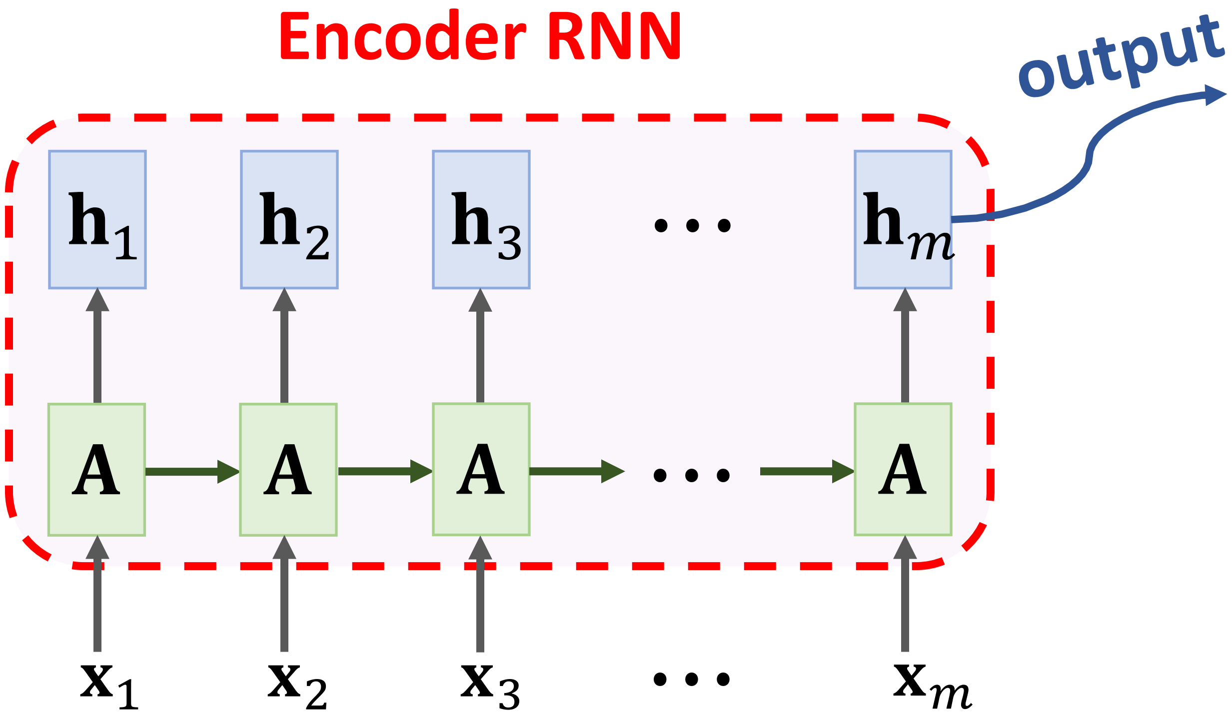
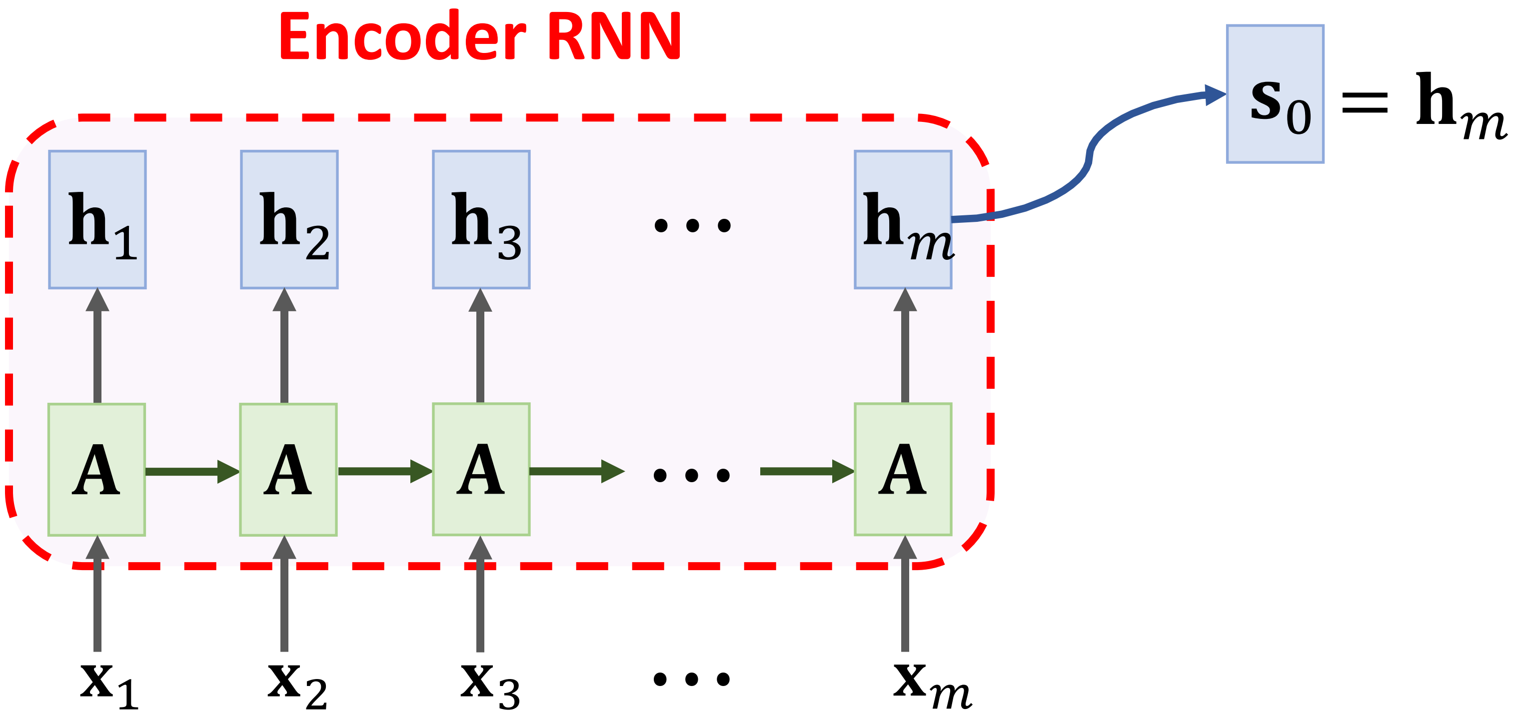
Attention

Shusen Wang

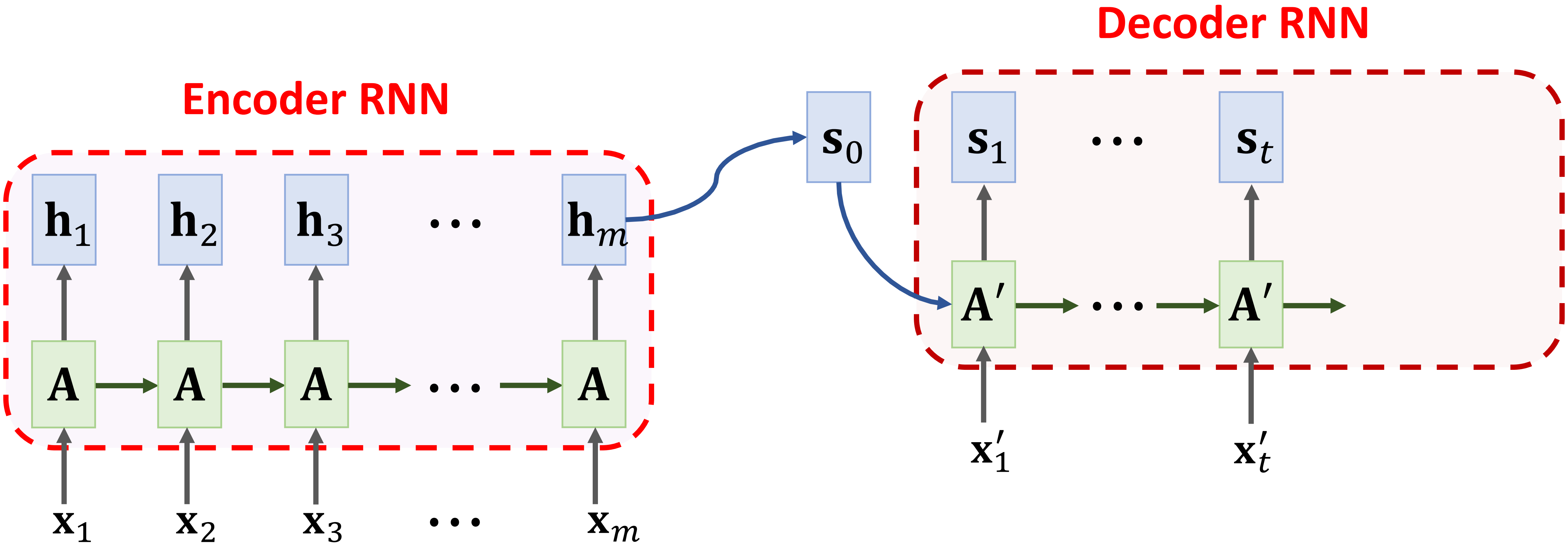
Seq2Seq Model



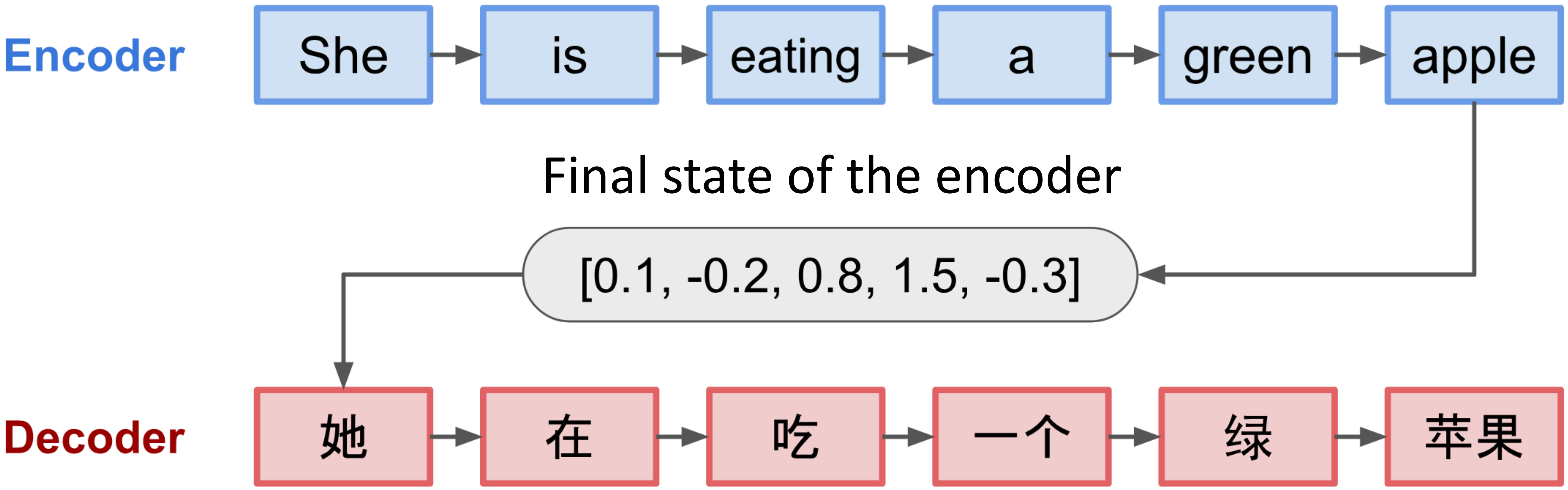
Seq2Seq Model



Seq2Seq Model



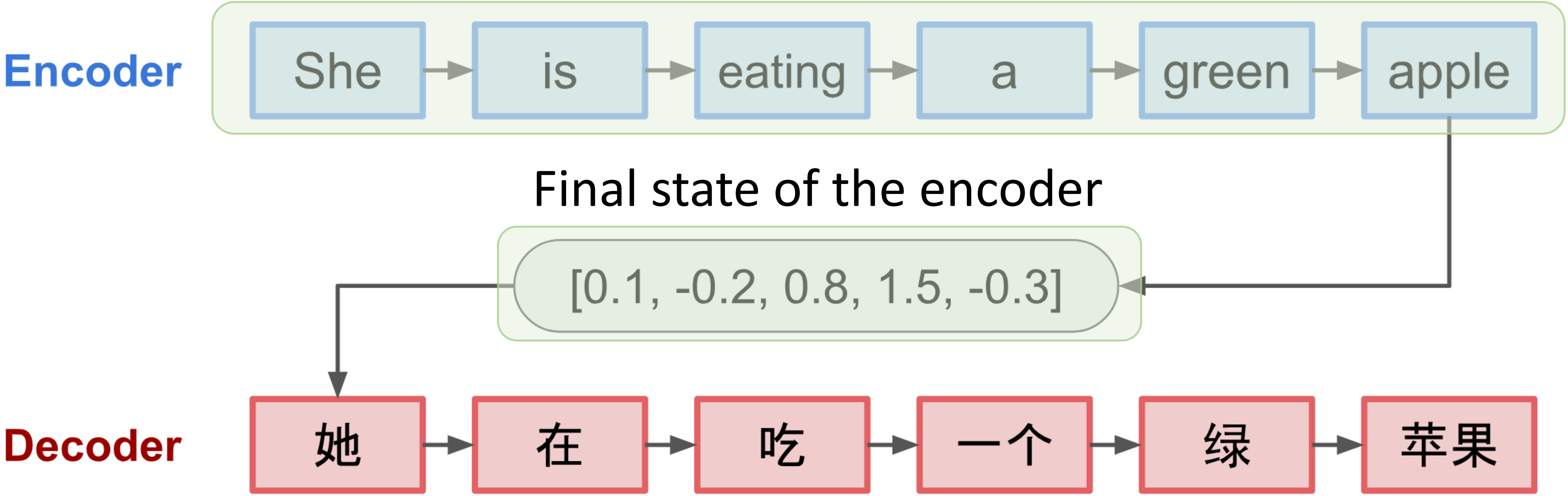
Seq2Seq Model



The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

Seq2Seq Model

Shortcoming: The final state is incapable of remembering a **long** sequence.



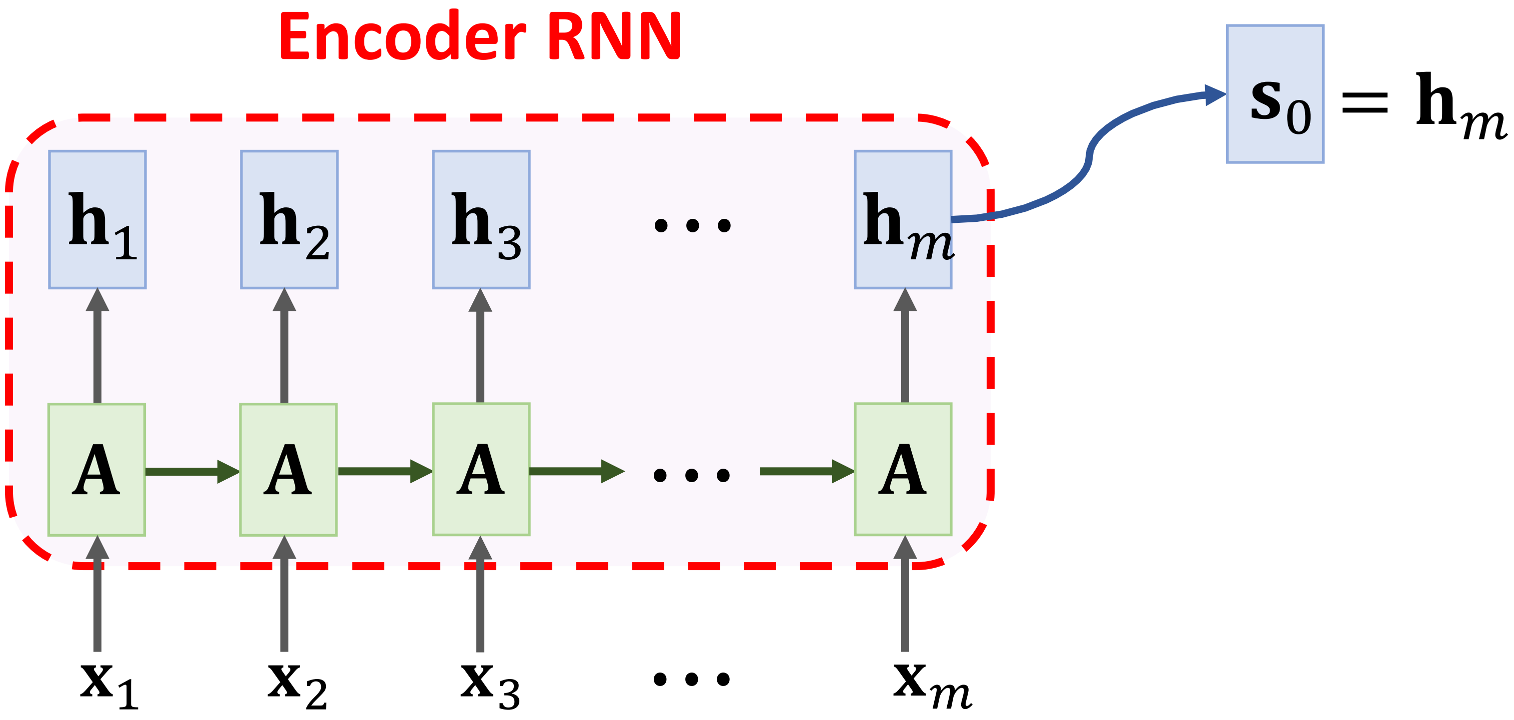
The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

Seq2Seq Model with Attention

Original paper:

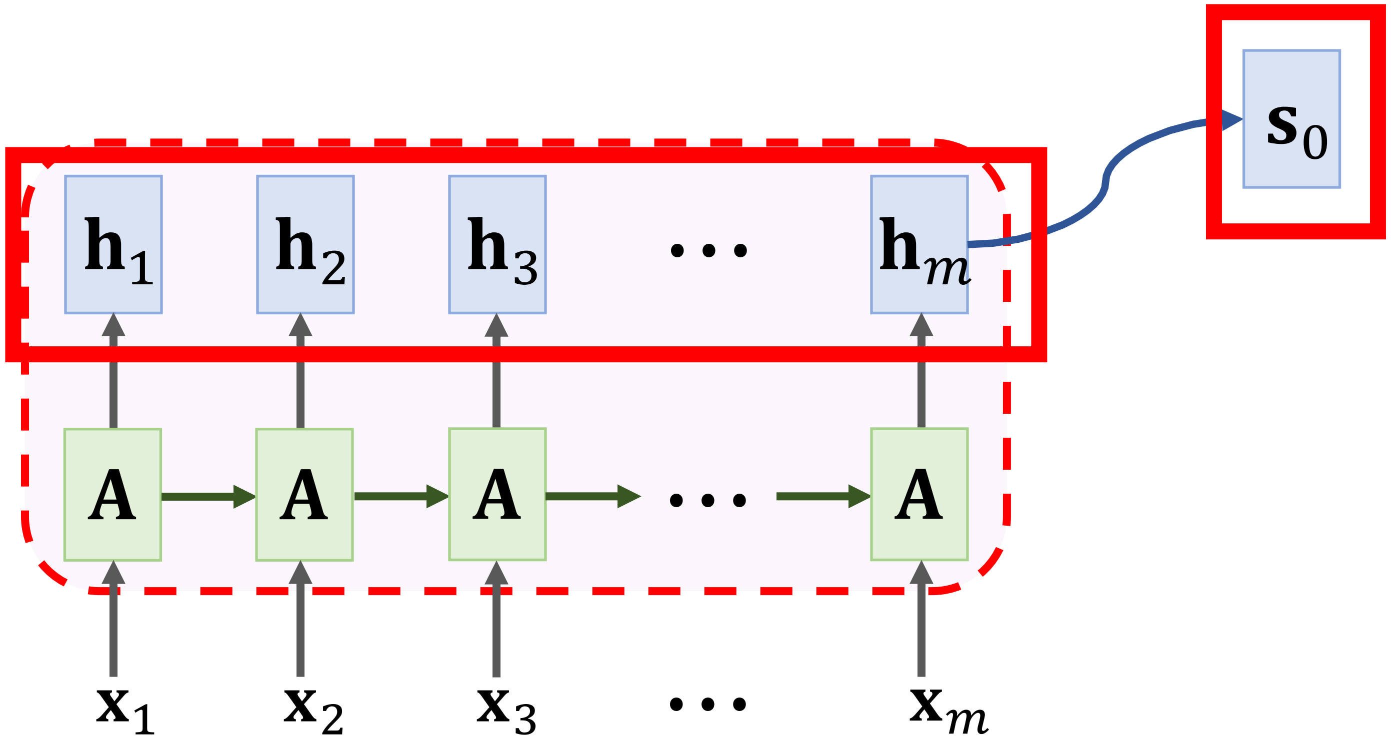
* Bahdanau, Cho, & Bengio. Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. In *ICLR*, 2015.

