

# **Deep Learning (1470)**

**Randall Balestriero**

**Class 11: Sequential Data and Language Modeling**

**Recap!**

# Word Tokenizer

T h e y | w e n t | t o | t h e | g r o c e r y | s t o r e | a n d | b o u g h t | b r e a d

*Split on spaces → 9 tokens*

"They"	"went"	"to"	"the"	"grocery"	"store"	"and"	"bought"	"bread"
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	1	⋮

*vocab\_size  
≈ 50,000*

## Character Tokenizer

T h e y \_ w e n t \_ t o \_ t h e \_ g r o ...

Split on each character → 47 tokens

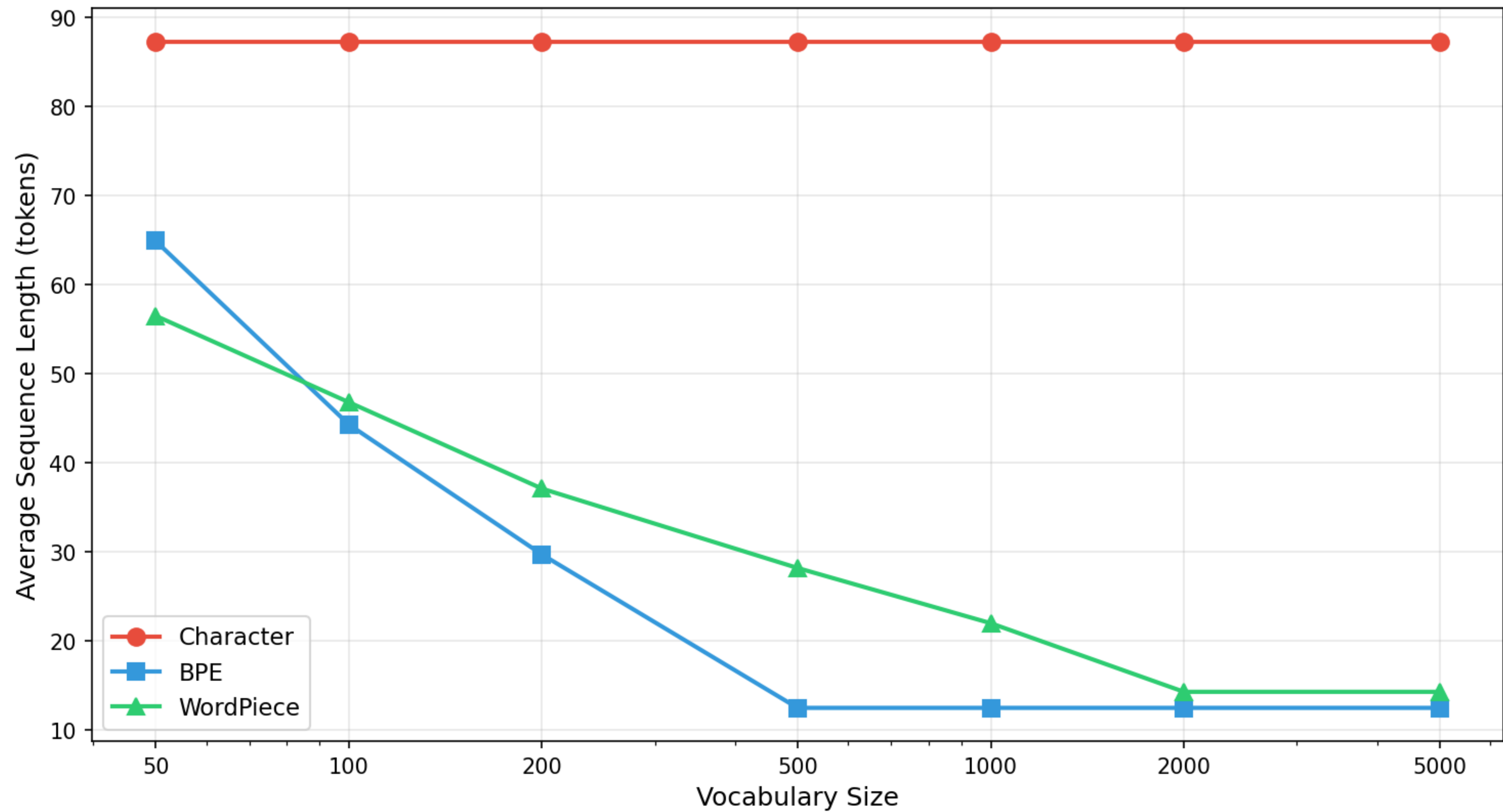
**Vocabulary:**

'u' 'a' 'b' 'c' 'd' 'e' 'g' 'h' 'n' 'o' 'r' 's' 't' 'u' 'w' 'y'

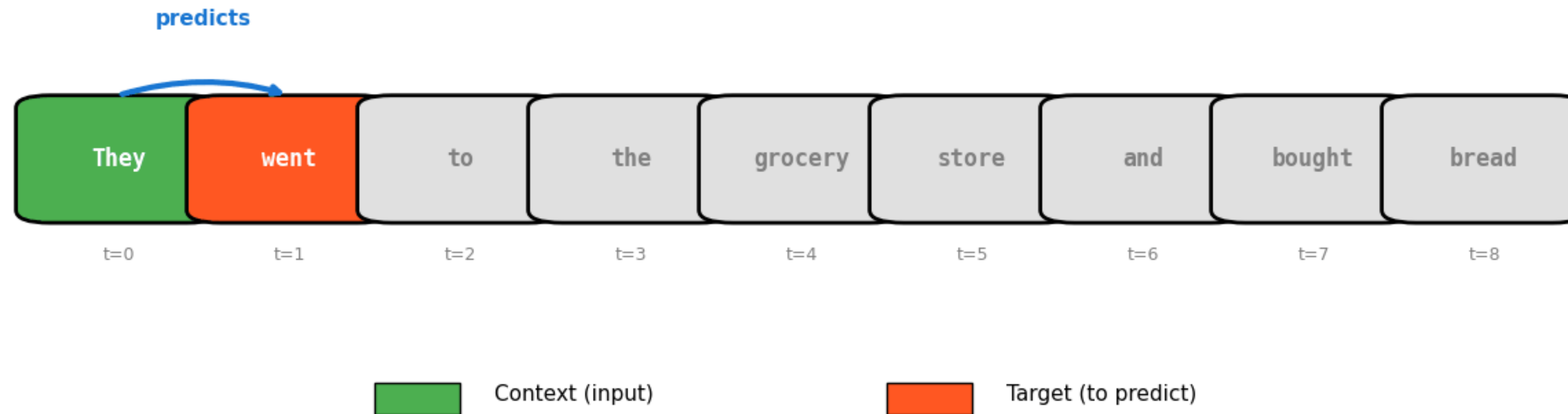
(size = 16)

