

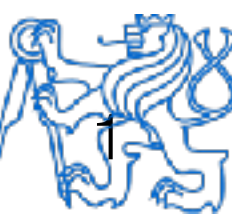
Recurrent networks

Recurrent nets unrolling in time

Karel Zimmermann

Czech Technical University in Prague

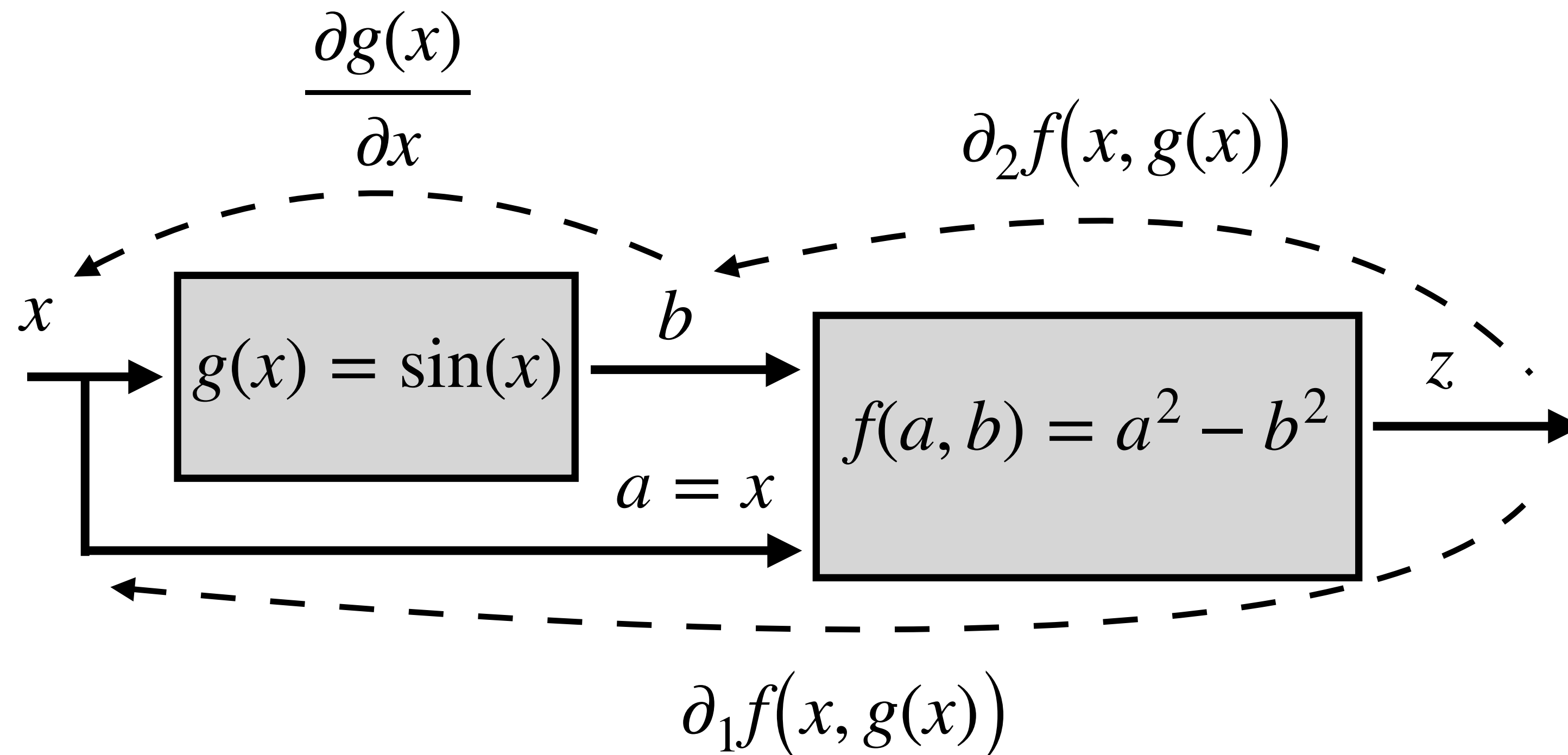
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Department of Cybernetics



Prerequisites: derivative of compound function

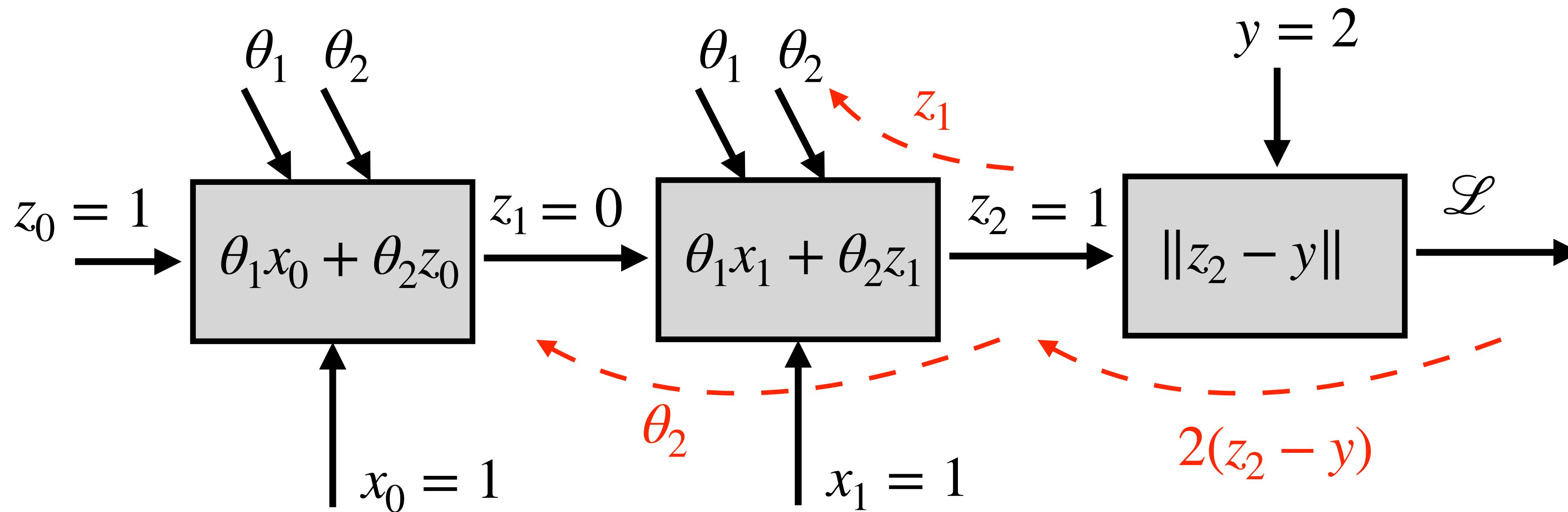
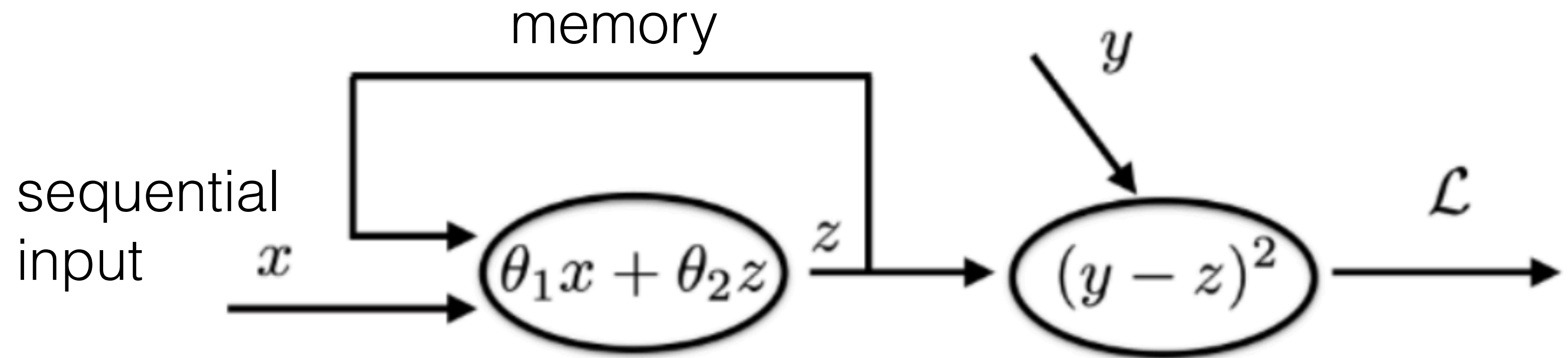
Introduce notation: $\frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial a} = \partial_1 f(a, b)$, $\frac{\partial f(a, b)}{\partial b} = \partial_2 f(a, b)$

$$f(a, b) = a^2 - b^2, \quad g(x) = \sin(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x, g(x)) = x^2 - \sin^2(x)$$



$$\frac{\partial f(x, g(x))}{\partial x} = \partial_1 f(x, g(x)) + \partial_2 f(x, g(x)) \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} = 2x - 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

RNN example with backprop



input sequence:

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

output label:

$$y = 2$$

initial memory:

$$z_0 = 1$$

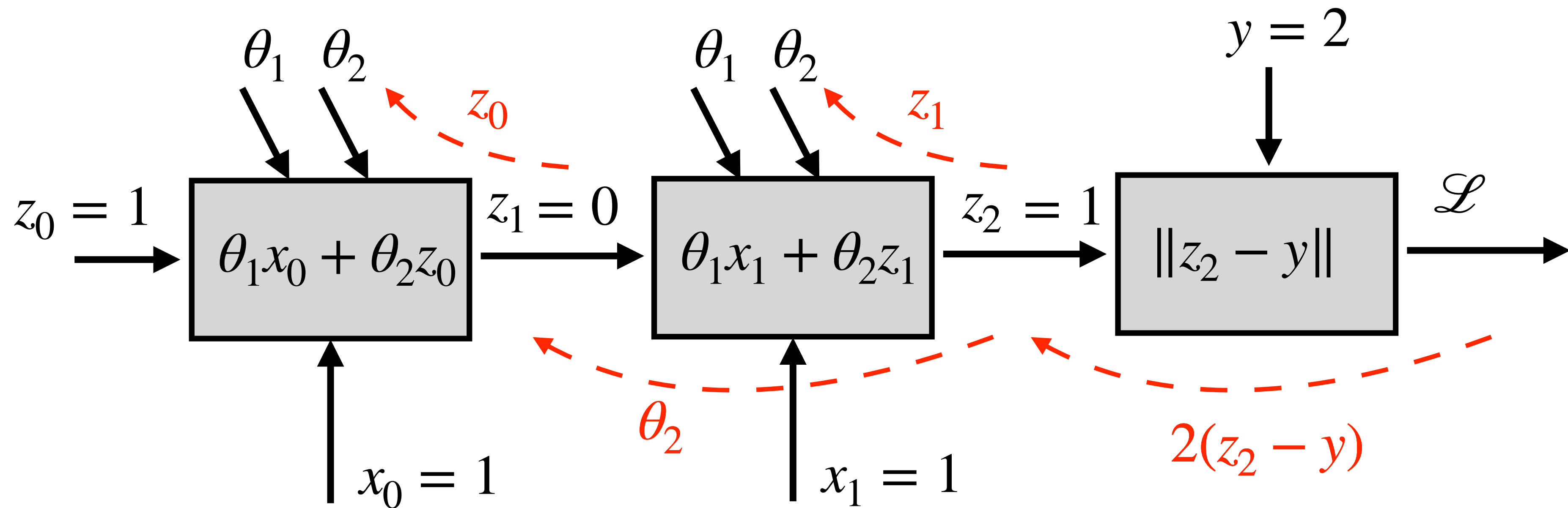
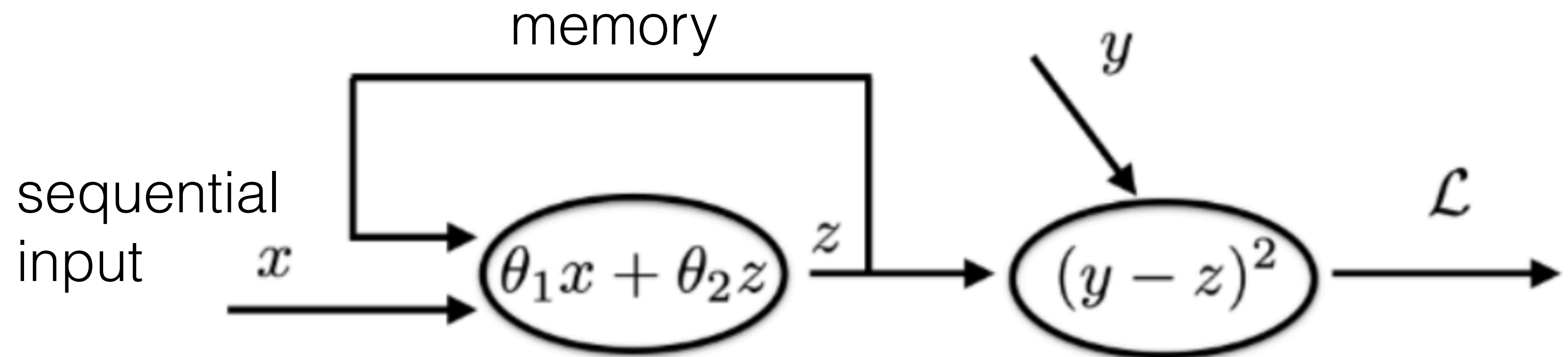
initial parameters:

$$\theta_1 = 1$$

$$\theta_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_2} =$$

RNN example with backprop



input sequence:

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

output label:

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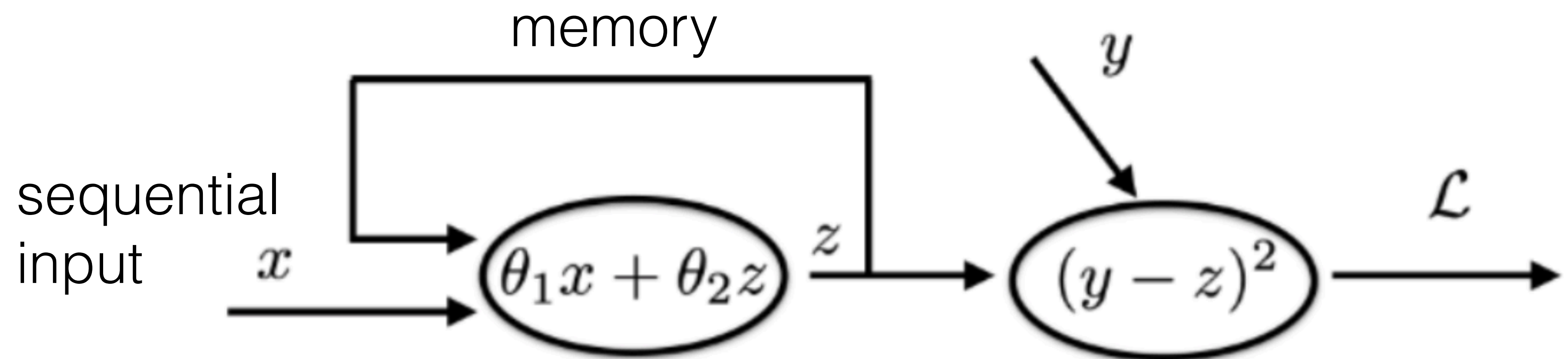
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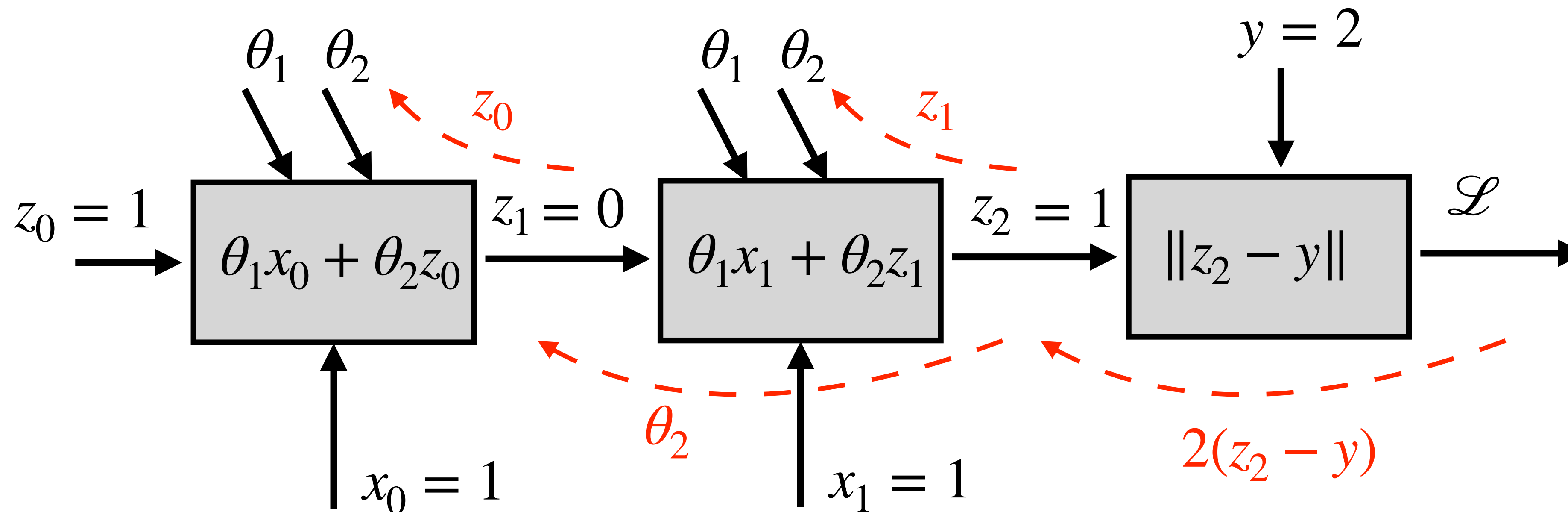
initial memory:

$$z_0 = 1$$

initial parameters:

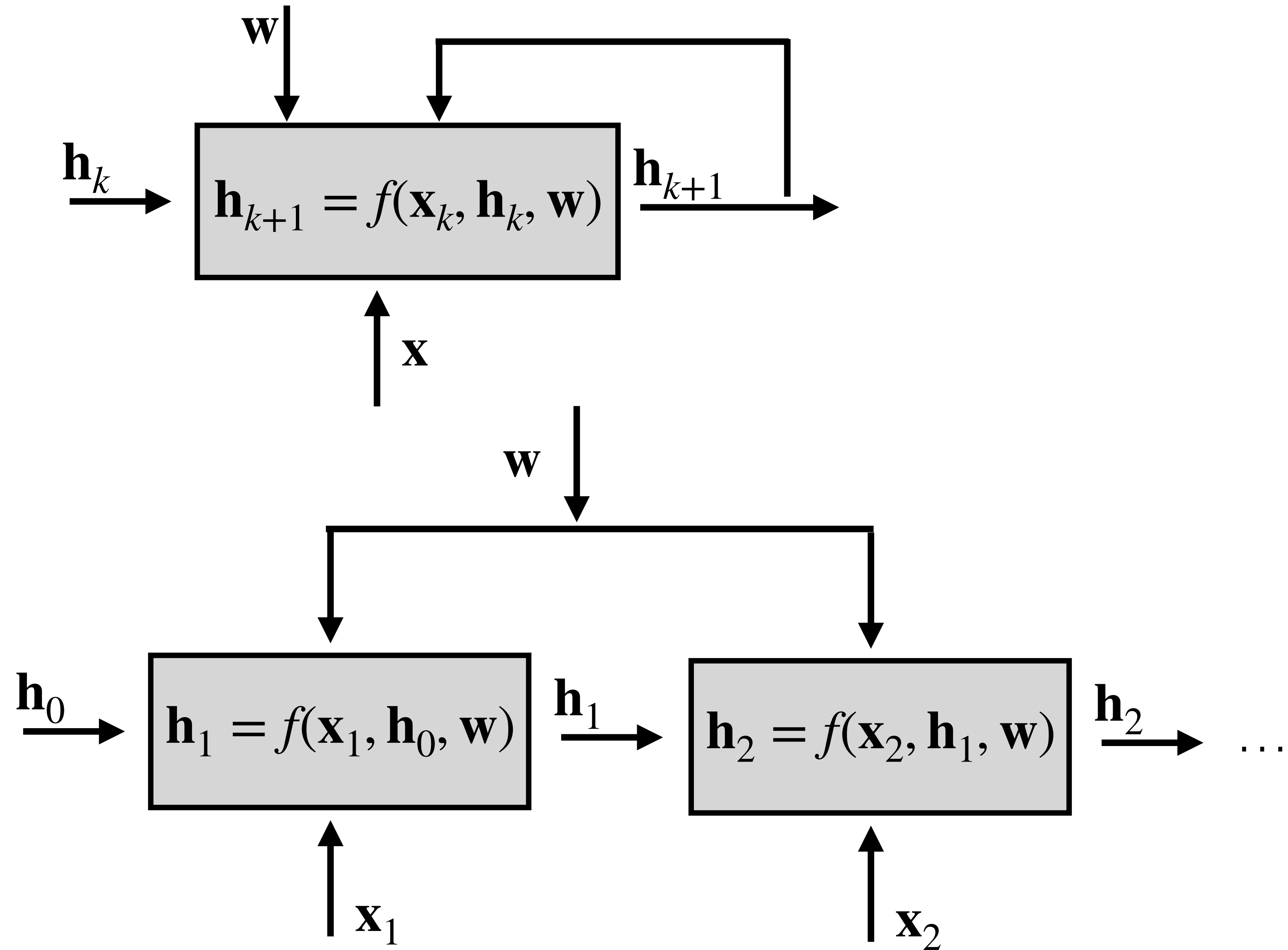
$$\theta_1 = 1$$

$$\theta_2 = -1$$



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_2} = 2(z_2 - y) z_1 + 2(z_2 - y) \theta_2 z_0 = 2(1 - 2)0 + 2(1 - 2)(-1)1 = 2$$