SimpleRNN + Attention



SimpleRNN + Attention

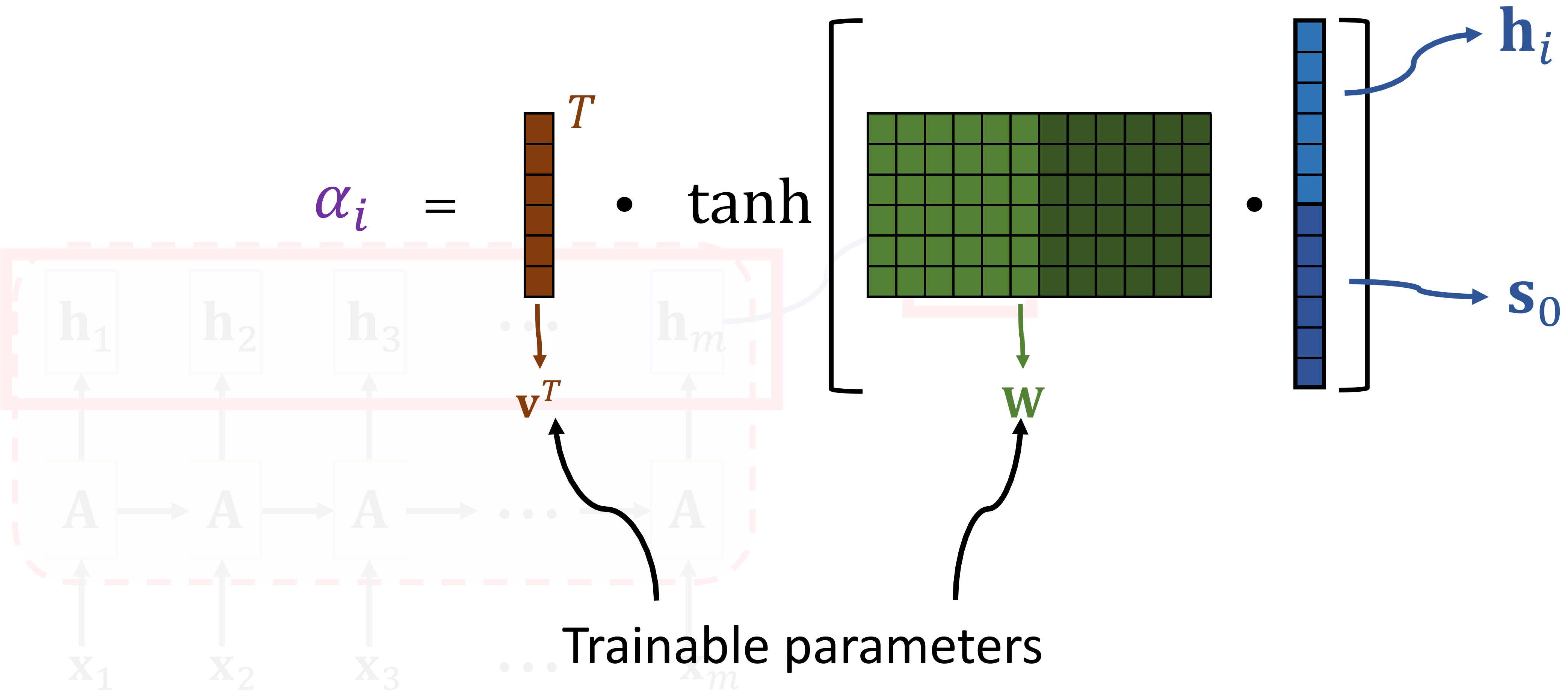
Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$



SimpleRNN + Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$

One option (used in the original paper):



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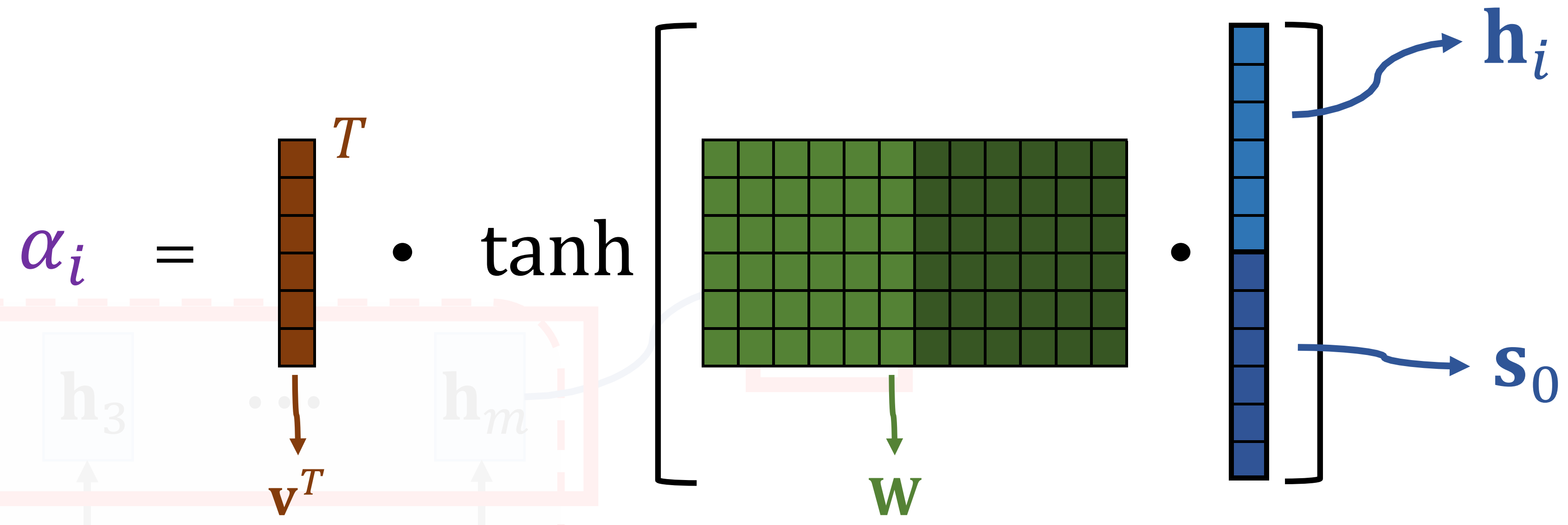


Then **normalize** $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m$ (so that they sum to 1):

$$[\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m] = \text{Softmax}([\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m])$$

SimpleRNN + Attention

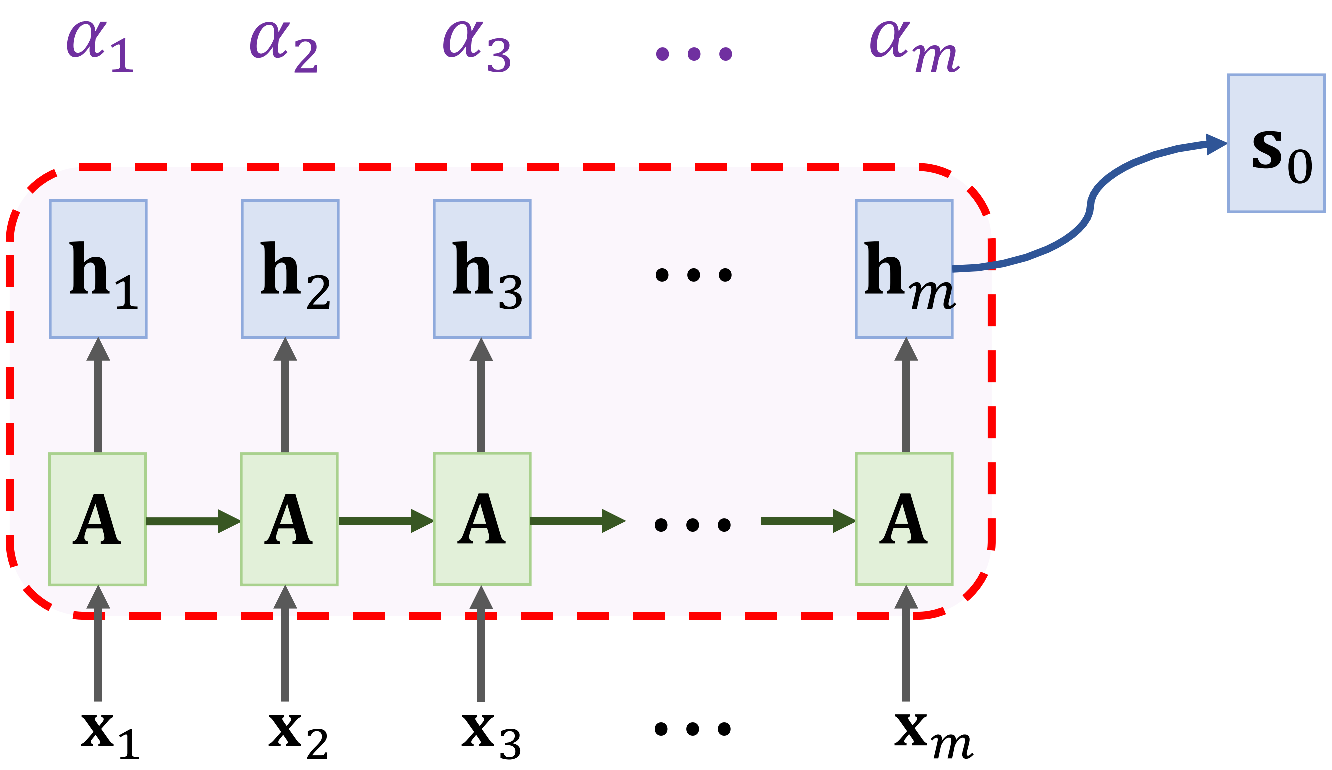
Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$

Another option (more popular; the same to Transformer):

1. Linear maps:
   - $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i = \mathbf{W}_h \cdot \mathbf{h}_i$.
   - $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_0 = \mathbf{W}_s \cdot \mathbf{s}_0$.
2. Inner produce:
   - $\alpha_i = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_0$.
3. Normalization:
   - $[\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m] = \text{Softmax}\left([\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m]\right)$

SimpleRNN + Attention

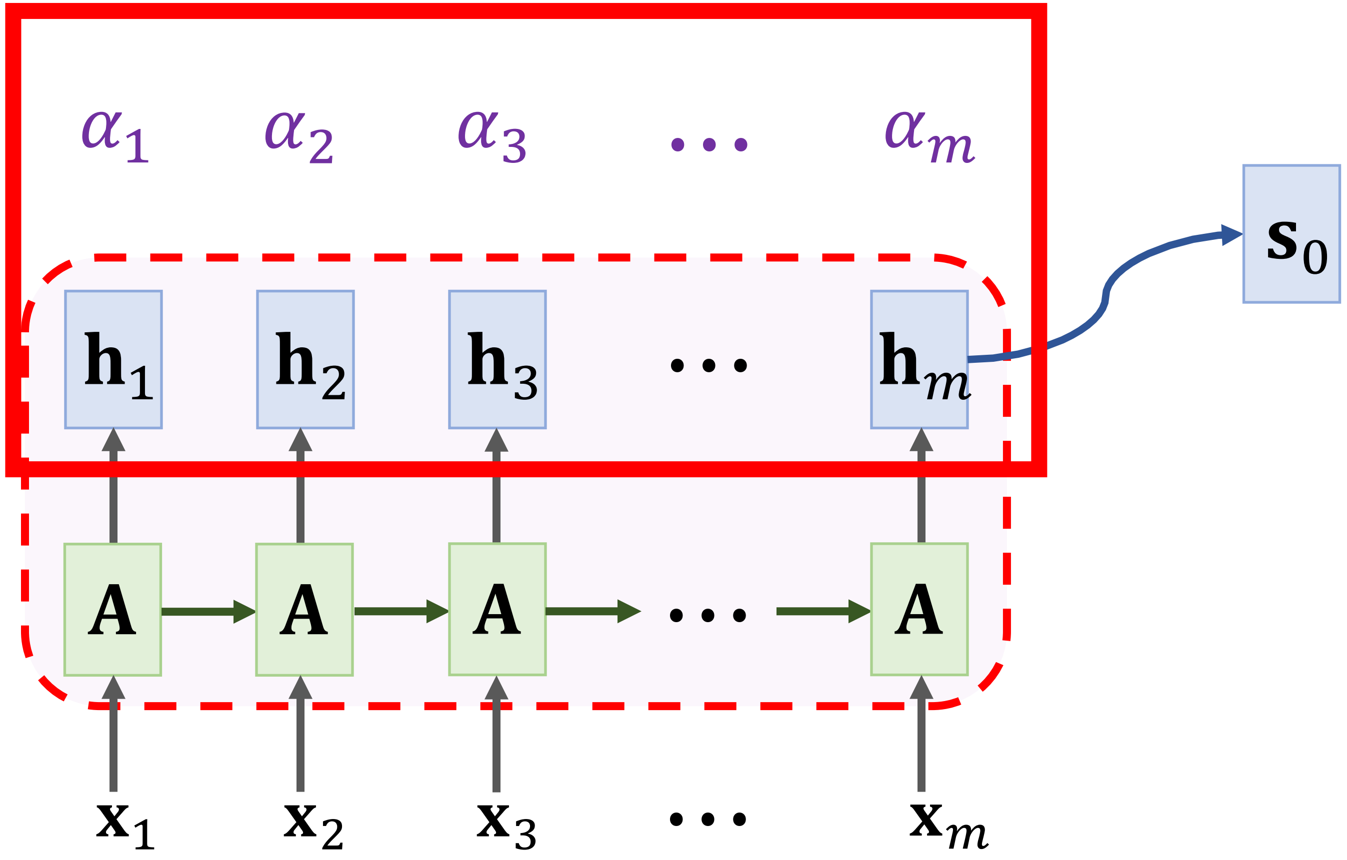
Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$



SimpleRNN + Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$

Context vector: $\mathbf{c}_0 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m \mathbf{h}_m.$



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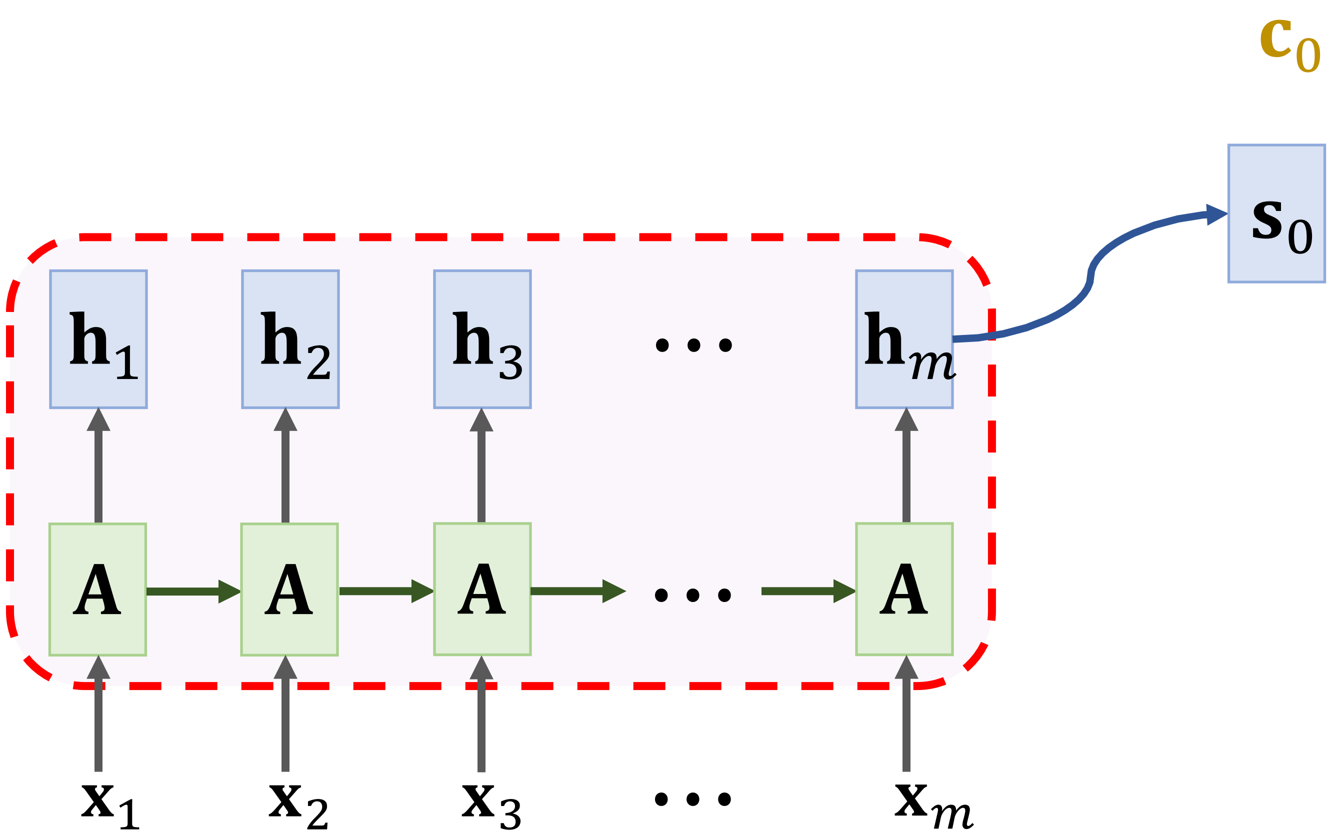
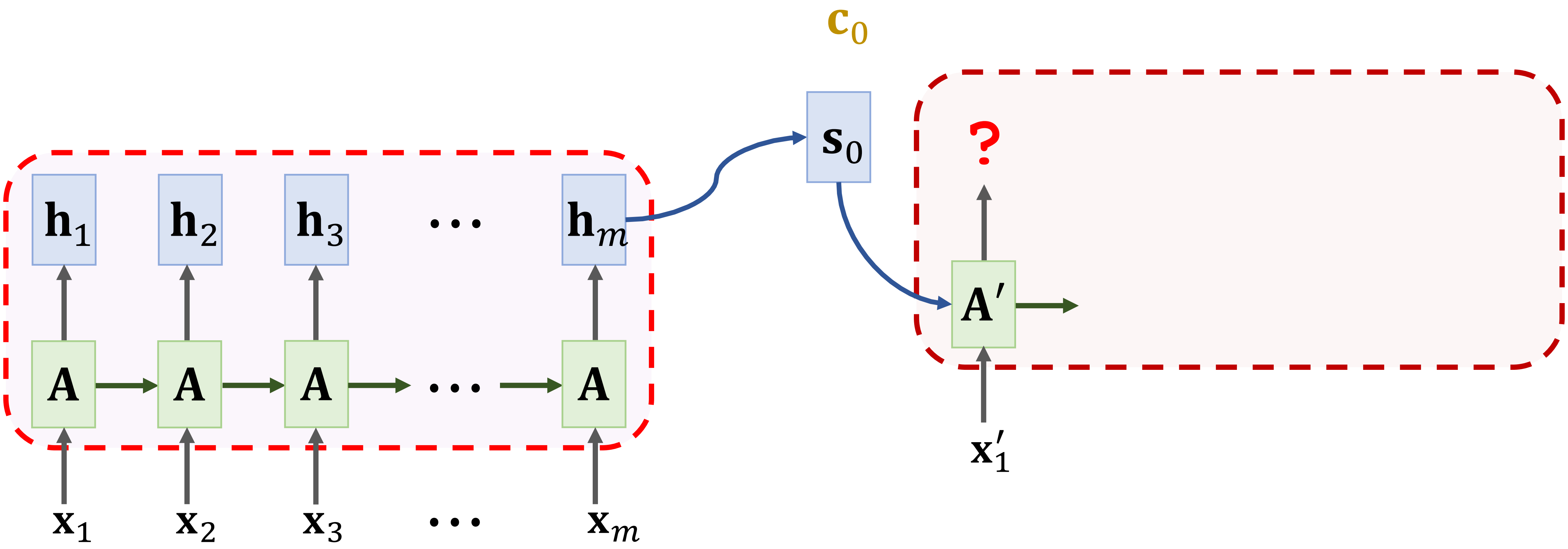


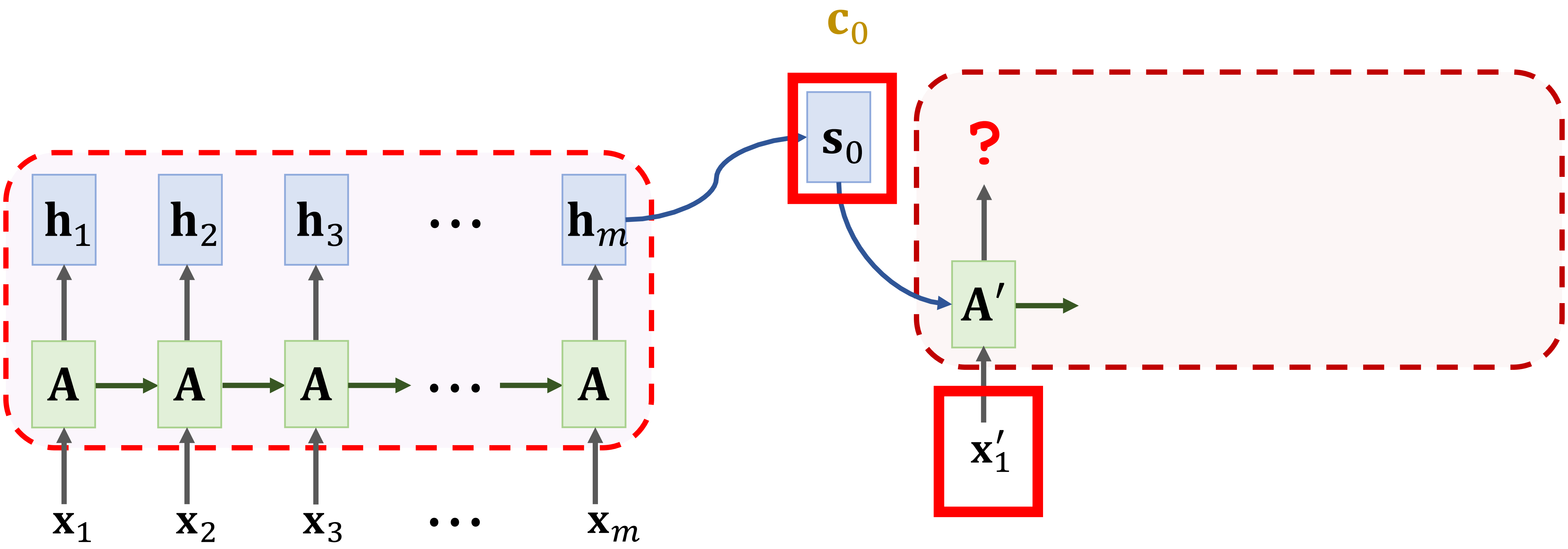
SimpleRNN + Attention



SimpleRNN + Attention

SimpleRNN:

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A}' \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}'_1 \\ \mathbf{s}_0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$



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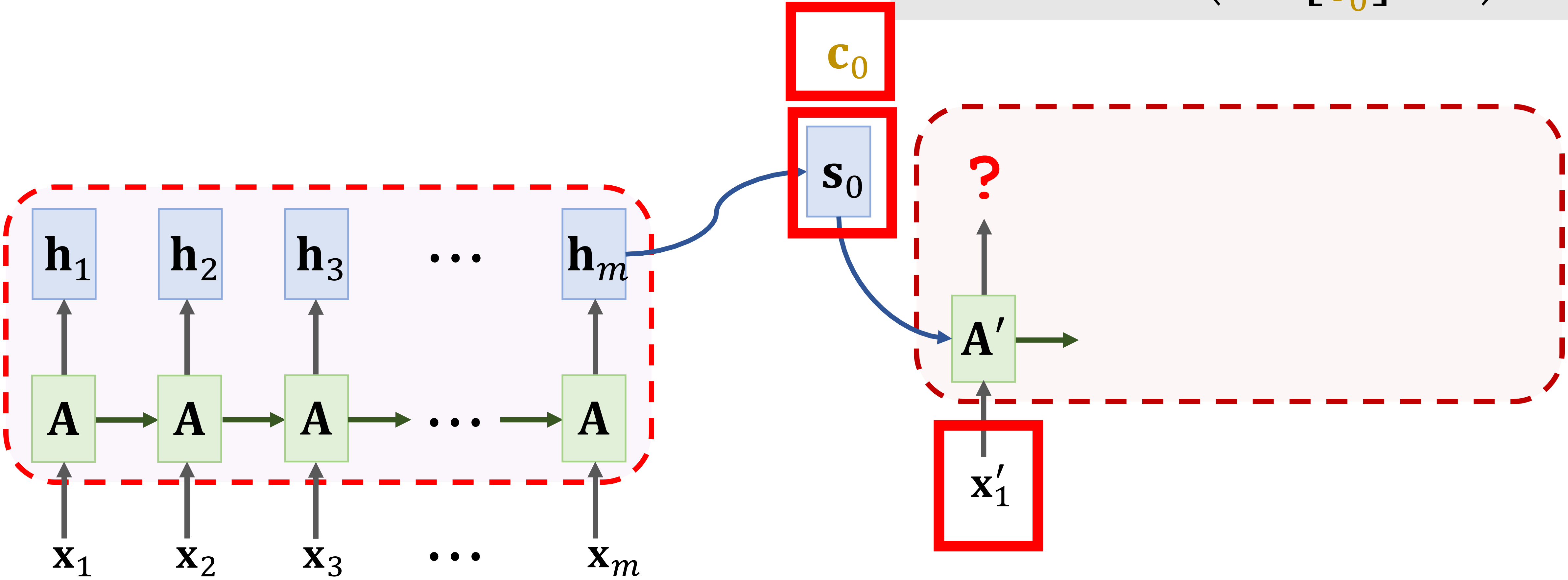
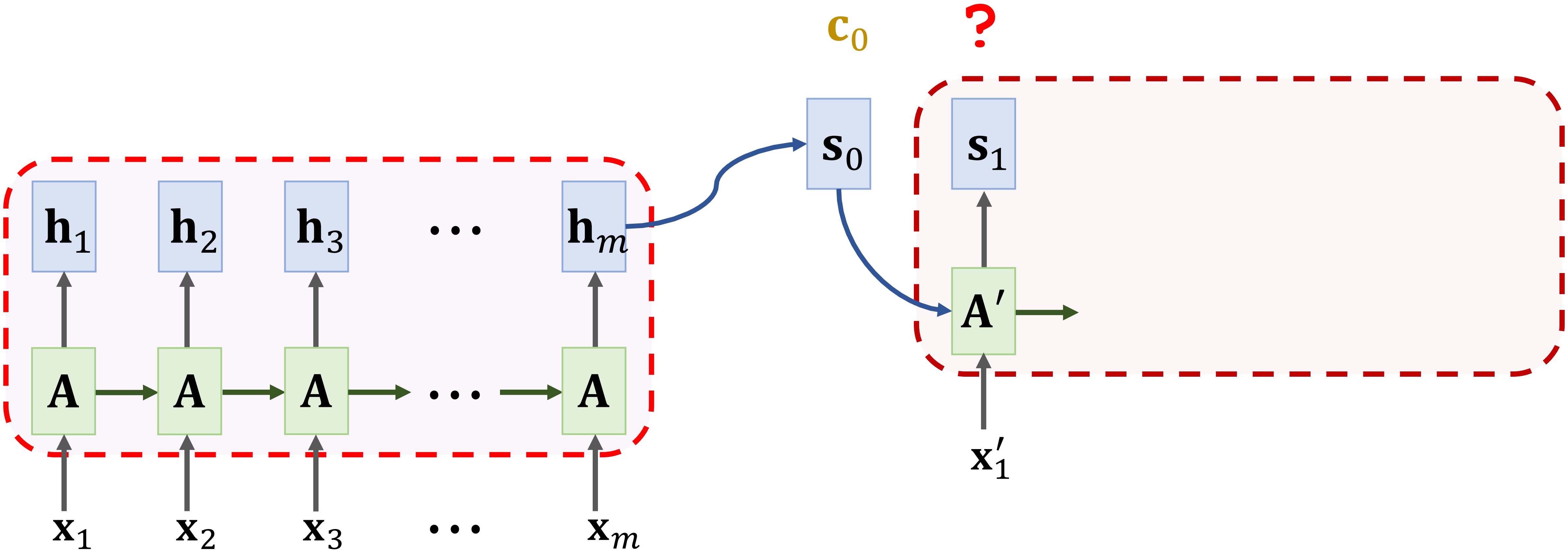
SimpleRNN + Attention:

