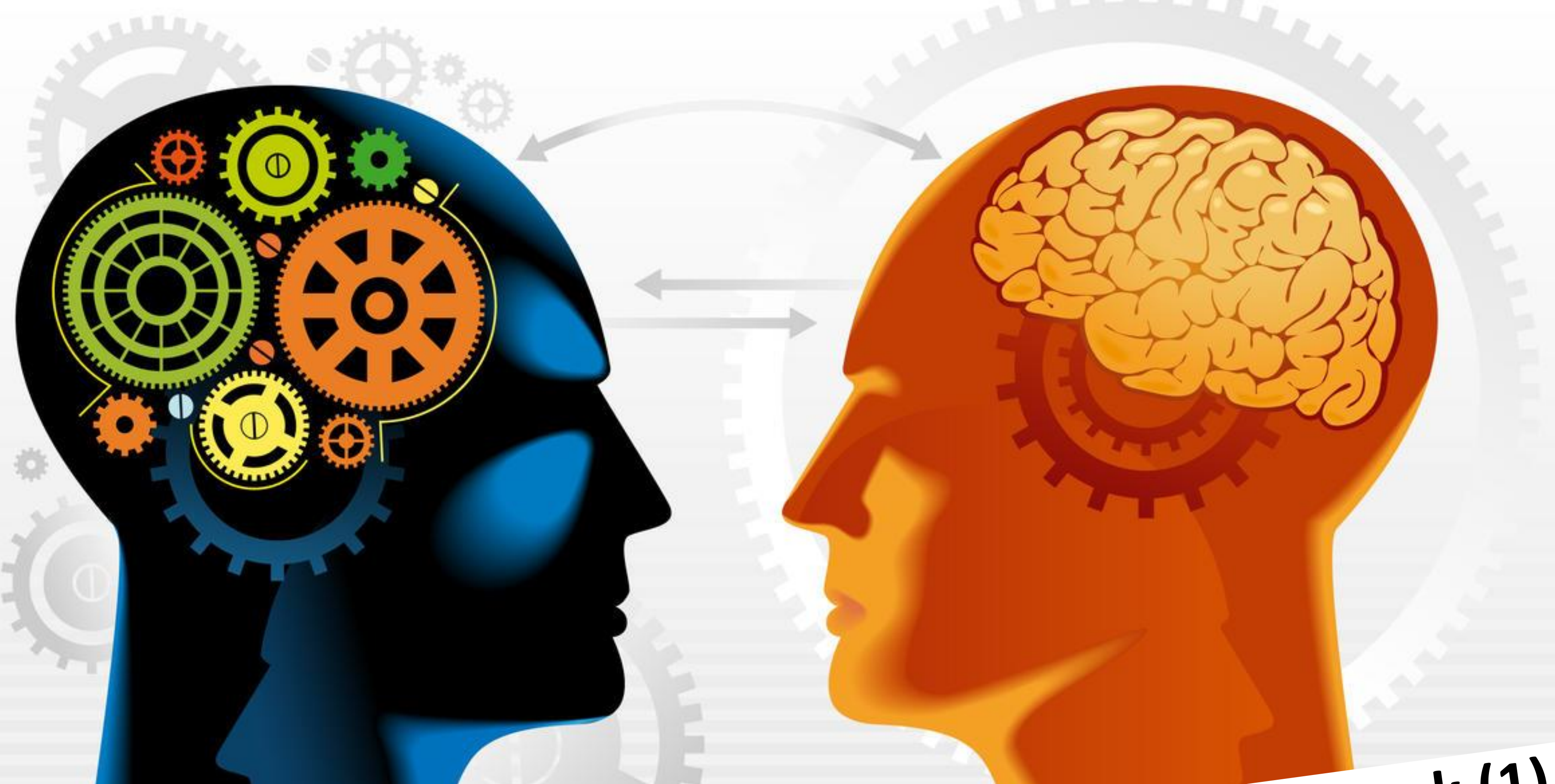


Recurrent Neural Network (1)

Oct 27th, 2016

Applied Deep Learning

YUN-NUNG (VIVIAN) CHEN WWW.CSIE.NTU.EDU.TW/~YVCHEN/F105-ADL

National Taiwan University

Slide credit from Hung-Yi Lee & Richard Socher

Review

Word Vector

Word2Vec Variants

Skip-gram: predicting surrounding words given the target word (Mikolov+, 2013)

$$p(w_{t-m}, \cdots w_{t-1}, w_{t+1}, \cdots , w_{t+m} \mid w_t)$$

CBOW (continuous bag-of-words): predicting the target word given the surrounding words (Mikolov+, 2013)

$$p(w_t \mid w_{t-m}, \cdots w_{t-1}, w_{t+1}, \cdots , w_{t+m})$$

LM (Language modeling): predicting the next words given the proceeding contexts (Mikolov+, 2013)

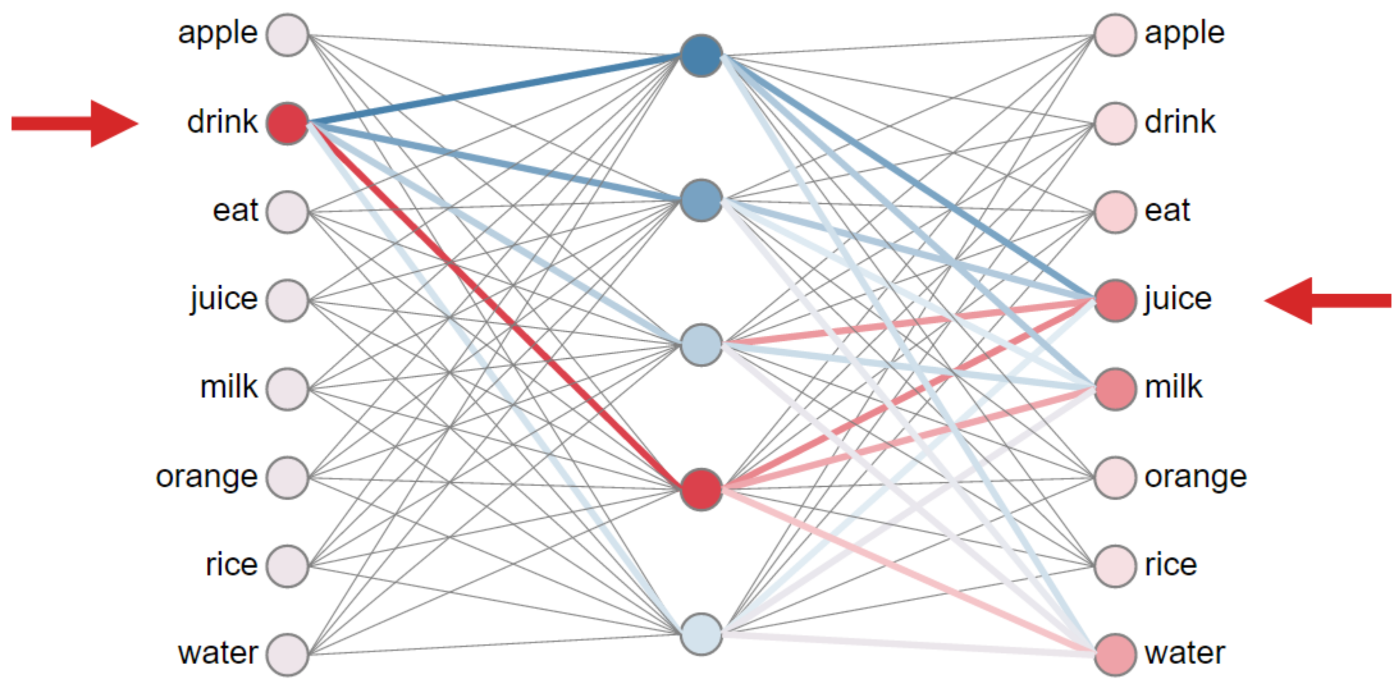
$$p(w_{t+1} \mid w_t)$$

Mikolov et al., "Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space," in *ICLR Workshop*, 2013.
Mikolov et al., "Linguistic regularities in continuous space word representations," in *NAACL HLT*, 2013.

Word2Vec LM

Goal: predicting the next words given the proceeding contexts

$$p(w_{t+1} \mid w_t)$$



Outline

Language Modeling
- N-gram Language Model
- Feed-Forward Neural Language Model
- Recurrent Neural Network Language Model (RNNLM)

Recurrent Neural Network
- Definition
- Training via Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)
- Training Issue

Applications
- Sequential Input
- Sequential Output
  - Aligned Sequential Pairs (Tagging)
  - Unaligned Sequential Pairs (Seq2Seq/Encoder-Decoder)

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Language Modeling

Goal: estimate the probability of a word sequence

$$P(w_1, \cdots, w_m)$$

Example task: determinate whether a sequence is grammatical or makes more sense

recognize speech
or
wreck a nice beach

If P(recognize speech)
> P(wreck a nice beach)

Output =
“recognize speech”

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N-Gram Language Modeling

Goal: estimate the probability of a word sequence

$$P(w_1, \cdots, w_m)$$

N-gram language model

- Probability is conditioned on a window of $(n\text{-}1)$ previous words

$$P(w_1, \cdots, w_m) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(w_i \mid w_1, \cdots, w_{i-1}) \approx \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(w_i \mid w_{i-(n-1)}, \cdots, w_{i-1})$$

- Estimate the probability based on the training data

$$P(\text{beach}|\text{nice}) = \frac{C(nice\ beach)}{C(nice)}$$

Count of "nice beach" in the training data

Count of "nice" in the training data

Issue: some sequences may not appear in the training data

N-Gram Language Modeling

Training data:

- The dog ran ……
- The cat jumped ……

P(jumped | dog) = ~~0~~ 0.0001

P(ran | cat) = ~~0~~ 0.0001

give some small probability
→ smoothing

- ➢ The probability is not accurate.
- ➢ The phenomenon happens because we cannot collect all the possible text in the world as training data.