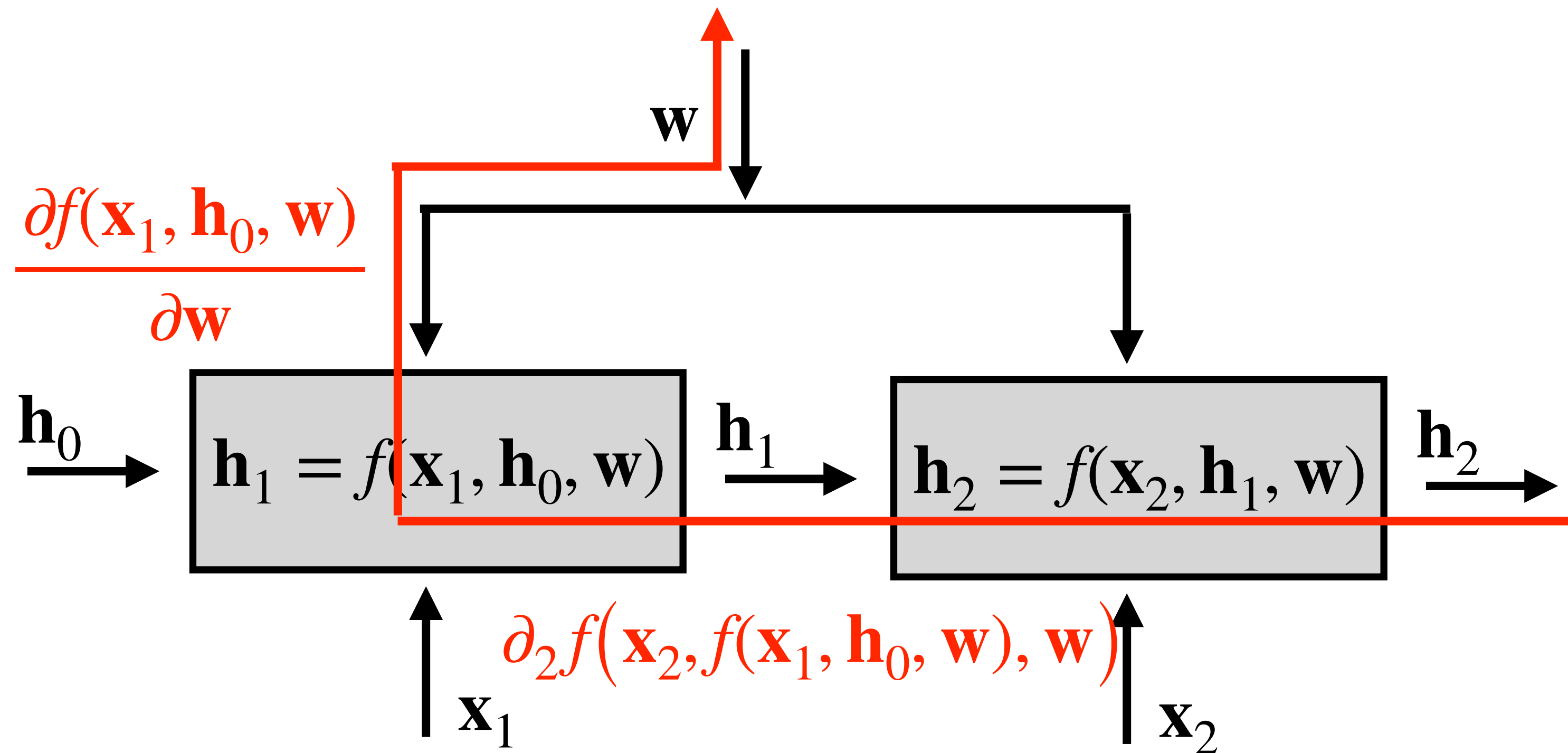
Recurrence resolved by unrolling the computation graph in time



Recurrence resolved by unrolling the computation graph in time

$$\mathbf{h}_1 = f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = f(\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{w}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})$$

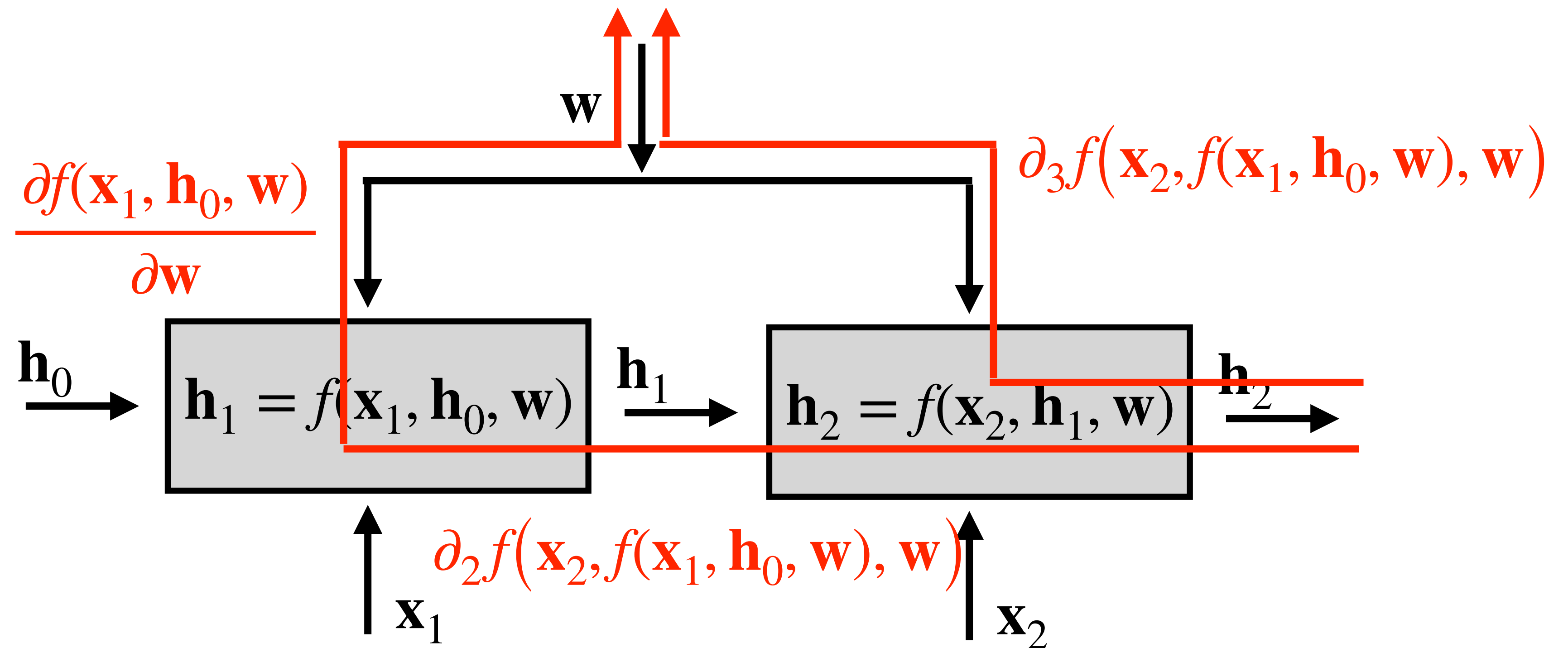
$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \partial_2 f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w}) \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$$



Recurrence resolved by unrolling the computation graph in time

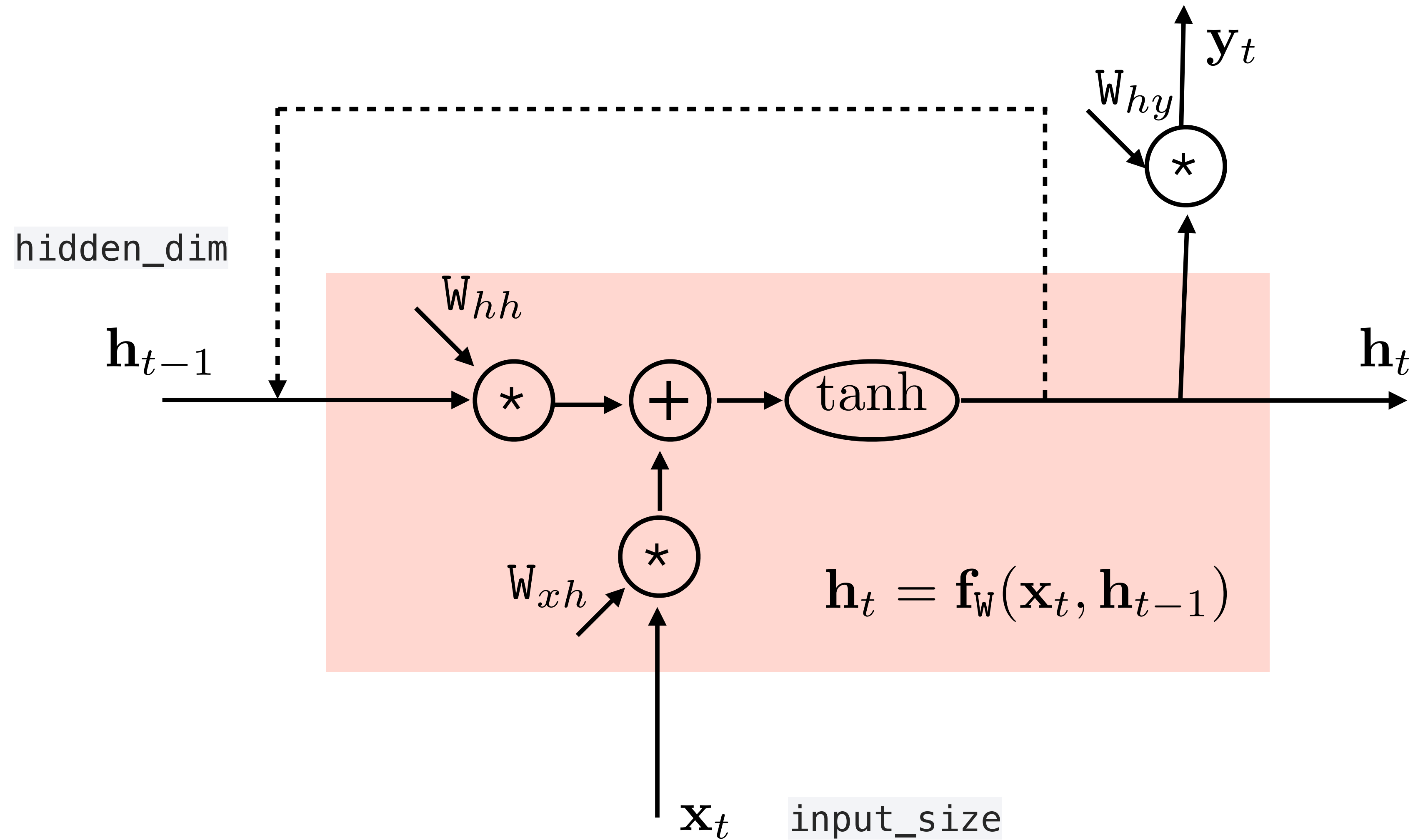
$$\mathbf{h}_1 = f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = f(\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{w}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \partial_2 f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w}) \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} + \partial_3 f(\mathbf{x}_2, f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})$$



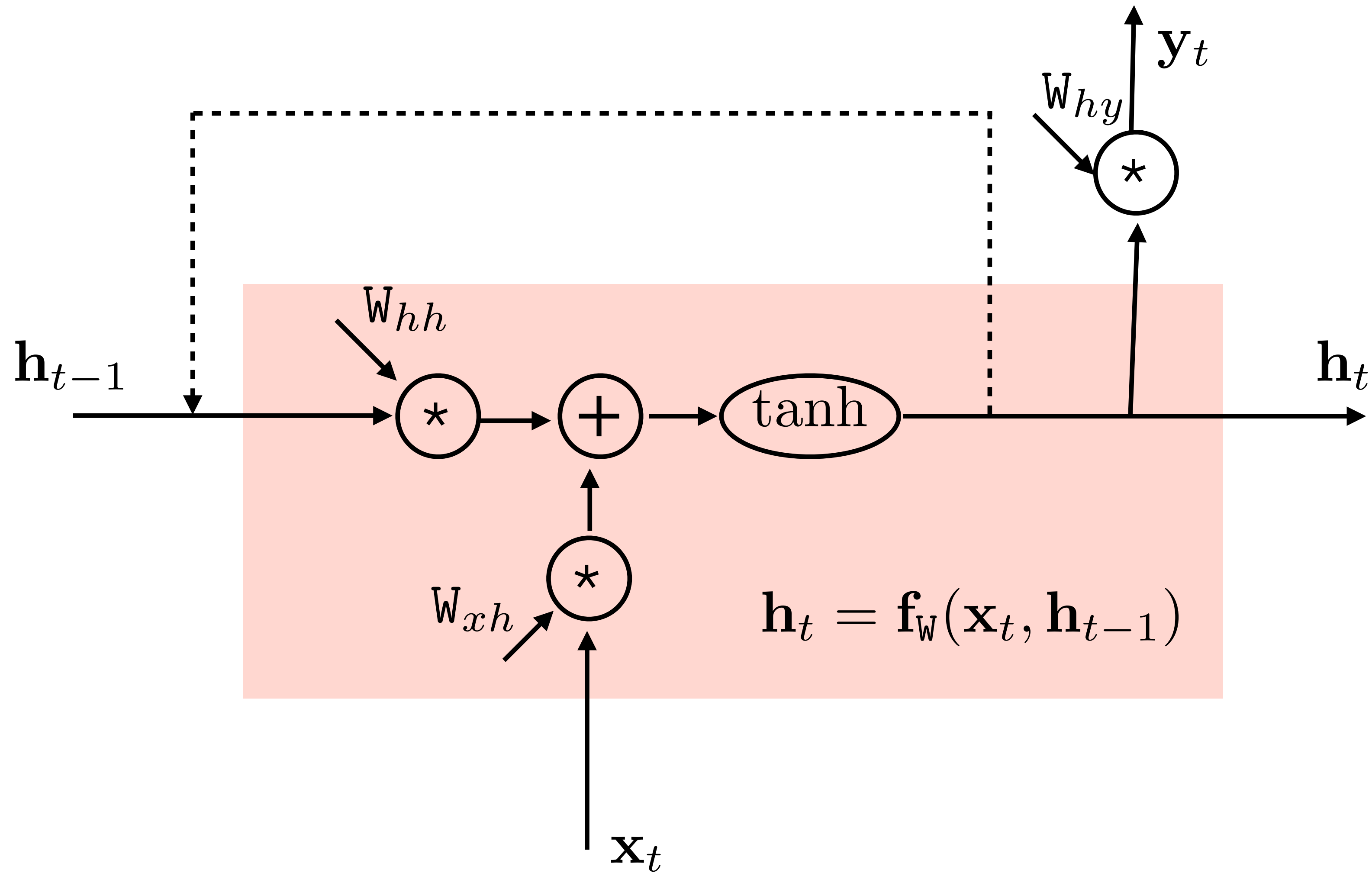
Simple recurrent block

```
torch.nn.RNN(input_size, hidden_dim, n_layers)
```

