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Advanced Machine Learning Lecture 19

Recurrent Neural Networks II

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This Lecture: Advanced Machine Learning

- Regression Approaches
 - Linear Regression
 - Regularization (Ridge, Lasso)
 - Gaussian Processes
- Learning with Latent Variables
 - Prob. Distributions & Approx. Inference
 - Mixture Models
 - EM and Generalizations
- Deep Learning
 - Linear Discriminants
 - Neural Networks
 - Backpropagation & Optimization
 - CNNs, RNNs, RBMs, etc.

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Topics of This Lecture

- Recap: Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
 - Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)
 - Problems with RNN Training
 - Handling Vanishing Gradients
- Improved hidden units for RNNs
 - Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
 - Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)
- Applications of RNNs

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Recurrent Neural Networks

- Up to now
 - Simple neural network structure: 1-to-1 mapping of inputs to outputs
- This lecture: Recurrent Neural Networks
 - Generalize this to arbitrary mappings

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Image source: Andrei Karpathy

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Recap: Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

- RNNs are regular NNs whose hidden units have additional connections over time.
 - You can unroll them to create a network that extends over time.
 - When you do this, keep in mind that the weights for the hidden are shared between temporal layers.
- RNNs are very powerful
 - With enough neurons and time, they can compute anything that can be computed by your computer.

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Image source: Andrei Karpathy

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Recap: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)

- Configuration

$$\mathbf{h}_t = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{xh}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{W}_{hh}\mathbf{h}_{t-1} + b)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_{hy}\mathbf{h}_t)$$
- Backpropagated gradient
 - For weight w_{ij} :

$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial w_{ij}} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq t} \left(\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial^+ h_k}{\partial w_{ij}} \right)$$

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Recap: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)

- Analyzing the terms
 - For weight w_{ij} :
$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial w_{ij}} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq t} \left(\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial^+ h_k}{\partial w_{ij}} \right)$$
 - This is the “immediate” partial derivative (with h_{k-1} as constant)

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Recap: Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT)

- Analyzing the terms
 - For weight w_{ij} :
$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial w_{ij}} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq t} \left(\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial^+ h_k}{\partial w_{ij}} \right)$$
 - Propagation term:
$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} = \prod_{t \geq i > k} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial h_{i-1}}$$

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Recap: Exploding / Vanishing Gradient Problem

- BPTT equations:

$$\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial w_{ij}} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq t} \left(\frac{\partial E_t}{\partial h_t} \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} \frac{\partial^+ h_k}{\partial w_{ij}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_k} = \prod_{t \geq i > k} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial h_{i-1}} = \prod_{t \geq i > k} \mathbf{W}_{hh}^T \text{diag}(\sigma'(h_{i-1}))$$

$$= (\mathbf{W}_{hh}^T)^l$$

(if l goes to infinity and $l = t - k$.)

 - ⇒ We are effectively taking the weight matrix to a high power.
 - The result will depend on the eigenvalues of \mathbf{W}_{hh} .
 - Largest eigenvalue > 1 ⇒ Gradients *may* explode.
 - Largest eigenvalue < 1 ⇒ Gradients *will* vanish.
 - This is very bad...

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Recap: Gradient Clipping

- Trick to handle exploding gradients
 - If the gradient is larger than a threshold, clip it to that threshold.

Algorithm 1 Pseudo-code

```

g ← ∂E/∂w
if ||g|| ≥ threshold then
  g ← (threshold / ||g||) * g
end if

```

- This makes a big difference in RNNs

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Handling Vanishing Gradients

- Vanishing Gradients are a harder problem
 - They severely restrict the dependencies the RNN can learn.
 - The problem gets more severe the deeper the network is.
 - It can be very hard to diagnose that Vanishing Gradients occur (you just see that learning gets stuck).
- Ways around the problem
 - Glorot/He initialization (more on that in Lecture 21)
 - ReLU
 - More complex hidden units (LSTM, GRU)

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ReLU to the Rescue

- Idea
 - Initialize \mathbf{W}_{hh} to identity matrix
 - Use Rectified Linear Units (ReLU)

$$g(a) = \max\{0, a\}$$
- Effect
 - The gradient is propagated with a constant factor

$$\frac{\partial g(a)}{\partial a} = \begin{cases} 1, & a > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
 - ⇒ Huge difference in practice!

