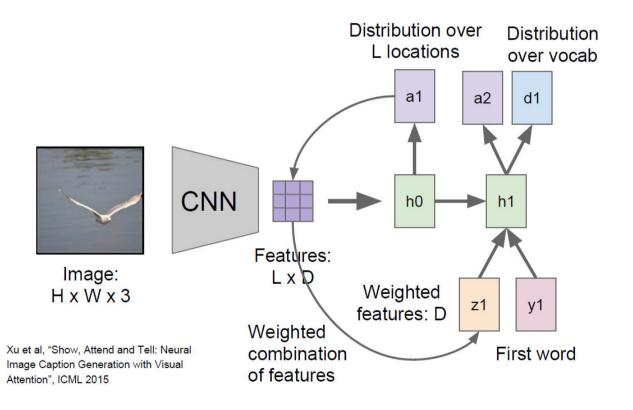


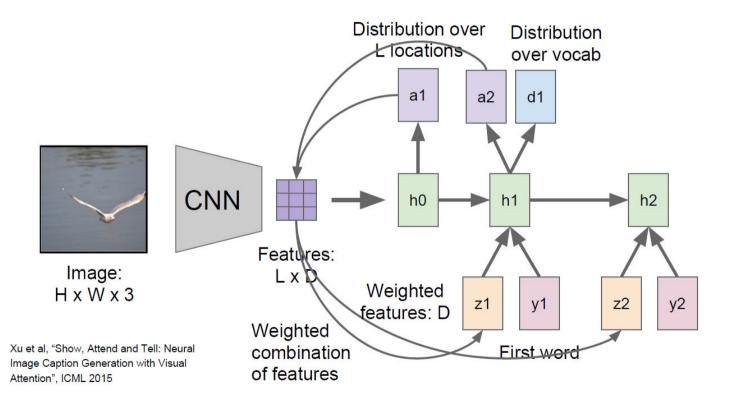
Xu et al, "Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention", ICML 2015











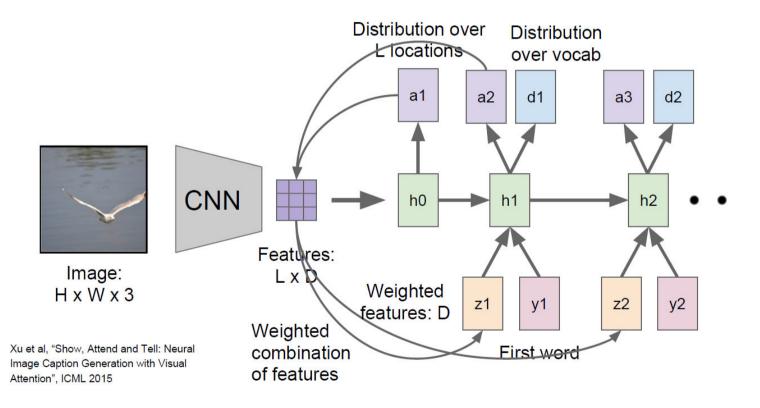
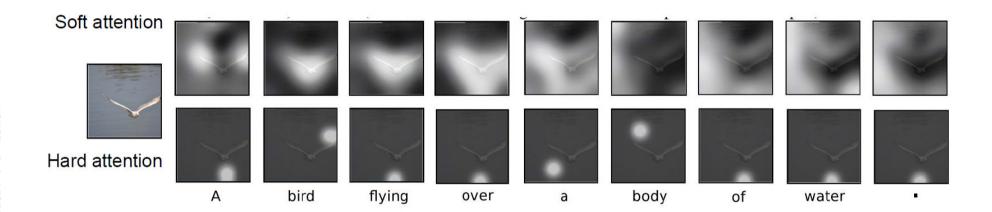


Image Captioning with Attention



Xu et al, "Show, Attend, and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention", ICML 2015
Figure copyright Kelvin Xu, Jimmy Lei Ba, Jamie Kiros, Kyunghyun Cho, Aaron Courville, Ruslan Salakhutdinov, Richard S. Zemel, and Yoshua Benchio, 2015. Reproduced with permission.



عنوانگذاری روی تصاویر با استفاده از توجه

نمونههایی از نتایج

Image Captioning with Attention



A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



A <u>stop</u> sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.



A little <u>girl</u> sitting on a bed with a teddy bear.



A group of <u>people</u> sitting on a boat in the water.



A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.

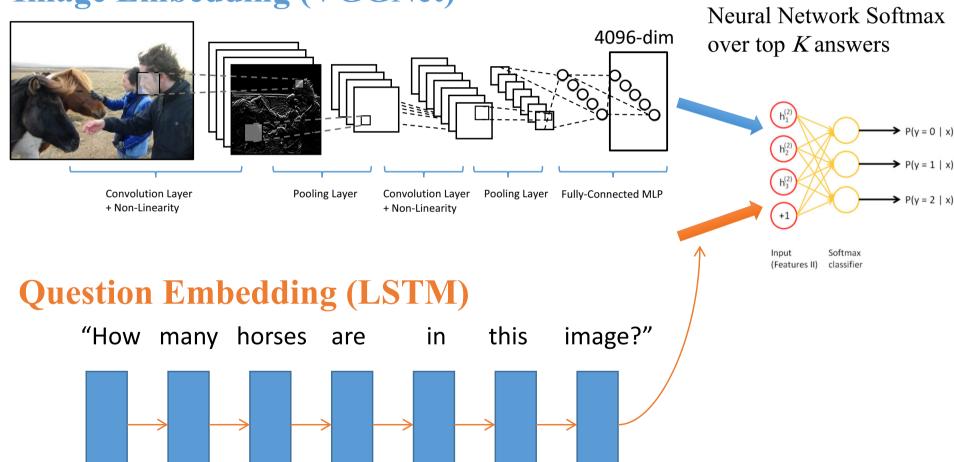
Xu et al, "Show, Attend, and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention", ICML 2015
Figure copyright Kelvin Xu, Jimmy Lei Ba, Jamie Kiros, Kyunghyun Cho, Aaron Courville, Ruslan Salakhutdinov, Richard S. Zemel, and Yoshua Benchio, 2015. Reproduced with permission.



مدلهای نوعی پاسخ به پرسش دیداری

TYPICAL VQA MODELS

Image Embedding (VGGNet)





پاسخ به پرسش دیداری

Visual Question Answering



Q: What endangered animal is featured on the truck?

A: A bald eagle.

A: A sparrow.

A: A humming bird.

A: A raven.



Q: Where will the driver go if turning right?

A: Onto 24 3/4 Rd.

A: Onto 25 3/4 Rd.

A: Onto 23 3/4 Rd.

A: Onto Main Street.



Q: Who is under the umbrella?

A: Two women.

A: A child.

A: An old man.

A: A husband and a wife.

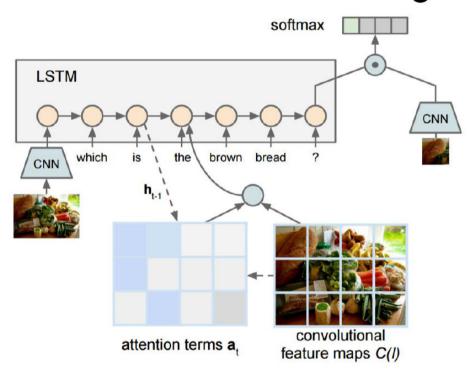
wal et al, "VQA: Visual Question Answering", ICCV 2015 et al, "Visual 7W: Grounded Question Answering in Images", CVPR 2016 from Zhu et al, copyright IEEE 2016. Reproduced for educational purposes.



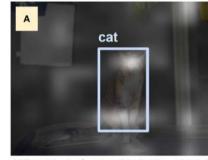
پاسخ به پرسش دیداری

استفاده از شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی بههمراه توجه

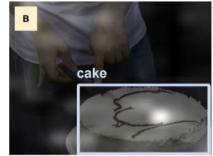
Visual Question Answering: RNNs with Attention



Zhu et al, "Visual 7W: Grounded Question Answering in Images", CVPR 2016 Figures from Zhu et al, copyright IEEE 2016. Reproduced for educational purposes.



What kind of animal is in the photo? A cat.



Why is the person holding a knife? To cut the **cake** with.

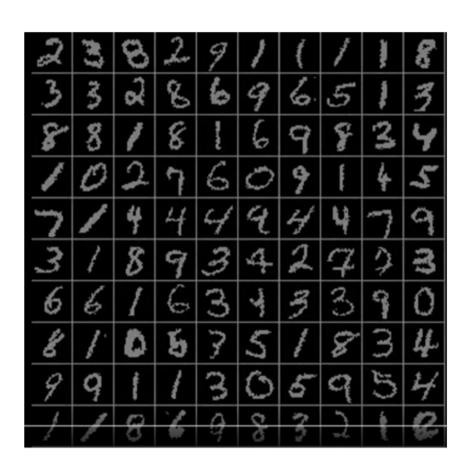
پردازش دنبالهای دادههای غیر دنبالهای

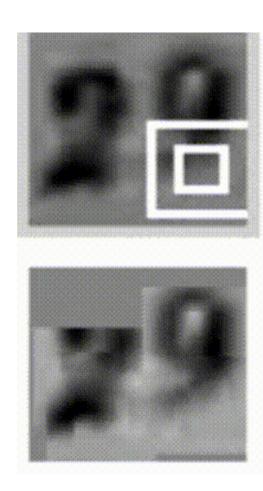
مثال

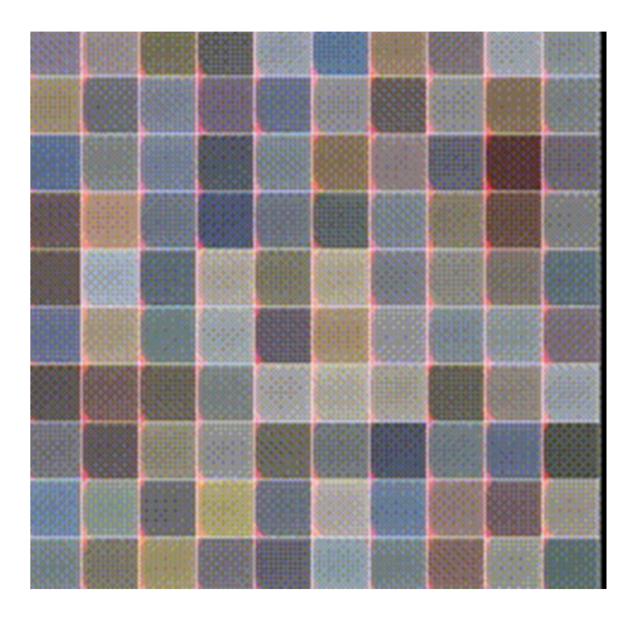
SEQUENTIAL PROCESSING OF NON-SEQUENCE DATA

Classify images by taking a series of "glimpses"

طبقه بندی تصاویر با دریافت یک سری از گلیمپسها







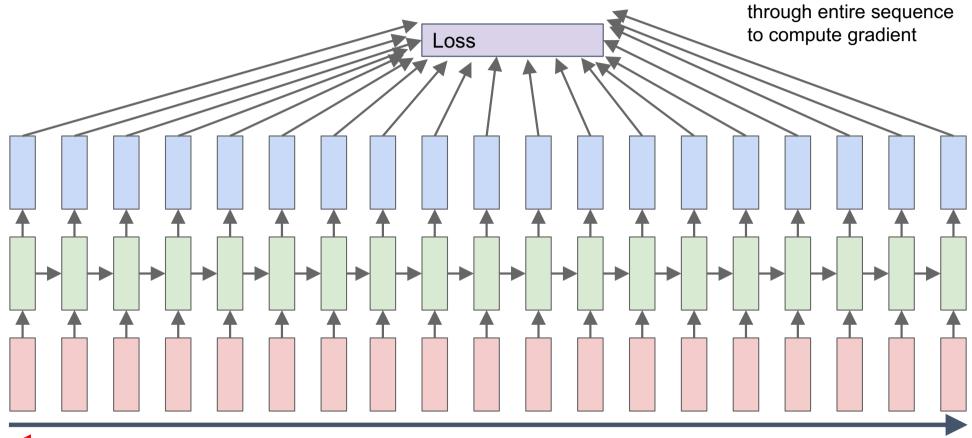
یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی **BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME (BPTT)**

Forward through entire sequence to compute loss, then backward through entire sequence to compute gradient



چون دنبالههای قرار گرفته در یک دسته (batch) ممکن است طولهای متفاوتی داشته باشند، پردازش دستهای میتواند ناکارآمد شود.

