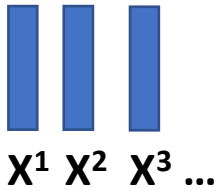


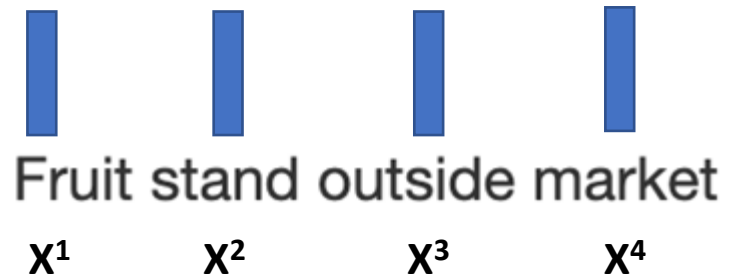
# Recurrent Neural Network

# Sequential Inputs



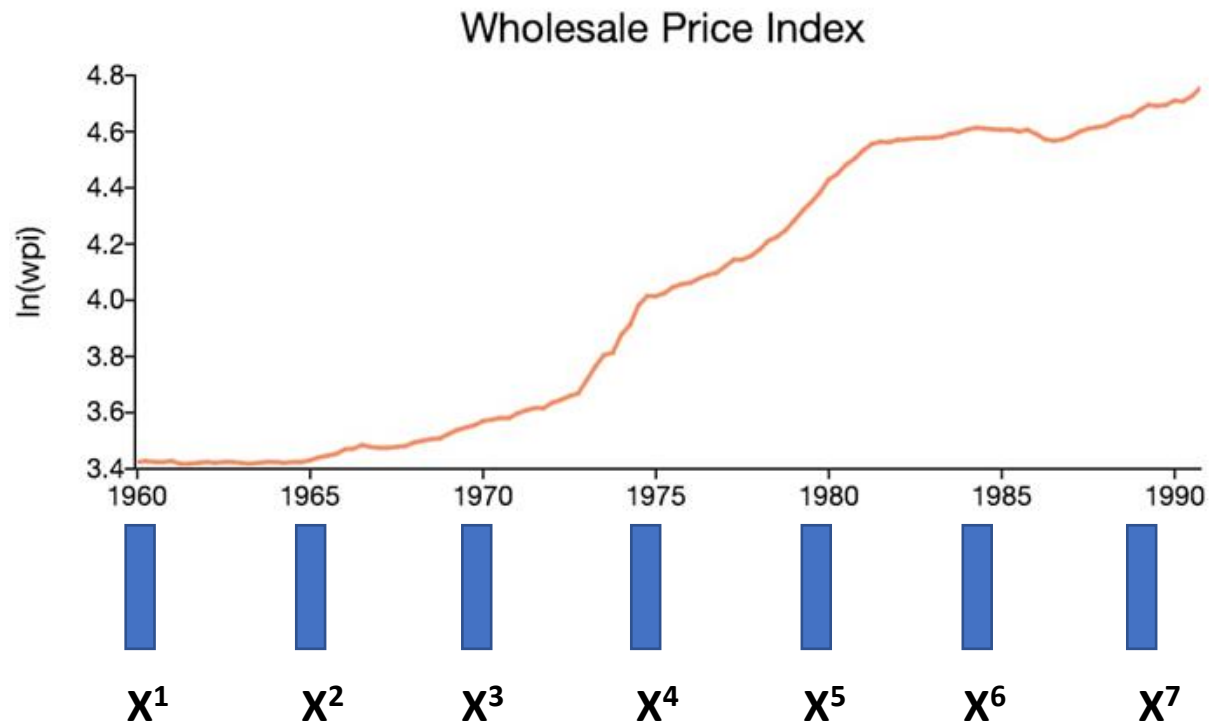
[Let us assume that we are dealing contextual with data. That mean, a sample is a sequence of vectors.]

# Sequential Inputs



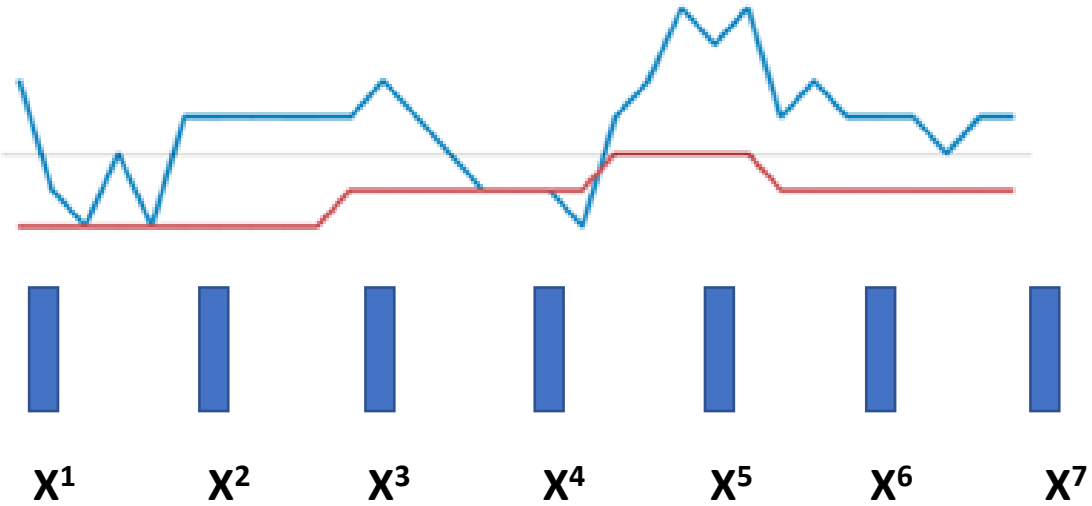
[ For example, a sentence which is defined by a sequence of words, and each word is defined by a vector.]

