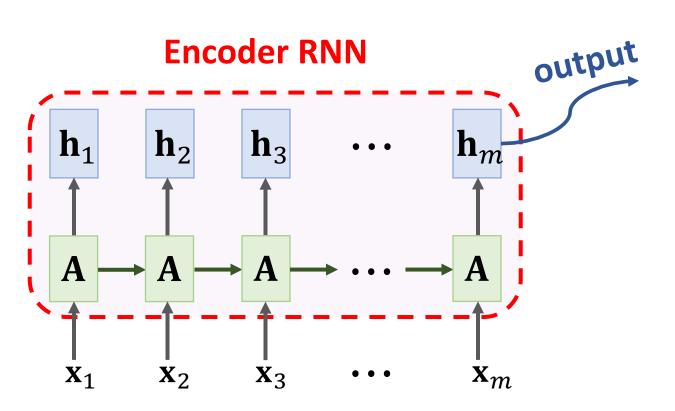
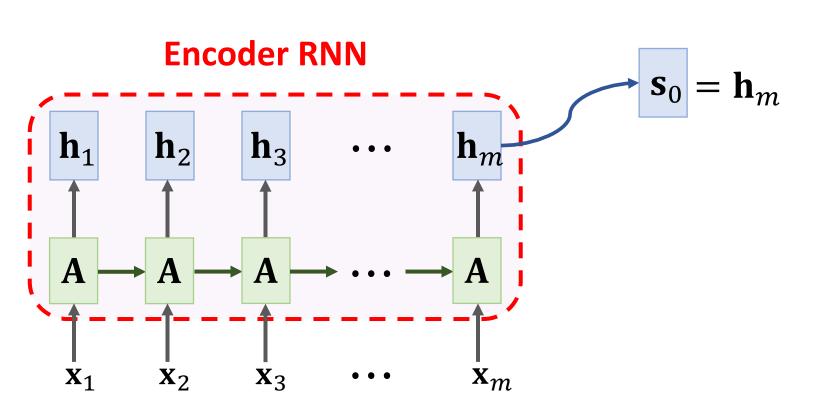
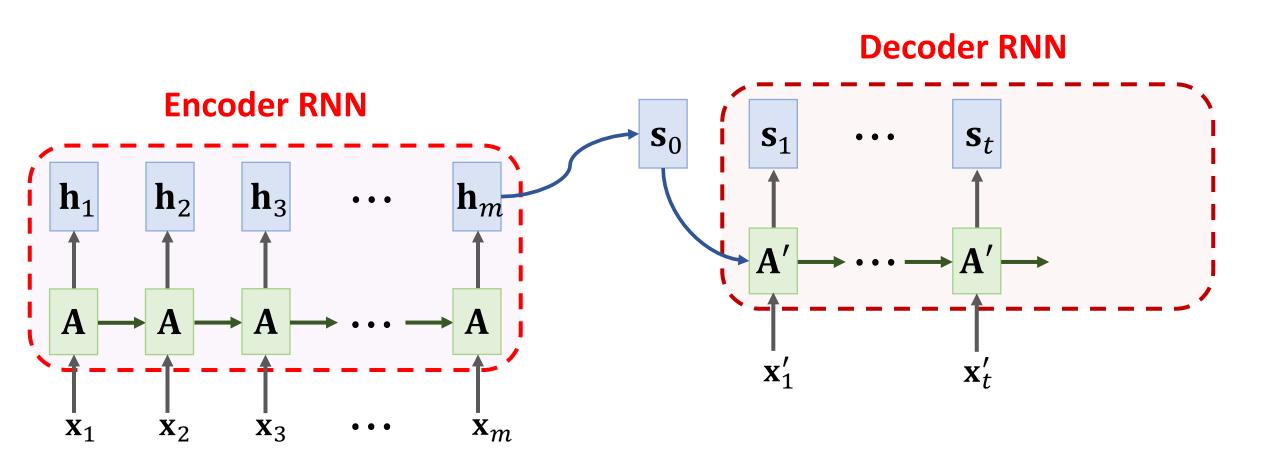
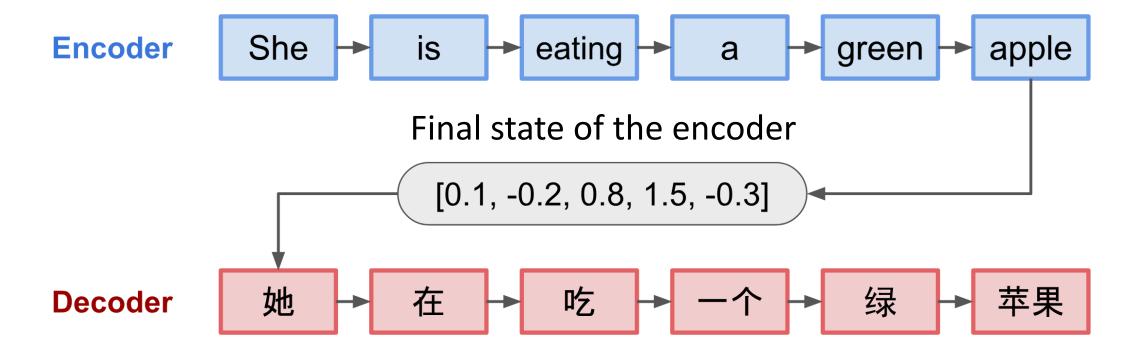
# Attention

**Shusen Wang** 



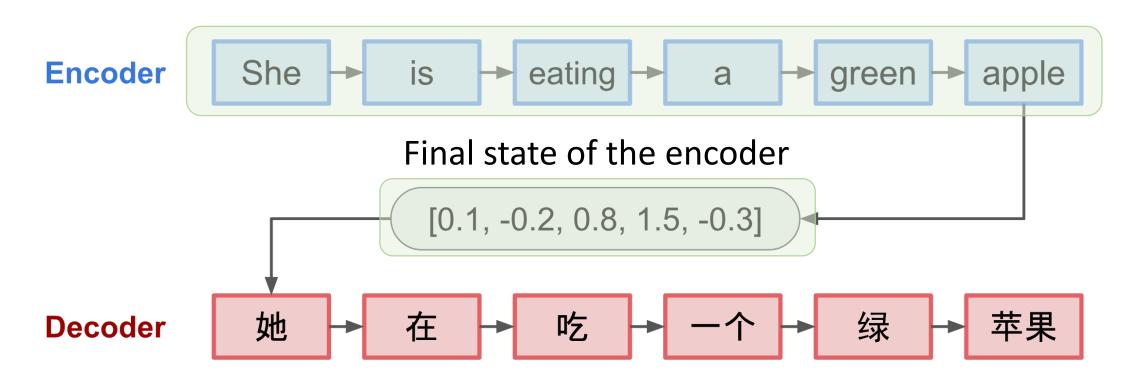






The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

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

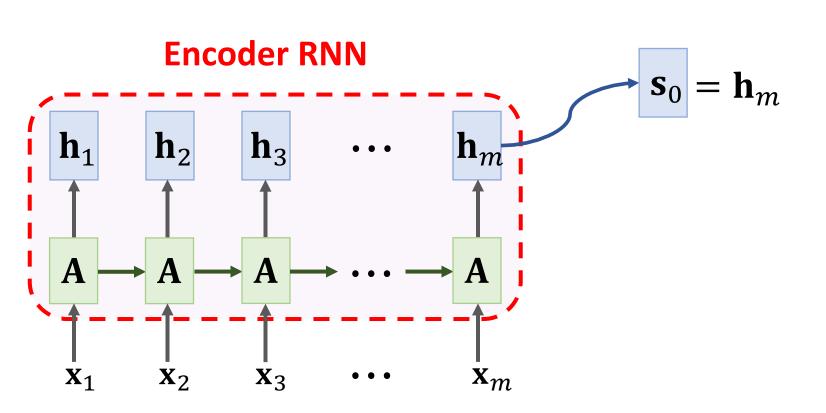


The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

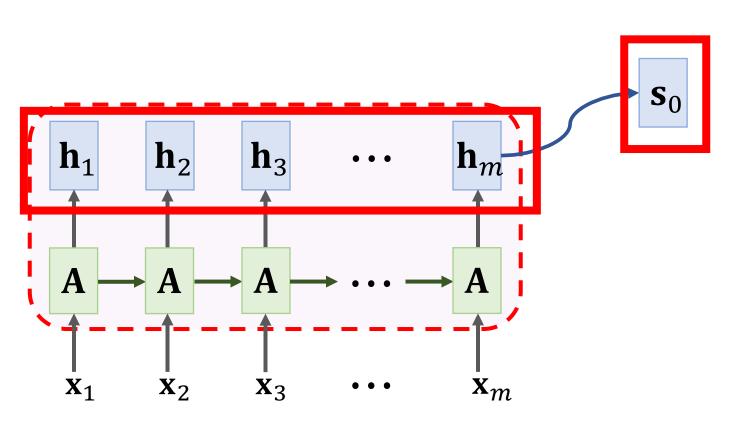
# Seq2Seq Model with Attention

#### **Original paper:**

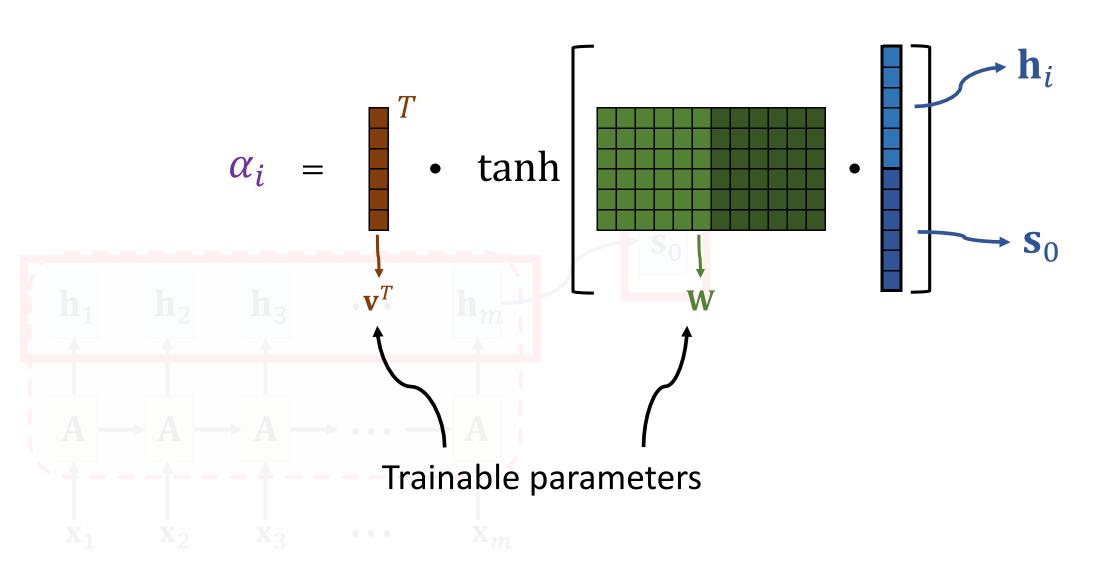
• Bahdanau, Cho, & Bengio. Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. In ICLR, 2015.



