

# Transformers: Understanding Parallel Intelligence

## From Zero to ChatGPT - A BSc Journey

### Week 5: Transformers



# How Google Reads Your Mind

**Try this:** Type in Google: “How do transformers...”

**Google instantly suggests:**

- “...work in machine learning”
- “...process language”
- “...learn from data”

**The Mystery:**

- Google reads ALL your words at once
- Not word-by-word like old systems
- Understands context instantly

How do transformers

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...work in machine learning  
...process language  
...learn from data  
...handle attention

**Question:** How does it understand whole sentences simultaneously?



# Discovery 1: Words Live in Space

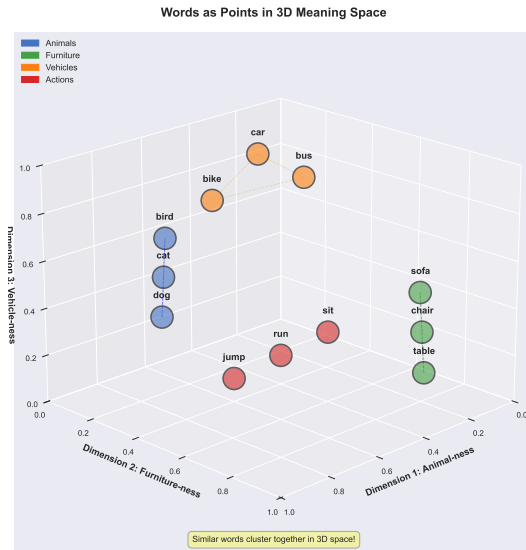
## Think about GPS coordinates:

- Paris: (48.8°N, 2.3°E, 35m altitude)
- London: (51.5°N, 0.1°W, 11m altitude)
- Similar cities are nearby in space

## Words work the same way!

- “cat”: [0.7, 0.2, 0.5] in meaning space
- “dog”: [0.8, 0.3, 0.4] (nearby - similar!)
- “car”: [0.1, 0.9, 0.2] (far - different!)

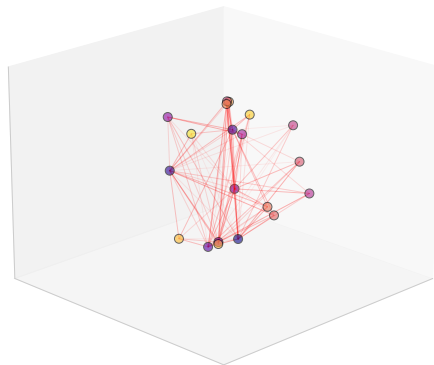
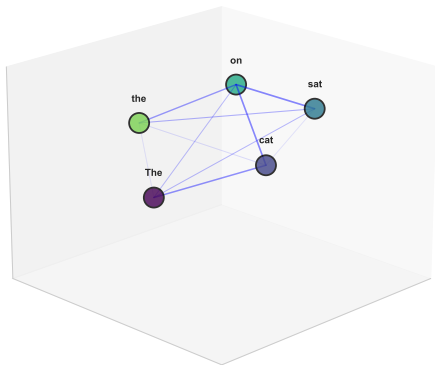
This is called: Word Embeddings





## Discovery 2: Every Word Connects to Every Other

Small: 5 words = 10 connections (Manageable!)      All-to-All Connections: The Complexity Explosion      Large: 20 words = 190 connections (Information overload!)



Every word must consider every other word - connections grow quadratically!

In “The cat sat on the mat”:

The Explosion:



# The Problem: Information Overload

## Computational Explosion:

Words	Connections	Memory	Time
10	45	0.001 GB	0.1 sec
100	4,950	0.1 GB	10 sec
1000	499,500	10 GB	1000 sec
10000	50M	1000 GB	28 hours!