[illegible]
$$\dim = 16$$

Average Sequence Length vs Vocabulary Size  
for Different Tokenizers



## Unigram (N=1): Predict next token from 1 previous token



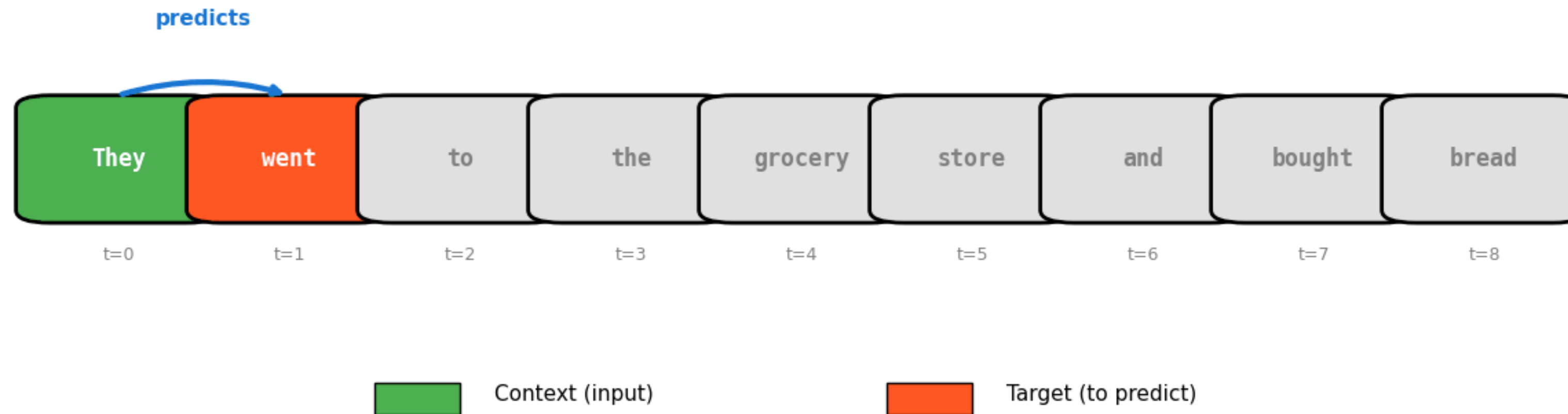
## Full History: Predict next token from ALL previous tokens

all context predicts next token



Context size: 1

## Unigram (N=1): Predict next token from 1 previous token



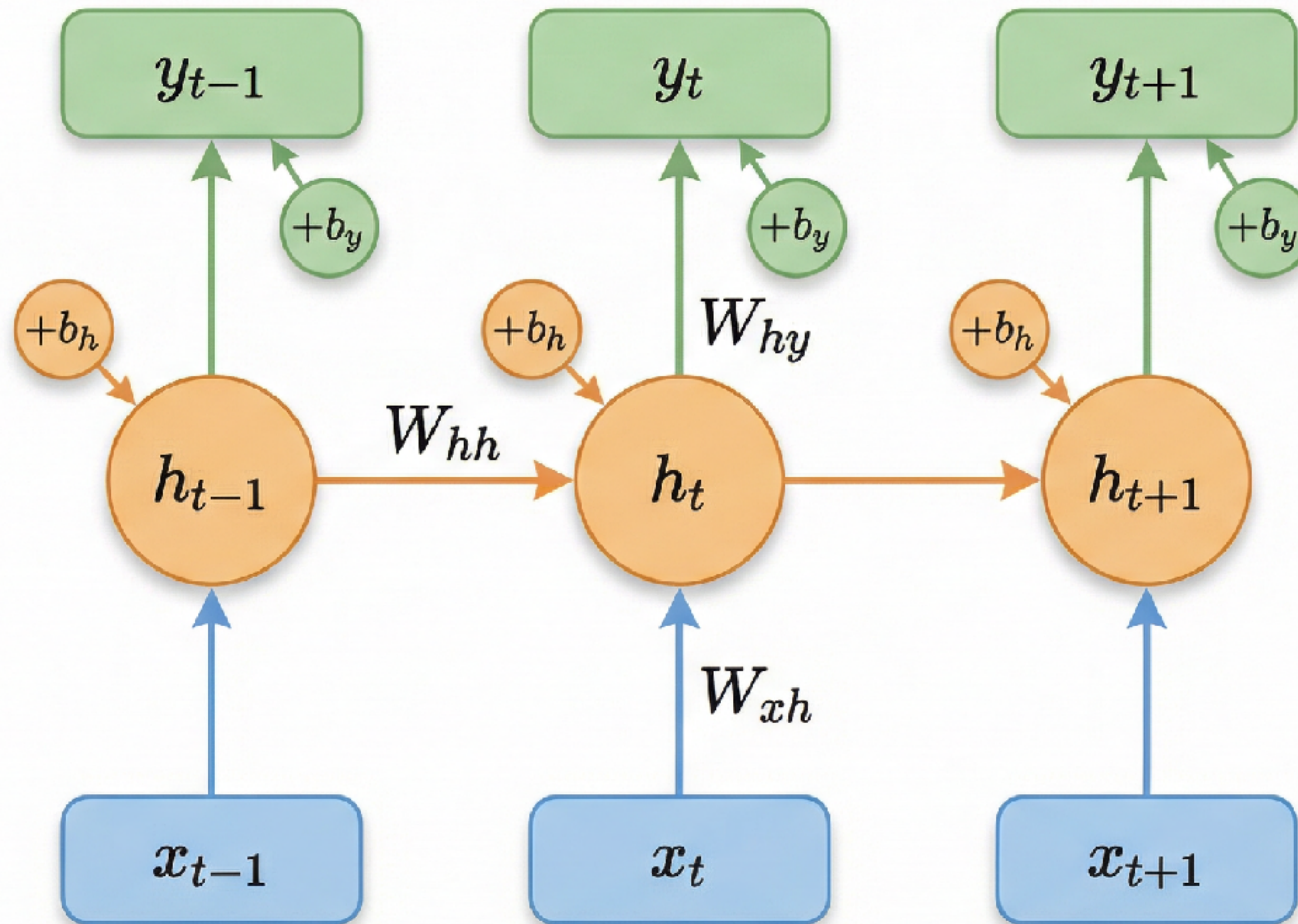
## Full History: Predict next token from ALL previous tokens