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A}' \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}'_1 \\ \mathbf{s}_0 \\ \mathbf{c}_0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$



SimpleRNN + Attention



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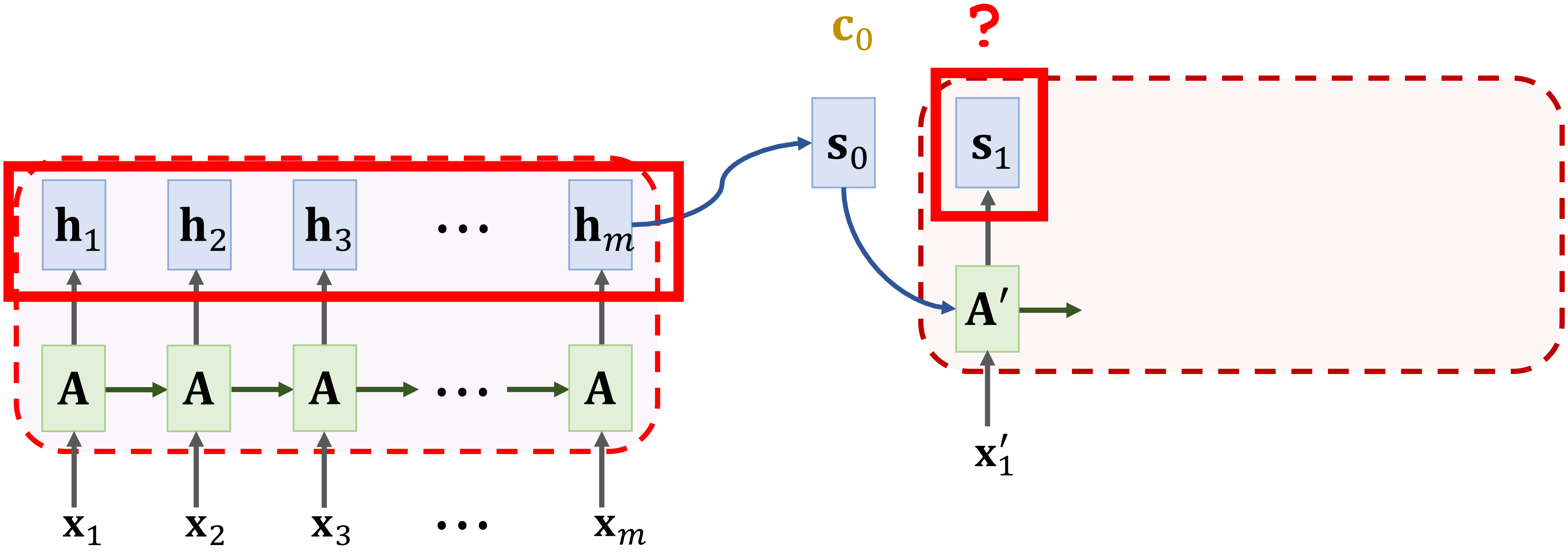

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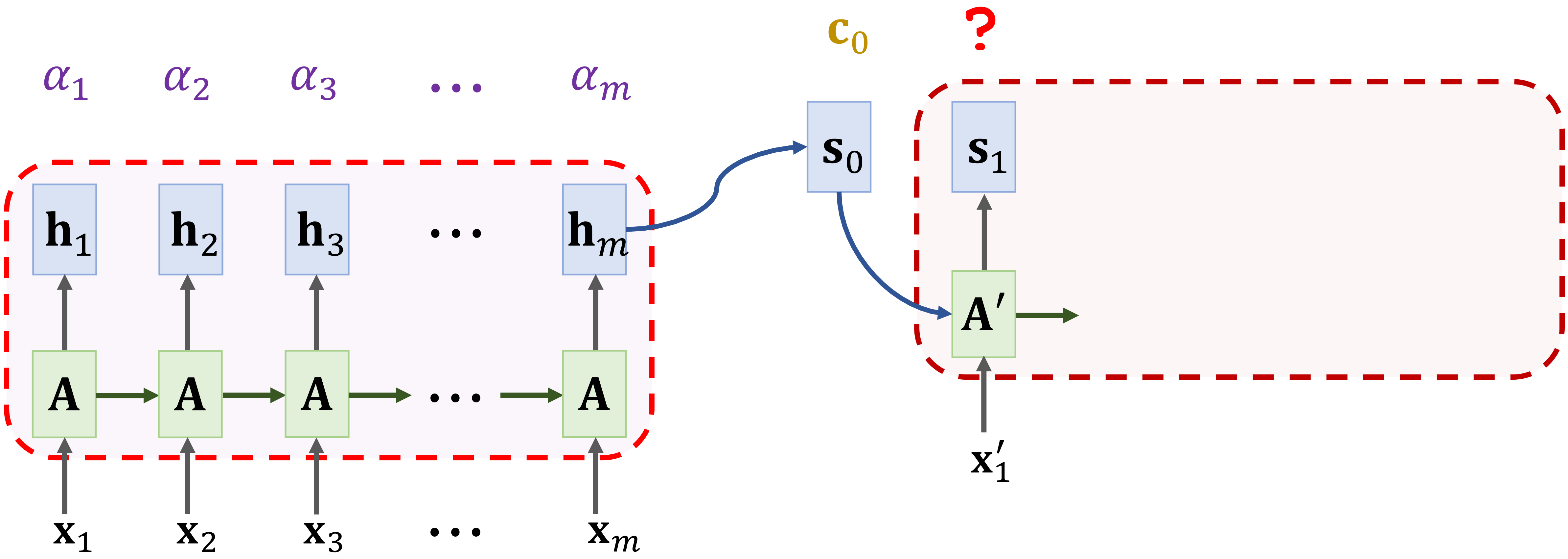
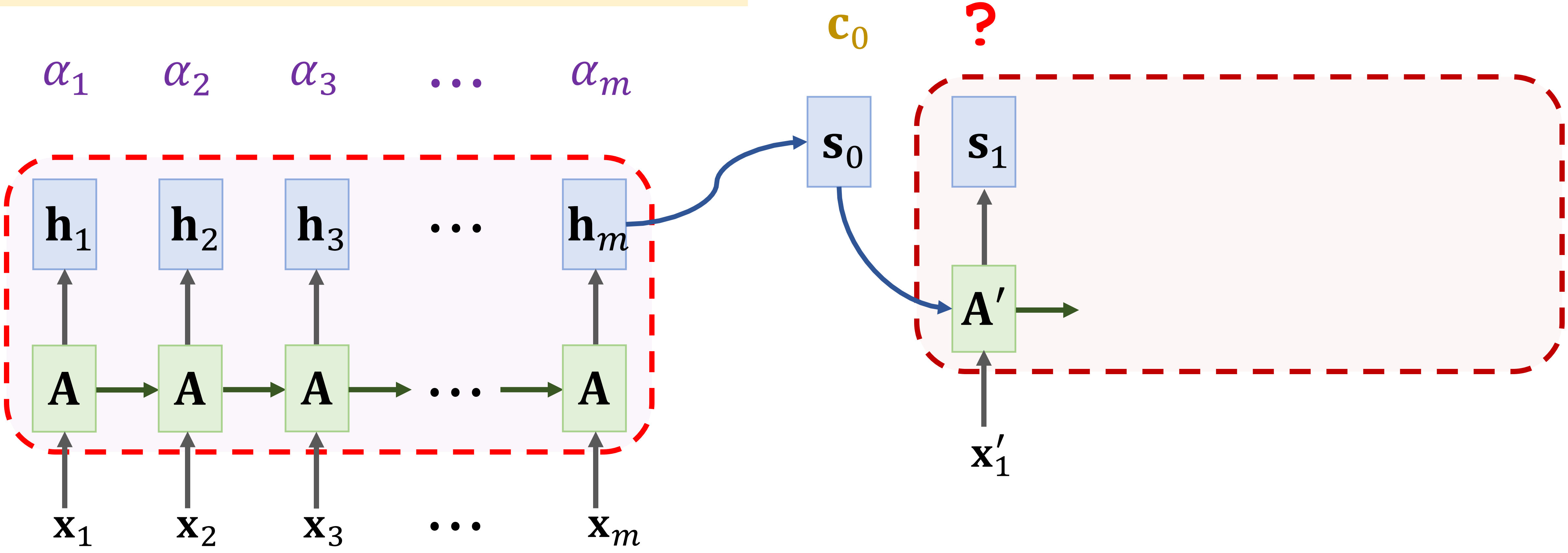


SimpleRNN + Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_1)$

Do not re-use the α's computed previously.



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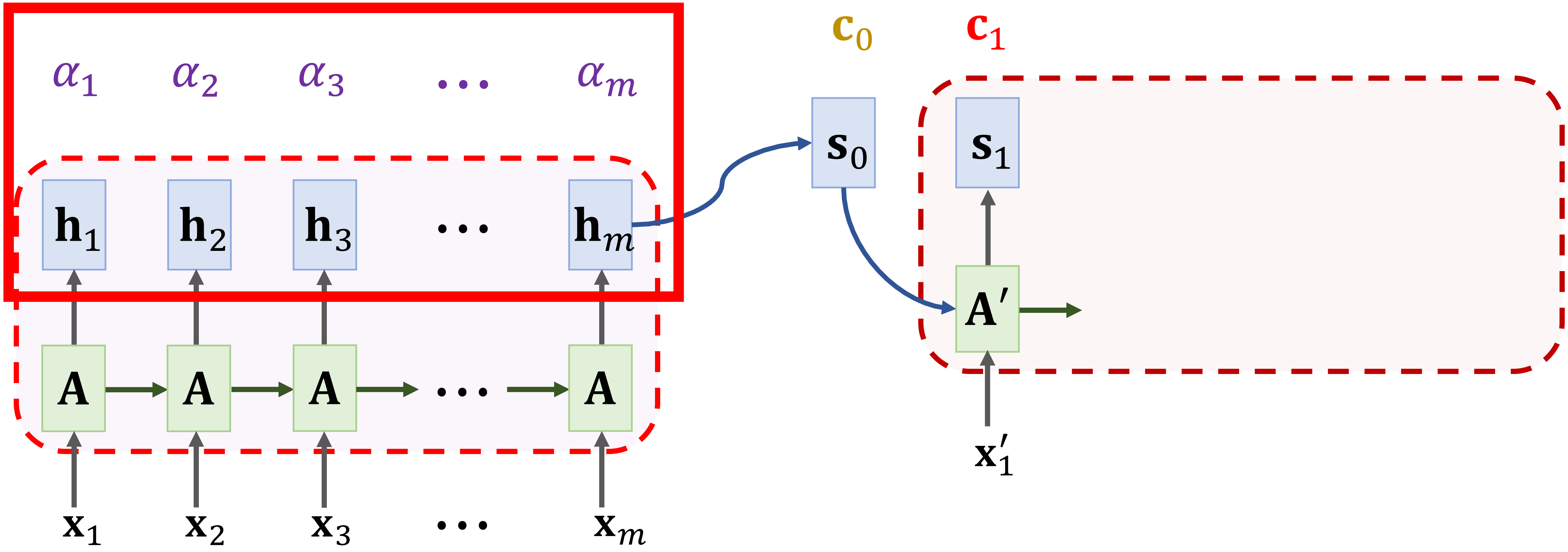
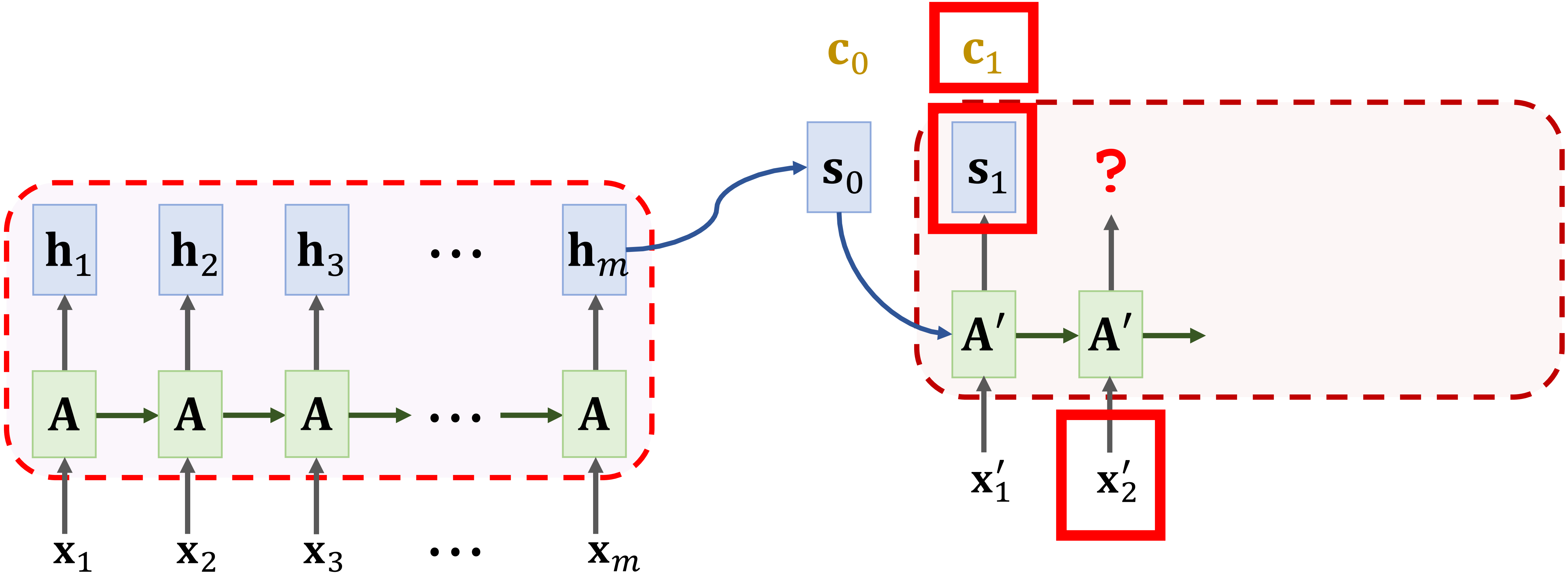
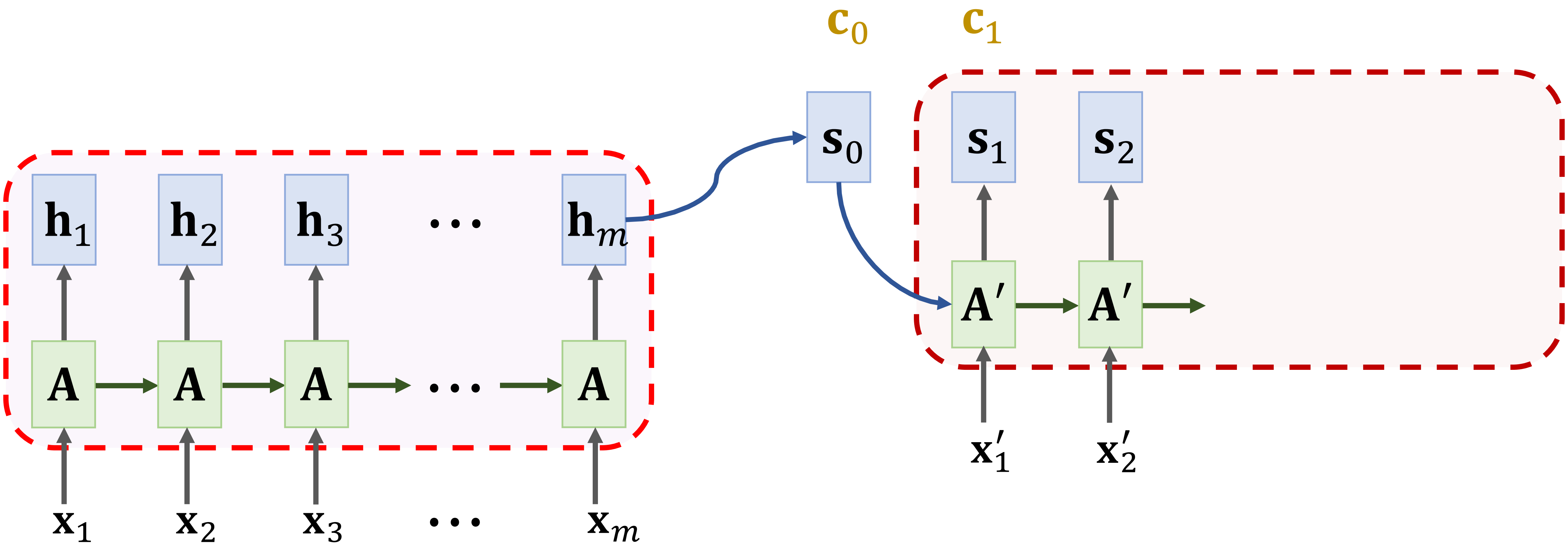


SimpleRNN + Attention

$$\mathbf{s}_2 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A}' \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}'_2 \\ \mathbf{s}_1 \\ \mathbf{c}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$



SimpleRNN + Attention



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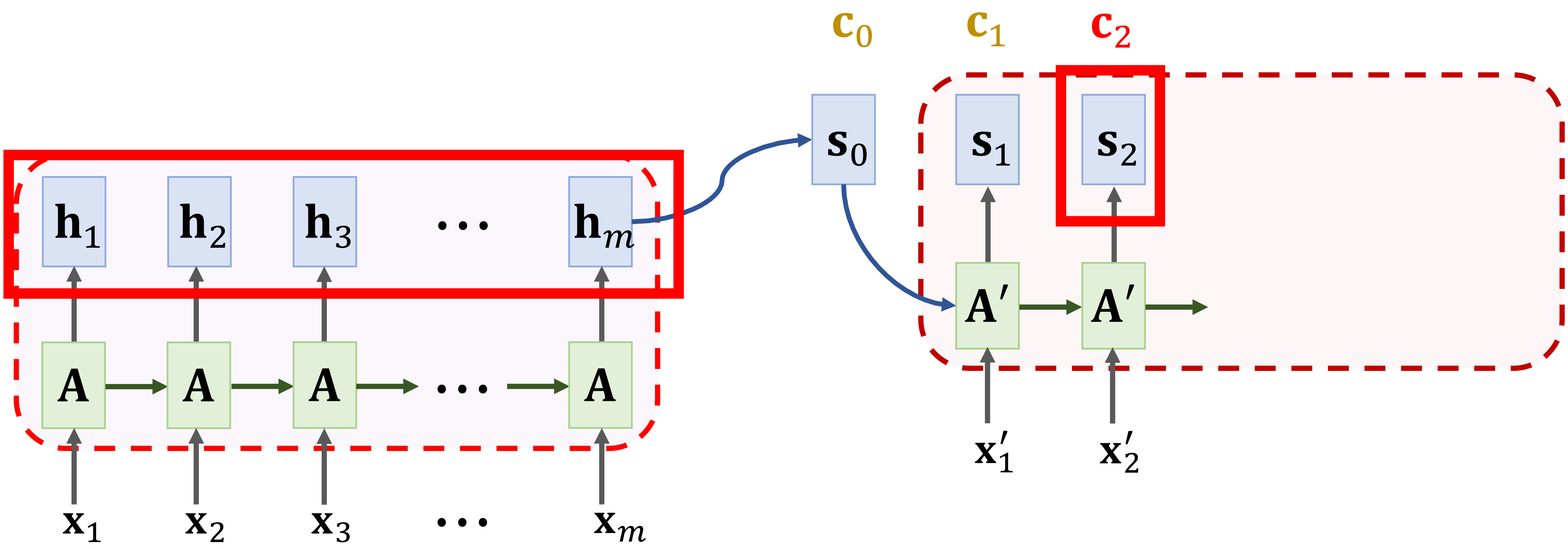

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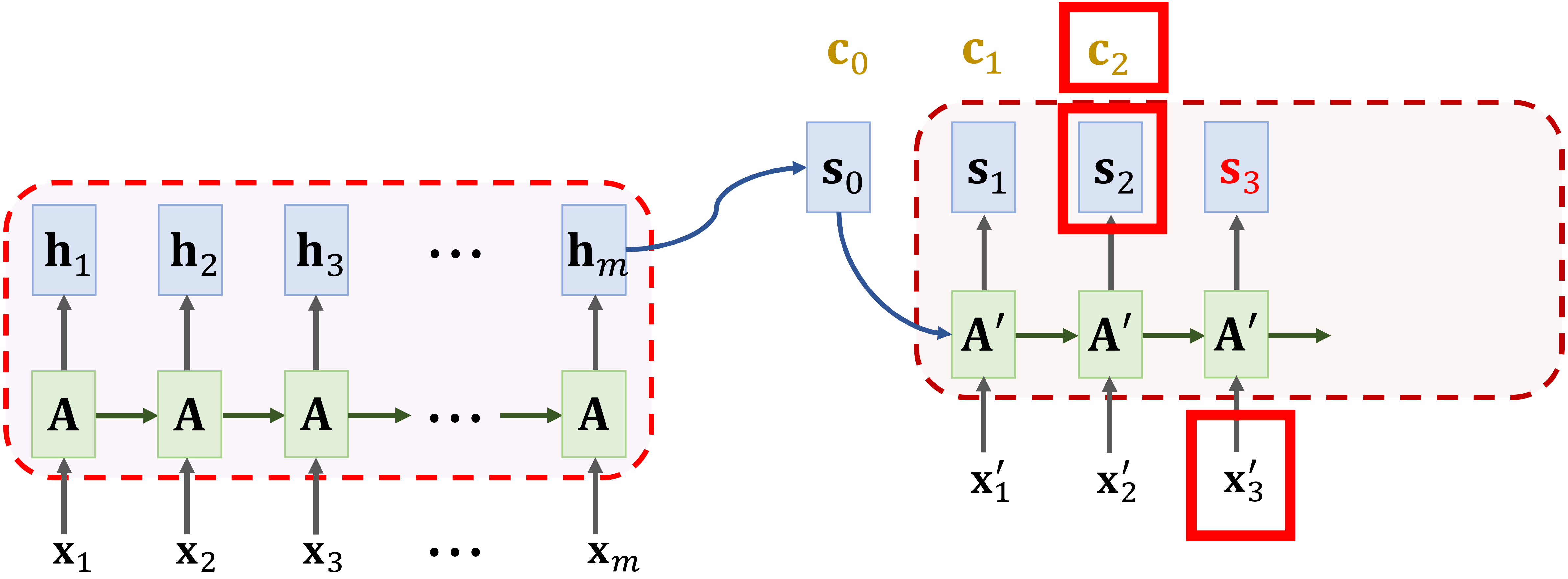