# Sequential Inputs



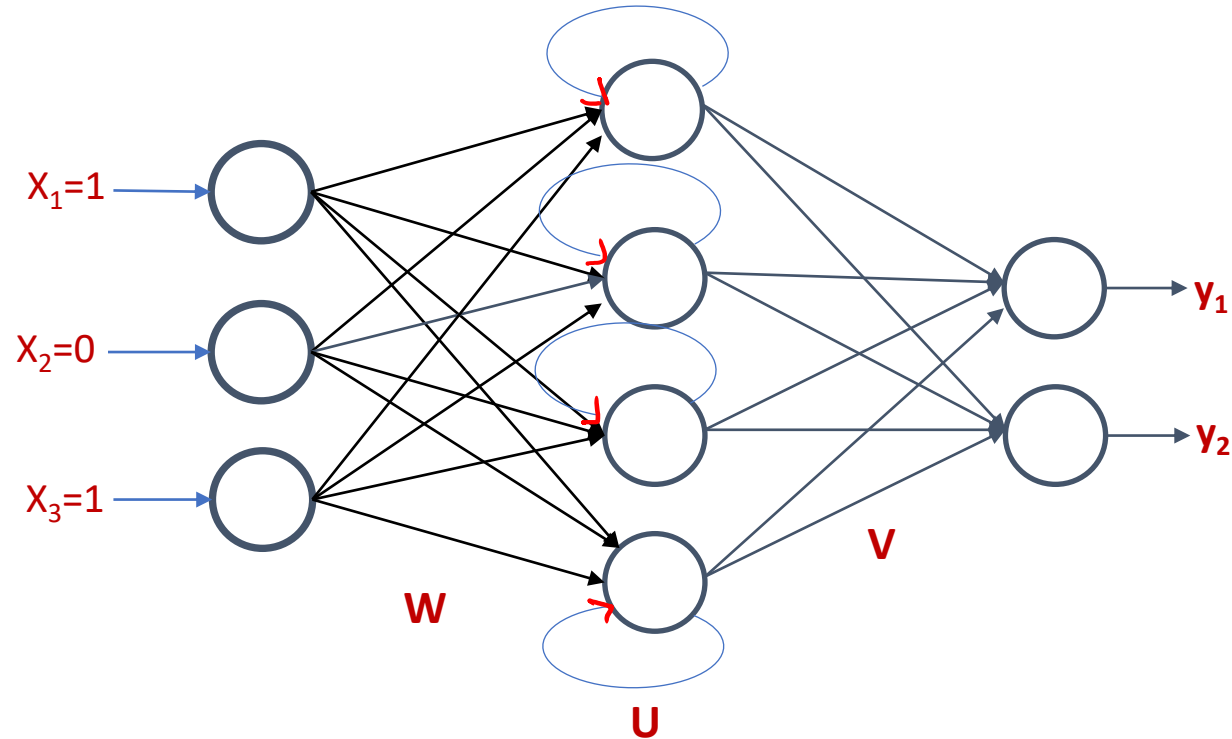
[ Or, a time series data.]

# Sequential Inputs



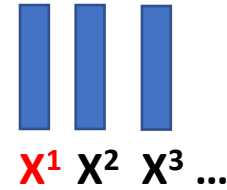
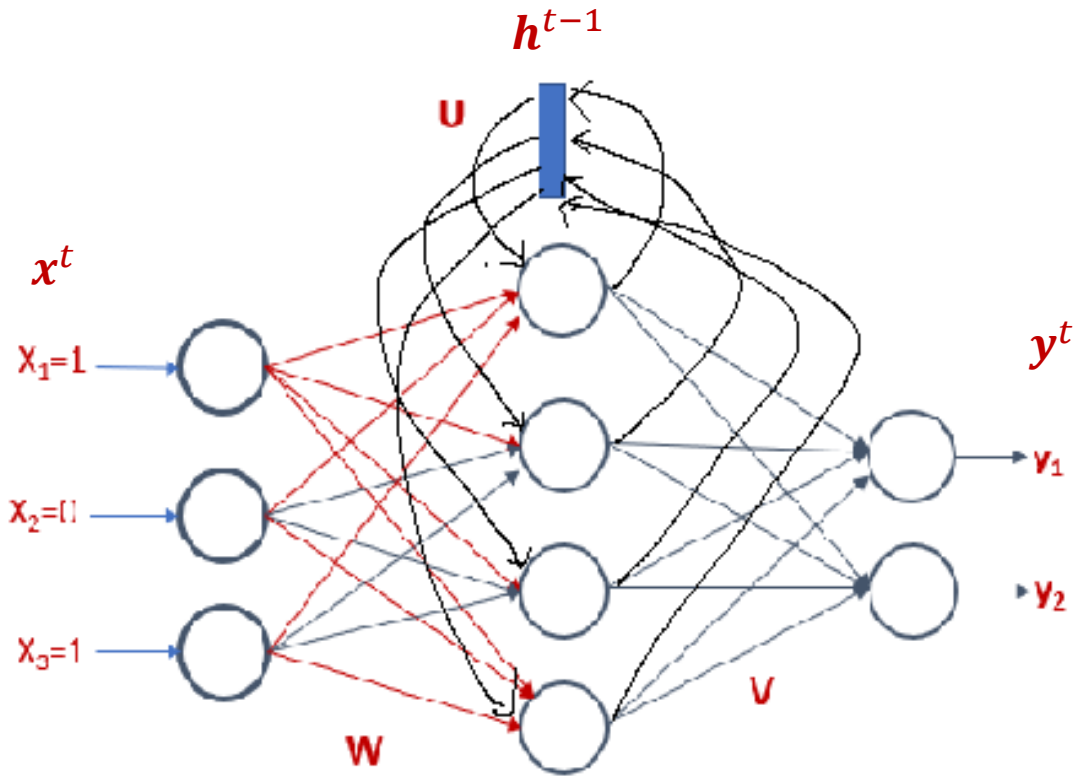
[ Or, Contextual Image. How to handle such samples.]

# Provide a feedback connection



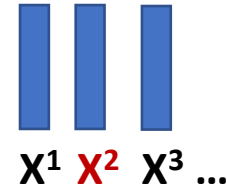
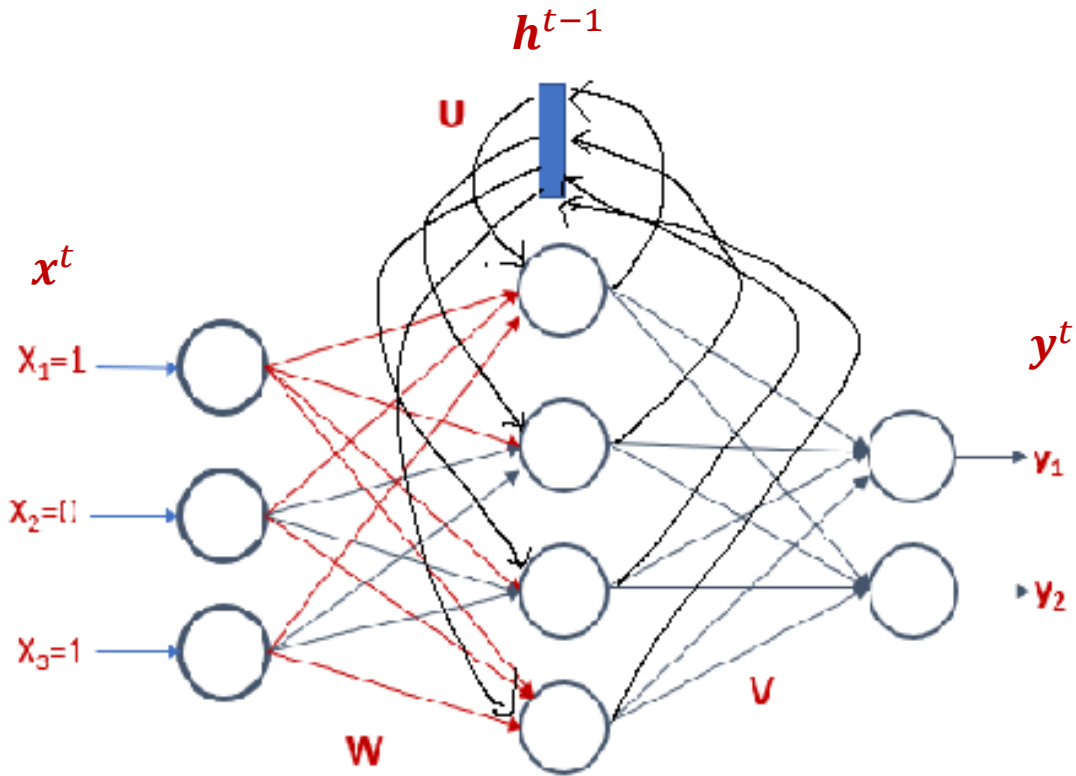
[ One simple way of handling such data is to provide feedback connection in the hidden layer.]