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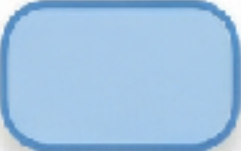




Context size: 1

# Vanilla RNN Layer

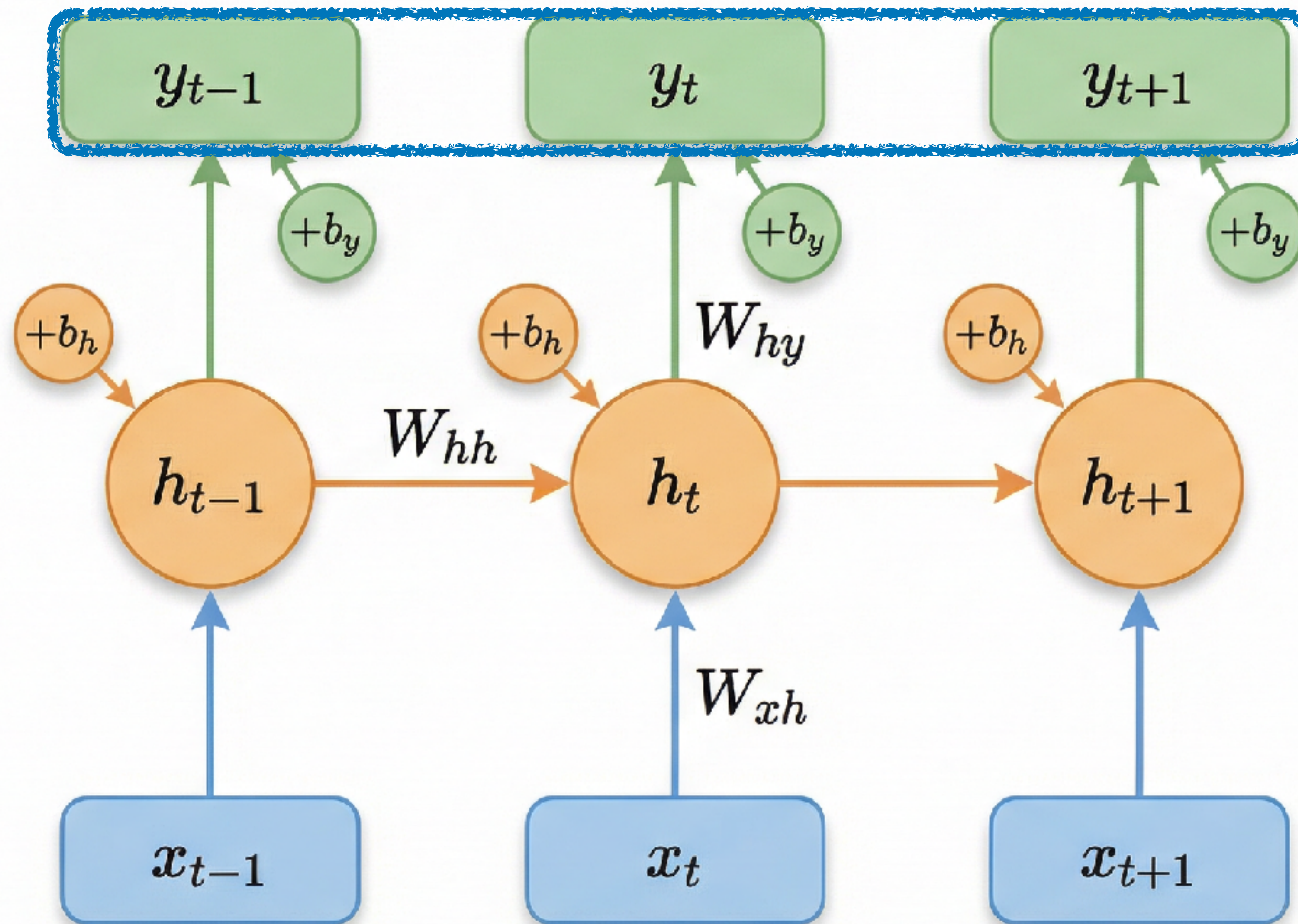


$$h_t = \tanh(W_{xh} \cdot x_t + W_{hh} \cdot h_{t-1} + b_h)$$
$$y_t = W_{hy} \cdot h_t + b_y$$

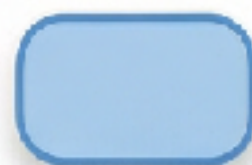


 Input Vector ( $x$ )       Hidden State ( $h$ )       Output Vector ( $y$ )