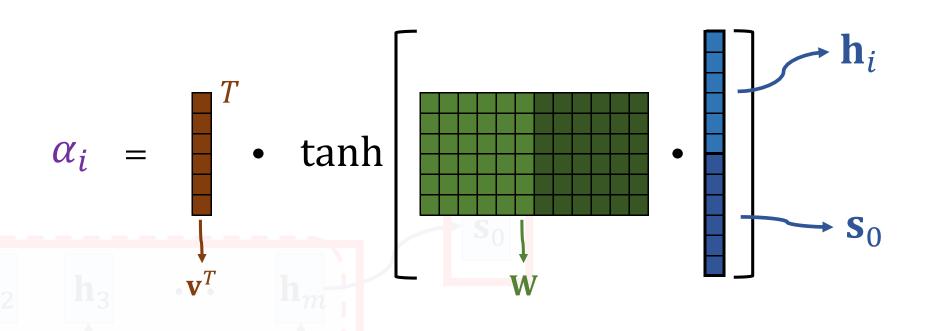
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$ 



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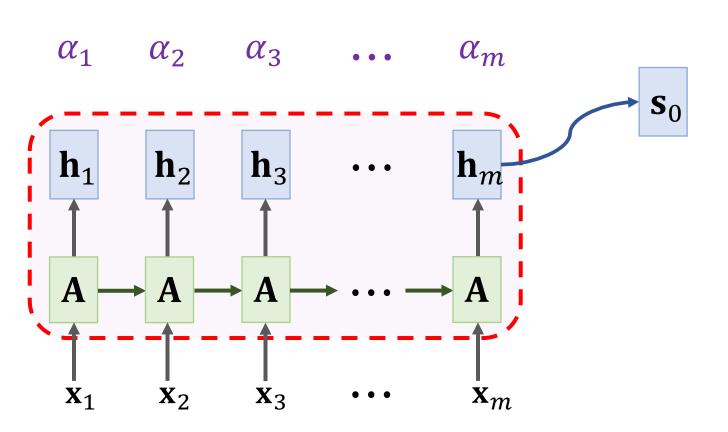
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$ 



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

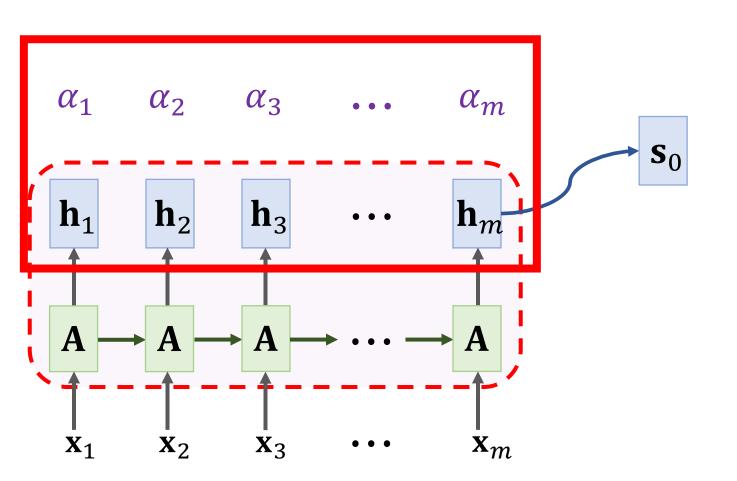
$$[\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m] = \text{Softmax}([\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m])$$

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



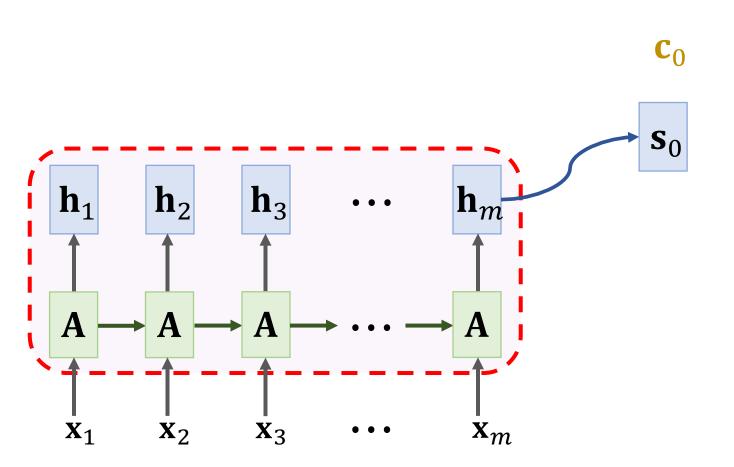
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_0)$ 

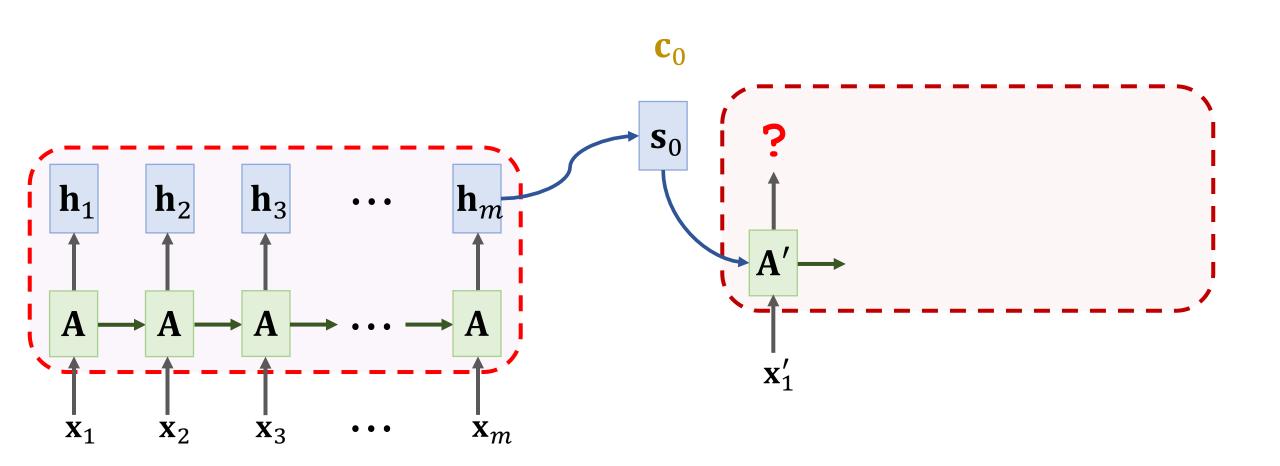
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_0 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m \mathbf{h}_m$ .



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

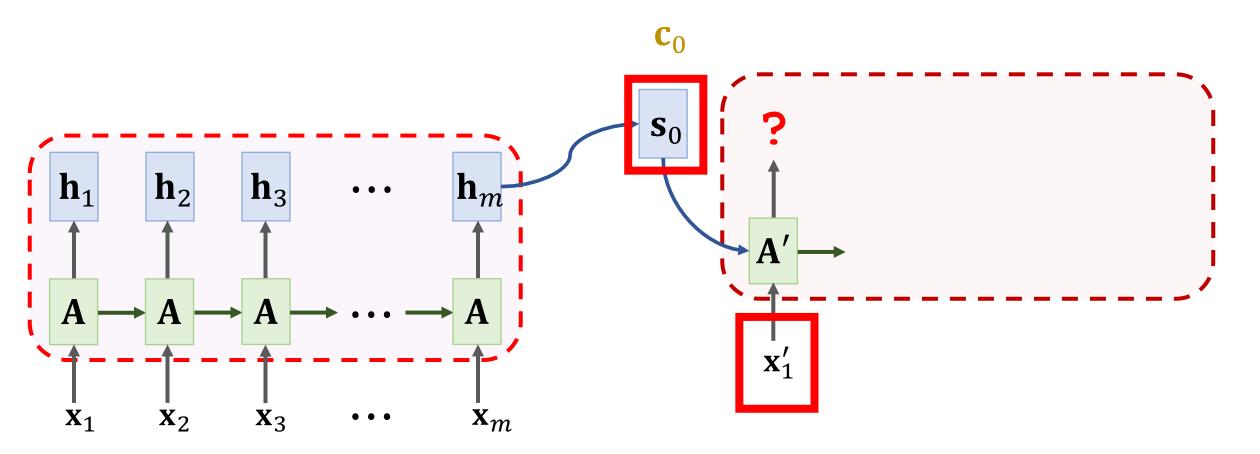
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_0 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m \mathbf{h}_m$ .