# What if, there is a feedback?



$$\bar{h}^1 = \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U)$$

# What if, there is a feedback?

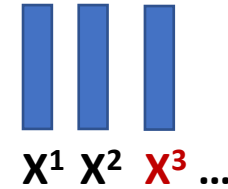
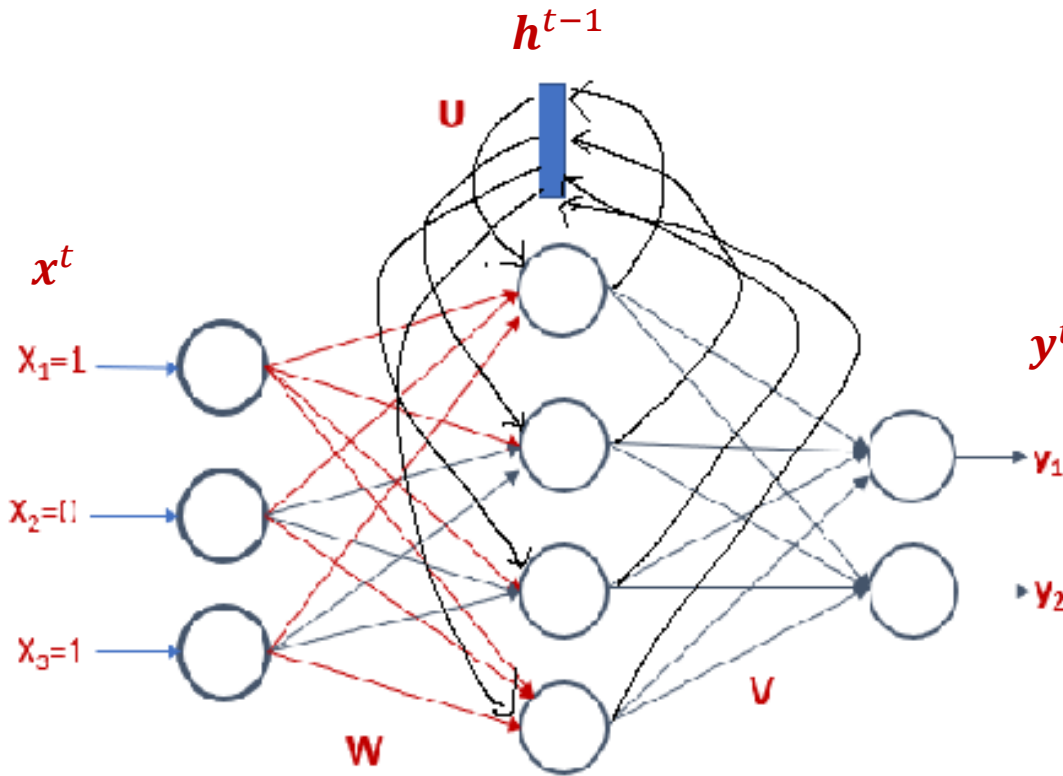


$$\bar{h}^1 = \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^2 = \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U)$$

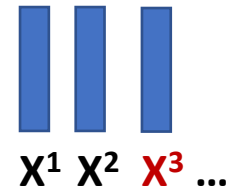
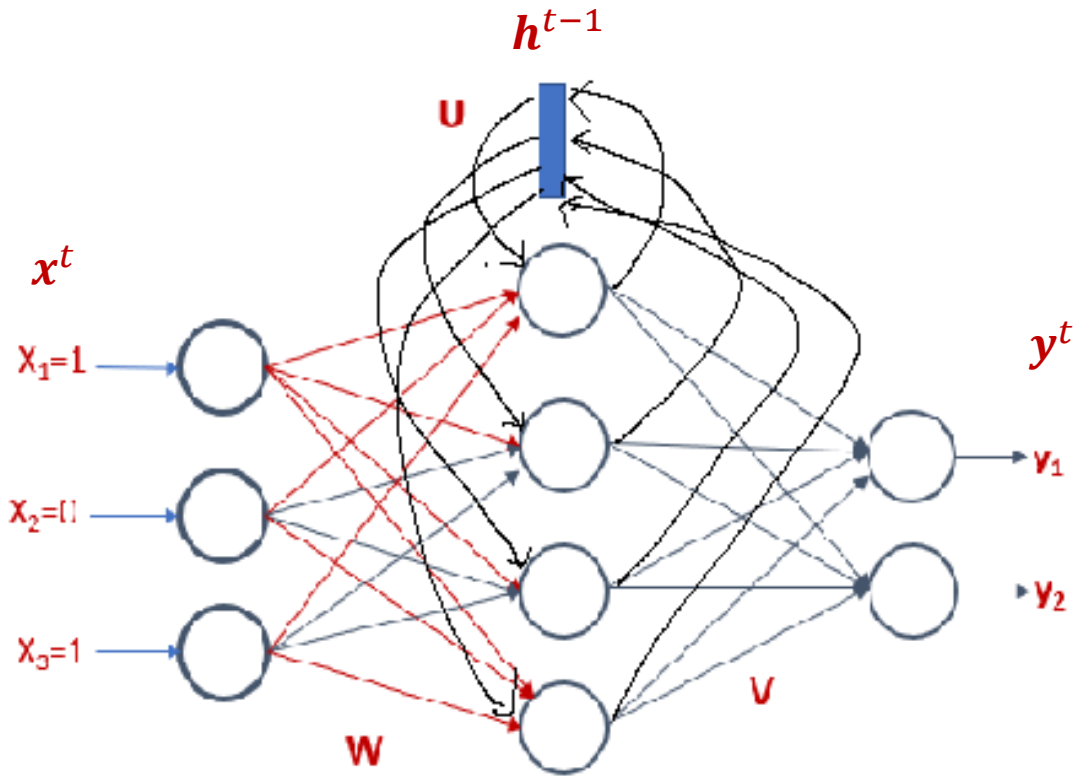


# What if, there is a feedback?



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{h}^1 &= \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U) \\
 \bar{h}^2 &= \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U) \\
 \bar{h}^3 &= \sigma(\bar{x}^3 W + \bar{h}^2 U) \\
 &= \sigma(\bar{x}^3 W + \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U) U) \\
 &= \sigma(\bar{x}^3 W + \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U) U) U)
 \end{aligned}$$

