Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

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Attention 000

RNN extensions, Memory Addressing and Attention

Eilif Solberg

21.09.2018

RNN Memory extensions

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Outline

Composing RNNs

Bidirectional RNNs Encoder-decoder framework

Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

External memory Attending to previous states

Attention

Content-based Location-based

Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

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Composing RNNs

RNN Memory extensions

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Bidirectional RNNs

Motivation:

• Want to include future context

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Bidirectional RNNs

Motivation:

- Want to include future context
- Could solve with time-delay for predictions, though need to specify fixed context.

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Bidirectional RNNs

Motivation:

- Want to include future context
- Could solve with time-delay for predictions, though need to specify fixed context.

Assumes tight coupling between prediction at time t and input at time t.

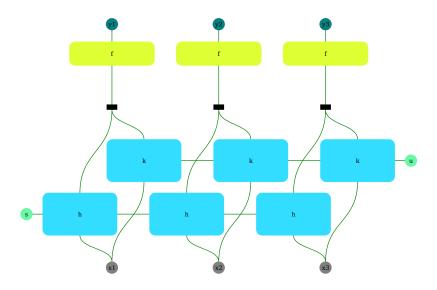
• e.g. speech-to-text, text-to-speech

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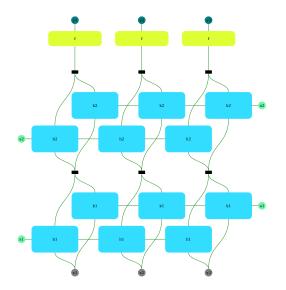
Bidirectional RNN - single layer



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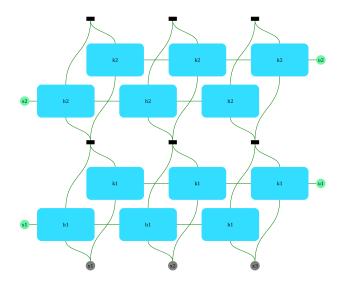
Bidirectional RNN - two layers



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Bidirectional RNN - feature extraction



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Encoder-decoder

For sequence-to-sequence problems with loose coupling between sequences

• prediction at time t not directly related to input at time t.

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Encoder-decoder

For sequence-to-sequence problems with loose coupling between sequences

• prediction at time t not directly related to input at time t.

Example: sentence translation

- 1. Encode the "meaning" of sentence in source language into intermediate representation
- 2. Decode the "meaning" of the sentence into a representation in the target language

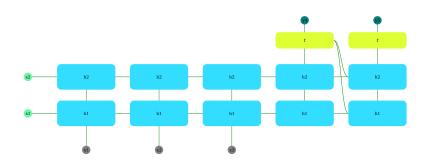
Composing RNNs Rec

Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

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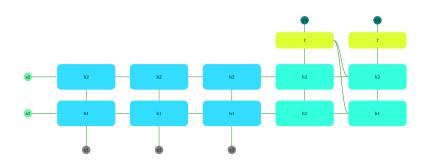
Encoder-decoder, shared RNN



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Encoder-decoder, separate RNN



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Encoder-decoder conclusion

Assume N source and N target languages.

• Want to be able to translate between any two of them

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Encoder-decoder conclusion

Assume N source and N target languages.

- Want to be able to translate between any two of them
- Possible to share encoder and decoder?

RNN Memory extensions

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Encoder-decoder conclusion

Assume N source and N target languages.

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Newer models include attention

• Bidirectional RNN may then be used as encoder

Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

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RNN Memory extensions

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Addressing: location vs content-based

Assume we have memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .

• E.g.
$$M_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$$



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Addressing: location vs content-based

Assume we have memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .

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How do we *address* memory?

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- Specify where to get information, e.g. index $j \in \{1, \ldots, J\}$
 - "Give me the content at memory cell 4"

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- Specify what kind of information through a query q
 - "When did the french revolution start?"