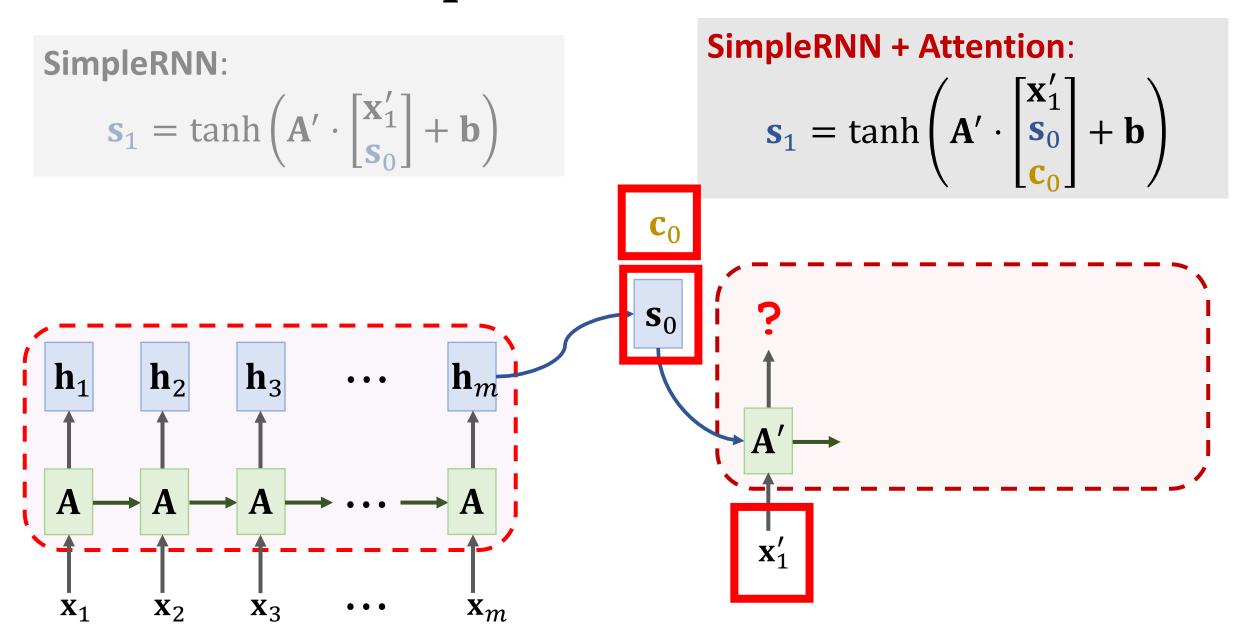


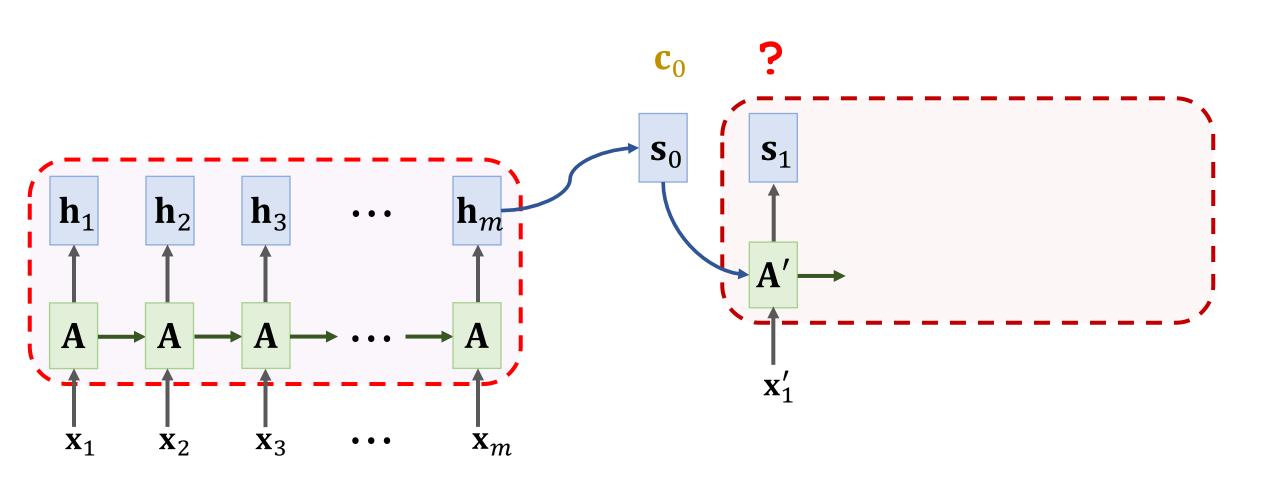


#### SimpleRNN:

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

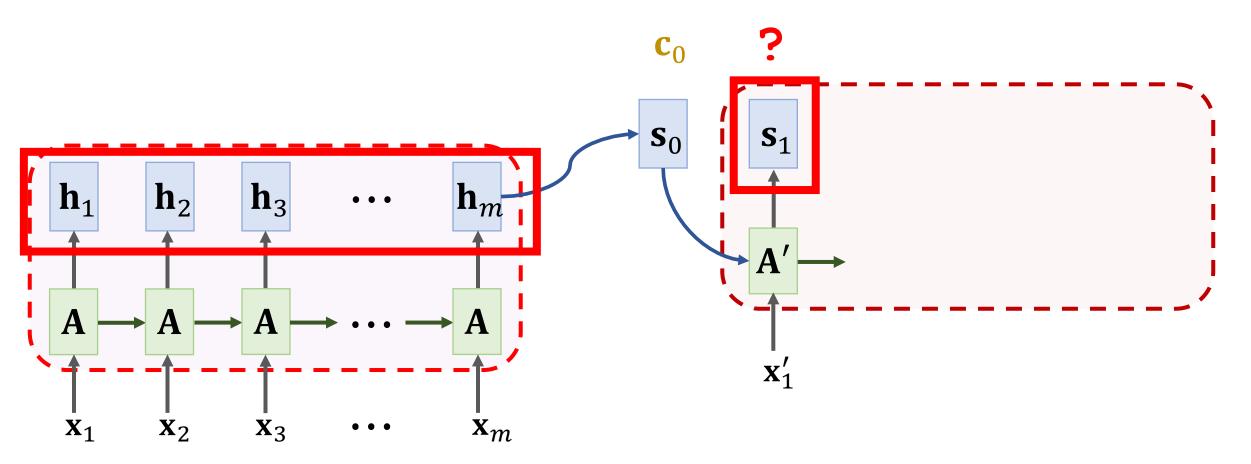




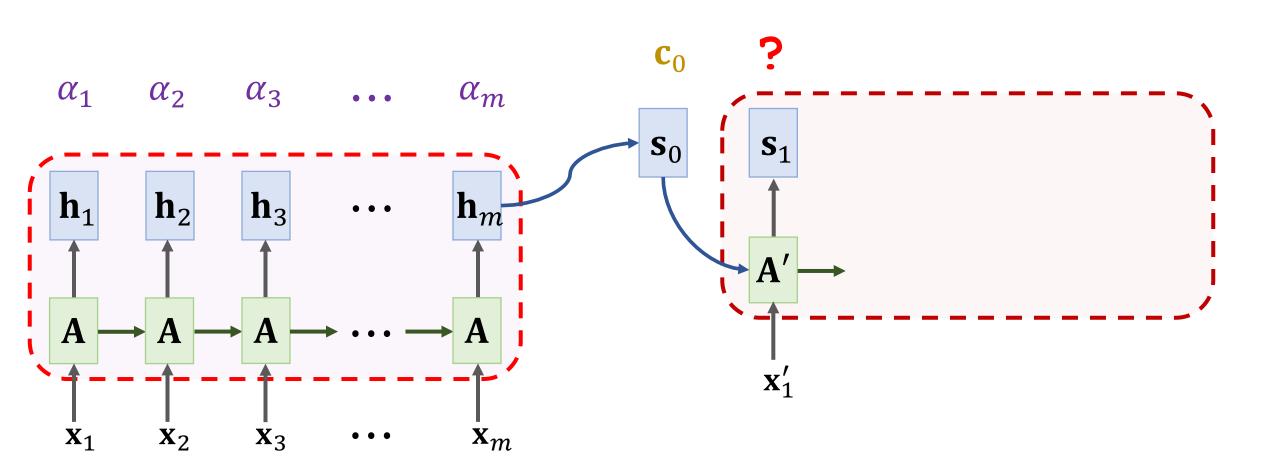


Weights: 
$$\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_1)$$

$$\alpha_i = \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \tanh\left(\mathbf{W} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_i \\ \mathbf{s}_1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

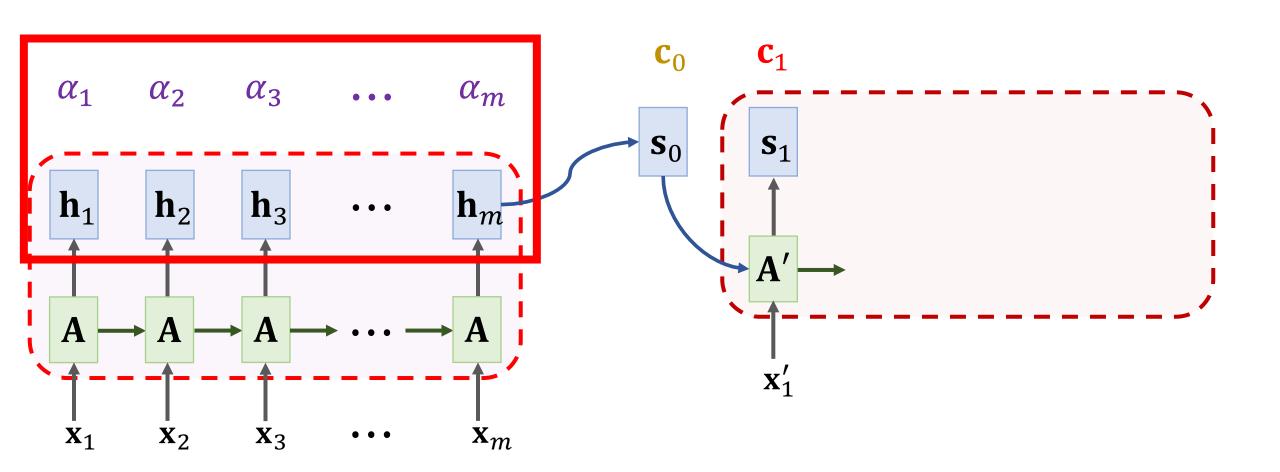


Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_1)$ 

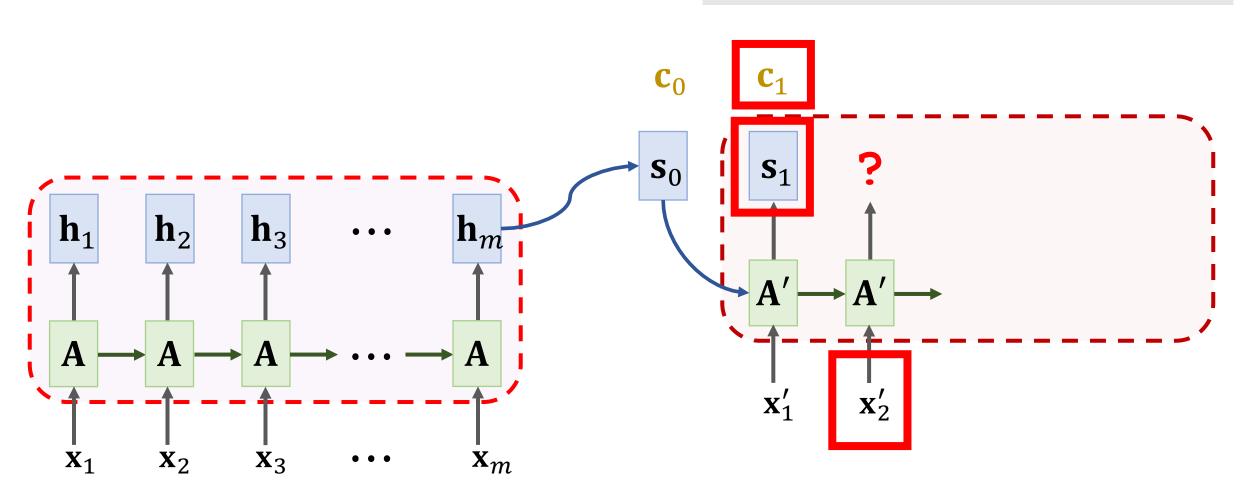


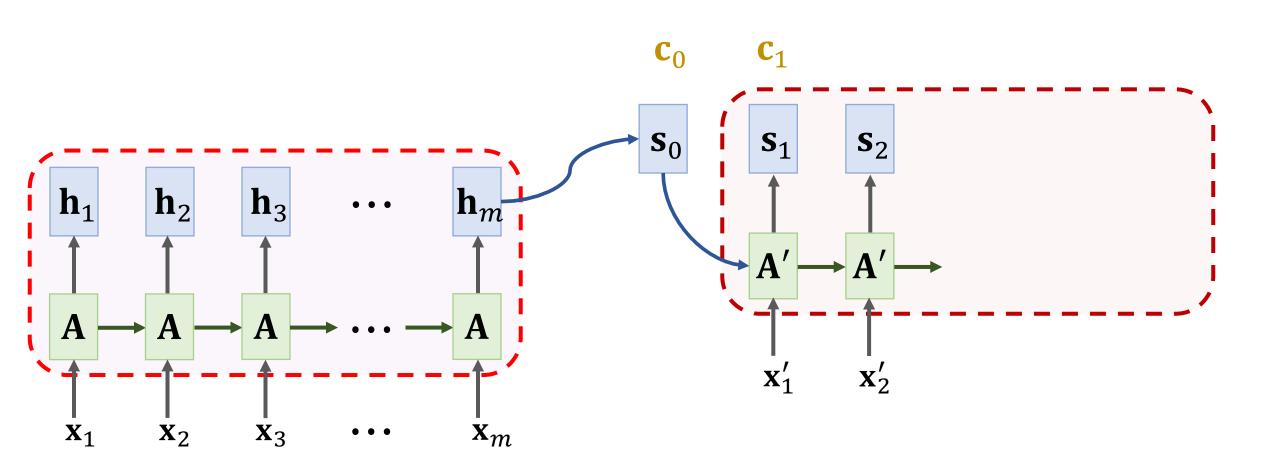
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{s}_1)$ 