# Vanilla RNN Layer

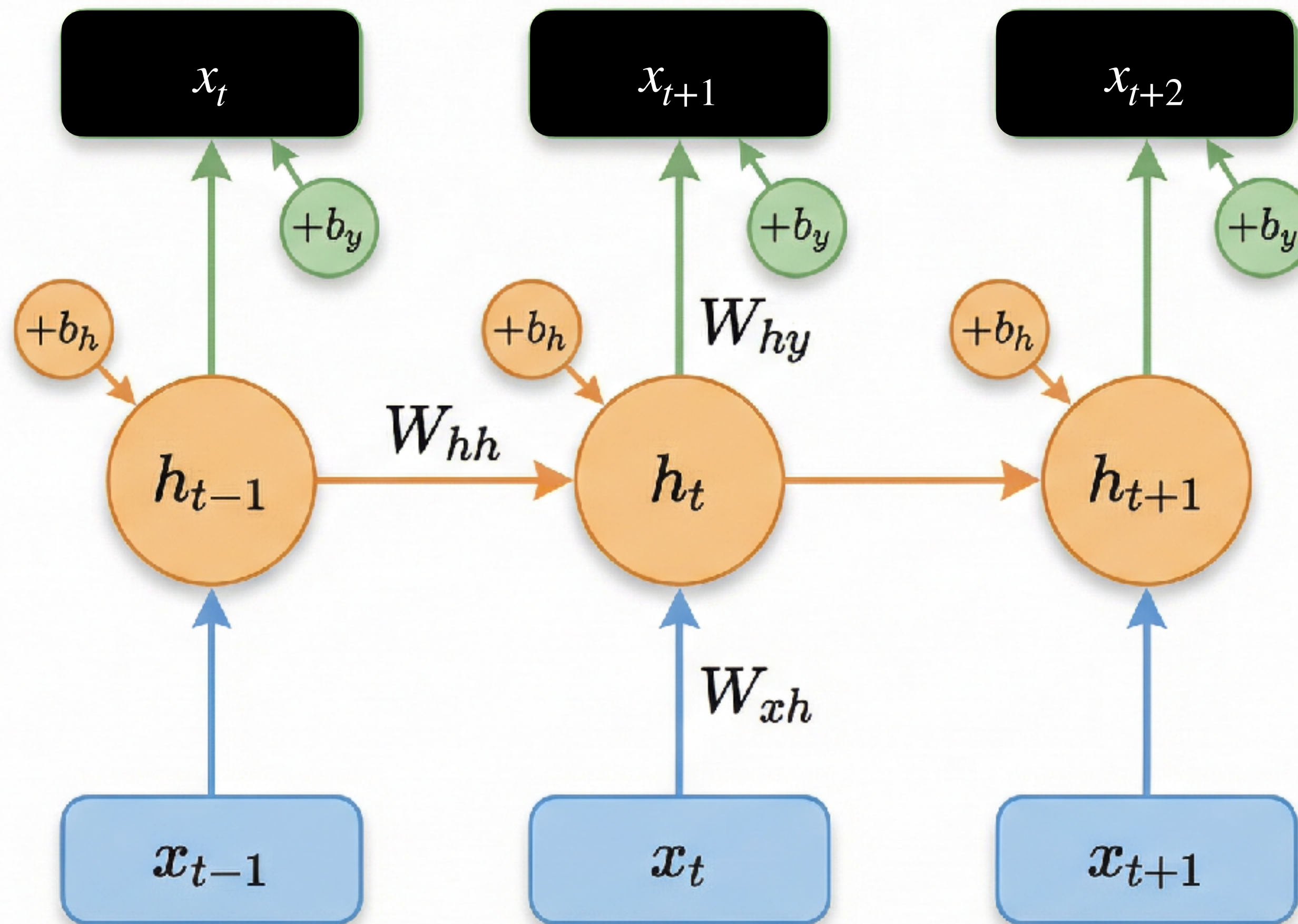
What are those?



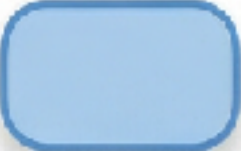


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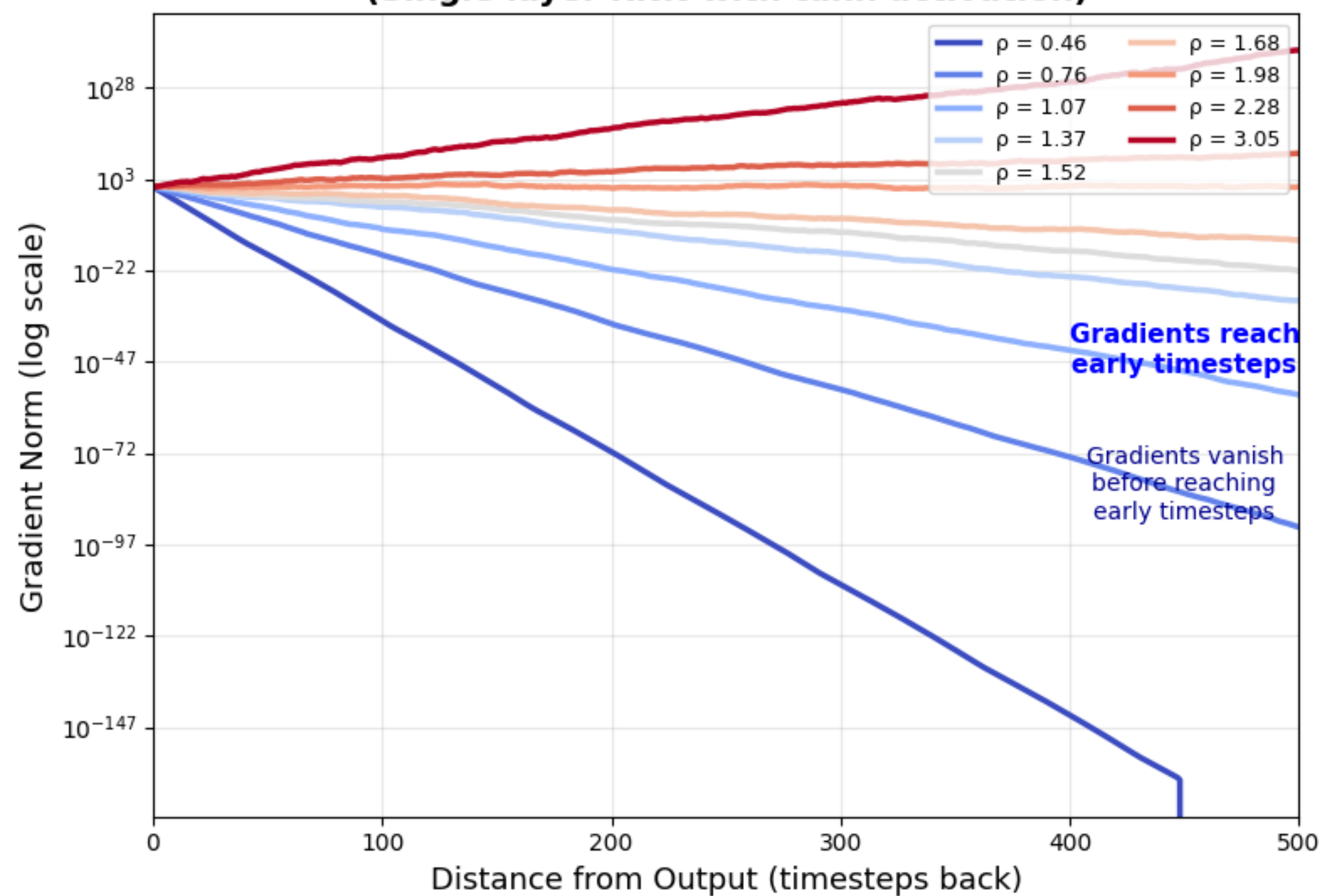
# Vanilla RNN Layer