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More Complex Hidden Units

- Target properties
 - Want to achieve constant error flow through a single unit
 - At the same time, want the unit to be able to pick up long-term connections or focus on short-term ones, as the problem demands.
- Ideas behind LSTMs
 - Take inspiration from the design of memory cells
 - Keep around memories to capture long distance dependencies
 - Allow error messages to flow at different strengths depending on the inputs

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Long Short-Term Memory

Neural Network Layer, Pointwise Operation, Vector Transfer, Concatenate, Copy

- RNNs can be seen as chains of repeating modules
 - In a standard RNN, the repeating module has a very simple structure (e.g., a tanh)

Image source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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Long Short-Term Memory

Neural Network Layer, Pointwise Operation, Vector Transfer, Concatenate, Copy

- LSTMs
 - Repeating modules have 4 layers, interacting in a special way.

Image source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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LSTMs: Core Ideas

- Cell state
 - This is the key to LSTMs.
 - It acts like a conveyor belt, information can flow along it unchanged.
- Gates
 - The cell state can be modified through gates.
 - Structure: sigmoid net layer + pointwise multiplication
 - The sigmoid outputs values between 0 and 1
 - 0: Let nothing through
 - 1: Let everything through
 - The gate layers are learned together with all other parameters.

Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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Elements of LSTMs

- Forget gate layer
 - Look at h_{t-1} and x_t and output a number between 0 and 1 for each dimension in the cell state C_{t-1} .
 - 0: completely delete this,
 - 1: completely keep this.
- Example
 - Task: try to predict the next word
 - Cell state could include the gender of the present subject
 - ⇒ When we see a new subject, want to forget the gender of the old subject.

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

Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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Elements of LSTMs

- Update gate layer
 - Decide what information to store in the cell state.
 - Sigmoid network (input gate layer) decides which values are updated.
 - tanh layer creates a vector of new candidate values \tilde{C}_t that could be added to the state.

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

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

- In the example
 - Add the gender of the new subject to the cell state.

Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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Elements of LSTMs

- Updating the state
 - Multiply the old state by f_t , forgetting the things we decided to forget.
 - Then add $i_t * \tilde{C}_t$, the new candidate values, scaled by how much we decided to update each value.

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

- In the example
 - Combined effect: replace the old gender by the new one.

Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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Elements of LSTMs

- Output gate layer
 - Output is a filtered version of our gate state.
 - First, apply sigmoid layer to decide what parts of the cell state to output.
 - Then, pass the cell state through a tanh (to push the values to be between -1 and 1) and multiply it with the output of the sigmoid gate.

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

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

- In the example
 - Since we just saw a subject, might want to output information relevant to a verb (e.g., whether the subject is singular or plural).

Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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RNN vs. LSTM

- LSTM just changes the form of the equation for h such that:
 - More expressive multiplicative interactions become possible
 - Gradients flow nicer
 - The network can explicitly decide to reset the hidden state
- Those changes have a huge effect in practice
 - LSTMs perform much better than regular RNNs
 - Many applications have become possible with LSTMs that weren't feasible before.

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LSTMs in Practice

- LSTMs are currently highly en vogue
 - Popular default model for most sequence labeling tasks.
 - Very powerful, especially when stacked and made even deeper.
 - Most useful if you have lots and lots of data.
 - ⇒ Very active research field
- Here are also some other ways of illustrating them

Slide adapted from Richard Socher

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Extension: Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)

- Simpler model than LSTM
 - Combines the forget and input gates into a single update gate z_t .
 - Similar definition for a reset gate r_t , but with different weights.
 - In both cases, merge the cell state and hidden state.