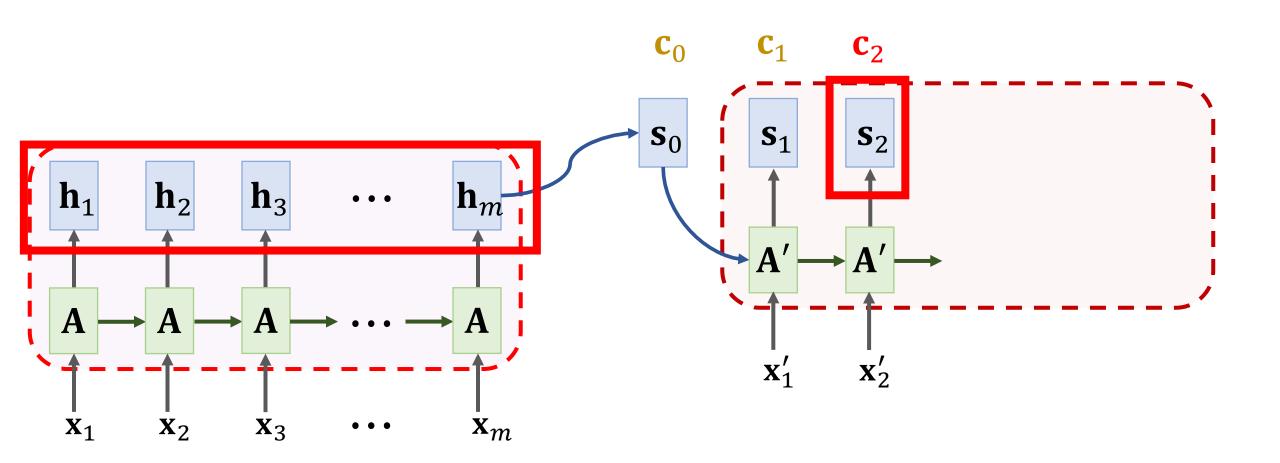
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m \mathbf{h}_m$ .

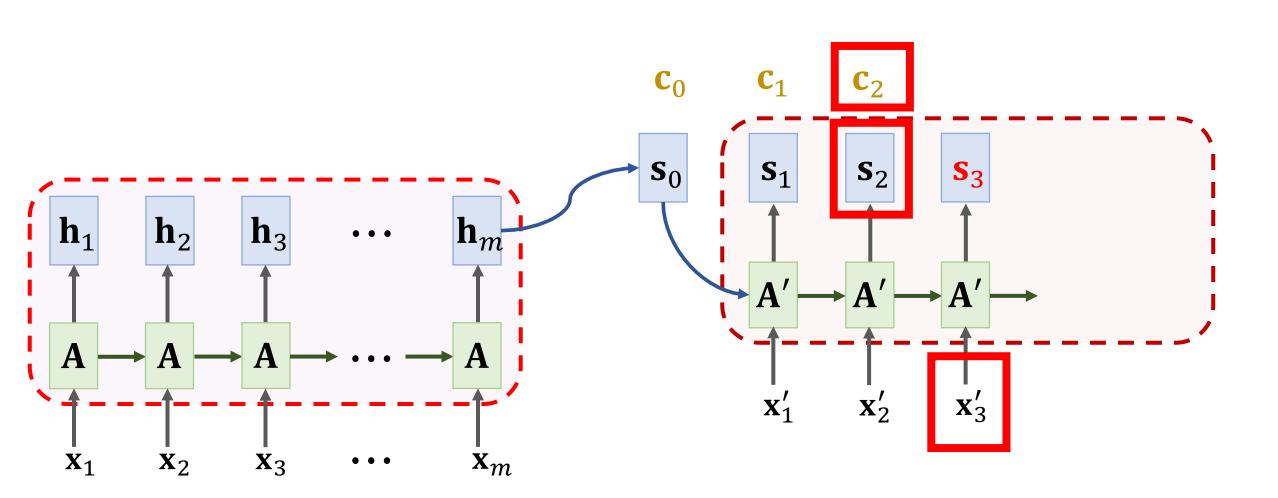


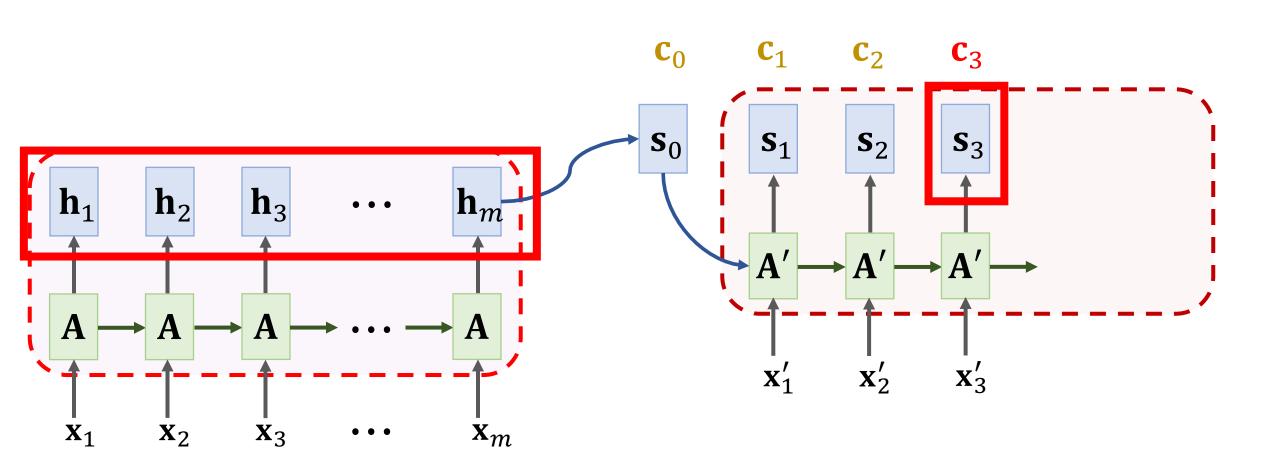
$$\mathbf{s}_2 = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A}' \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2' \\ \mathbf{s}_1 \\ \mathbf{c}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$

