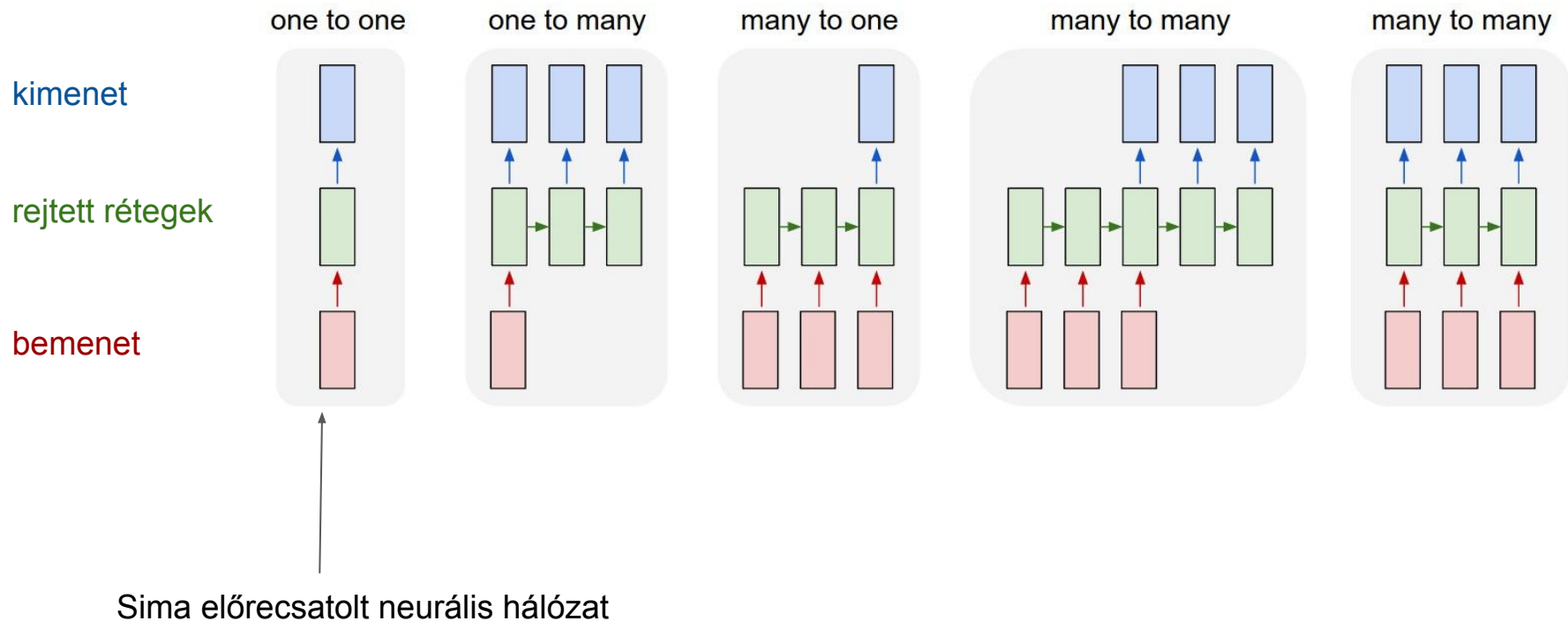
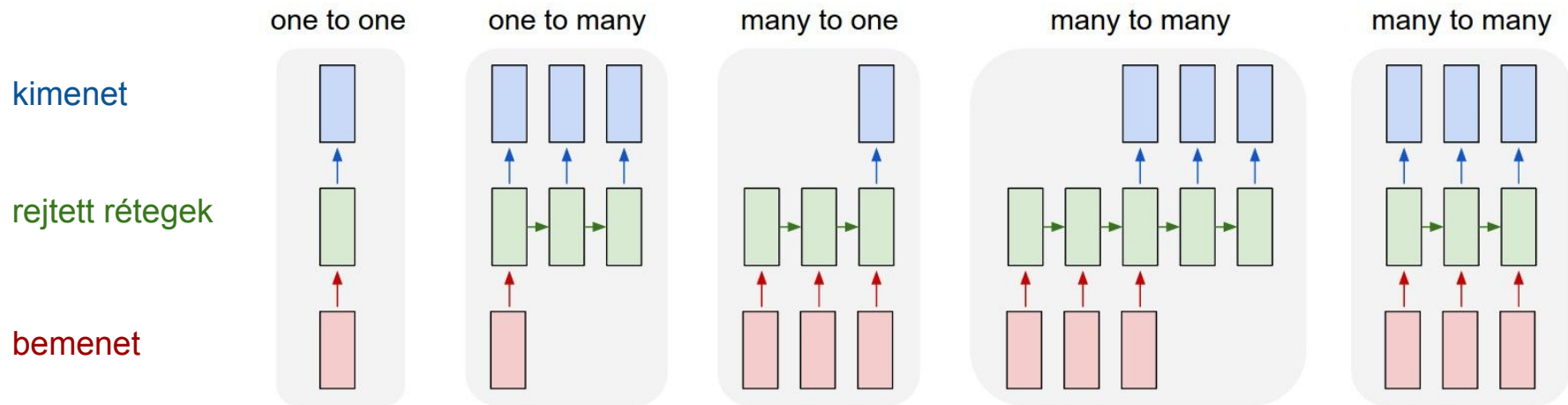


Visszacsatolt (mély) neurális hálózatok

Visszacsatolt hálózatok

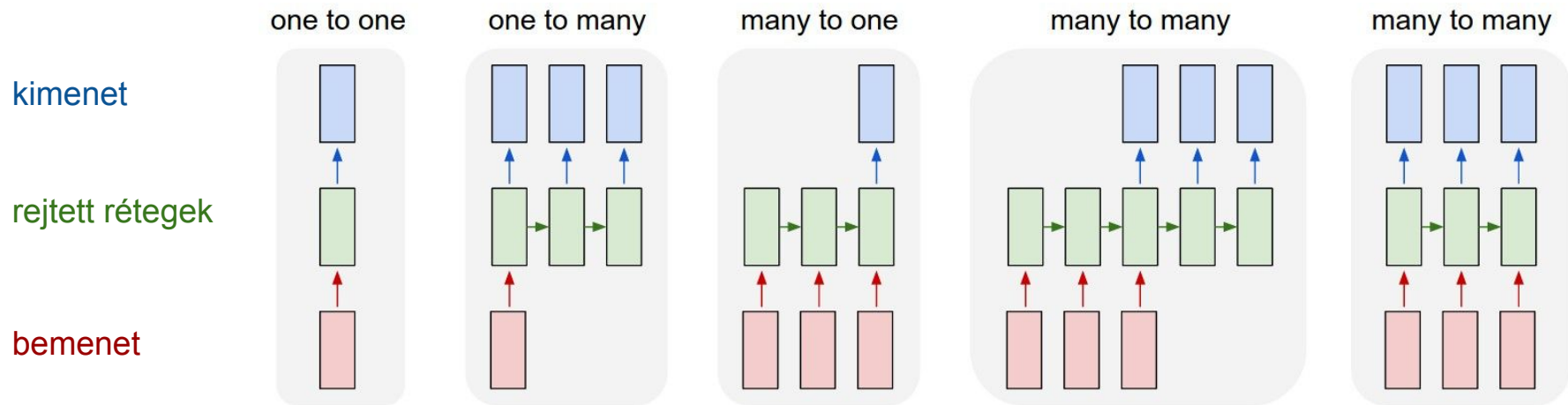


Visszacsatolt hálózatok



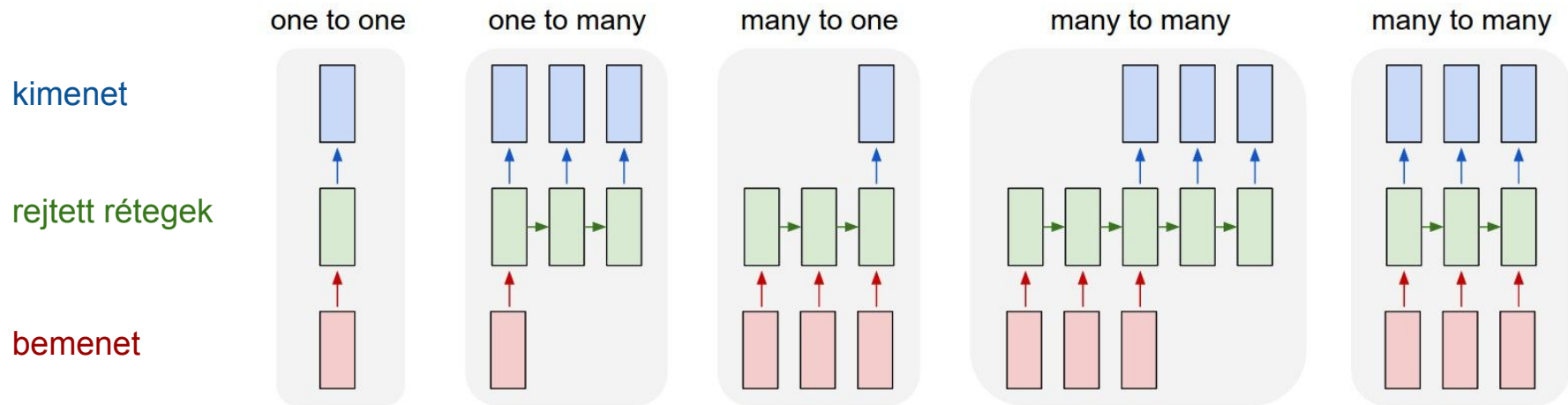
↑
Pl.: kép feliratozás,
képből szavak sorozata