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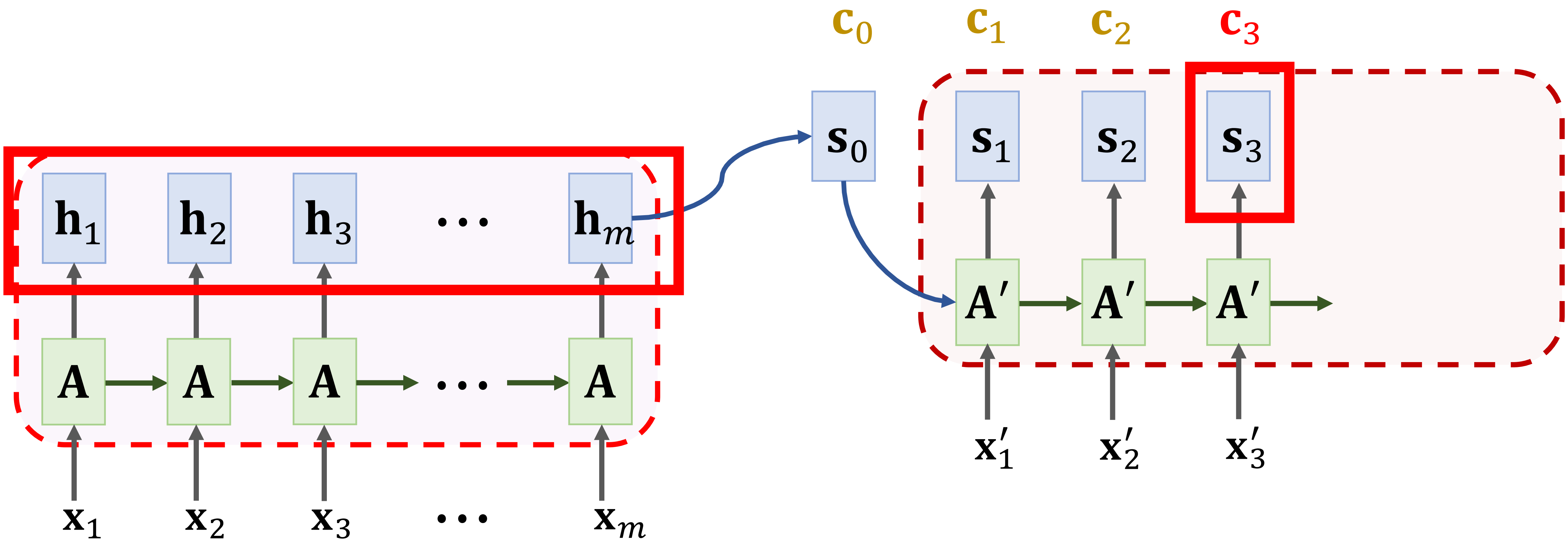

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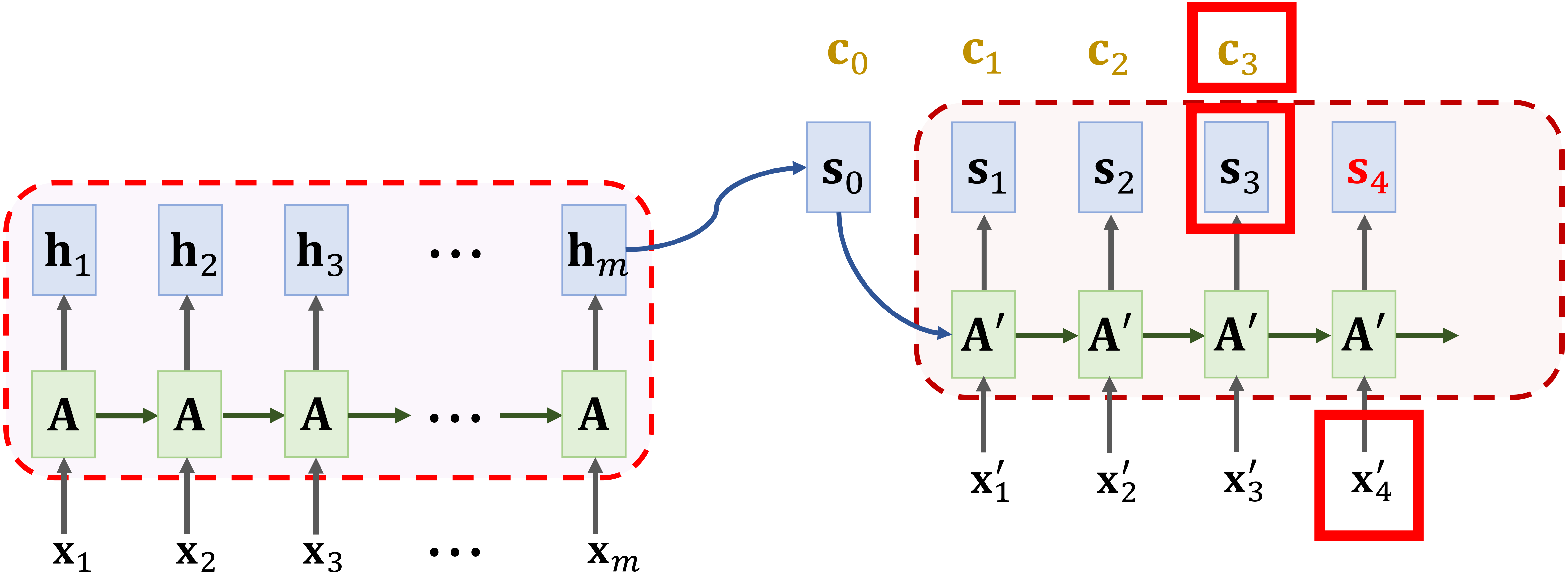

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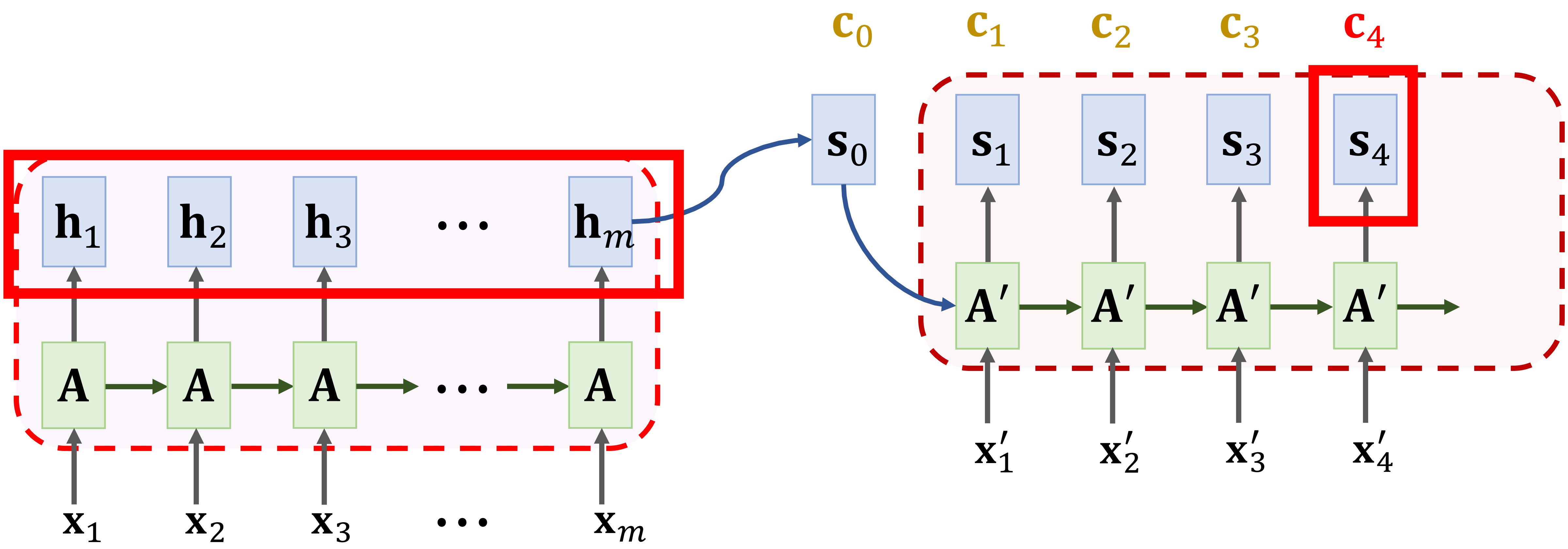

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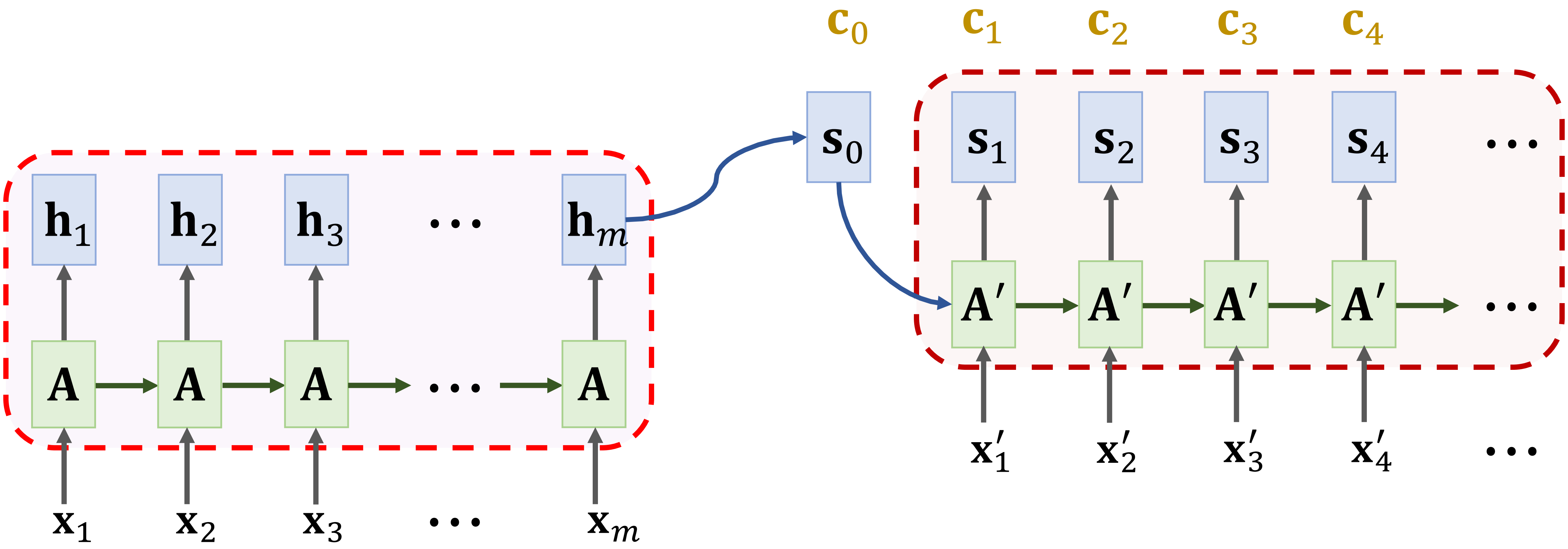
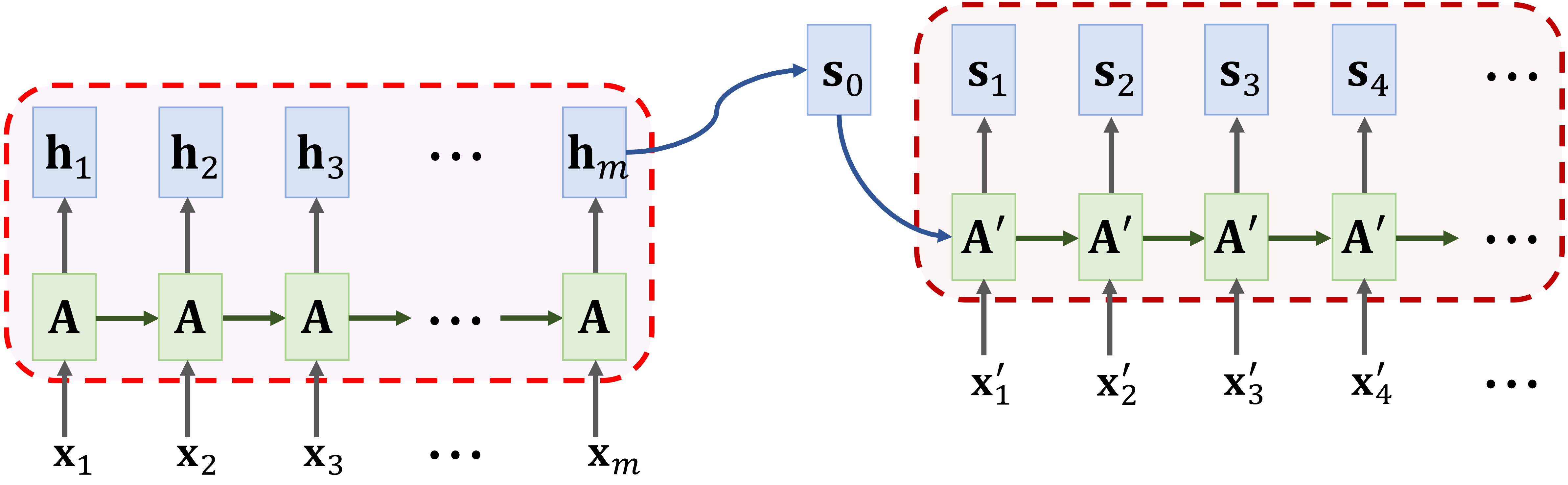


SimpleRNN + Attention

Question: How many weights have been computed?

- For every decoder state $\mathbf{s}_t$, there are m weights: $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m$.
- If the decode has T states, then there are totally mT states.



Attention: Weights Visualization

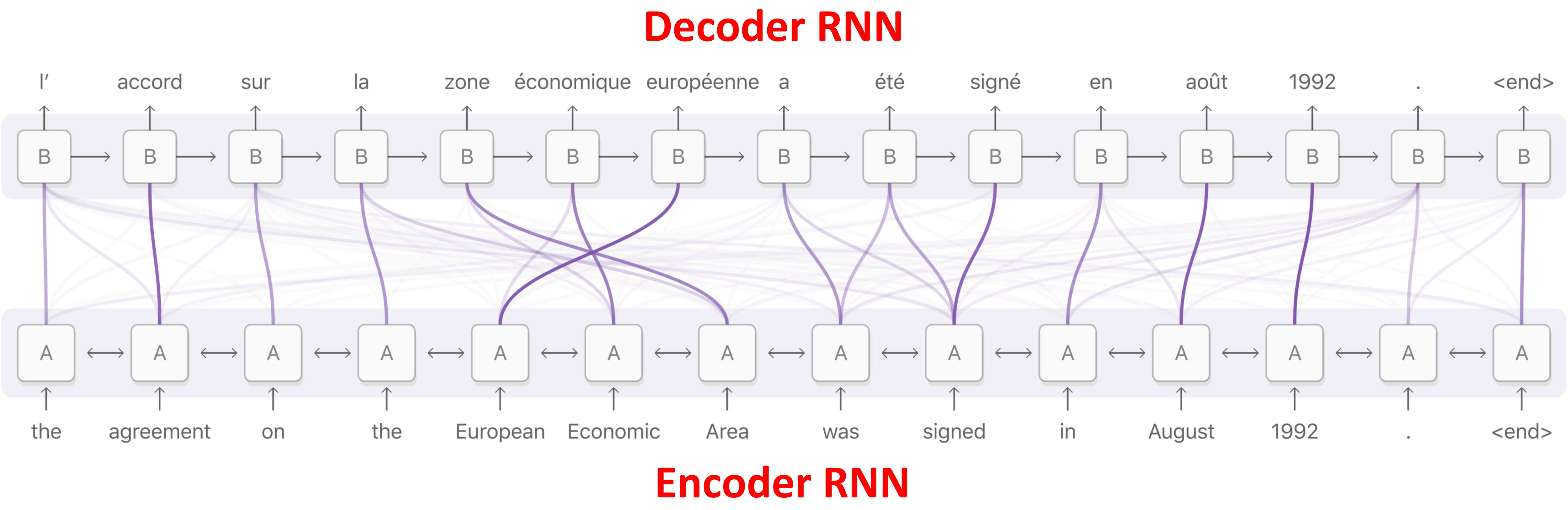


Figure is from https://distill.pub/2016/augmented-rnns/

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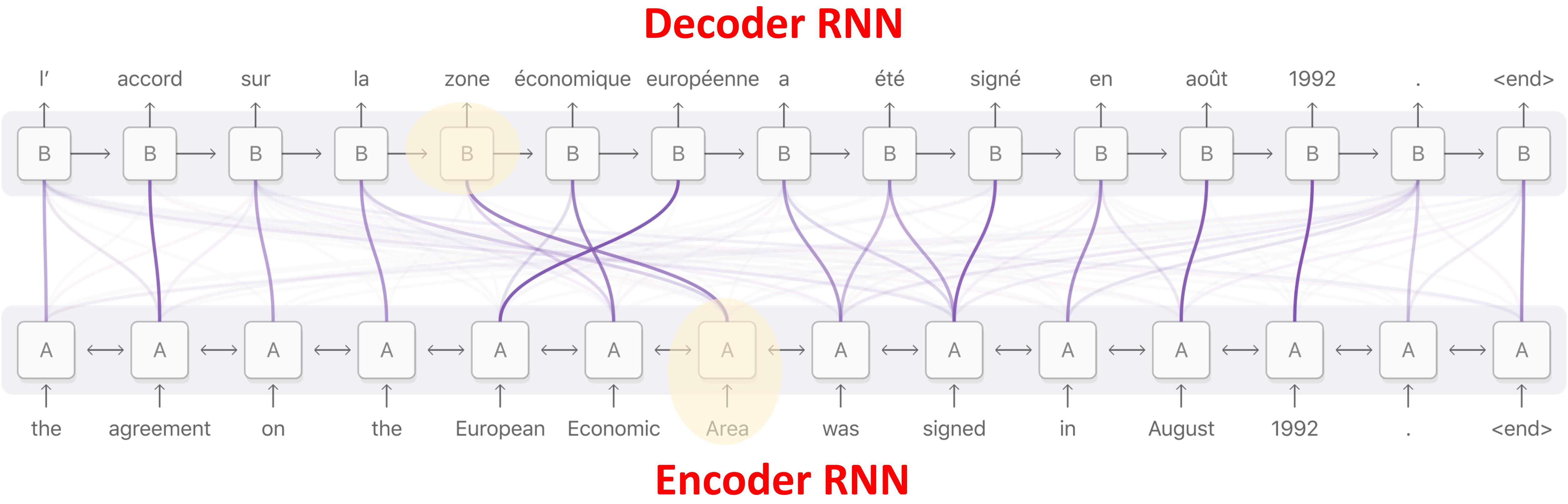

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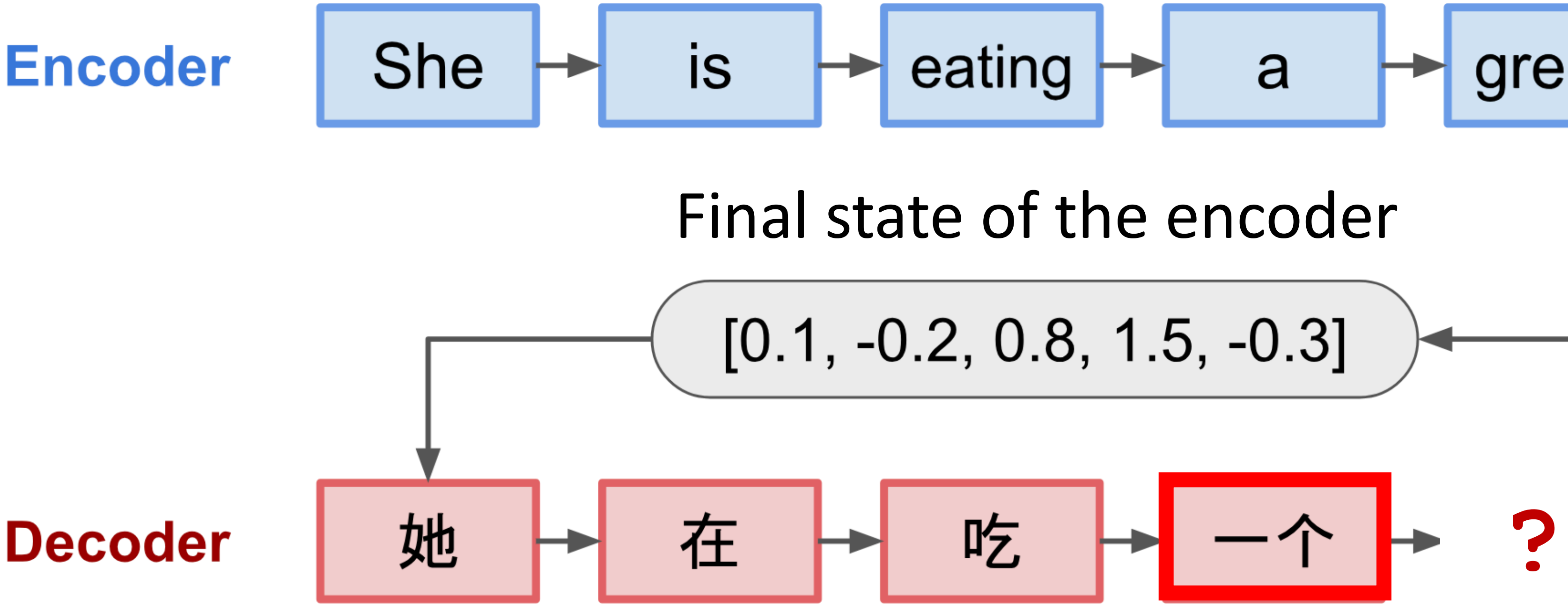
Summary

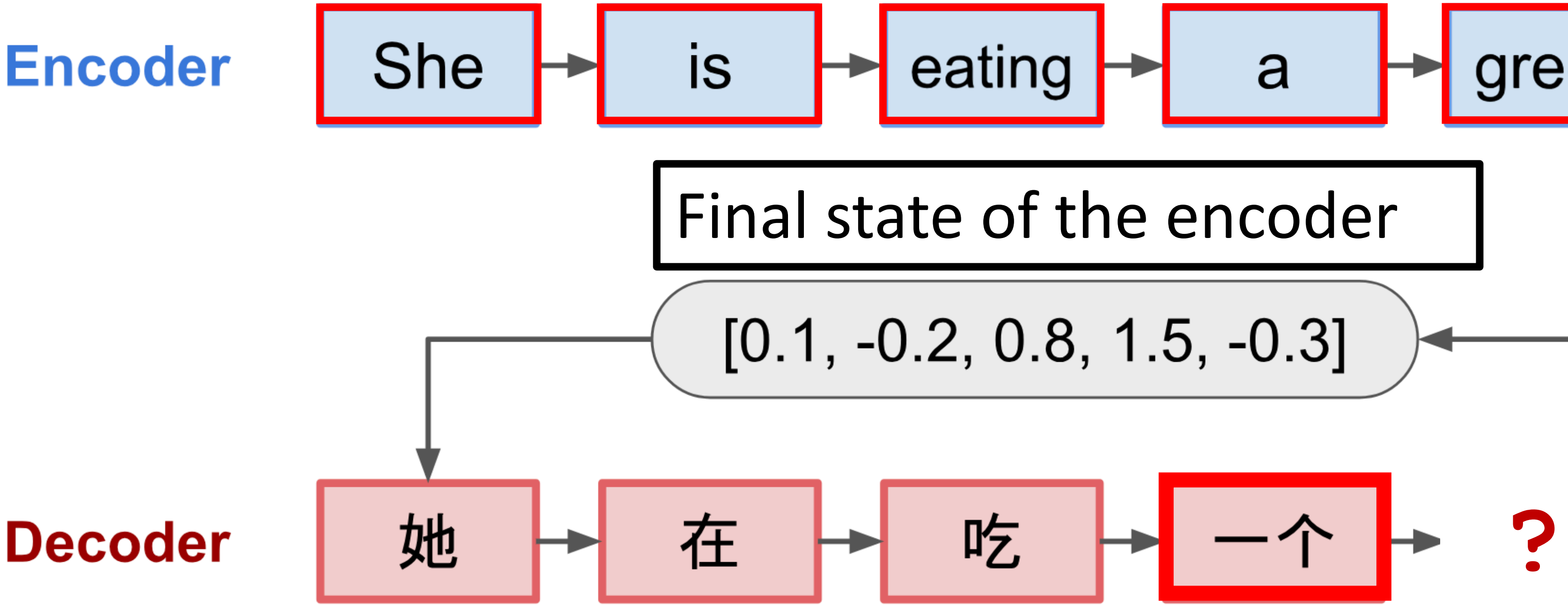
- Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.



The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

Summary

- Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.
- Attention: decoder additionally looks at all the states of the encoder.