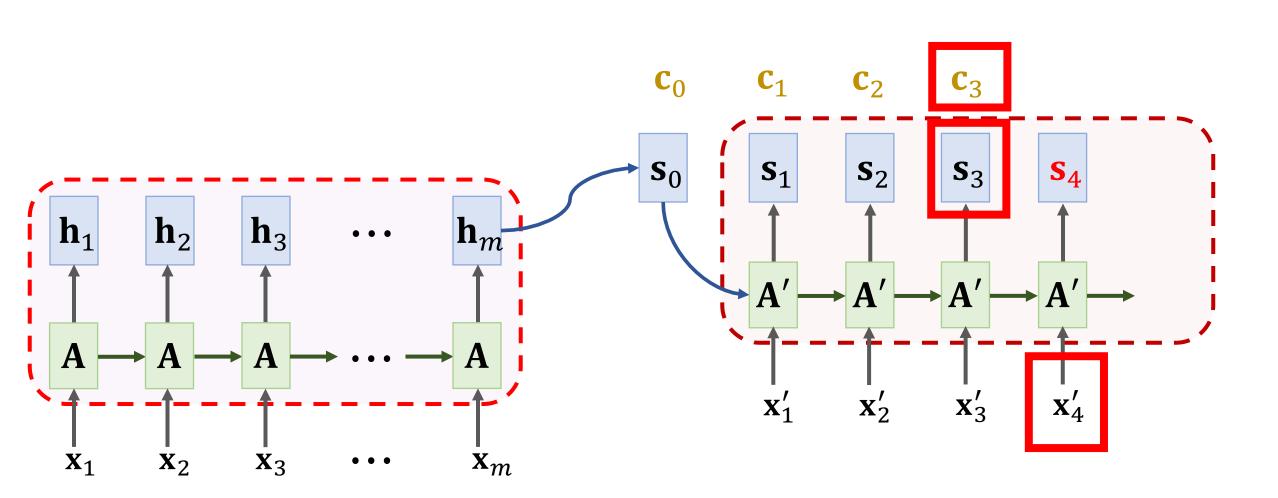


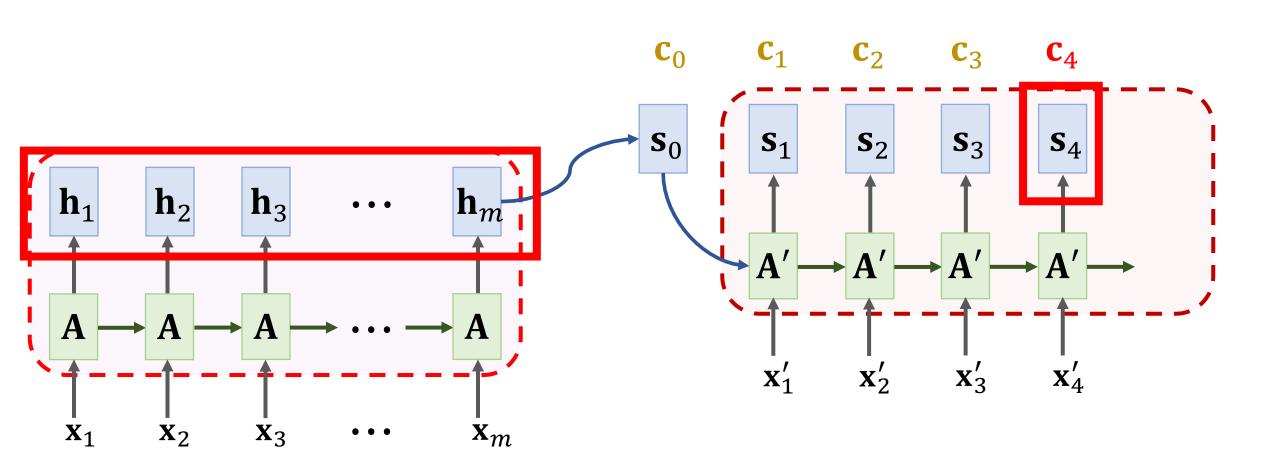


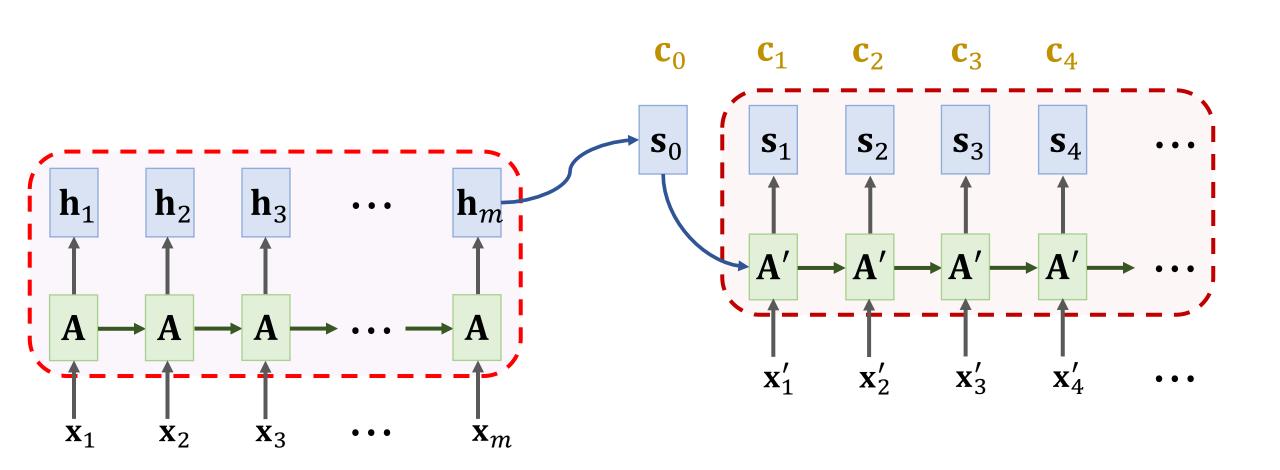






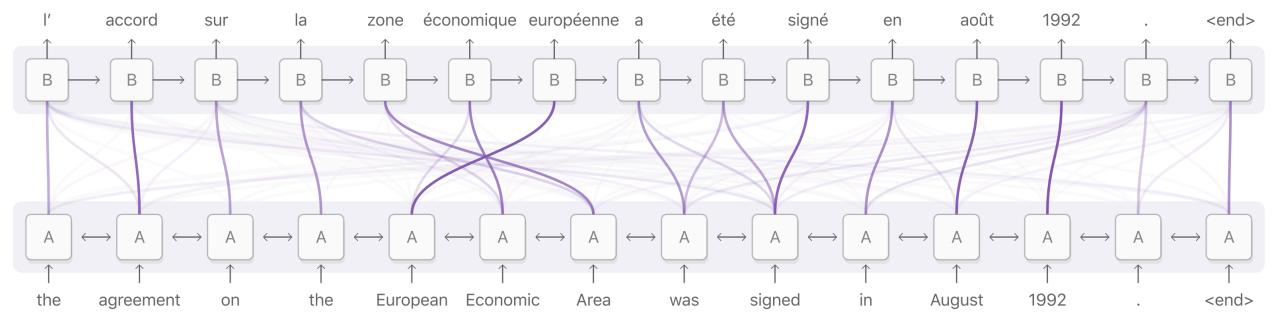






#### **Attention: Weights Visualization**

#### **Decoder RNN**

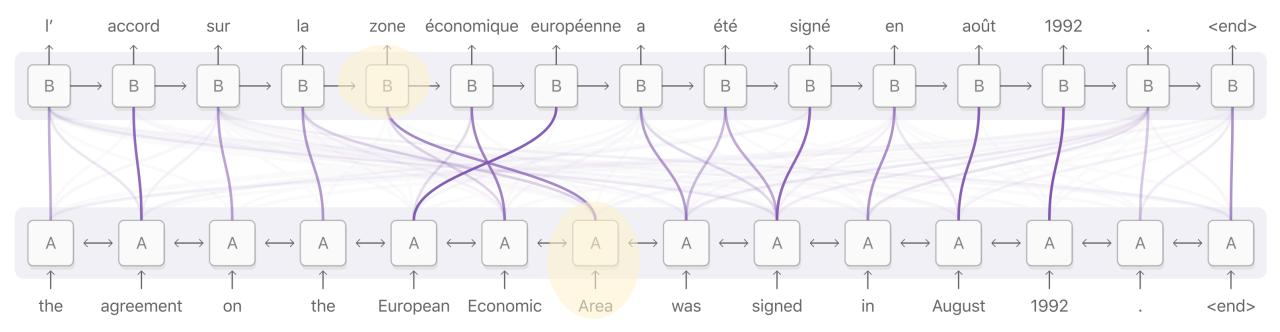


**Encoder RNN** 

Figure is from <a href="https://distill.pub/2016/augmented-rnns/">https://distill.pub/2016/augmented-rnns/</a>

#### **Attention: Weights Visualization**

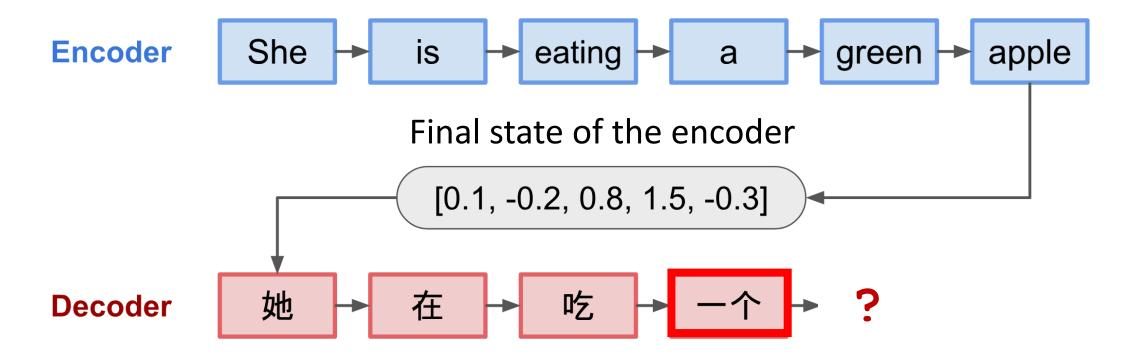
#### **Decoder RNN**



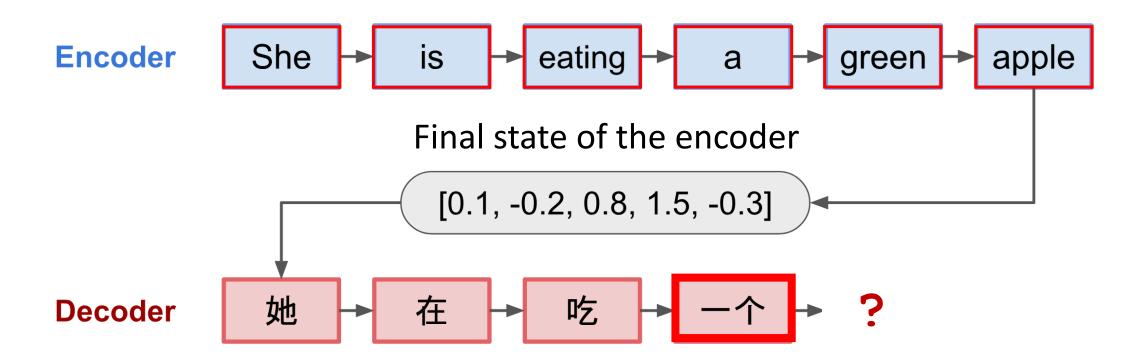
**Encoder RNN** 

Figure is from <a href="https://distill.pub/2016/augmented-rnns/">https://distill.pub/2016/augmented-rnns/</a>

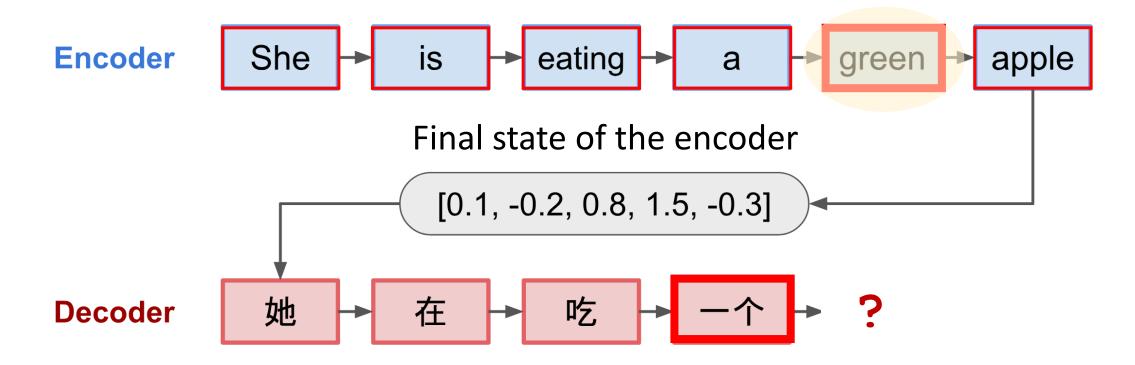
Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.



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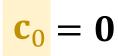
- Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.
- Attention: decoder additionally looks at all the states of the encoder.

- 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:

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

 $\mathbf{c}_0$ 

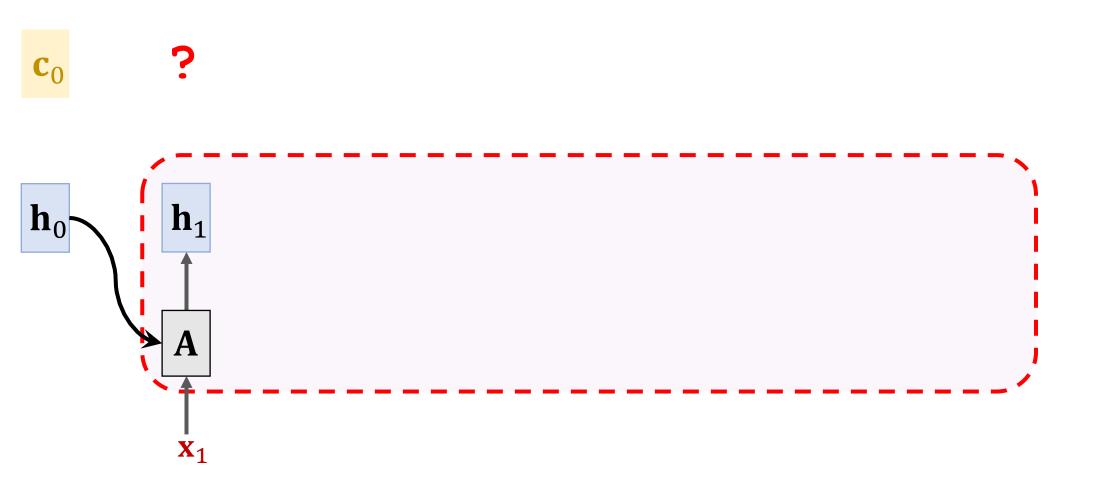


#### SimpleRNN:

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

$$\mathbf{h_1} = \tanh\left(\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X_1} \\ \mathbf{c_0} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{b}\right)$$





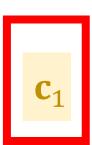
First context vector:  $c_1 = h_1$ .