Visszacsatolt hálózatok



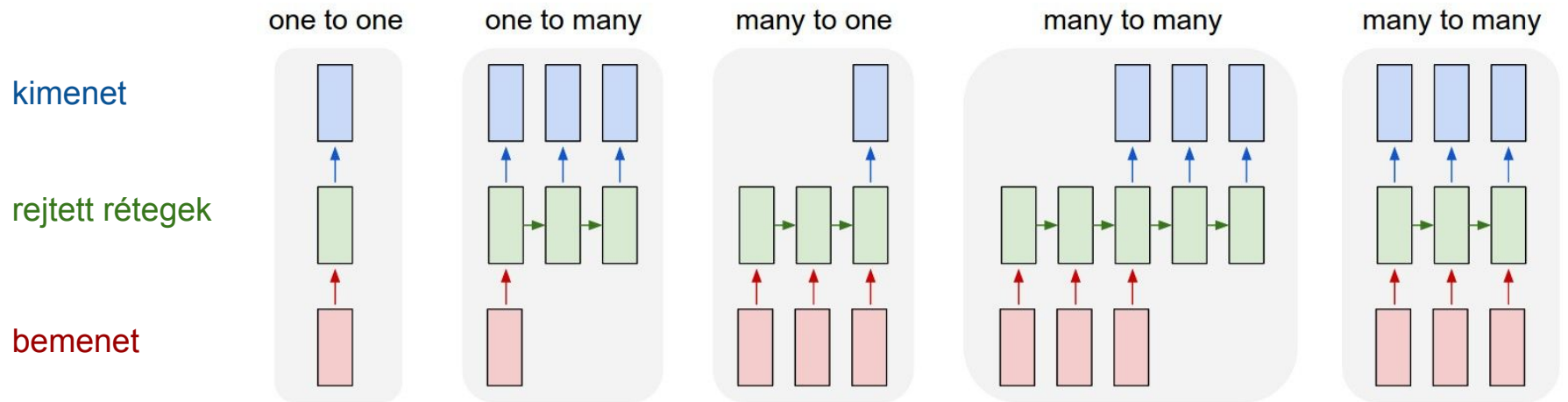
Pl.: dokumentum osztályozás,
szavak sorozatából címke

Visszacsatolt hálózatok



Pl.: gépi fordítás,
Magyar szavak sorozatából, angol szavak sorozata

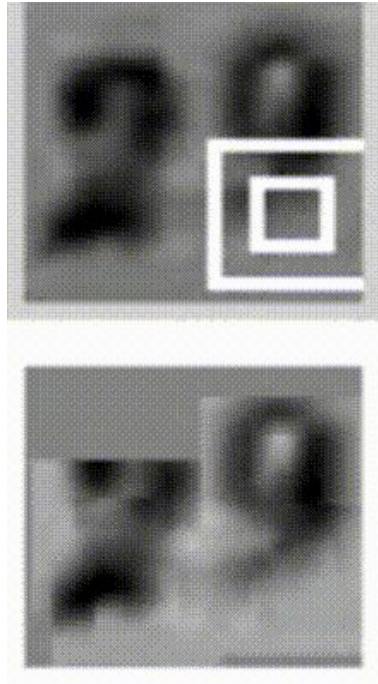
Visszacsatolt hálózatok



↑
Pl.: képkockánkénti video osztályozás,
Képkockák sorozatából, címkek sorozata

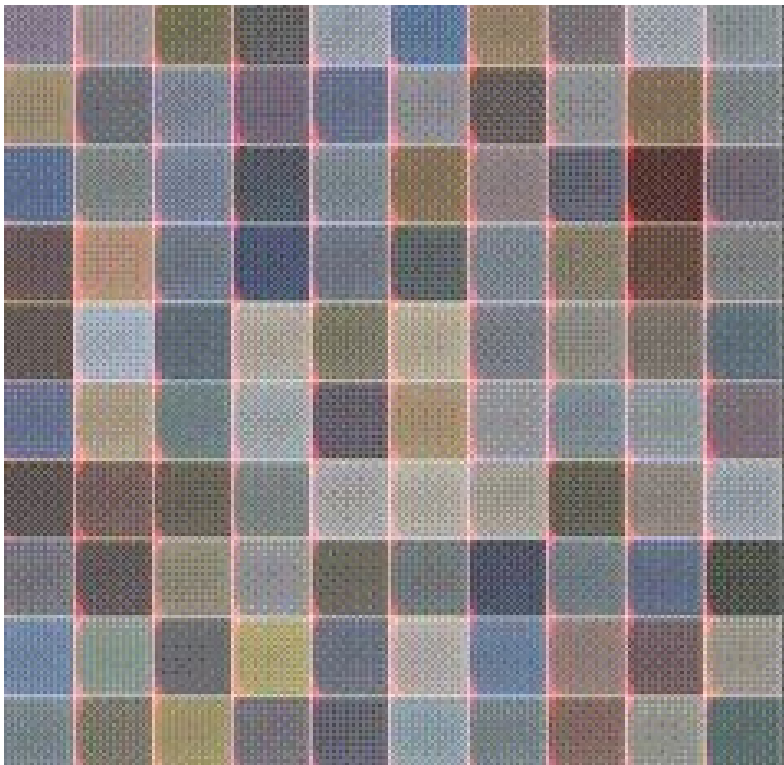
Statikus bemenet sorrendi feldolgozása

Multiple Object
Recognition with Visual
Attention, Ba et al. ,2014
(DeepMind)

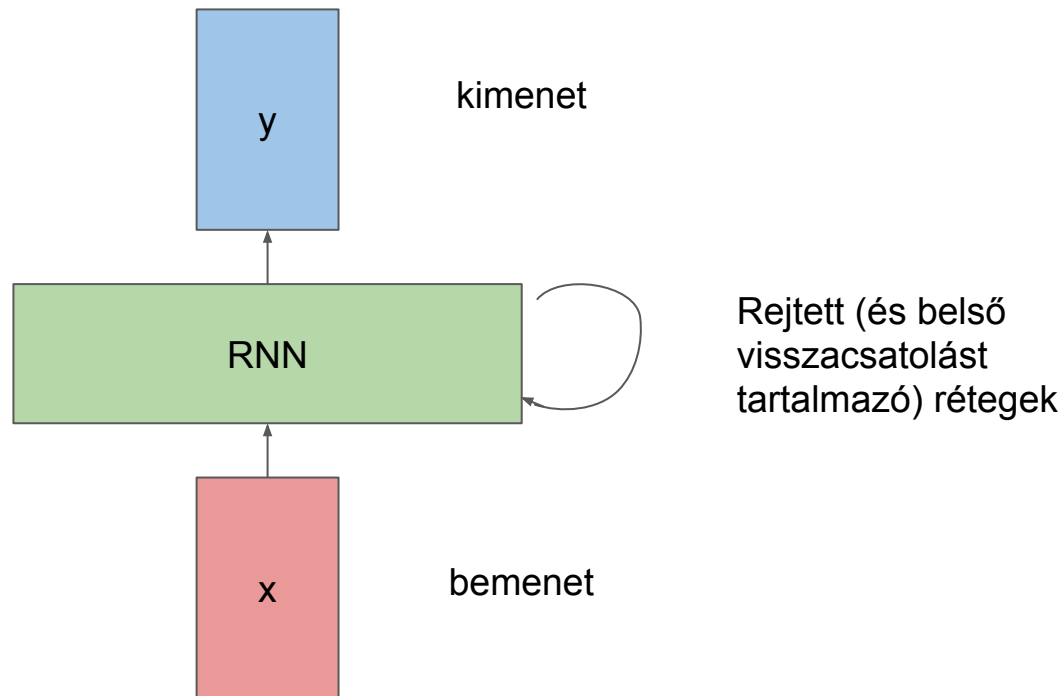


Statikus bemenet sorrendi feldolgozása

DRAW: A Recurrent
Neural Network For Image
Generation, Gregor et al.,
2015
(DeepMind)



Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat

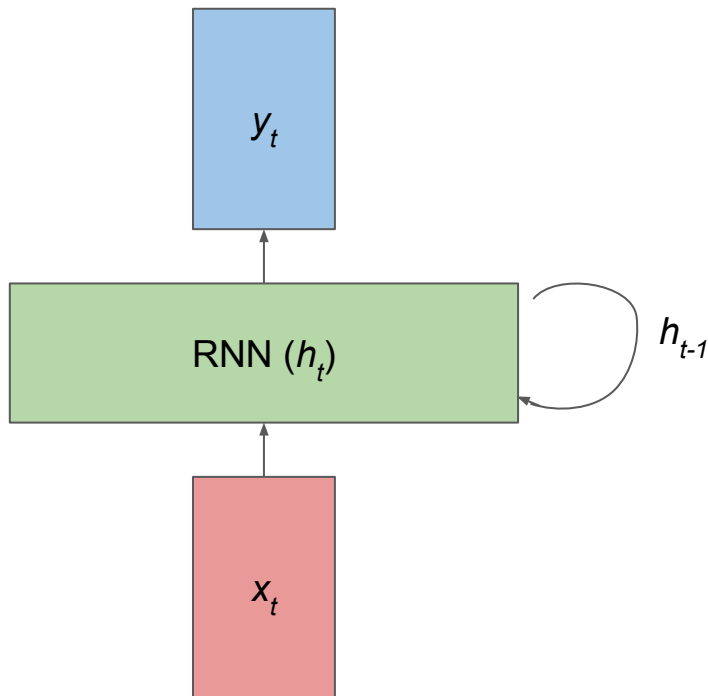


Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat

Bemeneti x vektorok sorozatát a következőképp tudjuk feldolgozni:

$$h_t = f_W(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

Ugyanazt a függvényt, ugyanazzal a W paramétervektorral alkalmazzuk, az x sorozat minden x_t elemére



Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat - klasszikusan

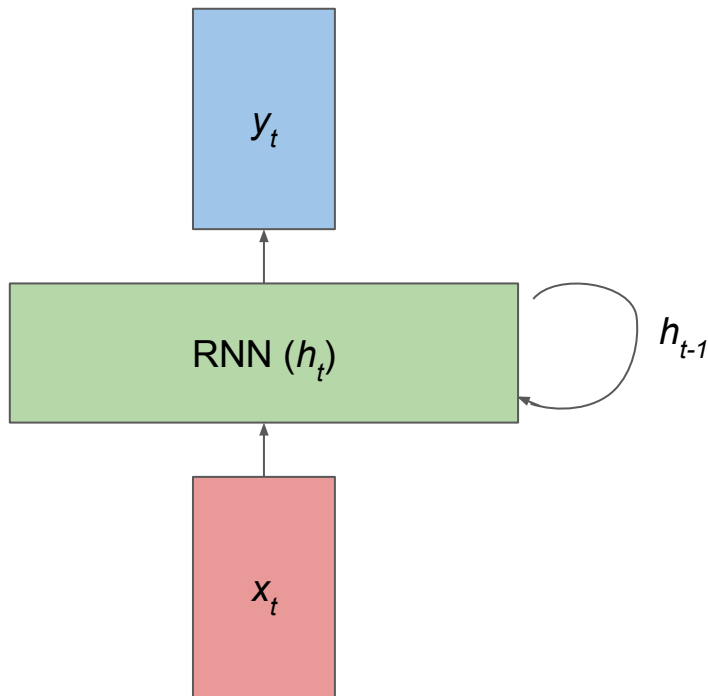
Bemeneti x vektorok sorozatát a következőképp tudjuk feldolgozni:

$$h_t = f_W(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$



$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$

$$y_t = W_{hy}h_t$$



Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat - példa

Karakter alapú nyelvi modell (char-rnn)