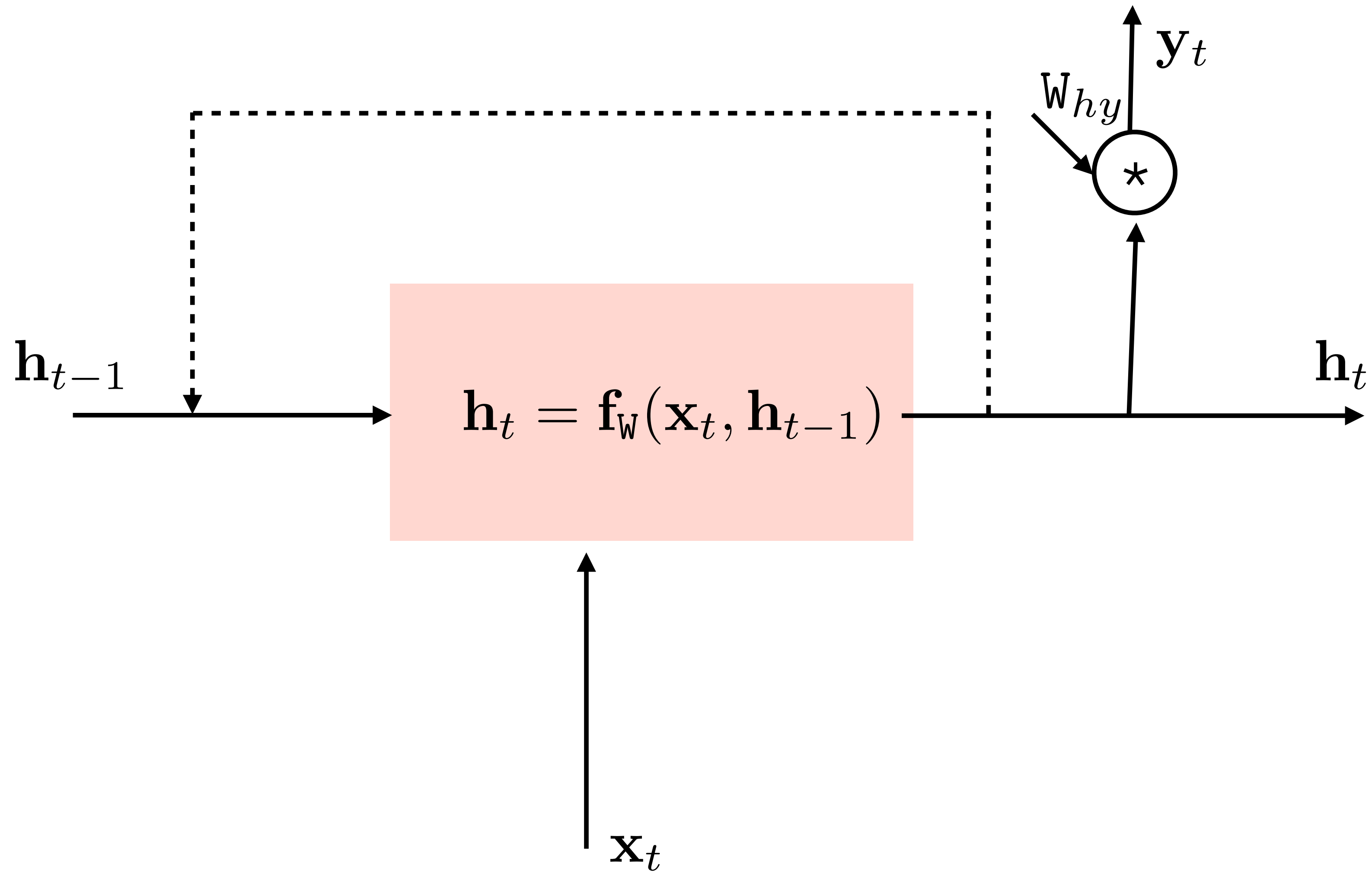


PyTorch: <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html>

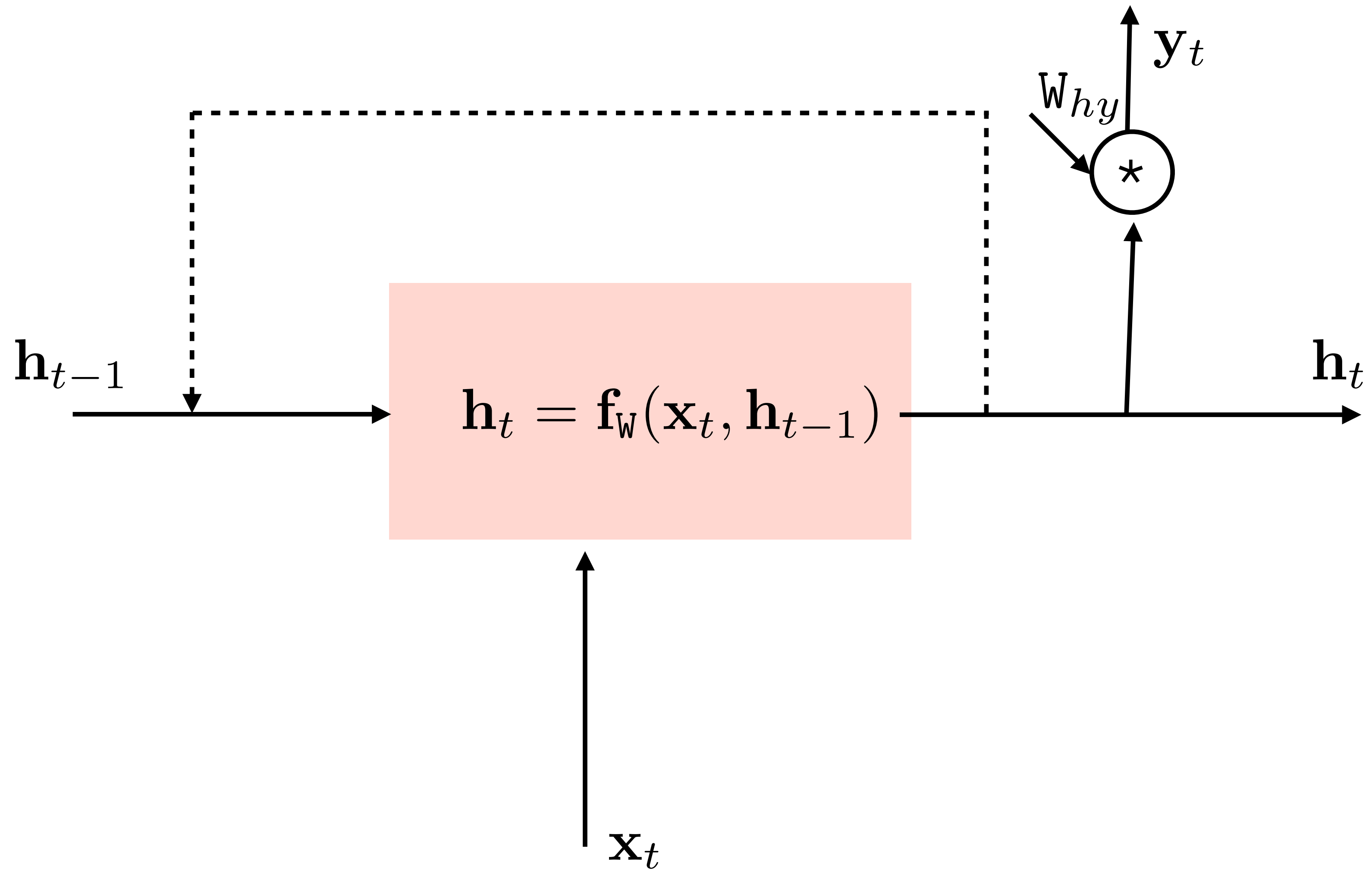
Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



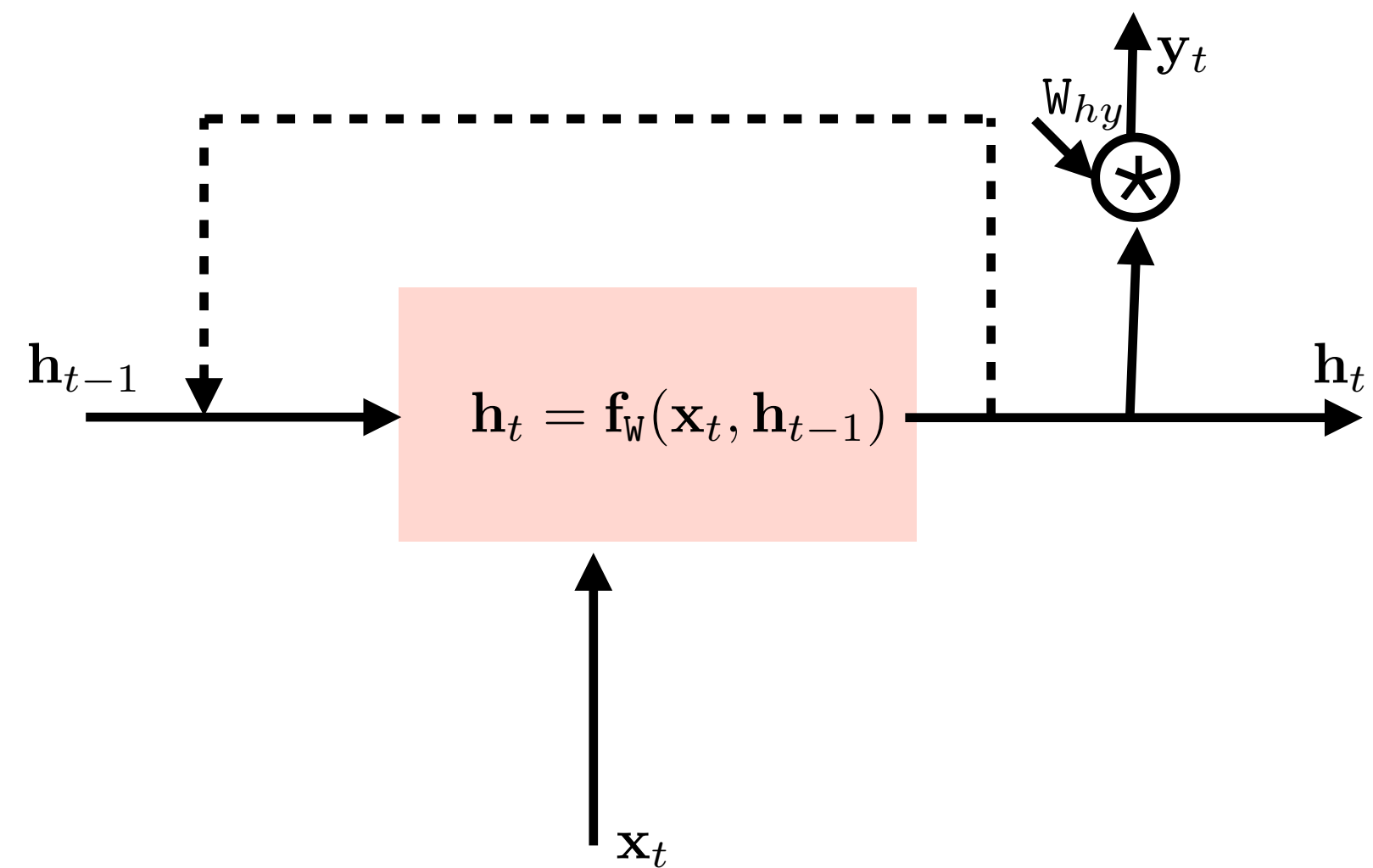
Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass

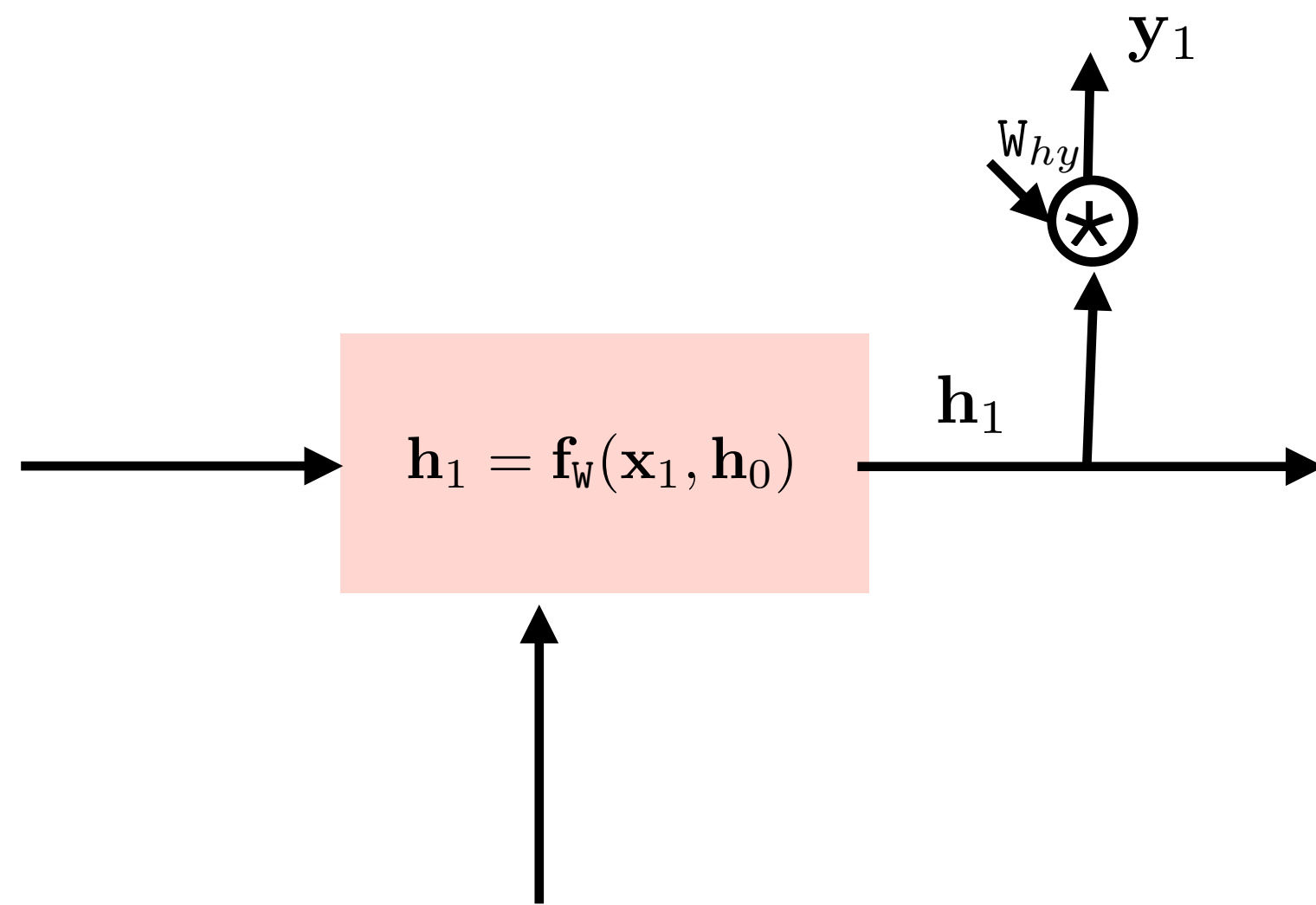


Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



- Given a finite input sequence: $\mathbf{h}_0 \ \mathbf{x}_1 \ \mathbf{x}_2 \ \mathbf{x}_3$
we remove the recurrent connection by:
- successive substitution of inputs and
 - unrolling the net

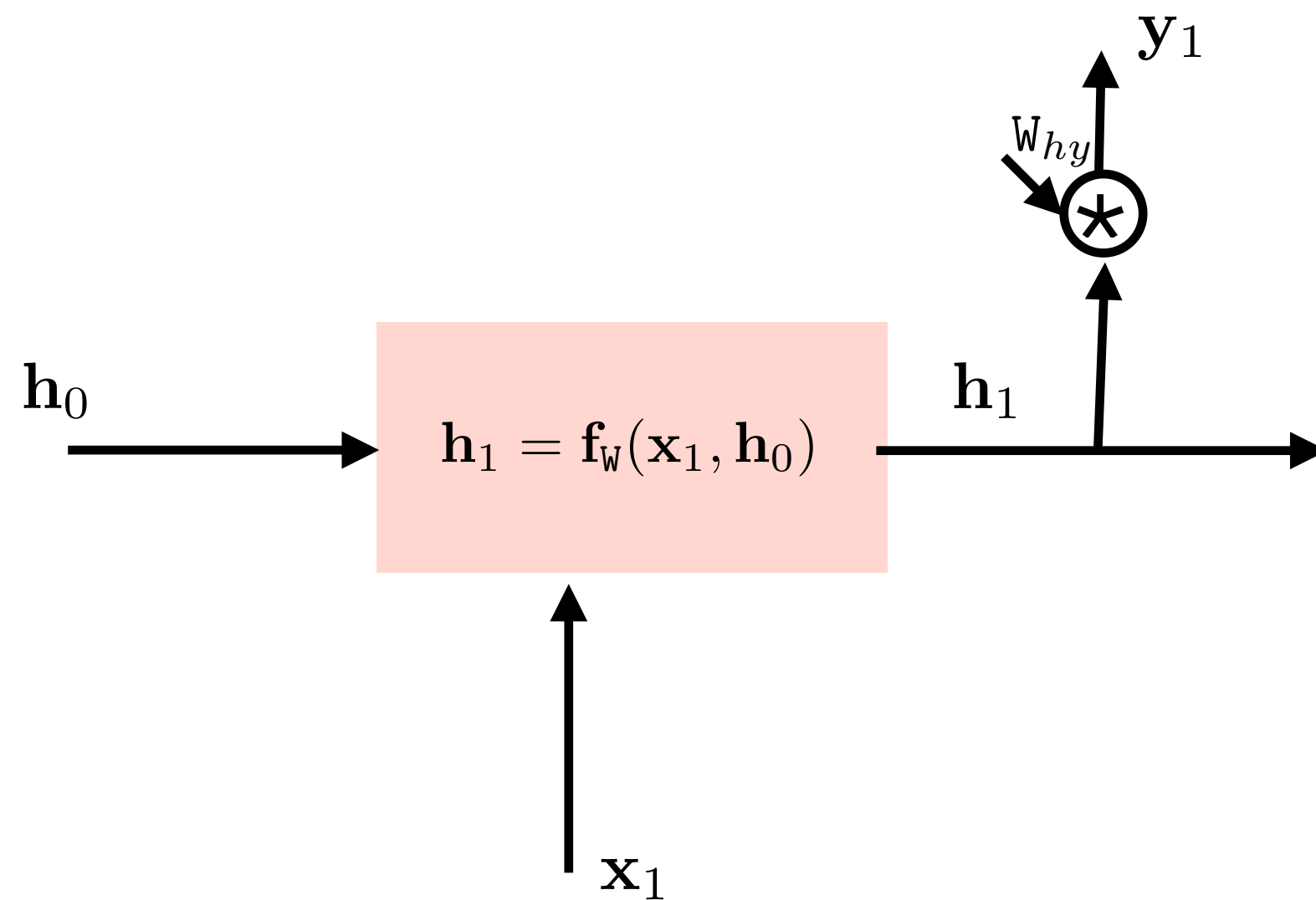
Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



Given a finite input sequence: $h_0 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3$
we remove the recurrent connection by:

- successive substitution of inputs and
- unrolling the net

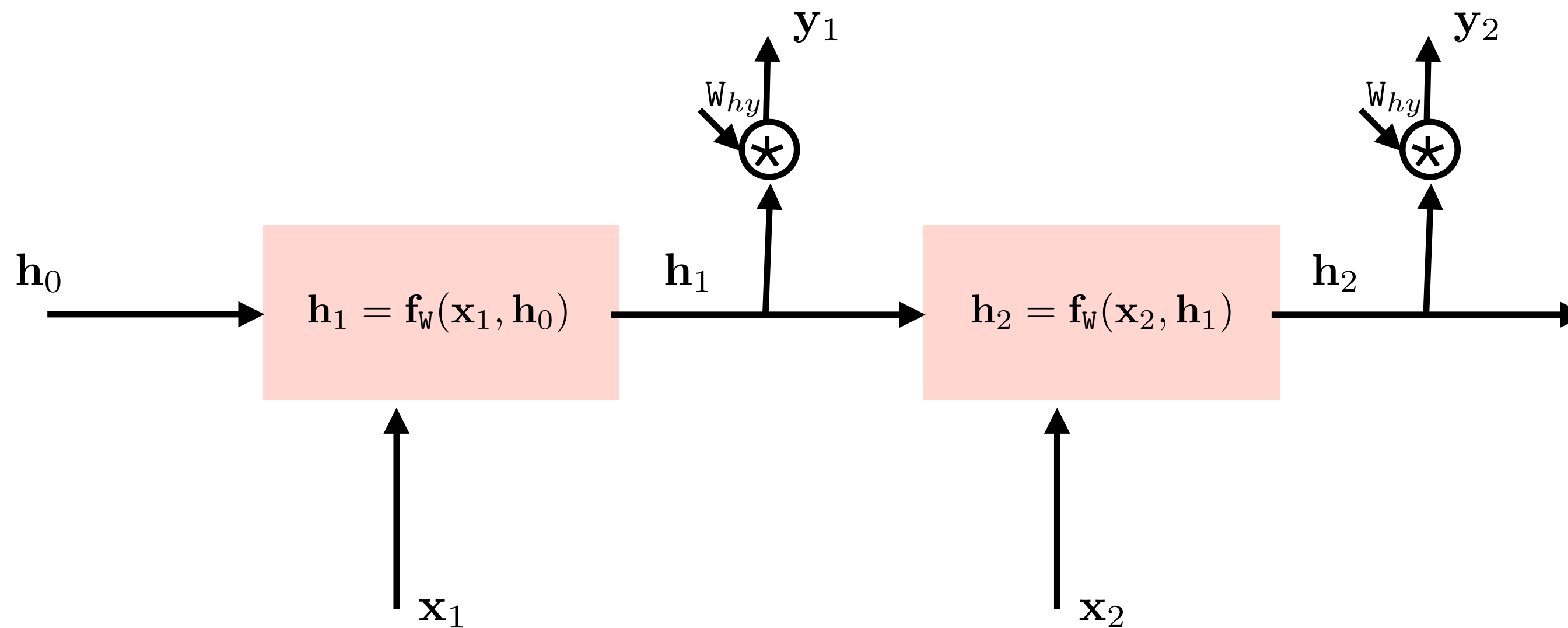
Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



Given a finite input sequence: $x_2 \ x_3$
we remove the recurrent connection by:

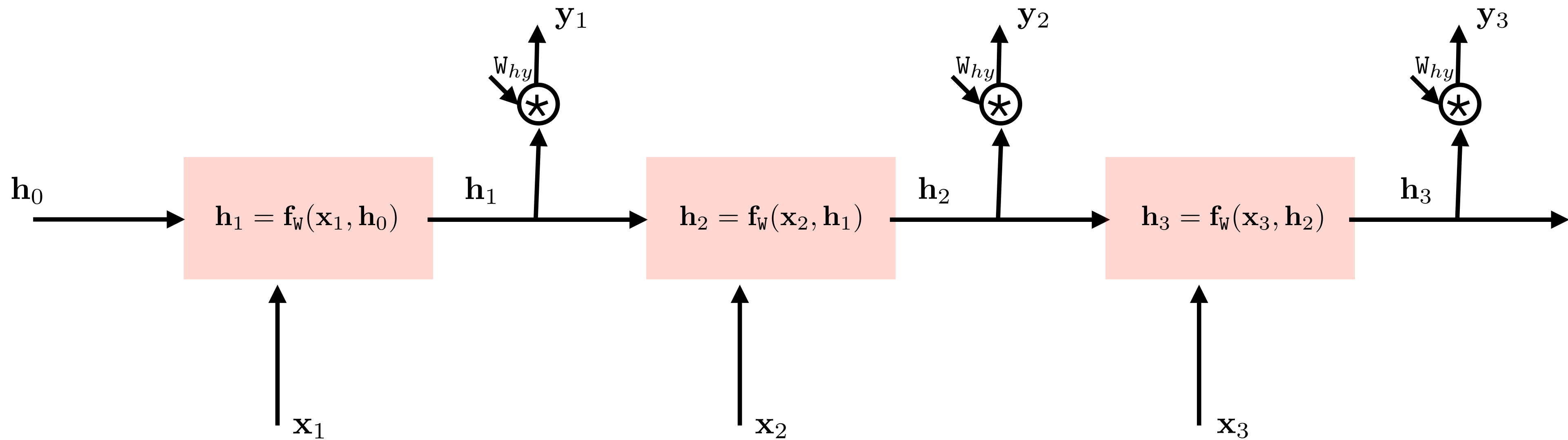
- successive substitution of inputs and
- unrolling the net

Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



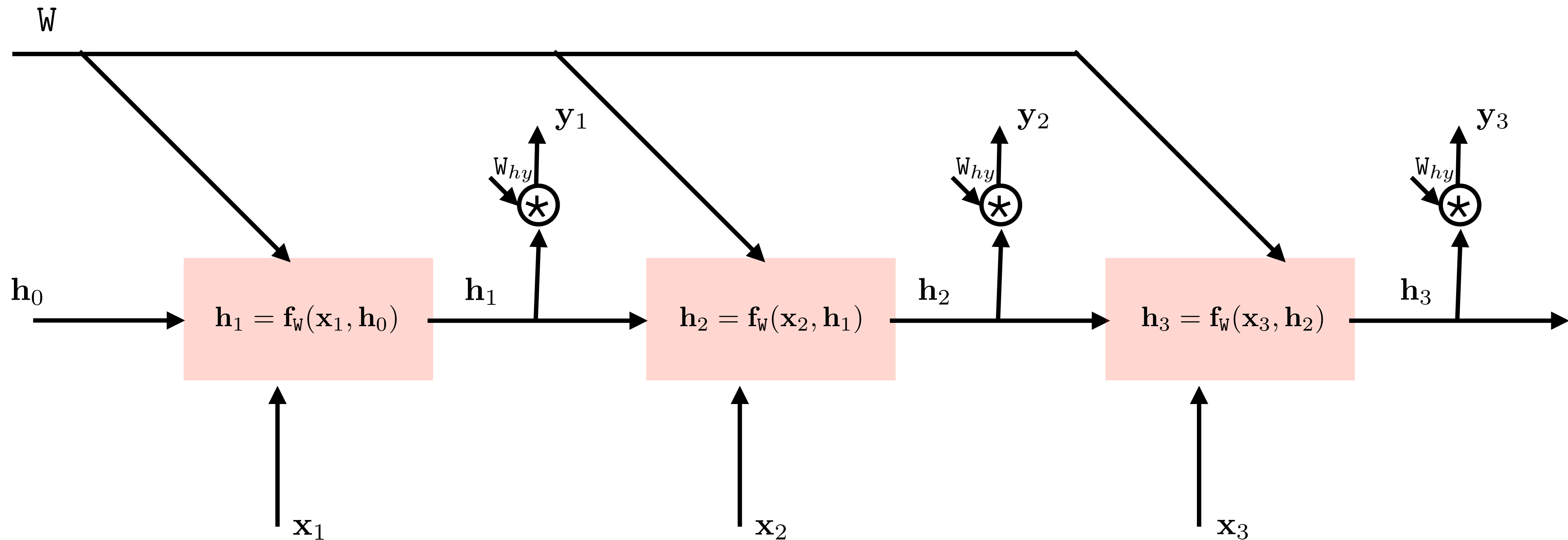
- Given a finite input sequence: x_3
we remove the recurrent connection by:
- successive substitution of inputs and
 - unrolling the net

Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



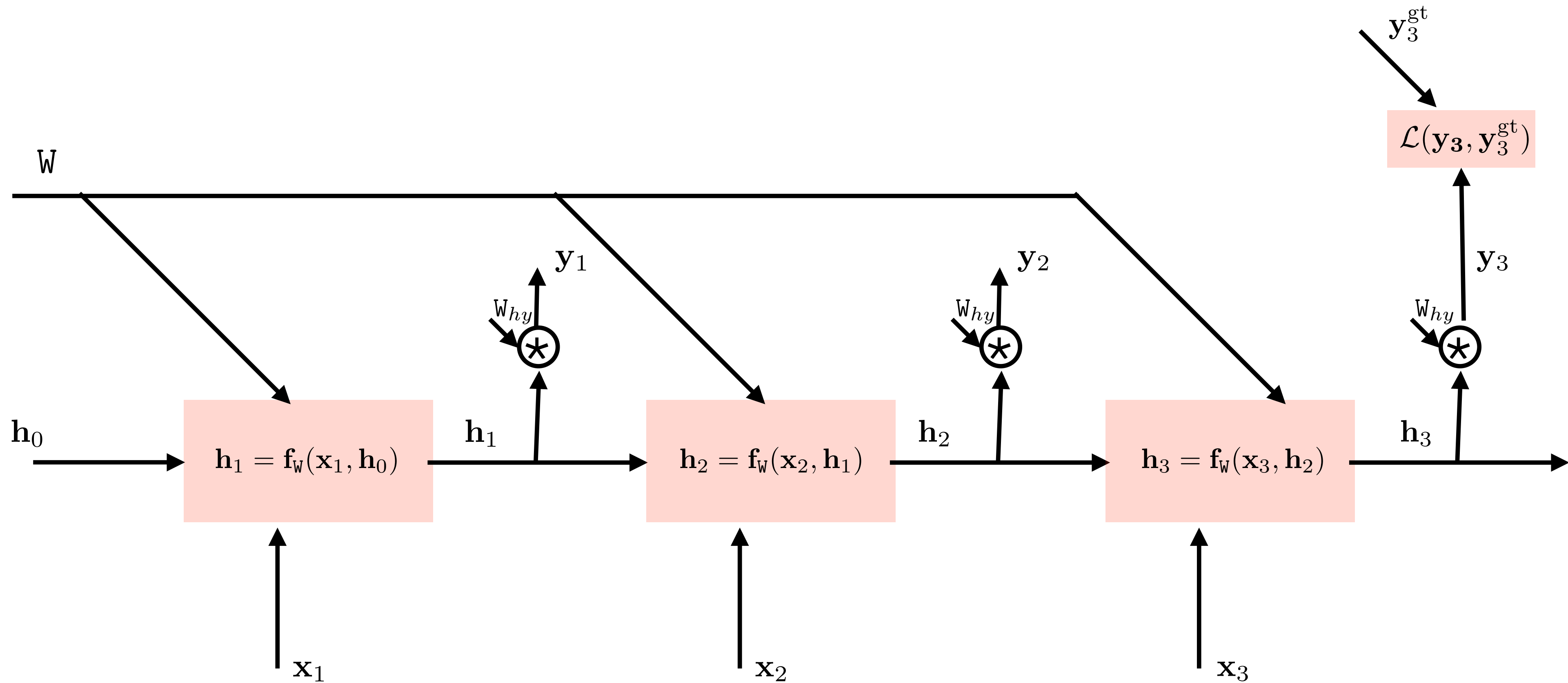
- **Unrolled** computational graph:
 - it is normal feedforward network

Simple recurrent block - feed-forward pass



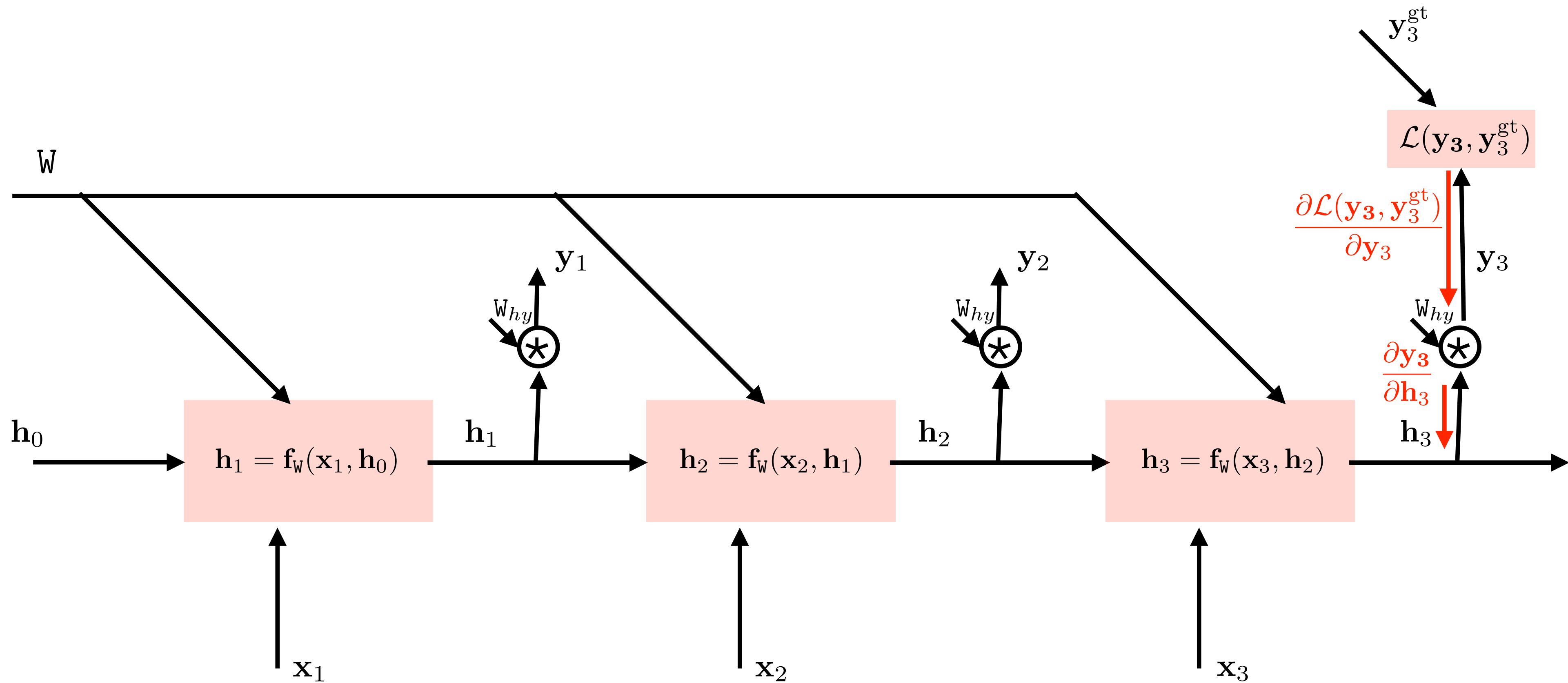
- **Unrolled** computational graph:
 - it is normal feedforward network
 - it consists of several **same blocks** with the **same weights**!

Simple recurrent block - backward pass



- **Loss function** could be connected to all outputs in all times
- We connect the **loss** to the **final output** only (for the simplicity)

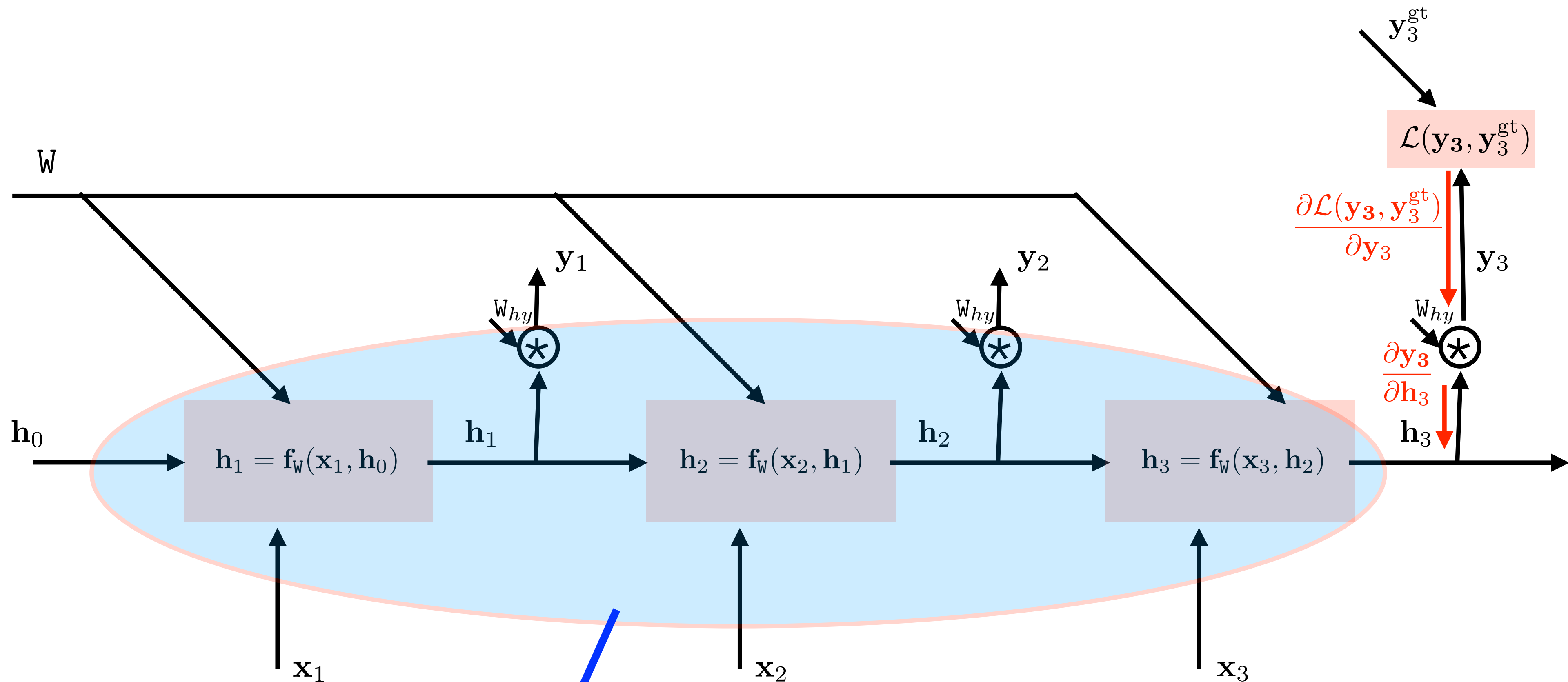
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



- Backprop:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{y}_3, \mathbf{y}_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = ?$$

Simple recurrent block - backward pass

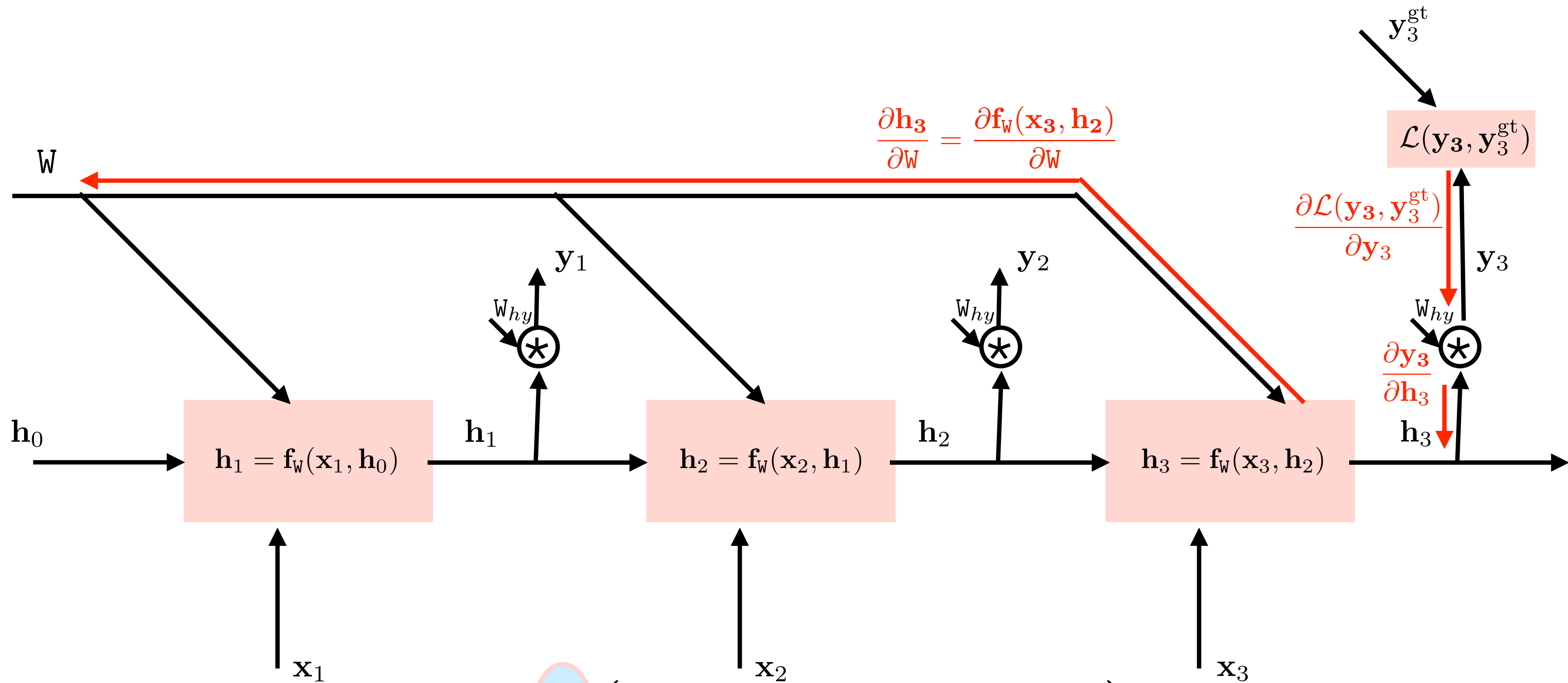


- Backprop:
 - differentiation of multi-dimensional composite function:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{gt})}{\partial W} = ?$$

$$h_3 = f_W(x_3, f_W(x_2, f_W(x_1, h_0)))$$

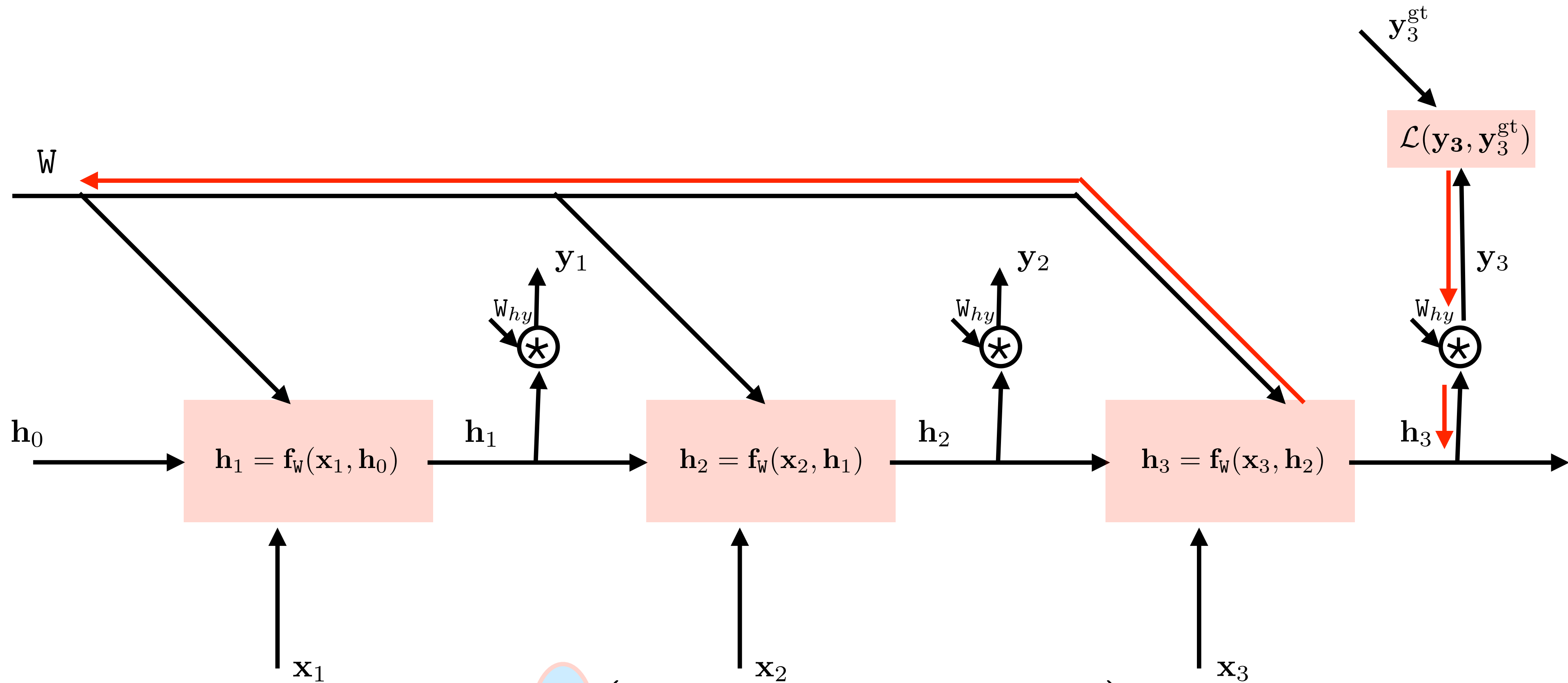
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



$$\mathbf{h}_3 = \mathbf{f}_W(\mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{f}_W(\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{f}_W(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{h}_0)))$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial W} = ?$$

