

3rd March 2025:

Sequences:

MLP } Fixed length data
CNN }

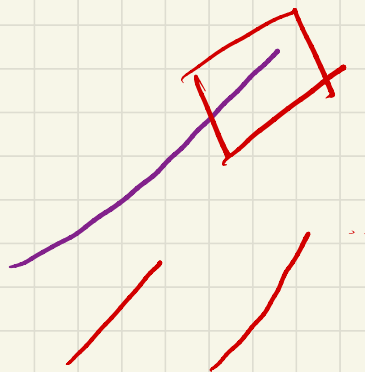
Language Translation length of i/p & o/p not fixed.
→ Images of Varying resolution.

medical records.

Varying length i/p : → fixed length problem.
"fixing the len sequence"

Collection of items in an order : Sequences.

Day	Temp
1	30
2	32
3	33
4	31
5	?

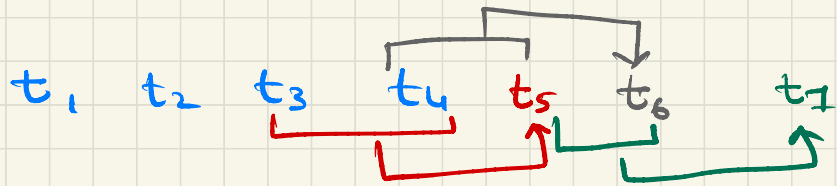


how much to go back?

taking Only the past 2 days.

$$t_5 = b + w_1 t_4 + w_2 t_3$$

$$t_6 = b + w_1 t_5 + w_2 t_4$$



Auto

↓
Self

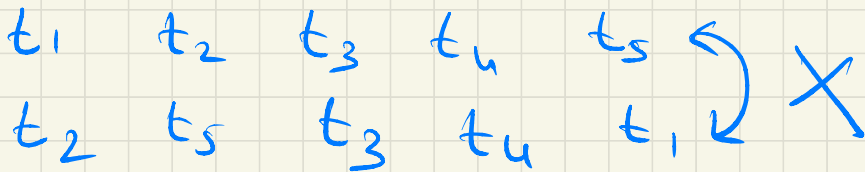
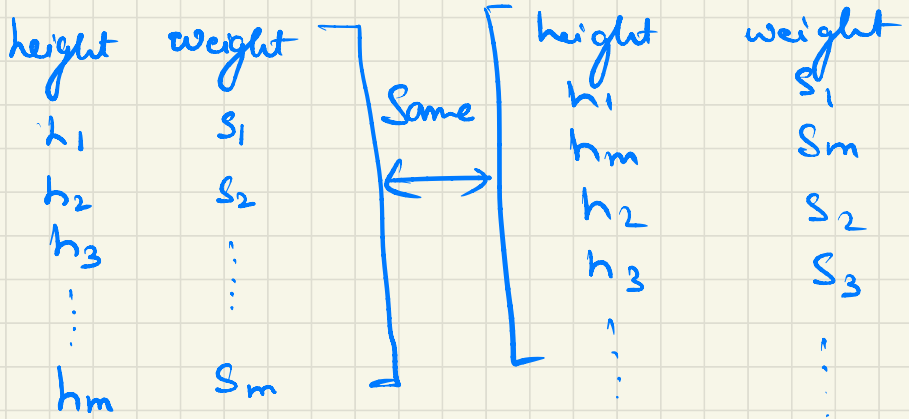
Regressive

↓
looks back in time.

models.

x_1
|

x_2
|



t_0 t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4 t_5 t_6

X

t_0	t_1	t_2
t_1	t_2	t_3
t_2	t_3	t_4
t_3	t_4	t_5

Y

t_3
t_4
t_5
t_6

fix "p"

$$AR(p) : x_t = b + \sum_{i=1}^p w_i x_{t-i}$$

$p=1$:

$AR(1)$:

$$x_t = b + w_1 x_{t-1}$$

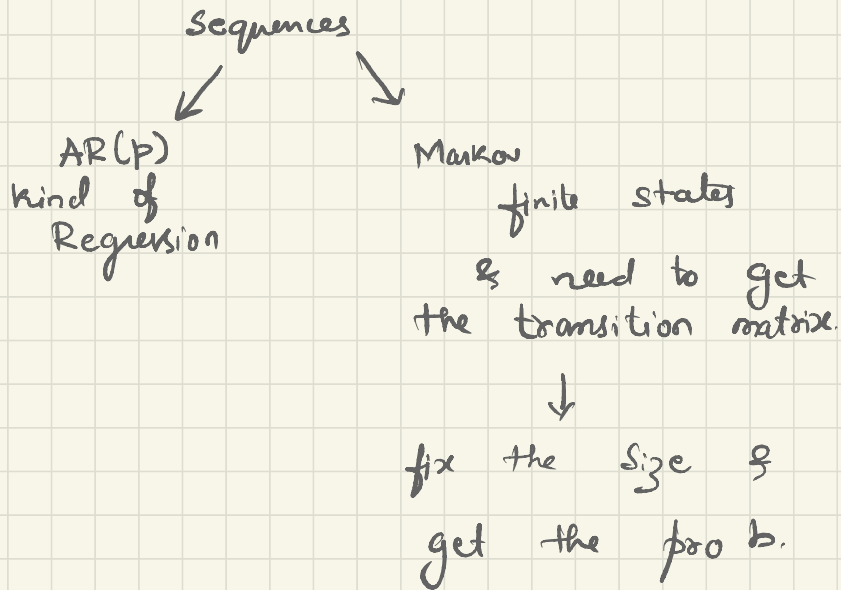
$$x_2 = b + w_1 x_1$$

$$x_3 = b + w_1 x_2$$

Markov:

O/p: next state

how many next states?



Text to Numbers?

I am enjoying my studies.
0 1 2 3 4

I love my country. (242)
0 1 2 3

Oxford English Dict.

1 world

2

3

...

242 : Country

enjoy : 821

Coffee is great

car battery is dead, oh great

each word some number based on
the index of constructed dictionary

I am from Mysore
My name is Raghava
I like eating Dosa.

Tokenisation:

→

Vocabulary

6th Mar 2025:

✓ fixed length i/p $\rightarrow$ fixed length o/p

$\rightarrow$ variable length i/p $\rightarrow$ fixed length o/p

Named Entity Representation: NER

XX Harry Potter won the Triwizard Cup, X X
| | O O | O

x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5 x_6

x_t : t^{th} feature

$x_{i,j}$: j^{th} feature in i^{th} example.