Lehetséges bemenetek:

[h, e, l, o]

Bemeneti tanító adatsor:

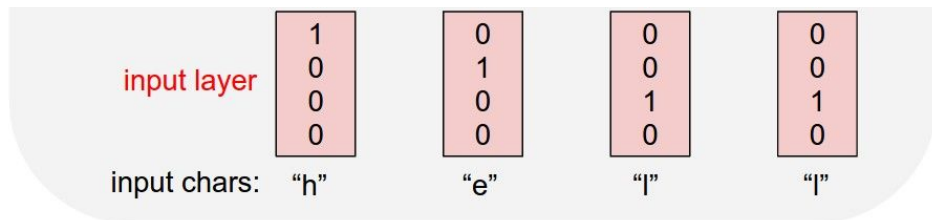
“hello”

Bemenet kódolása:

1-az-n-ből (one-hot)

Kívánt kimenet:

következő karakter



Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat - példa

Karakter alapú nyelvi modell

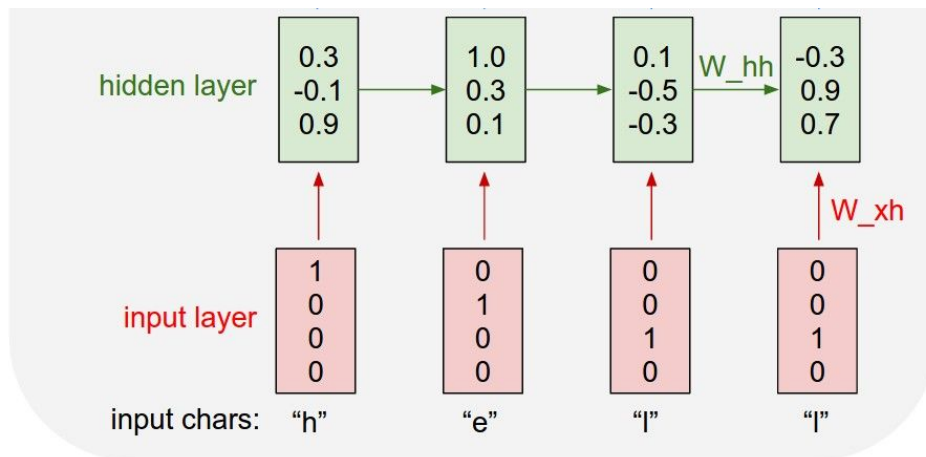
Lehetséges bemenetek:

[h, e, l, o]

Bemeneti tanító adatsor:

“hello”

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$



Visszacsatolt neurális hálózat - példa

Karakter alapú nyelvi modell

Lehetséges bemenetek:

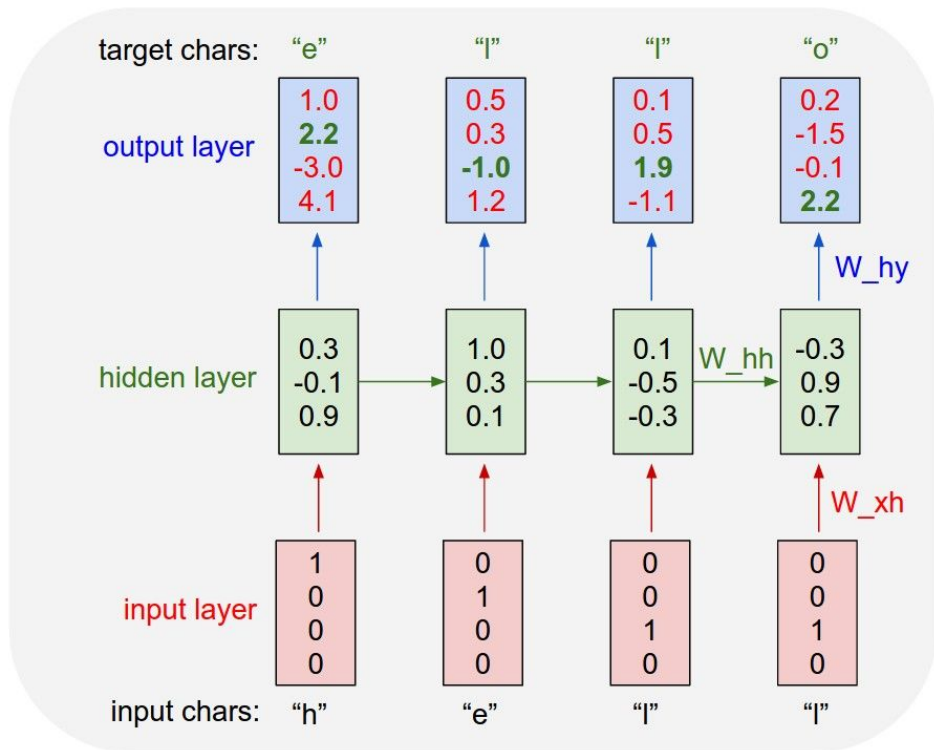
[h, e, l, o]

Bemeneti tanító adatsor:

“hello”

$$h_t = \tanh(W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$

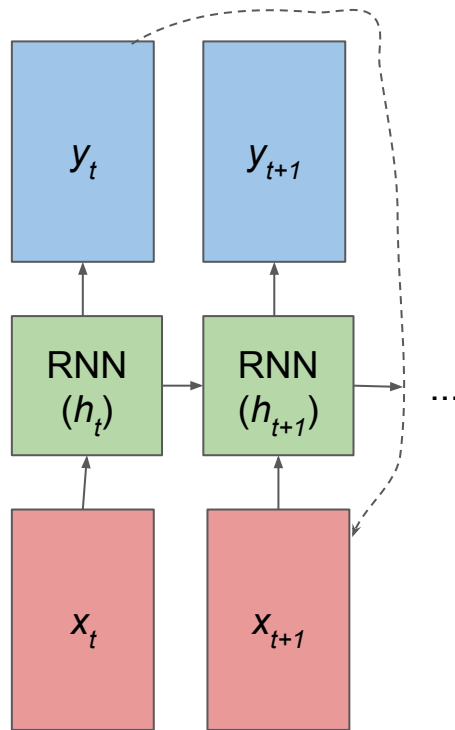
$$y_t = W_{hy}h_t$$



Szöveg generálása visszacsatolt neurális hálózattal

Van egy modellünk, ami egy adott karaktersorozatra megjósolja a következő karakter valószínűségi eloszlását.

Sorsoljunk egy karaktert ebből az eloszlásból, és használjuk fel a sorozat következő elemének.



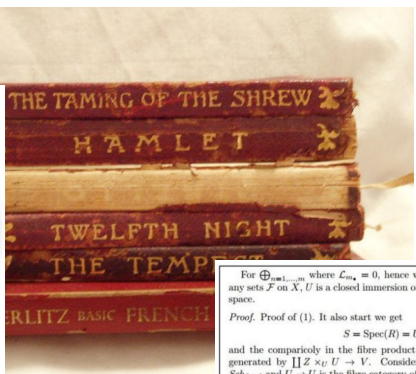
<https://github.com/karpathy/char-rnn>

<http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>

A tanítóadatoknak csak a fantázia szab határt



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



For $\mathbb{C}_{m_1, \dots, m_n}$ where $C_{m_i} = 0$, hence we can find a closed subset H in \mathcal{H} and any sets \mathcal{F} on X , U is a closed immersion of S , then $U \rightarrow T$ is a separated algebraic space.

Proof. Proof of (1). It also start we get

$$S = \text{Spec}(R) = U \times_X U \times_X U$$

and the comparably in the fibre product covering we have to prove the lemma generated by $\coprod Z \times_U U \rightarrow V$. Consider the maps M along the set of points Sch_{aff} and $U \rightarrow U$ is the fibre category of S in U in Section ?? and the fact that any U affine, see Morphisms ???. Hence we obtain a scheme S and any open subset $W \subset U$ in $\text{Sch}(G)$ such that $\text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow S$ is smooth or an

$$U = \bigcup U_i \times_S U_i$$

which has a nonzero morphism we may assume that f_i is of finite presentation over S . We claim that $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is a scheme where $x, x', x'' \in S'$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{X, x'} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X, x''}$ is separated. By Algebra, Lemma ??? we can define a map of complexes $\text{GL}_n(x'/S')$ and we win. \square

To prove study we see that \mathcal{F}_i is a covering of X' , and T_i is an object of $\mathcal{F}_{X/S}$ for $i > 0$ and \mathcal{F}_0 exists and let \mathcal{F}_i be a presheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules on C as a \mathcal{F} -module. In particular $\mathcal{F} = U/\mathcal{F}$ we have to show that

$$\hat{M}^* = \mathcal{F}^* \otimes_{\text{Spec}(A)} \mathcal{O}_{S, s}^{-1} \mathcal{F}$$

is a unique morphism of algebraic stacks. Note that

$$\text{Arrows} = (\text{Sch}/\mathbb{A}^1_{\text{sep}}) / (\text{Sch}/S)_{\text{fppf}}$$

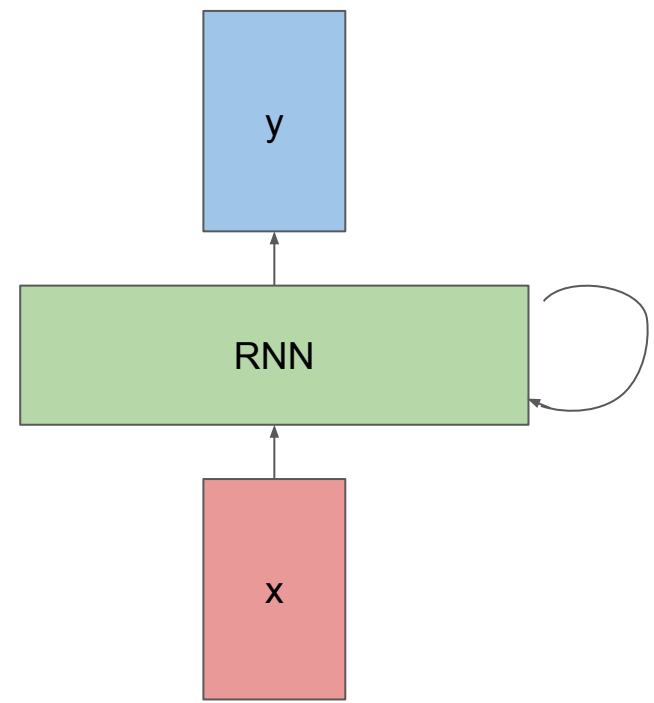
and

$$V = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow (U, \text{Spec}(A))$$

is an open subset of X . Thus U is affine. This is a continuous map of X is the inverse, the groupoid scheme S .