## Visualization of Growth:

[Exponential explosion chart would go here]

**Crisis:** Processing everything is impossible at scale!

**The Challenge:** How to find what matters in this chaos?

**Forward Question:** Can we be selective instead of exhaustive?



# First Attempt: Connect Everything

## The Naive Idea:

- Connect every word to every other
- More connections = better understanding?
- Like everyone in a room shouting at once

## Implementation:

- Compute all pairwise relationships
- Store in giant matrix
- Hope for the best

## What Actually Happens:

[Chaos visualization would go here]



For “The cat sat”:

	The	cat	sat
The	1.0	0.3	0.2
cat	0.3	1.0	0.7
sat	0.2	0.7	1.0

**Each number = relationship strength**

- “cat” - “sat” = 0.7 (strong!)
- “The” - “sat” = 0.2 (weak)

**Matrix grows quadratically:**

- 3 words =  $3 \times 3$  matrix
- 100 words =  $100 \times 100$  matrix
- 1000 words = 1,000,000 numbers!

Complete matrix for every sentence!



# SUCCESS! (On Simple Cases)

## Works Great For:

- “The cat” → predicts “sat” ✓(95%)
- “Water is” → predicts “wet” ✓(92%)
- “Birds can” → predicts “fly” ✓(89%)
- “Coffee tastes” → predicts “good” ✓(91%)

## Why it works:

- Few connections to track
- Clear patterns visible
- No information overload yet

## Celebration!

We can predict words!

The approach seems valid!

Let's scale it up!



# FAILURE: Signal Lost in Noise

## Performance Collapse:

Length	Signal	Noise	Accuracy
10 words	3	7	85%
50 words	5	45	42%
100 words	8	92	18%
500 words	15	485	3%

**The Pattern:** More words = More noise!

## What Goes Wrong:

- Important connections drowned out
- 95% of connections irrelevant
- Can't find what matters
- Like finding needle in haystack

**Diagnosis:** We need to be **SELECTIVE**, not exhaustive!



# How Do Humans Actually Read?

## Try this experiment:

Read: "The black cat sat on the soft red mat"

## When reading "mat", did you:

- Look at EVERY word equally? ×
- Or focus on specific words? ✓

## You actually focused on:

- "on the" (35%) - location pattern
- "sat" (20%) - what's happening
- "cat" (15%) - who's doing it
- Ignored "black", "soft", "red" (5% each)

## Key Realization:

Humans SELECTIVELY FOCUS!

We don't process everything equally.

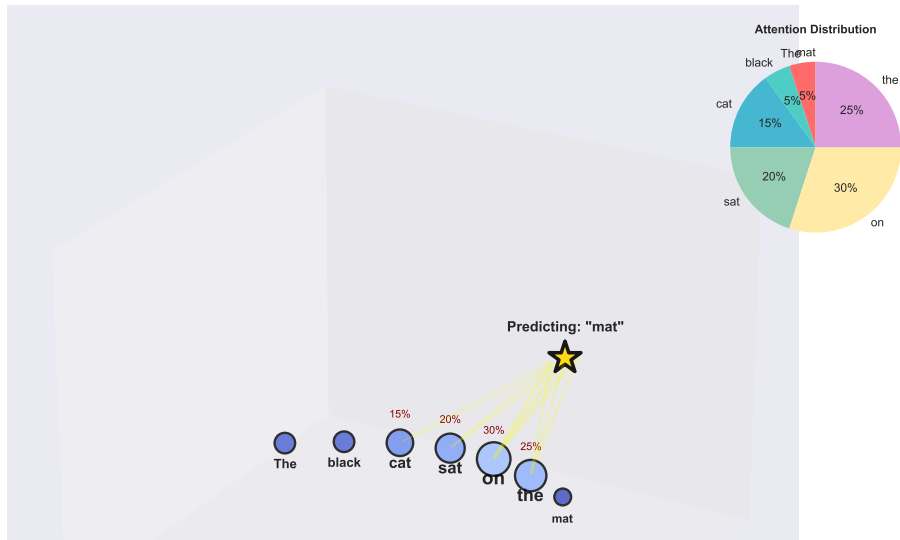
We spotlight what matters!