In this specific case of NER.

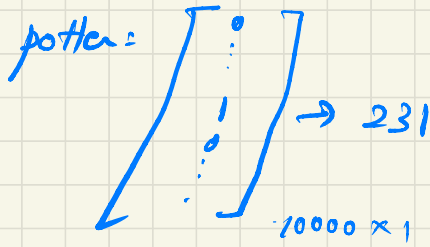
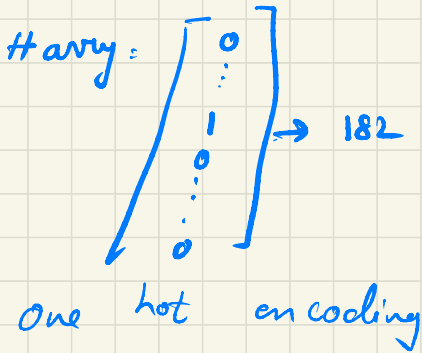
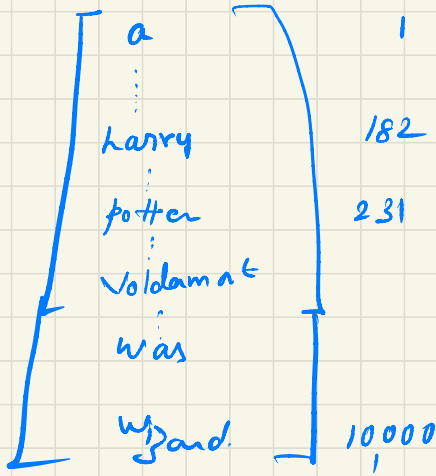
$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_6$

$y_{i,j}$: j^{th} output of i^{th} feature

Construct Vocabulary:

num of unique tokens (Size of vocabulary) is

10,000

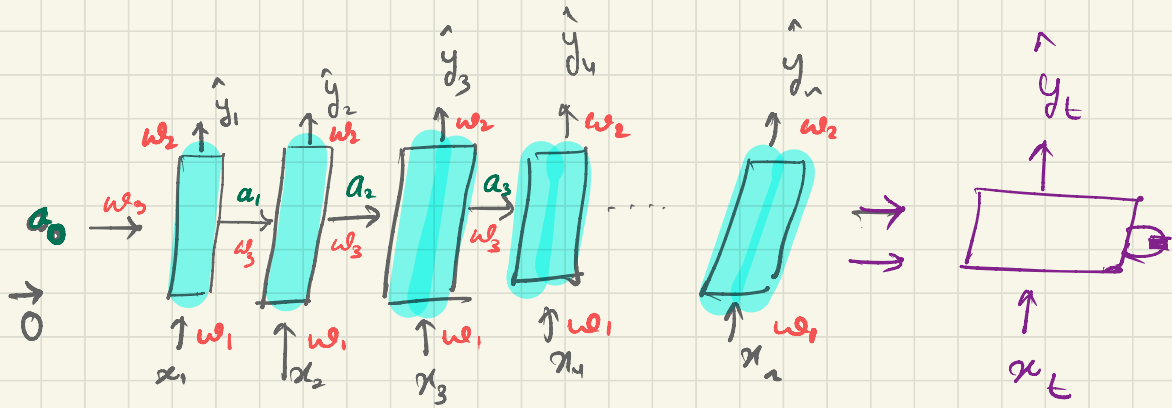


model to map from $X \rightarrow Y$.

word not in vocabulary $\langle \text{unk} \rangle$

→ we can perform zero padding which is inefficient.

RNNs: Recurrent Neural Networks:



input is given from left to right

$$a_0 = \vec{0}$$

$$a_1 = g_1(w_1 \cdot x_1 + w_3 \cdot a_0 + b_1)$$

$$\hat{y}_1 = g_2(w_2 \cdot a_1 + b_2)$$

$$a_2 = g_1(w_1 \cdot x_2 + w_3 \cdot a_1 + b_1)$$

$$\hat{y}_2 = g_2(w_2 \cdot a_2 + b_2)$$

$\tanh$ / Relu : Activation.

$$a_t = g_1 (w_1 \cdot x_t + w_3 \cdot a_{t-1} + b_1)$$

$$\hat{y}_t = g_2 (w_2 \cdot a_t + b_2)$$

10th March 2025:

Problem with RNNs

→ Teddy Roosevelt was the president of USA.

1 1 0 0 0 0 1

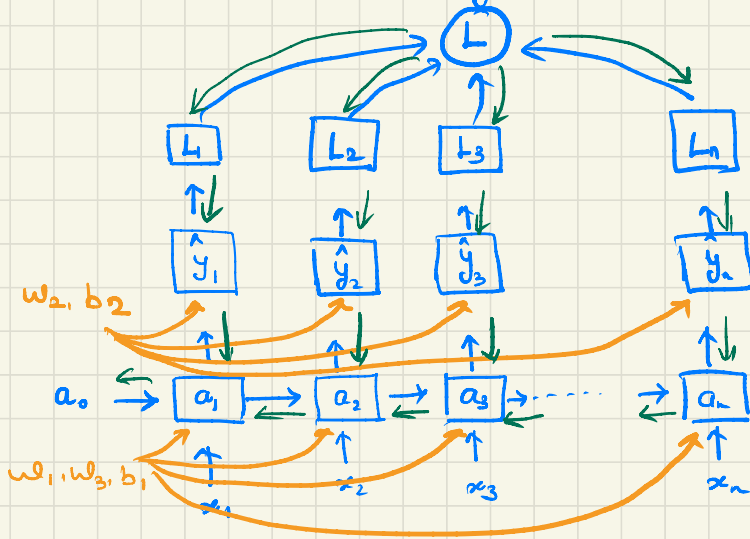
→ Teddy Bears are for Sale in Big Bazaar.

0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Note: to decide the NER we need to look forward for future words, which is not possible in RNNs.

Bi directional RNNs.

How to update the weights.