Proof. See discussion of sheaves of sets. \square

The result to prove any open covering follows from the less of Example ???. It may replace S by $X_{\text{smooth, étale}}$ which gives an open subspace of X and T equal to $S_{Z_{\text{ét}}}$, see Descent, Lemma ???. Namely, by Lemma ??? we see that R is geometrically regular over S .



This repository Search

torvalds / linux

Code Pull requests 94 Pulse

Linux kernel source tree

590,064 commits

Branch: master New pull request

torvalds Merge tag 'keys-fixes-20160512' of git://git.ke

Shakespeare

PANDARUS:

Alas, I think he shall be come approached and the day
When little strain would be attain'd into being never fed,
And who is but a chain and subjects of his death,
I should not sleep.

Second Senator:

They are away this miseries, produced upon my soul,
Breaking and strongly should be buried, when I perish
The earth and thoughts of many states.

DUKE VINCENTIO:

Well, your wit is in the care of side and that.

Second Lord:

They would be ruled after this chamber, and
my fair nues begun out of the fact, to be conveyed,
Whose noble souls I'll have the heart of the wars.

Clown:

Come, sir, I will make did behold your worship.

VIOLA:

I'll drink it.

Wikipedia

Naturalism and decision for the majority of Arab countries' capitalide was grounded by the Irish language by [[John Clair]], [[An Imperial Japanese Revolt]], associated with Guangzham's sovereignty. His generals were the powerful ruler of the Portugal in the [[Protestant Immineners]], which could be said to be directly in Cantonese Communication, which followed a ceremony and set inspired prison, training. The emperor travelled back to [[Antioch, Perth, October 25|21]] to note, the Kingdom of Costa Rica, unsuccessful fashioned the [[Thrales]], [[Cynth's Dajoard]], known in western [[Scotland]], near Italy to the conquest of India with the conflict. Copyright was the succession of independence in the slop of Syrian influence that was a famous German movement based on a more popular servicious, non-doctrinal and sexual power post. Many governments recognize the military housing of the [[Civil Liberalization and Infantry Resolution 265 National Party in Hungary]], that is sympathetic to be to the [[Punjab Resolution]] (PJS)[<http://www.humah.yahoo.com/guardian.cfm/7754800786d17551963s89.htm> Official economics Adjoint for the Nazism, Montgomery was swear to advance to the resources for those Socialism's rule, was starting to signing a major tripad of aid exile.]]

Algebrai geometria tankönyv

Proof. Omitted. □

Lemma 0.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a set of the construction.

Let \mathcal{C} be a gerber covering. Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent sheaves of \mathcal{O} -modules. We have to show that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}_X} = \mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{L})$$

Proof. This is an algebraic space with the composition of sheaves \mathcal{F} on $X_{\text{étale}}$ we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\mathcal{F}) = \{\text{morph}_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})\}$$

where \mathcal{G} defines an isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ of \mathcal{O} -modules. □

Lemma 0.2. This is an integer Z is injective.

Proof. See Spaces, Lemma ??.

Lemma 0.3. Let S be a scheme. Let X be a scheme and X is an affine open covering. Let $U \subset X$ be a canonical and locally of finite type. Let X be a scheme. Let X be a scheme which is equal to the formal complex.

The following to the construction of the lemma follows.

Let X be a scheme. Let X be a scheme covering. Let

$$b : X \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y' \times_X Y \rightarrow X.$$

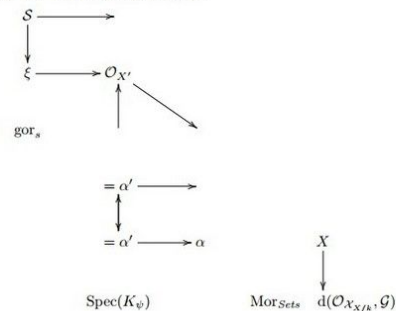
be a morphism of algebraic spaces over S and Y .

Proof. Let X be a nonzero scheme of X . Let X be an algebraic space. Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. The following are equivalent

- (1) \mathcal{F} is an algebraic space over S .
- (2) If X is an affine open covering.

Consider a common structure on X and X the functor $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ which is locally of finite type. □

This since $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}$ and $x \in \mathcal{G}$ the diagram



is a limit. Then \mathcal{G} is a finite type and assume S is a flat and \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} is a finite type f_* . This is of finite type diagrams, and

- the composition of \mathcal{G} is a regular sequence,
- $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ is a sheaf of rings.

Proof. We have see that $X = \text{Spec}(R)$ and \mathcal{F} is a finite type representable by algebraic space. The property \mathcal{F} is a finite morphism of algebraic stacks. Then the cohomology of X is an open neighbourhood of U . □

Proof. This is clear that \mathcal{G} is a finite presentation, see Lemmas ??.

A reduced above we conclude that U is an open covering of \mathcal{C} . The functor \mathcal{F} is a "field

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{étale}}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_x}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X_x}(\mathcal{O}_{X_x}^{\vee})$$

is an isomorphism of covering of \mathcal{O}_{X_x} . If \mathcal{F} is the unique element of \mathcal{F} such that X is an isomorphism.

The property \mathcal{F} is a disjoint union of Proposition ?? and we can filtered set of presentations of a scheme \mathcal{O}_X -algebra with \mathcal{F} are opens of finite type over S .

If \mathcal{F} is a scheme theoretic image points. □

If \mathcal{F} is a finite direct sum \mathcal{O}_{X_x} is a closed immersion, see Lemma ??.

Linux forráskód

```
/*
 * Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI_FILTER group information
 * of the size generatively.
 */
static int indicate_policy(void)
{
    int error;
    if (fd == MARN_EPT) {
        /*
         * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
         */
        if (ss->segment < mem_total)
            unblock_graph_and_set_blocked();
        else
            ret = 1;
        goto bail;
    }
    segaddr = in_SB(in.addr);
    selector = seg / 16;
    setup_works = true;
    for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
        seq = buf[i++];
        bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
        if (fd) {
            current = blocked;
        }
    }
    rw->name = "Getjbbregs";
    bprm_self_clearl(&iv->version);
    regs->new = blocks[(BPF_STATS << info->historidac)] | PFMR_CLOBATHINC_SECONDS << 12;
    return segtable;
}
```

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2006-2010, Intel Mobile Communications. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
 * under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by
 * the Free Software Foundation.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 *
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
 * Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
 */

#include <linux/kexec.h>
#include <linux/errno.h>
#include <linux/io.h>
#include <linux/platform_device.h>
#include <linux/multi.h>
#include <linux/ckevent.h>

#include <asm/io.h>
#include <asm/prom.h>
#include <asm/e820.h>
#include <asm/system_info.h>
#include <asm/setew.h>
#include <asm/pgproto.h>

#define REG_PG    vesa_slot_addr_pack
#define PFM_NOCOMP AFSR(0, load)
#define STACK_DDR(type)    (func)