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 - "When did the french revolution start?"
- Indirect addressing

RNN Memory extensions

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Content-based addressing

• Memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .

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Content-based addressing

- Memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .
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Content-based addressing

- Memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .
- query $q \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- key function K, e.g. $K \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^d$



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Content-based addressing

- Memory M with memory cells M_1, \ldots, M_J .
- query $q \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- key function K, e.g. $K \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^d$
- matching function f, e.g. inner product function

 $\alpha_j = f(q, K(M_j))$

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Content-based addressing

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- key function K, e.g. $K \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^d$
- matching function f, e.g. inner product function

$$\alpha_j = f(q, K(M_j))$$

What is the returned result of our query?

$$p = \operatorname{softmax}(\alpha)$$

 $v(q, M) = M_j$ with probability p_j hard addressing
 $v(q, M) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} p_j M_j$ soft addressing

Content-based addressing

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Where does the query vector q come from?

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RNN example with external memory - read operation

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RNN example with external memory - read operation Perform query based on current state

$$q^t = Q^{(r)}(s^t)$$

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RNN example with external memory - read operation Perform query based on current state

$$q^t = Q^{(r)}(s^t)$$

Extract key for each memory cell

$$k_j^t = K^{(r)}(M_j^{t-1})$$

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RNN example with external memory - read operation Perform query based on current state

$$q^t = Q^{(r)}(s^t)$$

Extract key for each memory cell

$$k_j^t = K^{(r)}(M_j^{t-1})$$

Calculate how well memory cell match query

$$\alpha_j^t = f(q^t, k_j^t)$$

RNN example with external memory - read operation Perform query based on current state

$$q^t = Q^{(r)}(s^t)$$

Extract key for each memory cell

$$k_j^t = K^{(r)}(M_j^{t-1})$$

Calculate how well memory cell match query

$$\alpha_j^t = f(q^t, k_j^t)$$

Get resulting vector r^t by

$$p^{t} = \operatorname{softmax}(\alpha^{t})$$

$$r^{t} = v(q^{t}, M^{t-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} p_{j}^{t} M_{j}^{t-1}$$

RNN Memory extensions

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RNN example with external memory - write operation

RNN Memory extensions

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RNN example with external memory - write operation

Need to decide what to write in addition to where

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- Where can be decided as with read operation
 - Separate functions $Q^{(w)}$ and $K^{(w)}$.

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- What: e.g. function W

$$w^t = W(s^t)$$

RNN example with external memory - write operation

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How to make update?

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RNN example with external memory - write operation

Need to decide what to write in addition to where

- Where can be decided as with read operation
 - Separate functions $Q^{(w)}$ and $K^{(w)}$.
- What: e.g. function W

$$w^t = W(s^t)$$

How to make update?

$$\begin{split} M_j^t &= (1 - p_j^w) M_j^{t-1} + p_j^w w^t & \text{overwrite} \\ M_j^t &= M_j^{t-1} + p_j^w w^t & \text{residual update} \end{split}$$

Exists corresponding hard update rules

RNN Memory extensions

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RNN example with external memory - how to use it

Update function:

$$s^{t} = h(x^{t}, s^{t-1}, y^{t-1}, r^{t-1})$$

RNN Memory extensions

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RNN example with external memory - how to use it

Update function:

$$s^{t} = h(x^{t}, s^{t-1}, y^{t-1}, r^{t-1})$$

Could also add directly to output function

$$y^t = f(s^t, r^t)$$

External memory - multiple read/write *heads*

- E.g. define N query, key function pairs $(Q_1^{(r)}, K_1^{(r)}), \ldots, (Q_N^{(r)}, K_N^{(r)})$
 - Concatenate all of the retrieved vectors, $r^t = (r_1^t, \dots, r_n^t)$.