Computational graph

Back Propagation
Through Time

Binary cross entropy loss :

$$L_i(\hat{y}_i, y_i) = -y_i \log \hat{y}_i - (1-y_i) \log (1-\hat{y}_i)$$

$$L(\hat{y}, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n L_i(\hat{y}_i, y_i)$$

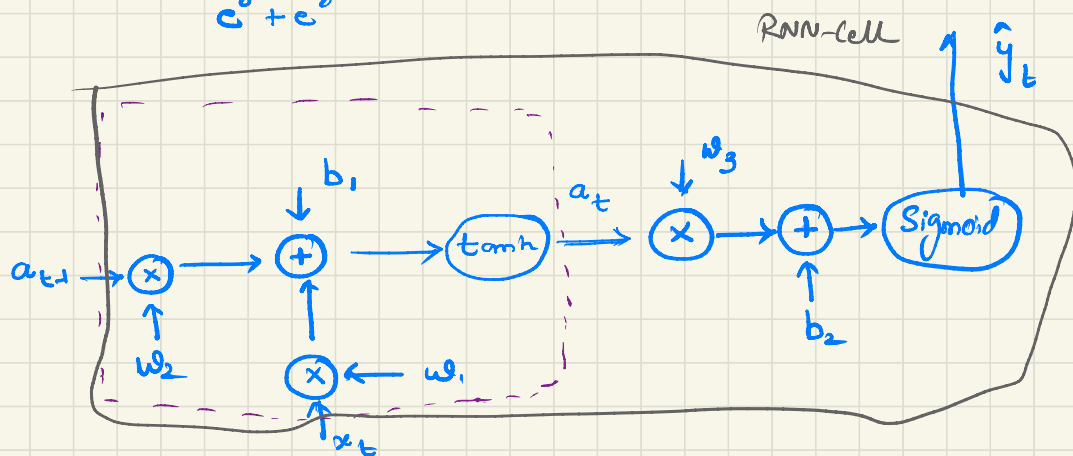
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_i \\ 1-y_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_i \\ 1-\hat{y}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

11th March 2025:

$$a_t = \tanh(w_1 x_t + w_2 a_{t-1} + b_1)$$

$$\hat{y}_t = \text{Sigmoid}(w_3 a_t + b_2)$$

$$\tanh(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$$



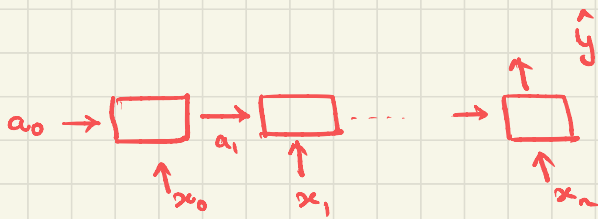
NER model we are looking is a Many to Many model.
& size of input & output were same.

→ Movie Ratings

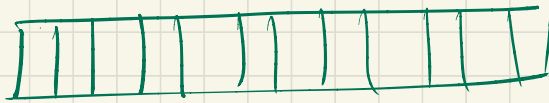
input: Review

output: number of stars $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

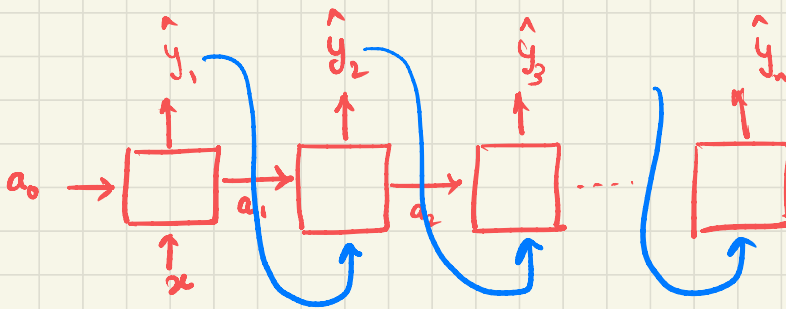
Many to One Mapping.



→ given the base node, play Some Raga.



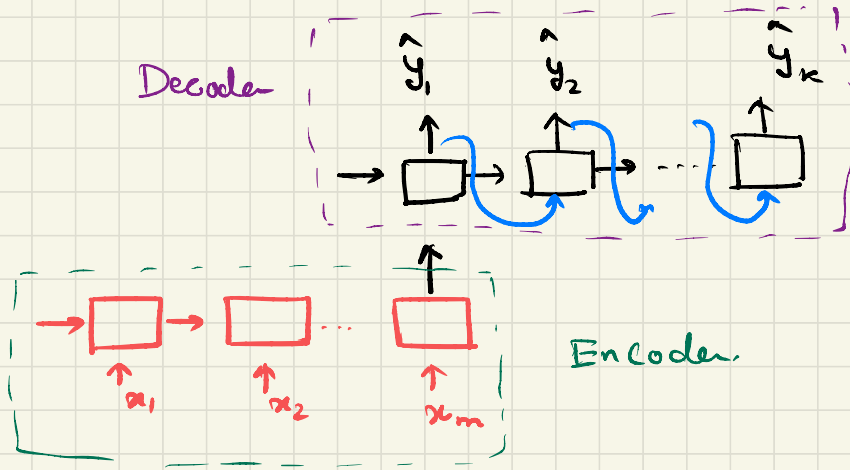
One to Many Problem.



Machine Translation:

Many to Many.

The length of
i/p & o/p
are diff



consider Speech to Text

- 1: The apple & Pear Salad was good.
- 2: The apple & pear Salad was good.

$$\text{Occurance } (S_2) > \text{Occurance } (S_1)$$

I have total of "N" sentences in my corpus.

$$\frac{O(S_2)}{N} > \frac{O(S_1)}{N}$$

$$\underline{P[S_2]} > \underline{P[S_1]}$$

I like eating Pongal
 x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4

word Translation problem.