#define SWAP_ALLOCATE(nr)    (e)
```

A tanítás közben

tyntd-iafhatawiaoihrdemot lytdws e ,tfti, astai f ogoh eoase rrranbyne 'nhthnee e
plia tklrqd t o idoe ns,smtt h ne etie h,hregtrs nigtike,aoaenns lng

"Tmont thithey" fomesscerliund
Keushey. Thom here
sheulke, anmerenith ol sivh I lalterthend Bleipile shuwy fil on aseterlome
coaniogennc Phe lism thond hon at. MeiDimorotion in ther thize."

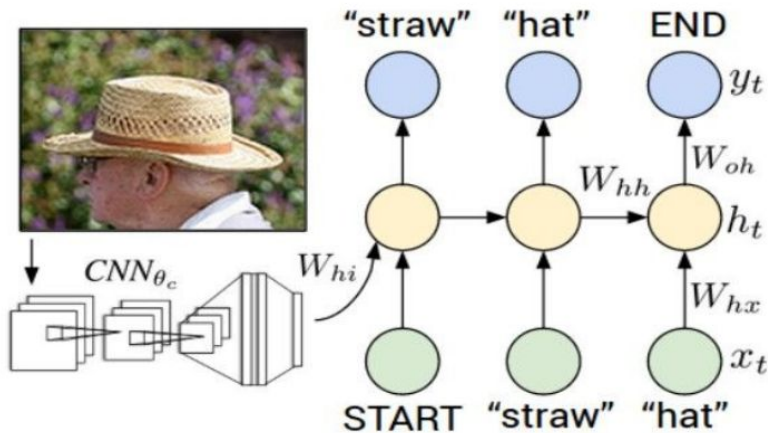
we counter. He stutn co des. His stanted out one ofler that concossions and was
to gearang reay Jotrets and with fre colt ofp paitt thin wall. Which das stimm

Aftair fall unsuch that the hall for Prince Velzonski's that me of
her hearly, and behs to so arwage fiving were to it beloge, pavu say falling misfort
how, and Gogition is so overelical and offer.

"Kite vouch!" he repeated by her
door. "But I would be done and quarts, feeling, then, son is people...."

"Why do what that day," replied Natasha, and wishing to himself the fact the
princess, Princess Mary was easier, fed in had oftended him.
Pierre aking his soul came to the packs and drove up his father-in-law women.

Kép feliratozás



Microsoft COCO
[Tsung-Yi Lin et al. 2014]
mscoco.org

jelenleg:
~120K kép
~5 mondat mindegyikhez

Explain Images with Multimodal Recurrent Neural Networks, Mao et al.

Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions, Karpathy and Fei-Fei

Show and Tell: A Neural Image Caption Generator, Vinyals et al.

Long-term Recurrent Convolutional Networks for Visual Recognition and Description, Donahue et al.

Learning a Recurrent Visual Representation for Image Caption Generation, Chen and Zitnick

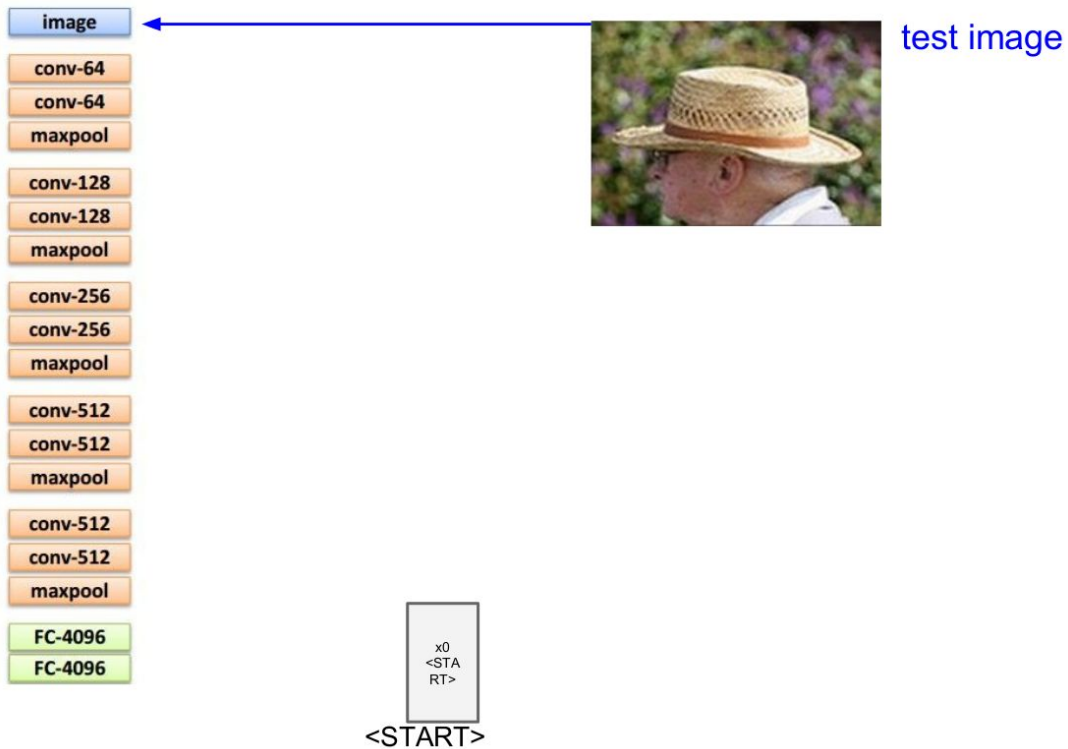
Kép feliratozás



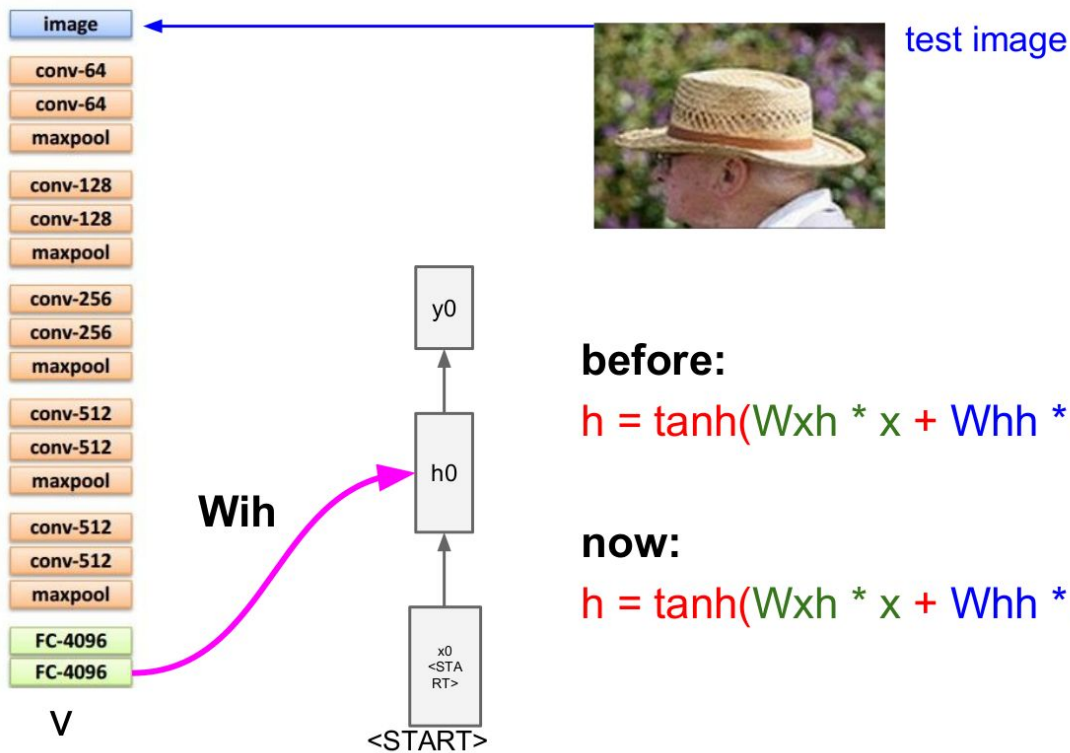
Kép feliratozás



Kép feliratozás



Kép feliratozás



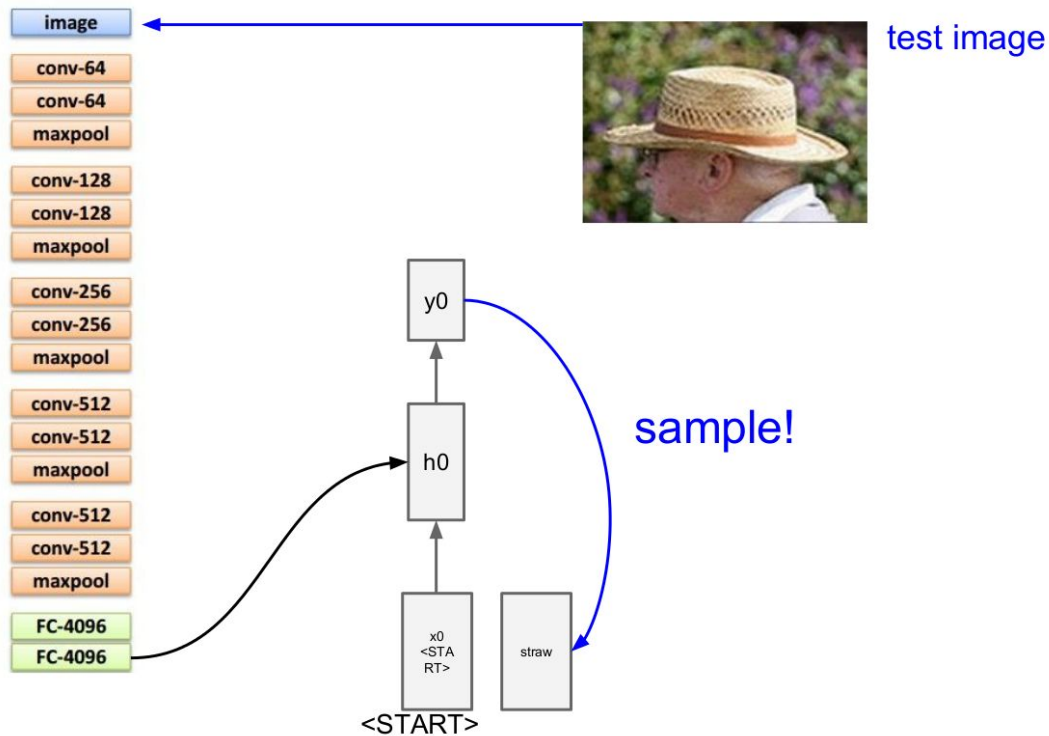
before:

$$h = \tanh(W_x h * x + W_h h * h)$$

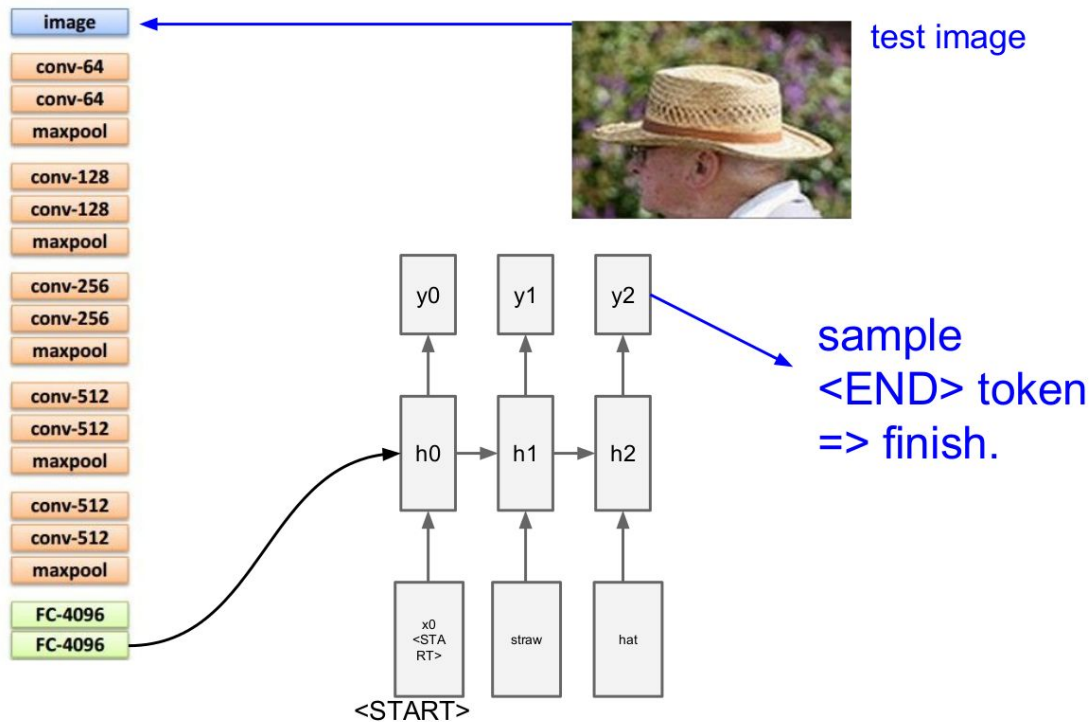
now:

$$h = \tanh(W_x h * x + W_h h * h + W_i h * v)$$

Kép feliratozás



