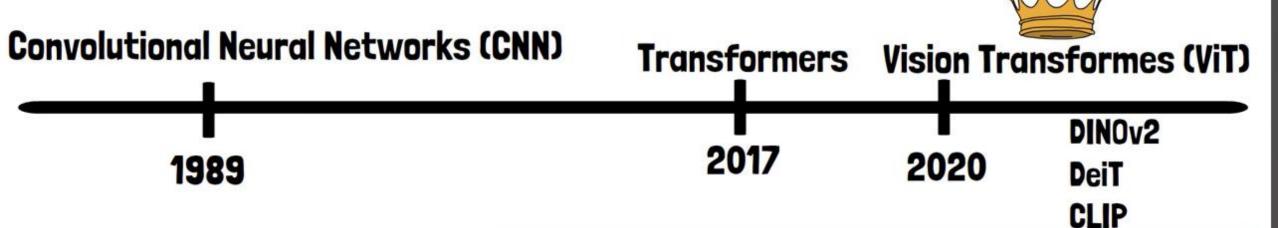


Vision Transformers

Computer vision dominating architecture





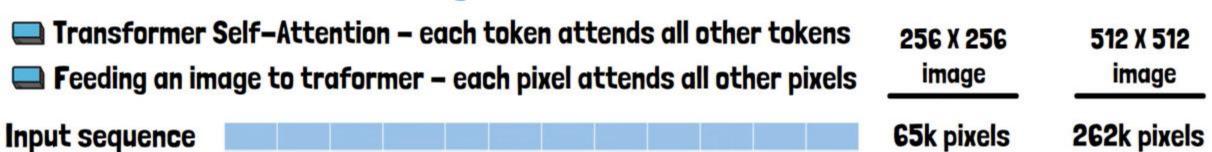


AN IMAGE IS WORTH 16X16 WORDS: TRANSFORMERS FOR IMAGE RECOGNITION AT SCALE

Alexey Dosovitskiy*,†, Lucas Beyer*, Alexander Kolesnikov*, Dirk Weissenborn*, Xiaohua Zhai*, Thomas Unterthiner, Mostafa Dehghani, Matthias Minderer, Georg Heigold, Sylvain Gelly, Jakob Uszkoreit, Neil Houlsby*,†

> *equal technical contribution, †equal advising Google Research, Brain Team {adosovitskiy, neilhoulsby}@google.com

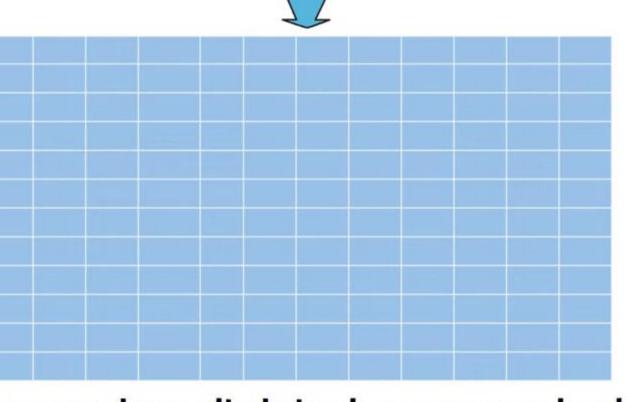
Using a Transformer as-is?