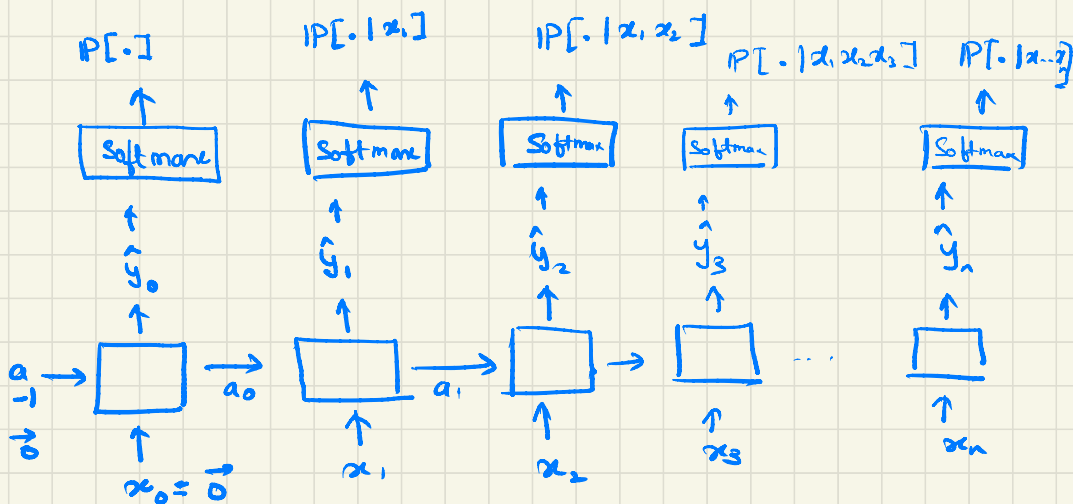
length of i/p & o/p is same.

output should Choose One word out of all the words in the Vocabulary.

$\therefore$ need to use Softmax.

Consider there are 10 words in Vocabulary

then we should get a probability Vector of length 10.



[Eat, The, life, is, going, on, well, orange, is, good]

The —

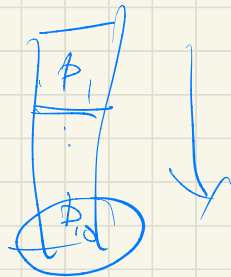
The orange —

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} \\ \text{life} \\ \text{is} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{e^{a_1}}{e^{a_1} + e^{a_2} + e^{a_3}}$$

$$p_3 = \frac{e^{a_3}}{e^{a_1} + e^{a_2} + e^{a_3}}$$

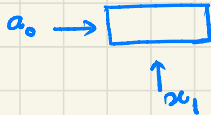
$$p_2 = \frac{e^{a_2}}{e^{a_1} + e^{a_2} + e^{a_3}}$$



12th March 2025!

Size of vocab: 5000

S_1 : I like eating dosa
 S_2 : I am from mysore
 S_3 : we are not in mns
 S_4 : I like teaching
 S_5 : Once there was a lion



→ Size of Vocabulary : 5000

each word is a vector in 5000 dim $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{5000}$

→ Consider the batch of size "m"

if we want to give the batch as input

then what will be the size 5000×5

input @ every time step :

→ what will be the size considering all time stamps to gether.

max time stamp: 10

then @ max the whole input is $5000 \times 5 \times 10$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_{10}$

$$a_t = (w_1 x_t + w_2 a_{t-1} + b_1)$$

$$x_t \in \mathbb{R}^{5000 \times 5}$$

$$w_1 \in ? \quad \textcircled{231} \mathbb{R}^{10}$$

$$w_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{?} \times 5000$$

→ Size of w_1 & w_2 are dependent on Size of a_t

→ this can be fixed by user : 231

that means for one word a_t generated is a Vector of Size 231

∴ for a batch 231×5

∴ for all the time stamps $231 \times 5 \times 10$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 w_2 \cdot a_{t-1} & & \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
 231 \times 231 & 231 \times 5 & \\
 & & 231 \times 5000 \\
 w_1 \in \mathbb{R} & & \\
 & & 231 \times 231 \\
 w_2 \in \mathbb{R} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= w_1 * x_t + w_2 * a_{t-1} + b \\
 &= \underbrace{(231 * 5000) (5000 * 5)} + (231 * 231) (231 * 5) \\
 a_t &= (231 * 5) + (231 * 5) + \left[\right]_{231 * 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{y} = (w_3 * a_t + b_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &\in \mathbb{R}^{231 * 5} \\
 w_3 &\in \mathbb{R}^{? * 231} \quad (? \times 231) \quad (231 \times 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

what should be the size of output

$$\begin{aligned}
 &5000 \\
 w_3 &\in \mathbb{R}^{5000 \times 5} \\
 b_2 &\in \mathbb{R}^{5000 \times 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$w_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{231 \times 5000}$$

$$b_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{231 \times 1}$$

$$w_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{231 \times 231}$$

$$w_3 \in \mathbb{R}^{5000 \times 231}$$

$$b_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{5000 \times 1}$$

Vanishing Gradients:

next word prediction:

The man, who was is

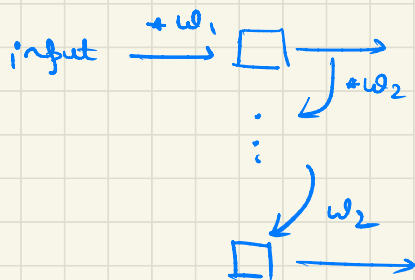
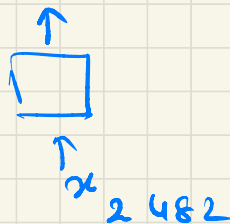
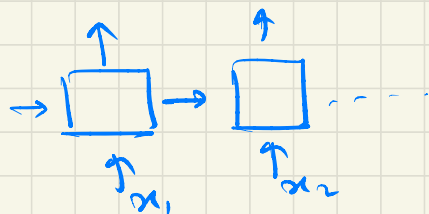
The men, who were are

→ long term dependencies.



200 layer MLP.

Vanishing gradients. (NaN)



$n=50$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} \approx \text{input} * w_2^n$$

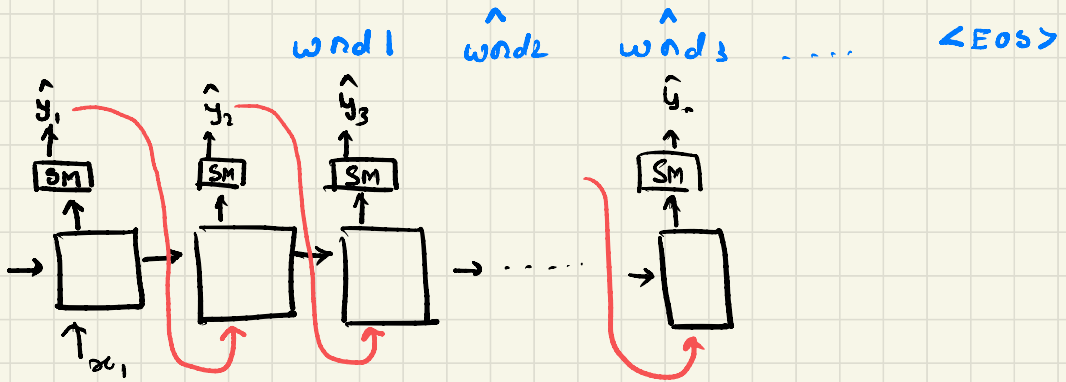
if $w_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} = \text{input} * 2^{50}$

$w_2 = 0.5 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} = \text{input} * (0.5)^{50}$

13th March 2025.