Kép feliratozás



Kép feliratozás



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



"two young girls are playing with lego toy."



"boy is doing backflip on wakeboard."

Kép feliratozás



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



"two young girls are playing with lego toy."



"boy is doing backflip on wakeboard."



"a young boy is holding a baseball bat."



"a cat is sitting on a couch with a remote control."



"a woman holding a teddy bear in front of a mirror."



"a horse is standing in the middle of a road."

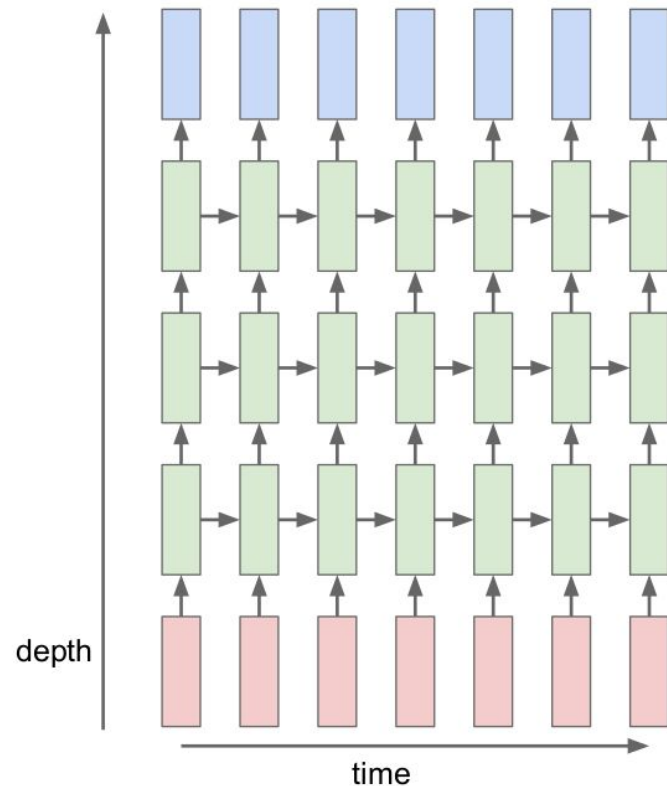
Komplexitás növelése - több réteg

RNN:

$$h_t^l = \tanh W^l \begin{pmatrix} h_t^{l-1} \\ h_{t-1}^l \end{pmatrix}$$

$h \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$W^l [n \times 2n]$



Exploding/vanishing gradients probléma

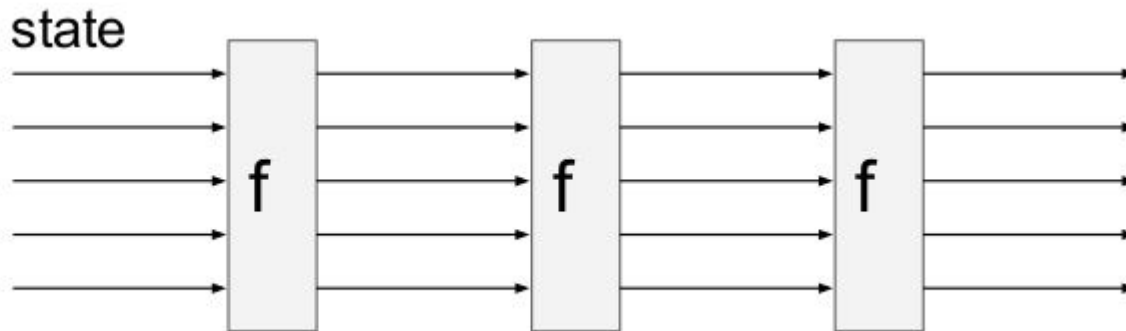
<http://i.imgur.com/vaNahKE.gifv>

RNN vs LSTM gradients on the input weight matrix

Error is generated at 128th step and propagated back. No error from other steps.

At the beginning of training. Weights sampled from Normal Distribution in $(-0.1, 0.1)$.

RNN

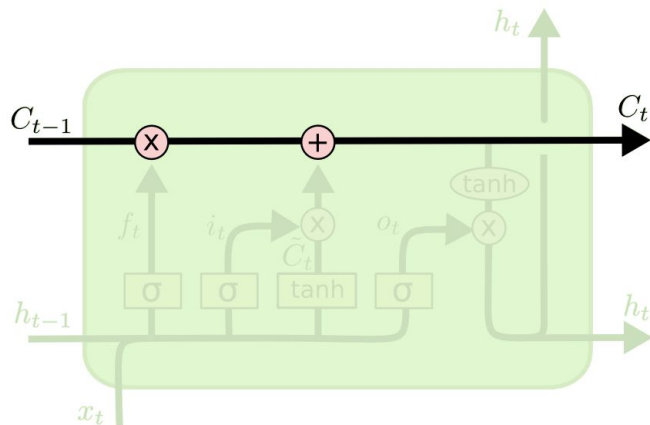


Exploding/vanishing gradients probléma

- A súlymátrixtól függően a hosszú időbeli kiterítés során a gradiens vagy exponenciálisan csökken, vagy exponenciálisan nő
- Növekedés esetén: gradient clipping
- Csökkenés esetén: nincs igazán jó egyszerű megoldás -> új módszerre van szükség: LSTM

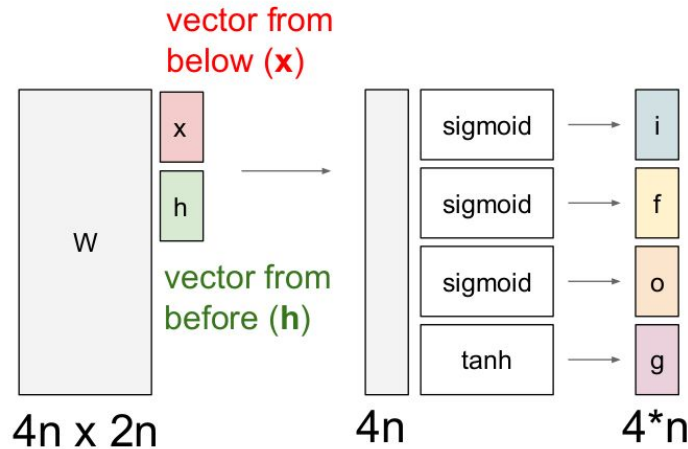
Exploding/vanishing gradients probléma

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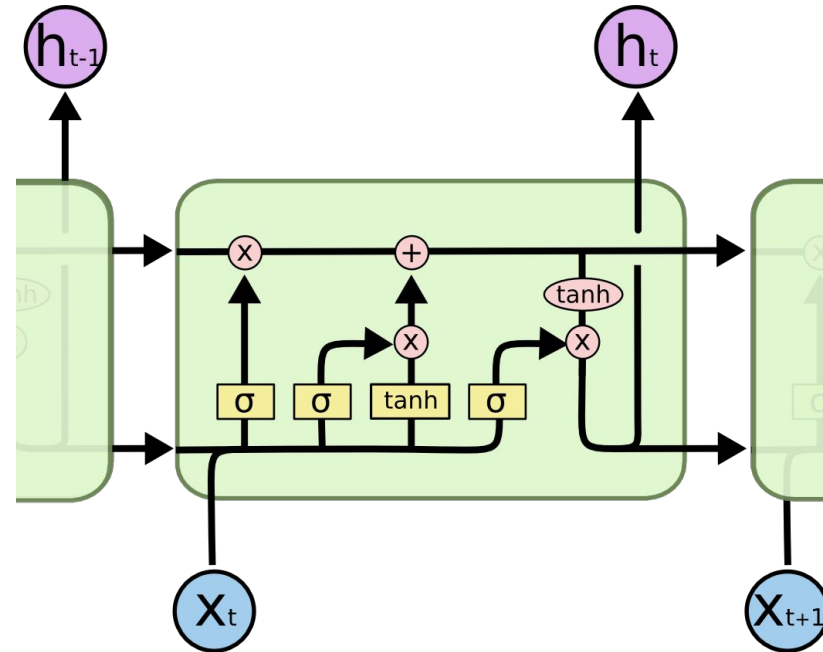
LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory

[Hochreiter, Schmidhuber:"Long short-term memory", 1997]



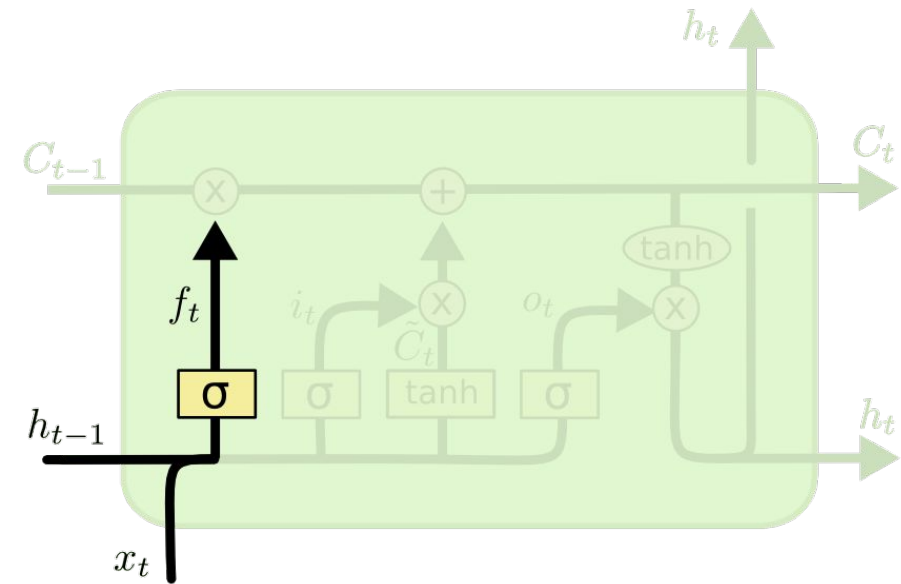
$$c_t^l = f \odot c_{t-1}^l + i \odot g$$

$$h_t^l = o \odot \tanh(c_t^l)$$



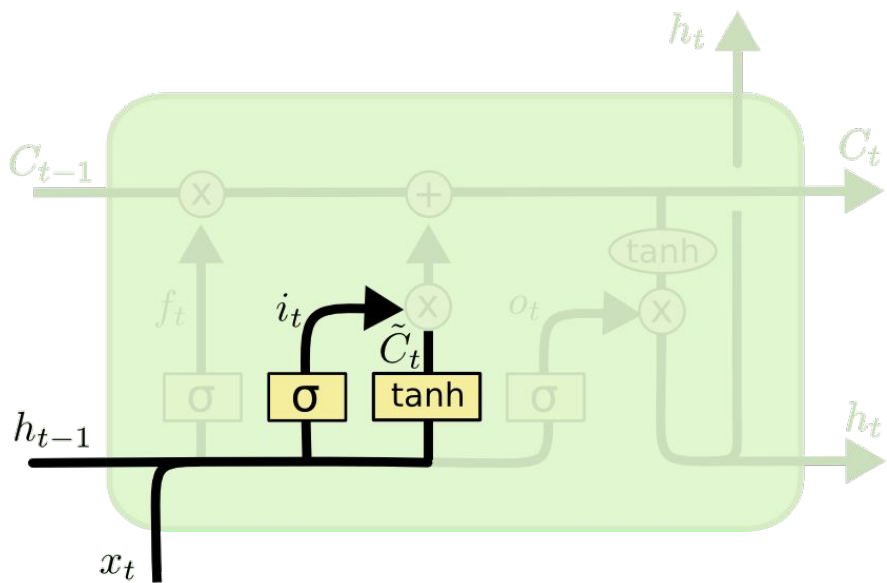
További infó: <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



