#### Recurrent Neural Networks



#### Overview

- 1. Modeling sequences
- 2. Recurrent neural networks: An abstraction
- 3. Usage patterns for RNNs
- 4. BiDirectional RNNs
- 5. A concrete example: The Elman RNN
- 6. The vanishing gradient problem
- 7. Long short-term memory units

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- What we saw so far is just a template for a recurrent neural network
  Did not specify what the functions inside it are
- Let's look at a simple instantiation, first introduced by Elman 1990

At each step, an RNN:

- Computes the next cell state:  $\mathbf{s}_t = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_t)$
- Computes the output:  $\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{s}_t)$

#### Need to specify two functions:

- 1. How to generate the current state using the previous state and the current input?
- 2. How to generate the current output using the current state?

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The previous state A vector in  $\Re^{d_s}$ 



The current input A vector in  $\Re^d$ 











At each step, an RNN:

- Computes the next cell state:  $\mathbf{s}_t = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_t)$
- Computes the output:  $\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{s}_t)$

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- Computes the next cell state:  $\mathbf{s}_t = R(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_t)$
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1. How to generate the current state using the previous state and the current input?

Next state  $\mathbf{s}_t = g(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}\mathbf{W}_S + \mathbf{x}_t\mathbf{W}_I + \mathbf{b})$ 

2. How to generate the current output using the current state? The output is the state. That is,  $y_t = s_t$ 

## The Elman RNN



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