# What if, there is a feedback?



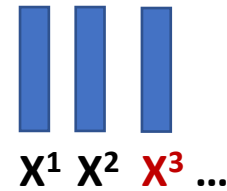
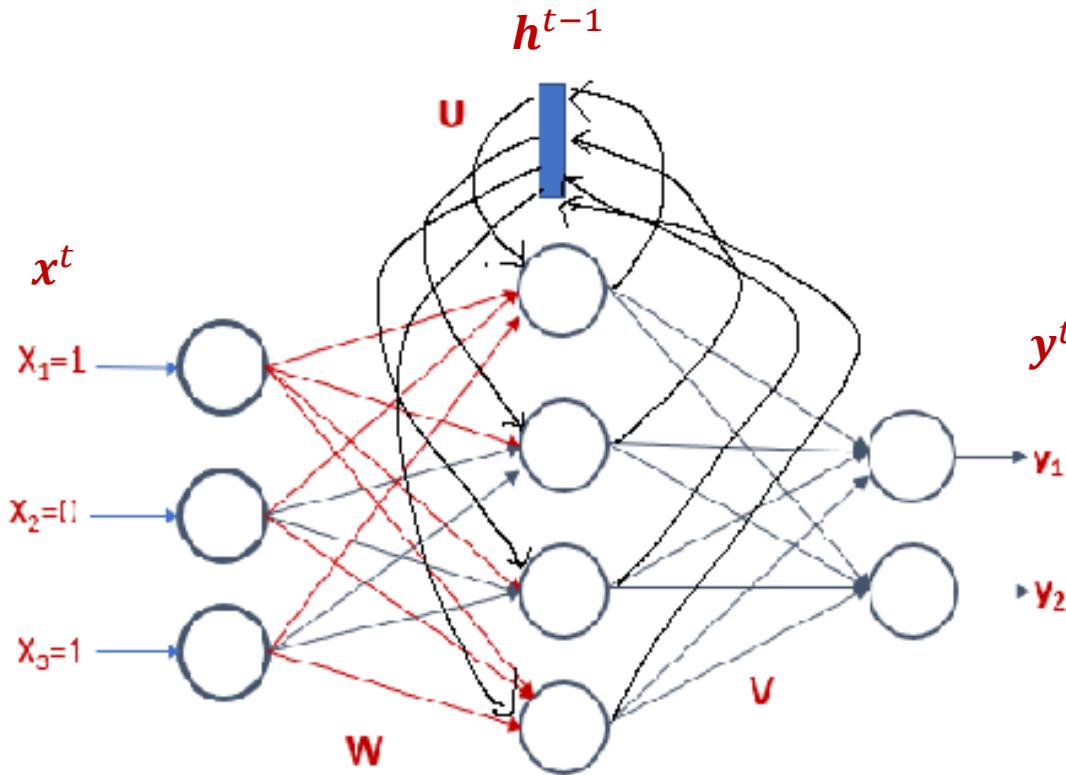
$$\bar{h}^1 = \sigma(x^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^2 = \sigma(x^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^3 = \sigma(x^3 W + \bar{h}^2 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^t = \sigma(x^t W + \bar{h}^{t-1} U)$$

# What if, there is a feedback?



$$\bar{h}^1 = \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U)$$

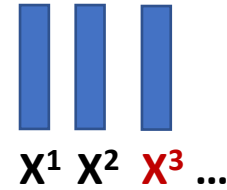
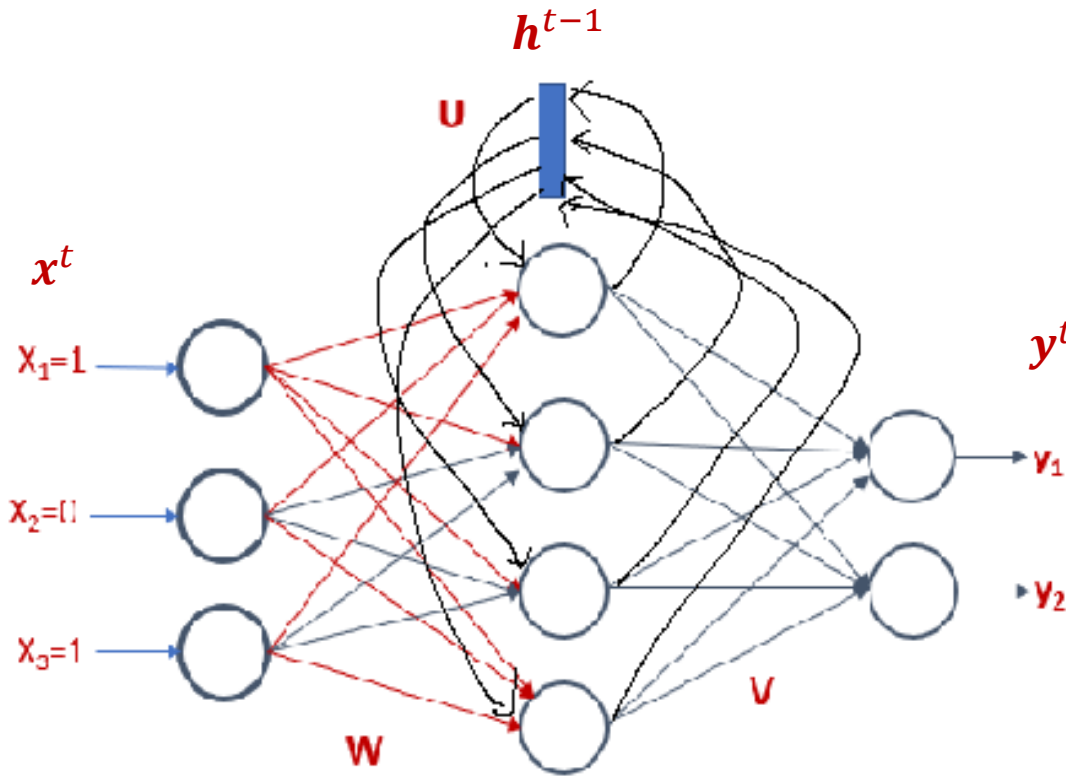
$$\bar{h}^2 = \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^3 = \sigma(\bar{x}^3 W + \bar{h}^2 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^t = \sigma(\bar{x}^t W + \bar{h}^{t-1} U)$$

The feedback is recursively defined. Such model with feedbacks is known as **Recurrent Neural Network**.