Ouadratic dependency on the sequence length



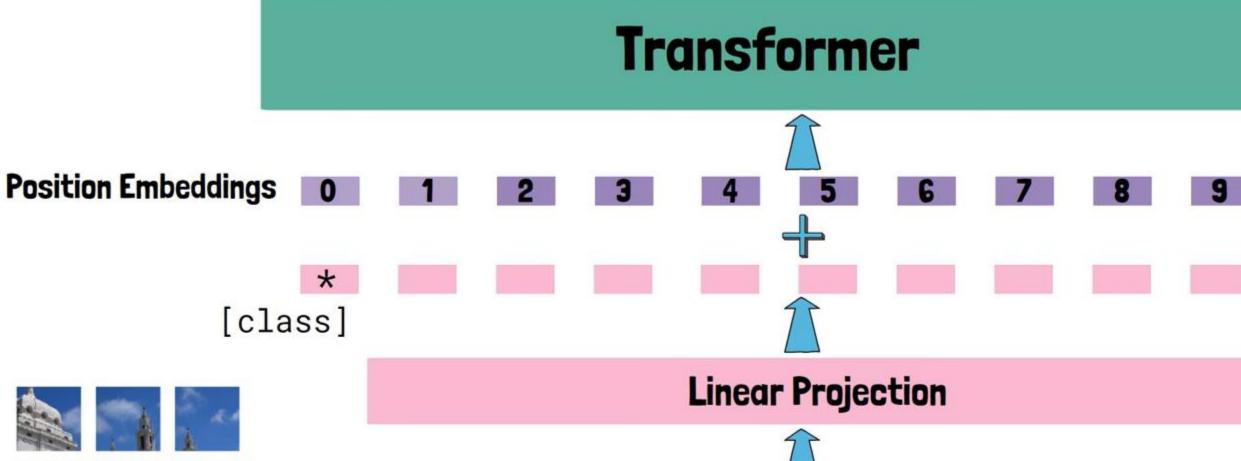
65k X 65k attention matrix

262k X 262k attention matrix



Handling images as-is results in too long sequence lenghts

How Vision Trasnformer Works?