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

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

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

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

- Empirical results
 - Performance similar to LSTM (no clear winner yet)
 - But GRU has fewer parameters.

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Source: Christopher Olah, <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

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GRUs: Intuition

- Effects
 - If reset is close to 0, ignore previous hidden state.
 - ⇒ Allows model to drop information that is irrelevant in the future.
 - Update gate z controls how much of past state should matter now.
 - ⇒ If z is close to 0, then we can copy information in that unit through many time steps!
 - ⇒ Less vanishing gradients!

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

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

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

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

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GRUs: Intuition

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

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

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

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

- Typical learned behaviors
 - Units with short-term dependencies often have active reset gate
 - Units with long-term dependencies have inactive update gates.

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Applications

- Machine Translation [Sutskever et al., 2014]

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Application: Character-Level Language Model

- Setup
 - RNN trained on huge amounts of text
 - Task: model the prob. distribution of the next character in the sequence.
- Main advantage of RNN here
 - RNN can learn varying amount of context

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Slide adapted from Andrei Karpathy

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Language Model Results

PANDARUS:
 Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day
 When little strain 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 ones begun out of the fact, to be conveyed,
 Whose noble souls I'll have the heart of the wars.

- Example: Generating Shakespeare
 - Trained on all works of Shakespeare (4.4 MB of data)
 - Using a 3-Layer RNN with 512 hidden units per layer

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Language Model Results

Naturalism and decision for the majority of Arab countries' capitalide was grounded by the Irish language by [[John Clair]], [[An Imperial Japanese Revolt]], associated with Guangzham's sovereignty. His generals were the powerful ruler of the Portugal in the [[Protestant Immineners]], which could be said to be directly in Cantonese Communication, which followed a ceremony and set inspired prison, training. The emperor travelled back to [[Antioch, Parth, October 25[21]]] to note, the Kingdom of Costa Rica, unsuccessful fashioned the [[Thrales]], [[Cynth's Dejoard]], known in western [[Scotland]], near Italy to the conquest of India with the conflict. Copyright was the succession of independence in the slop of Syrian influence that was a famous German movement based on a more popular servicious, non-doctrinal and sexual power post. Many governments recognize the military housing of the [[Civil Liberalization and Infanry Resolution 265 National Party in Hungary]], that is sympathetic to be to the [[Punjab Resolution]] (PJS)[http://www.humah.yahoo.com/guardian.cfm/7754800786d17551963s89.htm Official economics Adjoint for the Nazim, Montgomery was swear to advance to the resources For those Socialism's rule, was starting to signing a major tripad of aid exlie.]]

- **Example: Generating Wikipedia pages**
 - Trained on 100MB of Wikipedia data
 - Using an LSTM

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Language Model Results

For $\bigoplus_{n=1, \dots, m}$ where $\mathcal{L}_{m*} = 0$, 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 $U \rightarrow T$ is a separated algebraic space.

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

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

and the comparico in the fibre product covering we have to prove the lemma generated by $\prod Z \times_U U \rightarrow V$. Consider the maps M along the set of points Sch_{fppf} and $U \rightarrow U$ 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 $Sh(G) \rightarrow S$ 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 $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X',x'}$ is

- **Example: Hallucinating Algebraic Geometry**
 - Trained on an Algebraic Geometry book
 - Using a multilayer LSTM

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Language Model Results

```

/*
 * Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI_FILTER group information
 * of the size generatively.
 */
static int indicate_policy(void)
{
    int error;
    if (fd == MARI_EPT) {
        /*
         * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
         */
        if (ss->segment < mem_total)
            unblock_graph_and_set_blocked();
        else
            ret = 1;
        goto bail;
    }
    segaddr = in_SB(in_addr);
    selector = seg / 16;
    setup_works = true;
    for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
        seq = buf[i+++];
        bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
        if (fd) {

```

- **Example: Hallucinating C Code**
 - Trained on the Linux source code (474MB from github)
 - Using a large 3-layer LSTM

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Applications: Image Tagging

- **Simple combination of CNN and RNN**
 - Use CNN to define initial state h_0 of an RNN.
 - Use RNN to produce text description of the image.