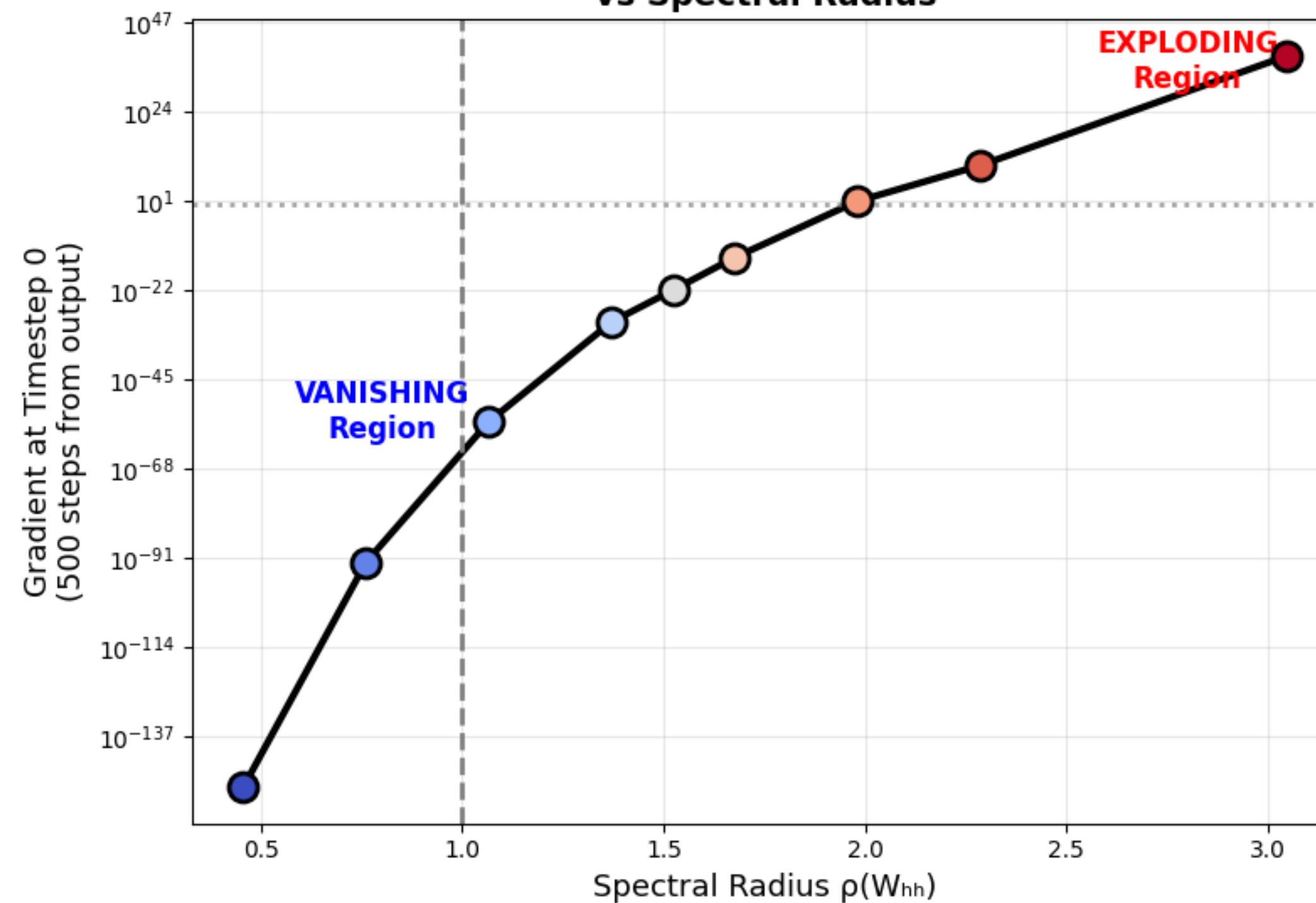
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 Input Vector ( $x$ )       Hidden State ( $h$ )       Output Vector ( $y$ )