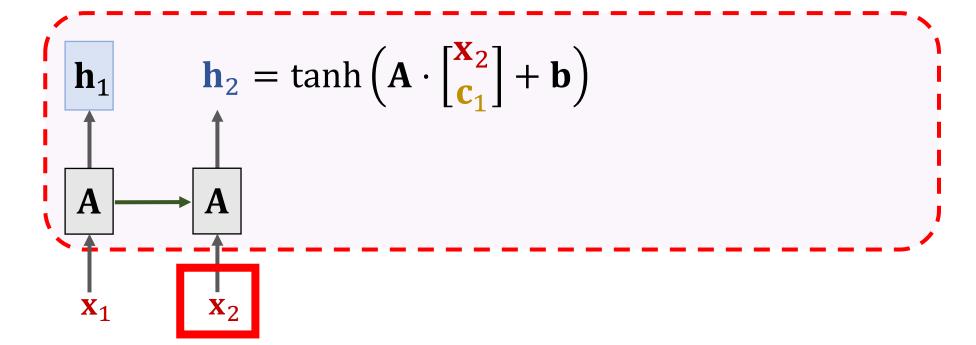
$$\mathbf{c}_0$$
  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{h}_1$ 



 $\mathbf{c}_1$ 



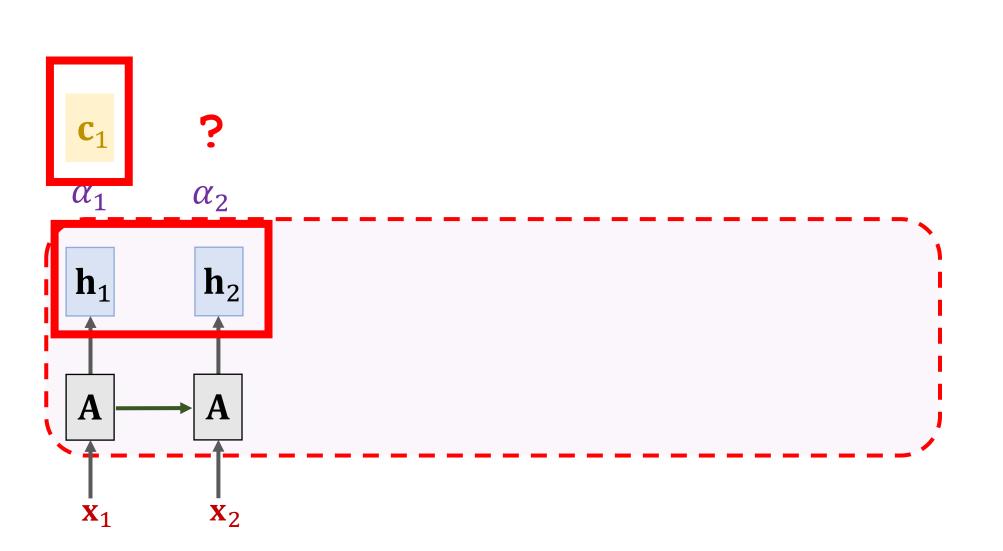




Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_1)$ 

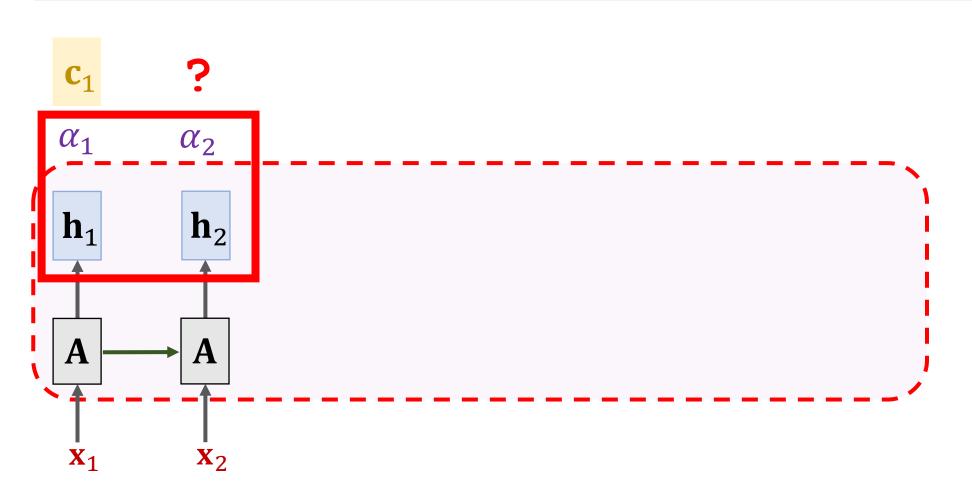
 $\mathbf{h}_2$ 

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



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

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

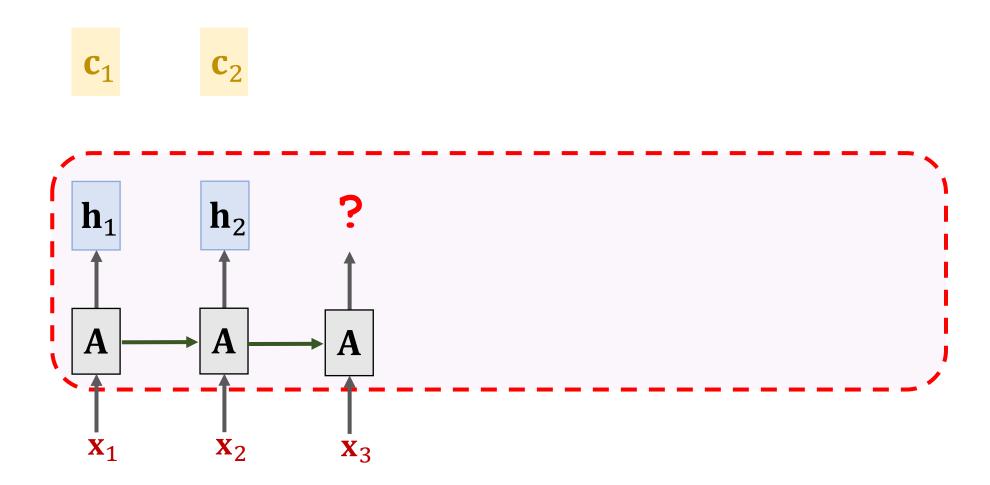


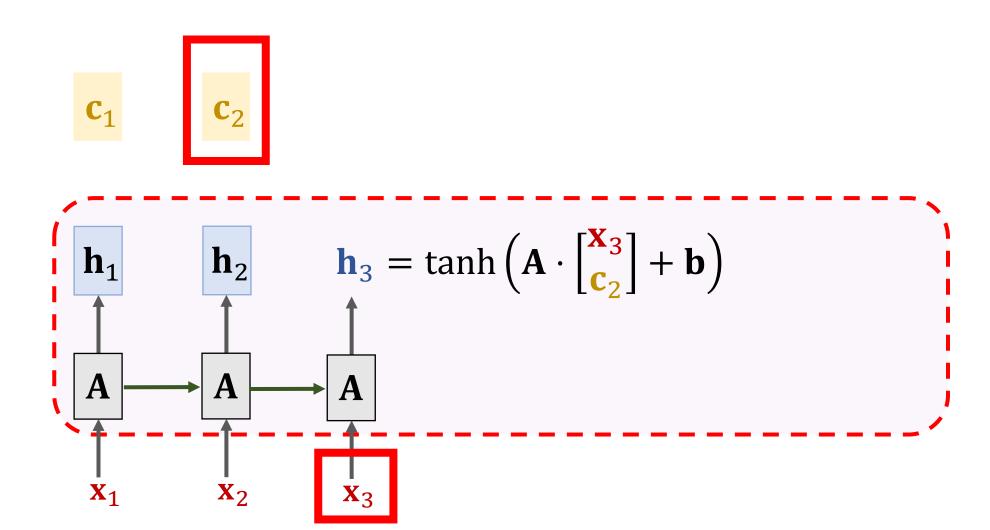
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_1)$ 

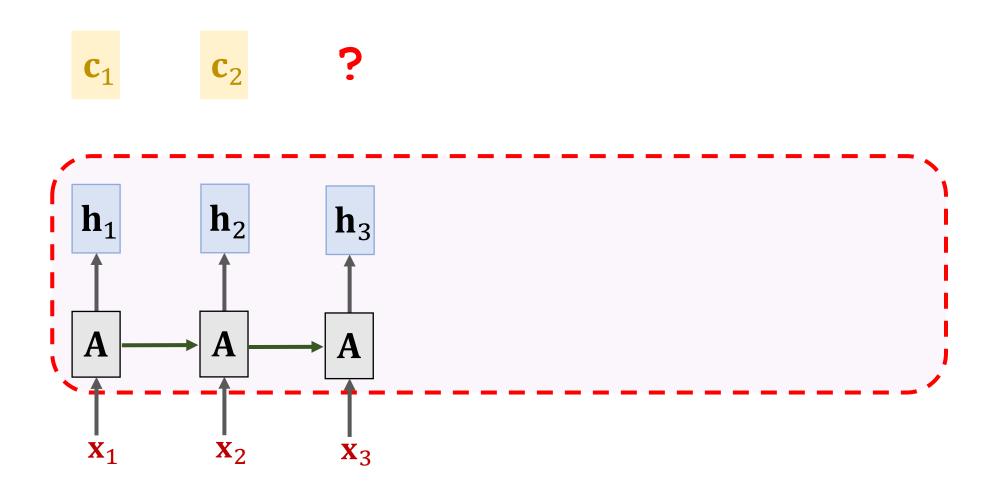
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_2 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2$ .