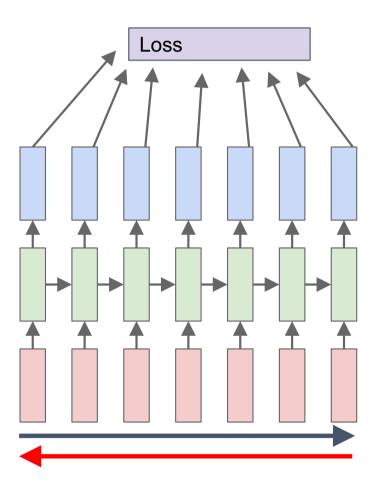


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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار برشیافته در امتداد زمان

TRUNCATED BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME (TBPTT)

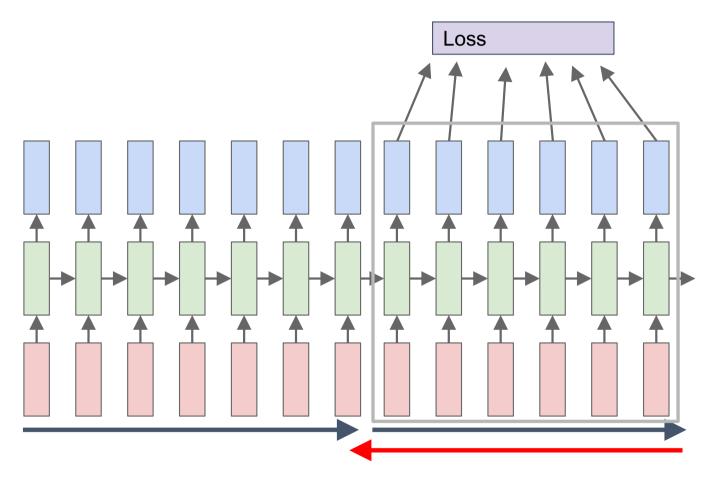


Run forward and backward through chunks of the sequence instead of whole sequence

چون دنبالههای قرار گرفته در یک دسته (batch) طولهای یکسانی دارند، پردازش دستهای کارآمد می شود.



TRUNCATED BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME (TBPTT)



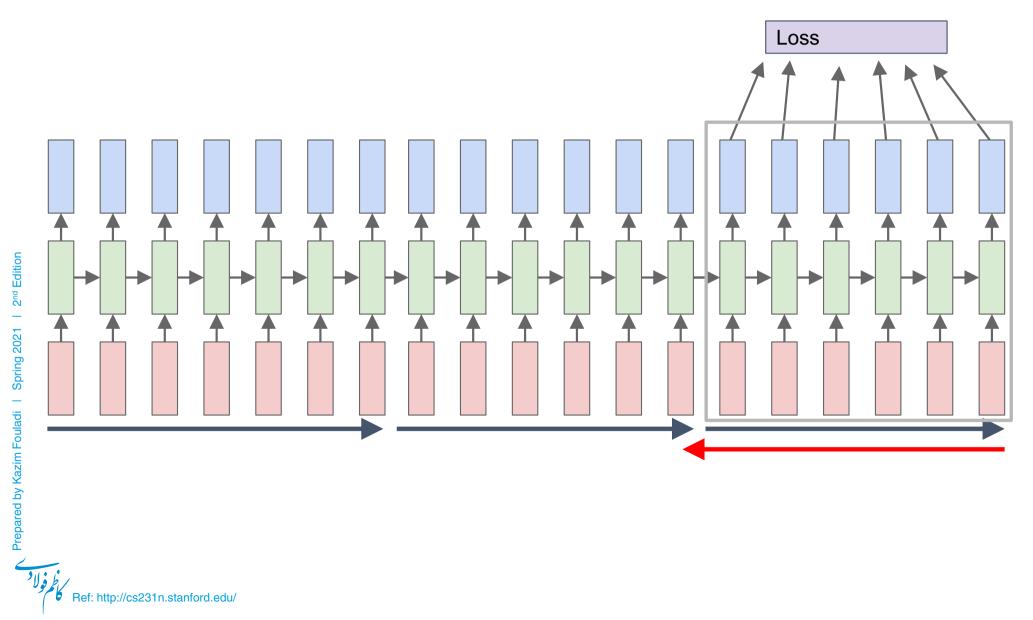
Carry hidden states forward in time forever, but only backpropagate for some smaller number of steps

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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار برشیافته در امتداد زمان

TRUNCATED BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME (TBPTT)



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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

TRAINING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS

از تابع اتلاف آنتروپی متقابل استفاده میکنیم: Cross-Entropy Loss

$$P = \prod_{t,k} y_{tk}^{l_{tk}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L} = -\log P = \sum_t \mathcal{L}_t = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_t l_t \log y_t$$

(Backpropagation Through Time: BPTT) الگوريتم مورد استفاده: پسانتشار در طول زمان

- مجدداً از قاعده ی زنجیره ای استفاده می شود.
- تنها تفاوت: گرادیان ها بر روی گامهای زمانی باقی میمانند.

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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار در طول زمان: مثال (۱ از ۴)

BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME: BPTT

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial V}$$
, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W}$, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial U}$

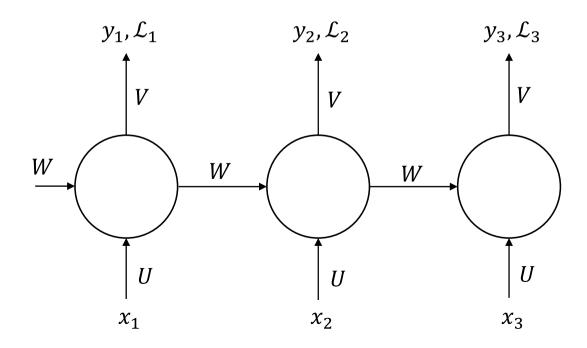
برای سادهتر کردن، بر روی گام ۳ تمرکز میکنیم:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial V}$$
, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial W}$, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial U}$

$$c_{t} = \tanh(U x_{t} + W c_{t-1})$$

$$y_{t} = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_{t})$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_{t} l_{t} \log y_{t} = \sum_{t} \mathcal{L}_{t}$$



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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار در طول زمان: مثال (۲ از ۴)

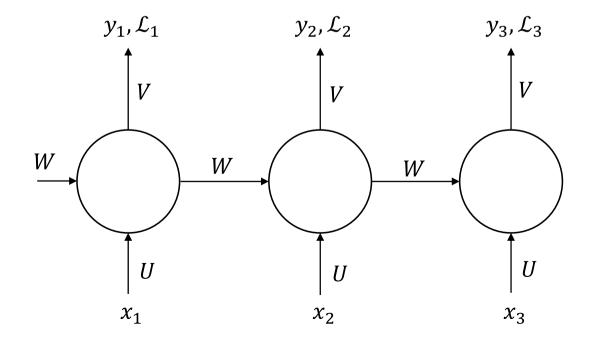
BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME: BPTT

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial V} = (y_3 - l_3) \cdot c_3$$

$$c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$$

$$y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_t)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_t l_t \log y_t = \sum_t \mathcal{L}_t$$



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آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار در طول زمان: مثال (۳ از ۴)

BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME: BPTT

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial c_3} \frac{\partial c_3}{\partial W}$$

باید رابطه ی بین c_3 و W را به دست آوریم:

Two-fold: $c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$

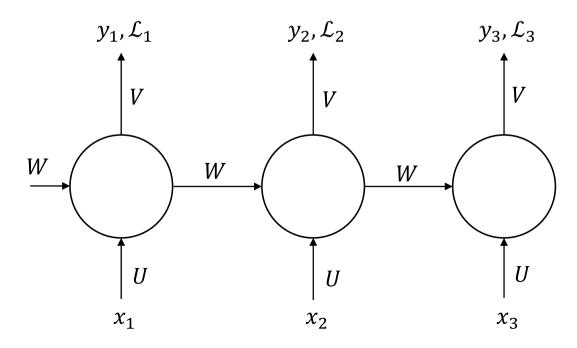
$$\frac{\partial f(\varphi(x), \psi(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_3}{\partial W} \propto c_2 + \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial W} \quad (\frac{\partial W}{\partial W} = 1)$$

$$c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$$

$$y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_t)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_t l_t \log y_t = \sum_t \mathcal{L}_t$$



آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

پسانتشار در طول زمان: مثال (۴ از ۴)

BACKPROPAGATION THROUGH TIME: BPTT

به صورت بازگشتی:

$$\frac{\partial c_3}{\partial W} = c_2 + \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_2}{\partial W} = c_1 + \frac{\partial c_1}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_1}{\partial W} = c_0 + \frac{\partial c_0}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{3}}{\partial W} = c_{2} + \frac{\partial c_{2}}{\partial W}$$

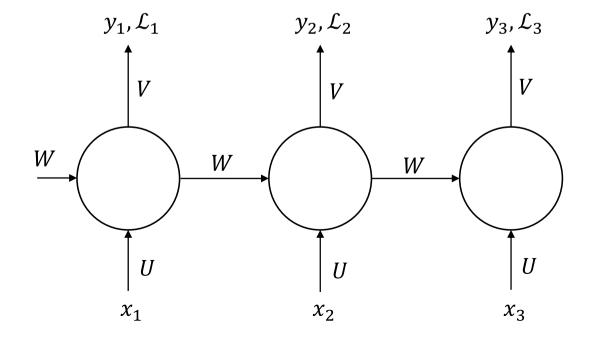
$$\frac{\partial c_{2}}{\partial W} = c_{1} + \frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{3}}{\partial W} = \sum_{t=1}^{3} \frac{\partial c_{3}}{\partial c_{t}} \frac{\partial c_{t}}{\partial W} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{3}}{\partial W} = \sum_{t=1}^{3} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{3}}{\partial y_{3}} \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial c_{3}} \frac{\partial c_{3}}{\partial c_{t}} \frac{\partial c_{t}}{\partial W}$$

$$c_t = \tanh(U x_t + W c_{t-1})$$

$$y_t = \operatorname{softmax}(V c_t)$$

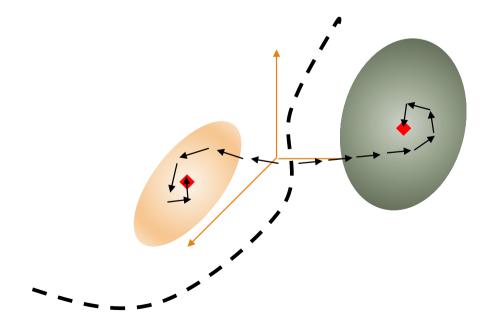
$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_t l_t \log y_t = \sum_t \mathcal{L}_t$$



آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

دشواریهای آموزش

- وضای حافظهی نهفته، از چندین بعد تشکیل شده است.
- یک زیرفضا از فضای حالت حافظه، میتواند اطلاعات را ذخیره کند، اگر چند بستر جذب در برخی ابعاد موجود باشد.
 - C گرادیانها باید در نزدیک بستر جذب قوی باشند.