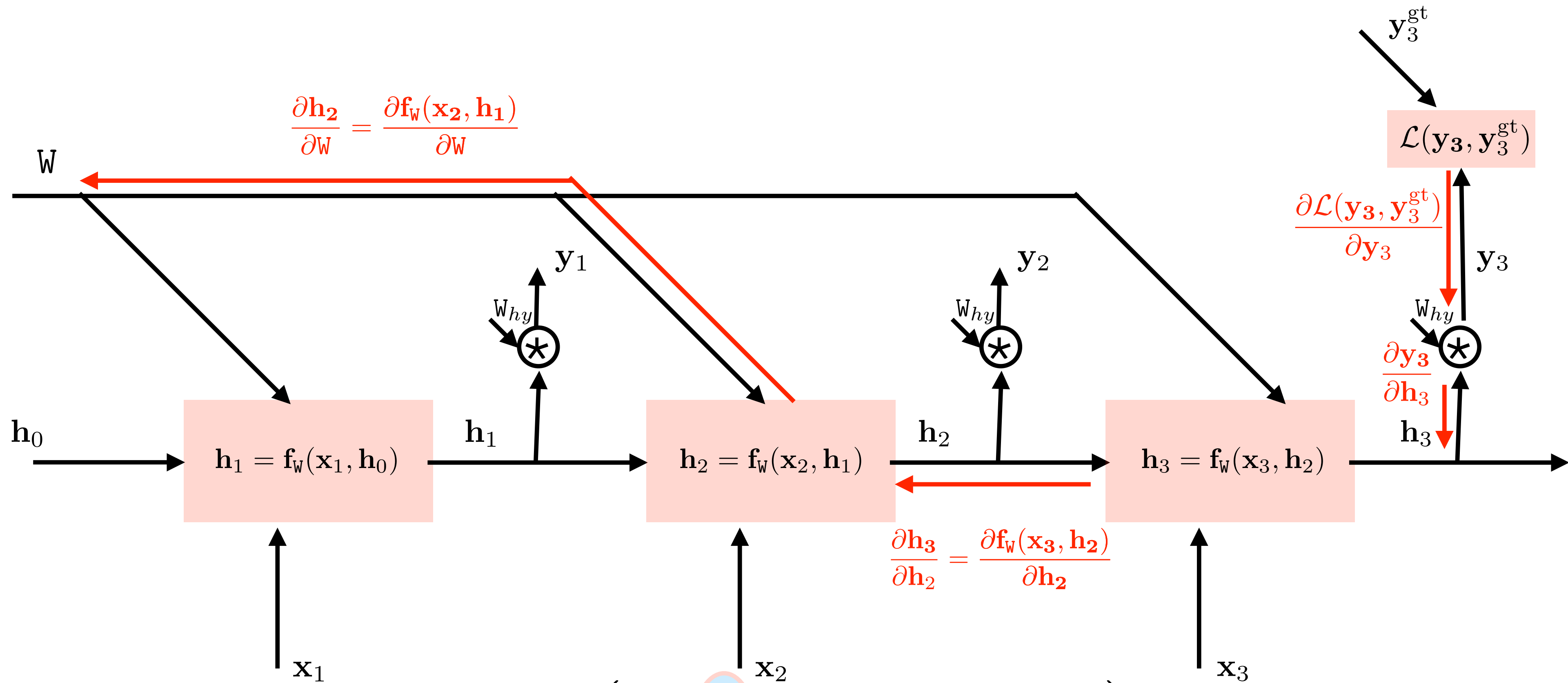
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



$$h_3 = \mathbf{f}_W(x_3, \mathbf{f}_W(x_2, \mathbf{f}_W(x_1, h_0)))$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial W} +$$

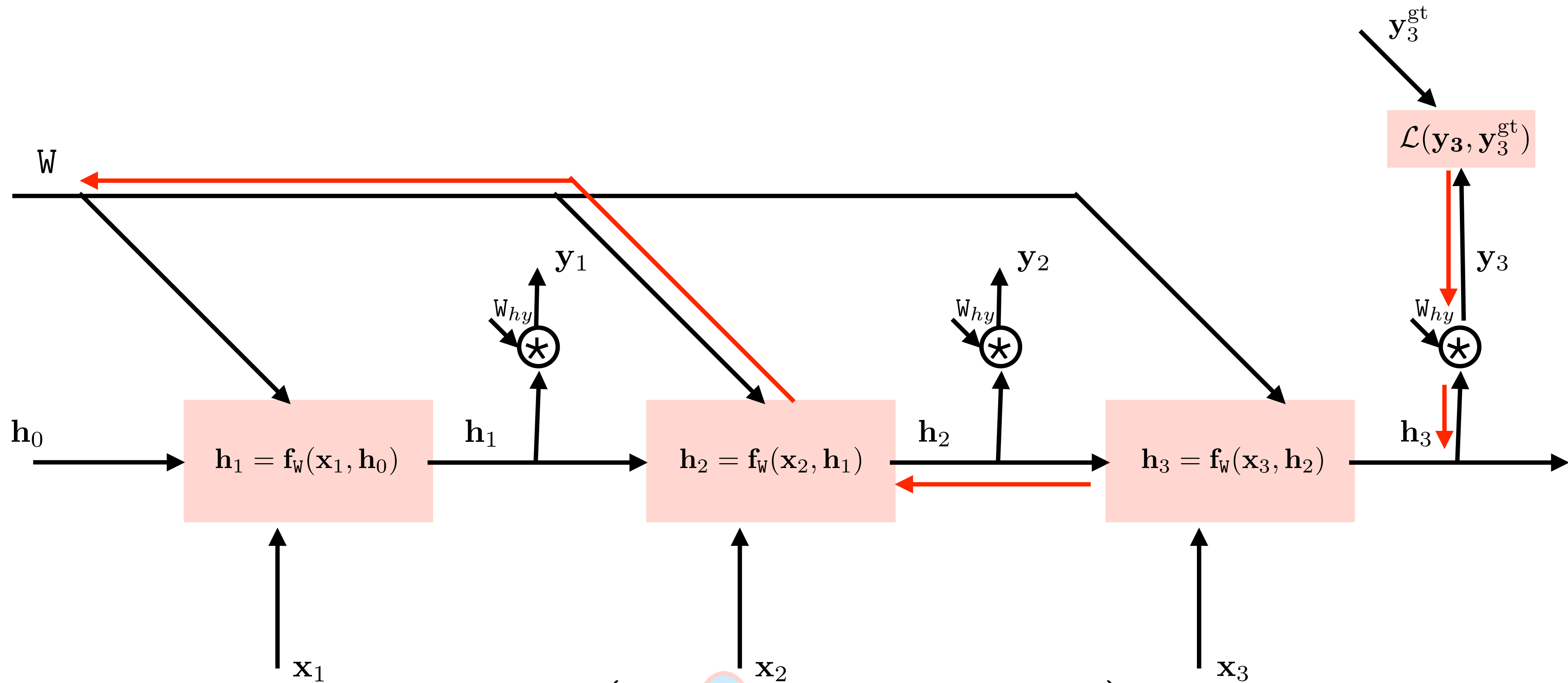
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



$$h_3 = f_W \left(x_3, f_W(x_2, f_W(x_1, h_0)) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial W} +$$

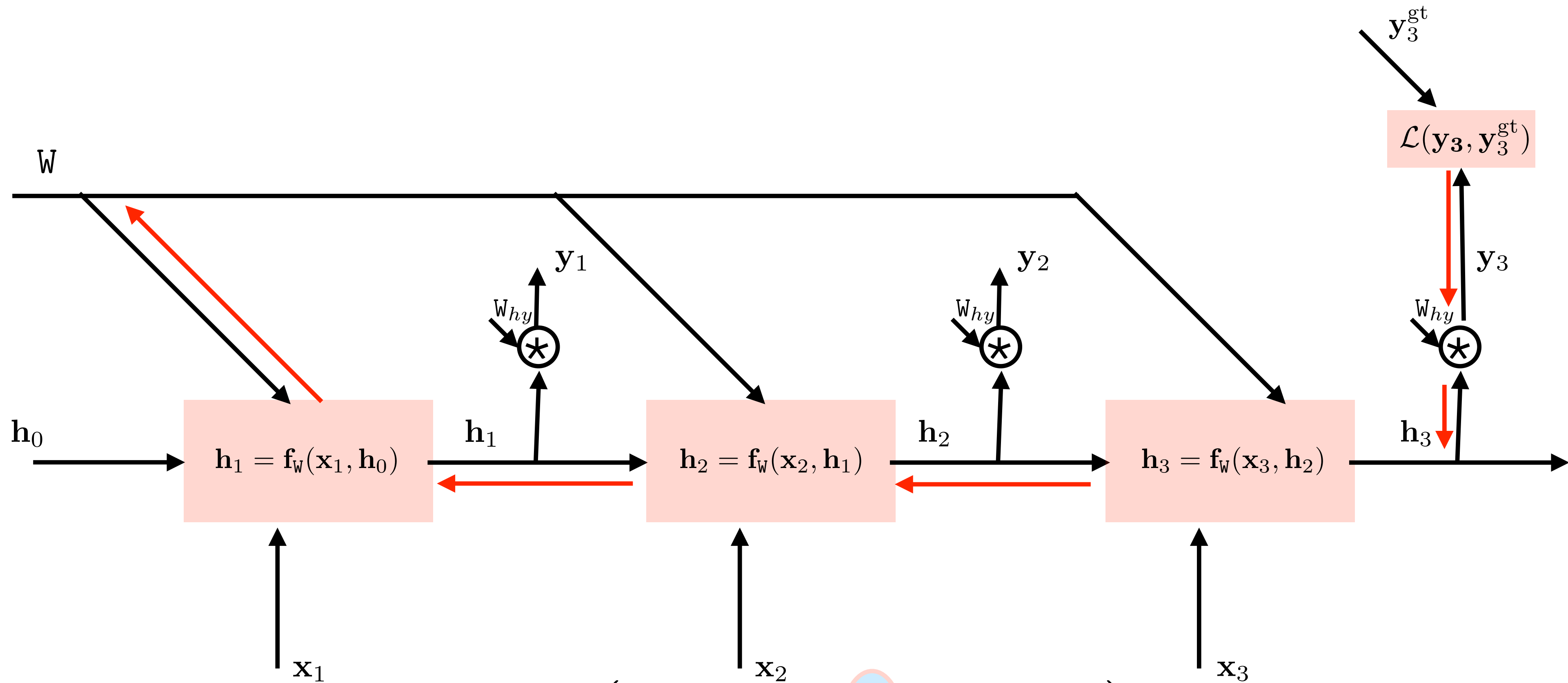
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



$$h_3 = f_W \left(x_3, f_W \left(x_2, f_W(x_1, h_0) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{\text{gt}})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial h_2} \frac{\partial f_W(x_2, h_1)}{\partial W} +$$

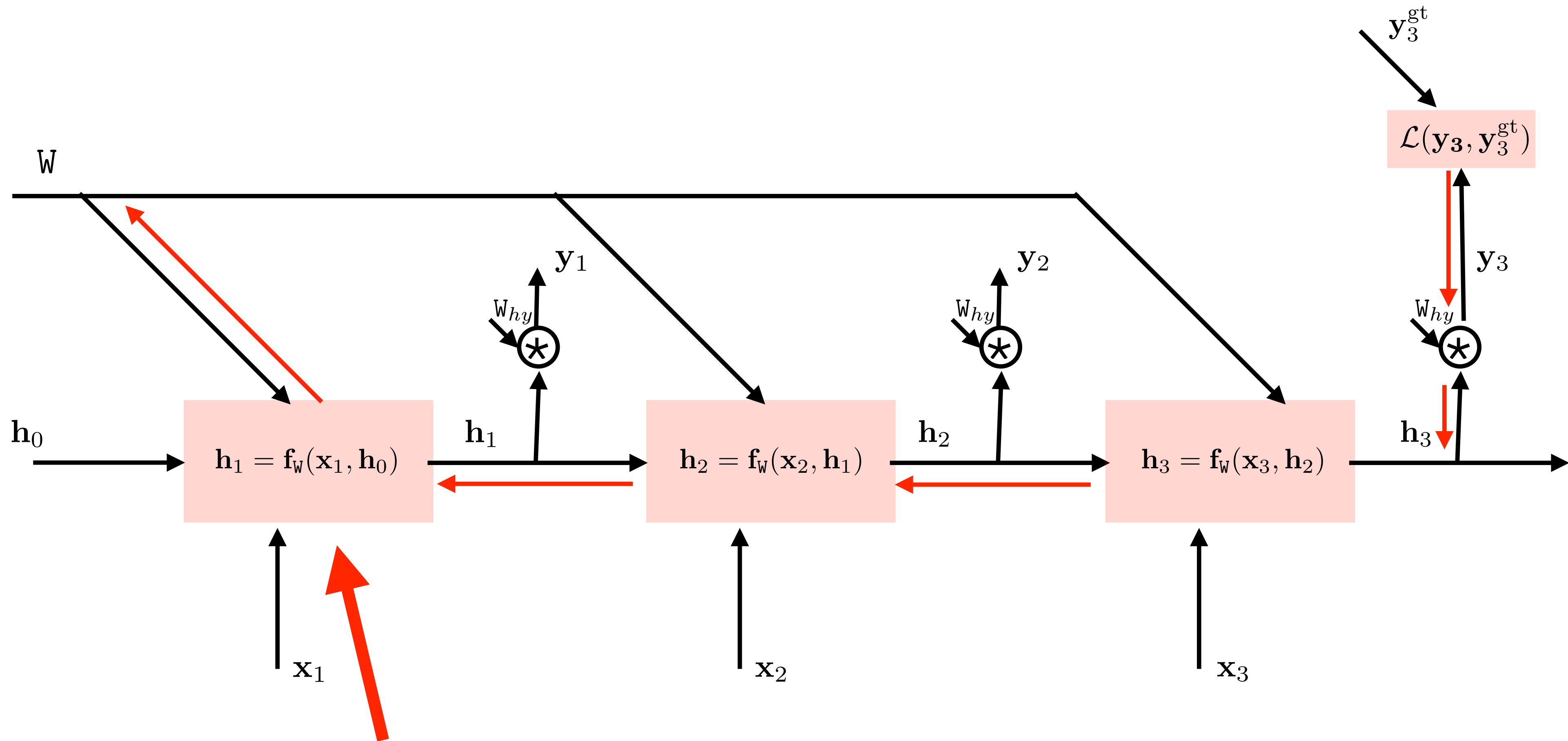
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



$$h_3 = f_W \left(x_3, f_W \left(x_2, f_W(x_1, h_0) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{gt})}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{gt})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y_3, y_3^{gt})}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial h_3} \frac{\partial f_W(x_3, h_2)}{\partial h_2} \frac{\partial f_W(x_2, h_1)}{\partial W} + \dots$$

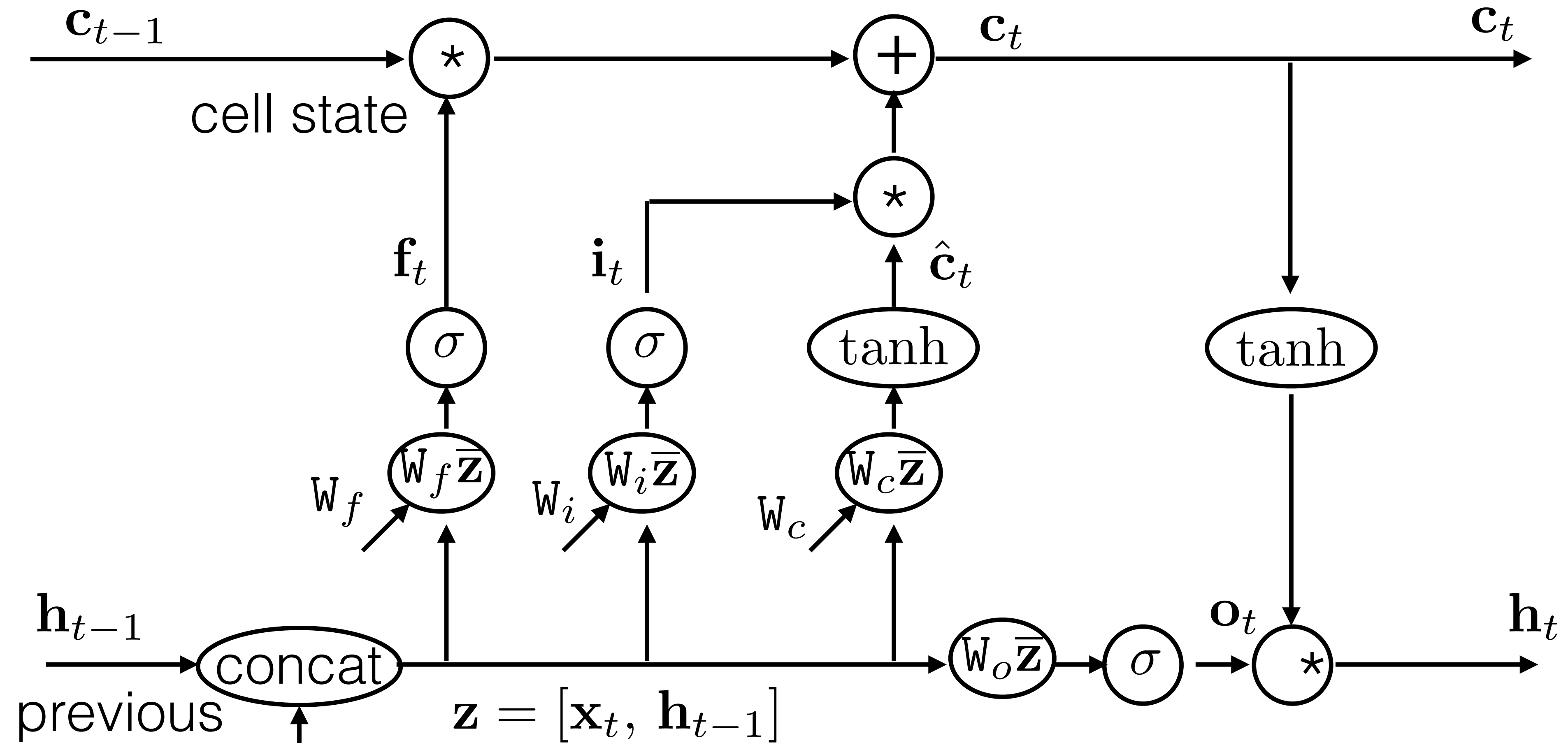
Simple recurrent block - backward pass



deep blocks often suffer from vanishing gradient
=> better structure needed

LSTM (kind of ResNet for recurrent networks)

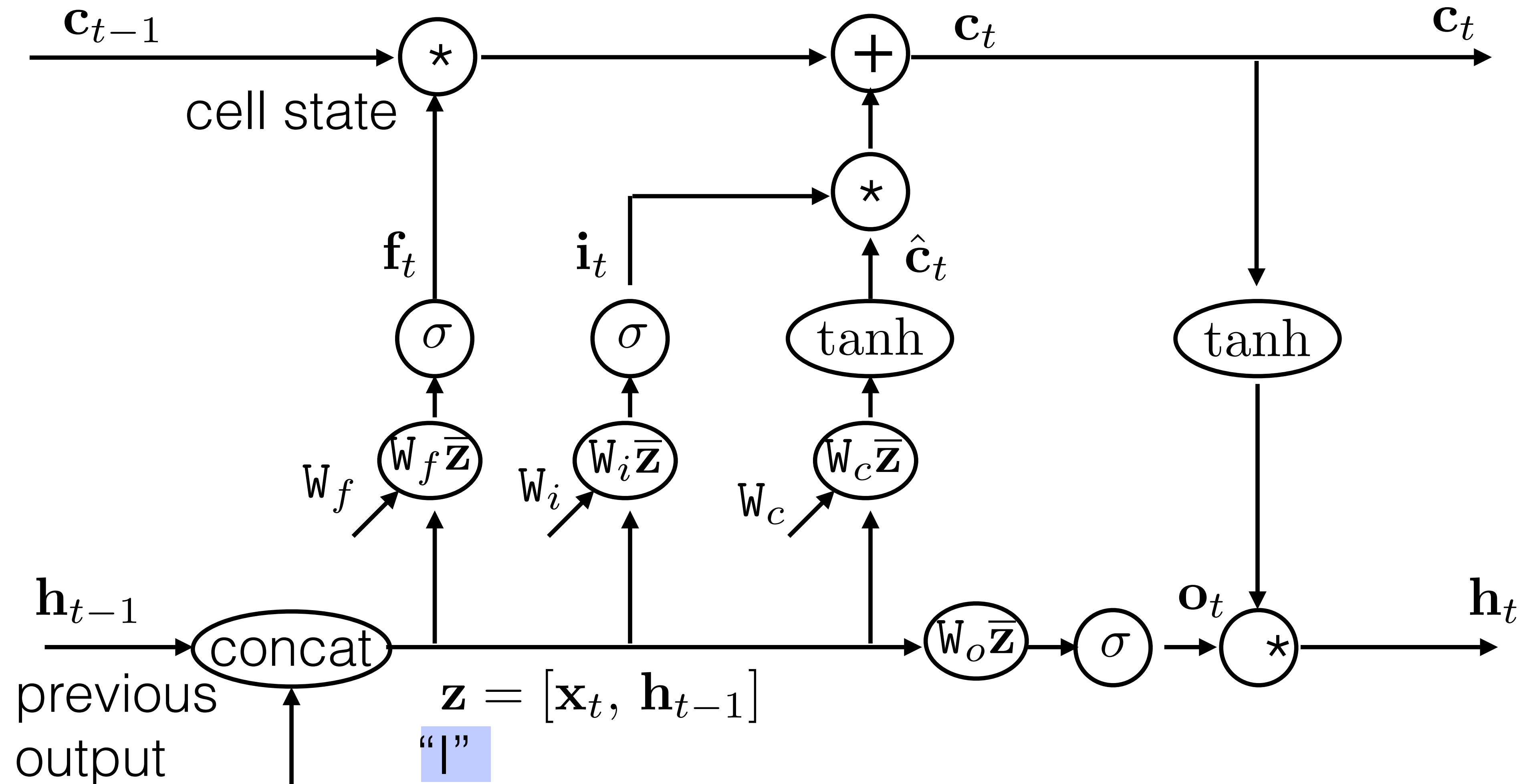
LSTM block



$\mathbf{x}_t$ current observation (embedding of one-hot encoding)

“I live with my parents, ...”