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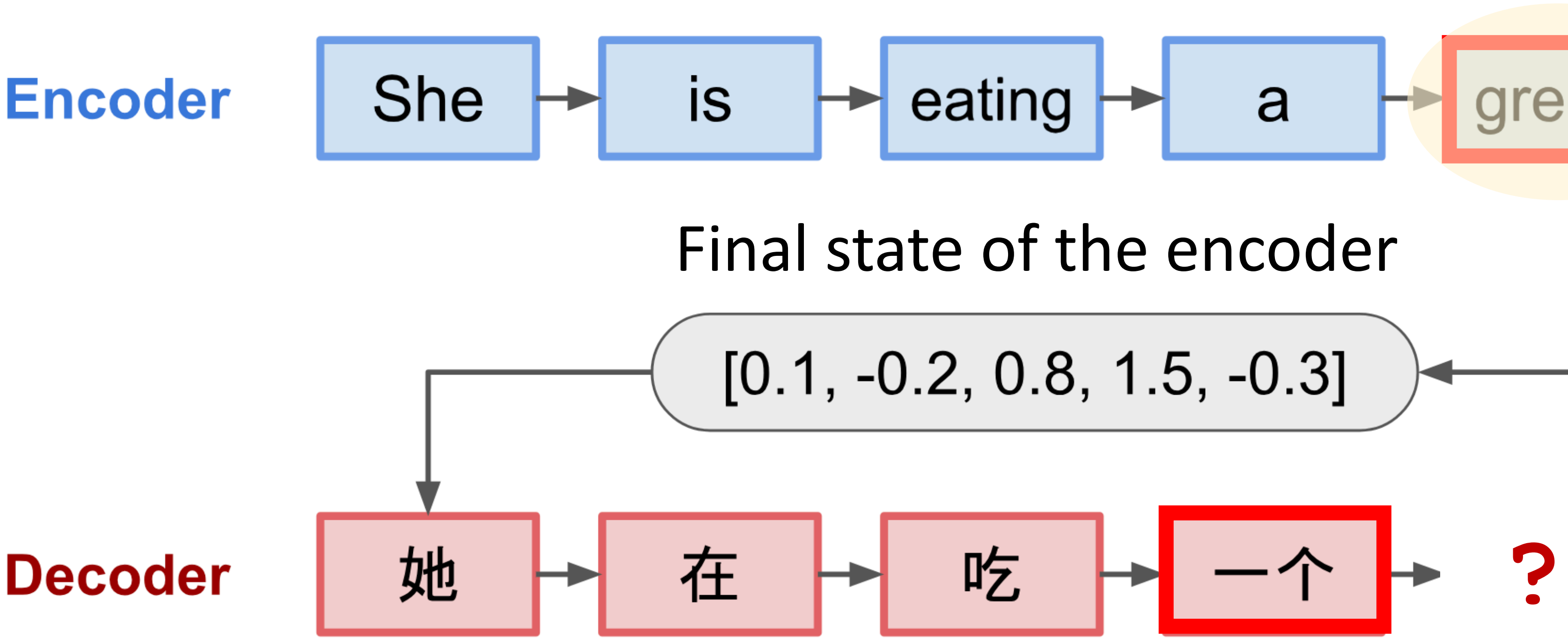
Summary

- Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.
- Attention: decoder additionally looks at all the states of the encoder.
- Attention: decoder knows where to focus on.



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Summary

- Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.
- Attention: decoder additionally looks at all the states of the encoder.
- Attention: decoder knows where to focus on.

- Downside: higher time complexity.
  - l_1: source sequence length
  - l_2: target sequence length
  - Standard Seq2Seq: $O(l_1 + l_2)$ time complexity
  - Seq2Seq + attention: $O(l_1 \, l_2)$ time complexity

Self-Attention: Attention beyond Seq2Seq Models

Original paper:

- Cheng, Dong, & Lapata. Long Short-Term Memory-Networks for Machine Reading. In *EMNLP*, 2016.

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

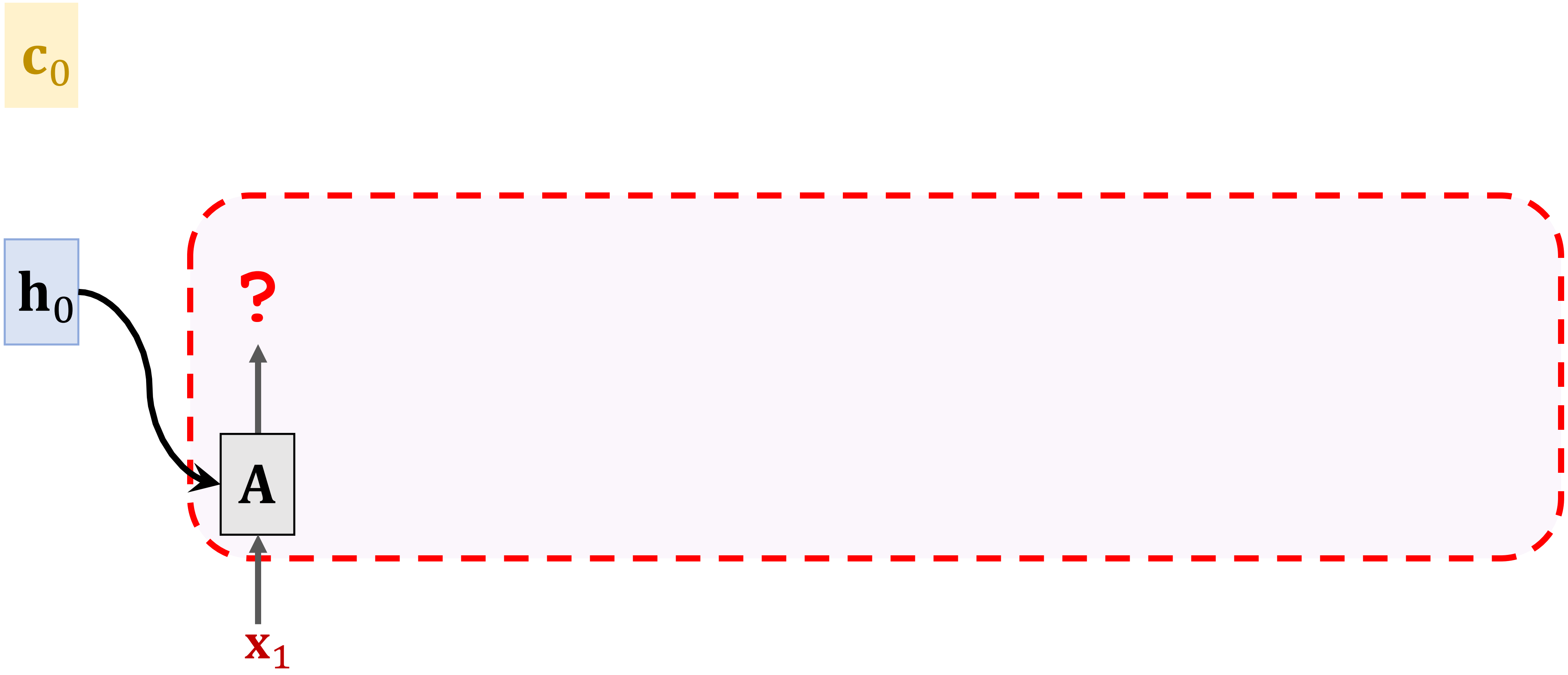
- The original paper uses LSTM.
- To make teaching easy, I replace LSTM by SimpleRNN.

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

$\mathbf{c}_0 = \mathbf{0}$

$\mathbf{h}_0 = \mathbf{0}$

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

SimpleRNN:

$$\mathbf{h}_1 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{h}_0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

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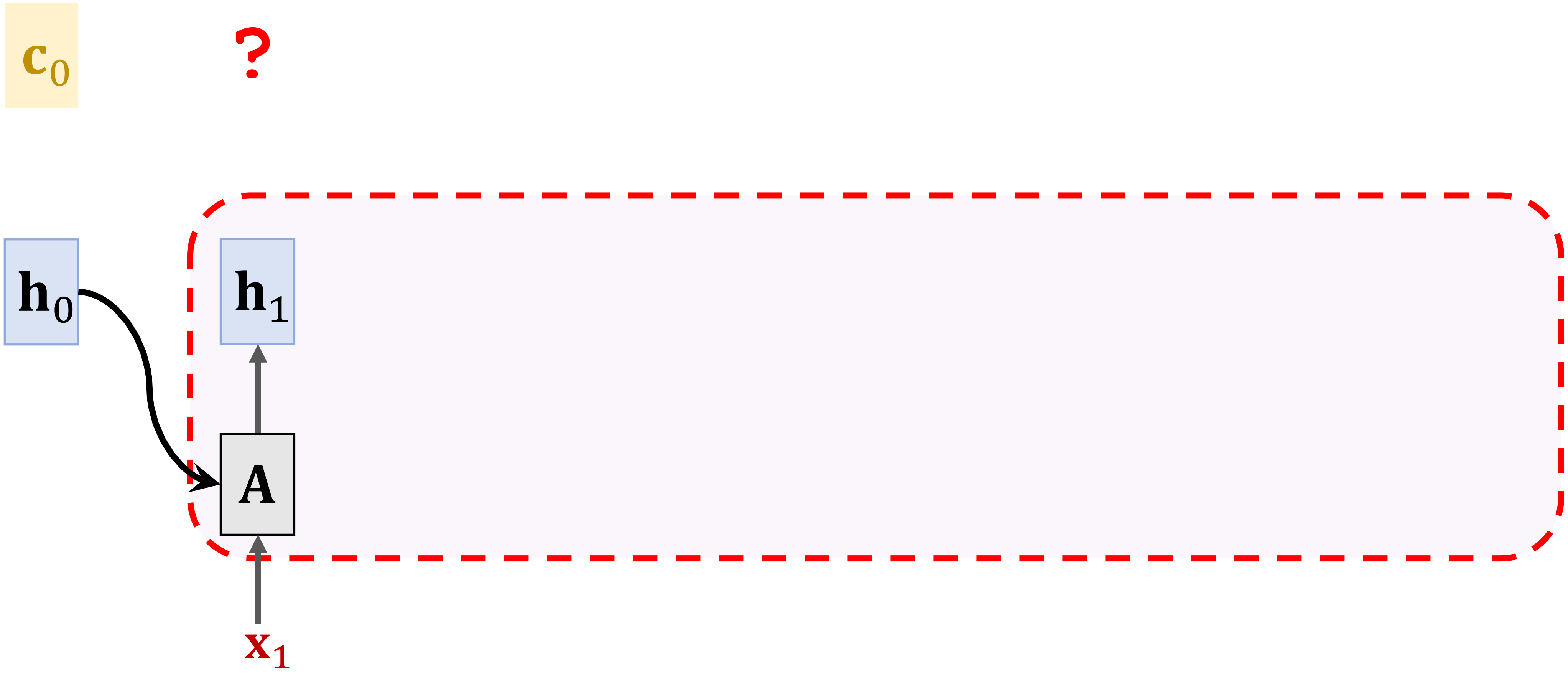
SimpleRNN + Self-Attention:

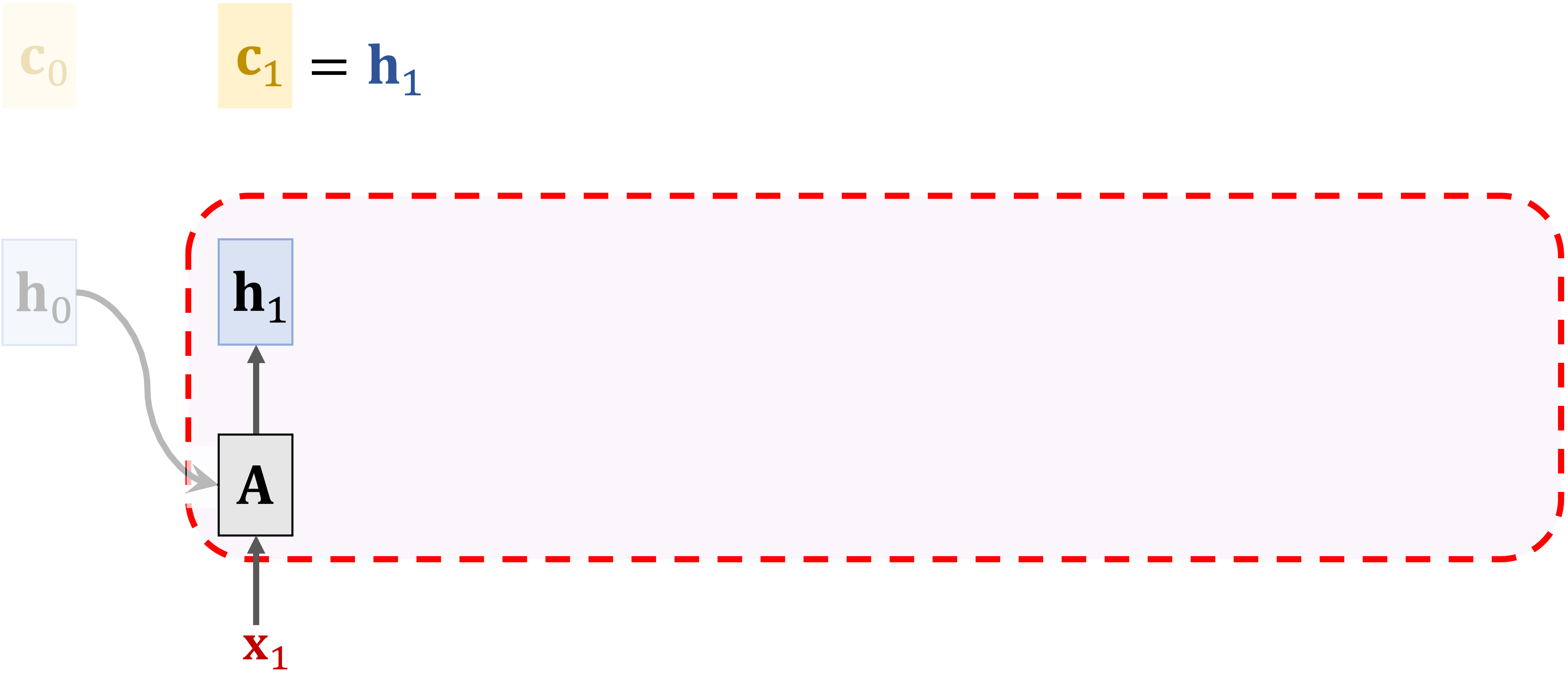
$$\mathbf{h}_1 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{c}_0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

First context vector: $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{h}_1$.



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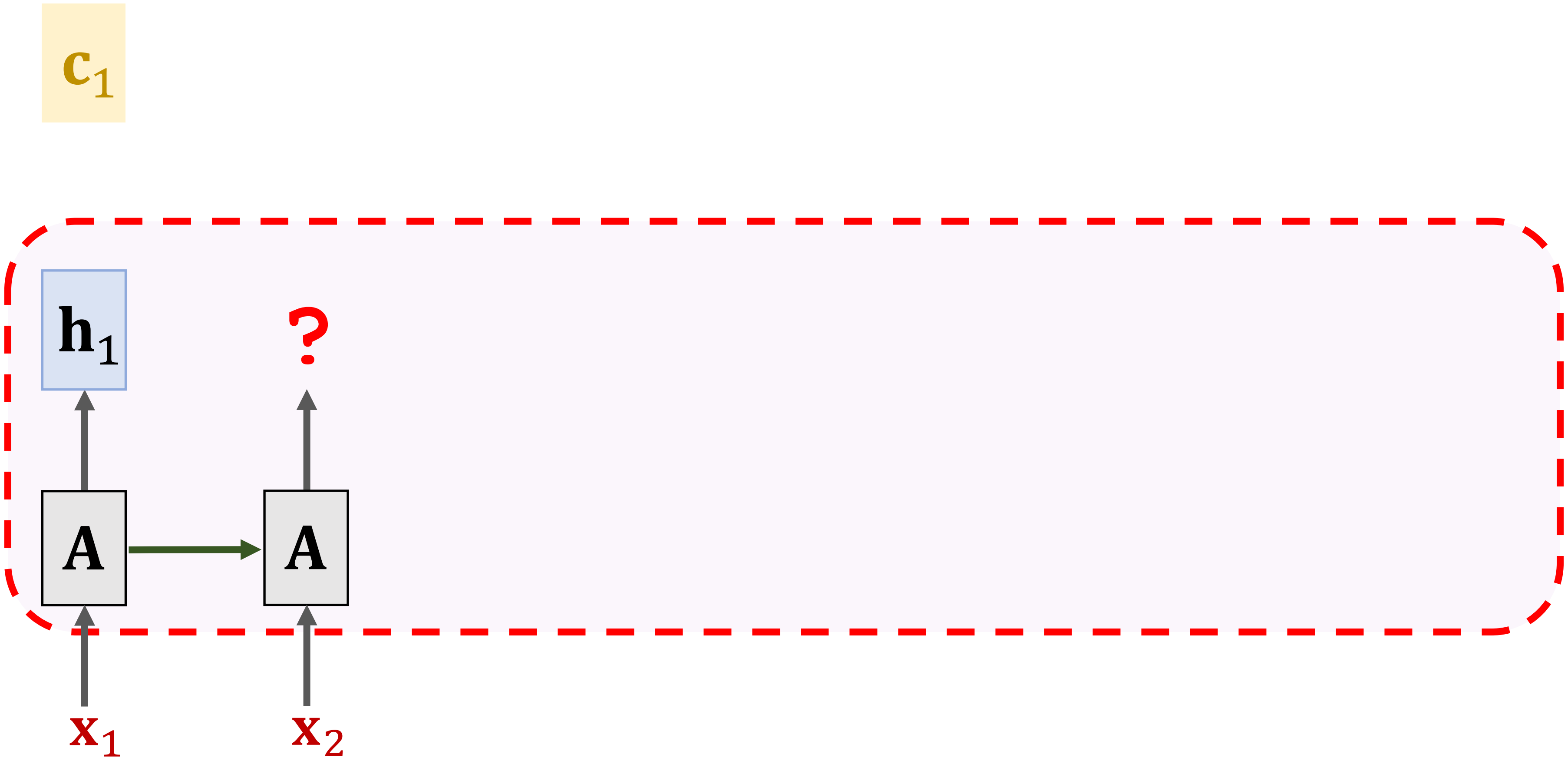

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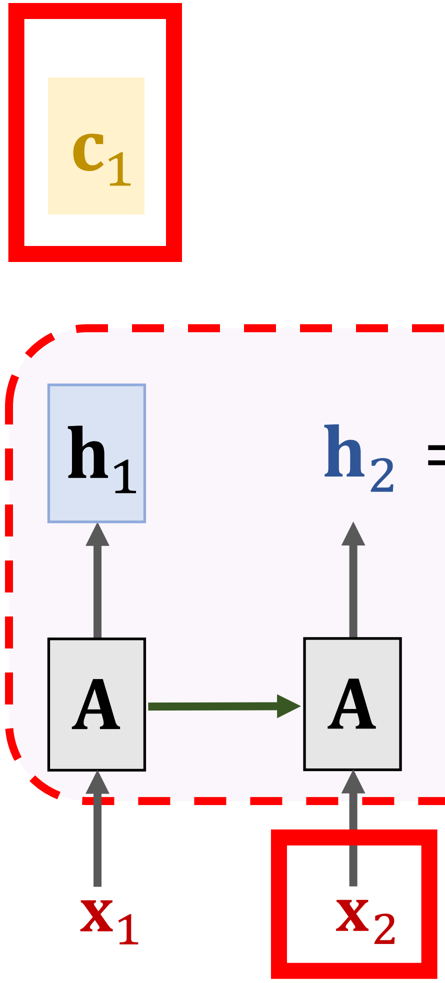
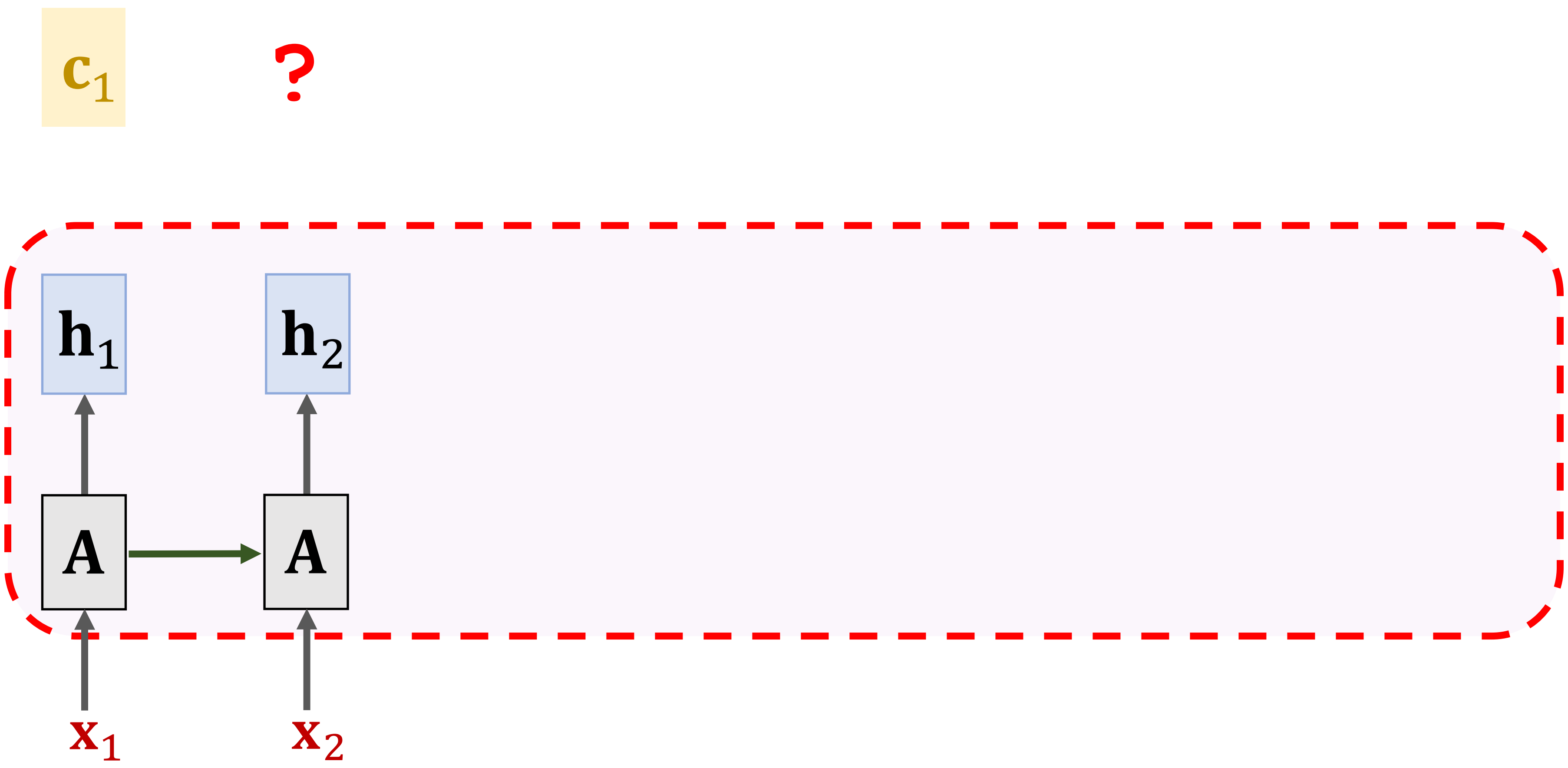