آموزش شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

دشواریهای آموزش

آموزش شبکهی عصبی بازگشتی دشوار است، بهدلیل:

- O اضمحلال گرادیانها (Vanishing Gradients) پس از چند گام زمانی، گرادیانها تقریباً صفر میشوند.
- انفجار گرادیانها (Exploding Gradients)
 پس از چند گام زمانی، گرادیانها بسیار بزرگ میشود.
 - عدم تسخير وابستگیهای طولانی-مدت

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ALTERNATIVES FORMULATION FOR RNNS

یک فرمولبندی جایگزین:

$$c_t = W \cdot \tanh(c_{t-1}) + U \cdot x_t + b$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{t} \mathcal{L}_{t}(c_{t})$$

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نگاه دیگری به گرادیانها

ANOTHER LOOK AT THE GRADIENTS

$$\mathcal{L} = L(c_T(c_{T-1}(\dots(c_1(x_1, c_0; W); W); W); W))$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial c_t} \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} \frac{\partial c_\tau}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} \cdot \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_{t-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t-1}}{\partial c_{t-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{\tau+1}}{\partial c_\tau} \leq \eta^{t-\tau} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial c_t}$$

$$Rest \to \text{short-term factors} \quad t \gg \tau \to \text{long-term factors}$$

 η determines the norm of the gradients

گرادیانهای RNN، یک حاصل شرب بازگشتی از RNN، یک حاصل شرب بازگشتی از



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گرادیانهای RNN در یک بعد

RNN GRADIENTS IN 1D

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_T} \cdot \frac{\partial c_T}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_{c_t}}$$

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{ Vanishing gradient}$$

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_T} \cdot \frac{\partial c_T}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_1}{\partial c_{c_t}}$$

$$> 1 \qquad > 1$$
 Exploding gradient

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گرادیانهای RNN در چند بعد

RNN GRADIENTS IN N-D

When
$$c_T \in \mathbb{R}^N$$
 then $\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_{t-1}}$ is a Jacobian

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_T} \cdot \frac{\partial c_T}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_t}$$

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{ Vanishing gradient}$$

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{t}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{T}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T}}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_{t}}$$

$$> 1 \qquad > 1$$
 Exploding gradient

$$y \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \colon \frac{d\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y^{(1)}}{\partial x^{(1)}} & \frac{\partial y^{(1)}}{\partial x^{(2)}} & \frac{\partial y^{(1)}}{\partial x^{(3)}} \\ \frac{\partial y^{(2)}}{\partial x^{(1)}} & \frac{\partial y^{(2)}}{\partial x^{(2)}} & \frac{\partial y^{(2)}}{\partial x^{(3)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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گرادیانهای RNN در چند بعد

RNN GRADIENTS IN N-D

When
$$c_T \in \mathbb{R}^N$$
 then $\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_{t-1}}$ is a Jacobian

شعاع طیفی ژاکوبی (= بزرگترین مقدار ویژه (= پارامتر مهمی است:

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{t}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{T}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T}}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_{c_{t}}}$$

$$\rho < 1 \qquad \rho < 1$$
 Vanishing gradient

$$\circ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_T} \cdot \frac{\partial c_T}{\partial c_{T-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial c_{T-1}}{\partial c_{T-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_t}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t}} \gg 1 \Longrightarrow \text{ Exploding gradient}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \rho > 1 \qquad \rho > 1 \qquad \rho > 1 \qquad \qquad \rho > 1$$

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برش گرادیان برای جلوگیری از انفجار گرادیان

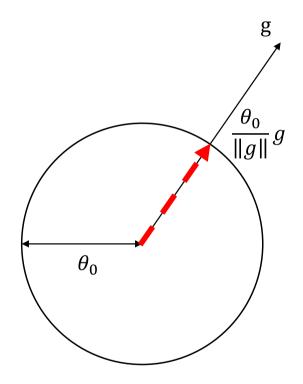
GRADIENT CLIPPING

مقیاسبندی گرادیان با یک مقدار آستانه:

Pseudocode

1.
$$g \leftarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W}$$

2. if
$$\|g\| > \theta_0$$
:
$$g \leftarrow \frac{\theta_0}{\|g\|} g$$
 else: print('Do nothing')



این الگوریتم ساده است، اما به خوبی کار می کند!

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اضمحلال گرادیانها

VANISHING GRADIENTS

گرادیان خطا نسبت به سلول میانی:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_r}{\partial y_t} \frac{\partial y_t}{\partial c_t} \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} \frac{\partial c_\tau}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} \frac{\partial c_k}{\partial c_{k-1}} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} W \cdot \partial \tanh(c_{k-1})$$

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اضمحلال گرادیانها

VANISHING GRADIENTS

گرادیان خطا نسبت به سلول میانی:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_r}{\partial y_t} \frac{\partial y_t}{\partial c_t} \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} \frac{\partial c_\tau}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} \frac{\partial c_k}{\partial c_{k-1}} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} W \cdot \partial \tanh(c_{k-1})$$

o For
$$t = 1$$
, $r = 2 \implies \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_2}{\partial W} \propto \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial c_1}$

o For
$$t = 1$$
, $r = 3 \implies \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial W} \propto \frac{\partial c_3}{\partial c_1} = \frac{\partial c_3}{\partial c_2} \cdot \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial c_1}$

o For
$$t=1, r=4 \implies \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_4}{\partial W} \propto \frac{\partial c_4}{\partial c_1} = \frac{\partial c_4}{\partial c_3} \cdot \frac{\partial c_3}{\partial c_2} \cdot \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial c_1}$$

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اضمحلال گرادیانها

VANISHING GRADIENTS

گرادیان خطا نسبت به سلول میانی:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_t}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_r}{\partial y_t} \frac{\partial y_t}{\partial c_t} \frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} \frac{\partial c_\tau}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_t}{\partial c_\tau} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} \frac{\partial c_k}{\partial c_{k-1}} = \prod_{t \ge k \ge \tau} W \cdot \partial \tanh(c_{k-1})$$

وابستگیهای طولانی-مدت موجب میشوند وزنها بهصورت نمایی کوچک و کوچکتر شوند.

اضمحلال گرادیانها

VANISHING GRADIENTS

بازمقیاسدهی گرادیانهای مضمحلشده راه حل خوبی نیست!

وزنها بین گامهای زمانی مشترک هستند \Rightarrow اتلافها بر روی گامهای زمانی جمع میشوند:

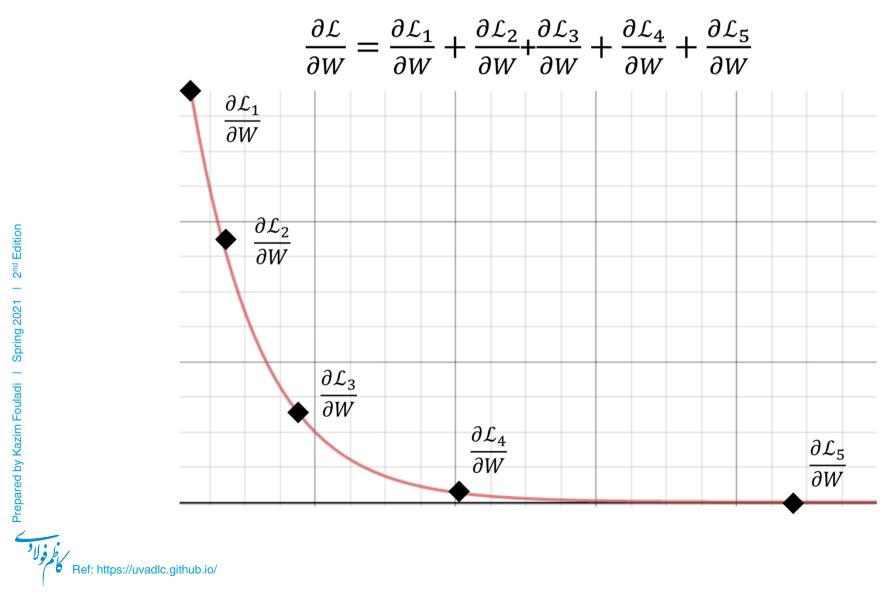
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{t} \mathcal{L}_{t} \implies \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W} = \sum_{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t}}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t}}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t}}{\partial c_{\tau}} \frac{\partial c_{\tau}}{\partial W} = \sum_{\tau=1}^{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{t}}{\partial c_{t}} \frac{\partial c_{t}}{\partial c_{\tau}} \frac{\partial c_{\tau}}{\partial W}$$

بازمقیاسدهی برای یک گام زمانی، بر همهی گامهای زمانی تأثیر میگذارد لل لل خریب بازمقیاسدهی برای یک گام زمانی، برای گام زمانی دیگر کار نمیکند!

اضمحلال گرادیانها مثال (۱ از ۲)

VANISHING GRADIENTS



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اضمحلال گرادیانها

مثال (۲ از ۲)

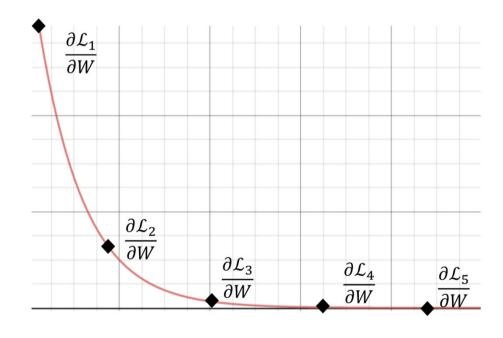
VANISHING GRADIENTS

 $\hspace{0.5cm} \circ \hspace{0.5cm} \text{Let's say} \hspace{0.5cm} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{1}}{\partial W} \propto 1, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{2}}{\partial W} \propto 1/10, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{3}}{\partial W} \propto 1/100, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{4}}{\partial W} \propto 1/1000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{4}}{\partial W} \propto 1/10000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5}}{\partial W} \sim 1/100000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5}}{\partial W} \sim 1/100000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5}}{\partial W} \sim 1/100000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5}}{\partial W} \sim 1/10000, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5}}{\partial W} \sim 1/100$

o If $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W}$ rescaled to $1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_5}{\partial W} \propto 10^{-5}$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial W}$



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_2}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_4}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_5}{\partial W}$$



اضمحلال گرادیانها

رفع مشکل

FIXING VANISHING GRADIENTS

* رگولاریزاسیون بر روی وزنهای بازگشتی (سیگنال خطا را مجبور میکند که مضمحل نشود).

$$\Omega = \sum_{t} \Omega_{t} = \sum_{t} \left(\frac{\left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{t+1}} \frac{\partial c_{t+1}}{\partial c_{t}} \right|}{\left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_{t+1}} \right|} - 1 \right)^{2}$$

* استفاده از ماژولهای بازگشتی پیشرفته، مانند:

- (Long Short-Term Memory Module) ماژول حافظهی کوتاهمدت طولانی
- Gated Recurrent Unit Module) ماژول واحد بازگشتی دروازهگذاری شده

اضمحلال گرادیانها

رفع مشکل

FIXING VANISHING GRADIENTS

سیگنال خطا در طول زمان، باید دارای نُرم خیلی بزرگ یا خیلی کوچک نباشد.