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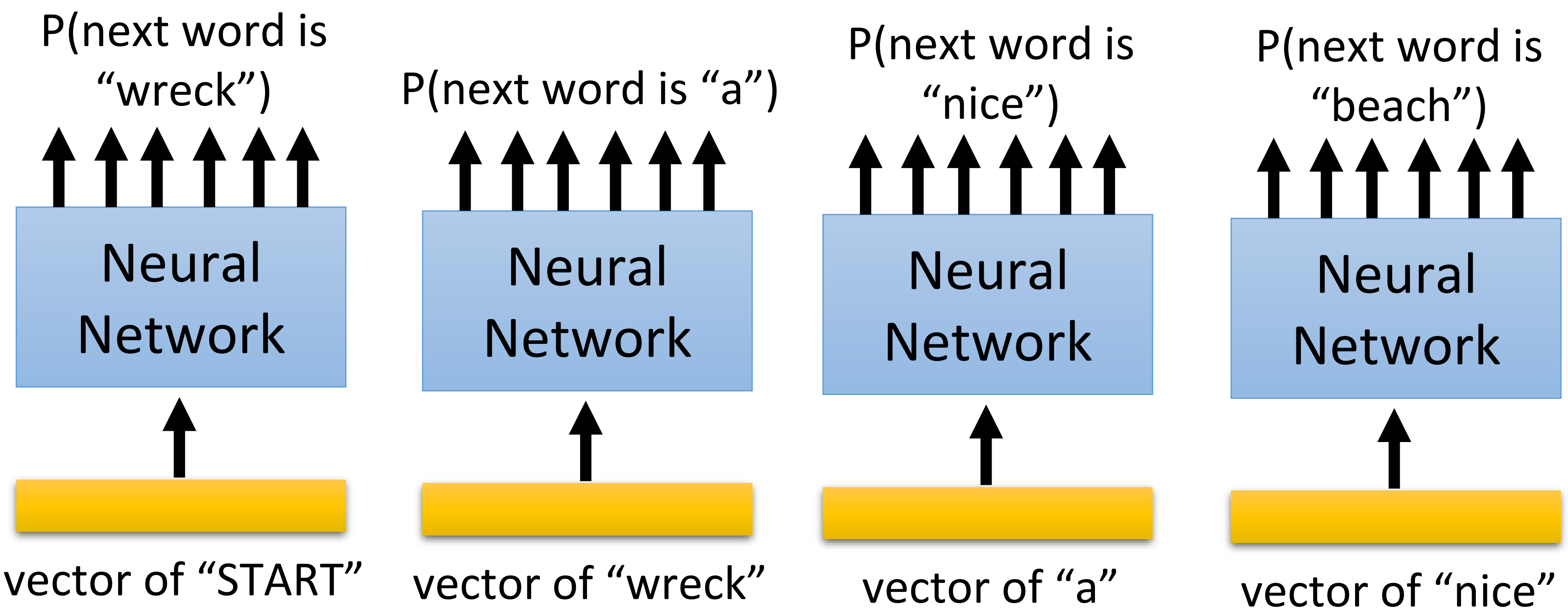
Neural Language Modeling

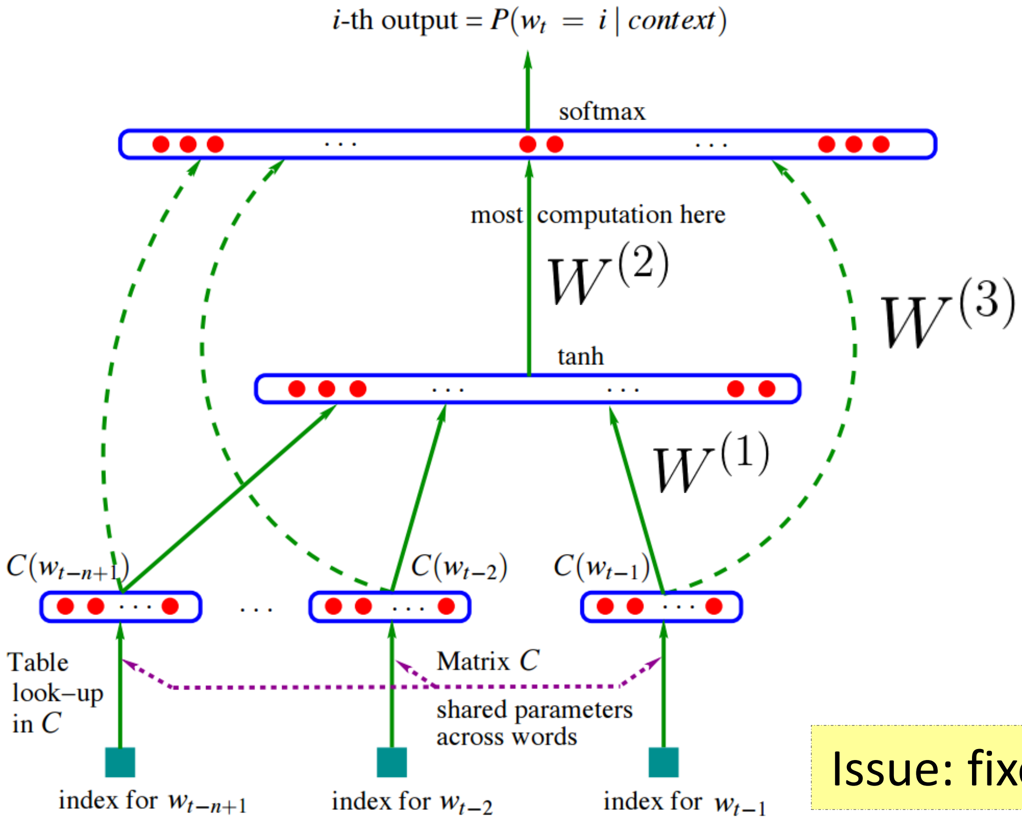
Idea: estimate $P(w_i \mid w_{i-(n-1)}, \cdots, w_{i-1})$ not from count, but from the NN prediction

P("wreck a nice beach") = P(wreck|START)P(a|wreck)P(nice|a)P(beach|nice)

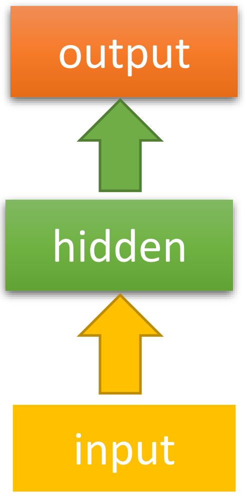


Neural Language Modeling

$$\hat{y} = \text{softmax}(W^{(2)}\sigma(W^{(1)}x + b^{(1)}) + W^{(3)}x + b^{(3)})$$



Probability distribution of the next word

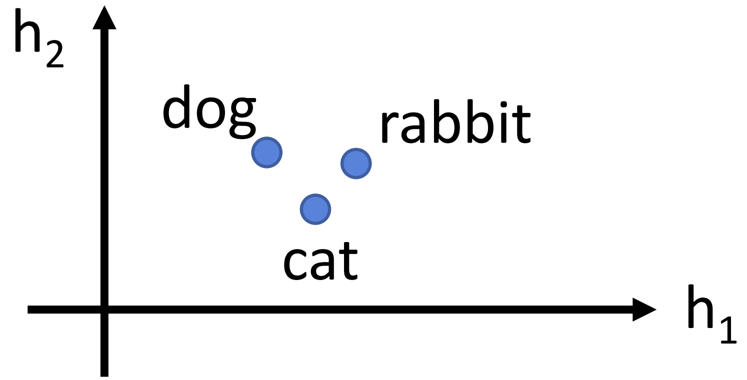


context vector

Issue: fixed context window for conditioning

Neural Language Modeling

The input layer (or hidden layer) of the related words are close



- If P(jump|dog) is large, P(jump|cat) increase accordingly (even there is not "… cat jump …" in the data)

Smoothing is automatically done

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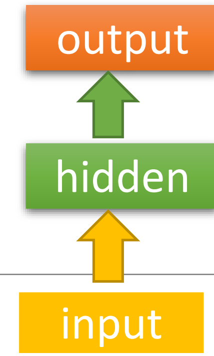
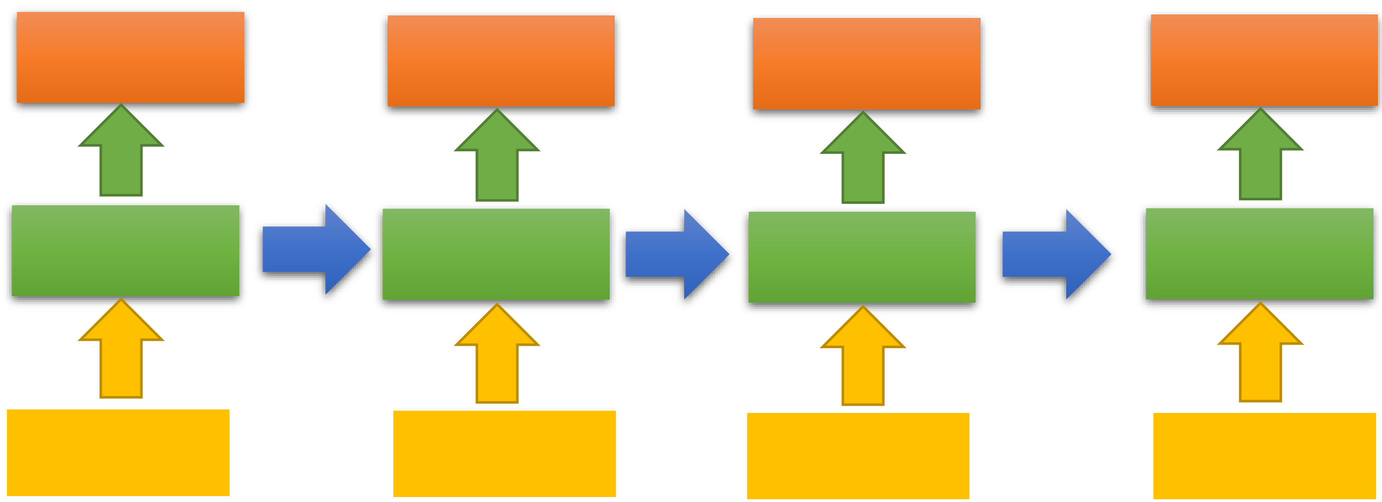
Recurrent Neural Network

Idea: condition the neural network on all previous words and tie the weights at each time step

Assumption: temporal information matters

RNN Language Modeling





Idea: pass the information from the previous hidden layer to leverage all contexts