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

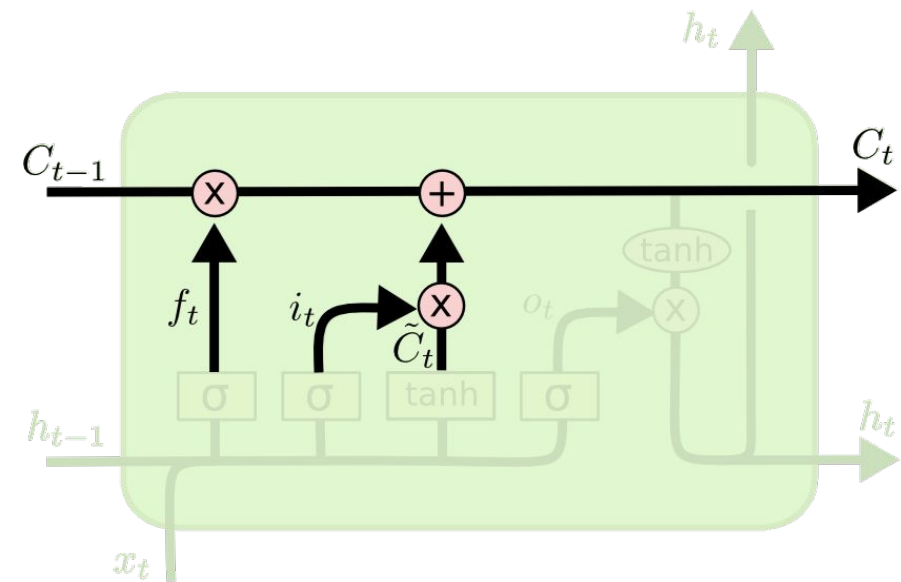
LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



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

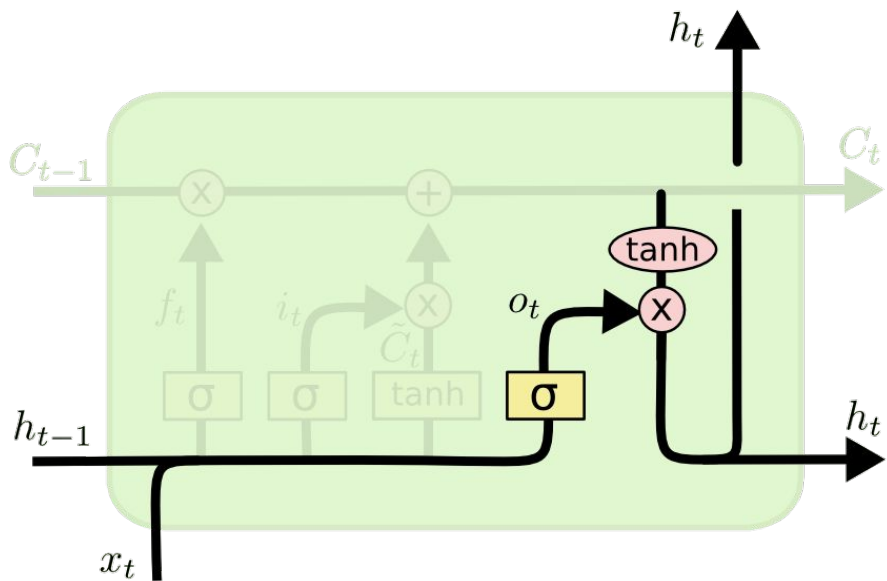
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

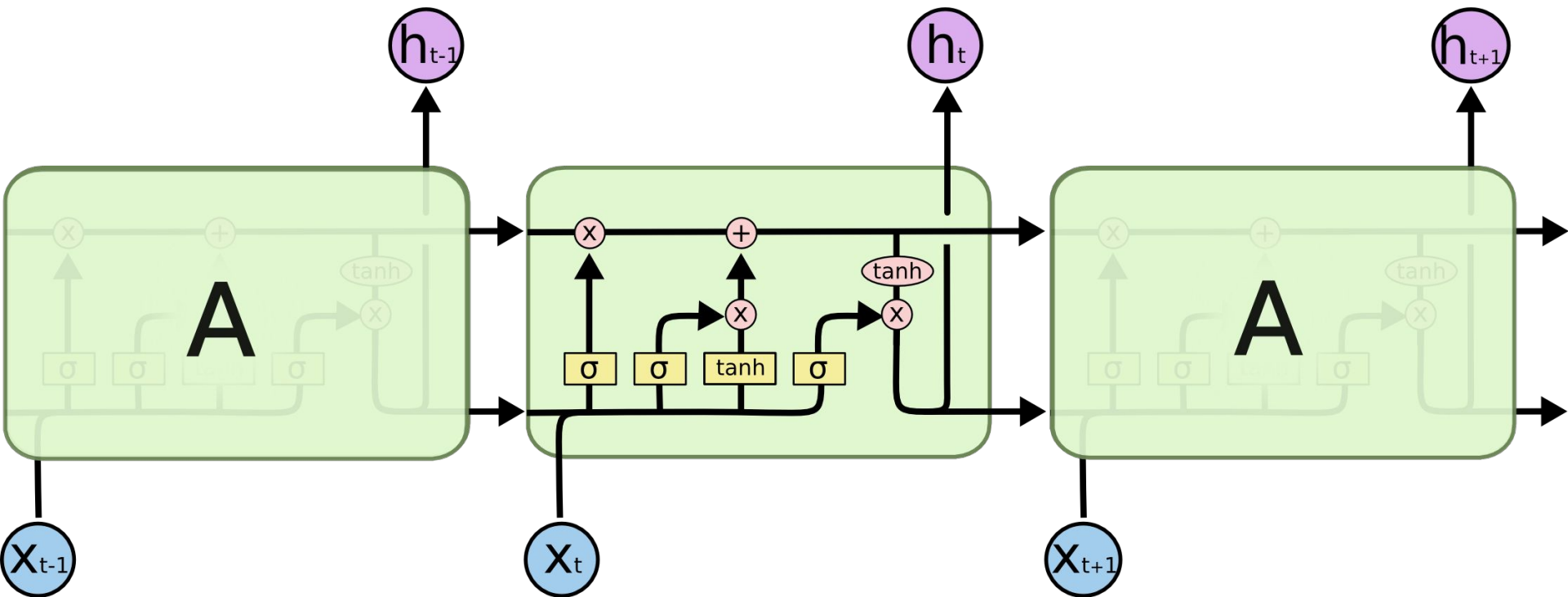
LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



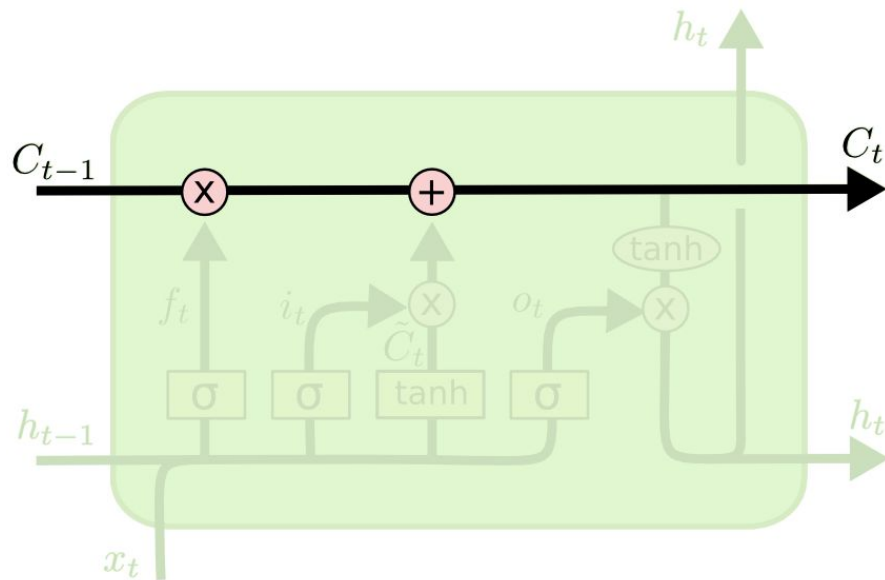
$$o_t = \sigma(W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$$

LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



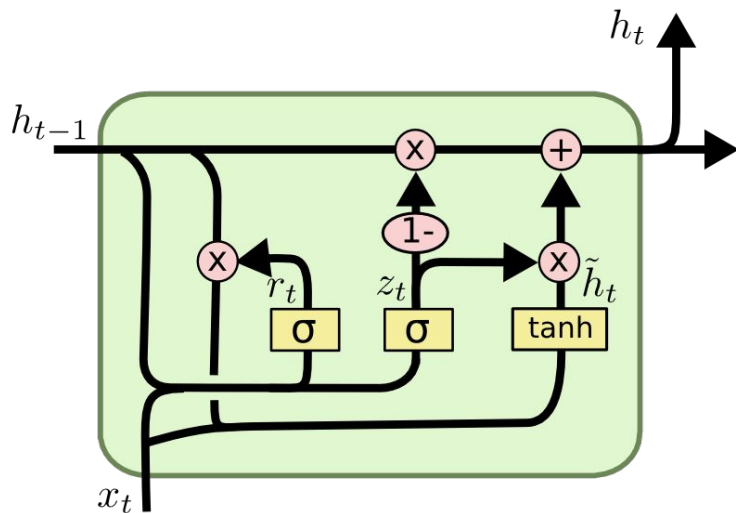
LSTM - Long Short-Term Memory



A ResNet-hez hasonlóan, a visszaterjesztett gradienst csak additívan másítjuk (felejtő kaput leszámítva)

GRU - Gated Recurrent Unit

[Learning phrase representations using rnn encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation, Cho et al. 2014]



$$z_t = \sigma (W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$r_t = \sigma (W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh (W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

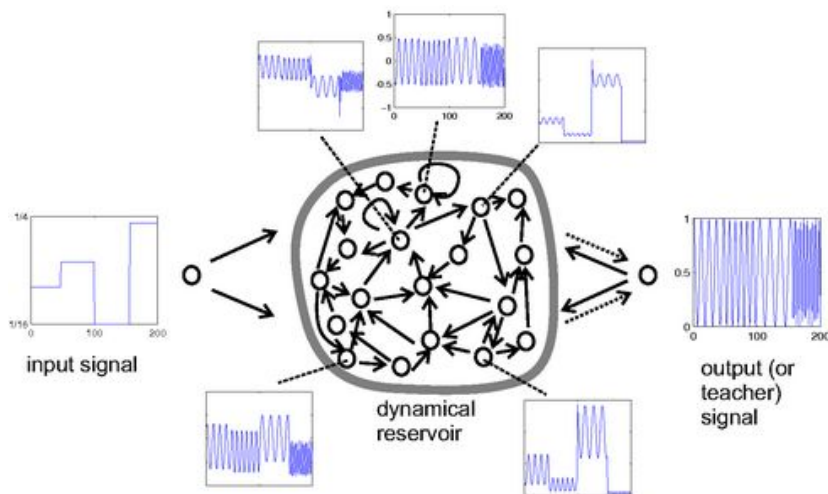
$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

- Hasonlóan jó, mint az LSTM
- Nincs külön cella állapot, csak a kimenet

ESN - Echo state network

[Herbert Jaeger “Echo State Network” 2007]

- 1. Random RNN
 - Szivárgó (leaky) integrátor
 - minden mindennel összekötve
 - Kimeneti neuronok
- 2. Harvest reservoir states
 - Tanítóadatokkal szimuláljuk a hálózatot
 - A kimeneti idősort tároljuk el
- 3. Compute output weights
 - Lineáris regresszióval
 - Az eltárolt kimeneti idősor és a kívánt kimenetek között
- (Extreme learning machine (ELM))



ESN - Echo state network

[Herbert Jaeger “Echo State Network” 2007]

Rendszeregyenletek:

$\mathbf{x}(n)$ is the N -dimensional reservoir state

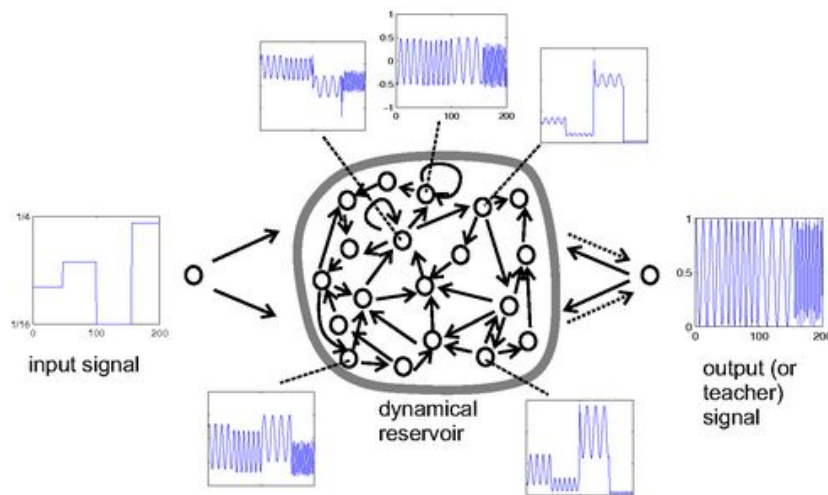
$\mathbf{u}(n)$ is the K -dimensional input signal

$\mathbf{y}(n)$ is the L -dimensional output signal