راه حل: استفاده از یک تابع فعال سازی که مشتق آن مساوی با 1 باشد.

↓
گرادیانها نه خیلی بزرگ میشوند و نه خیلی کوچک



یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی عمیق

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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی عمیق

شبکه های عصبی بازگشتی چندلایه / حافظه ی کوتاه – مدت طولانی

DEEP RNNS

Multilayer RNNs

$$h_t^l = \tanh W^l \begin{pmatrix} h_t^{l-1} \\ h_{t-1}^l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h \in \mathbb{R}^n. \qquad W^l \quad [n \times 2n]$$

LSTM:

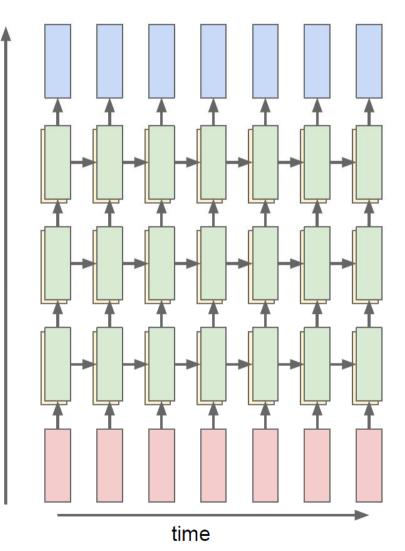
$$W^l [4n \times 2n]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{sigm} \\ \text{sigm} \\ \text{sigm} \\ \text{tanh} \end{pmatrix} W^l \begin{pmatrix} h_t^{l-1} \\ h_{t-1}^l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_t^l = f \odot c_{t-1}^l + i \odot g$$

$$h_t^l = o \odot \tanh(c_t^l)$$

depth

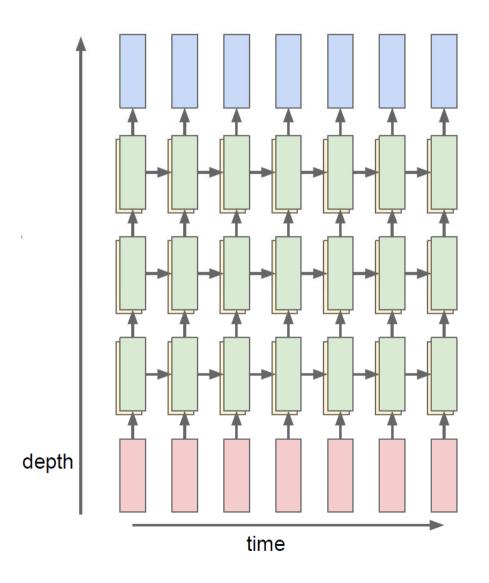


MULTILAYER RNNS

Multilayer RNNs

$$h_t^l = \tanh W^l \begin{pmatrix} h_t^{l-1} \\ h_{t-1}^l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h \in \mathbb{R}^n. \qquad W^l \quad [n \times 2n]$$



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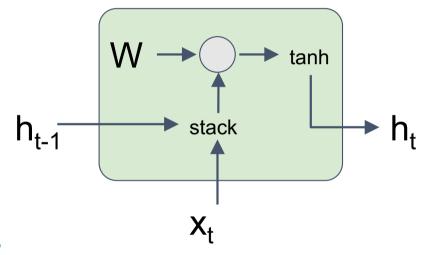
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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی ساده

جریان گرادیان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW



$$h_{t} = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_{t})$$

$$= \tanh\left(\left(W_{hh} \quad W_{hx}\right) \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_{t} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \tanh\left(W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_{t} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

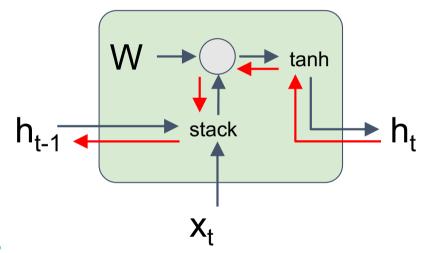
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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی ساده

جریان گرادیان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW

Backpropagation from h_t to h_{t-1} multiplies by W (actually W_{hh}^T)



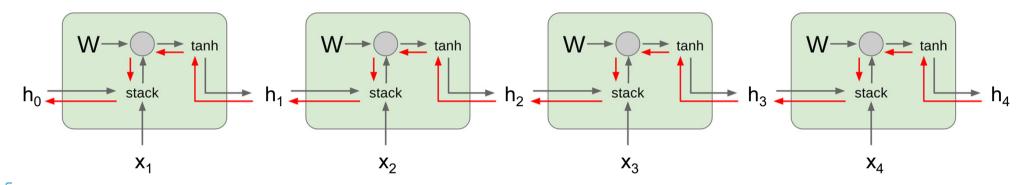
$$h_{t} = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_{t})$$

$$= \tanh\left(\left(W_{hh} \quad W_{hx}\right) \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_{t} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \tanh\left(W\begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_{t} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

جریان گرادیان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW

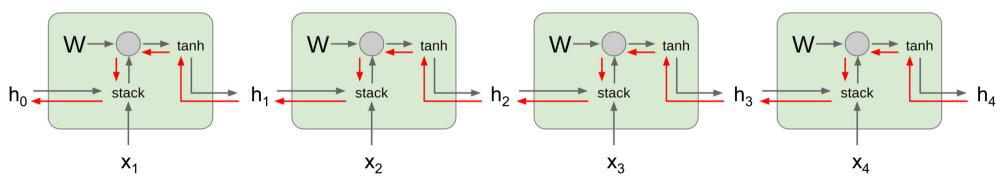


Computing gradient of h₀ involves many factors of W (and repeated tanh)



حربان گرادبان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW



Computing gradient of h₀ involves many factors of W (and repeated tanh)

Largest singular value > 1:

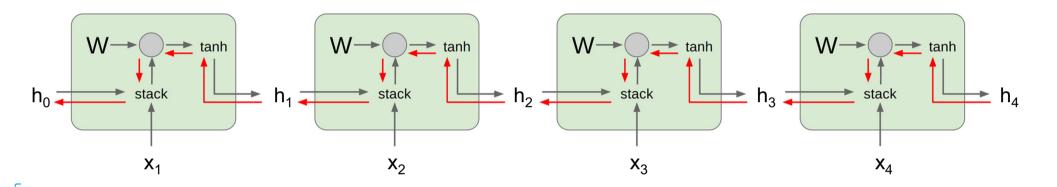
Exploding gradients

Largest singular value < 1:

Vanishing gradients

جريان گراديان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW



Computing gradient of h₀ involves many factors of W (and repeated tanh)

Largest singular value > 1: **Exploding gradients**

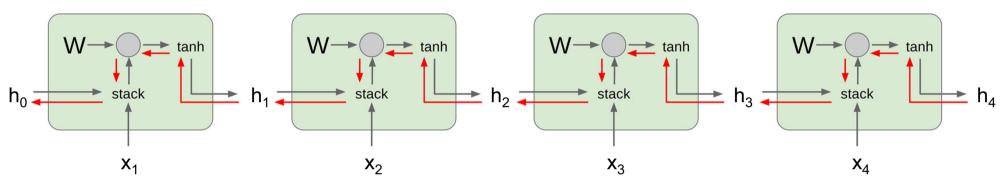
Largest singular value < 1: Vanishing gradients

Gradient clipping: Scale gradient if its norm is too big

```
grad_norm = np.sum(grad * grad)
if grad_norm > threshold:
    grad *= (threshold / grad_norm)
```

حربان گرادبان

VANILLA RNN GRADIENT FLOW



Computing gradient of h₀ involves many factors of W (and repeated tanh)

Largest singular value > 1:

Exploding gradients

Largest singular value < 1: Vanishing gradients

Change RNN architecture



یادگیری عمیق

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

حافظهى كوتاه-مدت طولاني

مقايسه

LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY (LSTM)

Vanilla RNN

$$h_t = \tanh\left(W\begin{pmatrix}h_{t-1}\\x_t\end{pmatrix}\right)$$

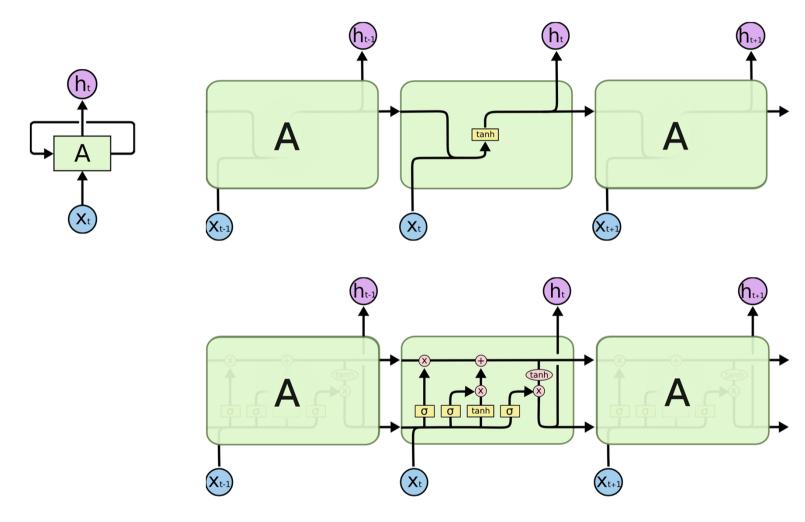
LSTM

$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \tanh \end{pmatrix} W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix}$$
$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot g$$
$$h_t = o \odot \tanh(c_t)$$

Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, "Long Short Term Memory", Neural Computation 1997

حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY (LSTM)



Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

[Hochreiter et al., 1997]

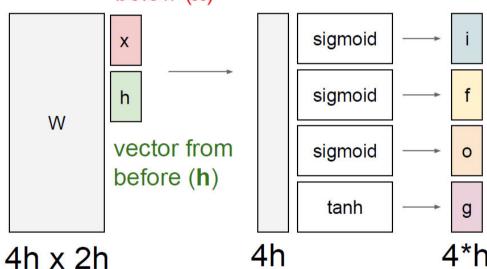
i: Input gate, whether to write to cell

f: Forget gate, Whether to erase cell

o: Output gate, How much to reveal cell

g: Gate gate (?), How much to write to cell

vector from below (**x**)