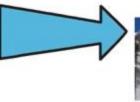




















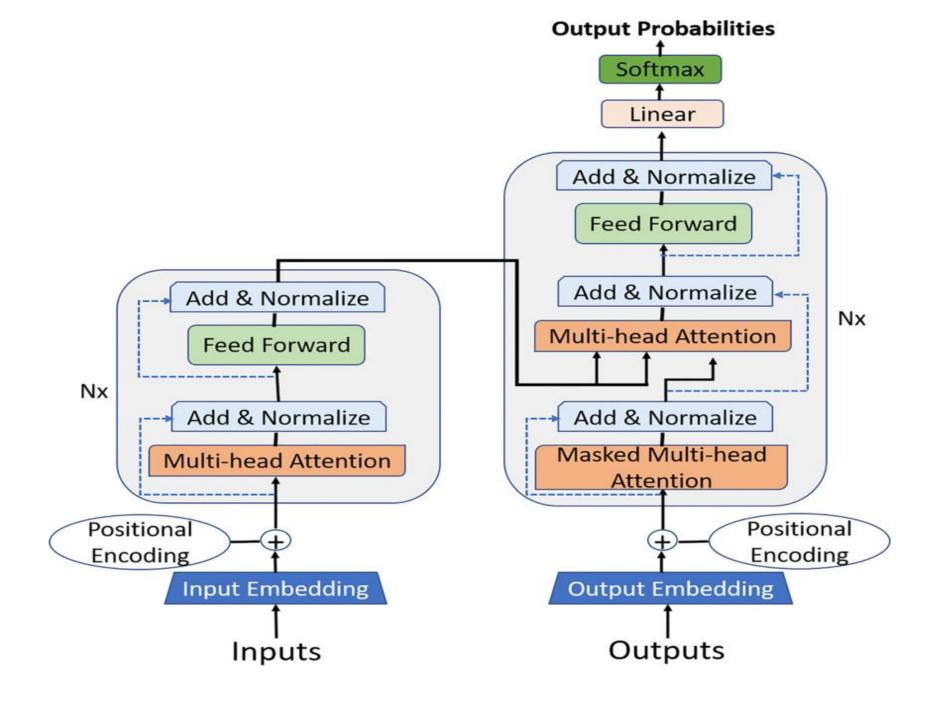


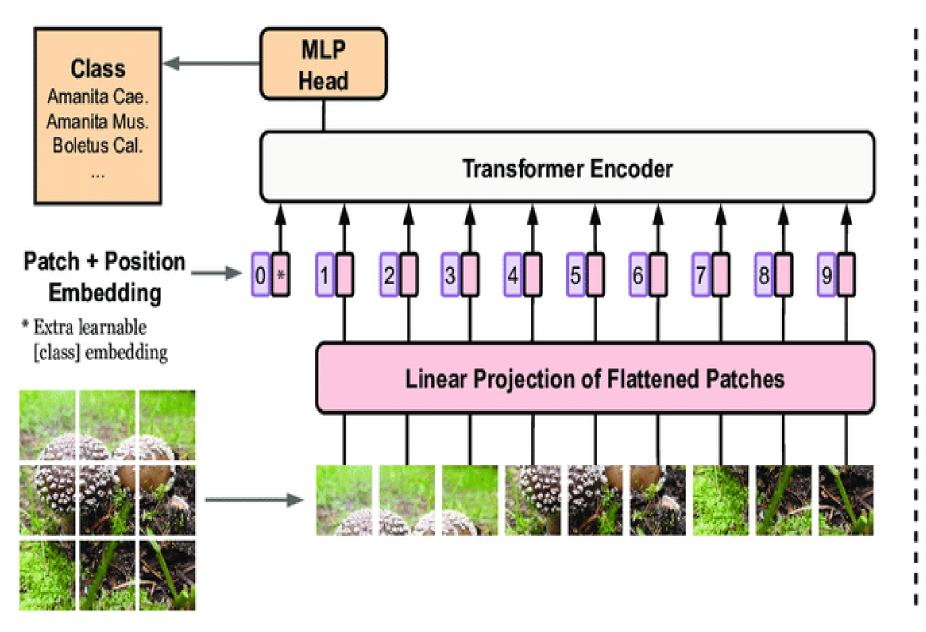


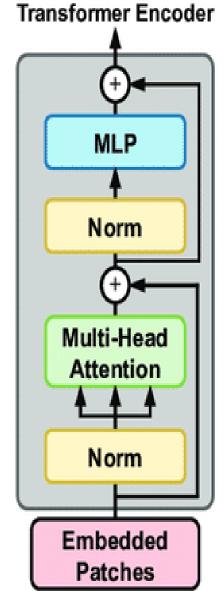












224*224