Sequence generation:

Next word Prediction.



GRU : Gated Recurrent Unit.

What to remember.

Problem: Sequence generation.

The cat is . . .

We need to remember that we have used Singular earlier & generate the accordingly.

We introduce an idea of remember entity " C_t "

$C_t = a_t$ is same in GRU.

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh (w_c [C_{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)$$

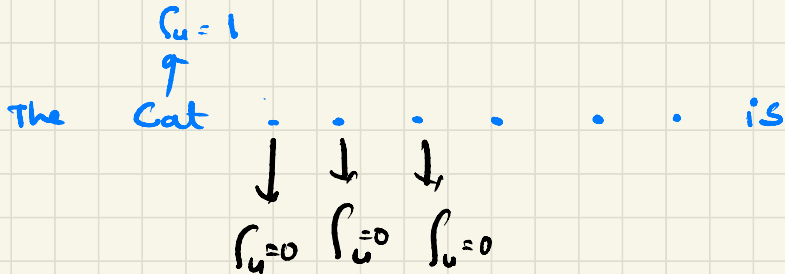
Previous
Context

$$\begin{aligned} w_c &= w_c^1 C_{t-1} + w_c^2 x_t \\ &= w_c \cdot [C_{t-1}, x_t] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(w_u[C_{t-1}, x_t] + b_u)$$

how much to remember from previous,

$$C_t = \Gamma_u * \tilde{C}_t + (1 - \Gamma_u) * C_{t-1}$$



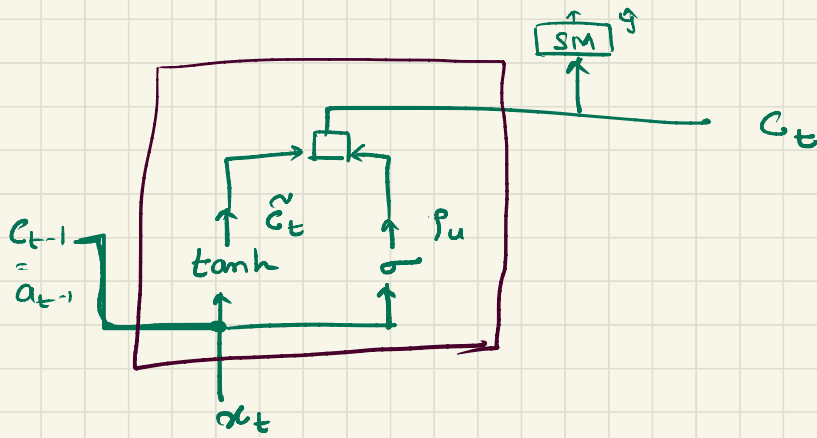
→ wkt value of C_t is pretty much retained so there is no problem of vanishing gradients.

Singular / Plural
 Past / Present
 :
 :
 :

[.]

C_t is a vector.
 then Γ_u will also be a vector.

→ Γ_u will say which terms to updates (bits)

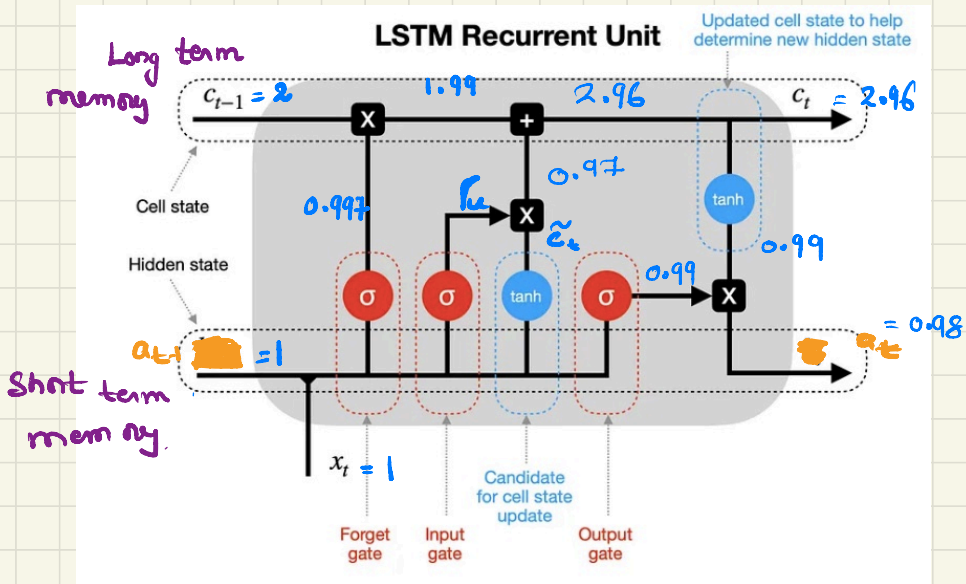


LSTM : Long Short term memory

- Better than GRUs to get long term dependencies
- (1997)
- $a_t \neq c_t$ are different

$$\tilde{z}_t = \tanh (w_c [a_{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)$$

$$p_u = \sigma (w_u [a_{t-1}, x_t] + b_u)$$



+ 2 separate paths to make predictions

* long term memory

* short term memory.