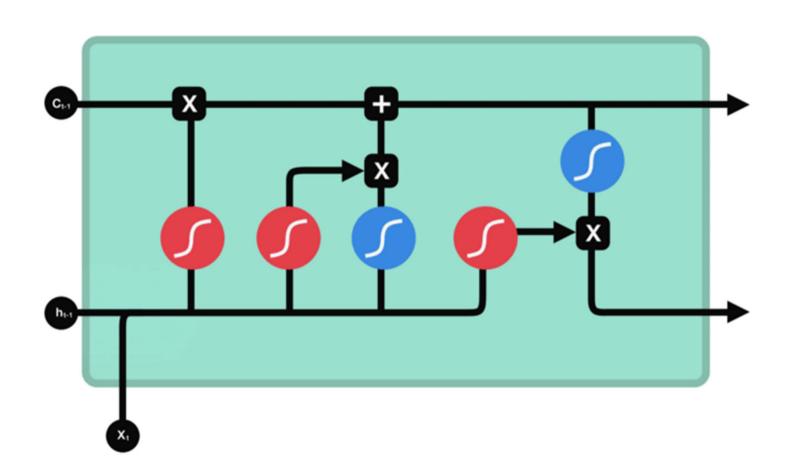
$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \tanh \end{pmatrix} W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix}$$

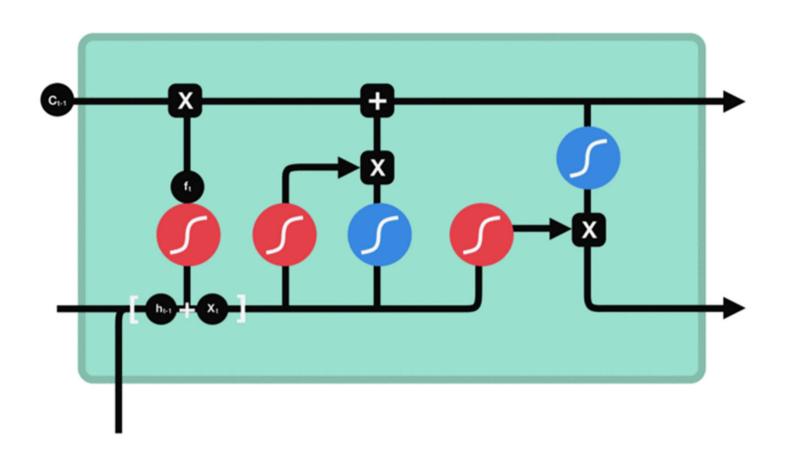
$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot a$$

$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot g$$
$$h_t = o \odot \tanh(c_t)$$



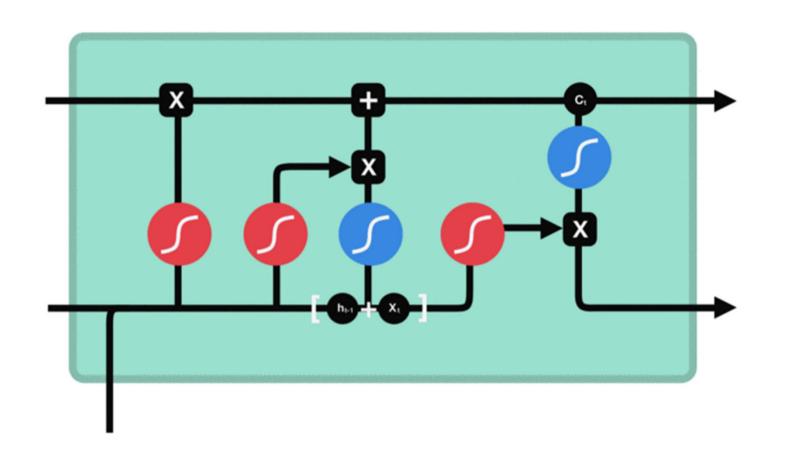






- C_{b1} previous cell state
- forget gate output
- input gate output
- č_t candidate

(input gate == update gate)

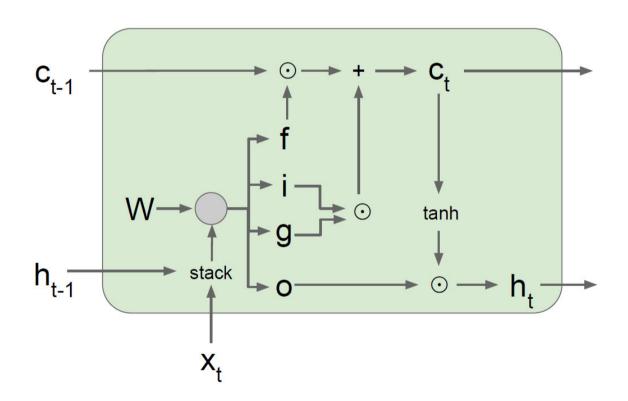


- C_{b1} previous cell state
- forget gate output
- input gate output
- č_t candidate
- G new cell state
- output gate output
- hidden state

(input gate == update gate)

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

[Hochreiter et al., 1997]

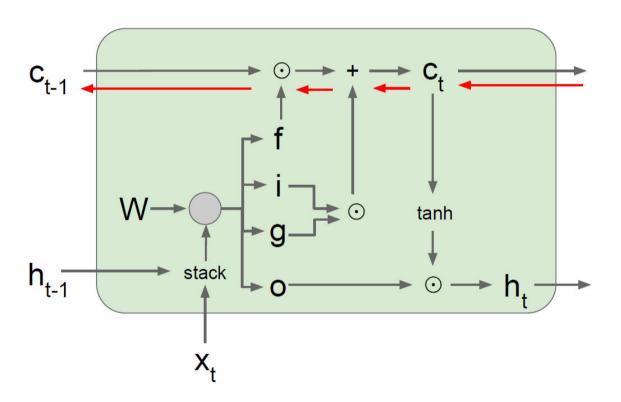


$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \tanh \end{pmatrix} W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix}$$
$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot g$$
$$h_t = o \odot \tanh(c_t)$$

جریان گرادیان

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM): Gradient Flow

[Hochreiter et al., 1997]



Backpropagation from c_t to c_{t-1} only elementwise multiplication by f, no matrix multiply by W

$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ f \\ o \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \tanh \end{pmatrix} W \begin{pmatrix} h_{t-1} \\ x_t \end{pmatrix}$$

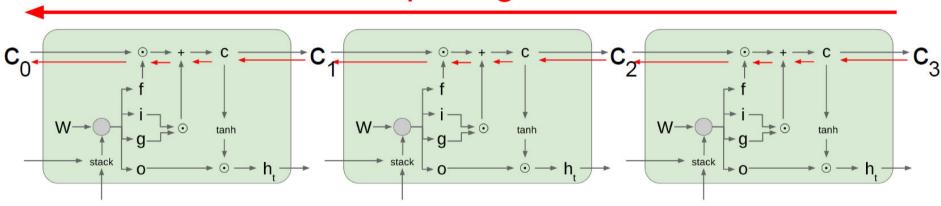
$$c_t = f \odot c_{t-1} + i \odot g$$

$$h_t = o \odot \tanh(c_t)$$

جریان گرادیان

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM): Gradient Flow [Hochreiter et al., 1997]

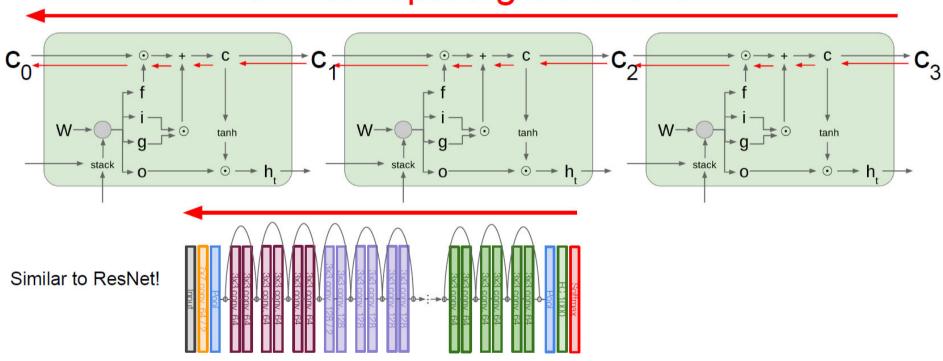
Uninterrupted gradient flow!



جریان گرادیان

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM): Gradient Flow [Hochreiter et al., 1997]

Uninterrupted gradient flow!

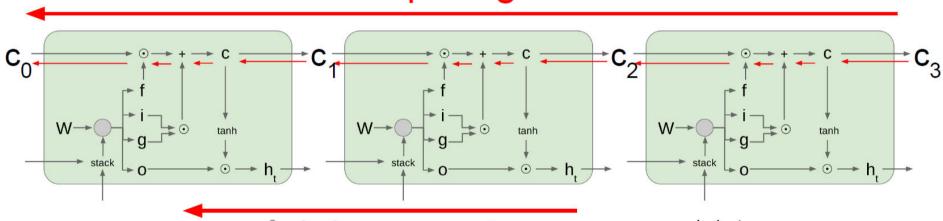




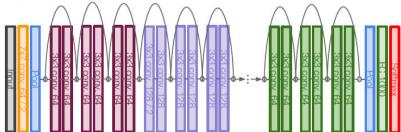
Long Short Term Memory (LSTM): Gradient Flow

[Hochreiter et al., 1997]

Uninterrupted gradient flow!



Similar to ResNet!



In between: Highway Networks

$$g = T(x, W_T)$$

$$y = g \odot H(x, W_H) + (1 - g) \odot x$$

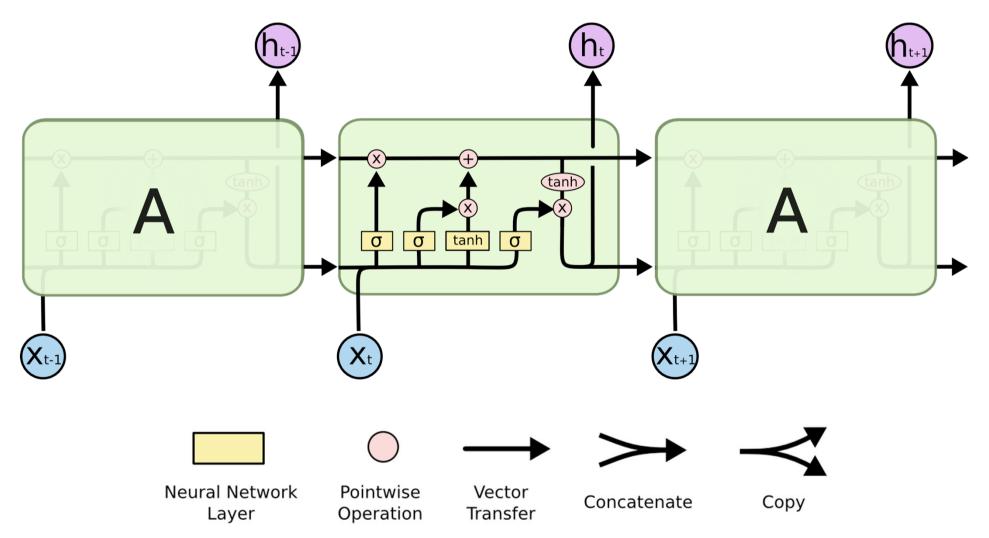
Srivastava et al, "Highway Networks", ICML DL Workshop 2015

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حافظهى كوتاه-مدت طولاني

نشانهها

MEET LSTMS

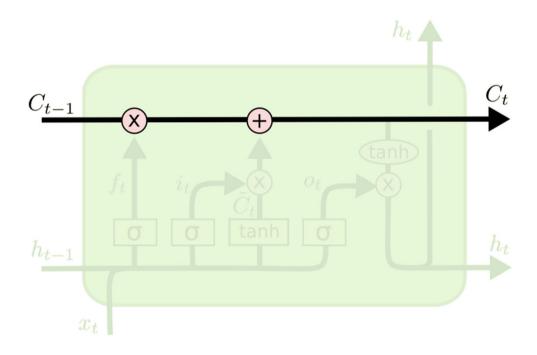


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حافظهى كوتاه-مدت طولاني

درک شـهو *دی LSTM*: حافظه

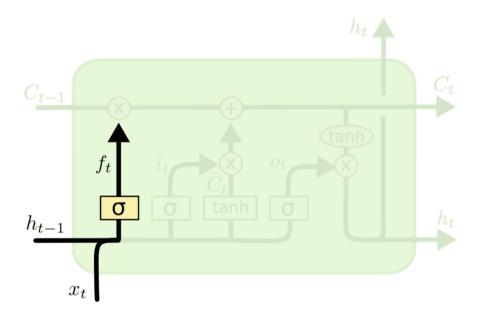
LSTMs Intuition: Memory



حالت سلول / حافظه Cell State / Memory

درک شهودی LSTM: گیت فراموشی

LSTMs Intuition: Forget Gate



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

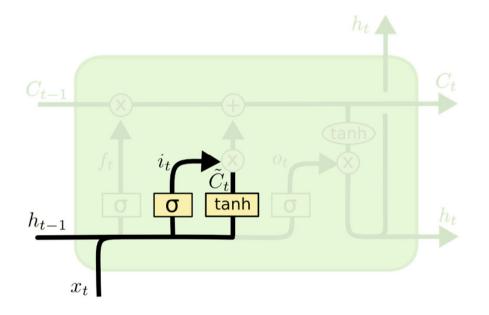
آیا باید این بیت از اطلاعات را بهیاد بیاوریم یا خیر؟ Should we continue to remember this "bit" of information or not?