patch size = 16*16 Number of patches = (224 / 16) * (224 / 16) = 14 * 14 = 196 patches

Stride = 16

196 patches



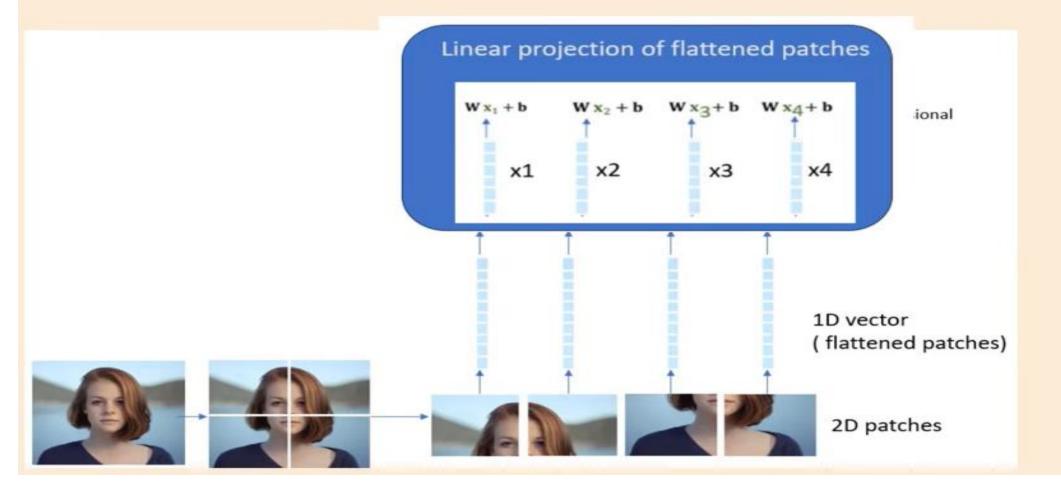
Total patches are 196 and each patch is having size of 16×16×3, assuming an RGB image