# What if, there is a feedback?



$$\bar{h}^1 = \sigma(\bar{x}^1 W + \bar{h}^0 U)$$

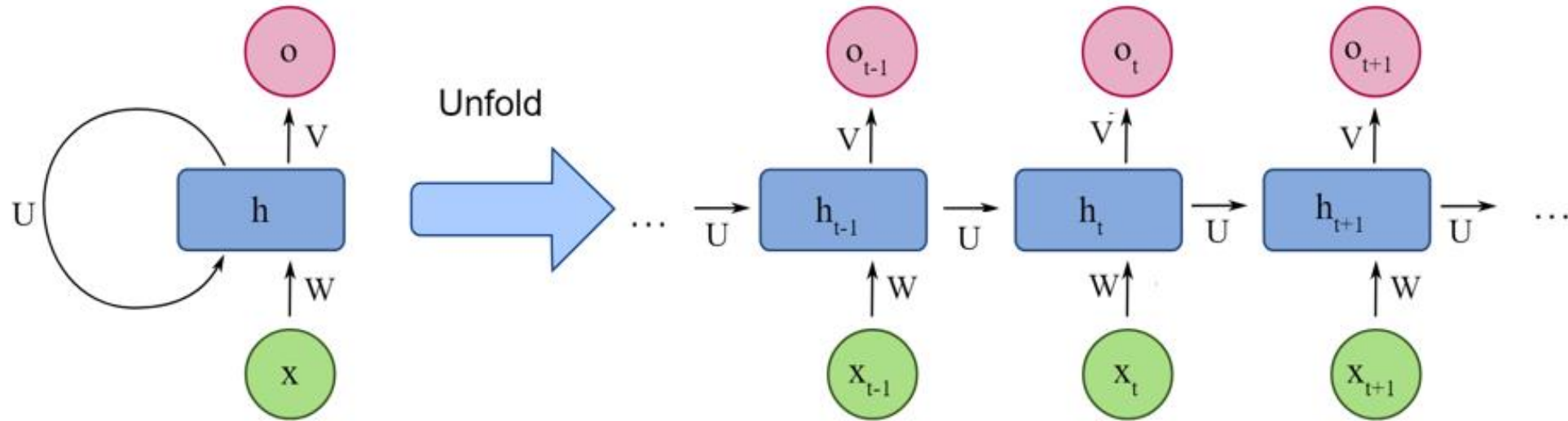
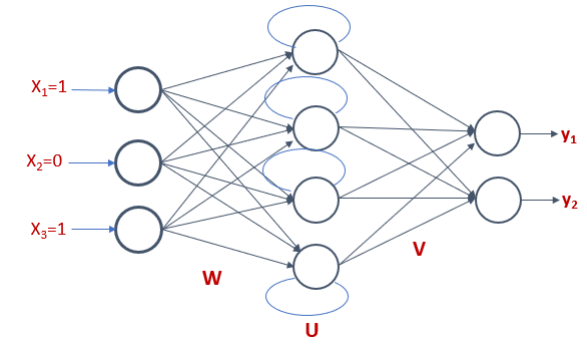
$$\bar{h}^2 = \sigma(\bar{x}^2 W + \bar{h}^1 U)$$

$$\bar{h}^3 = \sigma(\bar{x}^3 W + \bar{h}^2 U)$$

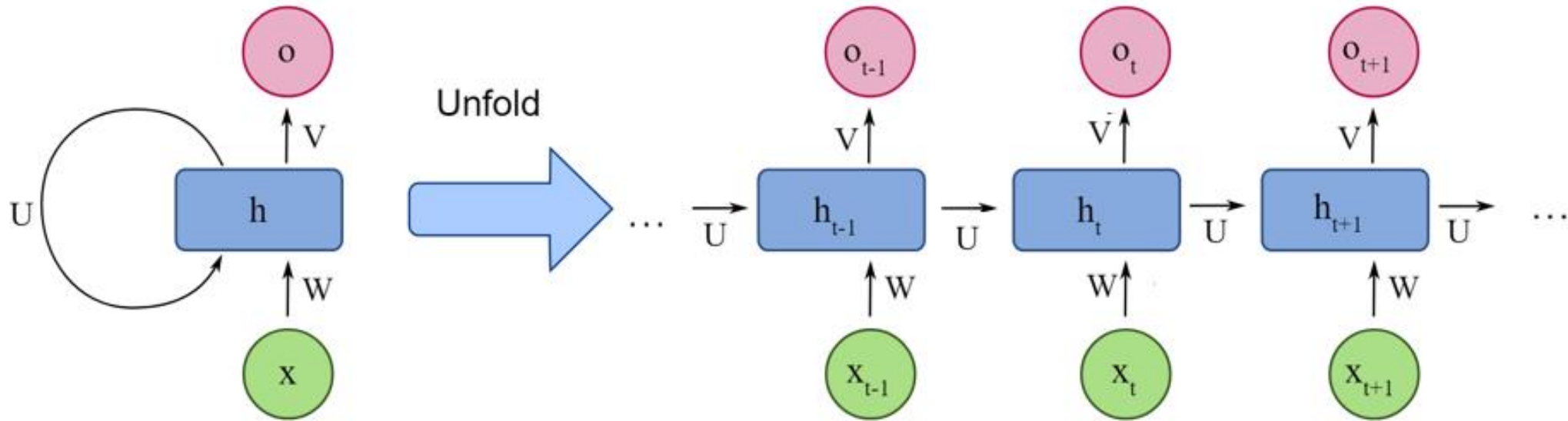
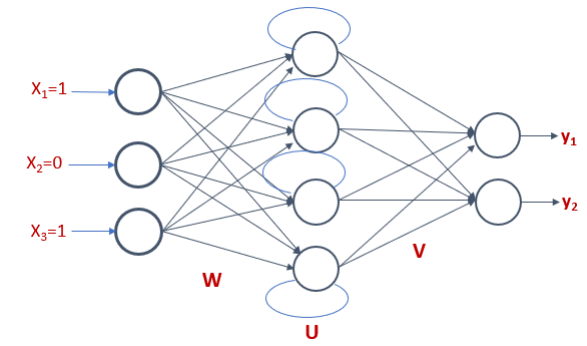
$$\bar{h}^t = \sigma(\bar{x}^t W + \bar{h}^{t-1} U)$$