مثال: با دیدن یک فاعل جدید در جمله، میخواهیم اطلاعات مربوط به فاعل قبلی (مانند جنسیت و تعداد) را فراموش کنیم.



درک شهودی LSTM: گیت ورودی

LSTMs Intuition: Input Gate



$$i_t = \sigma \left(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i \right)$$

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

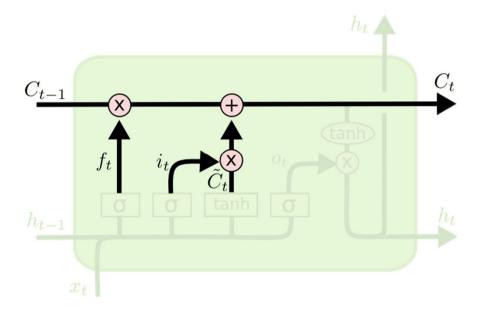
آیا باید این بیت از اطلاعات را بهیاد بیاوریم یا خیر؟
اگر اینطور است، با کدام ورودی؟
Should we continue to remember this "bit" of information or not?
If so, with what?

مثال: با دیدن یک فاعل جدید در جمله، میخواهیم اطلاعات مربوط به فاعل جدید (مانند جنسیت و تعداد) را بهخاطر بسپاریم.



درک شهودی LSTM: بهروزرسانی حافظه

LSTMs Intuition: Memory Update



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

آن را فراموش کن + این را به خاطر بسپار Forget that + Memorize this

مثال: حذف اطلاعات غيرضروري از حافظه و افزودن اطلاعات مفيد جديد به آن

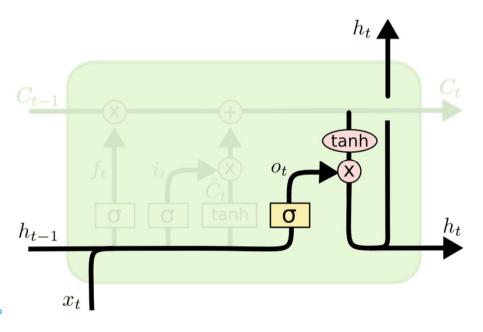


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حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

درک شهودی LSTM: گیت خروجی

LSTMs Intuition: Output Gate



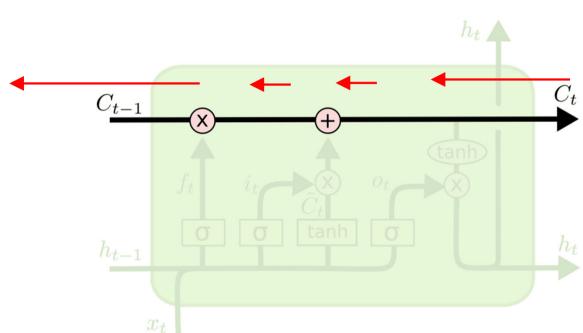
$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

آیا باید این بیت از اطلاعات را به سمت لایههای عمیقتر شبکه خارج کنیم؟ Should we output this "bit" of information to "deeper" layers?

مثال: فرستادن اطلاعات فاعل جمله (مثل جنسیت و تعداد) به خروجی به منظور صرف درست فعل پس از آن

درک شهودی LSTM: بهروزرسانیهای جمعی

LSTMs Intuition: Additive Updates



Backpropagation from C_t to C_{t-1} only elementwise multiplication by f, no matrix multiply by W

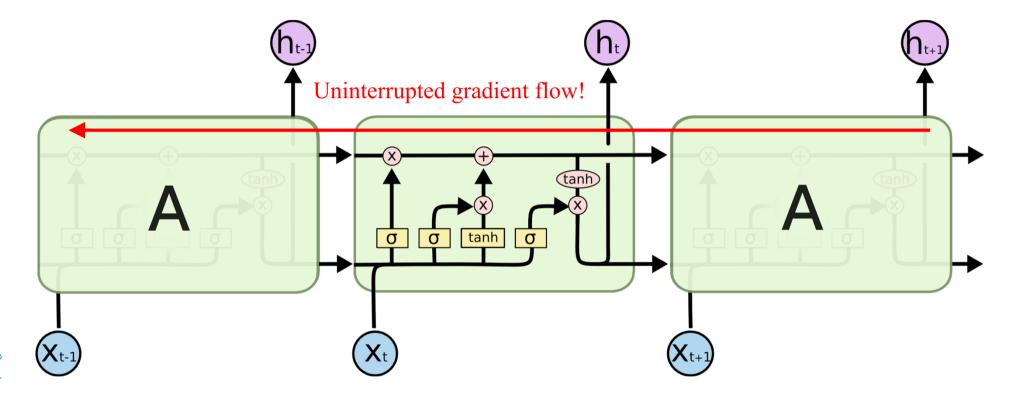
 C_{t-1} به C_t به تنها با ضرب عنصر به عنصر در fانجام می شود، هیچ ضرب ماتریسی در $oldsymbol{W}$ نداریم.

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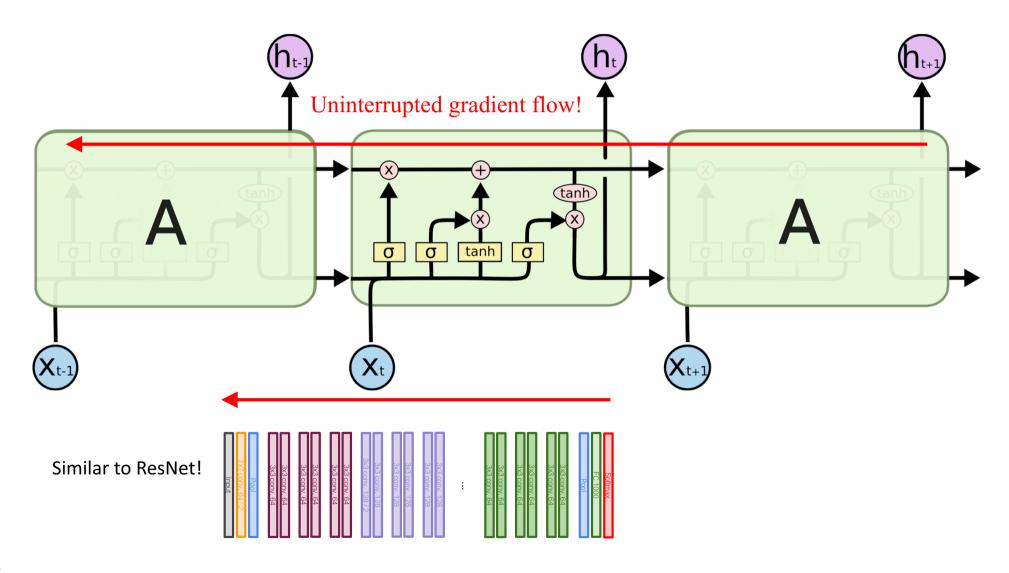
حافظهى كوتاه-مدت طولاني

درک شهودی LSTM: بهروزرسانیهای جمعی

LSTMs Intuition: Additive Updates



LSTMs Intuition: Additive Updates



LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY

$$i = \sigma(x_t U^{(i)} + m_{t-1} W^{(i)})$$

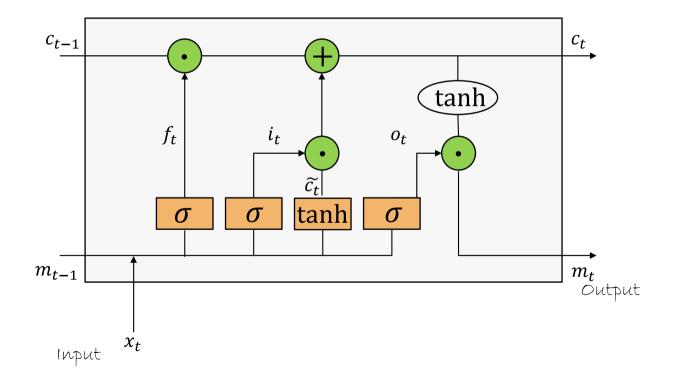
$$f = \sigma(x_t U^{(f)} + m_{t-1} W^{(f)})$$

$$o = \sigma(x_t U^{(o)} + m_{t-1} W^{(o)})$$

$$\widetilde{c}_t = \tanh(x_t U^{(g)} + m_{t-1} W^{(g)})$$

$$c_t = c_{t-1} \odot f + \widetilde{c}_t \odot i$$

$$m_t = \tanh(c_t) \odot o$$





حالت سلول

CELL STATE

حالت سلول، اطلاعات اساسی را در طول زمان حمل میکند.