**Real Tanh RNN: Gradient Flow Through 500 Timesteps  
(Single layer RNN with tanh activation)**

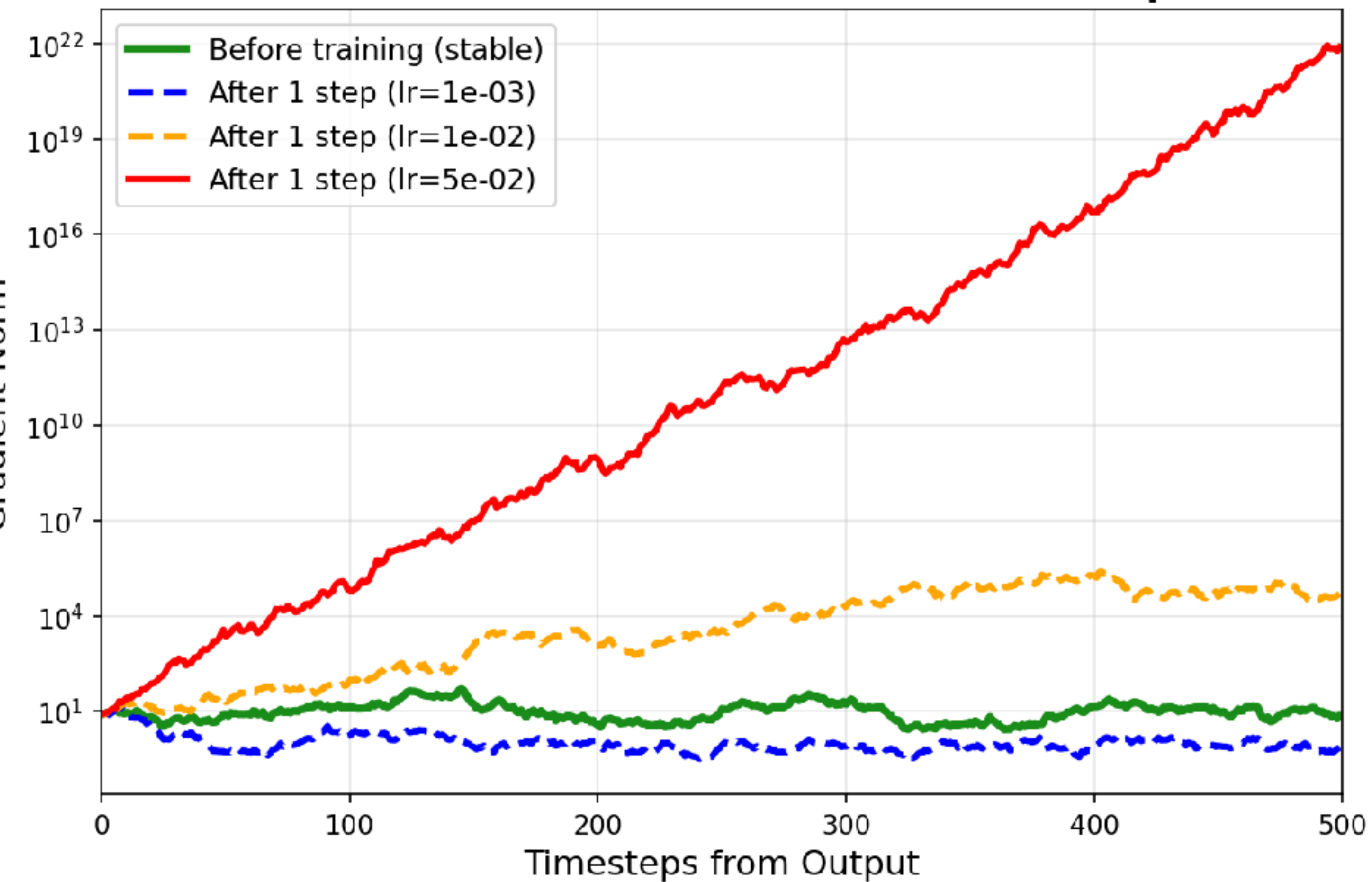


**Gradient Reaching First Timestep  
vs Spectral Radius**

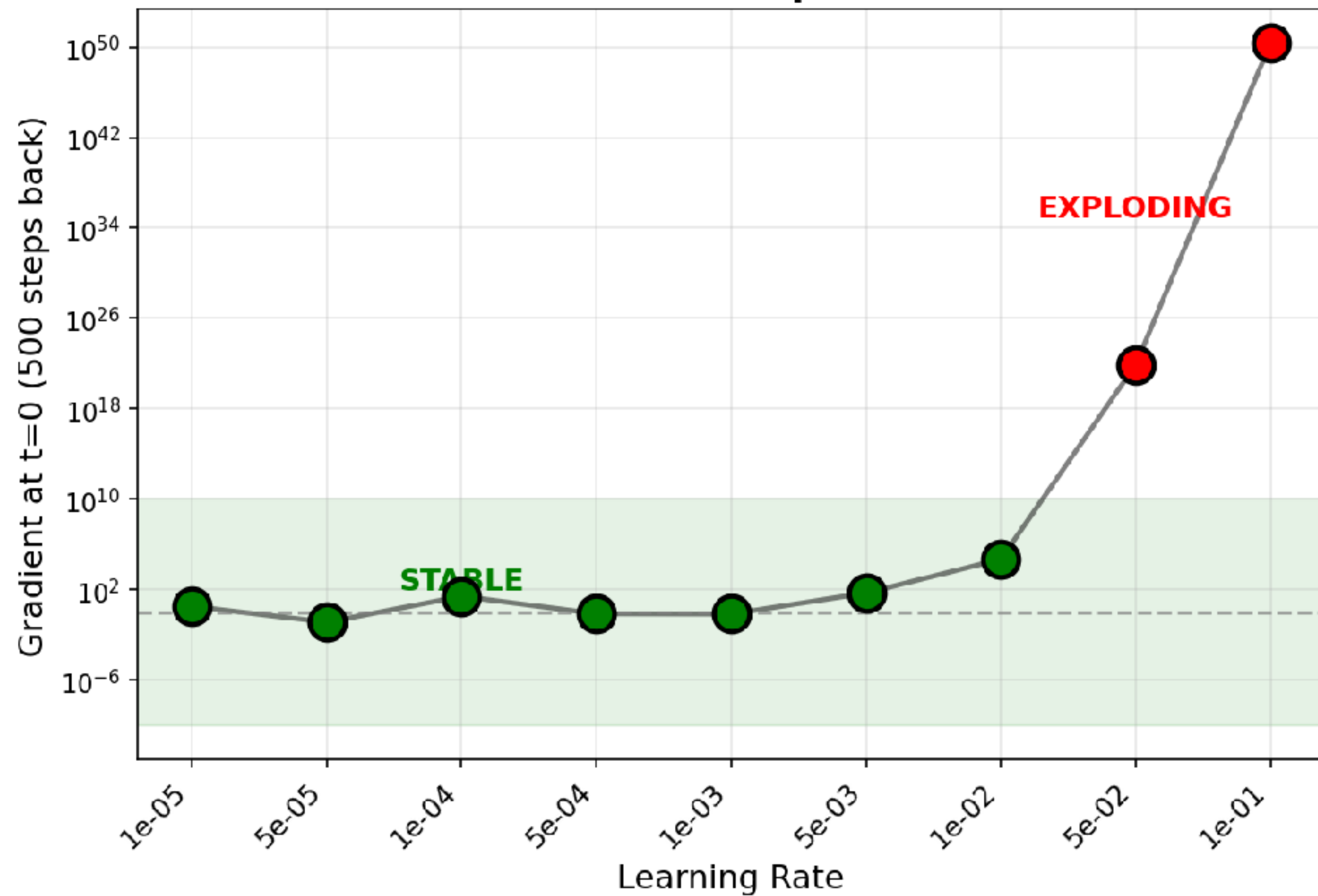


## Training Instability: One Gradient Step Destroys Careful Initialization

### Gradient Flow: Before vs After ONE Gradient Update



### Gradient Reaching First Timestep After ONE Update



# Mitigating Long Context Issues in RNNs

**Any suggestions?**

# Mitigating Long Context Issues in RNNs

**Any suggestions?**

Adam EMA will be too slow

Any update can lead to collapse/explosion

Constrain the parameters singular values!

# Mitigating Long Context Issues in RNNs

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## Efficient Orthogonal Parametrisation of Recurrent Neural Networks Using Householder Reflections