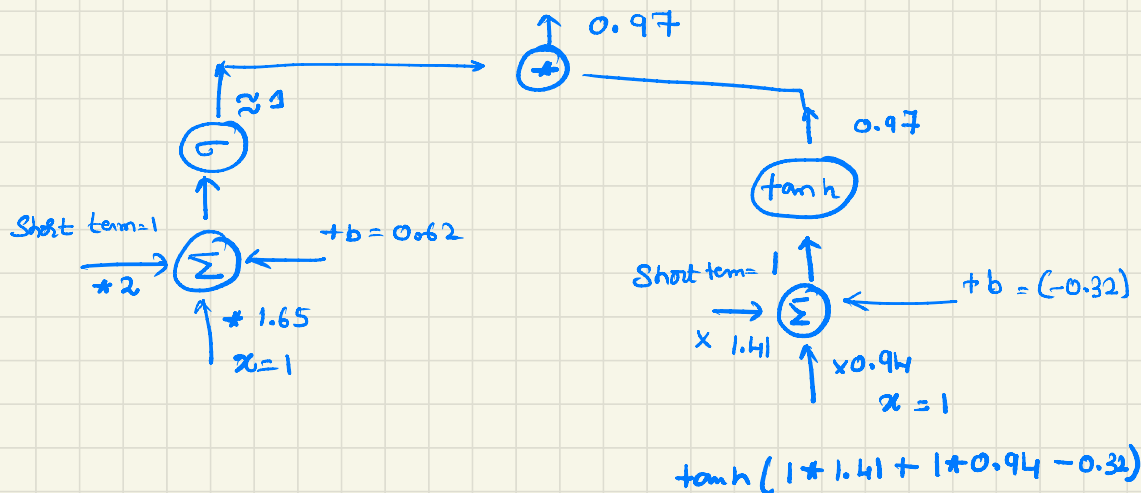
* Upper path for long term it's modified by multiplication & addition $\Rightarrow$ No weights & Bias.

Forget Gate!

What % of long term memory do we need to remember

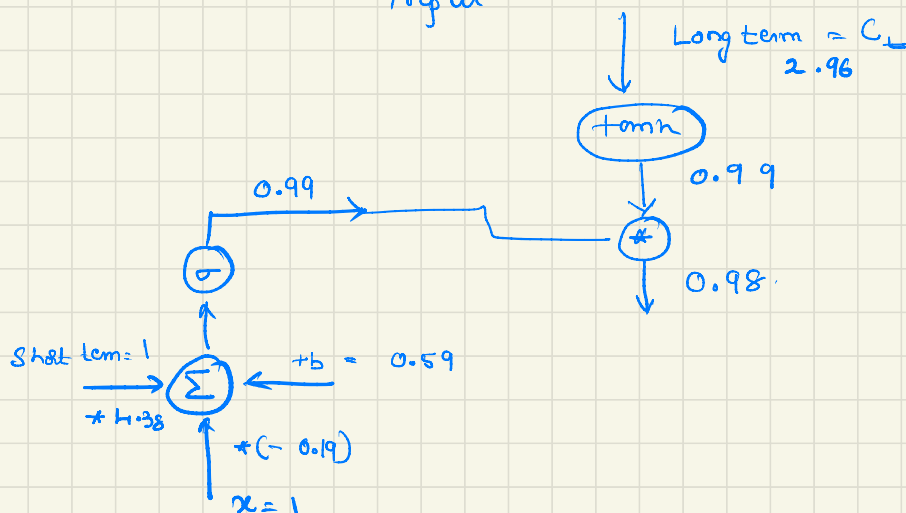
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sigma \rightarrow 0.997 \\
 & \text{Short term} = 1 \\
 & \times 2.7 \\
 & \uparrow \\
 & \Sigma \\
 & \leftarrow +b = 1.62 \\
 & \uparrow \times 1.6 \\
 & x = 1 \\
 & \sigma(1 + 2.7 + 1 \times 1.6 + 1.62) \\
 & =
 \end{aligned}$$

Input Gate: Potential memory need to added to the long term based on short term & input.



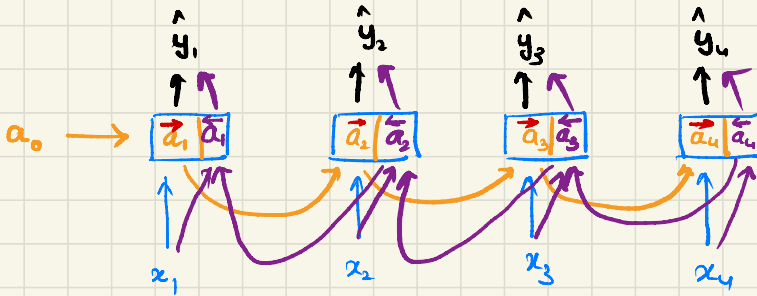
Output gate:

Potential short term memory obtained by modulating Long term Short term input.



RNNs
GRUs
LSTMs } $\Rightarrow$ Parsing i/p from left to Right

Bi-Directional RNNs

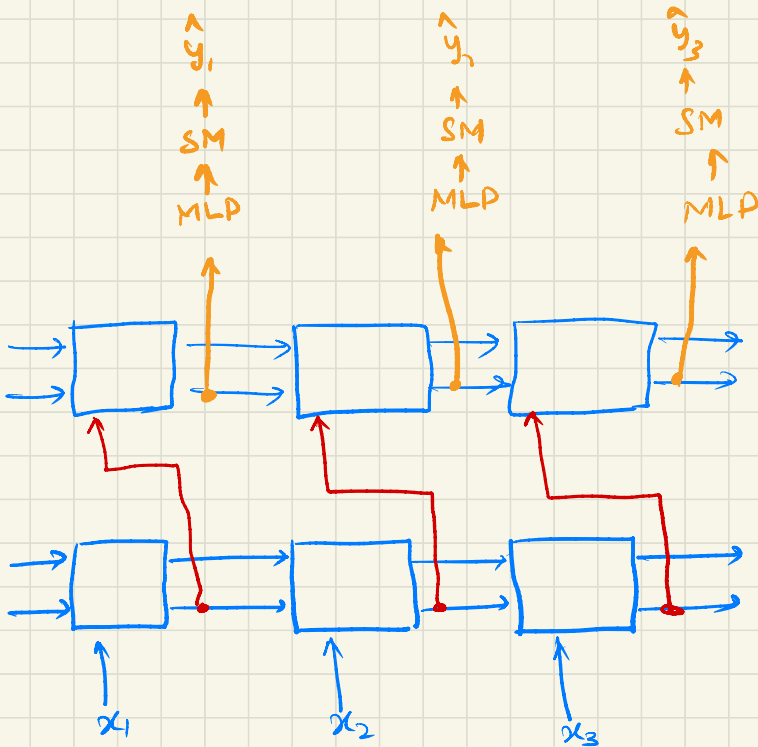
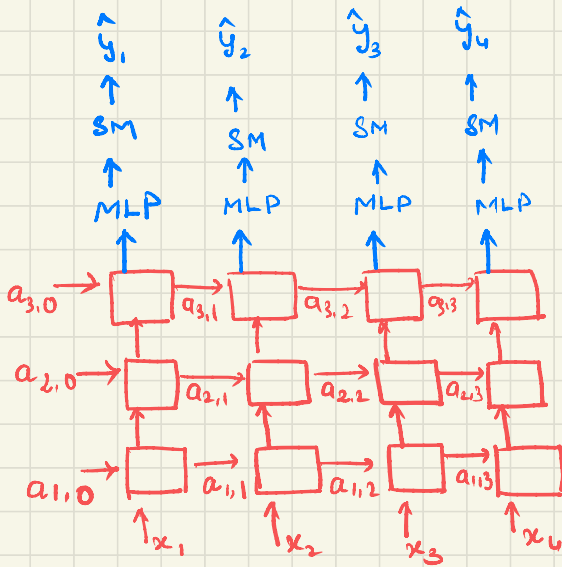