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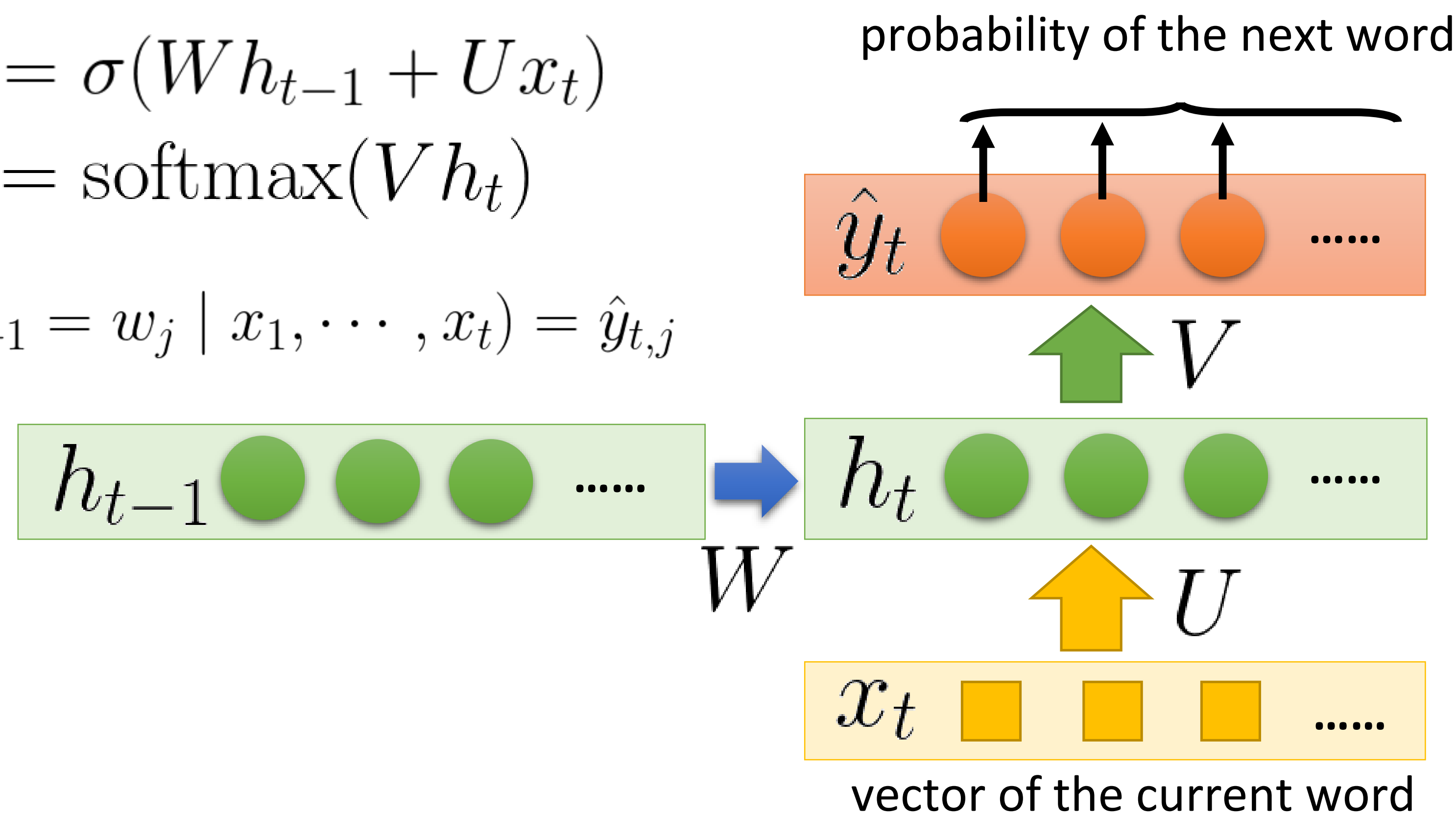
RNNLM Formulation

At each time step,

$$h_t = \sigma(Wh_{t-1} + Ux_t)$$

$$\hat{y}_t = \mathrm{softmax}(Vh_t)$$

$$P(x_{t+1} = w_j \mid x_1, \cdots, x_t) = \hat{y}_{t,j}$$



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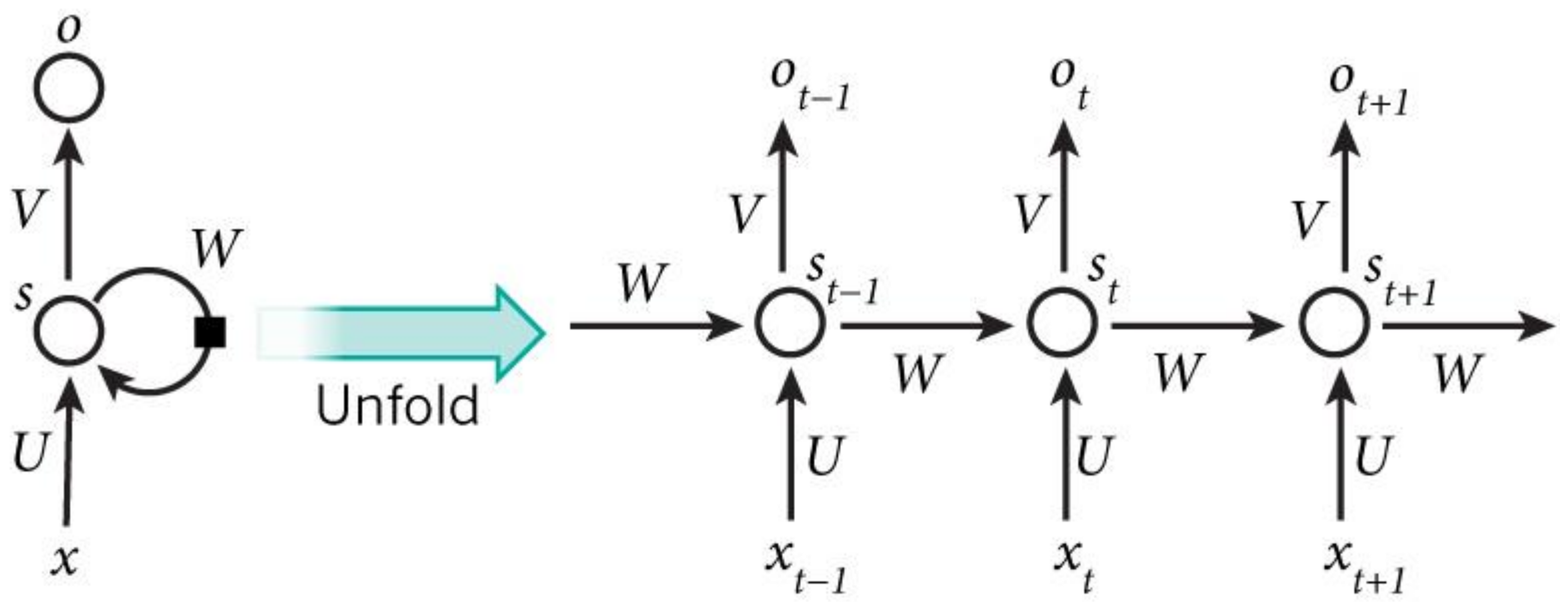
Recurrent Neural Network Definition

$$s_t = \sigma(W s_{t-1} + U x_t)$$

$\sigma(\cdot)$: tanh, ReLU

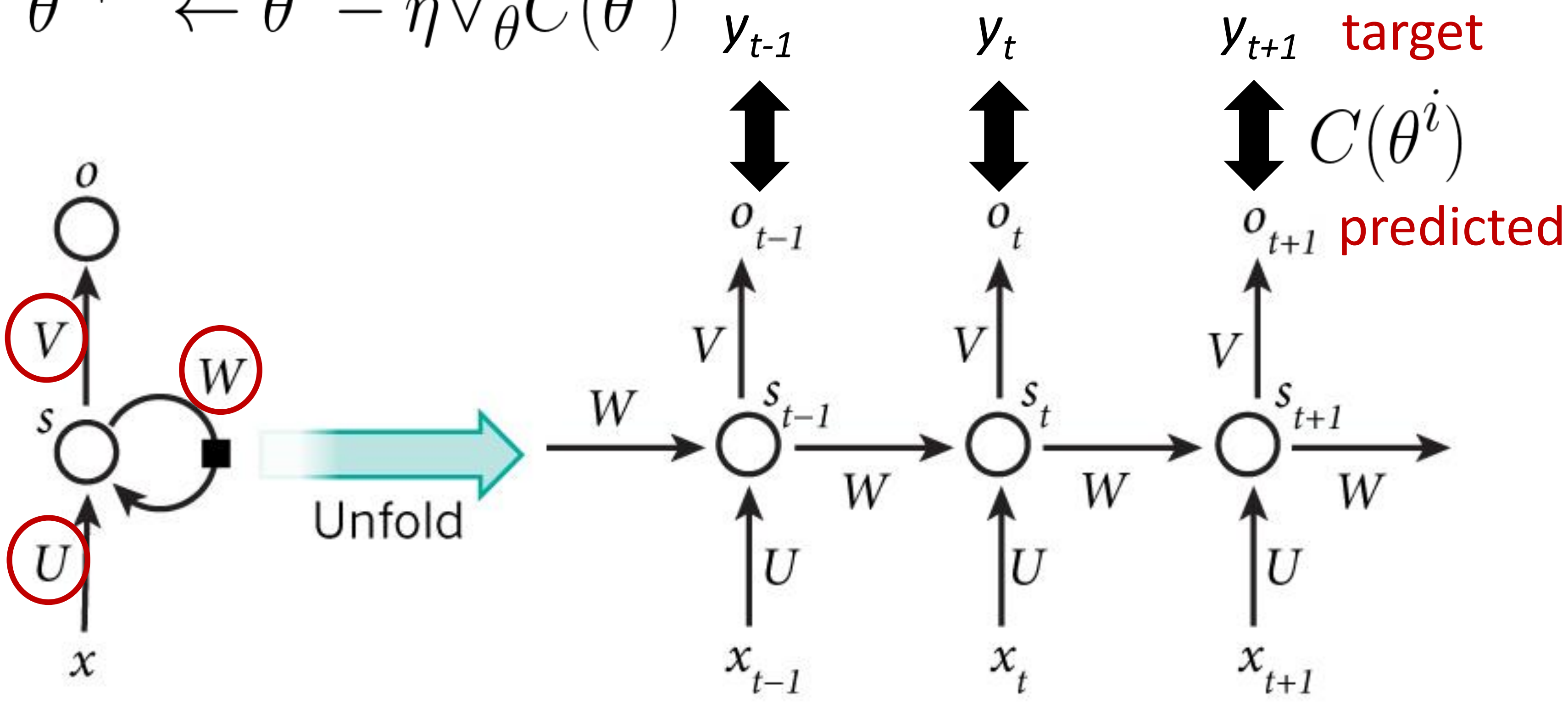
$$o_t = \mathrm{softmax}(V s_t)$$



Model Training

All model parameters $\theta = \{U, V, W\}$ can be updated by

$$\theta^{i+1} \leftarrow \theta^i - \eta \nabla_\theta C(\theta^i)$$



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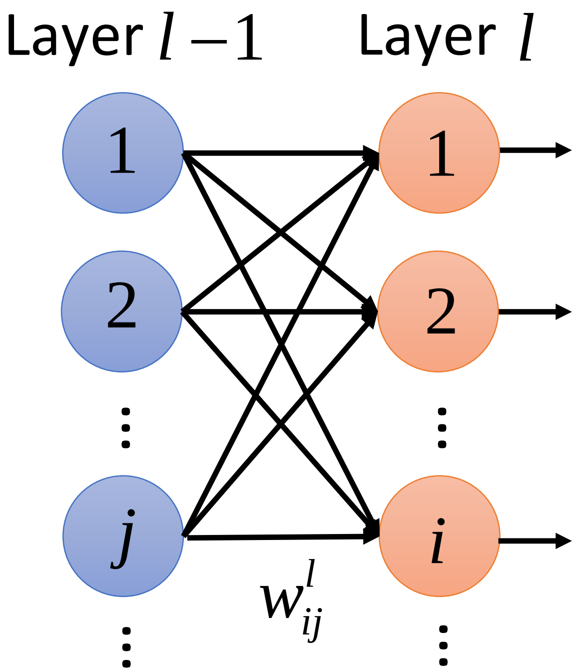
Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial w_{ij}^l} = \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial z_i^l} \frac{\partial z_i^l}{\partial w_{ij}^l}$$