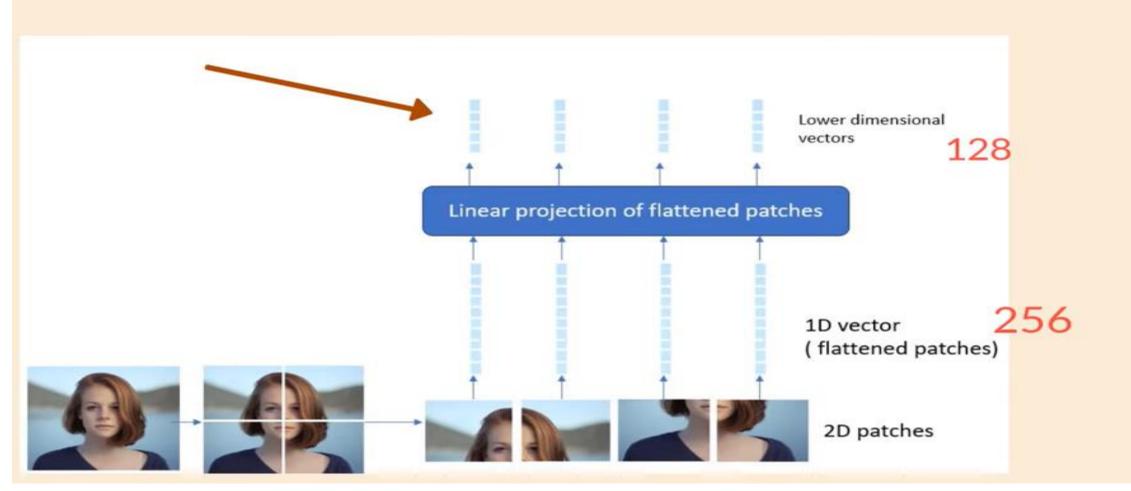
Flatten the patches from 2D to 1D

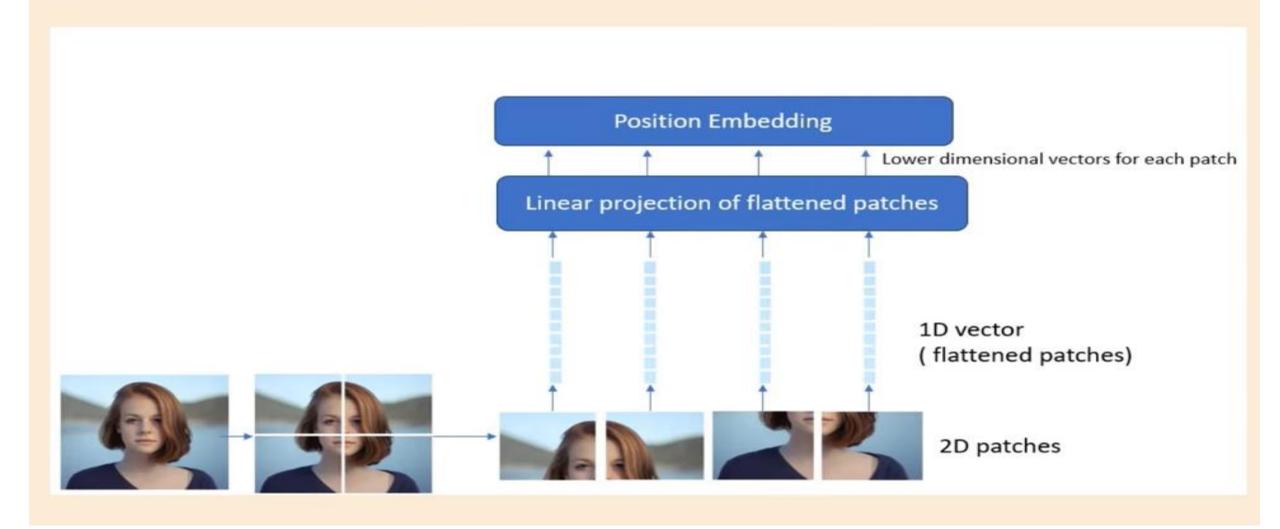


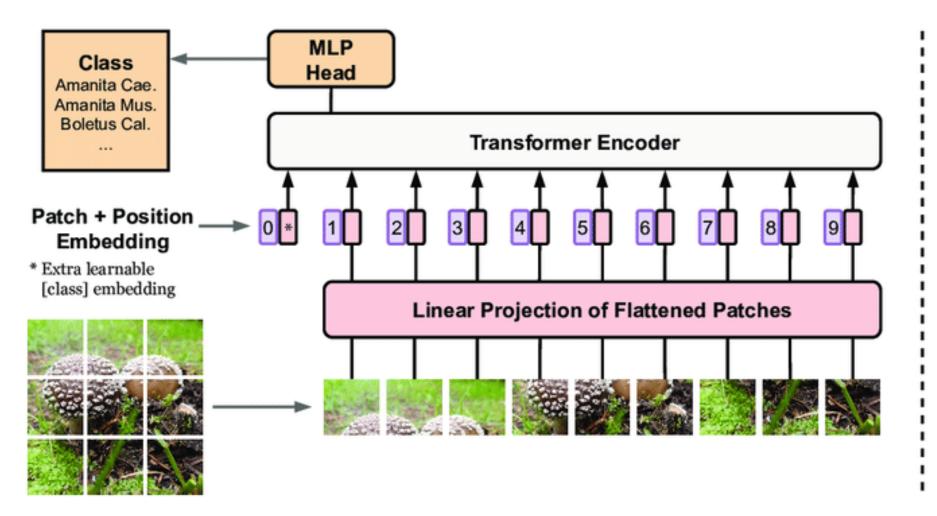
Each patch is flattened into a 1D vector