$$g(\omega_1 \vec{a}_i + \omega_2 \overleftarrow{a}_i + b)$$

bi-directional GRUs

bi-directional LSTMs

Deep RNNs :



Farmer $\rightarrow \vec{w}_{231}$
 Cultivator $\rightarrow \vec{w}_{182}$

Vocab = 500

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{w}_{231}$

Similarity

$\vec{w}_{231} \cdot \vec{w}_{182} = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{w}_{182}$

Word Em beddings:

Vocab Size: 500

Man
 w_{142}

Women
 w_{420}

King
 w_{111}

Queen
 w_{341}

I want a glass of orange —

I want a glass of apple —

* relation b/w orange & apple is not easy to generalize.

* Dot product of orange & apple is zero.

$\Rightarrow$ there is no relation, which is not true.

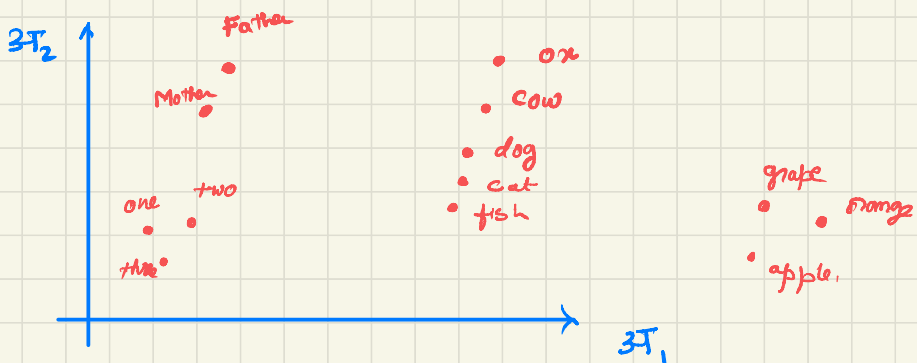
	Cow	ox	Mother	Father	Apple	Orange.
animal	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Food	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.99	0.99
Relation	0.01	0.01	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.01
Gender (+1, -1)	-1	+1	-1	+1	0.01	0.01
.						
:						
:						
:						
:						

C_i : feature vector of i^{th} word.

* we consider some 182 feature

* now the dot product b/w the feature vectors tell us how they are related.

* t-SNE Plot : 2D
Visualizing word embedding.



* huge Corpus of text

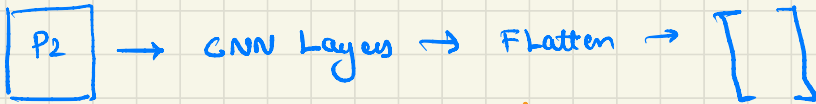
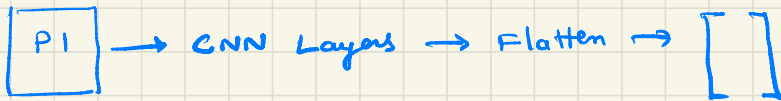
1 Billion words $\xrightarrow{\text{learn}}$ word embeddings

we can take these word embeddings which are learnt on huge Corpus and use for our task.

"Transfer Learning"

* Fine tuning: train on your data for a very small time.

*



Can be used for checking Similarity.

$$\text{Cow} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Cow}} \quad \xrightarrow{-0x} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$0x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

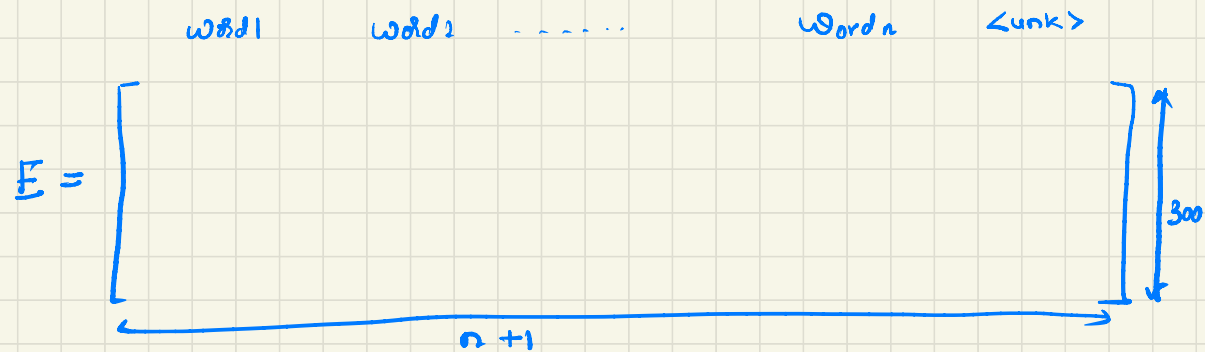
$$\text{Mother} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.99 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Mother}} \quad \xrightarrow{-\text{Father}} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Father} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.99 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_{\text{cow}} - c_{\text{ox}} \approx c_{\text{mother}} - c_{\text{father}}$$

$$\approx c_{\text{daughter}} - c_{\text{son}}$$



Embedding Matrix.