δ_i^l Error signal

$$\frac{\partial z_i^l}{\partial w_{ij}^l} = \begin{cases} a_j^{l-1} & l > 1 \\ x_j & l = 1 \end{cases}$$

Backward Pass

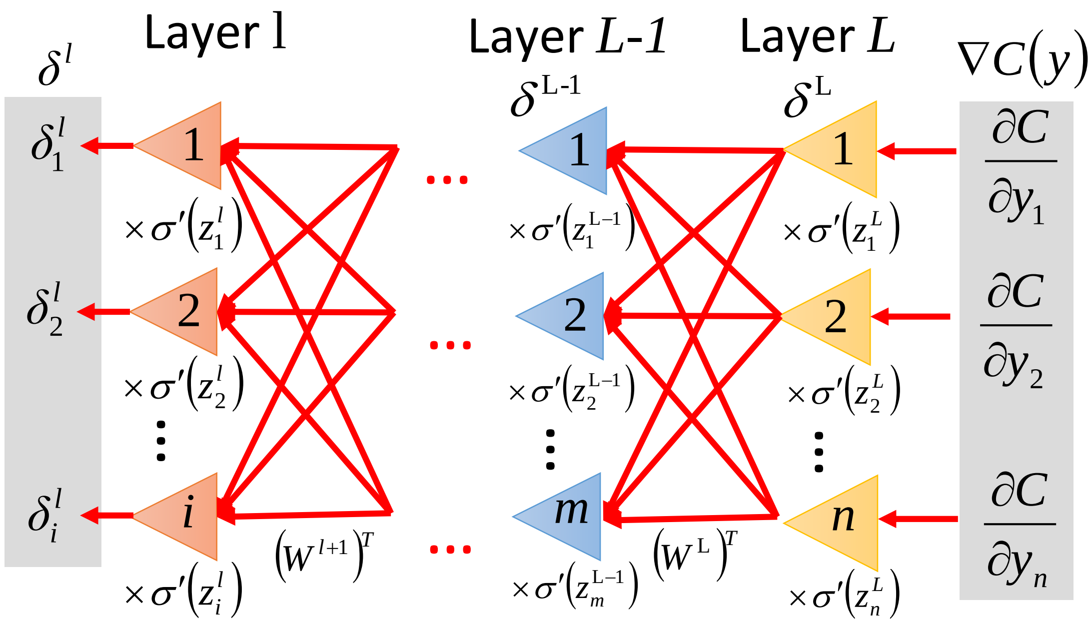
$$\delta^L = \sigma'(z^L) \odot \nabla C(y)$$
$$\delta^{L-1} = \sigma'(z^{L-1}) \odot (W^L)^T \delta^L$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\delta^l = \sigma'(z^l) \odot (W^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}$$
$$\vdots$$

Forward Pass

$$z^1 = W^1 x + b^1$$
$$a^1 = \sigma(z^1)$$
$$\vdots$$
$$z^l = W^l a^{l-1} + b^l$$
$$a^l = \sigma(z^l)$$
$$\vdots$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial w_{ij}^l} = \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial z_i^l} \frac{\partial z_i^l}{\partial w_{ij}^l}$$



δ_i^l Error signal

Backward Pass

$$\delta^L = \sigma'(z^L) \odot \nabla C(y)$$

$$\delta^{L-1} = \sigma'(z^{L-1}) \odot (W^L)^T \delta^L$$

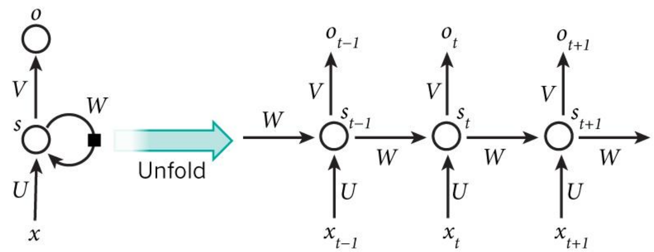
$$\vdots$$

$$\delta^l = \sigma'(z^l) \odot (W^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}$$

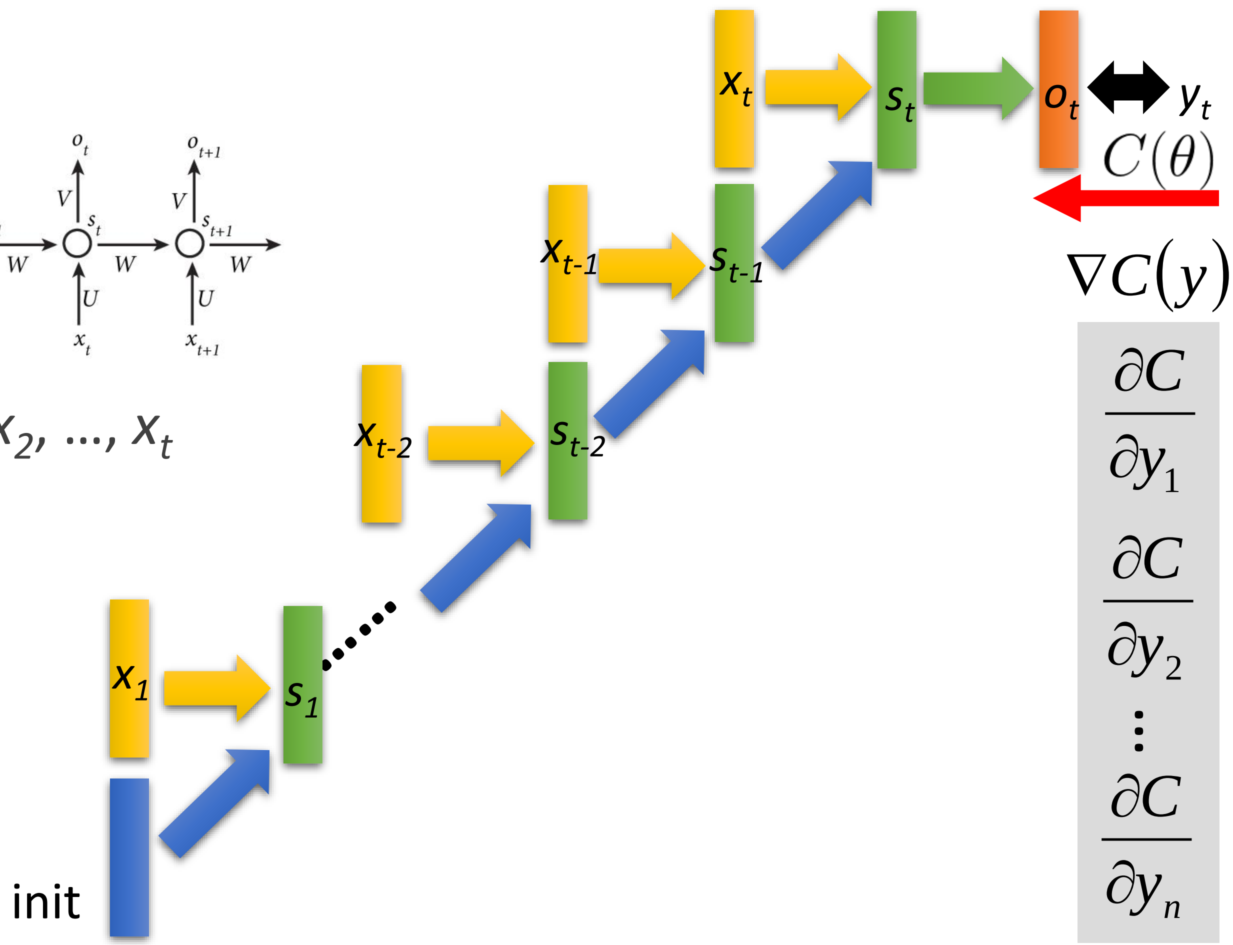
$$\vdots$$

Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)

Unfold

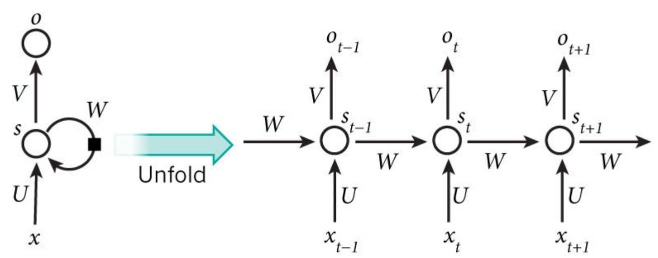


- Input: init, x_1, x_2, …, x_t
- Output: o_t
- Target: y_t



Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)