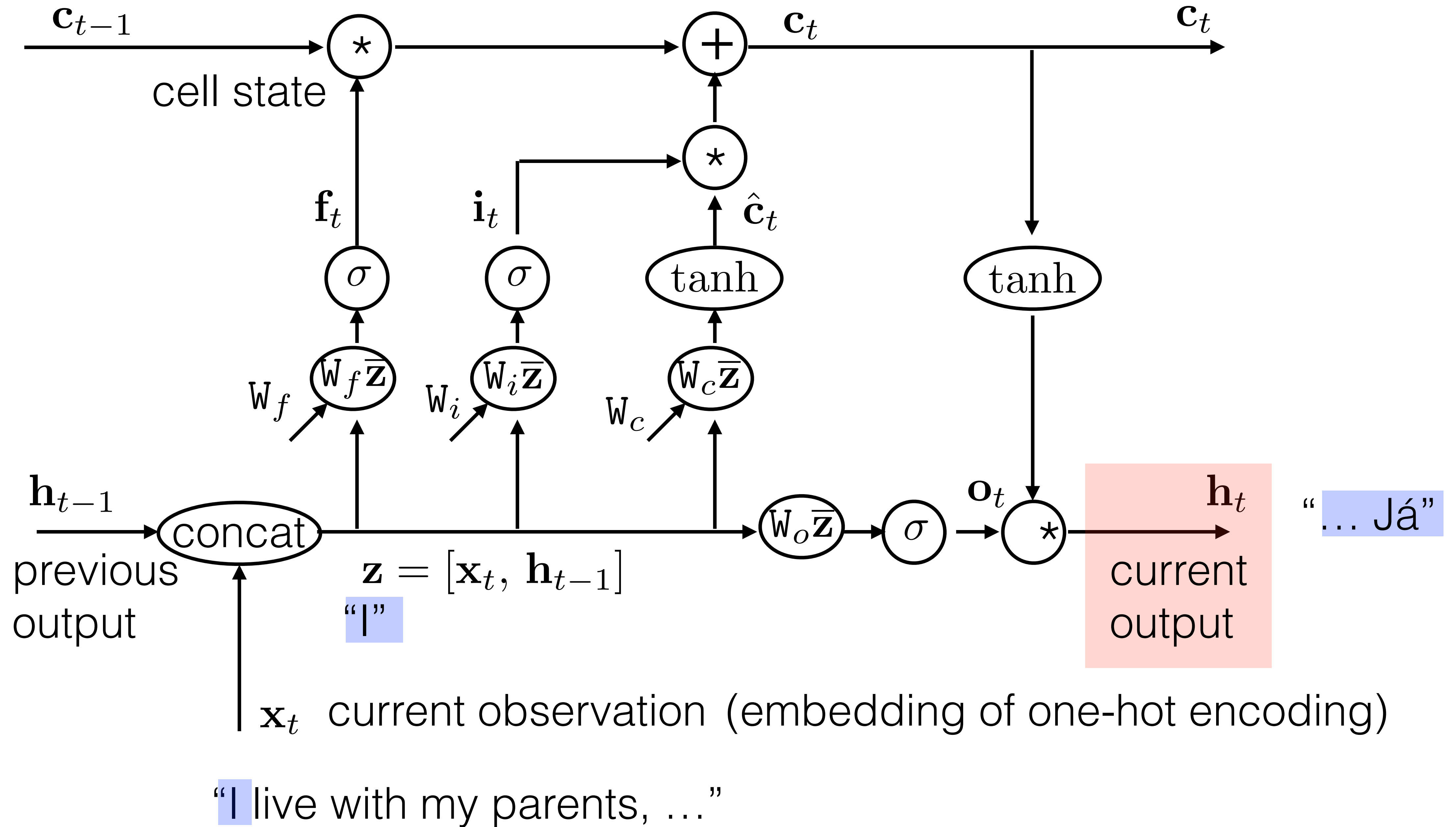
LSTM block



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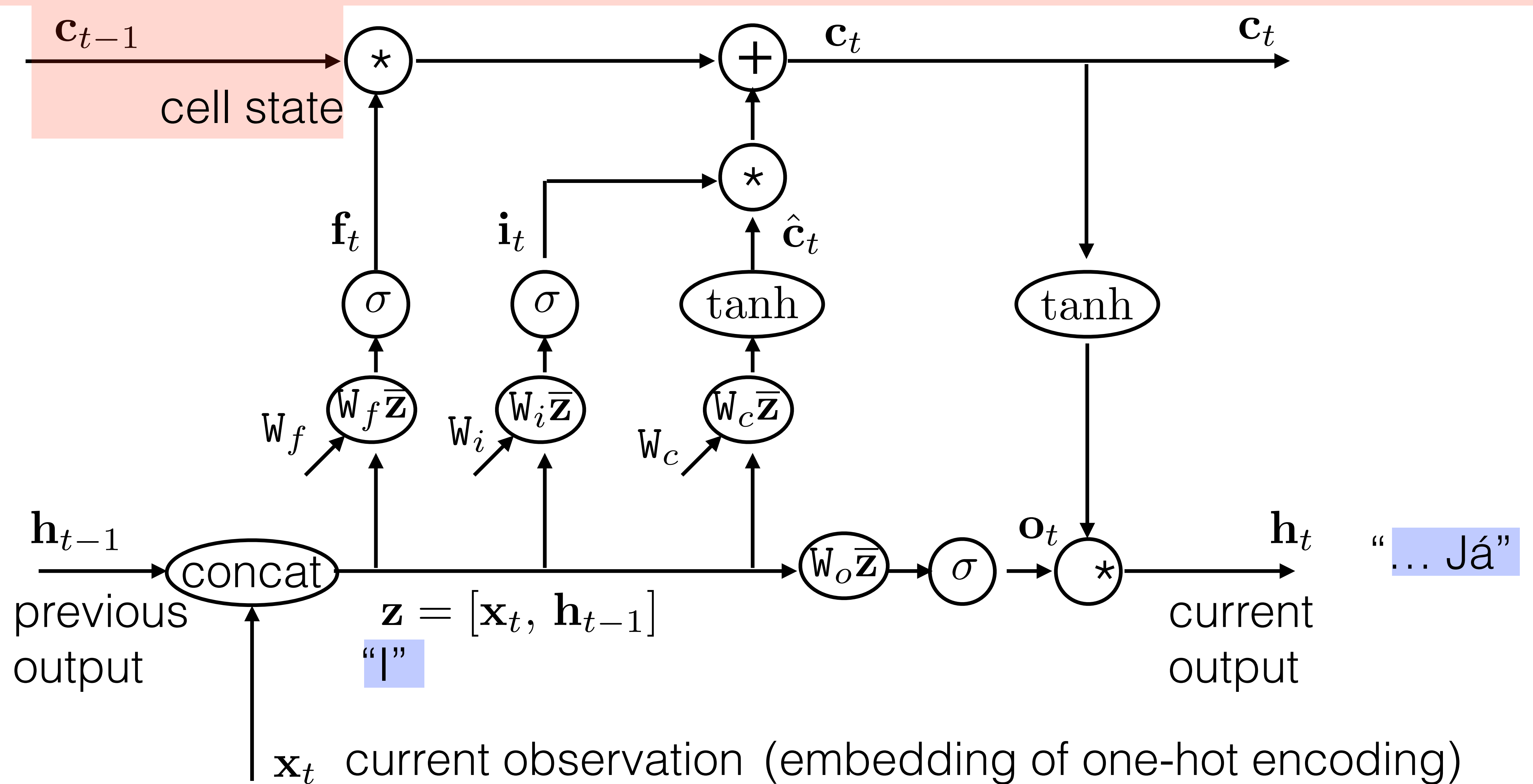
“I live with my parents, ...”

LSTM block



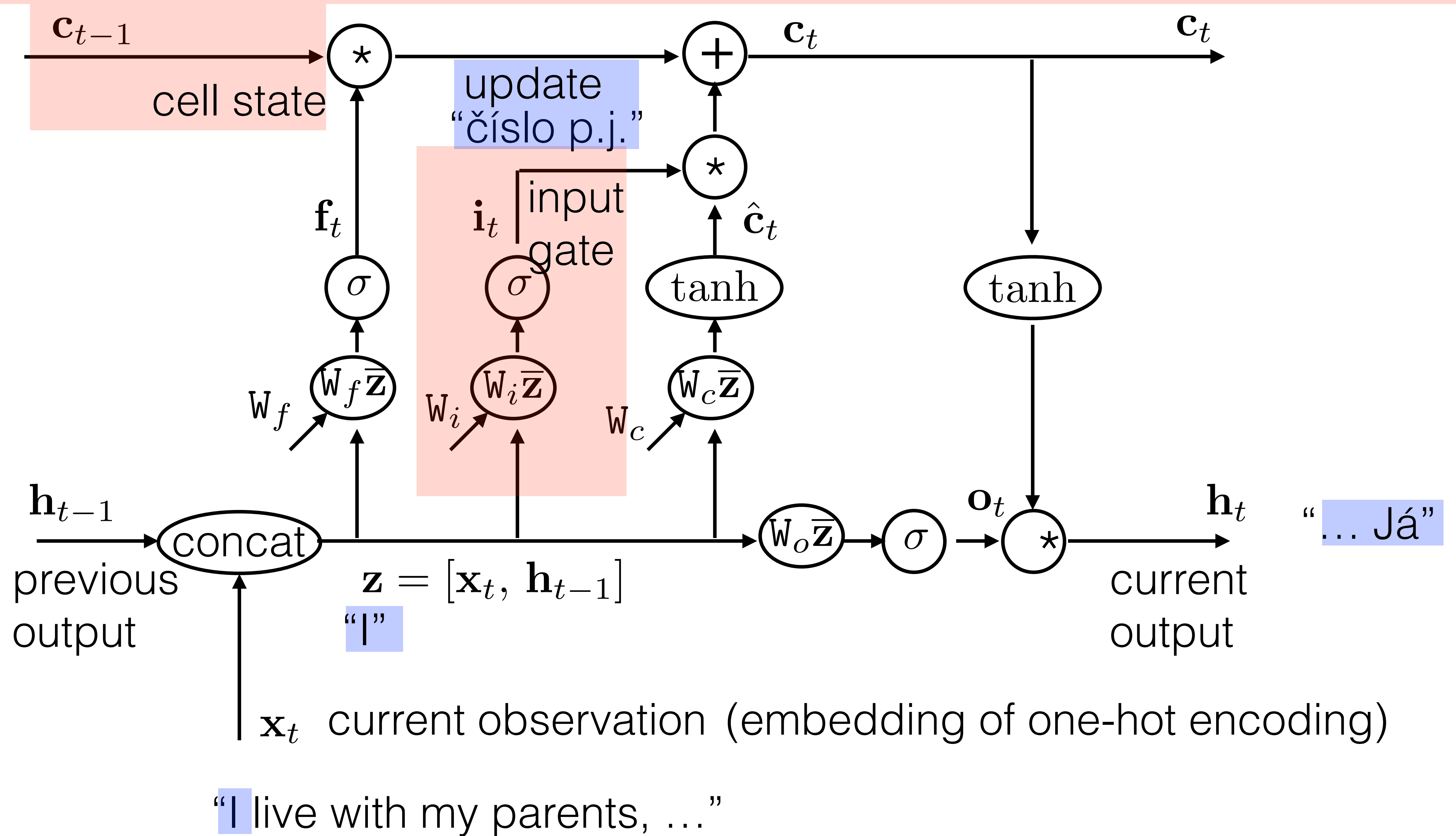
LSTM block

cell state is long term memory= vector [singular/plural, feminine/masculine, case, ...]



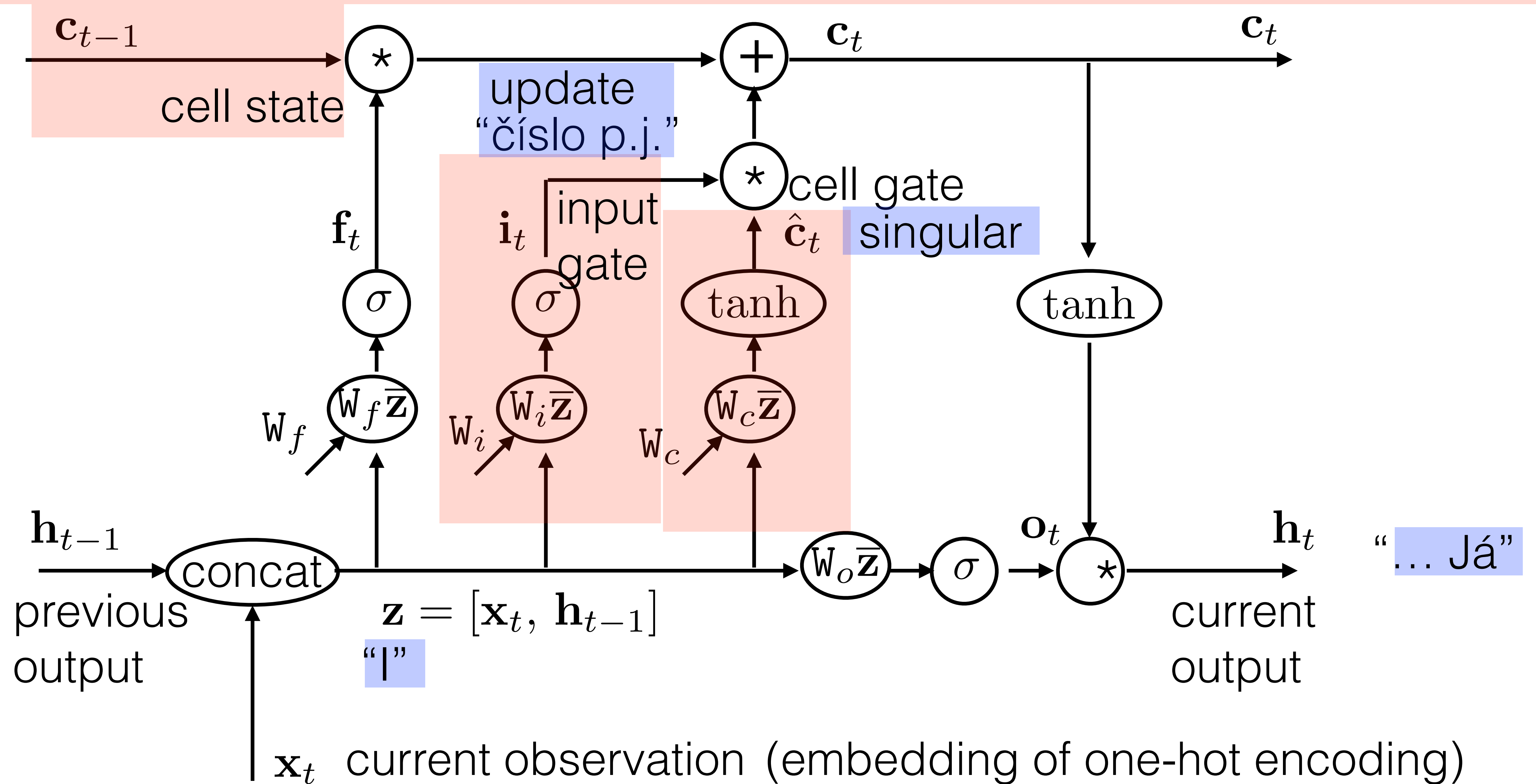
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LSTM block

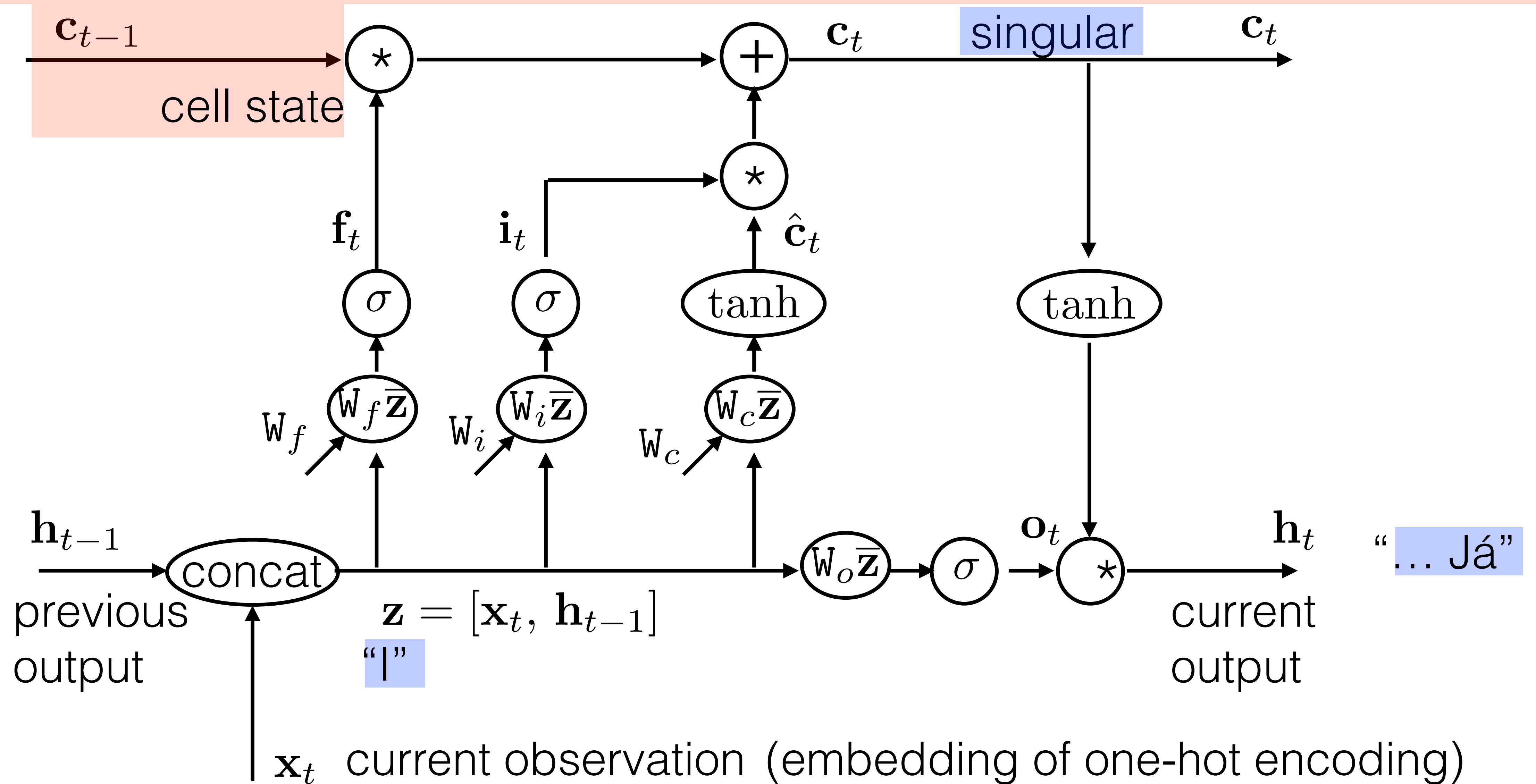
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"I live with my parents, ..."