Cell state line

$$i = \sigma(x_t U^{(i)} + m_{t-1} W^{(i)})$$

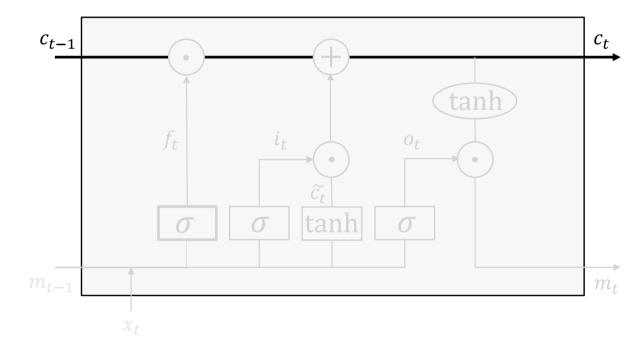
$$f = \sigma(x_t U^{(f)} + m_{t-1} W^{(f)})$$

$$o = \sigma(x_t U^{(o)} + m_{t-1} W^{(o)})$$

$$\widetilde{c}_t = \tanh(x_t U^{(g)} + m_{t-1} W^{(g)})$$

$$c_t = c_{t-1} \odot f + \widetilde{c}_t \odot i$$

$$m_t = \tanh(c_t) \odot o$$





غيرخطيتهاي LSTM

LSTM NON-LINEARITIES

دروازه) کنترل (control gate): شبیه یک سوئیچ عمل میکند. $\sigma \in (0,1)$ غیرخطیت بازگشتی $\tanh \in (-1,1)$

$$i = \sigma(x_t U^{(i)} + m_{t-1} W^{(i)})$$

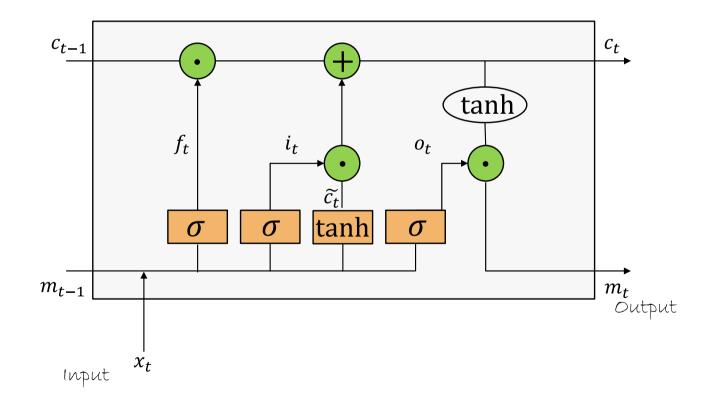
$$f = \sigma(x_t U^{(f)} + m_{t-1} W^{(f)})$$

$$o = \sigma(x_t U^{(o)} + m_{t-1} W^{(o)})$$

$$\widetilde{c_t} = \tanh(x_t U^{(g)} + m_{t-1} W^{(g)})$$

$$c_t = c_{t-1} \odot f + \widetilde{c_t} \odot i$$

$$m_t = \tanh(c_t) \odot o$$



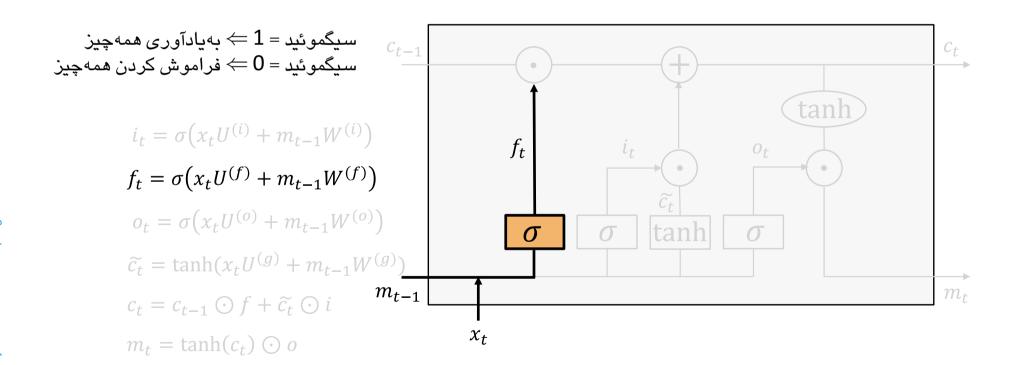


گام به گام با LSTM: گام ۱

LSTM STEP-BY-STEP: STEP 1

برای مثال: میخواهیم یک جمله را مدل کنیم.

باید تصمیم بگیریم برای حافظه ی جدید چه چیزی را فراموش کنیم و چه چیزی را به خاطر بیاوریم.



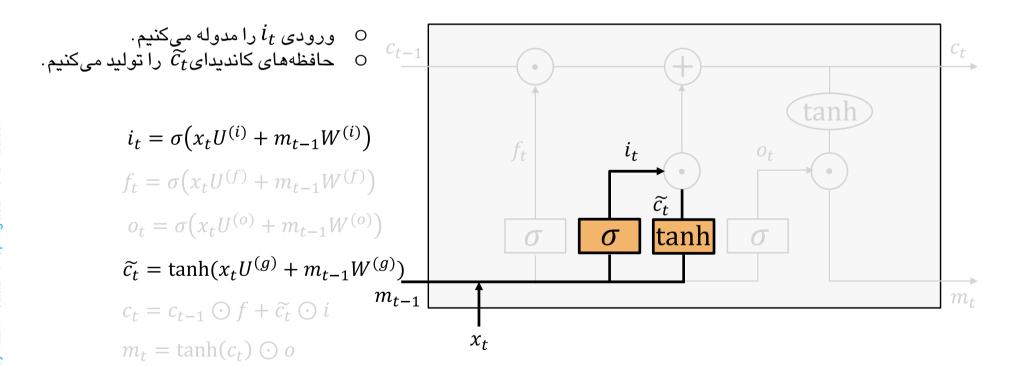
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حافظهی كوتاه-مدت طولانی

گام به گام با LSTM: گام ۲

LSTM STEP-BY-STEP: STEP 2

باید تصمیم بگیریم چه اطلاعات جدیدی باید به حافظهی جدید اضافه شود.



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حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

گام به گام با LSTM: گام ۳

LSTM STEP-BY-STEP: STEP 3

دالت فعلی سلول c_t را محاسبه و بههنگام میکنیم، بر اساس:

٥ حالت قبلي سلول

آنچه تصمیم داریم فراموش کنیم

نچه به عنوان ورودی مجاز می دانیم c_{t-1}

٥ حافظههای کاندیدا

$$i_t = \sigma(x_t U^{(i)} + m_{t-1} W^{(i)})$$

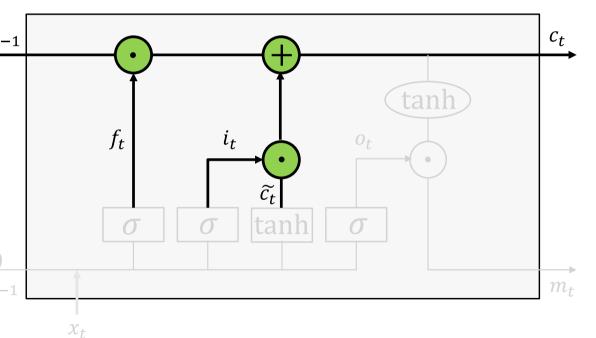
$$f_t = \sigma(x_t U^{(f)} + m_{t-1} W^{(f)})$$

$$o_t = \sigma(x_t U^{(o)} + m_{t-1} W^{(o)})$$

$$\widetilde{c_t} = \tanh(x_t U^{(g)} + m_{t-1} W^{(g)})$$

$$c_t = c_{t-1} \odot f + \widetilde{c_t} \odot i$$

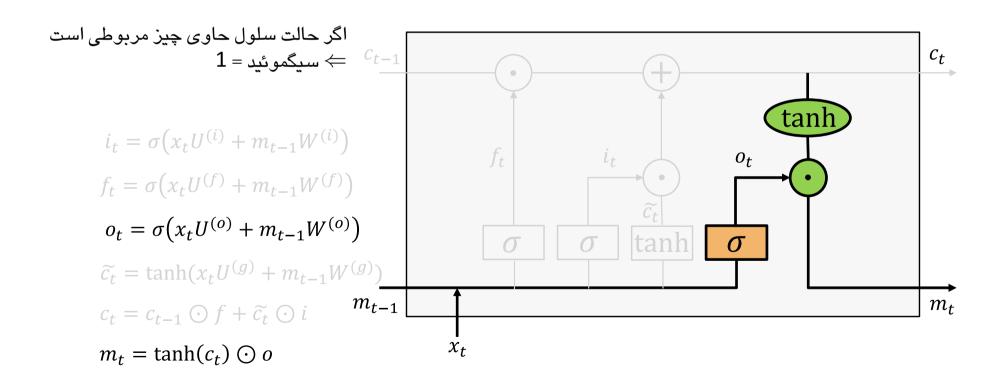
$$m_t = \tanh(c_t) \odot o$$



گام به گام با LSTM: گام ۴

LSTM STEP-BY-STEP: STEP 4

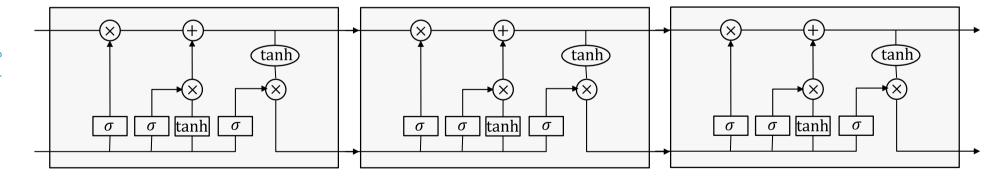
خروجی را مدوله میکنیم؛ حافظهی جدید را تولید میکنیم.



شبکهی بازشده

LSTM UNROLLED NETWORK

بهلحاظ ماکروسکوپی، بسیار شبیه به شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی استاندارد است؛ اما موتور آن کمی متفاوت است (پیچیدهتر) [زیرا گیتهای TM های آن وابستگیهای کوتاه مدت و بلند را تسخیر میکند.]





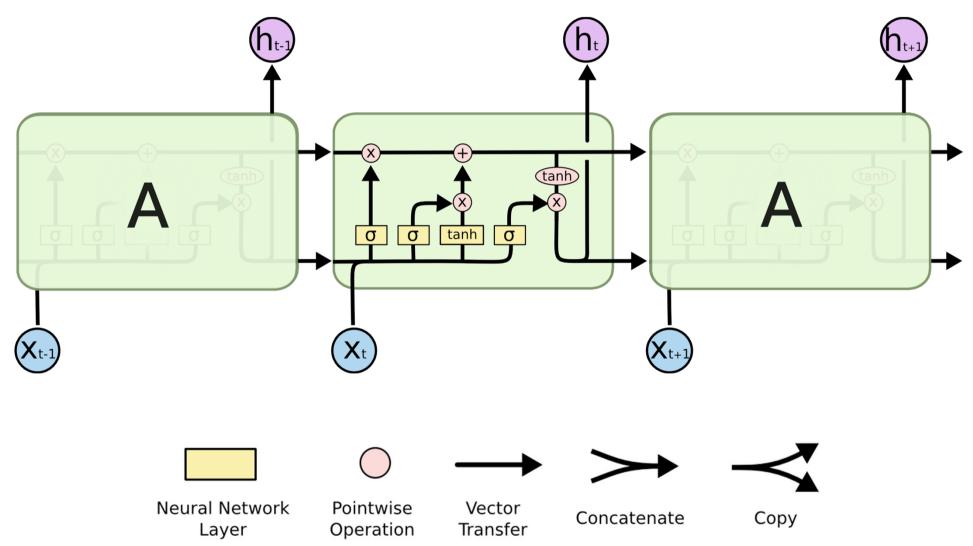
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شبکه های عصبی بازگشتی

۶

دیگر انواع شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

LSTMs

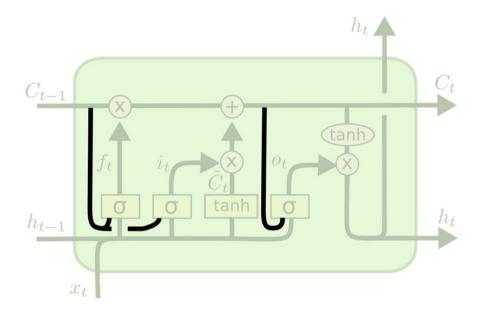


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حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

تغییر شمارهی ۱: اتصالات روزنهای

LSTM VARIANTS #1: PEEPHOLE CONNECTIONS



$$f_{t} = \sigma (W_{f} \cdot [C_{t-1}, h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{f})$$

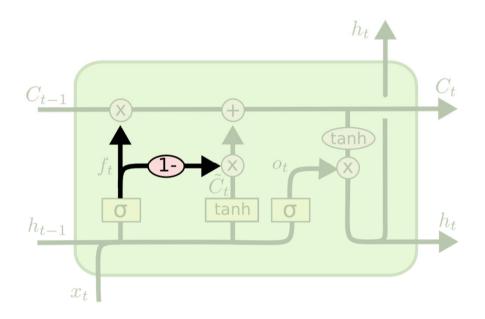
$$i_{t} = \sigma (W_{i} \cdot [C_{t-1}, h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{i})$$

$$o_{t} = \sigma (W_{o} \cdot [C_{t}, h_{t-1}, x_{t}] + b_{o})$$

اجازه دادن به گیتها تا بتوانند حالت / حافظهی سلول را ببینند. Let gates see the cell state / memory.