Unfold



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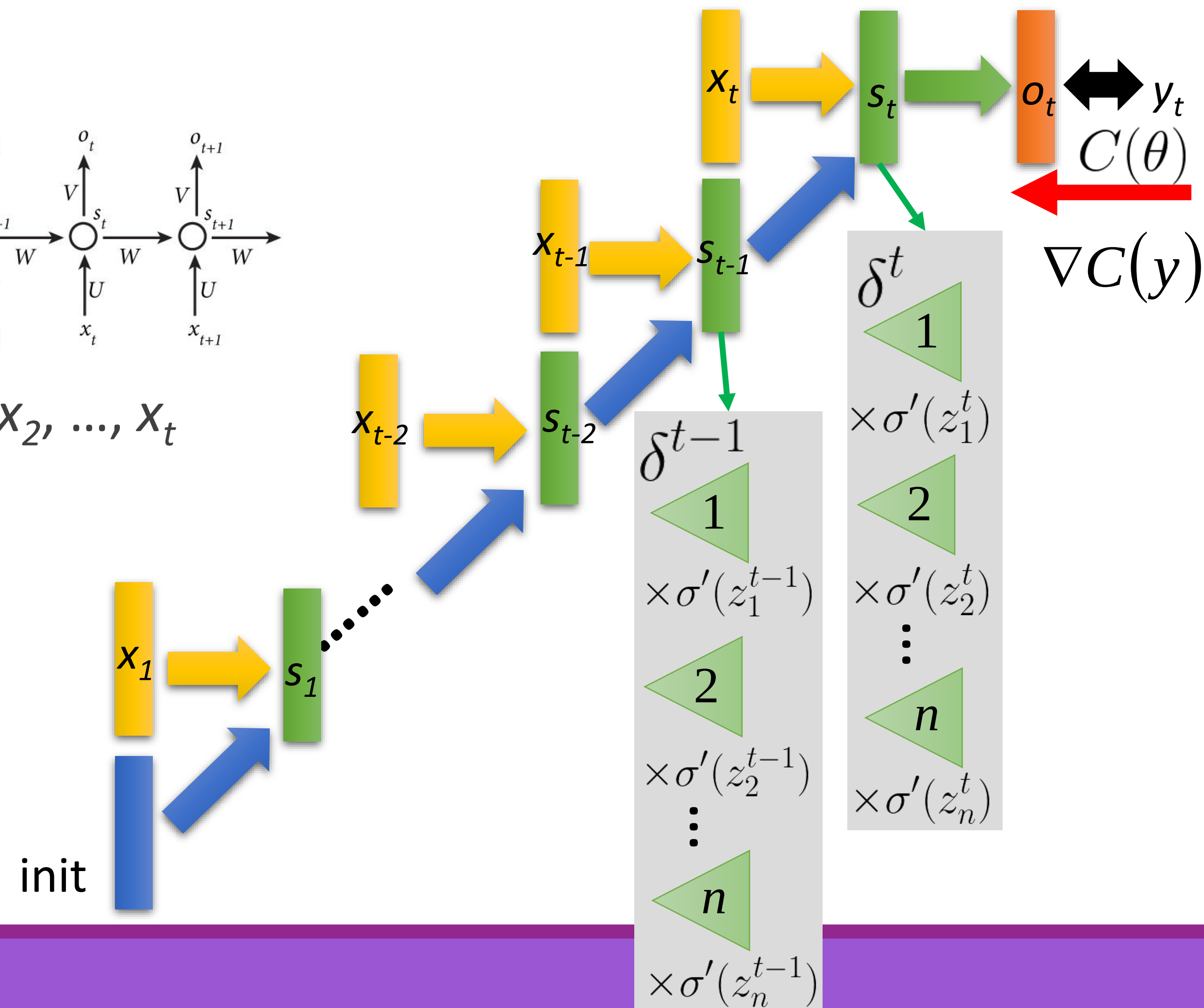

Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)

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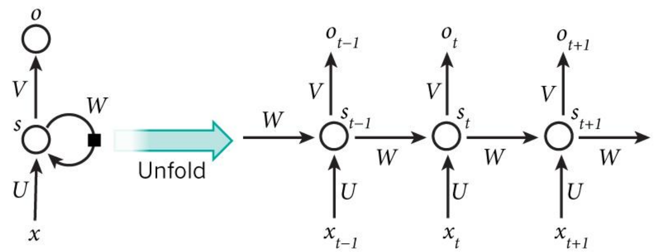

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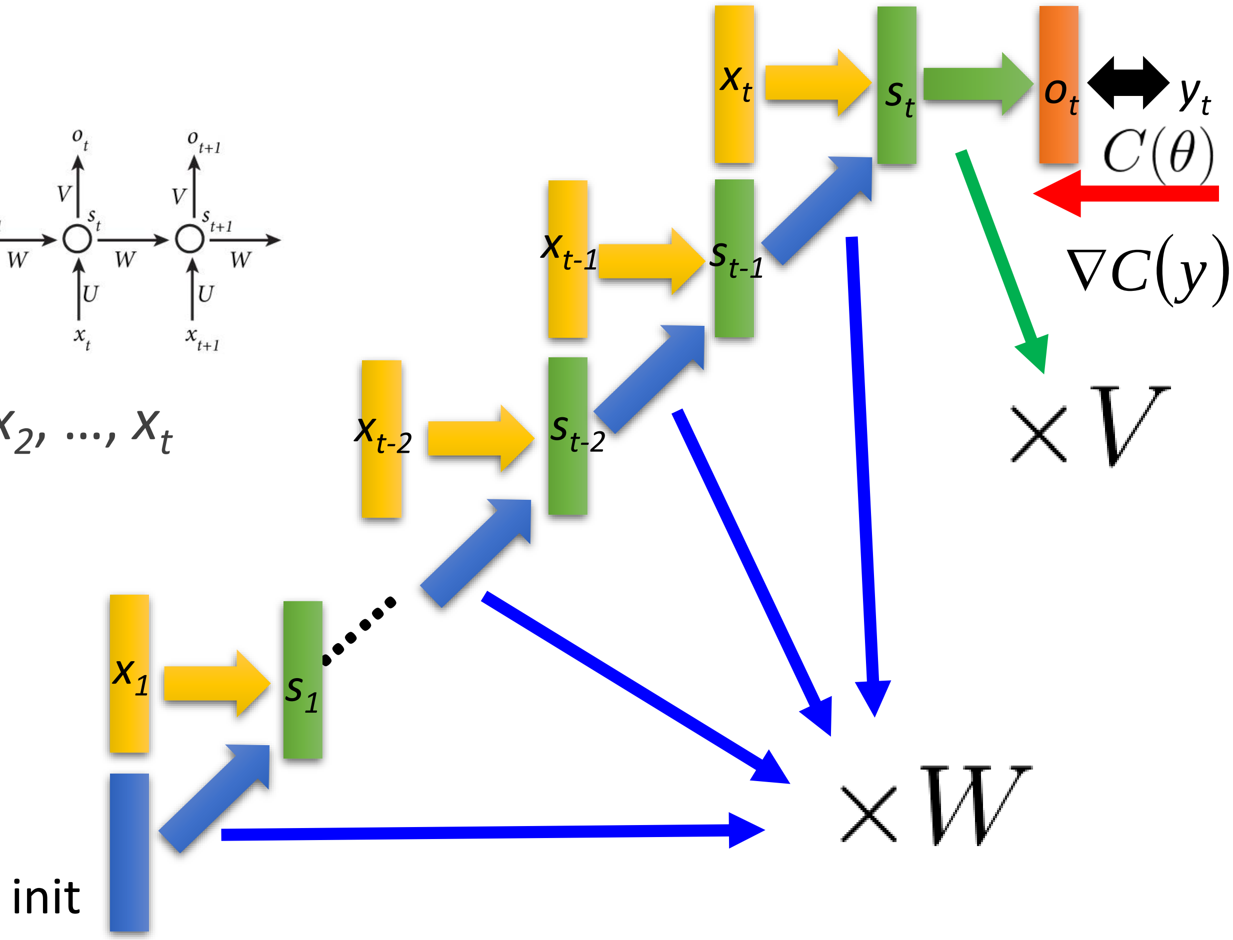
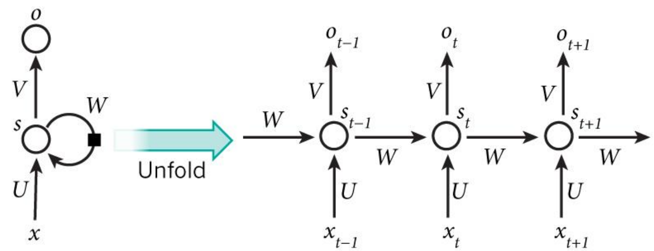


Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)

Unfold



- Input: init, $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_t$
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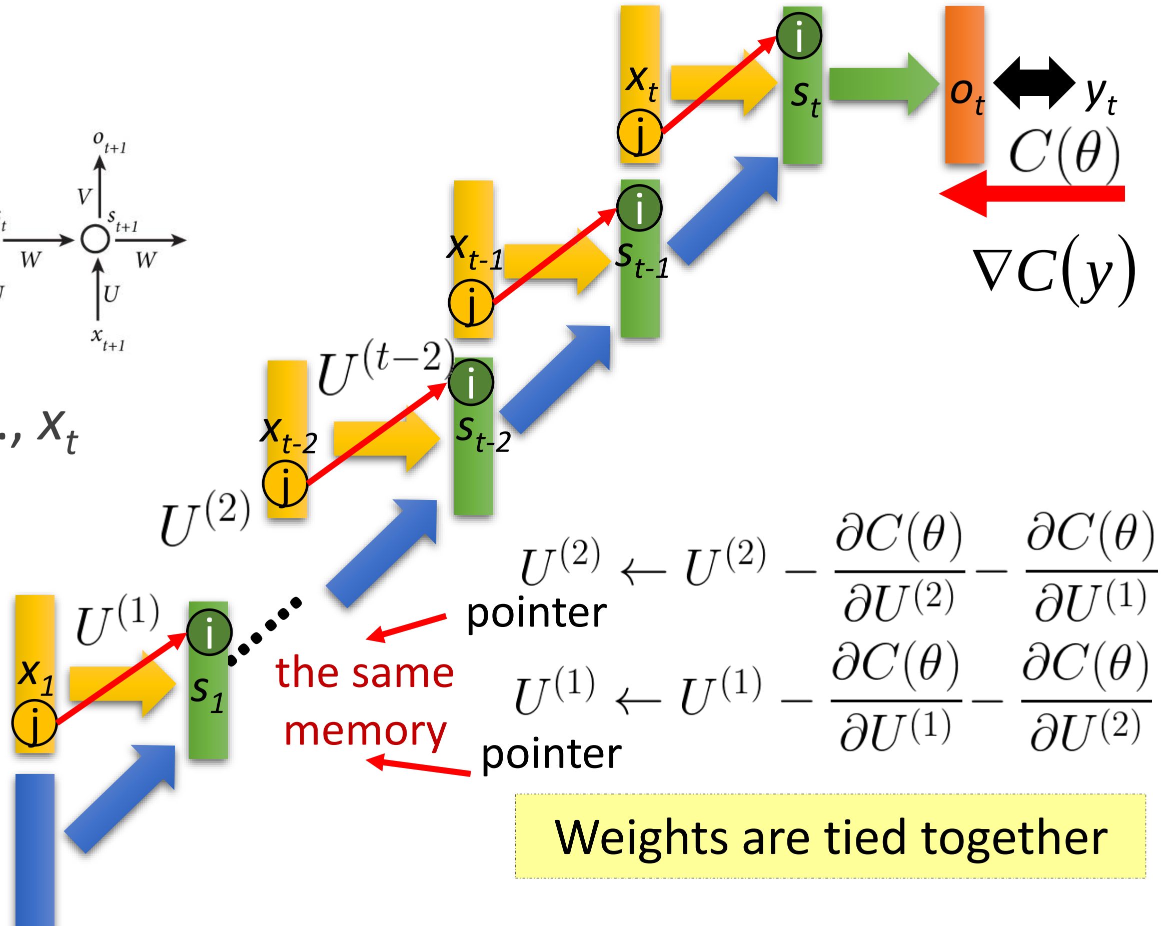
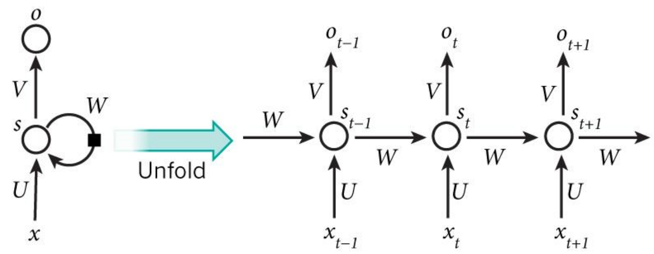


Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)

Unfold



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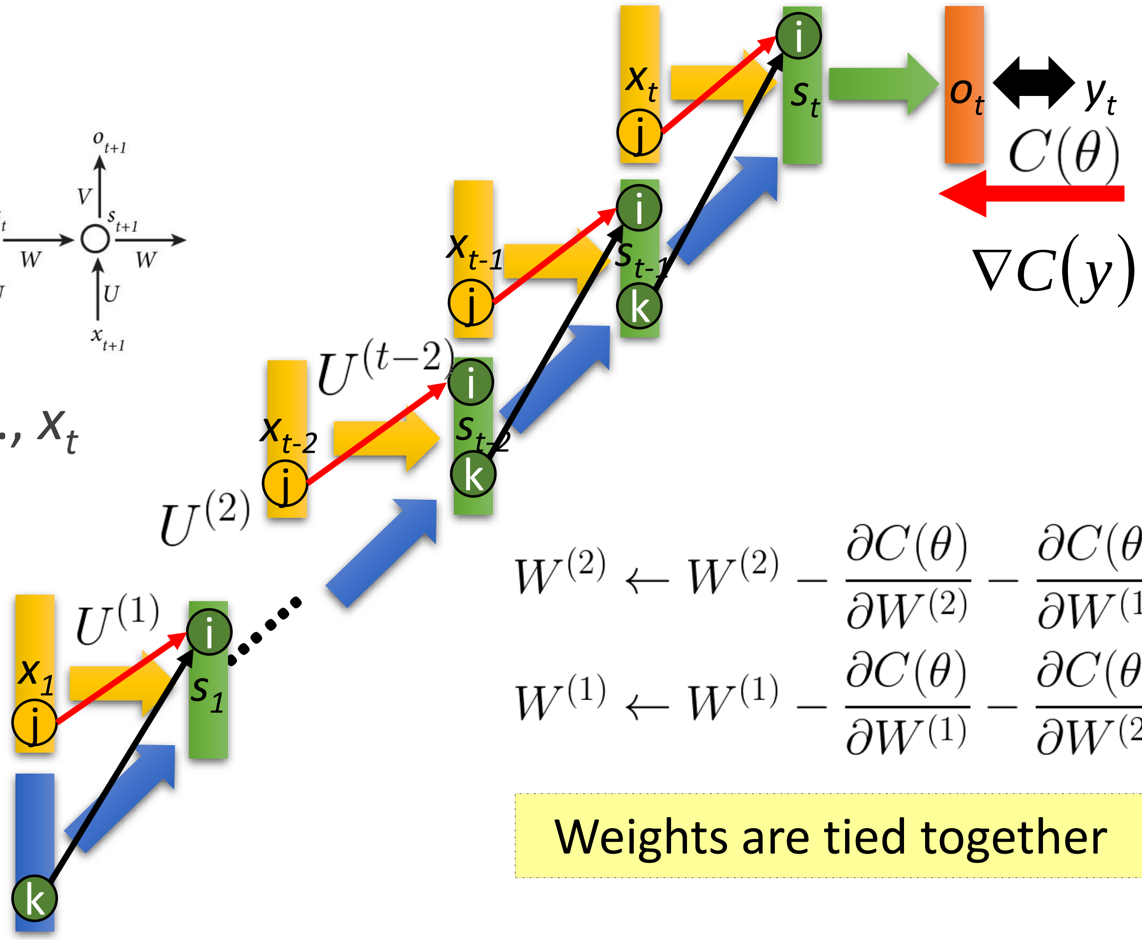


$$W^{(2)} \leftarrow W^{(2)} - \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial W^{(2)}} - \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

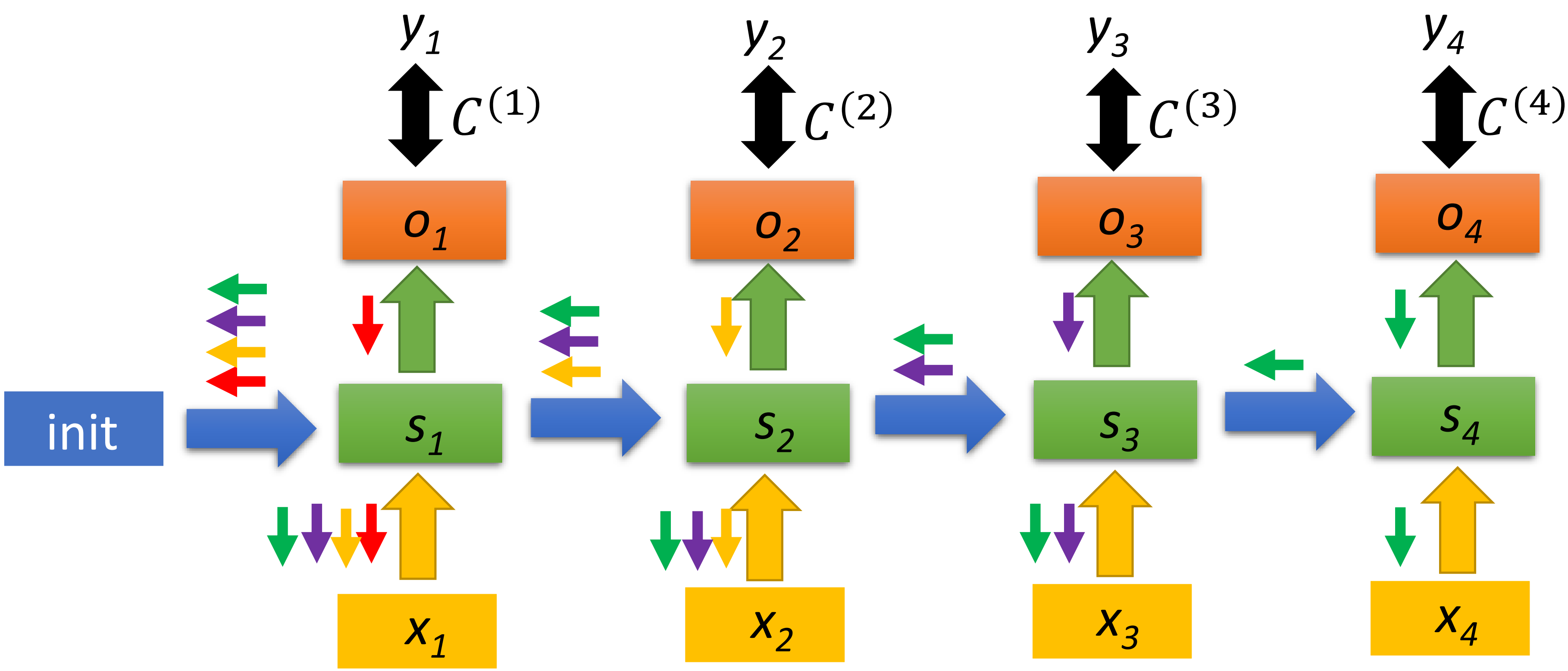
$$W^{(1)} \leftarrow W^{(1)} - \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial W^{(1)}} - \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial W^{(2)}}$$

Weights are tied together

BPTT

Forward Pass: Compute s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 ……

Backward Pass:
- For $C^{(4)}$
- For $C^{(3)}$
- For $C^{(2)}$
- For $C^{(1)}$



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RNN Training Issue

The gradient is a product of Jacobian matrices, each associated with a step in the forward computation