LSTM block

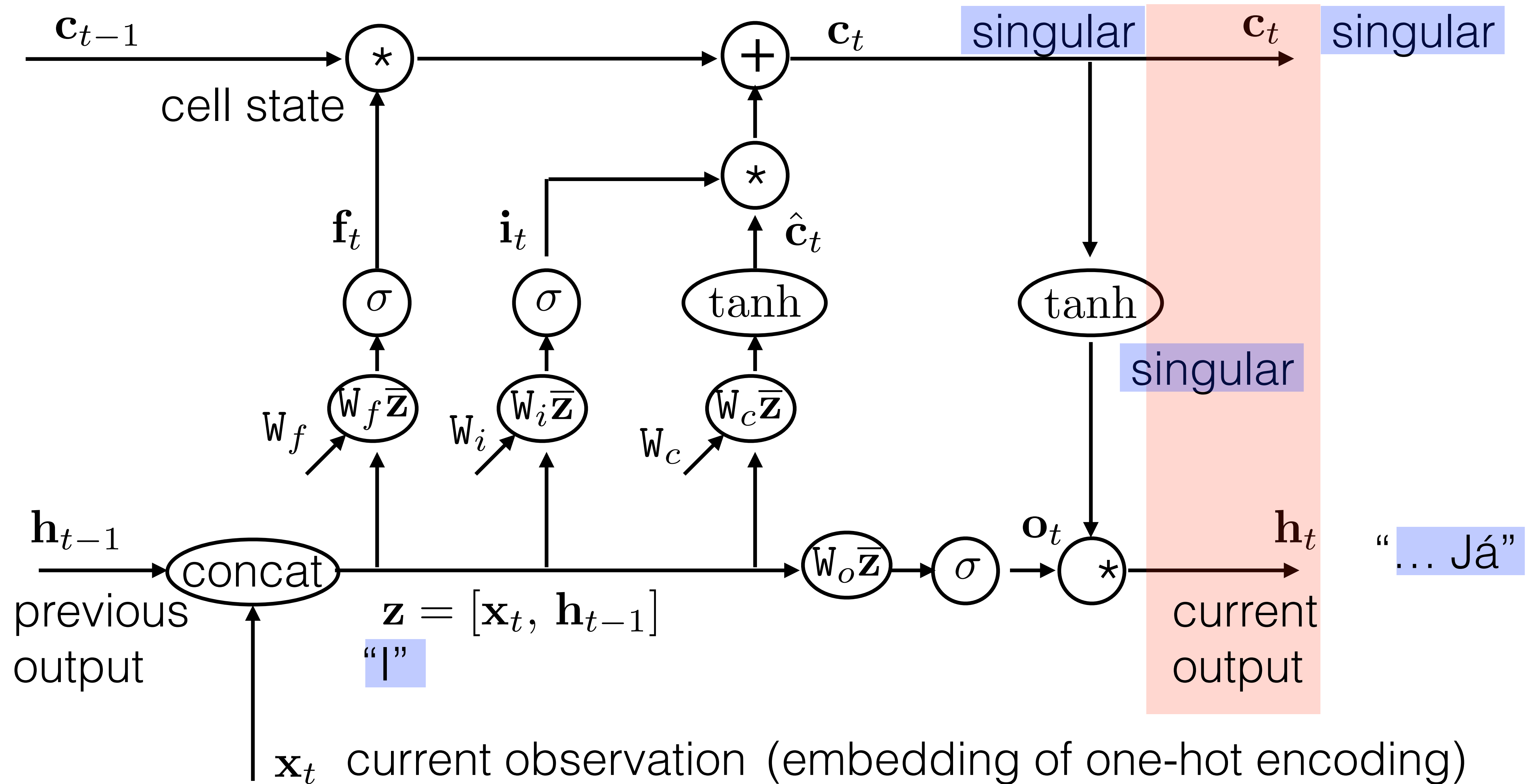
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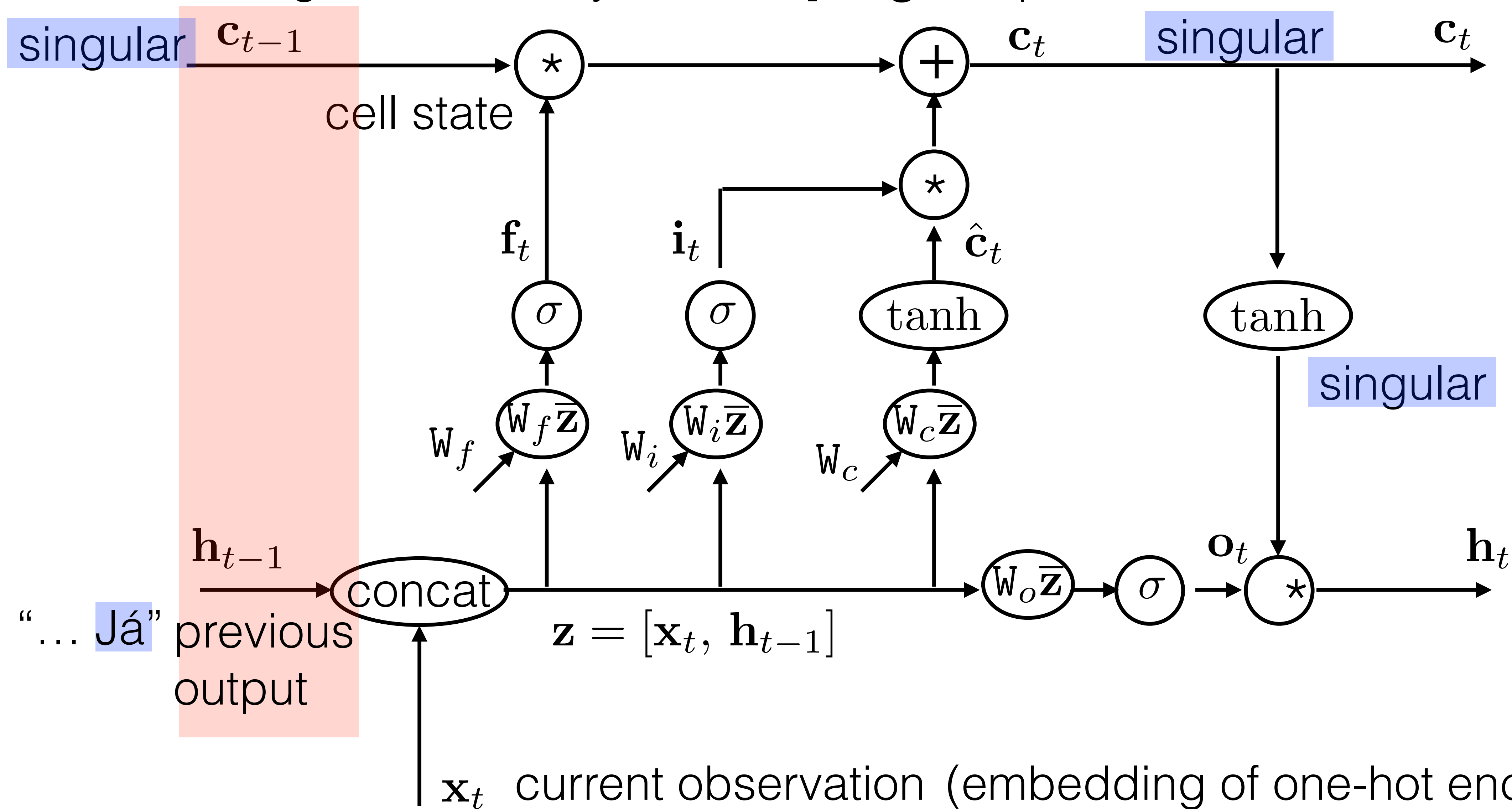
LSTM block

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LSTM block

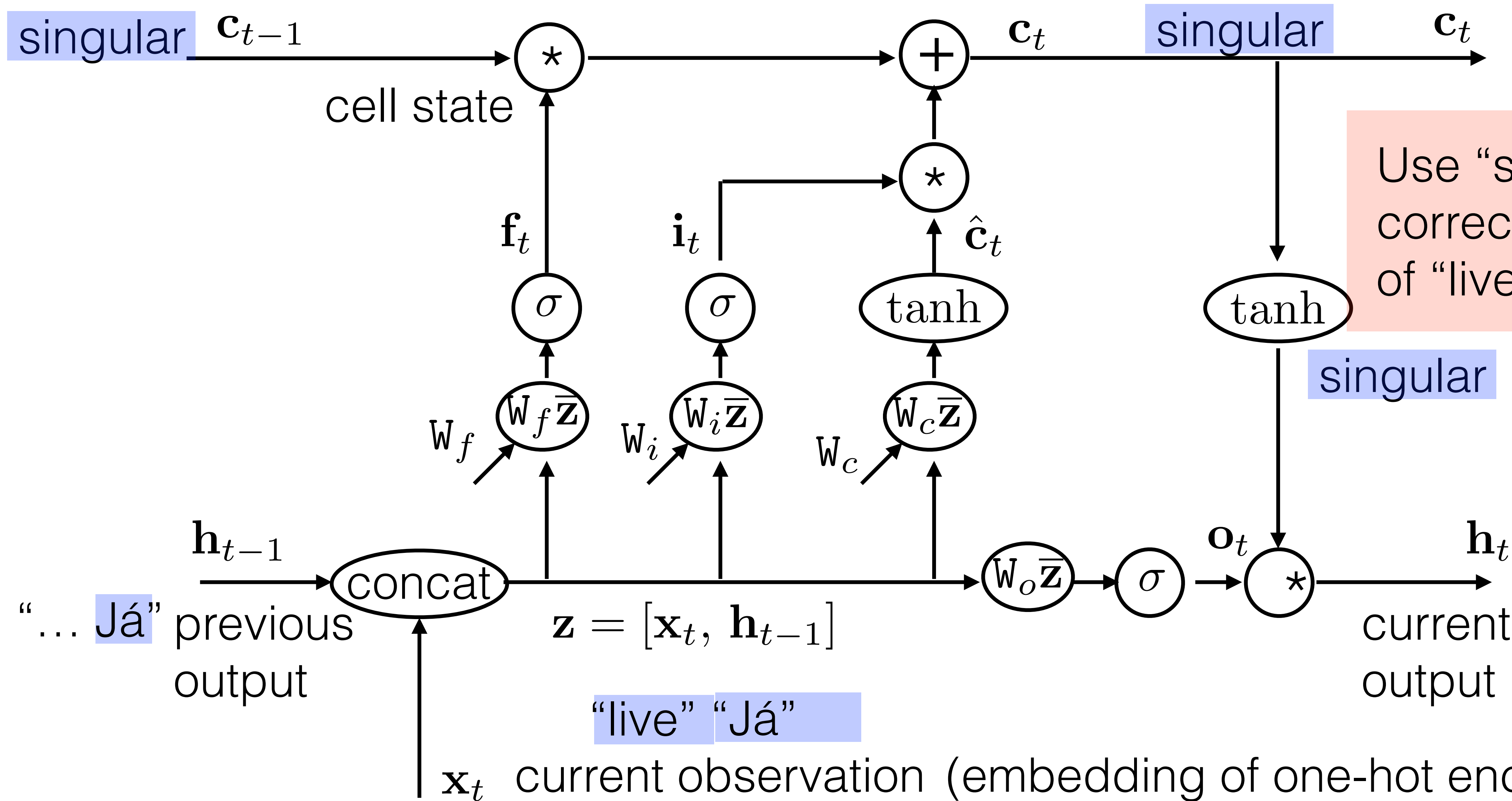
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"I live with my parents, ..."

LSTM block

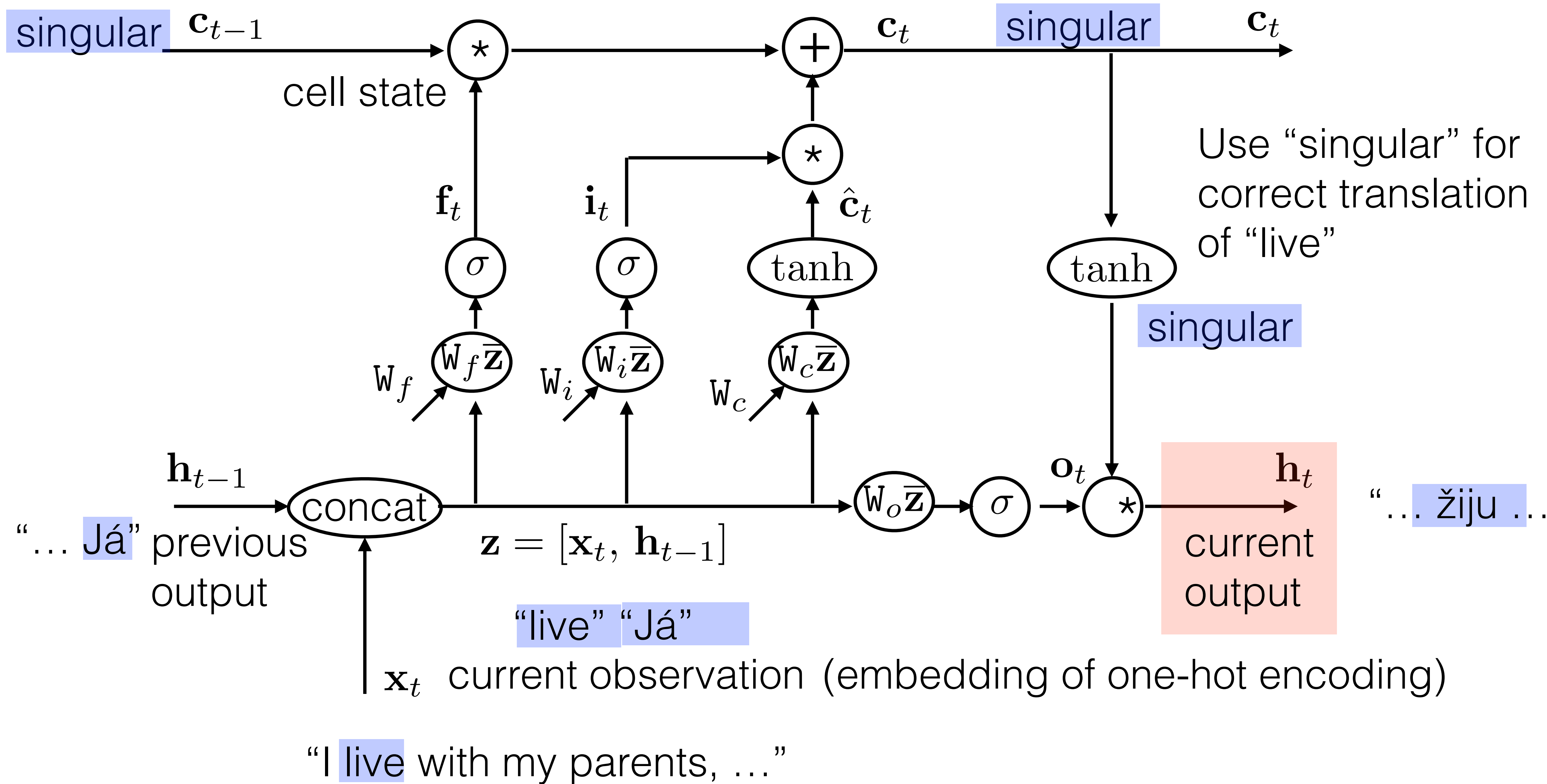
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"I live with my parents, ..."

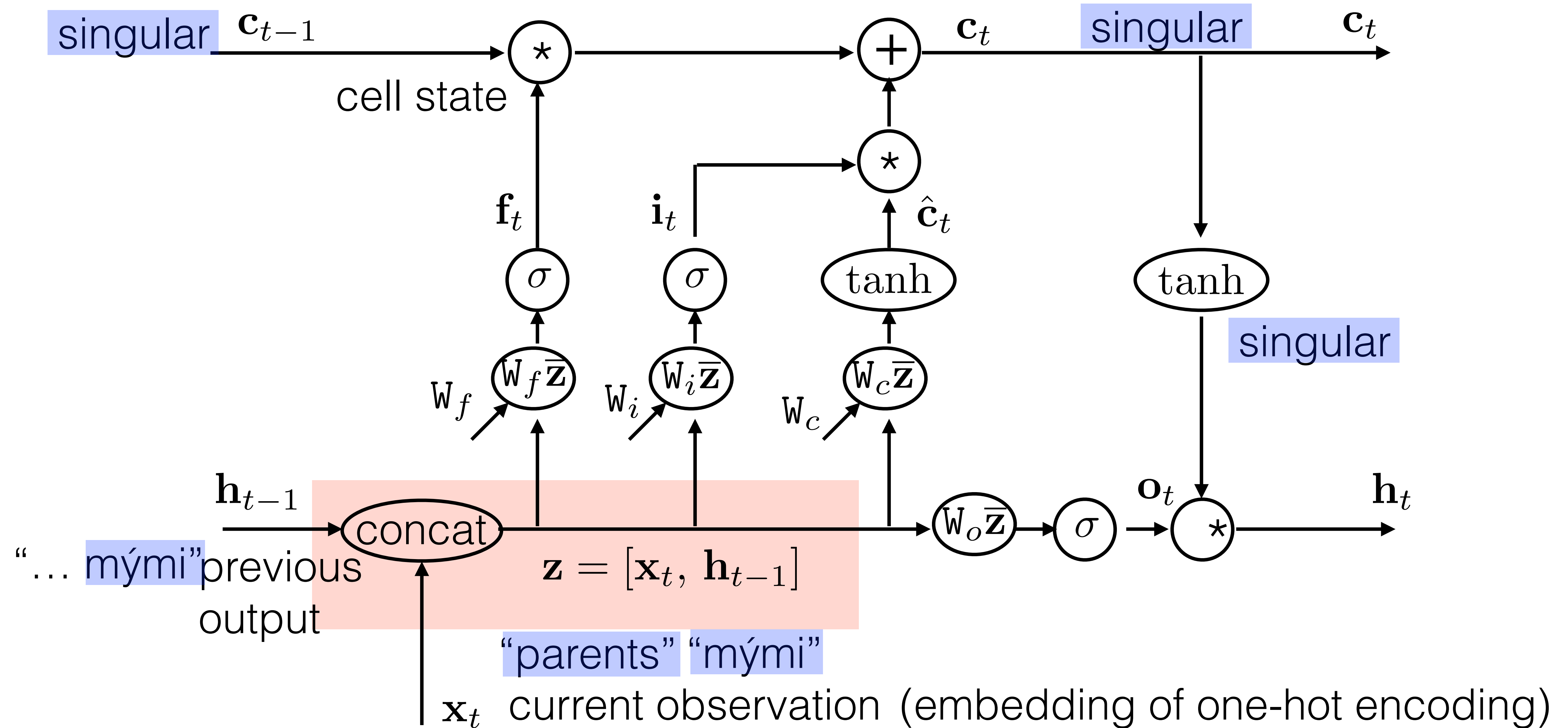
LSTM block

cell state is long term memory= vector [**singular**/plural, feminine/masculine, case, ...]