$$E \cdot \mathbf{O}_{182} = c_{182}$$

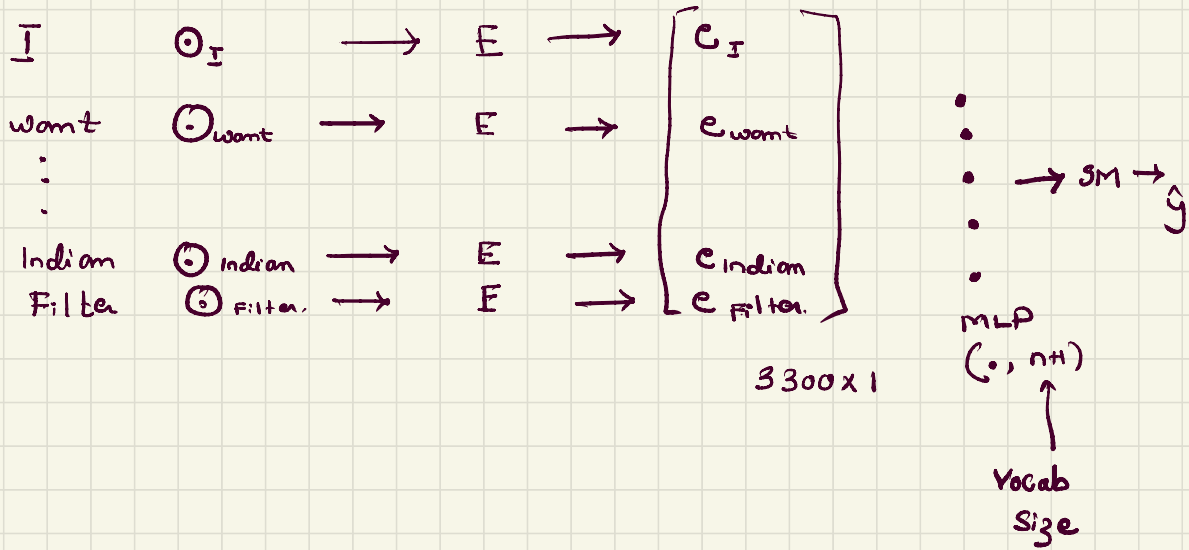
$$\begin{bmatrix} E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{182} \end{bmatrix}$$

Learning word Embedding : Neural Language Models

: Next word prediction.

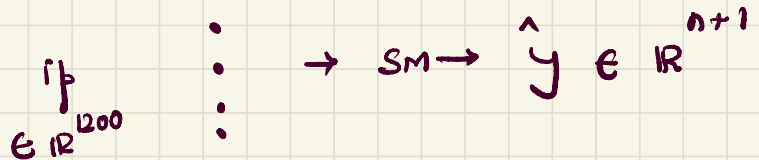
I want to drink a hot cup of South

Indian Filter



→ No need to take all vectors always
Fix a window previous n words

input $\in \mathbb{R}^{1200}$



→ Context → target

↳ words as i/p.

→ you can also modify the context

↳ words from right, 4 words from left.

→ Simple context : One word context.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Word 2 Vec:

→ skip grams

I want to drink a hot cup of South Indian
Filter Coffee, with Idli Sambhar.

→ Choose a word randomly as context.

→ Target is chosen in a window.

Context

Cup
Cup
Cup
⋮

└──────────┘

↑
input

target

hot
drink
South
⋮

└──────────┘

↑
o/p

model:

map Context → target.
 "c" "t"

$$\Theta_c \rightarrow E \rightarrow e_c \rightarrow \text{MLP} \rightarrow \text{SM} \rightarrow \hat{y}$$

$$\hat{y} = \text{IP}[t | c]$$

prob of target given the Context.

this will be a prob vectn of size (n+1)

$$= \frac{e^{\Theta_t^T \cdot e_c}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} e^{\Theta_j^T \cdot e_c}} \quad ||$$

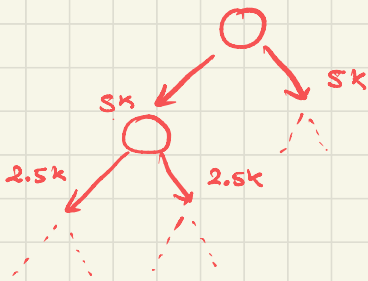
$$L(\hat{y}, y) = - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} y_i \log \hat{y}_i$$

CCE Loss.

Hierarchical Softmax

Vocab Size : 10000

binary Classifier: Logistic regre



→ words of vocabulary is the leaf nodes,
it has a unique path from the root.

→ you will have around $\log_2 n$

→ The prob is computed as a product of binary probabilities along the path from root to the word.

→ Skip gram $O(\text{Size of Vocab})$

hierarchical $O(\log_2 (\text{Size of Vocab}))$

Glove Algorithm:

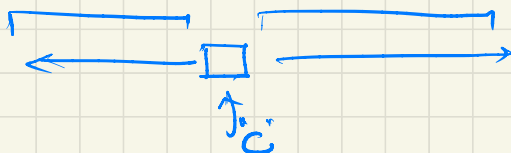
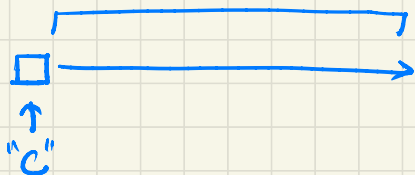
Global Vectors for word representations.

→ from the data come up with the
Co-occurrence matrix.

	is	the	apple	fruit	Computer.
apple	5	20	100	50	5
fruit	3	15	50	100	1
Computer	1	10	5	1	100

→ window & then compute this.

x_{ij} : # times "i" appears in the context of "j"
 x_i : # times "i" appears in the context "c"



$$p_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_i}$$

p_{ij} is greater in magnitude :
 i & j are strongly related.

* when we have target appearing ± 10
 words from the target

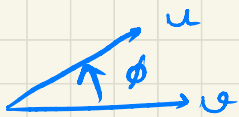
$$x_{ij} = x_{ji}$$

but x_i may not be equal to x_j

$\therefore p_{ij}$ may not be equal to p_{ji}

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10k} \sum_{j=1}^{10k} \left(\underbrace{\theta_i^T e_j + b_i + b_j}_{\text{how is the similarity b/w } i \& j} - \log(x_{ij}) \right)^2$$

how is the
 similarity b/w
 i & j



$$\text{Sim}(u, v) = \frac{u^T v}{\|u\|_2 \|v\|_2}$$

$$\|u\|_2 = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2}$$