External memory - multiple read/write *heads*

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- Write operations, need to resolve possible conflicts in updates

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External memory - multiple read/write *heads*

- E.g. define N query, key function pairs $(Q_1^{(r)}, \mathcal{K}_1^{(r)}), \ldots, (Q_N^{(r)}, \mathcal{K}_N^{(r)})$
 - Concatenate all of the retrieved vectors, $r^t = (r_1^t, \dots, r_n^t)$.
- Write operations, need to resolve possible conflicts in updates
- May use same matching function

Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

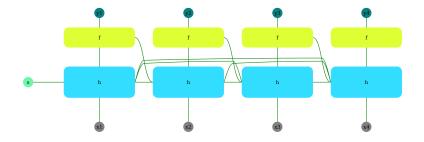
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Attending to previous states |

RNN Memory extensions

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Attending to previous states I



RNN Memory extensions

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Attending to previous states II

$$s^{t} = h(x^{t}, (s^{1}, \dots, s^{t-1}), y^{t-1})$$

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Attending to previous states II

$$s^{t} = h(x^{t}, (s^{1}, \dots, s^{t-1}), y^{t-1})$$

Do query with respect to "memory cells" (s^1, \ldots, s^{t-1}) .

$$\alpha_i^t = f(Q(s^{t-1}, x^t), K(s^i))$$
$$p^t = \text{softmax}(\alpha^t)$$
$$\tilde{s}^{t-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} p_i^t s^i$$

Attending to previous states II

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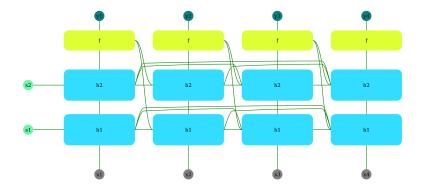
Then proceed with "previous state" \tilde{s}^{t-1}

$$s^t = h(x^t, \tilde{s}^{t-1}, y^{t-1})$$

RNN Memory extensions

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Attending to previous states III



Recursive neural networks

RNN Memory extensions

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Image captioning with RNN and content-based attention

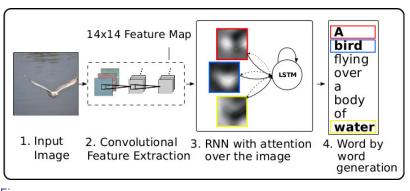


Figure: Illustration from "Xu, Kelvin, et al. "Show, attend and tell: Neural image caption generation with visual attention." International conference on machine learning. 2015."

Image captioning with RNN and content-based attention

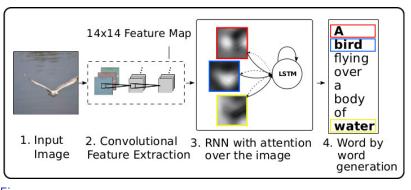
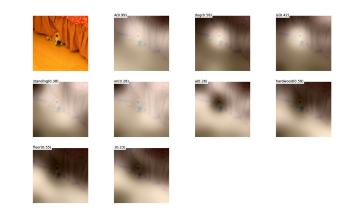


Figure: Illustration from "Xu, Kelvin, et al. "Show, attend and tell: Neural image caption generation with visual attention." International conference on machine learning. 2015."

- Content based addressing with 14×14 conv features as "memory"

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Image captioning with RNN and content-based attention



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Pseudoalgorithm:

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• Start with center/random glimpse¹ with center I^0

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- Glimpse policy trained with reinforcement learning (policy gradient)!

¹A glimpse is here defined as a crop of the image $\Box \rightarrow \langle \Box \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Xi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Xi \rangle \rightarrow \Xi \rightarrow \langle \Box \rangle$

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Usually extract some lower resolution crops as well.

¹A glimpse is here defined as a crop of the image $\Box \rightarrow \langle \Box \rangle \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \exists \rangle \land \langle \Xi \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Xi \land \langle \Xi \rangle \land \langle \Box \land \langle \Xi \land \Box \land \langle \Xi \land$