$$\bar{y}^t = \sigma(\bar{h}^t V)$$

# Recurrent Neural Network



# Recurrent Neural Network

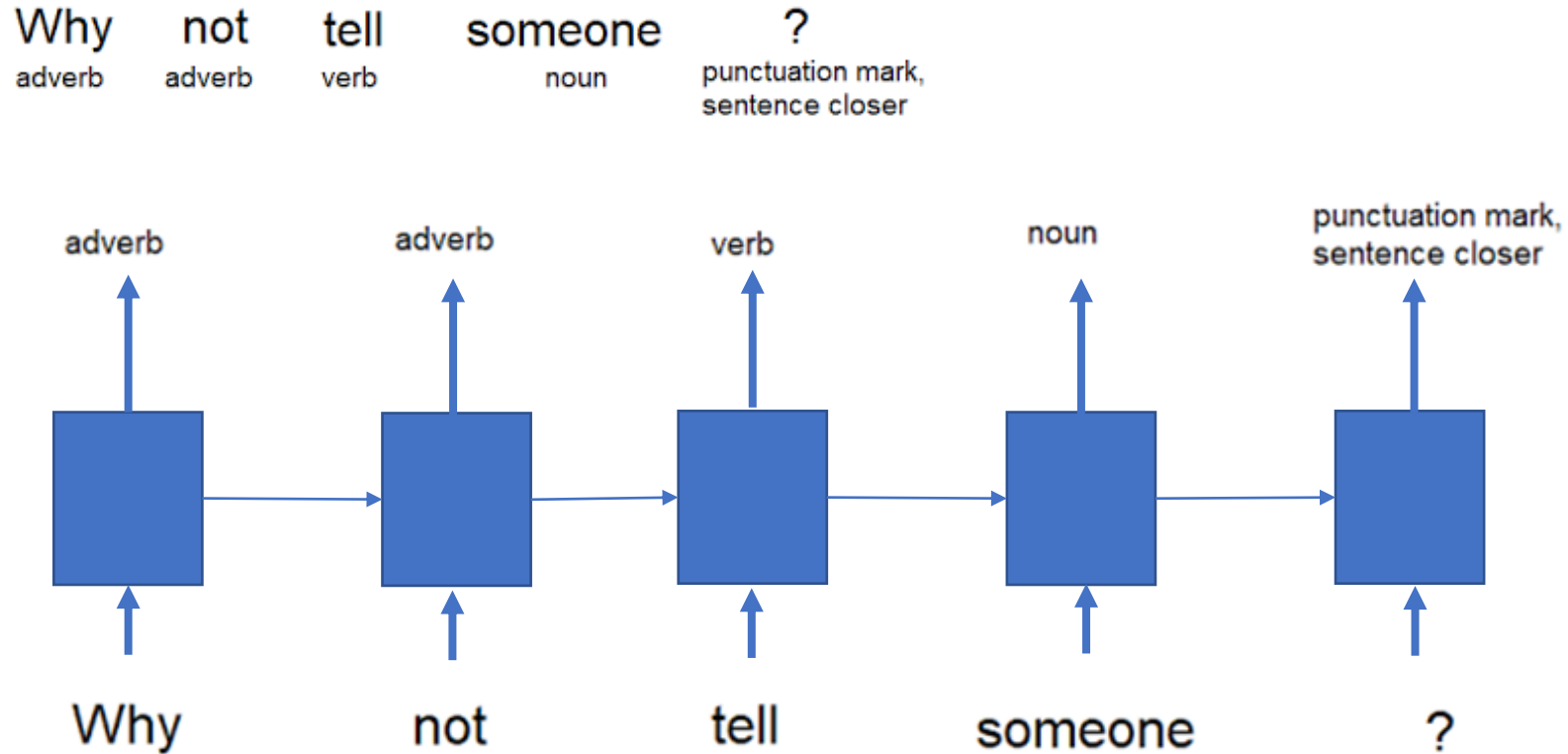


The output vector  $h^t$  represents the input sequence till time  $t$ .