تغییر شمارهی ۲: گیتهای جفتشده

LSTM VARIANTS #2: COUPLED GATES



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

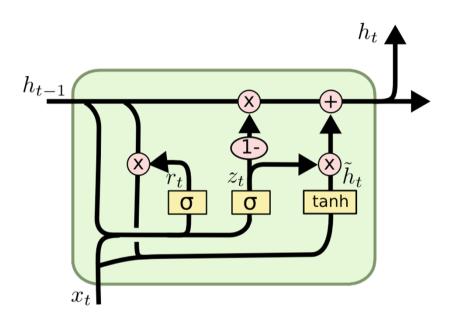
اطلاعات جدید در صورتی به خاطر سپرده می شوند که اطلاعات قدیمی فراموش شوند Only memorize new if forgetting old

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حافظهی کوتاه-مدت طولانی

تغییر شمارهی ۳: واحدهای بازگشتی دروازهگذاری شده

LSTM VARIANTS #3: GATED RECURRENT UNITS



$$z_t = \sigma\left(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]\right)$$

$$r_t = \sigma\left(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]\right)$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh\left(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t]\right)$$

$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

تغييرات:

حافظه ی صریحی وجود ندارد؛ حافظه = خروجی پنهان z = 1 اطلاعات جدید را به خاطر بسپار و اطلاعات قدیمی را فراموش کن

Changes:

No explicit memory; memory = hidden output Z = memorize new and forget old



دیگر انواع شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

Other RNN Variants

GRU [Learning phrase representations using rnn encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation, Cho et al. 2014]

$$r_{t} = \sigma(W_{xr}x_{t} + W_{hr}h_{t-1} + b_{r})$$

$$z_{t} = \sigma(W_{xz}x_{t} + W_{hz}h_{t-1} + b_{z})$$

$$\tilde{h}_{t} = \tanh(W_{xh}x_{t} + W_{hh}(r_{t} \odot h_{t-1}) + b_{h})$$

$$h_{t} = z_{t} \odot h_{t-1} + (1 - z_{t}) \odot \tilde{h}_{t}$$

[LSTM: A Search Space Odyssey, Greff et al., 2015]

[An Empirical Exploration of Recurrent Network Architectures, Jozefowicz et al., 2015]

MUT1:

$$z = \operatorname{sigm}(W_{xx}x_t + b_x)$$

$$r = \operatorname{sigm}(W_{xr}x_t + W_{hr}h_t + b_r)$$

$$h_{t+1} = \operatorname{tanh}(W_{hh}(r \odot h_t) + \operatorname{tanh}(x_t) + b_h) \odot z$$

$$+ h_t \odot (1 - z)$$

MUT2:

$$z = \operatorname{sigm}(W_{xz}x_t + W_{hz}h_t + b_z)$$

$$r = \operatorname{sigm}(x_t + W_{hr}h_t + b_r)$$

$$h_{t+1} = \operatorname{tanh}(W_{hh}(r \odot h_t) + W_{xh}x_t + b_h) \odot z$$

$$+ h_t \odot (1 - z)$$

MUT3:

$$z = \operatorname{sigm}(W_{xx}x_t + W_{hx} \tanh(h_t) + b_z)$$

$$r = \operatorname{sigm}(W_{xx}x_t + W_{hr}h_t + b_r)$$

$$h_{t+1} = \tanh(W_{hh}(r \odot h_t) + W_{xh}x_t + b_h) \odot z$$

$$+ h_t \odot (1 - z)$$

شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی

خلاصه

- * RNNs allow a lot of flexibility in architecture design.
- ❖ Vanilla RNNs are simple but don't work very well.
- Common to use LSTM or GRU: their additive interactions improve gradient flow.
- ❖ Backward flow of gradients in RNN can explode or vanish.
 - **Exploding** is controlled with gradient clipping.
 - ❖ Vanishing is controlled with additive interactions (LSTM)
- ❖ Better/simpler architectures are a hot topic of current research
- ❖ Better understanding (both theoretical and empirical) is needed.



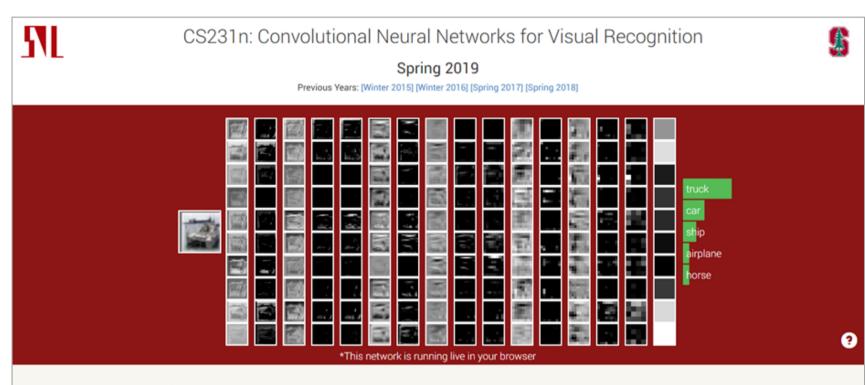
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شبکههای عصبی بازگشتی



منابع

منبع اصلي



Course Description

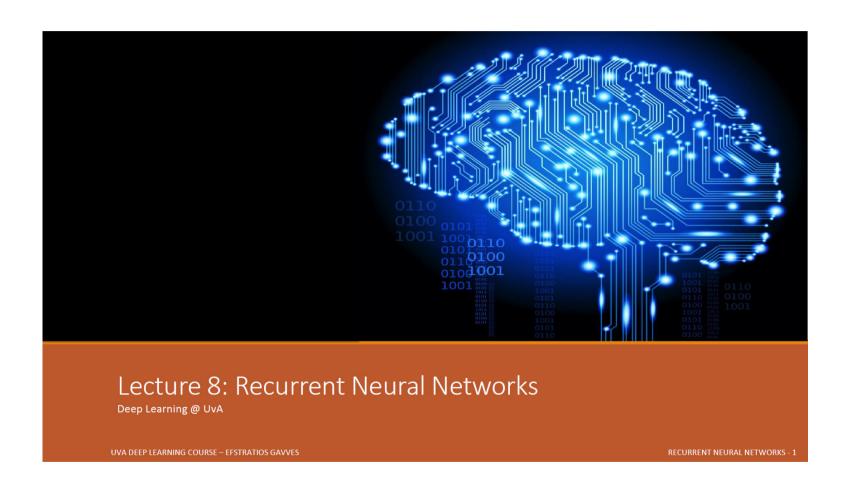
Computer Vision has become ubiquitous in our society, with applications in search, image understanding, apps, mapping, medicine, drones, and self-driving cars. Core to many of these applications are visual recognition tasks such as image classification, localization and detection. Recent developments in neural network (aka "deep learning") approaches have greatly advanced the performance of these state-of-the-art visual recognition systems. This course is a deep dive into details of the deep learning architectures with a focus on learning end-to-end models for these tasks, particularly image classification. During the 10-week course, students will learn to implement, train and debug their own neural networks and gain a detailed understanding of cutting-edge research in computer vision. The final assignment will involve training a multi-million parameter convolutional neural network and applying it on the largest image classification dataset (ImageNet). We will focus on teaching how to set up the problem of image recognition, the learning algorithms (e.g. backpropagation), practical engineering tricks for training and fine-tuning the networks and guide the students through hands-on assignments and a final course project. Much of the background and materials of this course will be drawn from the ImageNet Challenge.

http://cs231n.stanford.edu

http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/



منبع كمكي



https://uvadlc.github.io/





Understanding LSTM Networks

Posted on August 27, 2015

Recurrent Neural Networks

Humans don't start their thinking from scratch every second. As you read this essay, you understand each word based on your understanding of previous words. You don't throw everything away and start thinking from scratch again. Your thoughts have persistence.

Traditional neural networks can't do this, and it seems like a major shortcoming. For example, imagine you want to classify what kind of event is happening at every point in a movie. It's unclear how a traditional neural network could use its reasoning about previous events in the film to inform later ones.

Recurrent neural networks address this issue. They are networks with loops in them, allowing information to persist.

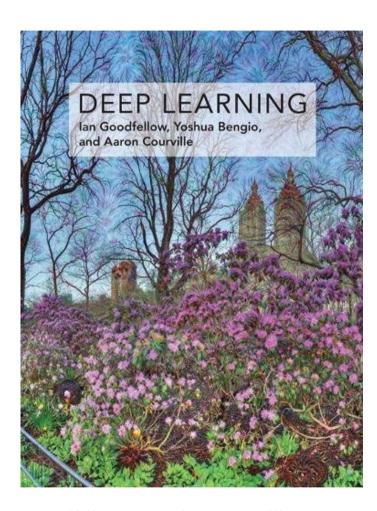


Recurrent Neural Networks have loops.

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



منبع كمكي



I. Goodfellow, Y. Bengio, A. Courville, **Deep Learning**, MIT Press, 2016.

Chapter 10

Chapter 10

Sequence Modeling: Recurrent and Recursive Nets

Recurrent neural networks or RNNs (Rumelhart *et al.*, 1986a) are a family of neural networks for processing sequential data. Much as a convolutional network is a neural network that is specialized for processing a grid of values \mathbf{X} such as an image, a recurrent neural network is a neural network that is specialized for processing a sequence of values $\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(\tau)}$. Just as convolutional networks can readily scale to images with large width and height, and some convolutional networks can process images of variable size, recurrent networks can scale to much longer sequences than would be practical for networks without sequence-based specialization. Most recurrent networks can also process sequences of variable length.

To go from multi-layer networks to recurrent networks, we need to take advantage of one of the early ideas found in machine learning and statistical models of the 1980s: sharing parameters across different parts of a model. Parameter sharing makes it possible to extend and apply the model to examples of different forms (different lengths, here) and generalize across them. If we had separate parameters for each value of the time index, we could not generalize to sequence lengths not seen during training, nor share statistical strength across different sequence lengths and across different positions in time. Such sharing is particularly important when a specific piece of information can occur at multiple positions within the sequence. For example, consider the two sentences "I went to Nepal in 2009" and "In 2009, I went to Nepal." If we ask a machine learning model to read each sentence and extract the year in which the narrator went to Nepal, we would like it to recognize the year 2009 as the relevant piece of information, whether it appears in the sixth