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Zakaria Mhammedi<sup>1,2</sup> Andrew Helicar<sup>2</sup> Ashfaqur Rahman<sup>2</sup> James Bailey<sup>1</sup>

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## Unitary Evolution Recurrent Neural Networks

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Martin Arjovsky<sup>\*</sup>  
Amar Shah<sup>\*</sup>  
Yoshua Bengio

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Université de Montréal. Yoshua Bengio is a CIFAR Senior Fellow.

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## projUNN: efficient method for training deep networks with unitary matrices

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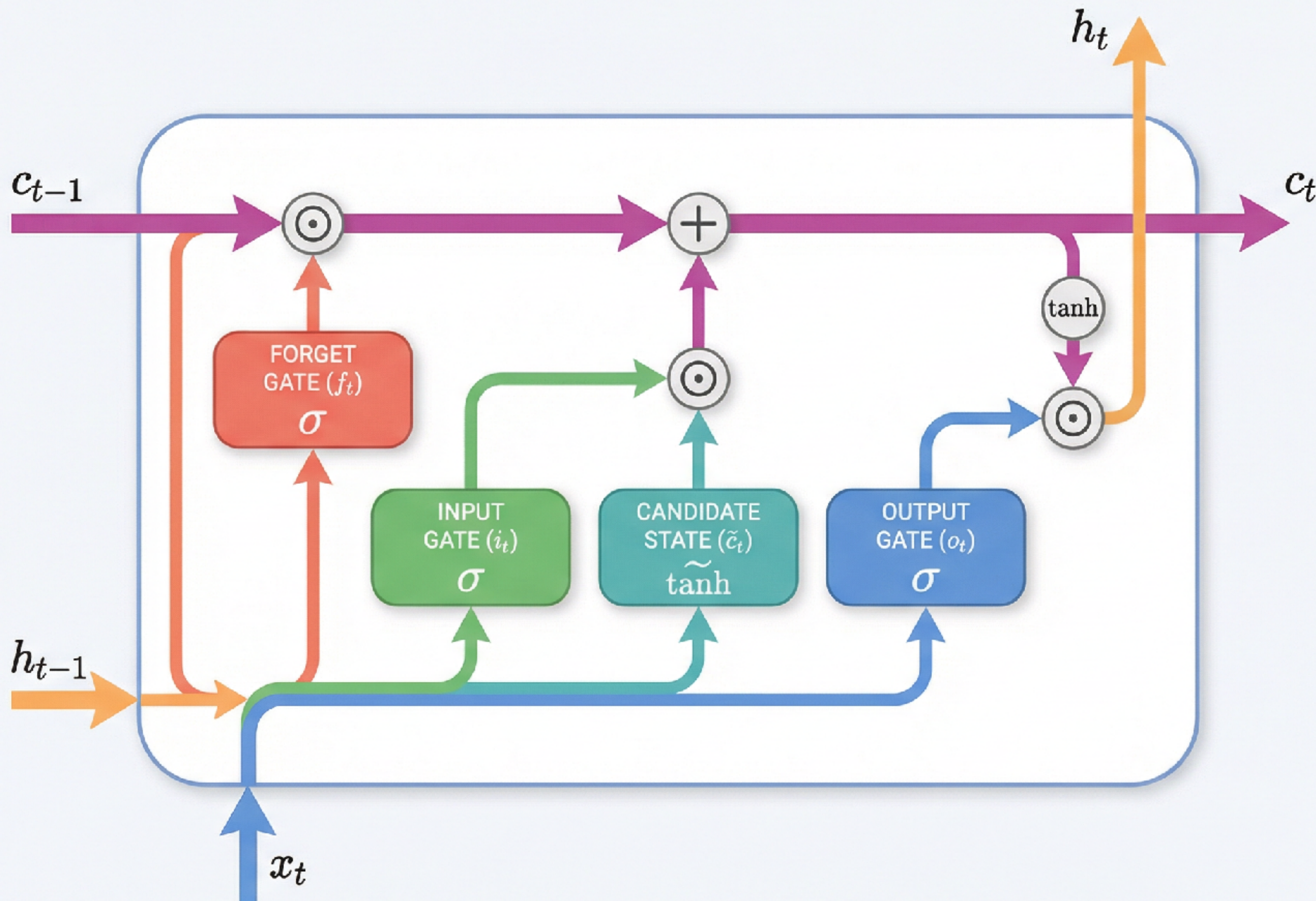
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# Mitigating Long Context Issues in RNNs