# Different forms of RNN : Many-to Many

Why	not	tell	someone	?
adverb	adverb	verb	noun	punctuation mark, sentence closer

# Different forms of RNN: Many-to Many



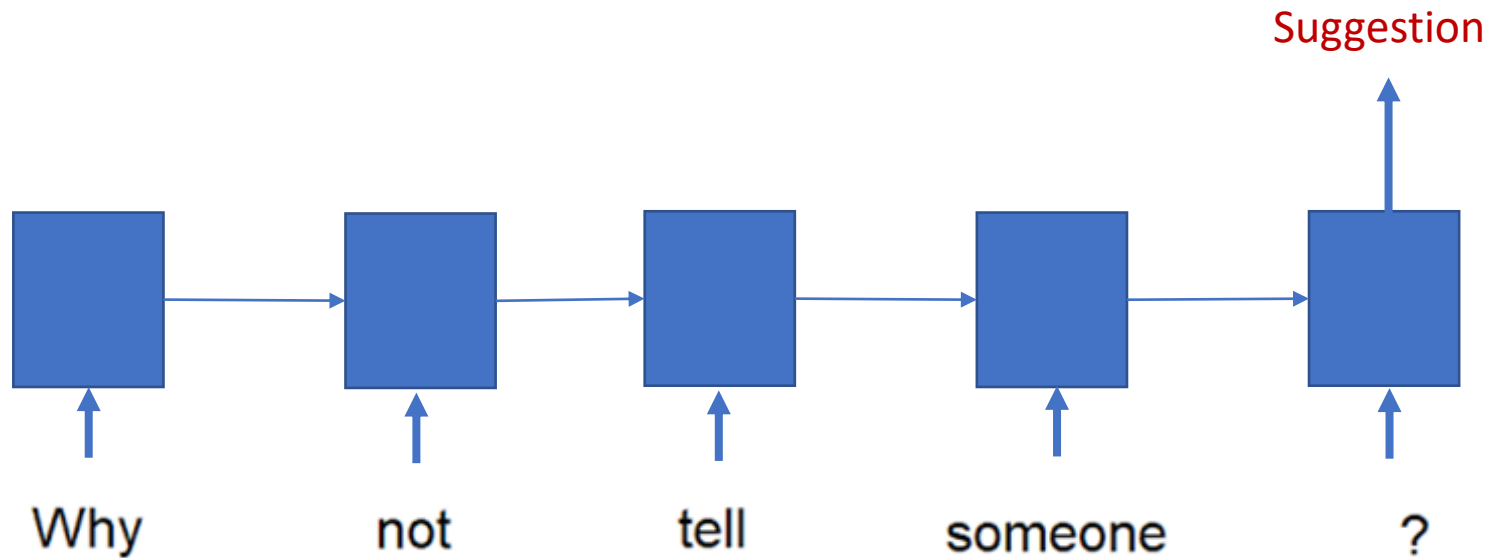


# Different forms of RNN: Many-to-One

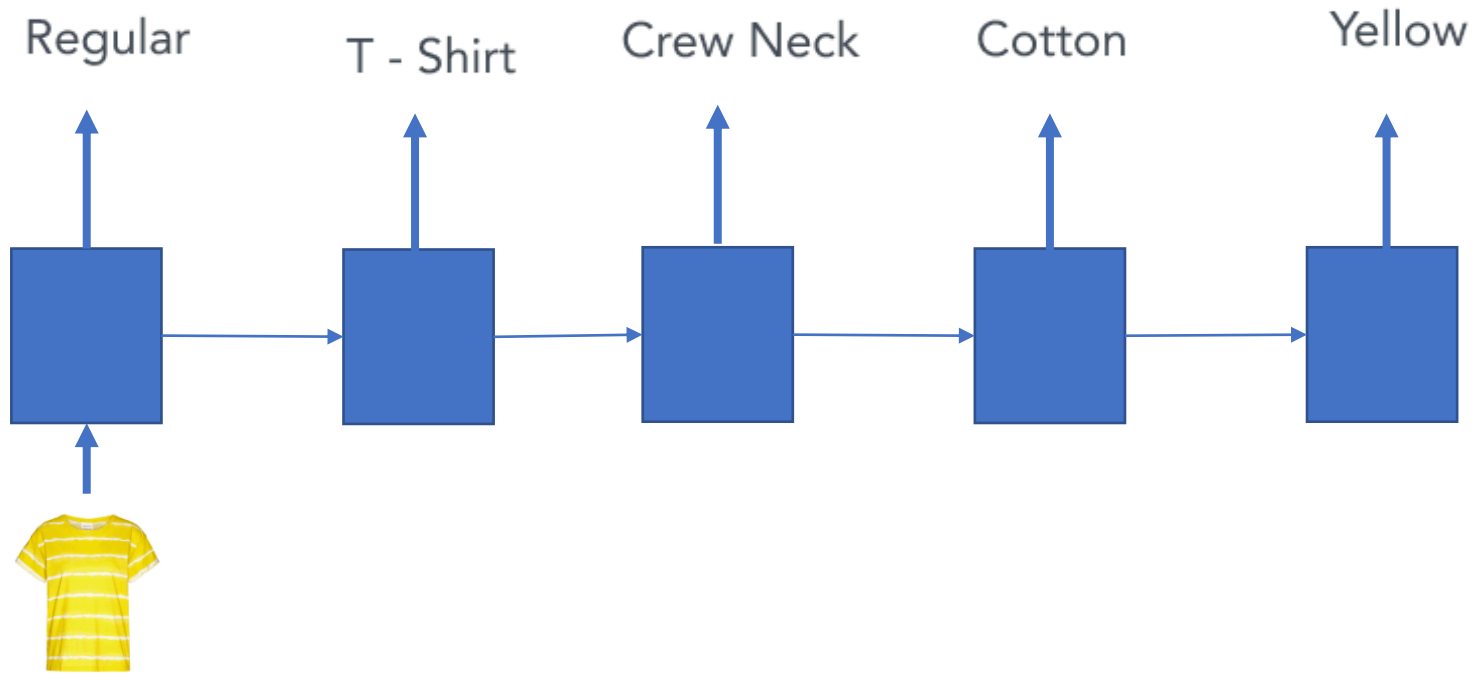
Why not tell someone ? *Suggestion*

# Different forms of RNN: Many-to-One

Why not tell someone ? Suggestion

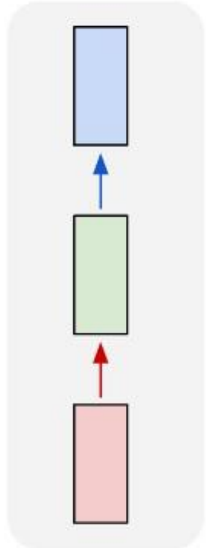


# Different forms of RNN: One-to-Many

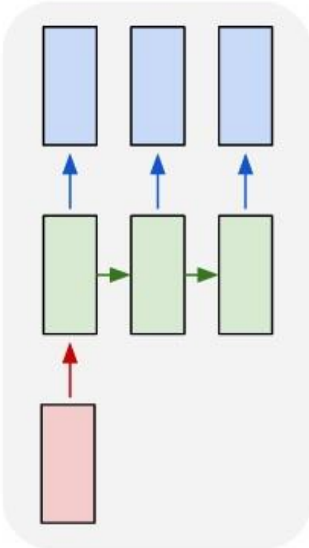


# Types of RNN

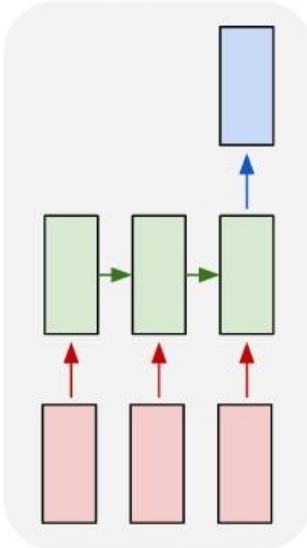
one to one