LSTM block

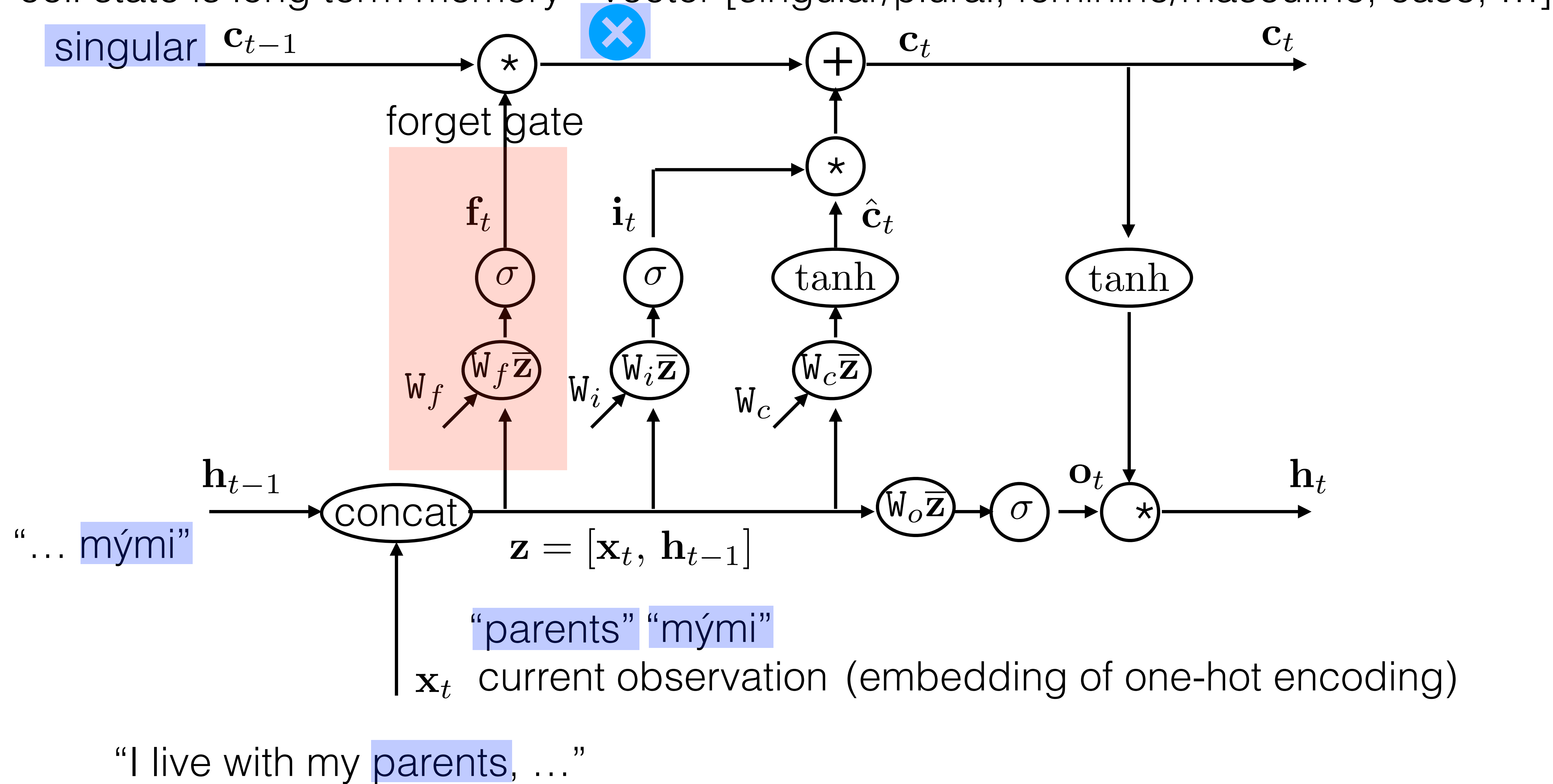
cell state is long term memory= vector [**singular**/plural, feminine/masculine, case, ...]



"I live with my **parents**, ..."

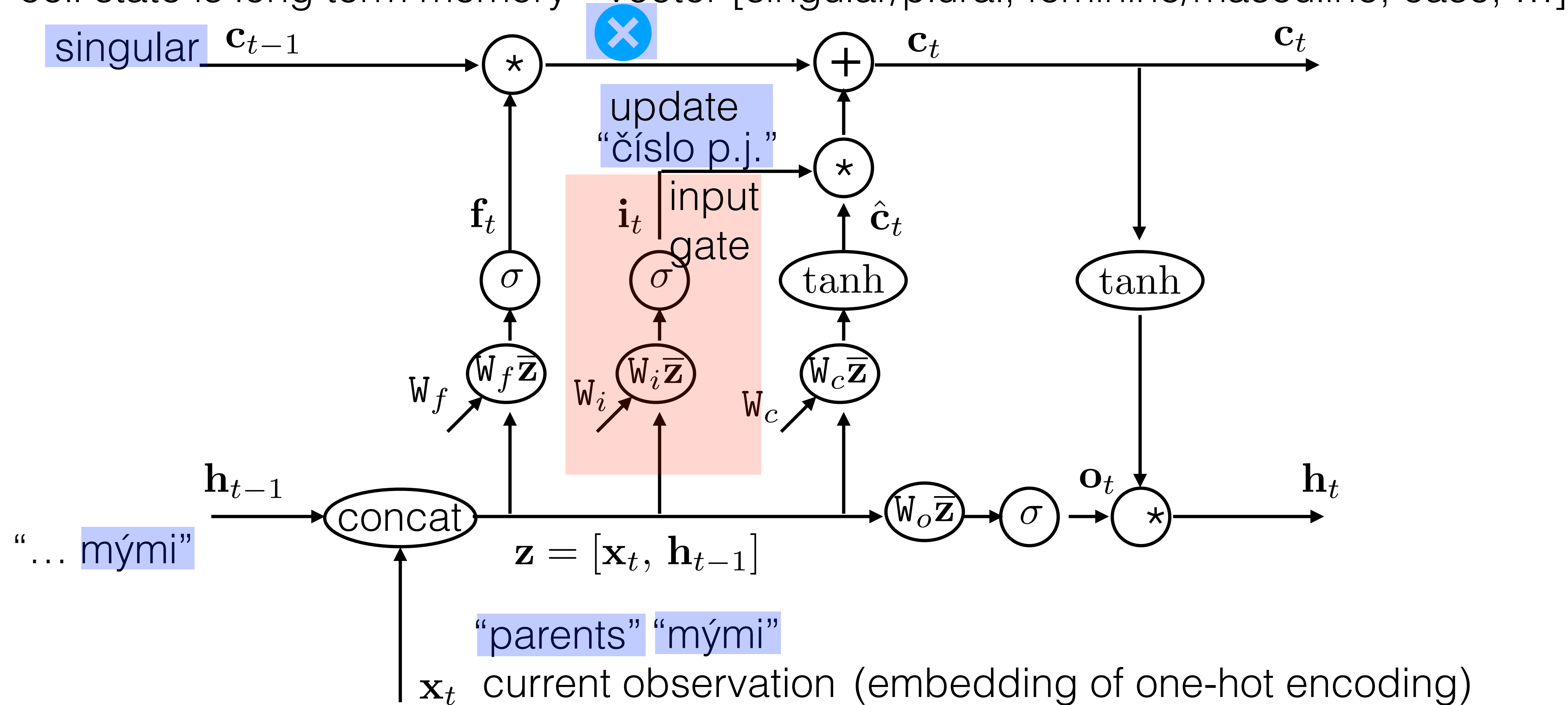
LSTM block

cell state is long term memory= vector [singular/plural, feminine/masculine, case, ...]



LSTM block

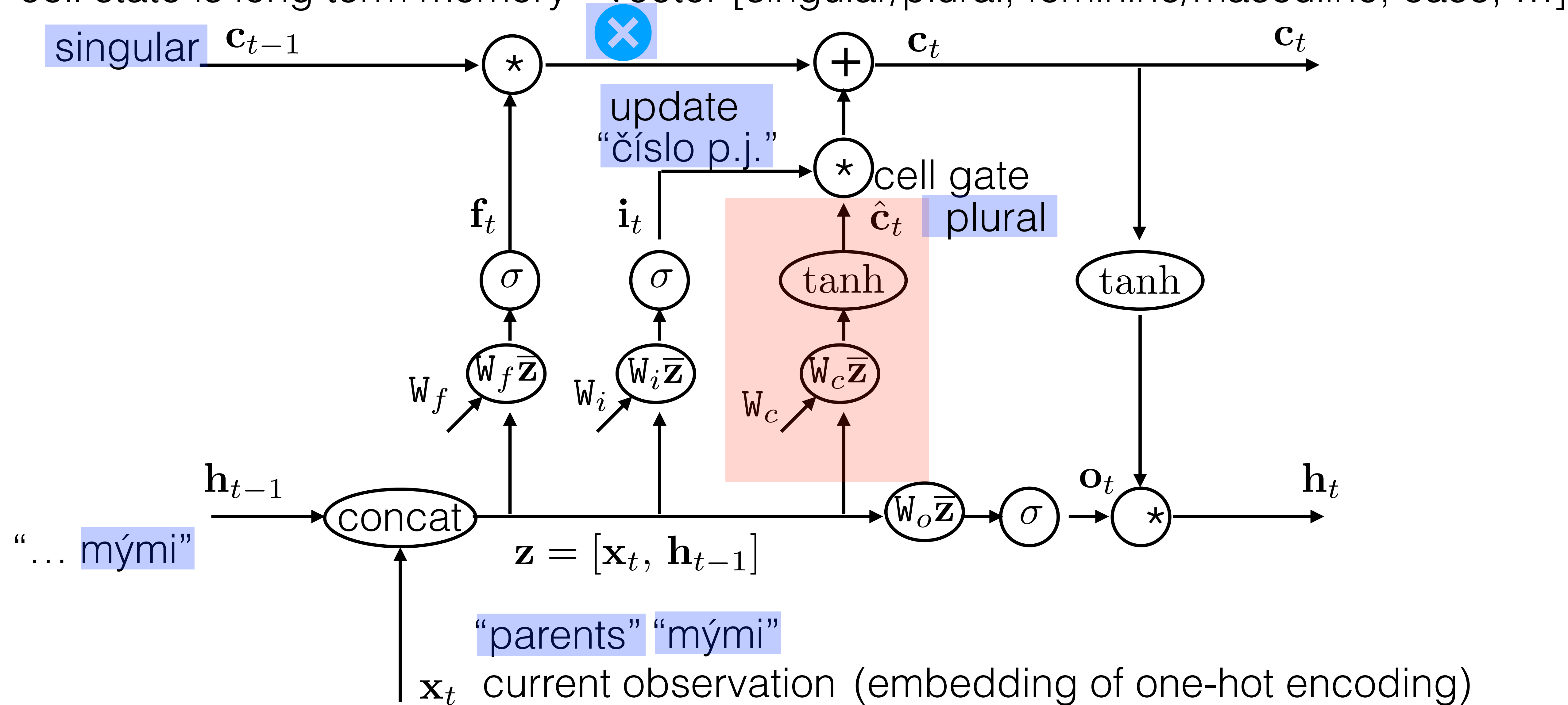
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"I live with my **parents**, ..."

LSTM block

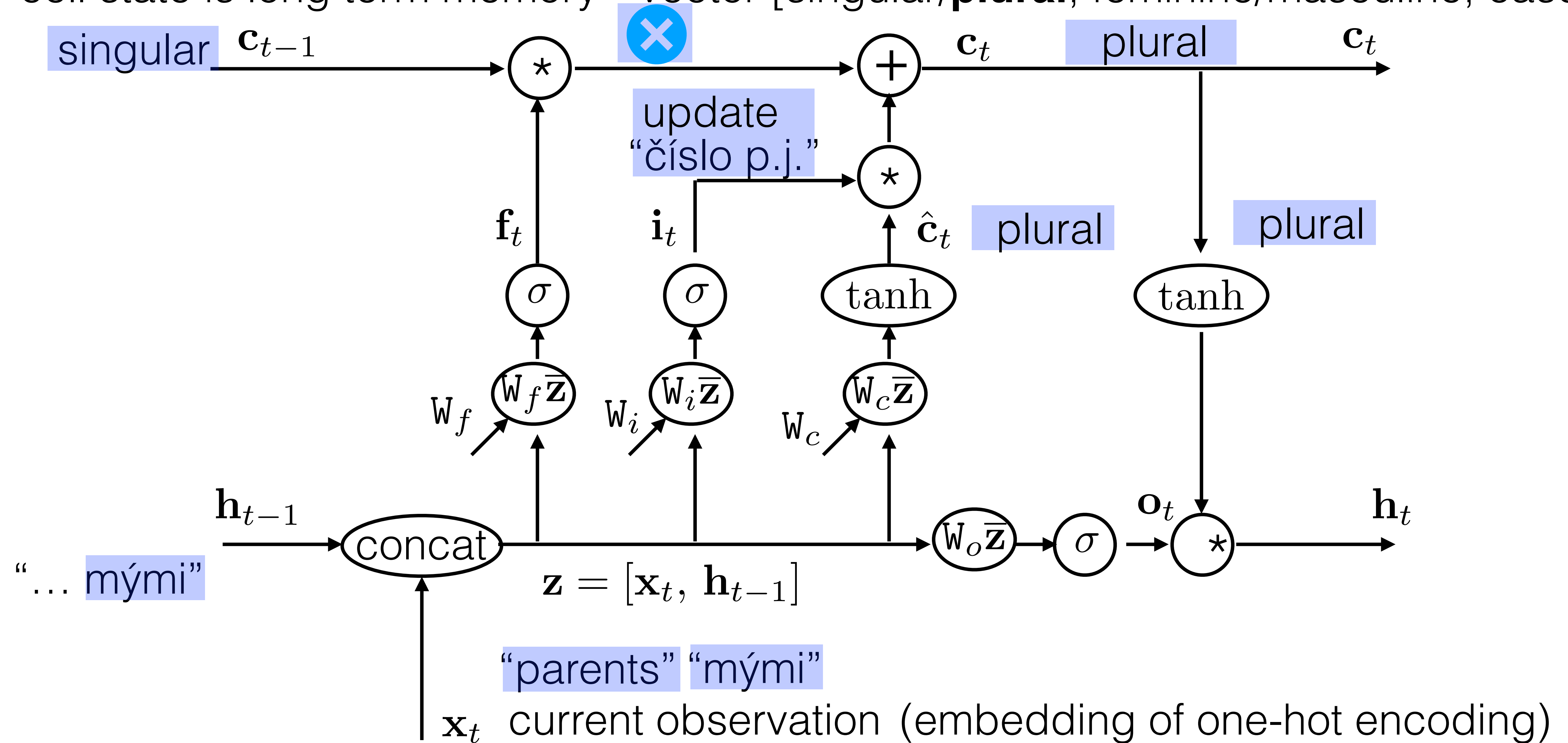
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"I live with my **parents**, ..."

LSTM block

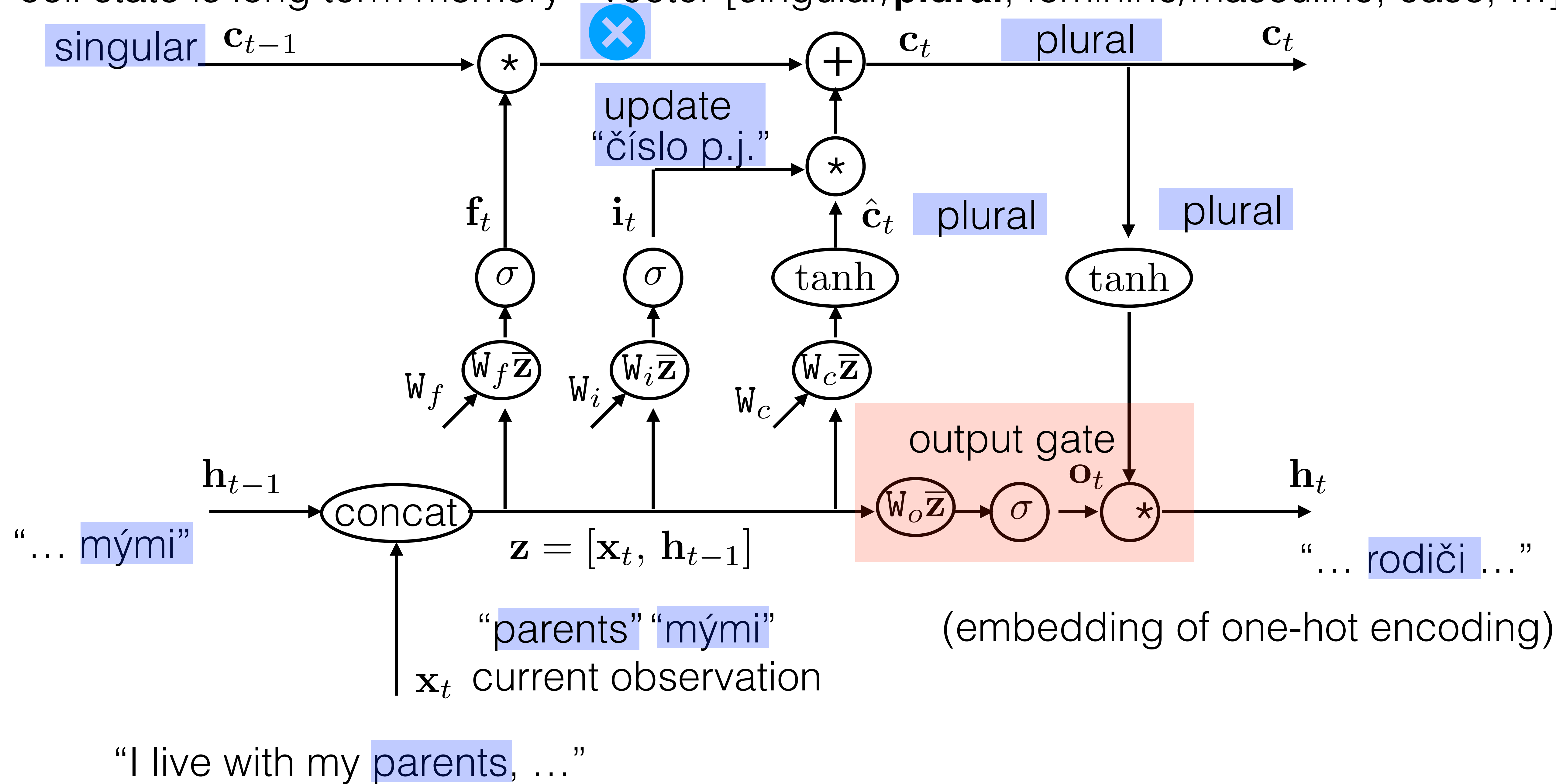
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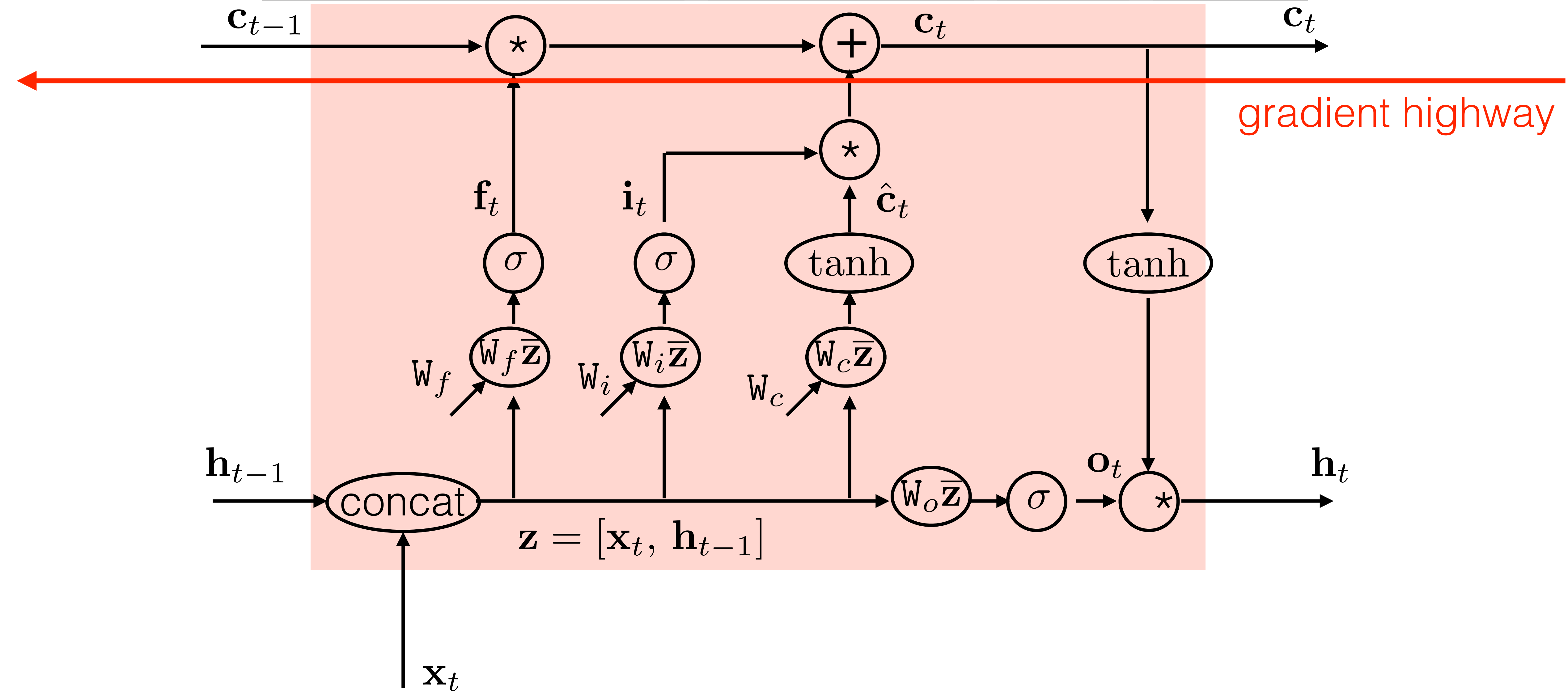
LSTM block

cell state is long term memory= vector [singular/**plural**, feminine/masculine, case, ...]



LSTM block

```
torch.nn.LSTM(input_size, hidden_dim, n_layers)
```



Summary

- recurrence is **resolved by unrolling** the computational graph in time.
- memory is attention through time [Alex Graves 2020]