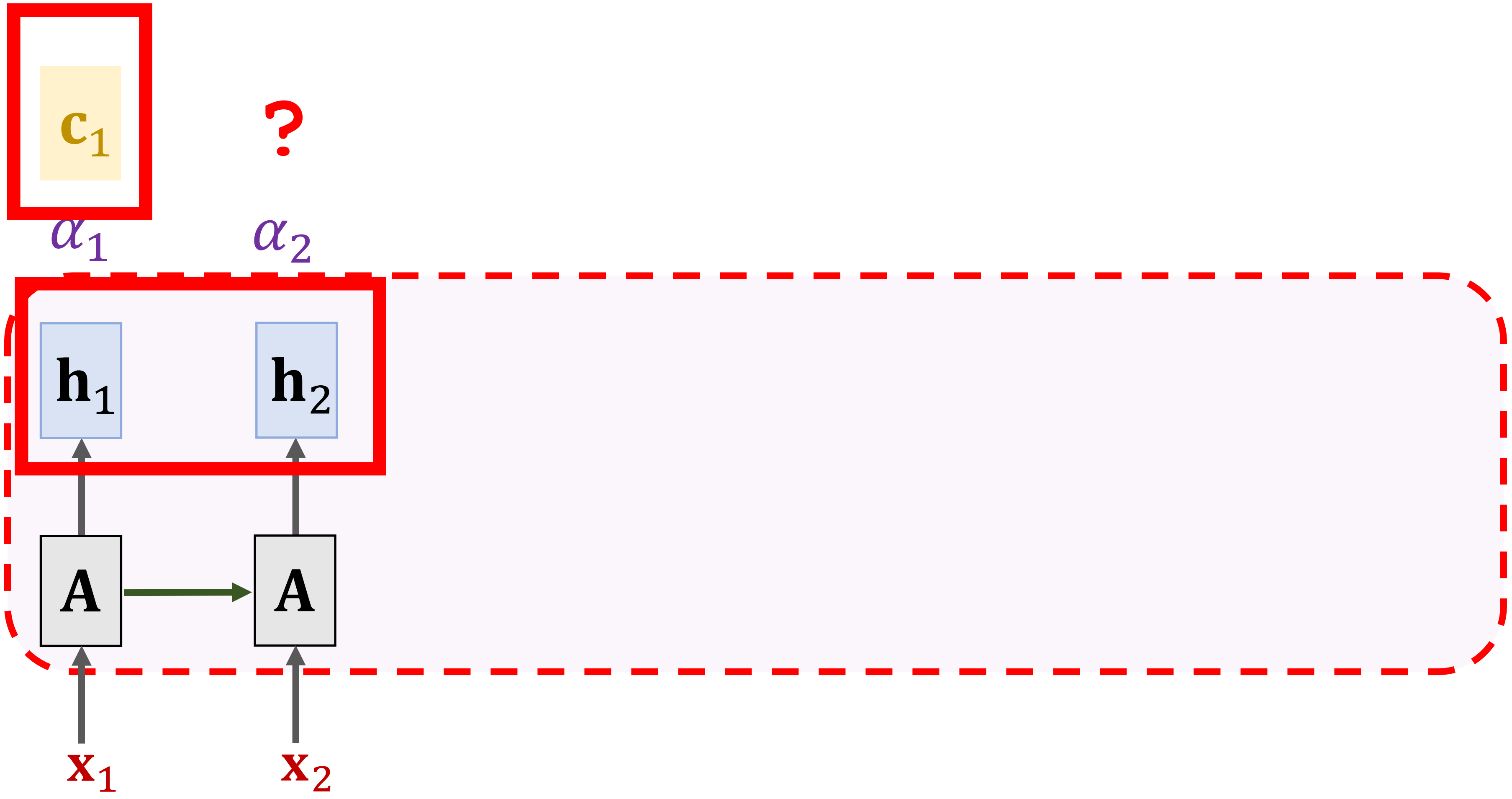
$$\mathbf{h}_2 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{c}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i,\ \mathbf{c}_1)$



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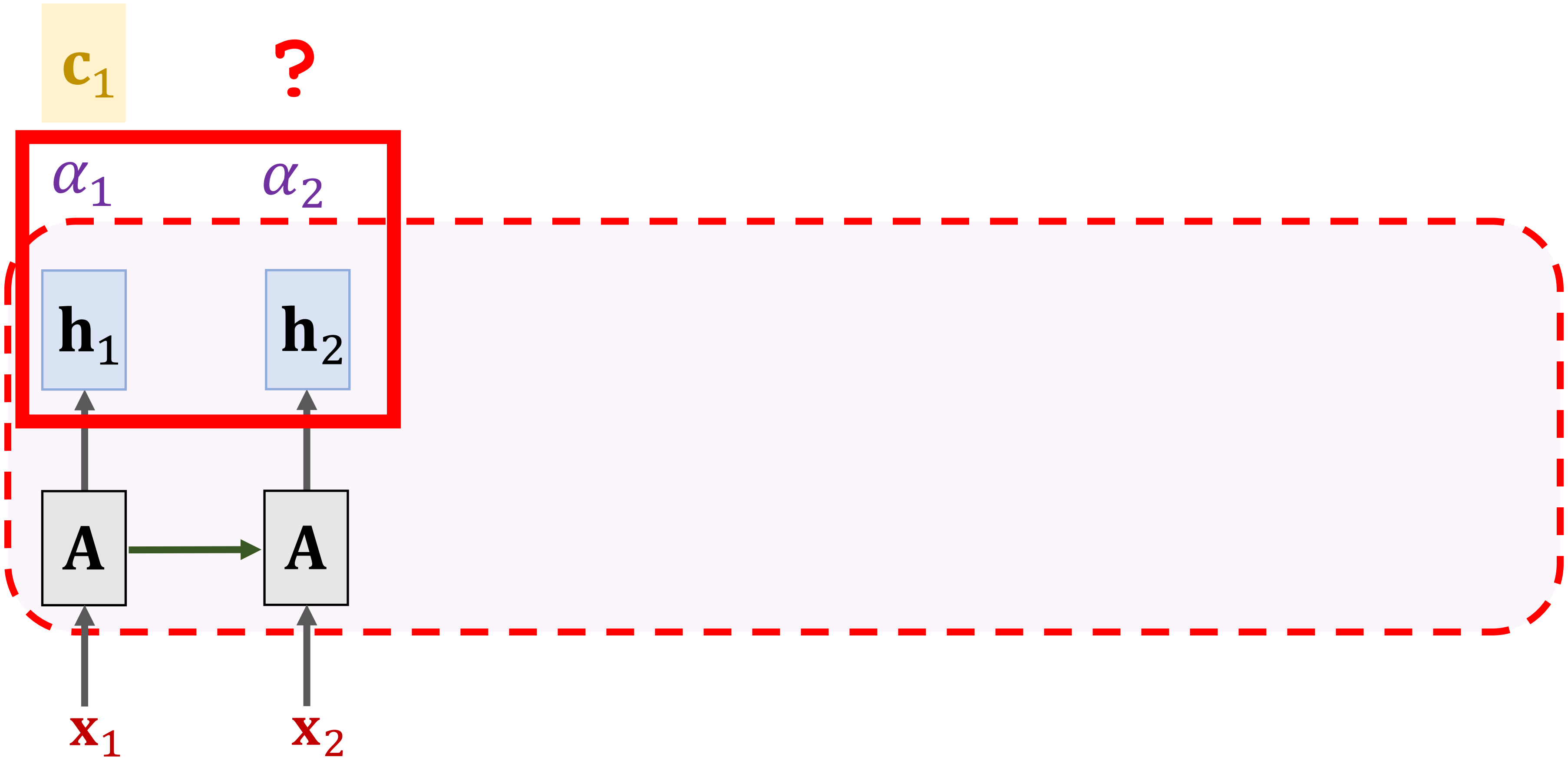

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

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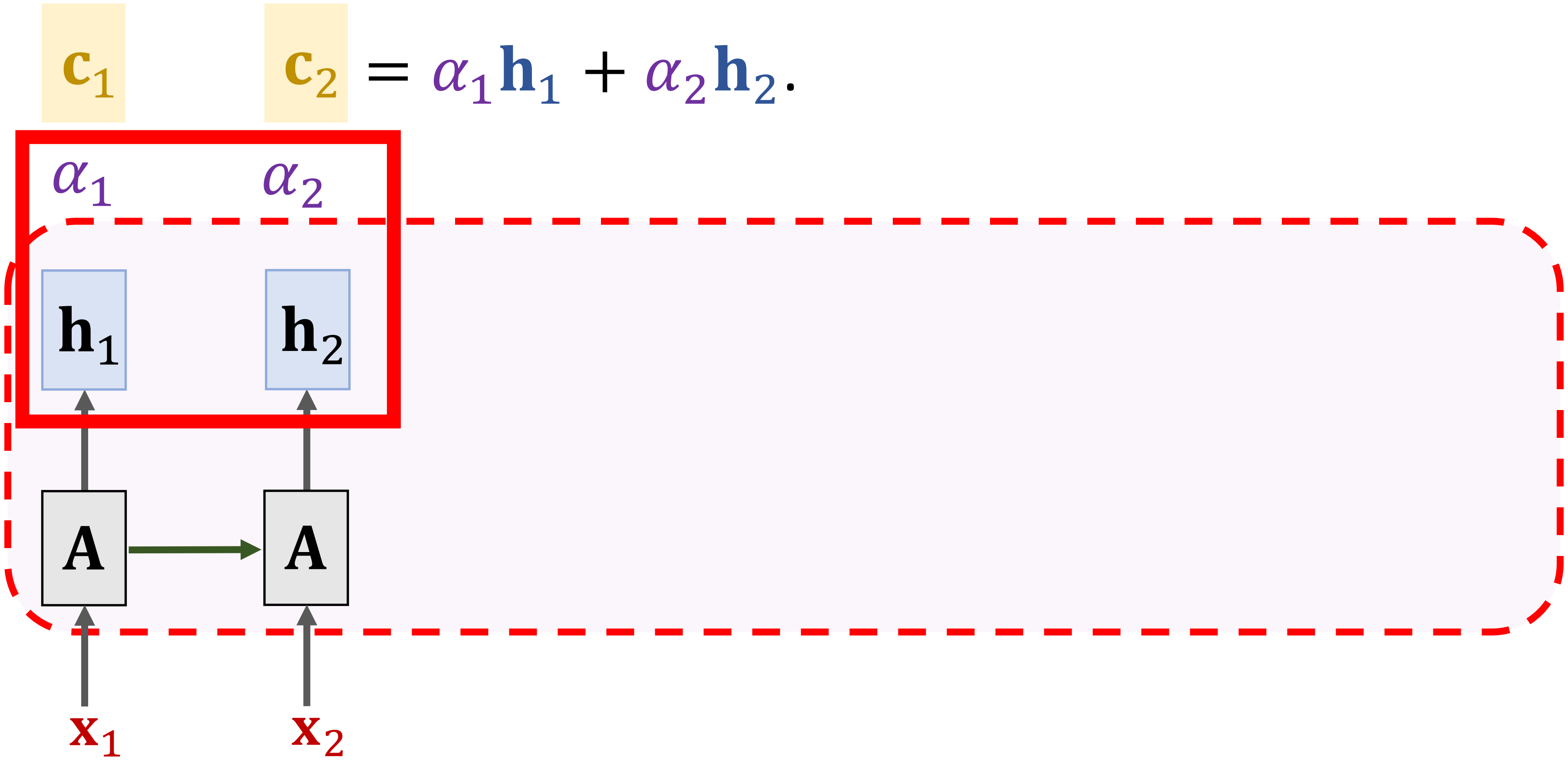
$\mathbf{c}_2 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2.$



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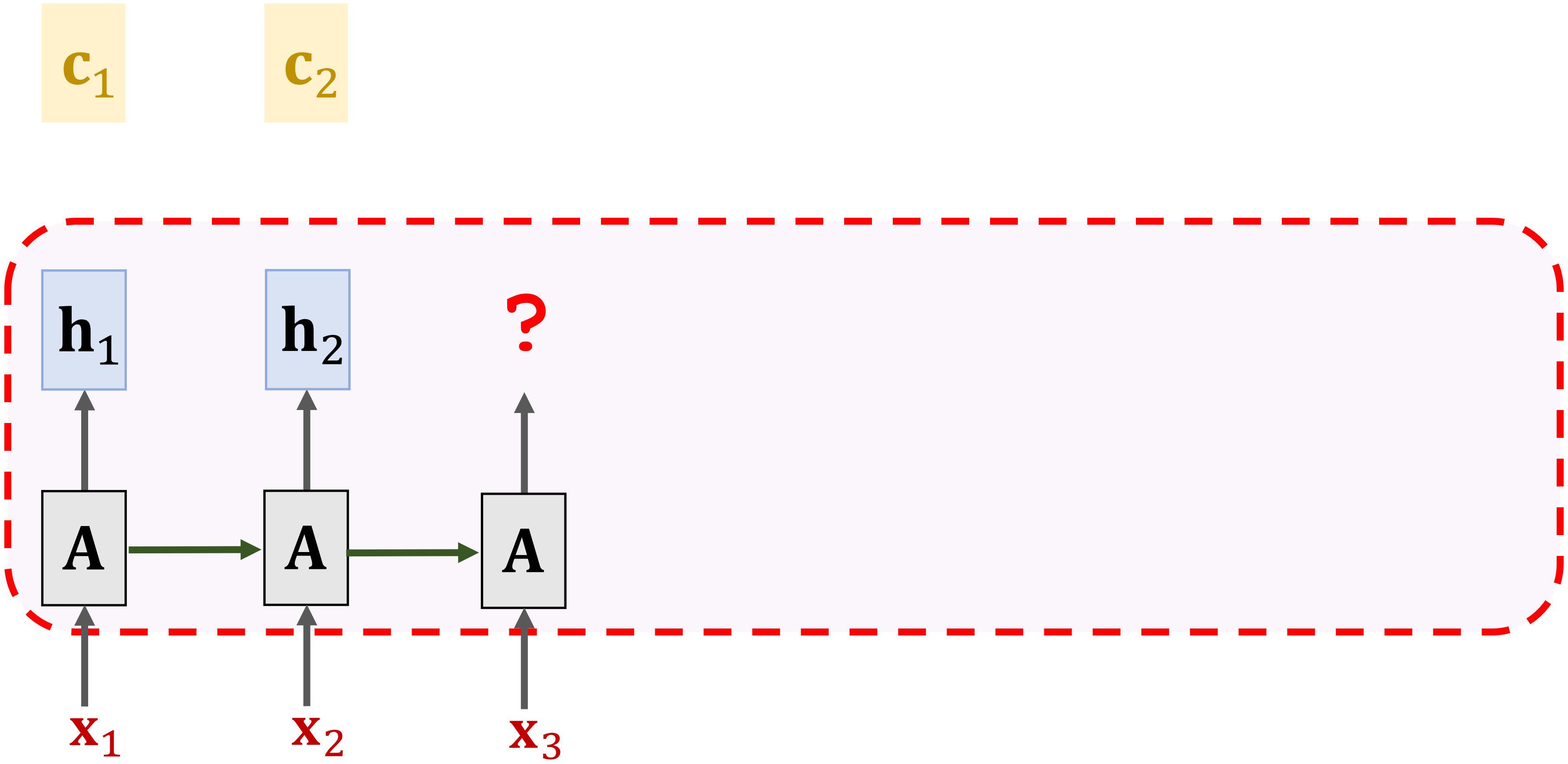

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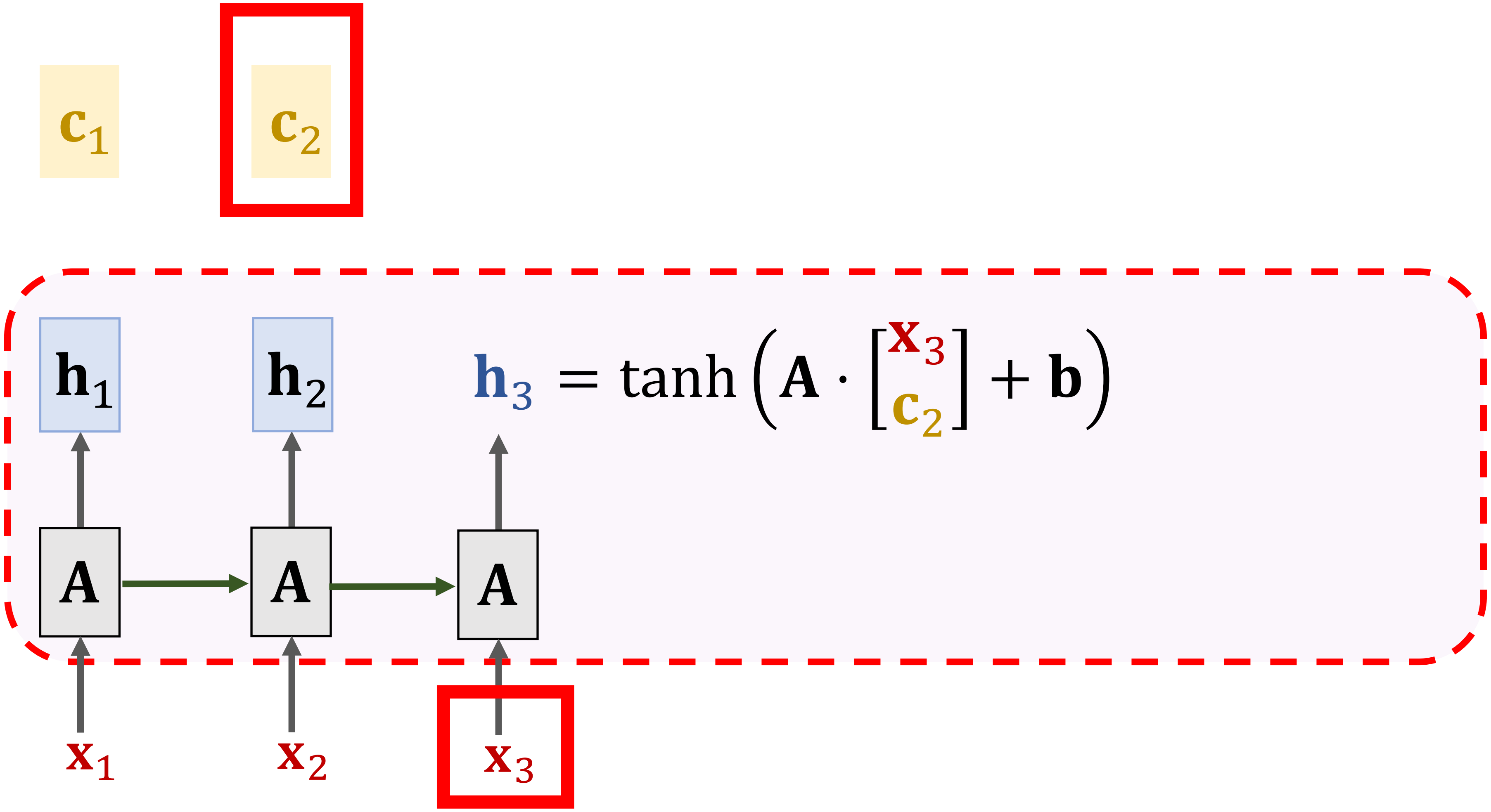
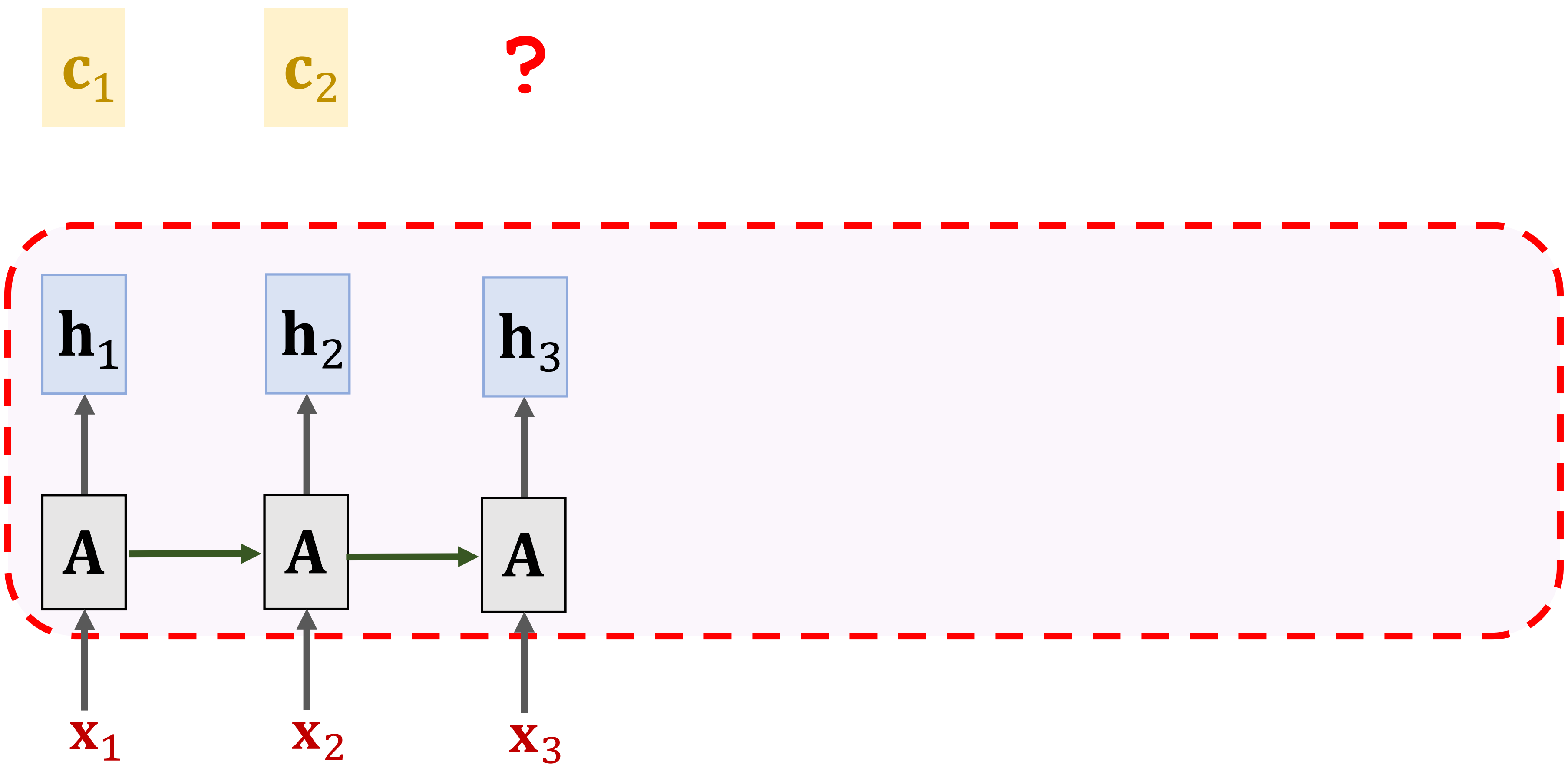


$$\mathbf{h}_3 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_3 \\ \mathbf{c}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$

SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



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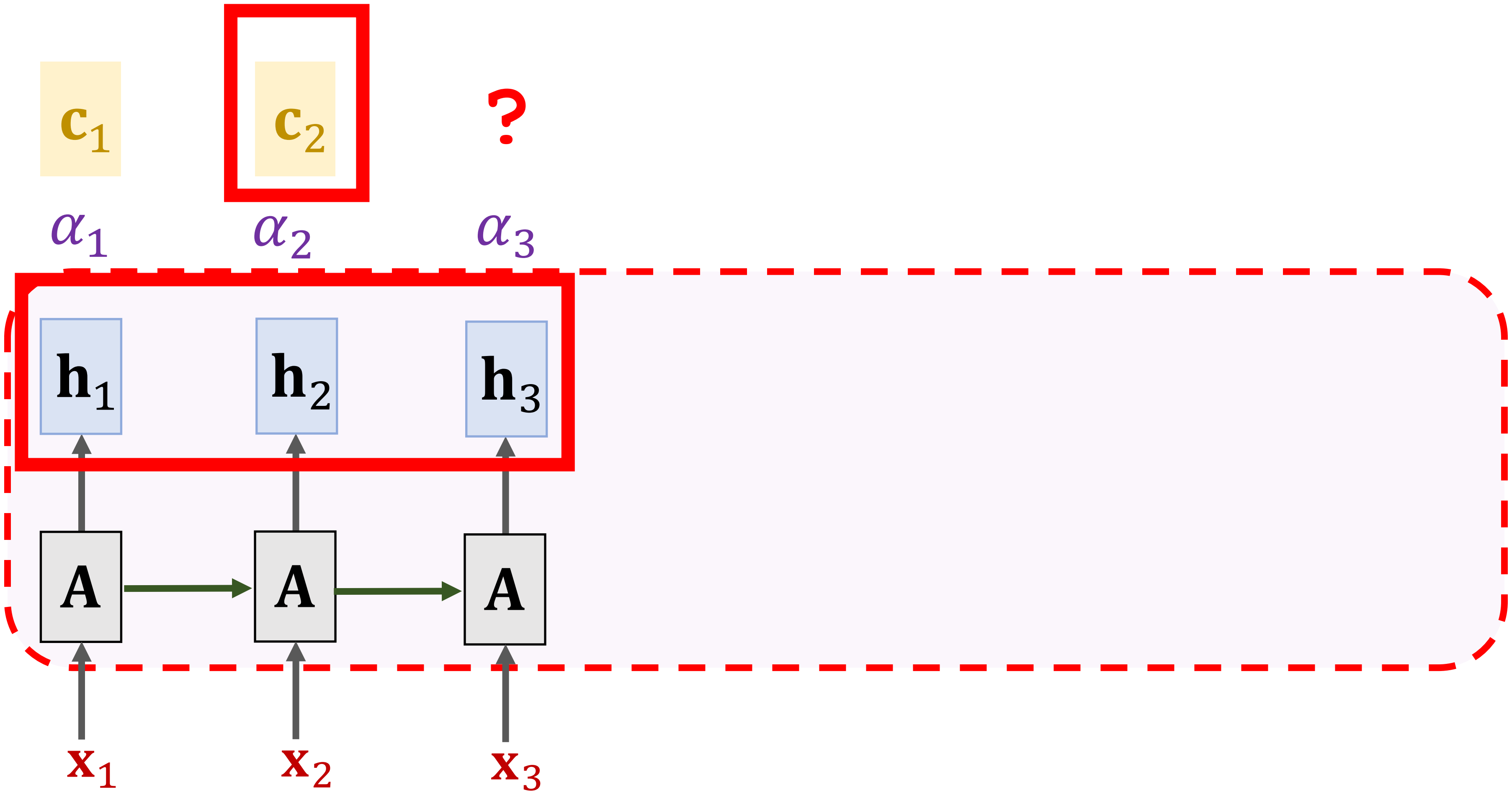