**Any idea on how to enforce orthogonal/unitary  $W$ ?**

# LSTM Cell



## Equations

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

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

$$\tilde{c}_t = \tanh(W_c \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)$$

$$c_t = f_t \odot c_{t-1} + i_t \odot \tilde{c}_t$$

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

$$h_t = o_t \odot \tanh(c_t)$$

## Legend

FORGET GATE ( $f_t$ )

Decides what to discard from cell state

INPUT GATE ( $i_t$ )

Decides what new info to store

CANDIDATE STATE ( $\tilde{c}_t$ )

Proposes new values

OUTPUT GATE ( $o_t$ )

Decides what to output

$c_{t-1}/c_t$  (Cell State)

Memory Highway

$\sigma$

Sigmoid

$\tanh$

Hyperbolic Tangent

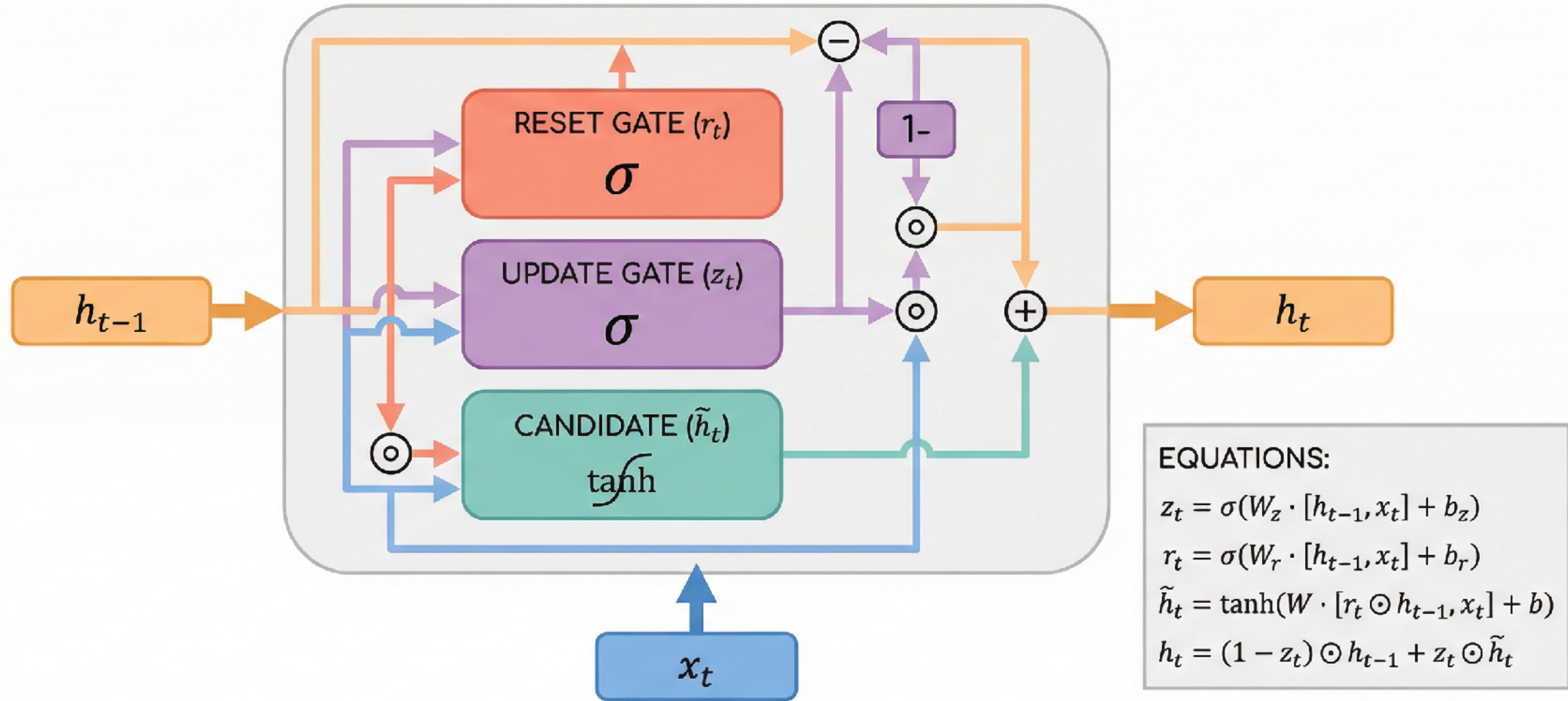
$\odot$

Element-wise Multiplication

$+$

Addition

# GRU Cell



## LEGEND:

- Reset gate: controls how much past to use for candidate
  - Update gate: controls interpolation between old and new
- "GRU: 2 gates, no separate cell state"

# Try it!

## RNN #

```
class torch.nn.RNN(input_size, hidden_size, num_layers=1, nonlinearity='tanh',  
bias=True, batch_first=False, dropout=0.0, bidirectional=False, device=None,  
dtype=None)
```

[\[source\]](#)

## LSTM

```
class torch.nn.LSTM(input_size, hidden_size, num_layers=1, bias=True, batch_first=False,  
dropout=0.0, bidirectional=False, proj_size=0, device=None, dtype=None) #
```

[\[source\]](#)

## GRU

```
class torch.nn.GRU(input_size, hidden_size, num_layers=1, bias=True, batch_first=False,  
dropout=0.0, bidirectional=False, device=None, dtype=None)
```

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Questions?