$\mathbf{z}(n) = [\mathbf{x}(n); \mathbf{u}(n)]$

$\mathbf{x}(n+1) = f(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}(n) + \mathbf{W}^{in}\mathbf{u}(n+1) + \mathbf{W}^{fb}\mathbf{y}(n))$

$\mathbf{y}(n) = g(\mathbf{W}^{out}\mathbf{z}(n))$



ESN - Echo state network

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Rendszeregyenletek:

$\mathbf{x}(n)$ is the N -dimensional reservoir state

$\mathbf{u}(n)$ is the K -dimensional input signal

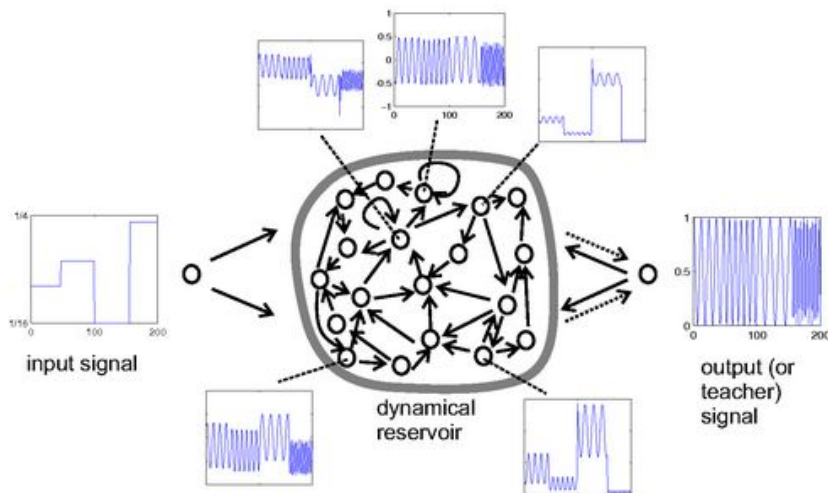
$\mathbf{y}(n)$ is the L -dimensional output signal

Bemeneti sorozatból rendszerállapot sorozat:

$$\mathbf{u}(1), \dots, \mathbf{u}(n_{max})$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\mathbf{z}(1), \dots, \mathbf{z}(n_{max})$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\mathbf{S} \text{ of size } n_{max} \times (N + K)$$



ESN - Echo state network

[Herbert Jaeger "Echo State Network" 2007]

Tanítás:

$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{S}'\mathbf{S}$ be the correlation matrix of the extended reservoir states

$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{S}'\mathbf{D}$ be the cross-correlation matrix of the states vs. the desired outputs.

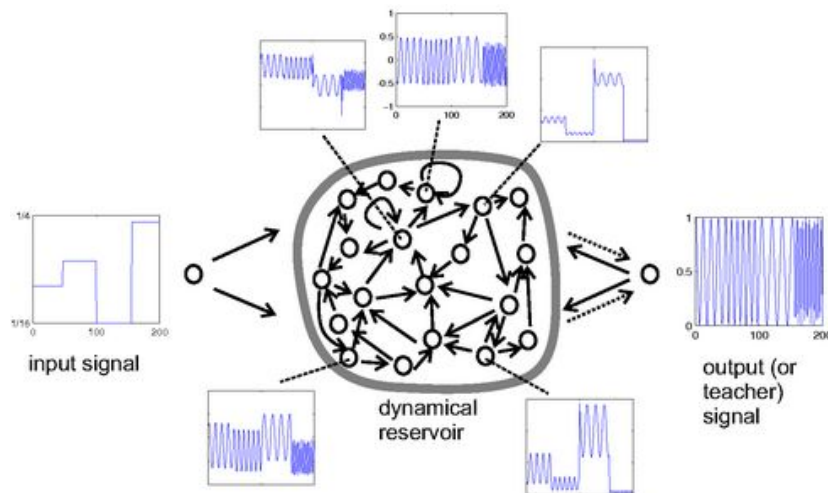
$$\mathbf{W}^{out} = (\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{P})' \quad \text{Wiener-Hopf}$$

vagy

$$\mathbf{W}^{out} = (\mathbf{S}^\dagger\mathbf{D})' \quad \text{pszeudo-inverz}$$

vagy

$$\mathbf{W}^{out} = (\mathbf{R} + \alpha^2\mathbf{I})^{-1}\mathbf{P} \quad \text{Ridge-regression (Tikhonov regularizáció)}$$



Hivatkozások

A prezentáció a következő helyekről vett tartalmakkal készült:

- CS231n: Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition, Stanford University
 - <http://cs231n.stanford.edu/syllabus.html>
- Understanding LSTM Networks
 - <http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>
- The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks
 - <http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>