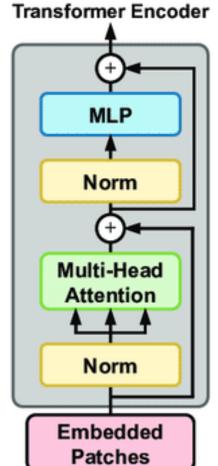


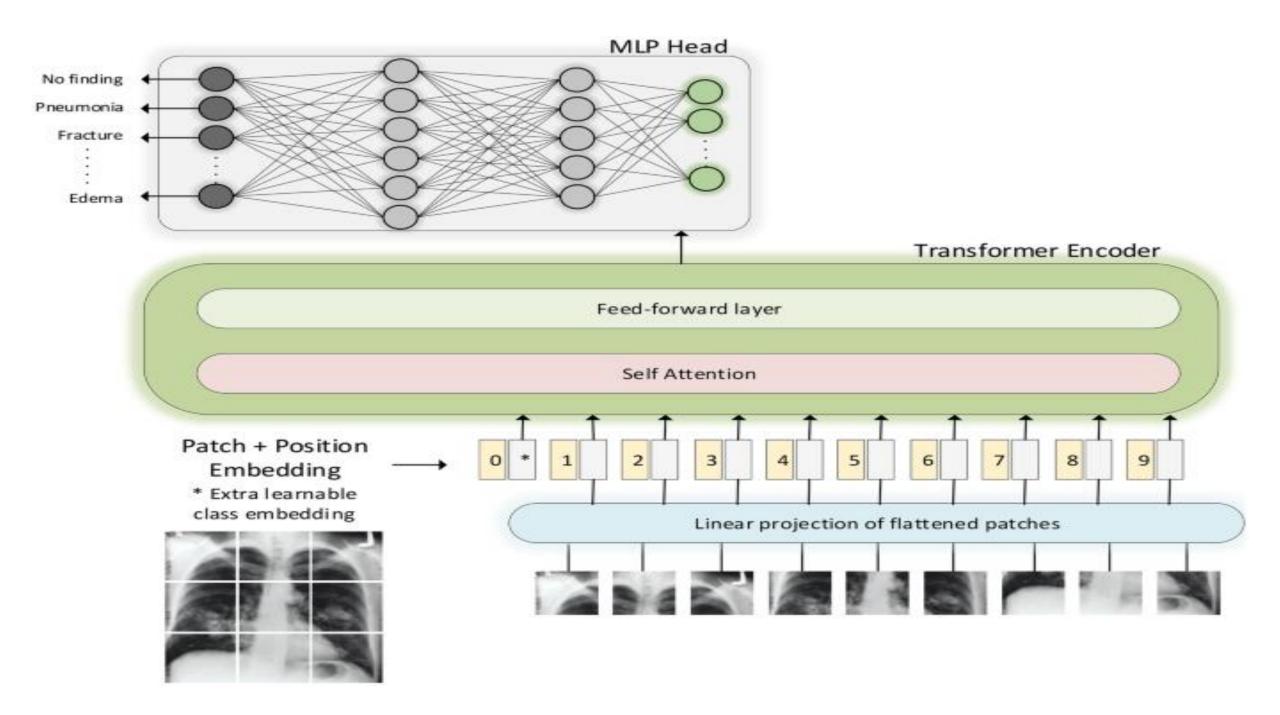










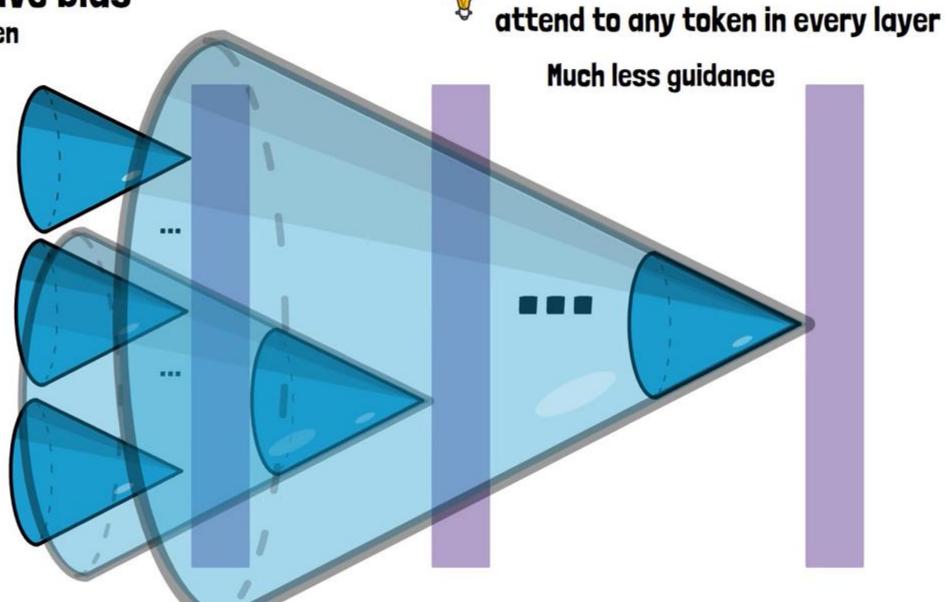


CNN - high inductive bias Inductive Bias

A lot of guidance is given

to the model

Input



Transfomer - each token can