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Applications: Image Tagging

- **Setup**
 - Train on corpus of images with textual descriptions
 - E.g. Microsoft CoCo
 - 120k images
 - 5 sentences each

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Results: Image Tagging

a group of people standing around a room with remotes
logprob: -9.17

a young boy is holding a baseball bat
logprob: -7.61

a cow is standing in the middle of a street
logprob: -8.84

Spectacular results!

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Results: Image Tagging

a baby laying on a bed with a stuffed bear
logprob: -8.66

a young boy is holding a baseball bat
logprob: -7.65

a cat is sitting on a couch with a remote control
logprob: -12.45

- Wrong, but one can still see why those results were selected...

Slide adapted from Andrei Karpathy

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Results: Image Tagging

a toilet with a seat up in a bathroom
logprob: -13.44

a woman holding a teddy bear in front of a mirror
logprob: -9.45

a horse is standing in the middle of a road
logprob: -10.34

- Not sure what happened here...

Slide adapted from Andrei Karpathy

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Fun Application: Image to Story

Later on the eighth day , Billy was a friend of a man who lived on his own . He did n't know how far away they were , and if he was to survive the fall . His mind raced , trying not to show any signs of weakness . The wind ruffled the snow and ice in the snow . He had no idea how many times he was going to climb into the mountains . He told me to stay on the ground for a while , but if I find out what s going on , we should go on foot . Sam and Si Lei joined us in the army .

- Example: Generating a story from an image
 - Trained on corpus of adventure novels

Source: Ryan Kiros http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~rkiros/adv_1.html

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More Results

Having lain on the bed , I did n't know what to say . He turned his attention to the room and saw a large room . The room was furnished with a single bed , a dresser and a large bed with a table in the center of the room . It was a long time ago . The room was designed with the most powerful and efficient ones . As far as I m concerned , it was a long time ago . On the other side of the room was a beautiful picture of a woman who had been abducted by the fireplace and their own personal belongings in order to keep it safe , but it didn t take too long . Feeling helpless , he turned his attention back to me .

Source: Ryan Kiros http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~rkiros/adv_1.html

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More Results

Only Prince Darin knew how to run from the mountains , and once more , he could see the outline of a rider on horseback . The wind ruffled his hair in an attempt to locate the forest . He hadn t been in such a state of mind before , but it was a good thing . All of them seemed to be doing the same thing . They did n't know where they came from . The wind blew up the mountain peaks and disappeared into the sky , leaving trails behind the peaks of the mountains on Mount Fuji .

Source: Ryan Kiros http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~rkiros/adv_1.html

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Application: Video to Text Description

Raw Frames

CNN - Object pretrained

CNN Outputs

LSTMs

Our LSTM network is connected to a CNN for RGB frames or a CNN for optical flow images.

Flow images

CNN - Action pretrained

A
-man
is
-cutting
a
-bottle
-<eos>

Source: Subhrajit Venugopalan (ICCV'13)

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Video-to-Text Results

Correct descriptions.	Relevant but incorrect descriptions.	Irrelevant descriptions.
 SZVT: A man is doing stunts on his bike.	 SZVT: A small bus is running into a building.	 SZVT: A man is pouring liquid in a pan.
 ZVT: A herd of zebras are walking in a field.	 SZVT: A man is cutting a piece of a pair of a paper.	 SZVT: A polar bear is walking on a hill.
 SZVT: A young woman is doing her hair.	 SZVT: A cat is trying to get a small board.	 SZVT: A man is doing a pencil.
 SZVT: A man is shooting a gun at a target.	 SZVT: A man is spreading butter on a tortilla.	 SZVT: A black clip to walking through a path.

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B. Leibe Source: Subhashini Venugopalan, ICVC14

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References and Further Reading

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