 $\mathbf{c}_1$   $\mathbf{c}_2$ 

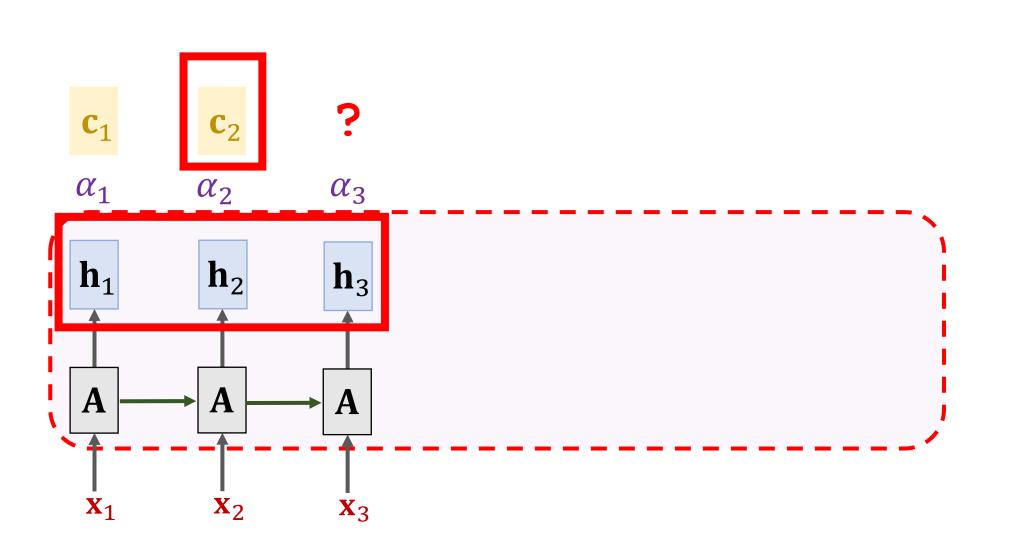






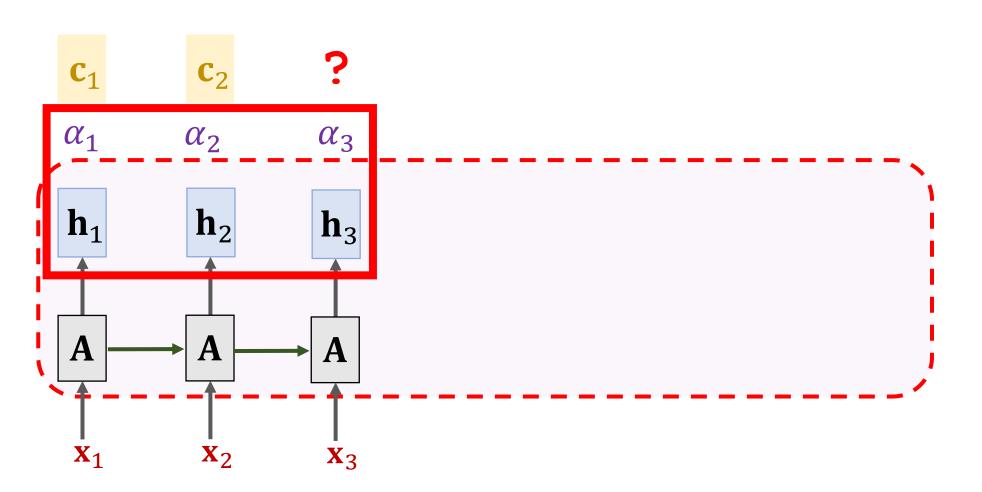


Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_2)$ 



Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_2)$ 

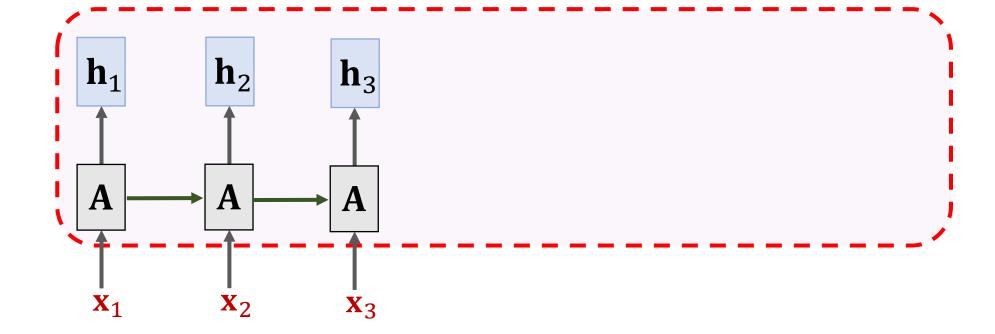
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_3 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{h}_3$ .

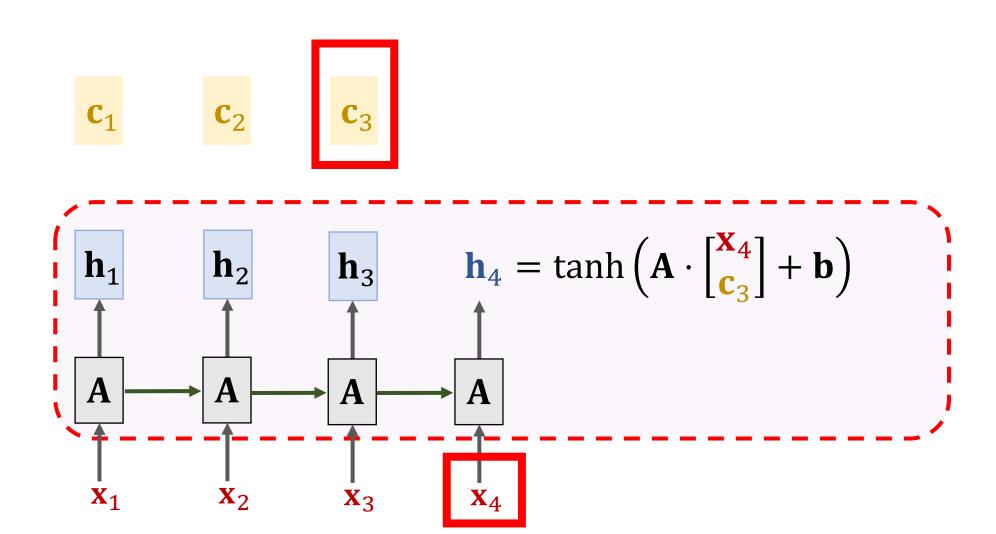


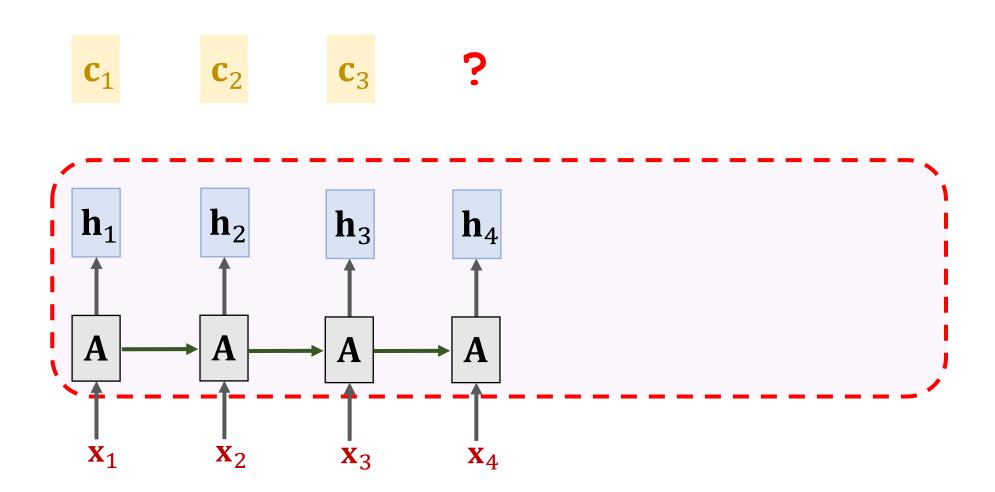
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_2)$ 

Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_3 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{h}_3$ .

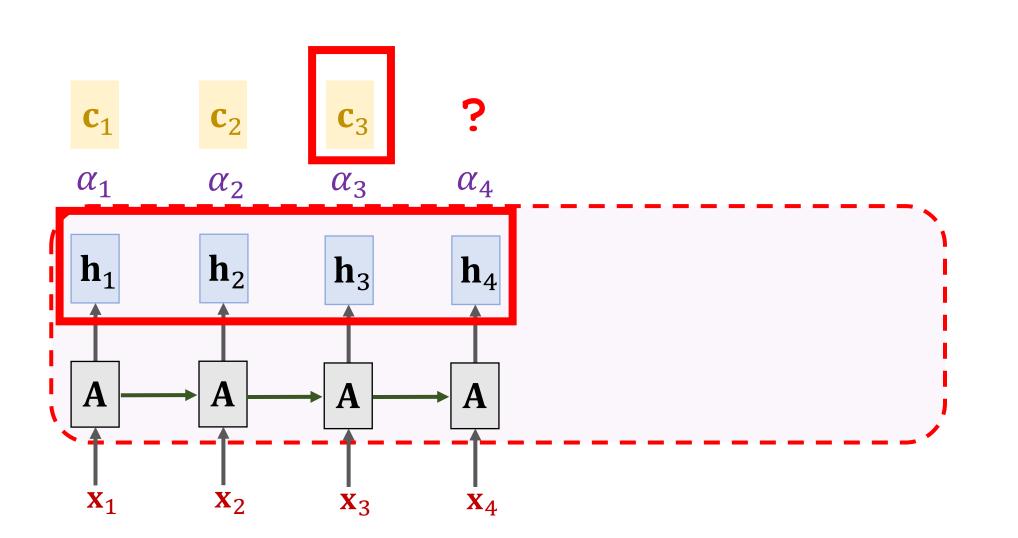
 $\mathbf{c}_1$   $\mathbf{c}_2$   $\mathbf{c}_3$ 





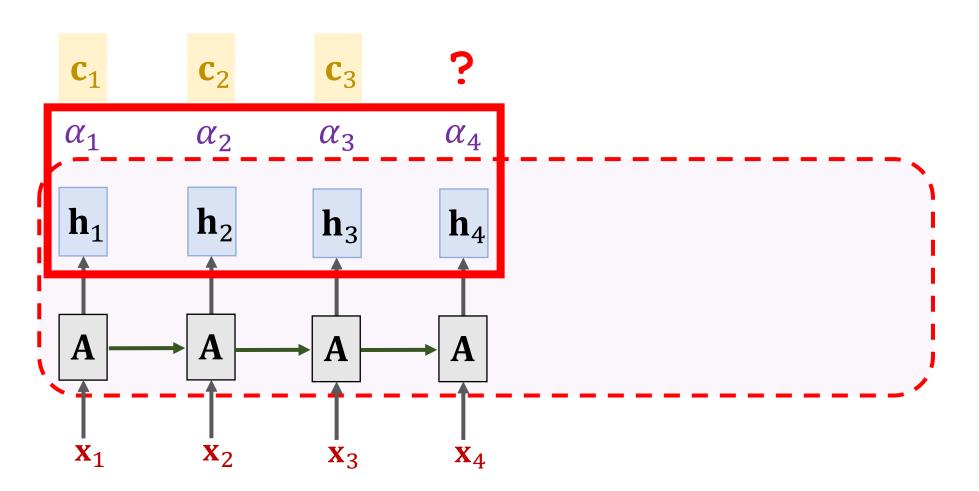


Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_3)$ 



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

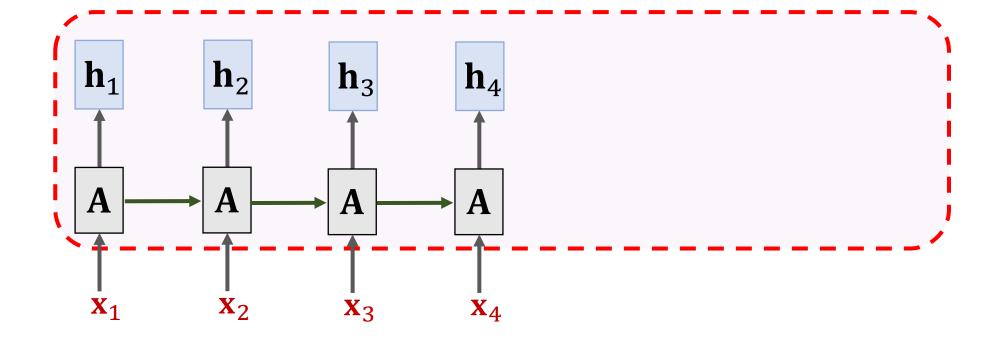
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c}_4 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{h}_3 + \alpha_4 \mathbf{h}_4$ .