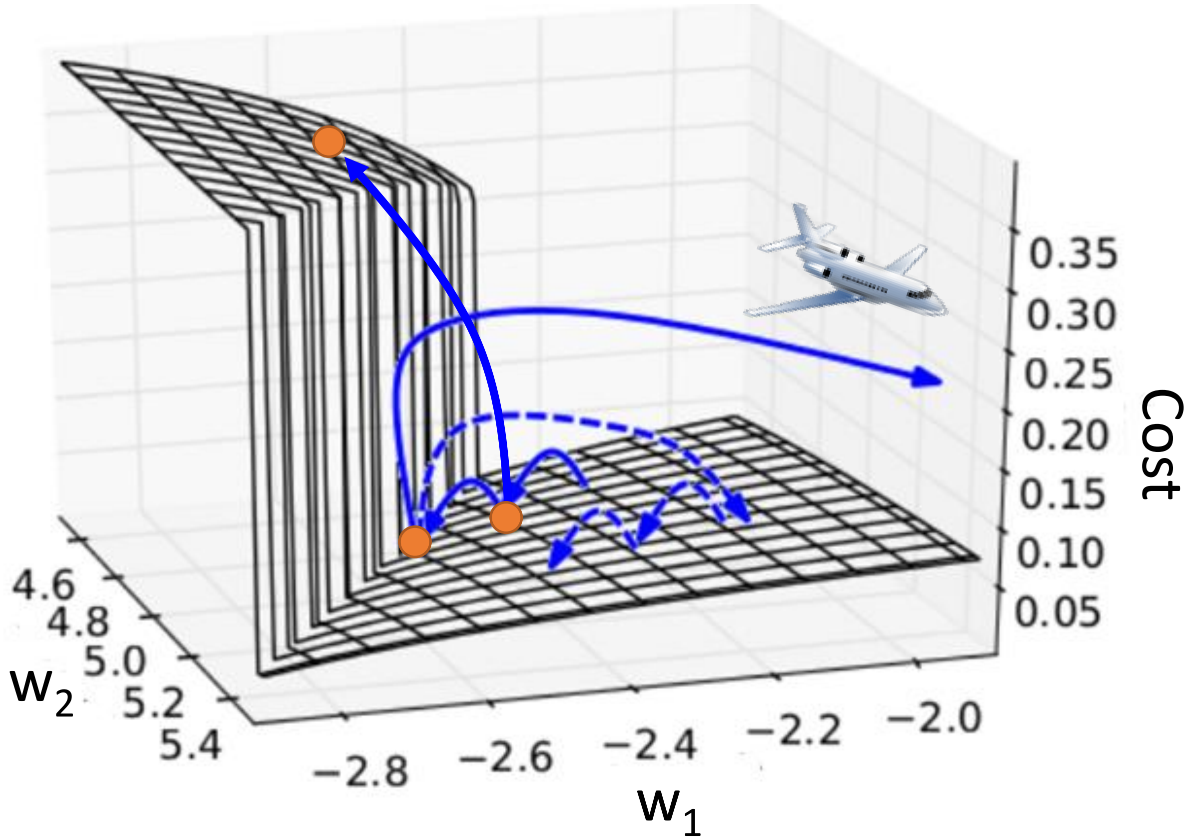
Multiply the <u>same</u> matrix at each time step during backprop

$$\delta^l = \sigma'(z^l) \odot (W^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}$$

The gradient becomes very small or very large quickly
→ **vanishing or exploding gradient**

Bengio et al., "Learning long-term dependencies with gradient descent is difficult," *IEEE Trans. of Neural Networks*, 1994. [link]
Pascanu et al., "On the difficulty of training recurrent neural networks," in *ICML*, 2013. [link]

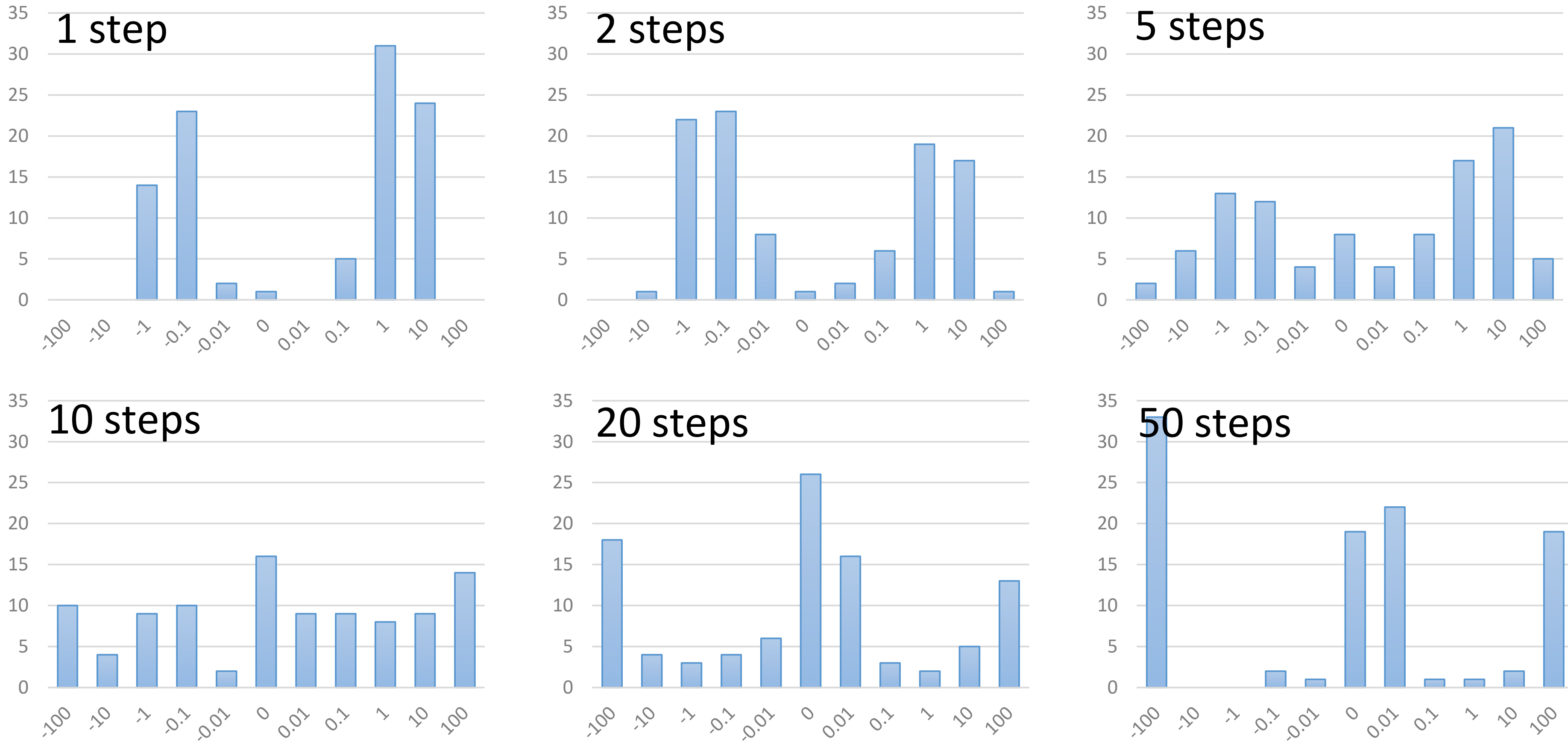
Rough Error Surface



The error surface is either very flat or very steep

Bengio et al., “Learning long-term dependencies with gradient descent is difficult,” *IEEE Trans. of Neural Networks*, 1994. [link]
Pascanu et al., “On the difficulty of training recurrent neural networks,” in *ICML*, 2013. [link]

Vanishing/Exploding Gradient Example



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How to Frame the Learning Problem?

The learning algorithm f is to map the input domain X into the output domain Y

$$f : X \rightarrow Y$$

Input domain: word, word sequence, audio signal, click logs

Output domain: single label, sequence tags, tree structure, probability distribution

Network design should leverage input and output domain properties

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Input Domain – Sequence Modeling

Idea: aggregate the meaning from all words into a vector

Method:

- Basic combination: average, sum
- Neural combination:
  - ✓Recursive neural network (RvNN)
  - ✓Recurrent neural network (RNN)
  - ✓Convolutional neural network (CNN)

N-dim

這 (this) $\begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.3 & \cdots & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$

規格 (specification) $\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.8 & 0.1 & \cdots & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$

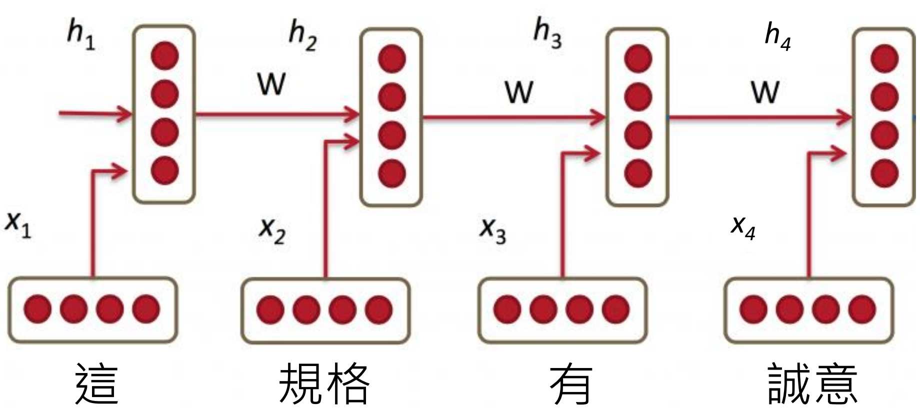
有 (have) $\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.1 & \cdots & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$

誠意 (sincerity) $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.6 & \cdots & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$

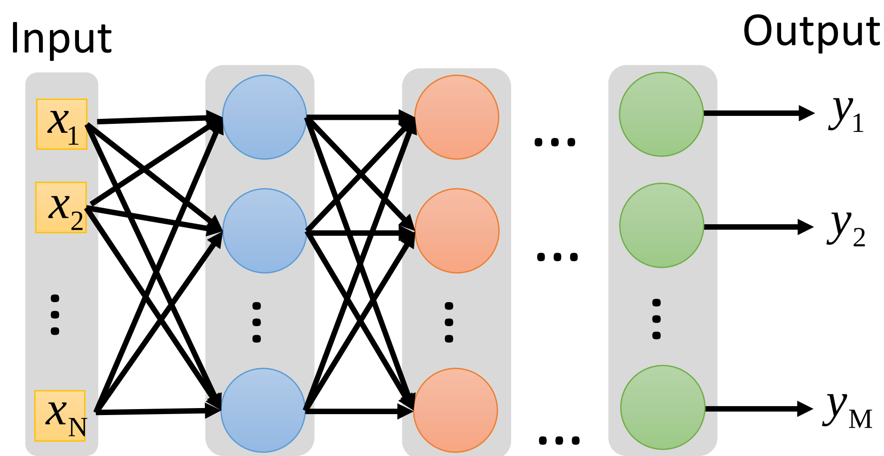
How to compute $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_N \end{bmatrix}$

Sentiment Analysis

Encode the sequential input into a vector using RNN



$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_N \end{bmatrix}$$



RNN considers temporal information to learn sentence vectors as the input of classification tasks

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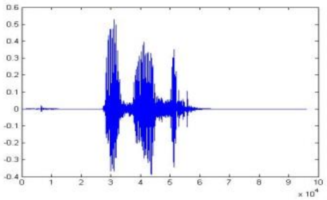
Output Domain – Sequence Prediction

POS Tagging

"推薦我台大後門的餐廳" → 推薦/VV 我/PN 台大/NR 後門/NN 的/DEG 餐廳/NN

Speech Recognition



→ "大家好"

Machine Translation

"How are you doing today?" → "你好嗎?"