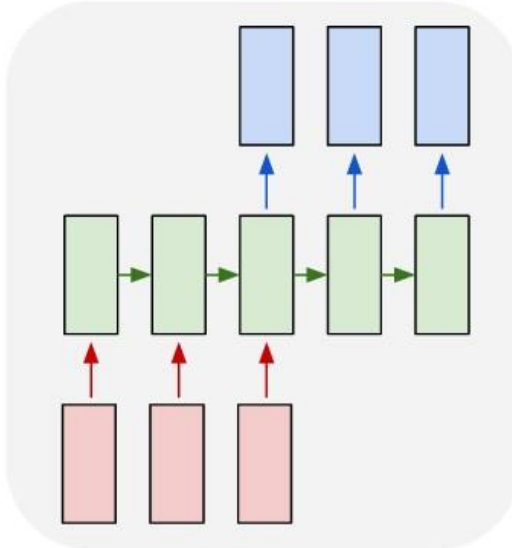
one to many



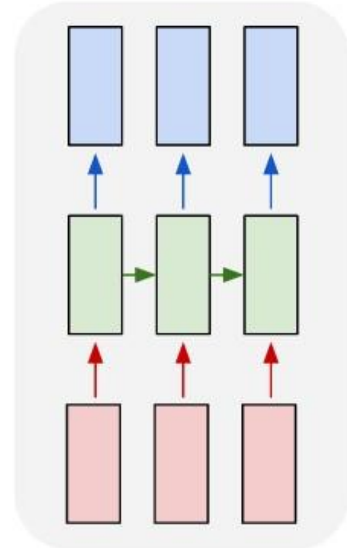
many to one



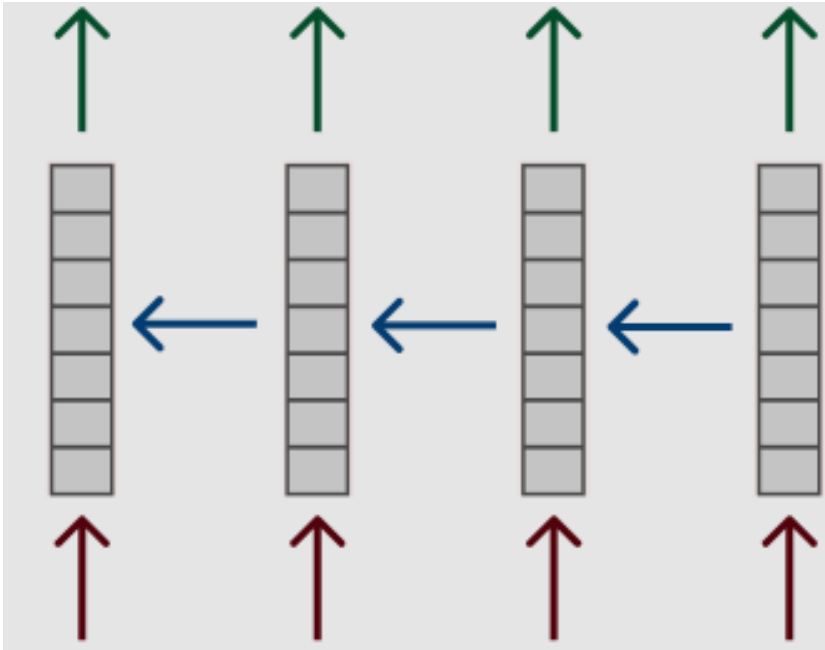
many to many



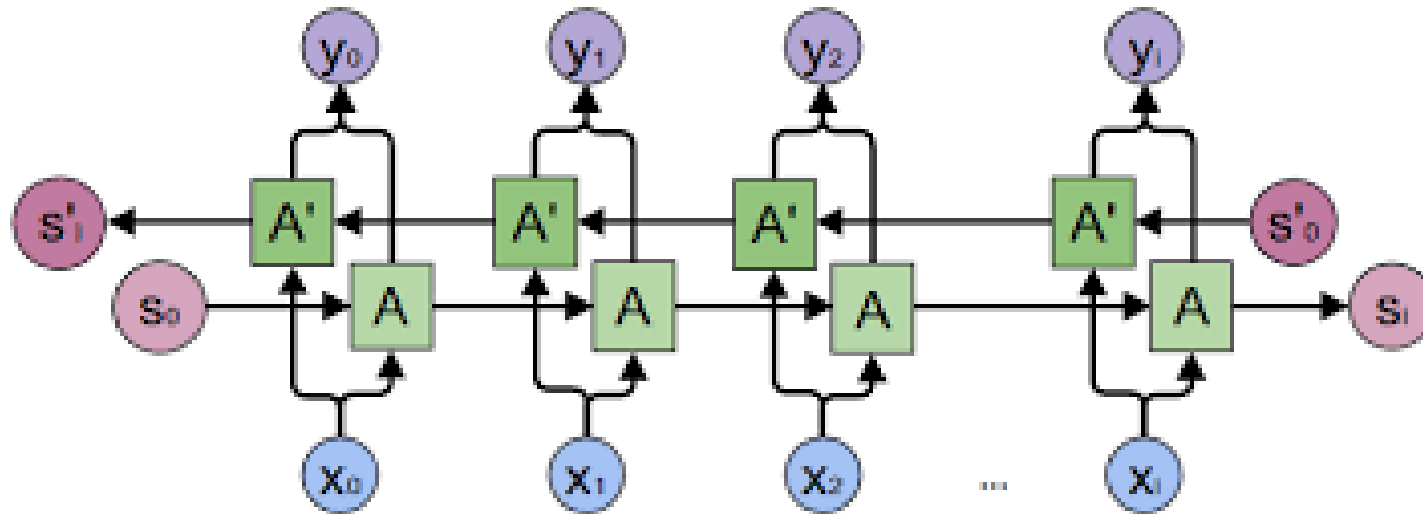
many to many



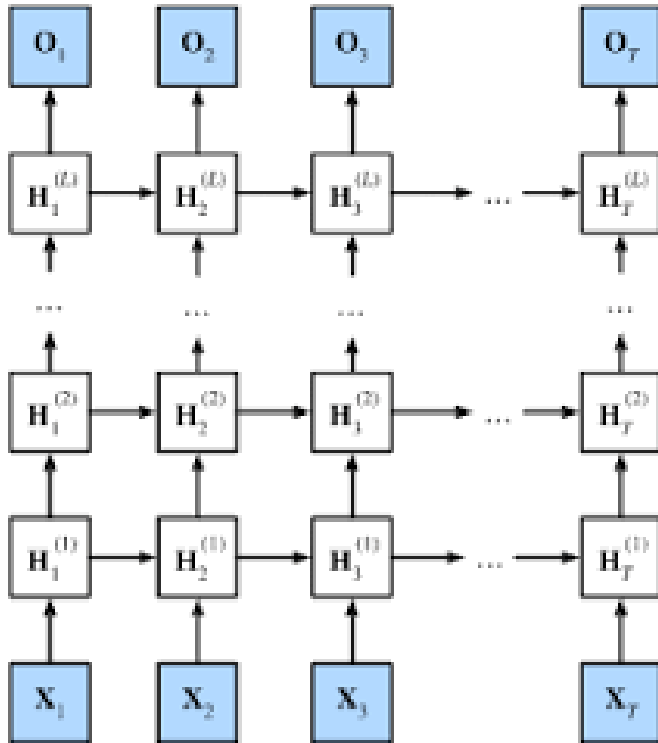
It can be backward.



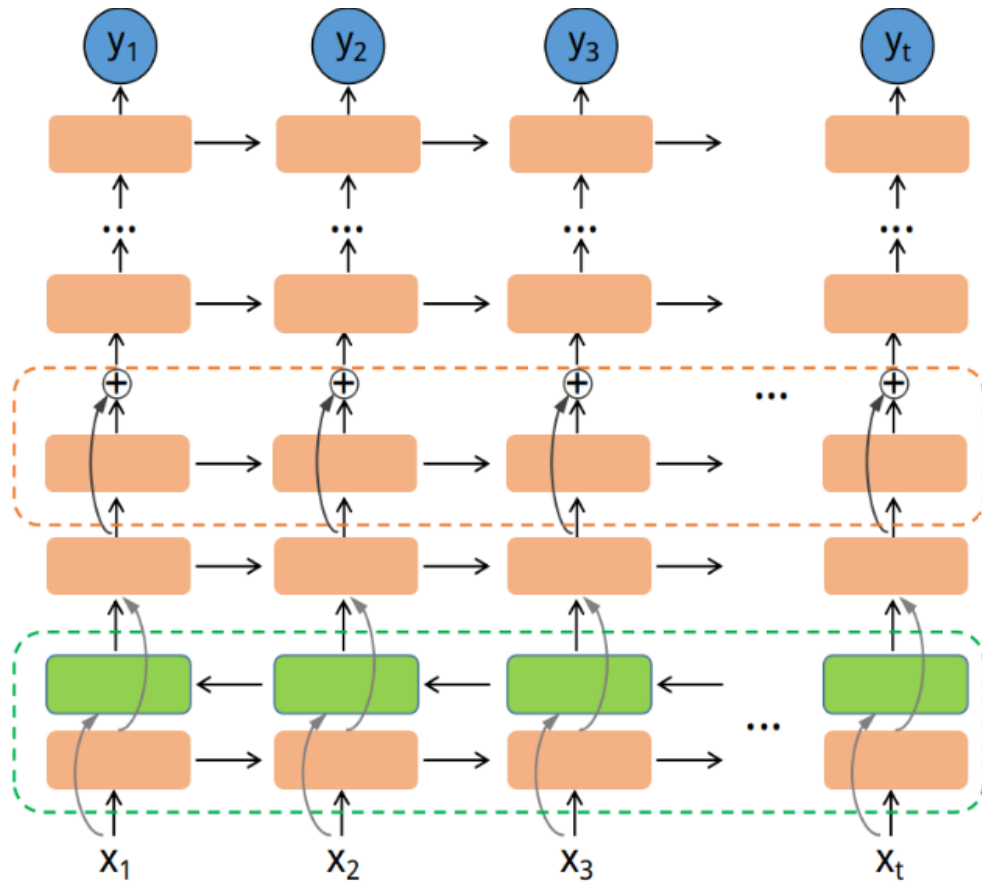
It can be bidirectional



It can be multi-layer (deep) RNN



# It can be hybrid RNN





# Summary

- RNN considers sequential context.
- RNN can be used for wide ranges of applications.
- The directions, the connections and the layers can be manipulated based on the need of the underlying problem