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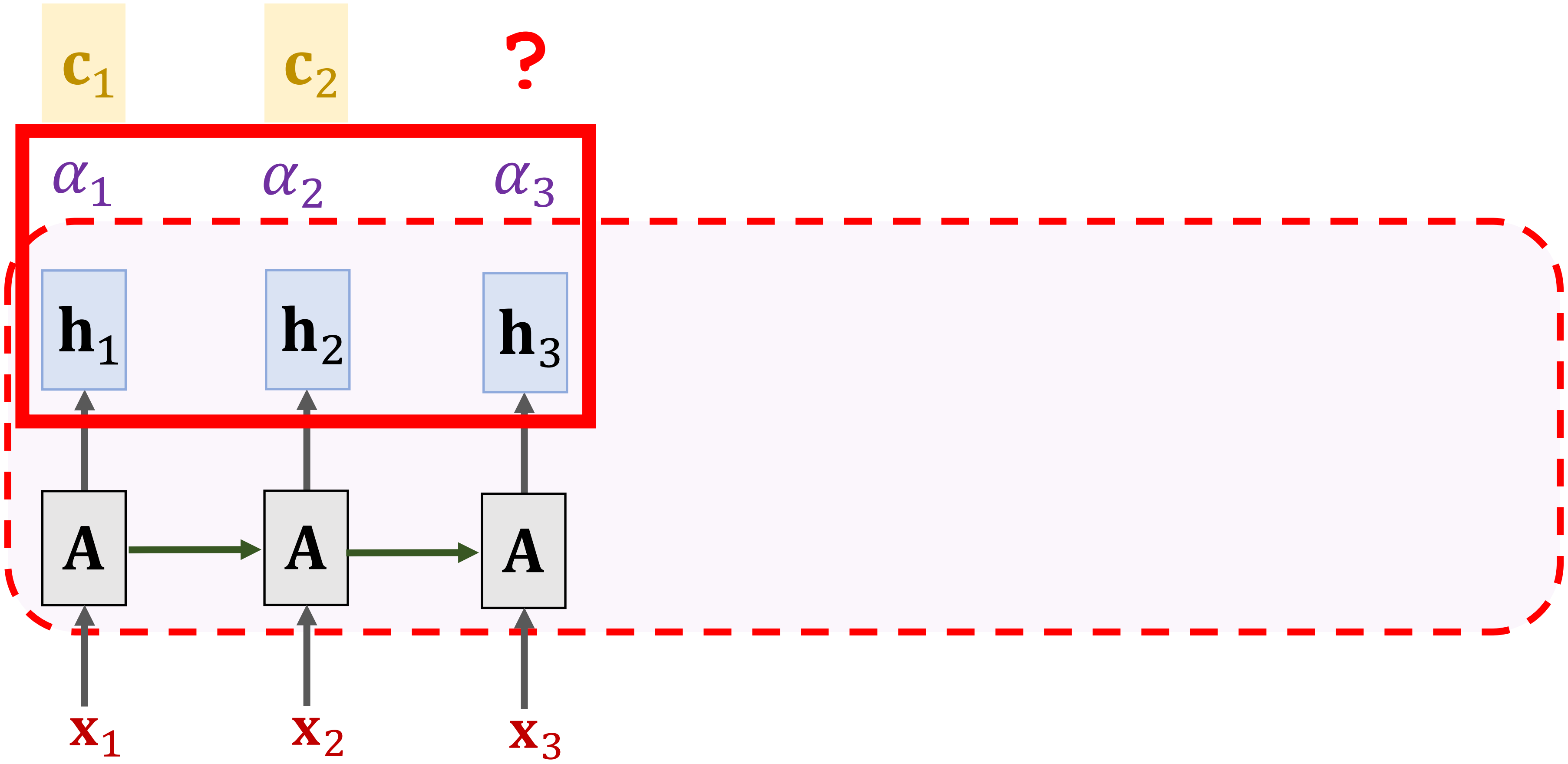

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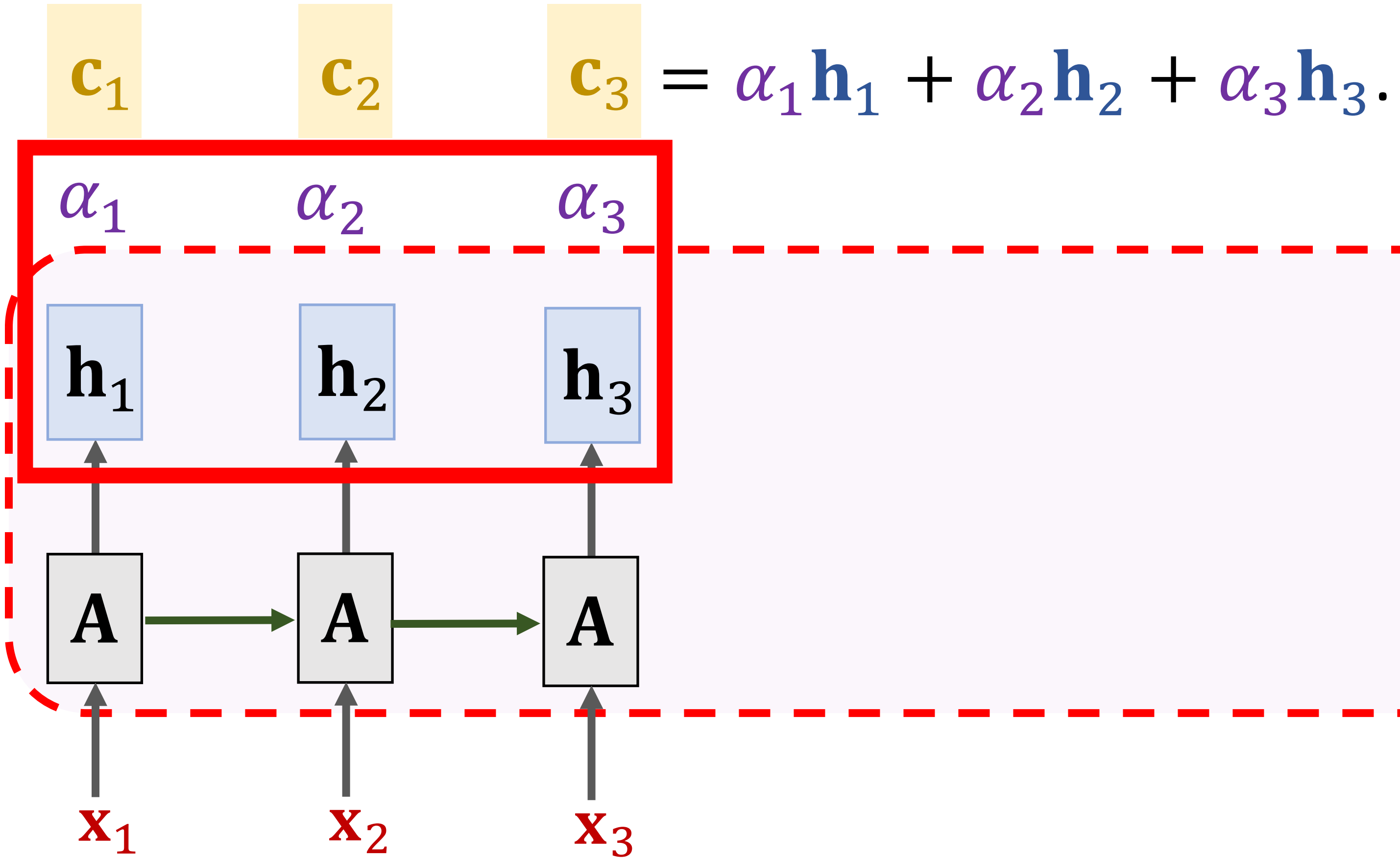

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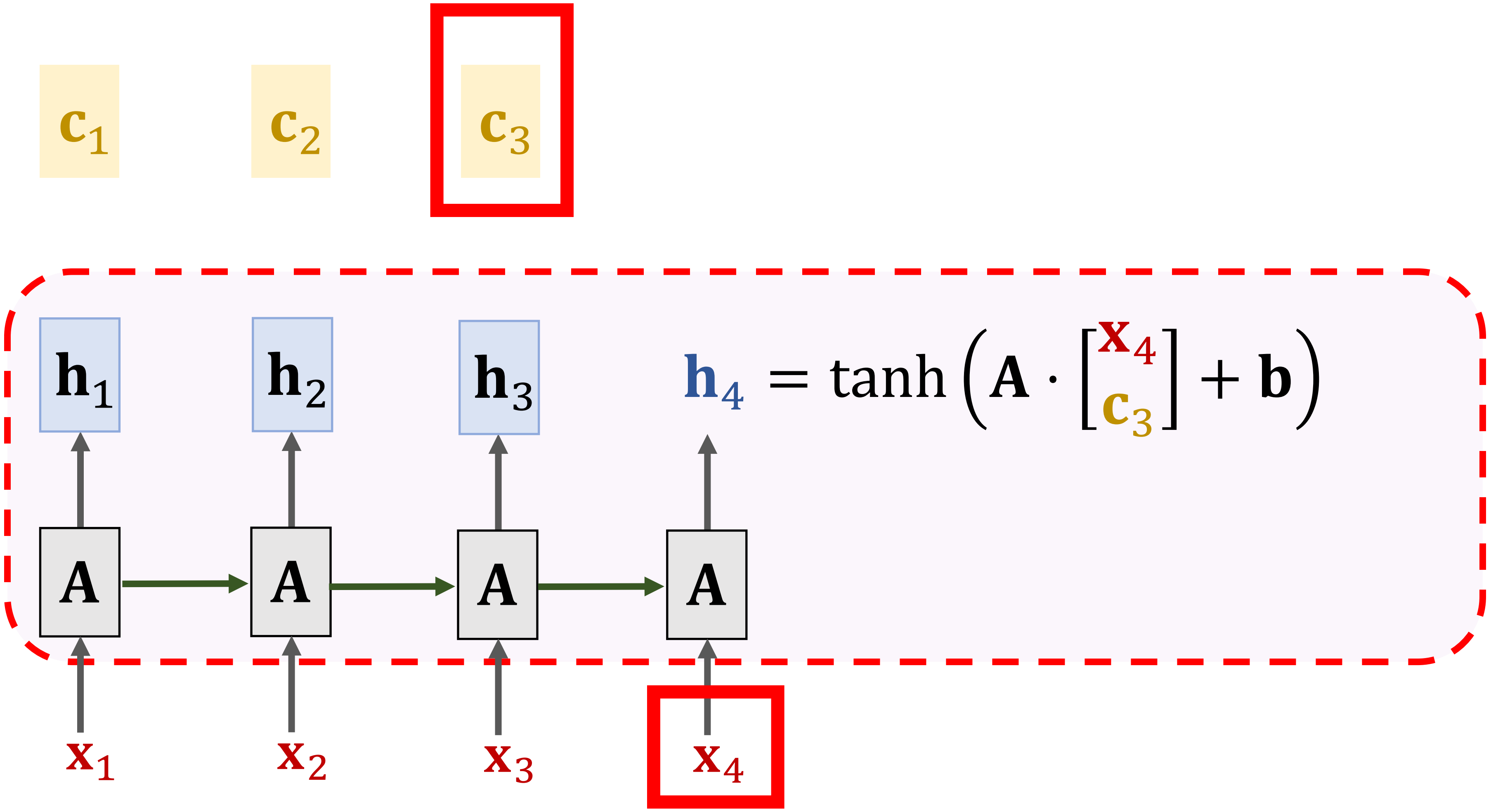

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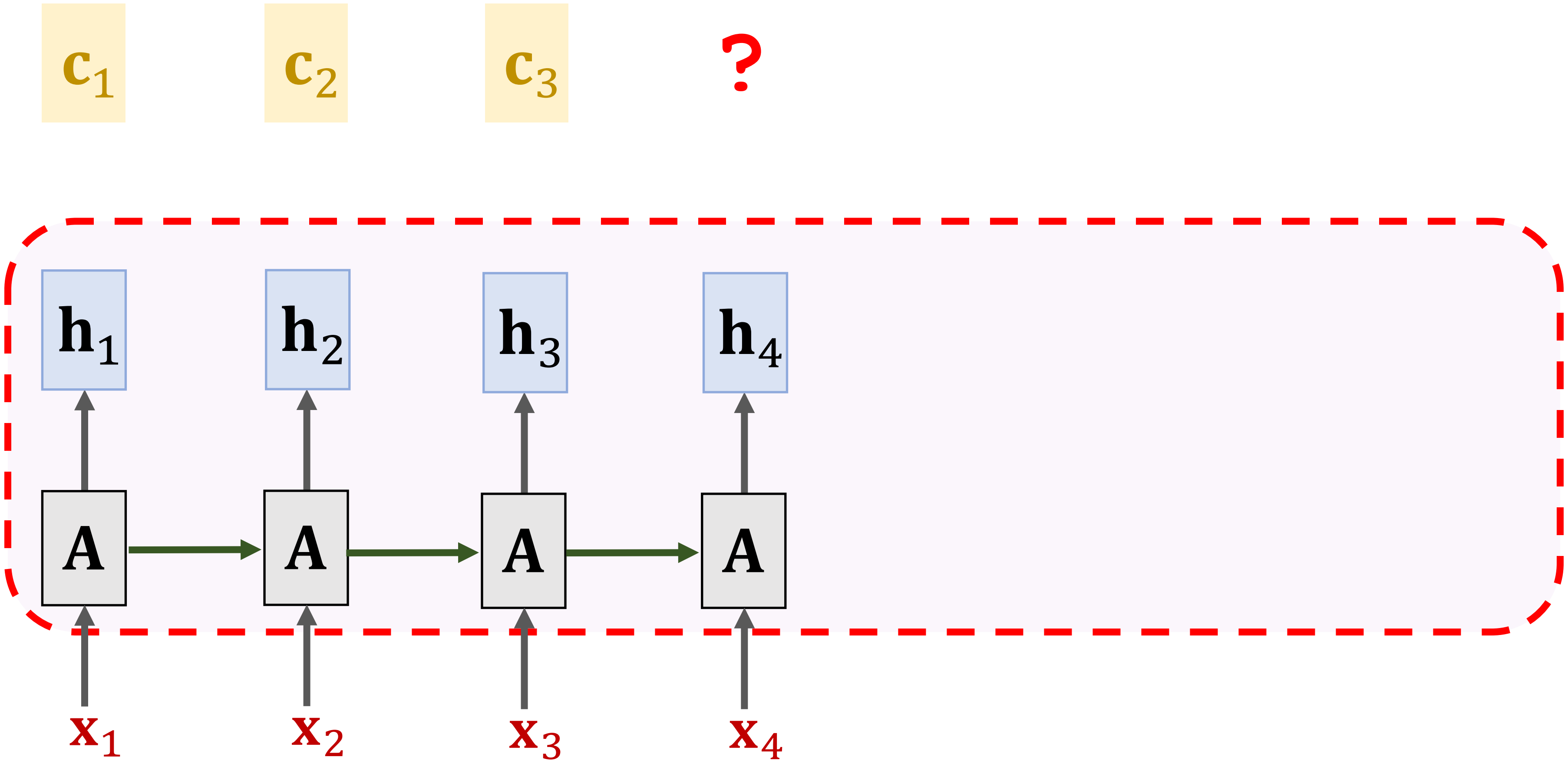
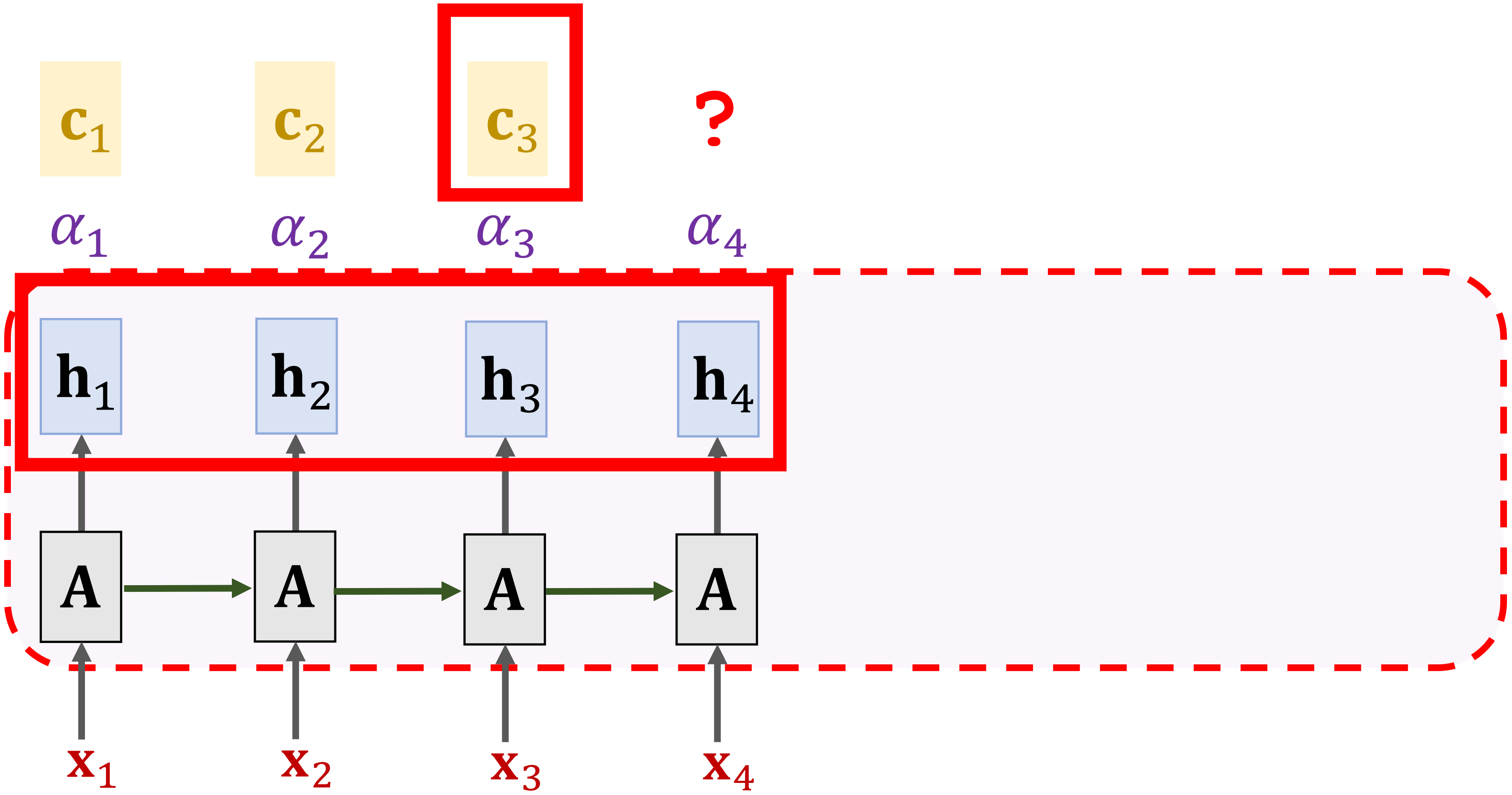


SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \ \mathbf{c}_3)$



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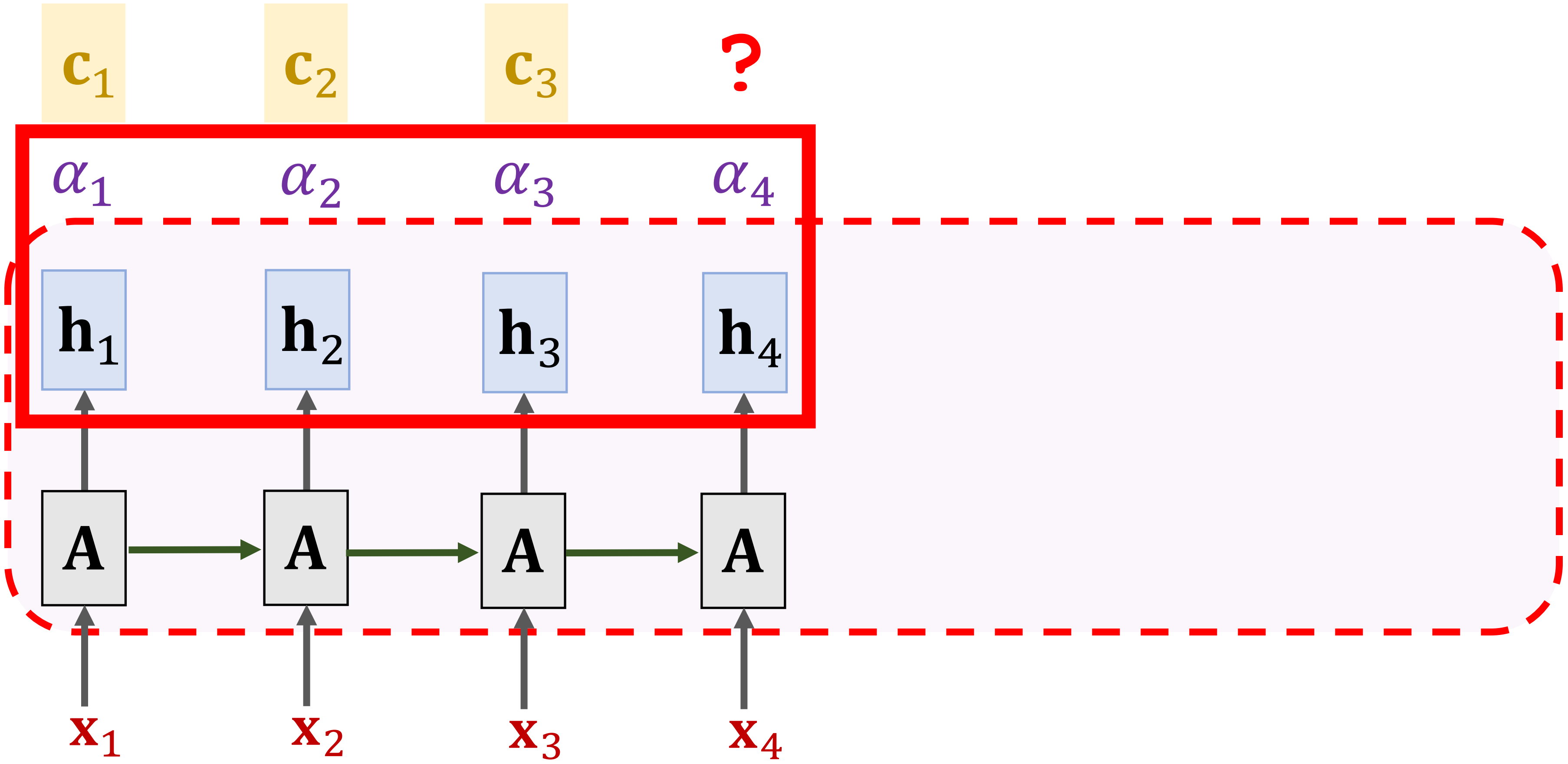
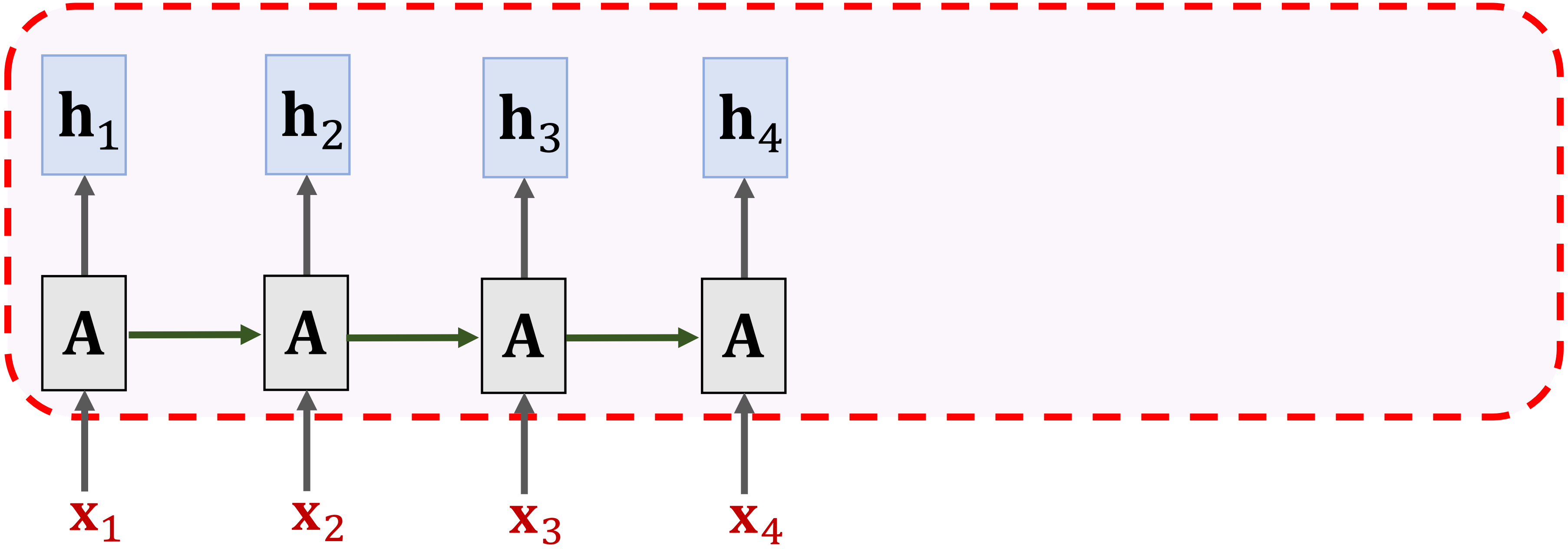