The output can be viewed as a sequence of classification

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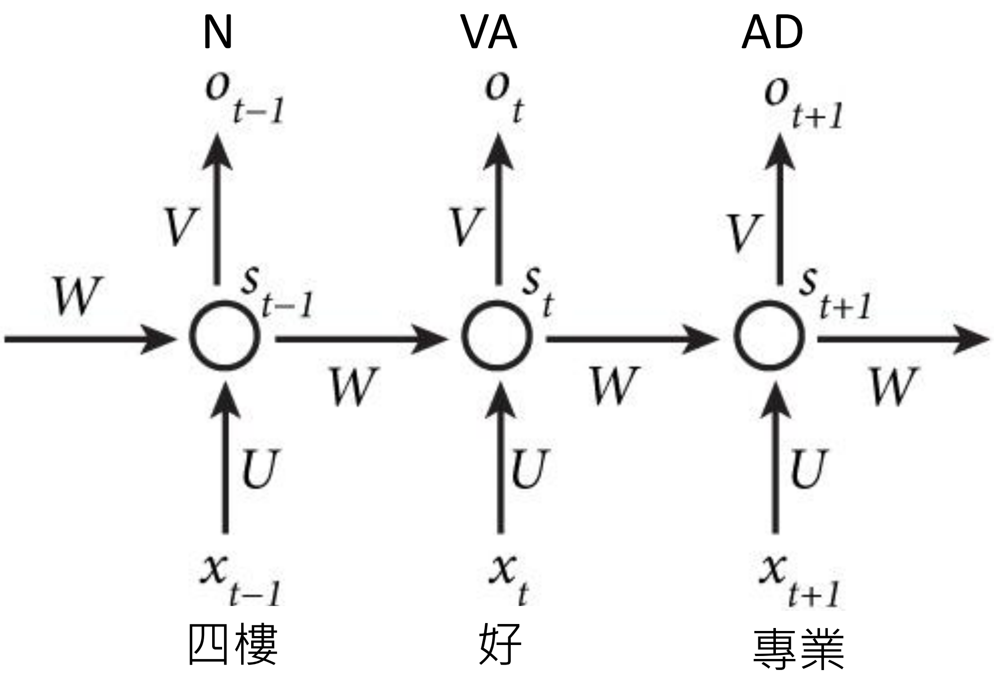
POS Tagging

Tag a word at each timestamp

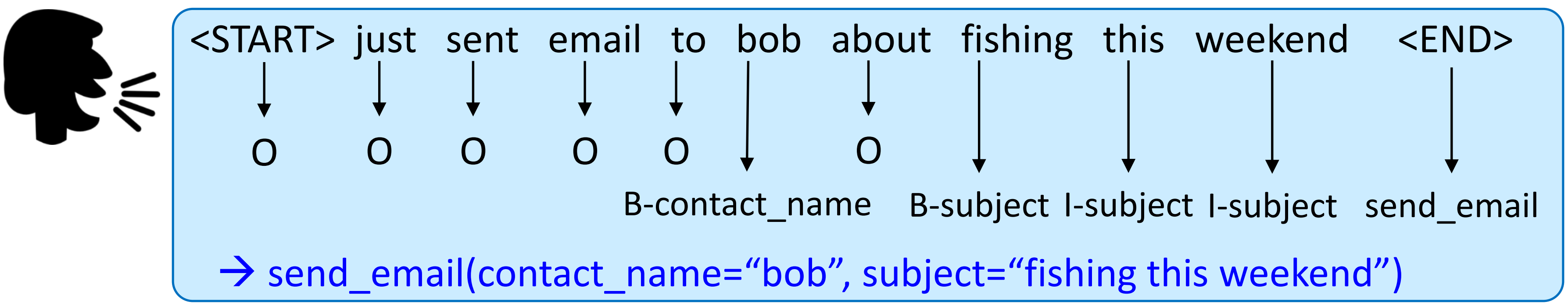
- Input: word sequence
- Output: corresponding POS tag sequence



Natural Language Understanding (NLU)

Tag a word at each timestamp

- Input: word sequence
- Output: IOB-format slot tag and intent tag



Temporal orders for input and output are the same

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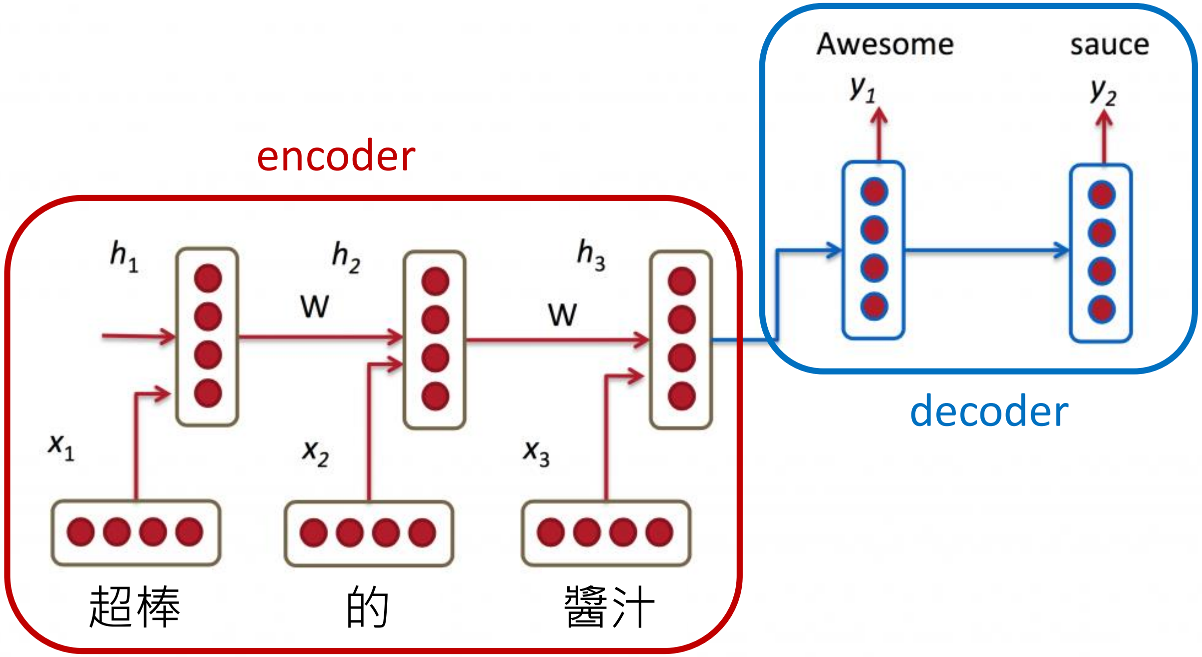
  - **Unaligned Sequential Pairs (Seq2Seq/Encoder-Decoder)**

Machine Translation

Cascade two RNNs, one for encoding and one for decoding

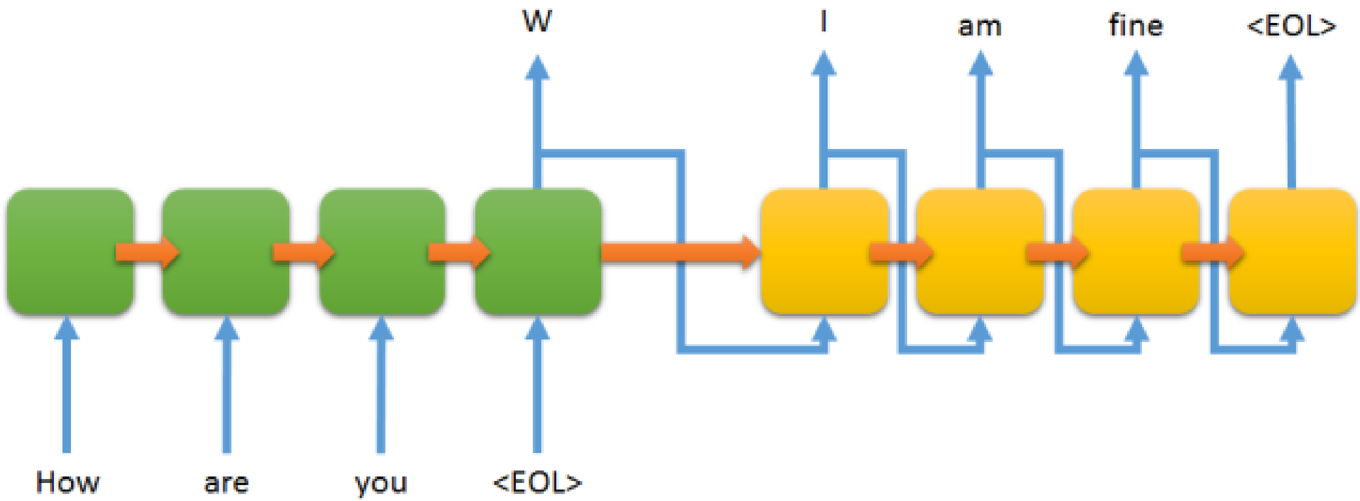
- Input: word sequences in the source language
- Output: word sequences in the target language



Chit-Chat Dialogue Modeling

Cascade two RNNs, one for encoding and one for decoding

- Input: word sequences in the question
- Output: word sequences in the response



Temporal ordering for input and output may be different

Concluding Remarks

Language Modeling

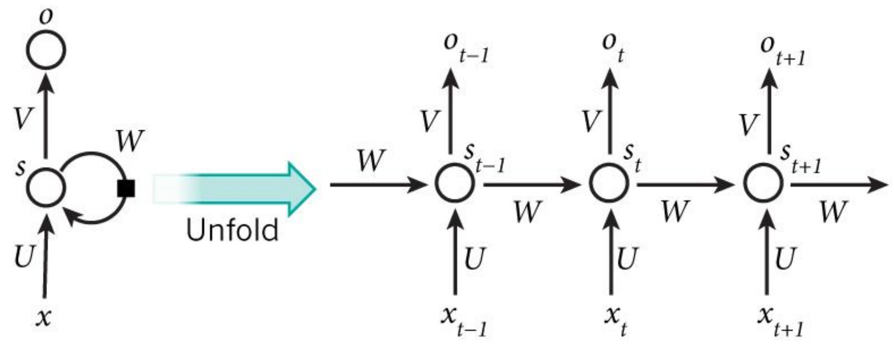
- RNNLM

Recurrent Neural Networks

- Definition

$$s_t = \sigma(W s_{t-1} + U x_t)$$
$$o_t = \text{softmax}(V s_t)$$

- Backpropagation through Time (BPTT)
- Vanishing/Exploding Gradient



Applications

- Sequential Input: Sequence-Level Embedding
- Sequential Output: Tagging / Seq2Seq (Encoder-Decoder)