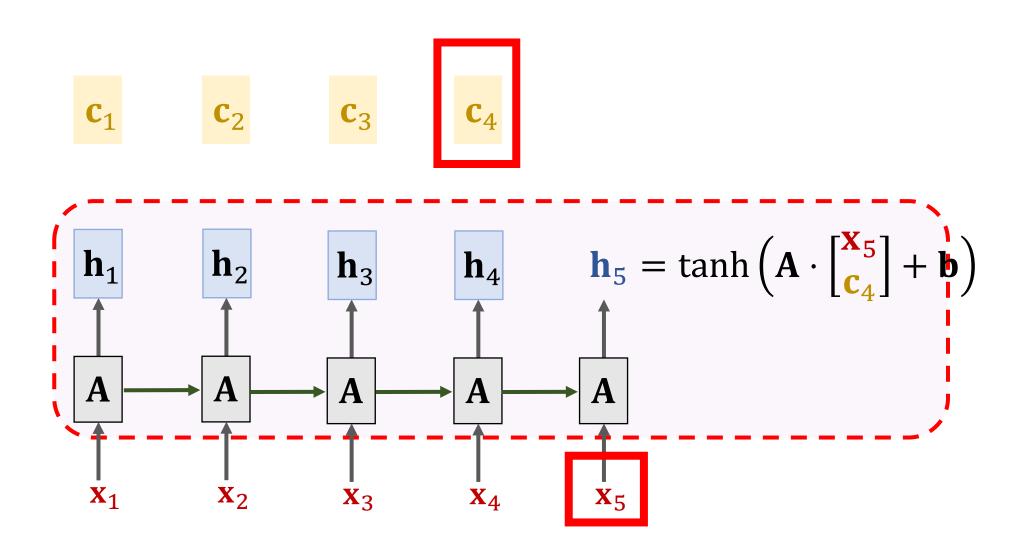


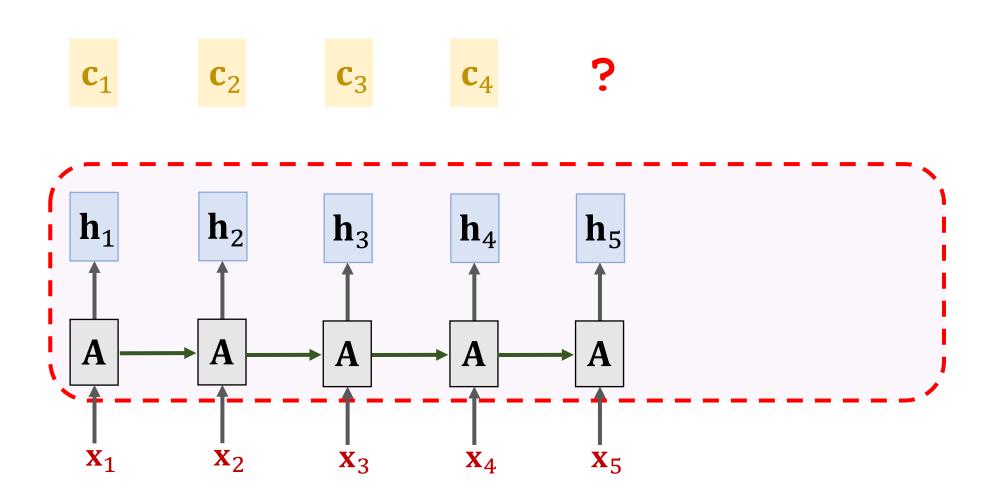
Weights:  $\alpha_i = \text{similarity}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{c}_3)$ 

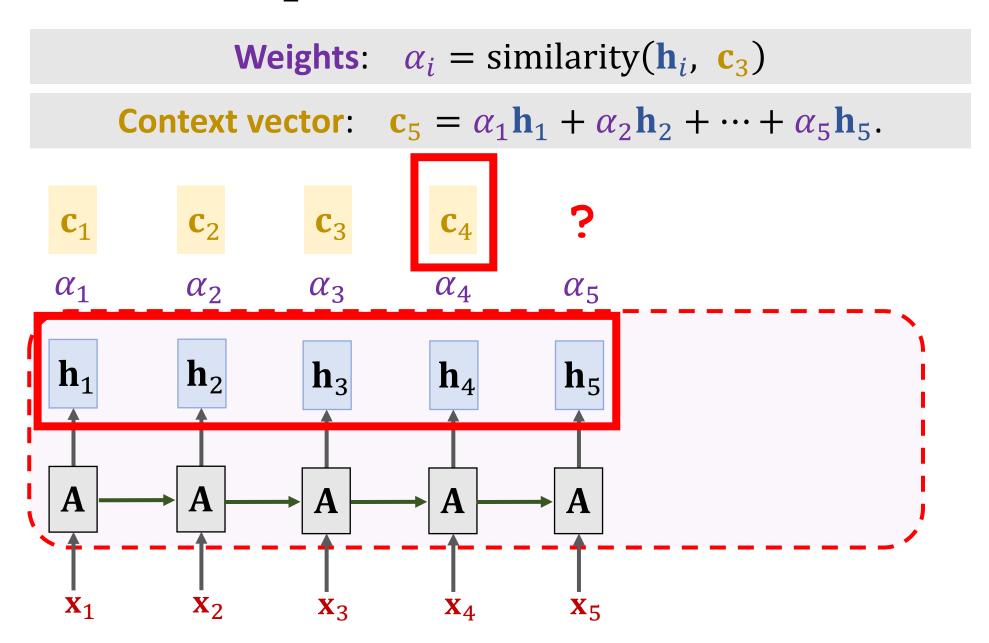
Context vector:  $\mathbf{c_4} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{h}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{h}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{h}_3 + \alpha_4 \mathbf{h}_4$ .

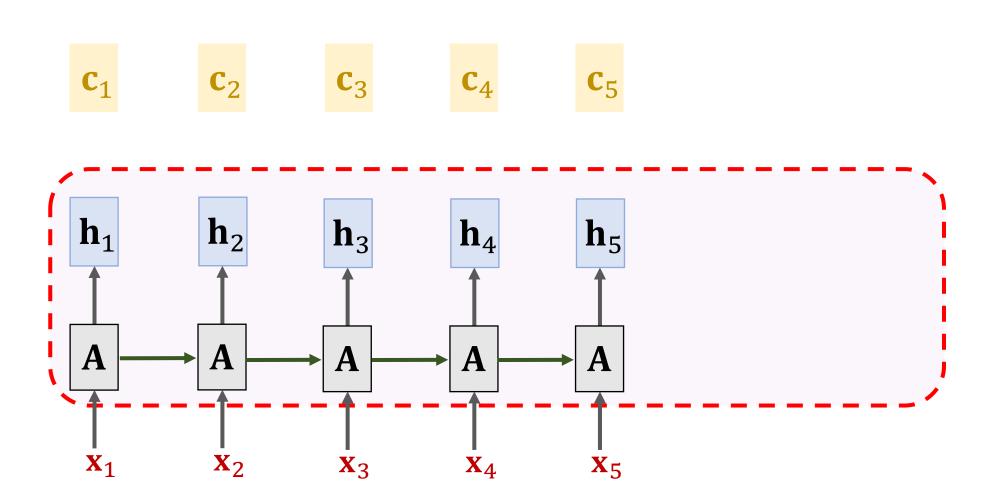
 $\mathbf{c}_1$   $\mathbf{c}_2$   $\mathbf{c}_3$   $\mathbf{c}_4$ 

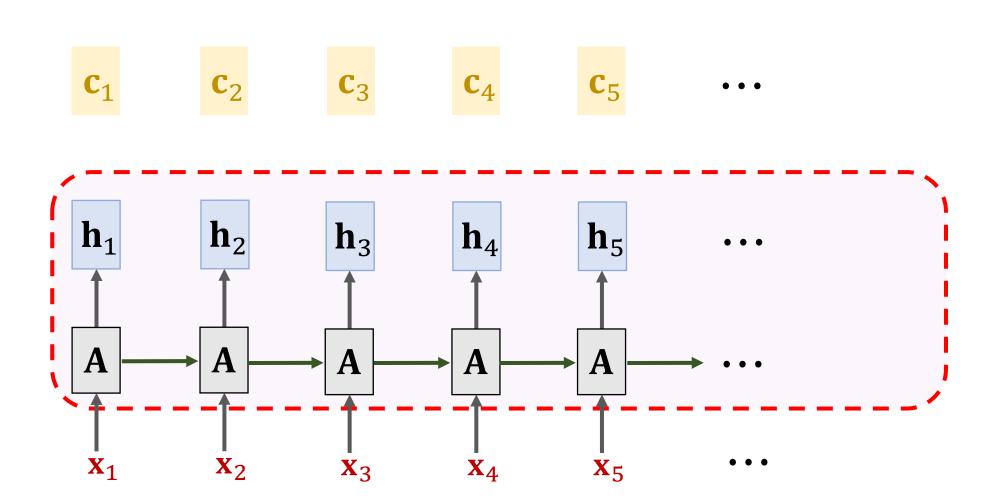












# Summary

• 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.

```
The
The FBI
    FBI is
The
    FBI is chasing
The
The
    FBI is
            chasing a
    FBI is
The
            chasing a criminal
    FBI is
The
            chasing a
                       criminal on
             chasing a
    FBI is
                       criminal on the
The
                       criminal on
    FBI is
             chasing a
                                   the run
The
The
    FBI
             chasing a
                       criminal
                                on
                                   the run .
```

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