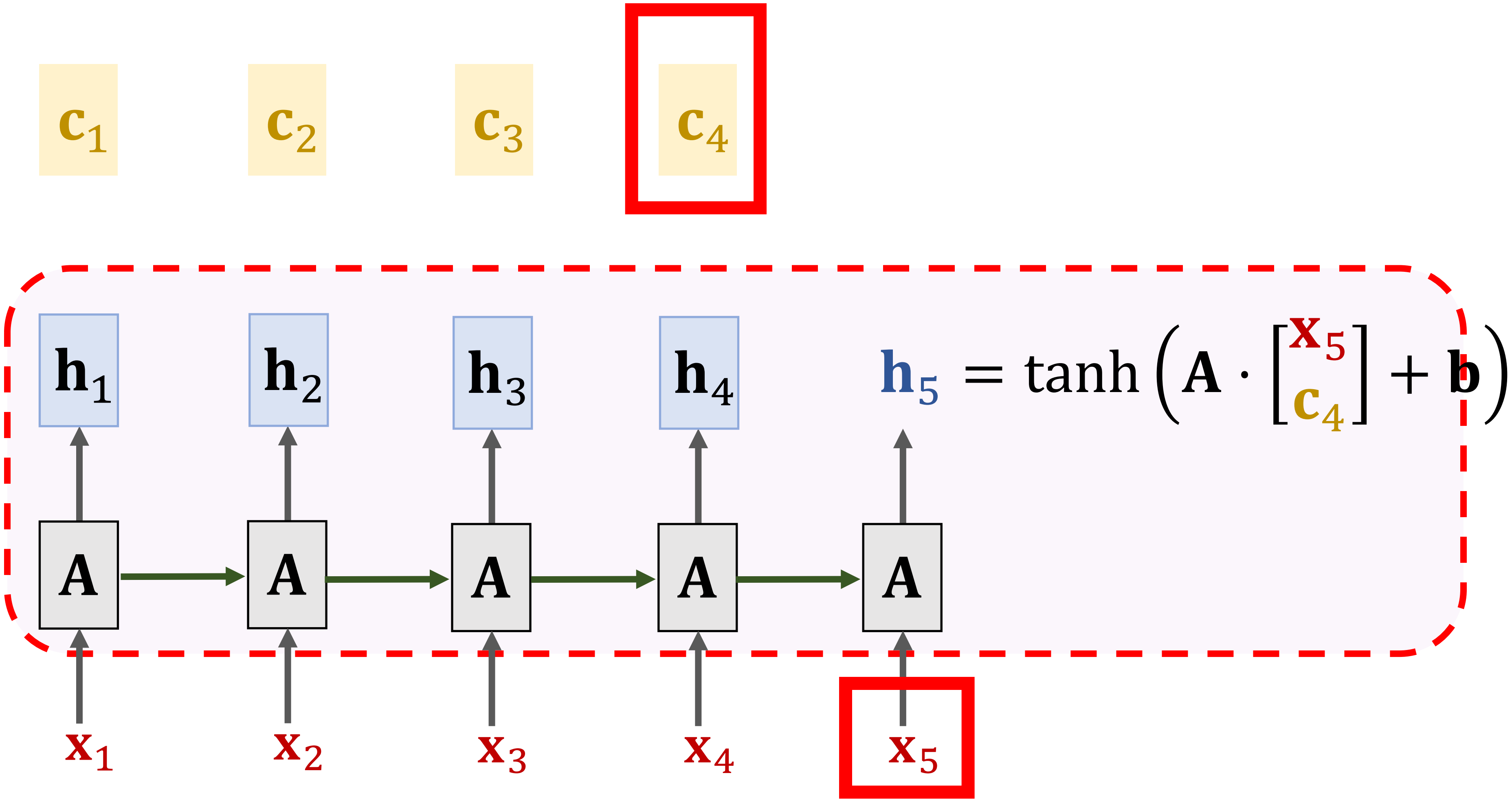
SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \; \mathbf{c}_3)$

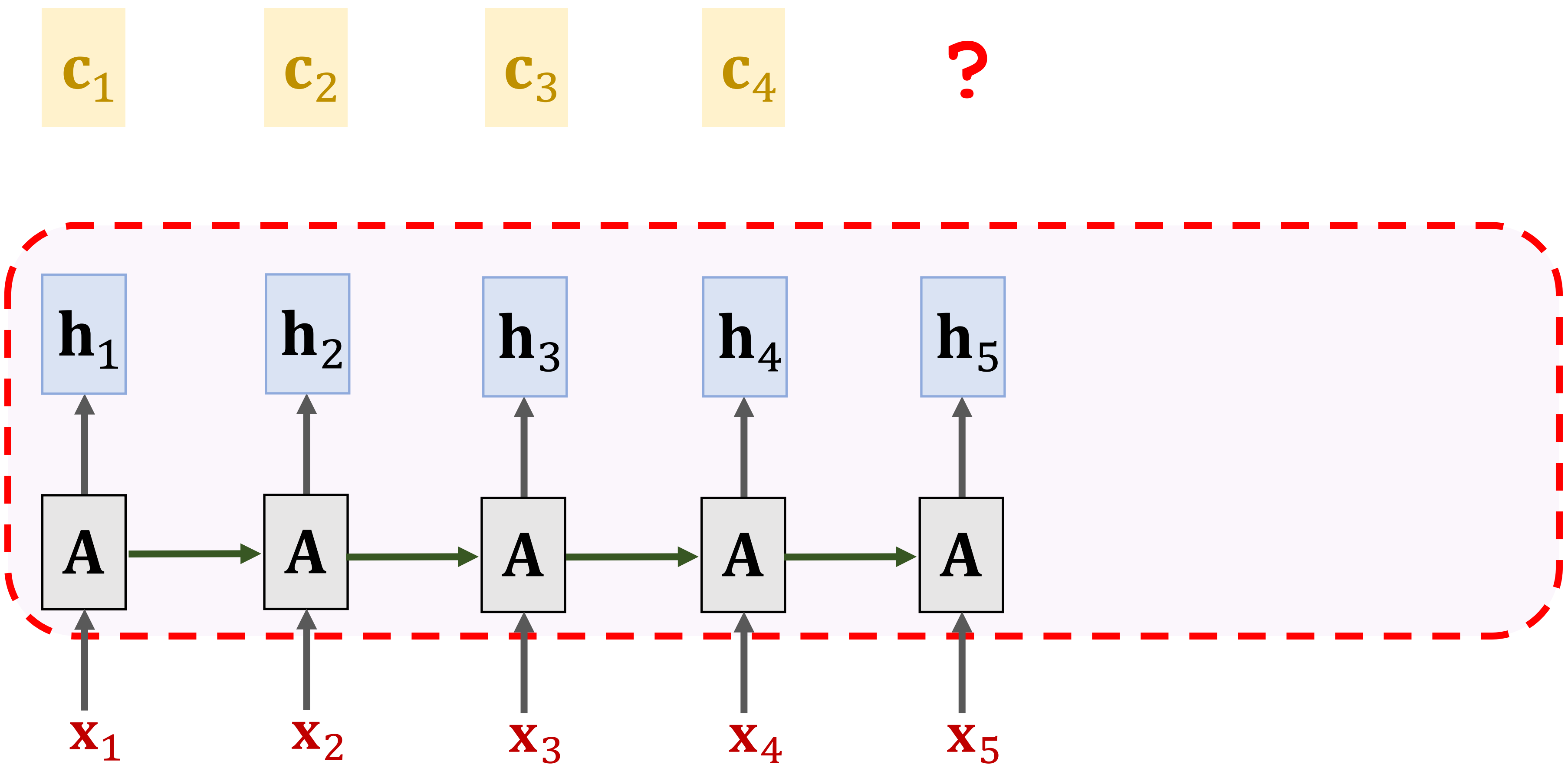
$\mathbf{c}_1$ $\mathbf{c}_2$ $\mathbf{c}_3$ $\mathbf{c}_4 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{h}_3 + \alpha_4 \mathbf{h}_4.$



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

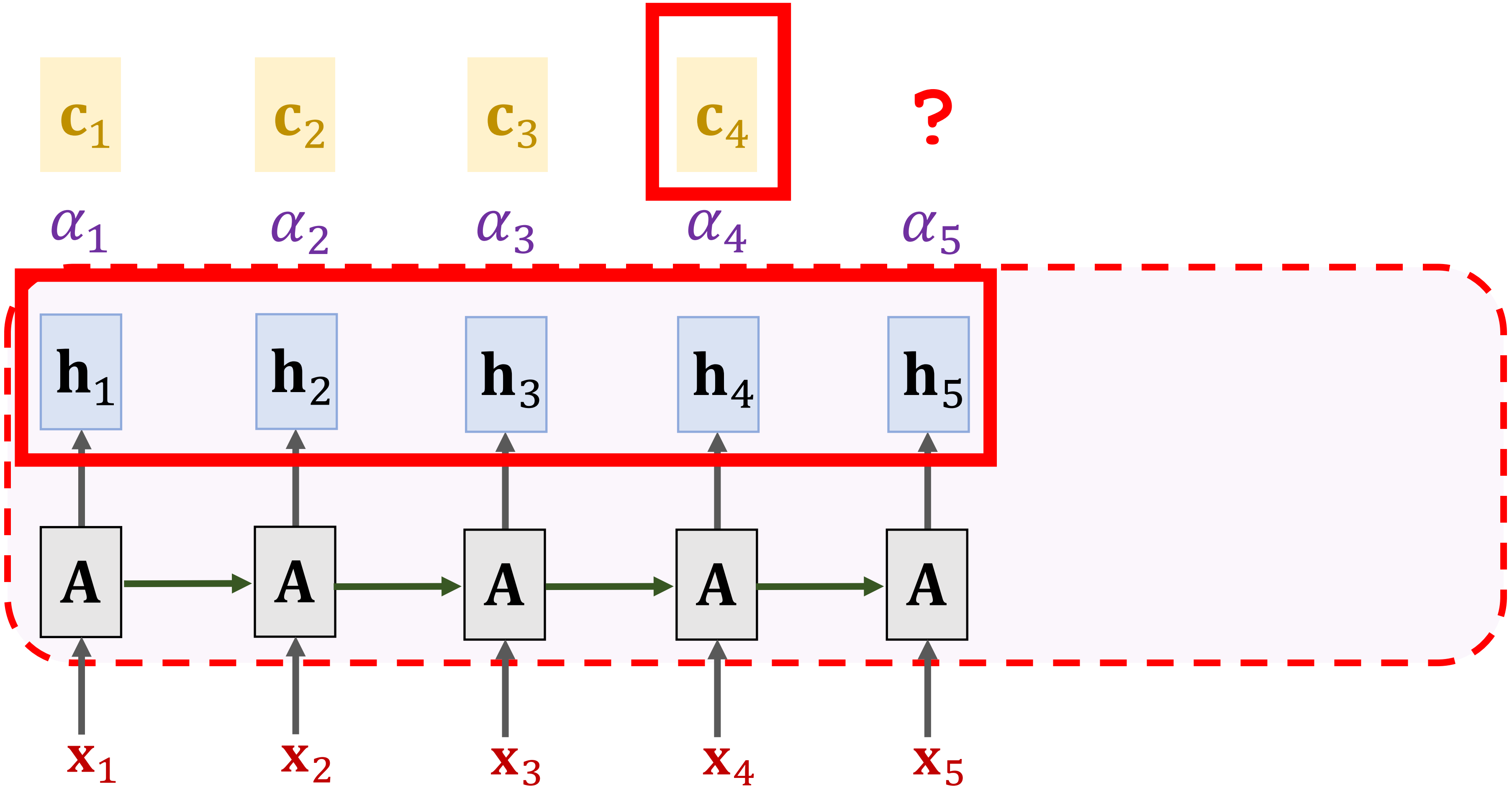


SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

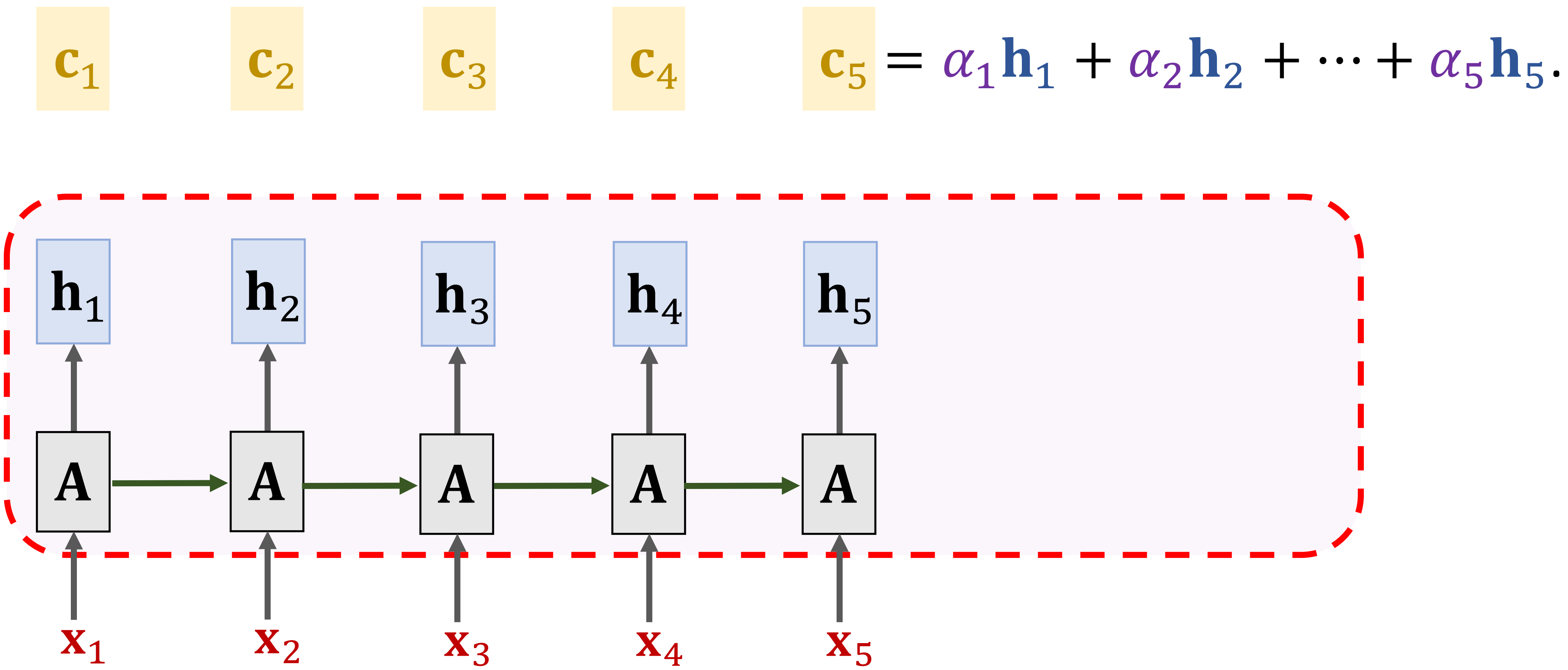


SimpleRNN + Self-Attention

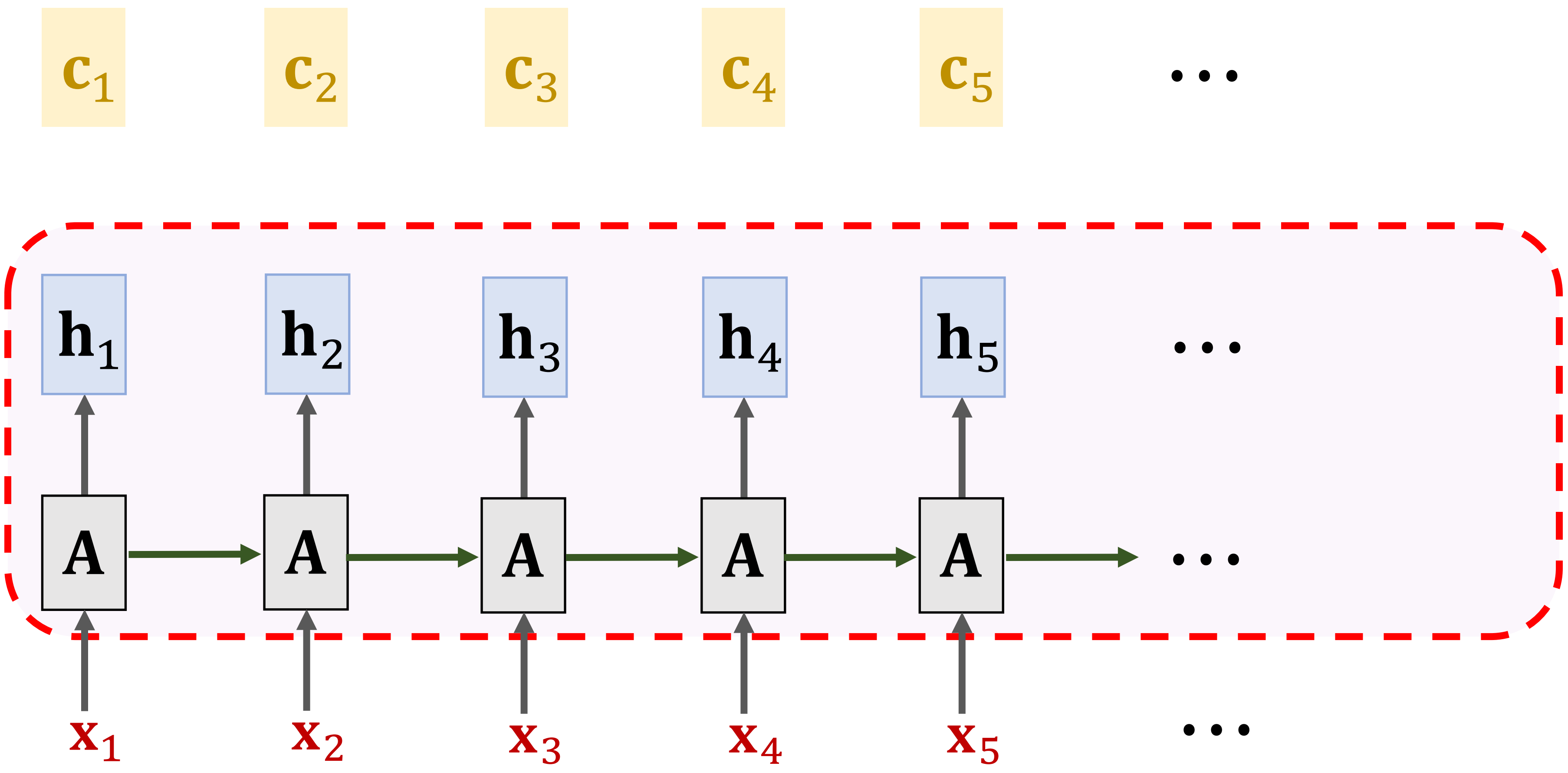
Weights: $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_3)$



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



SimpleRNN + Self-Attention



Summary

- With self-attention, RNN is less likely to forget.

Summary

- With self-attention, RNN is less likely to forget.
- Pay attention to the context relevant to the new input.

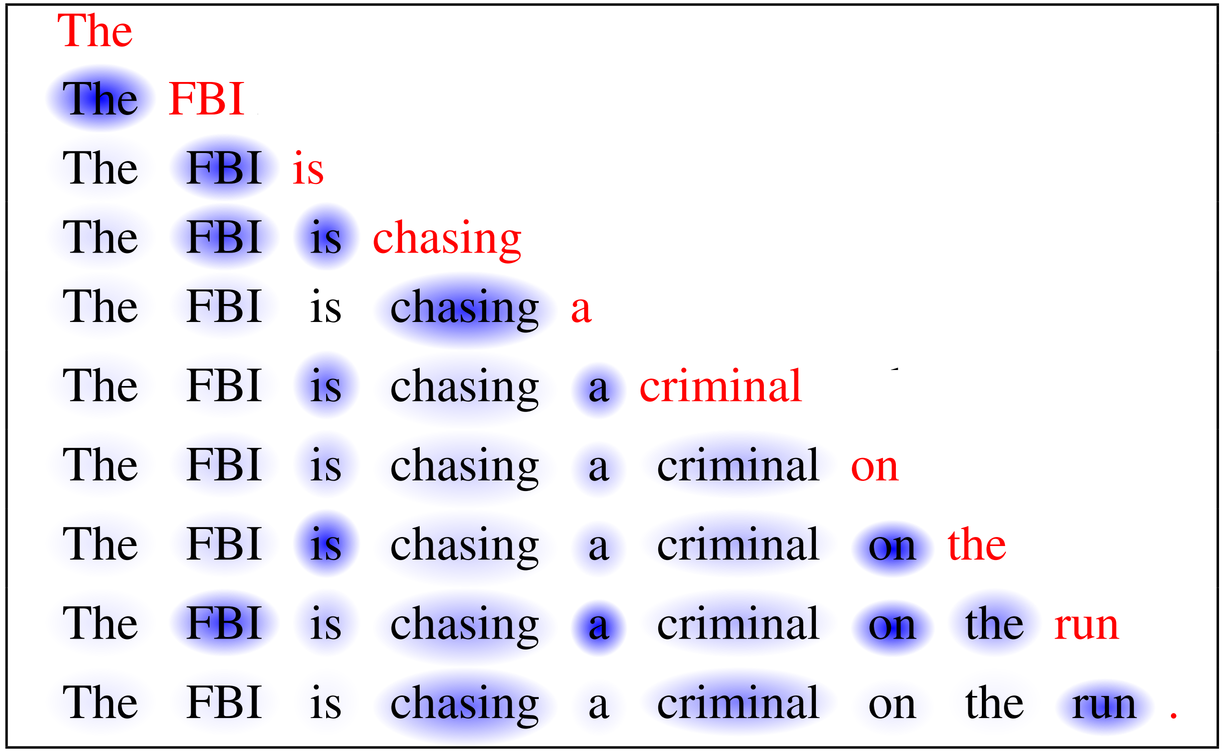


Figure is from the paper “ Long Short-Term Memory-Networks for Machine Reading.”