**The Insight:** What if computers could learn WHERE to look?



# The Hypothesis: Selective Attention

## Selective Attention: Focus on What Matters





# Breaking It Down: Attention as Percentages

For “The cat sat on the \_\_\_”:

When predicting next word, look at:

- “on”: 35% attention
- “the”: 25% attention
- “sat”: 20% attention
- “cat”: 15% attention
- “The”: 5% attention

**Visualization:**

[Pie chart of attention distribution]

These percentages are called **Attention Weights**

**Key Properties:**

- Percentages sum to 100%
- Higher % = more important
- Learned from data



# The Math: How Similar Are Two Words?

## Remember: Words are vectors!

- Query: "What follows 'on the'?"
- Key: "I am a furniture word"

**Geometric Intuition:**  
[Vector angle diagram]

## Dot Product = Similarity:

- Query vector:  $[0.8, 0.2]$
- Key vector:  $[0.6, 0.4]$
- Dot product:  $0.8 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.56$

## Key insight:

- Similar direction = High dot product
- Opposite direction = Low dot product
- Same principle in 512 dimensions!

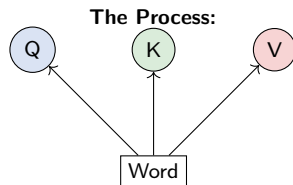
**Higher number = More relevant!**



# The Three Questions: Query, Key, Value

**Every word asks three questions:**

1. **Query (Q):** "What am I looking for?"
  - Word "mat" asks: "Need location info"
2. **Key (K):** "What do I contain?"
  - Word "on" says: "I have location info"
3. **Value (V):** "What info do I provide?"
  - Word "on" gives: "Preposition pattern"



Transform to 3 spaces

Q and K determine attention weights  
V provides the actual information



## Example: “mat” attending to all words

### Step 1: Compute relevance (Q·K)

- $Q(\text{“mat”}) \cdot K(\text{“on”}) = 0.8$
- $Q(\text{“mat”}) \cdot K(\text{“the”}) = 0.6$
- $Q(\text{“mat”}) \cdot K(\text{“sat”}) = 0.4$
- $Q(\text{“mat”}) \cdot K(\text{“cat”}) = 0.3$
- $Q(\text{“mat”}) \cdot K(\text{“The”}) = 0.1$

### Step 2: Convert to percentages (softmax)

- “on”: 35%
- “the”: 27%
- “sat”: 18%
- “cat”: 14%
- “The”: 6%

### Step 3: Weighted combination

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output} = & 0.35 \times V(\text{“on”}) + \\ & 0.27 \times V(\text{“the”}) + \\ & 0.18 \times V(\text{“sat”}) + \\ & 0.14 \times V(\text{“cat”}) + \\ & 0.06 \times V(\text{“The”})\end{aligned}$$

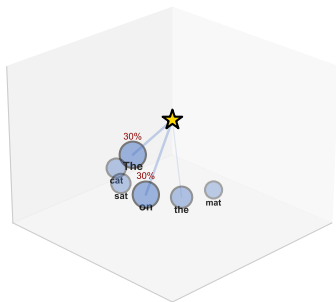
Result: Context-aware representation that knows “mat” likely follows “on the”!



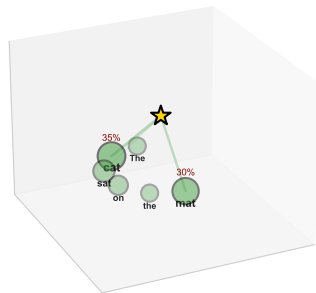
# Multiple Perspectives: 4 Different Experts

## Multi-Head Attention: Four Different Perspectives on Same Sentence

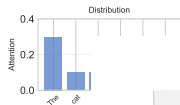
**Grammar Head**  
Focuses on articles and prepositions



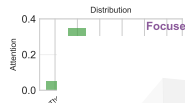
**Semantic Head**  
Focuses on meaning relationships



**Position Head**  
Focuses on nearby words



**Global Head**  
Focuses on sentence boundaries

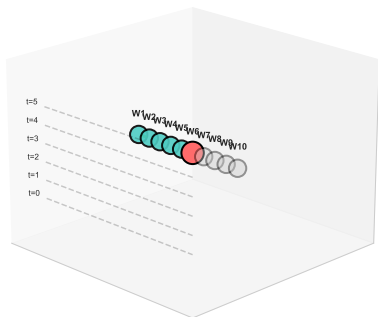




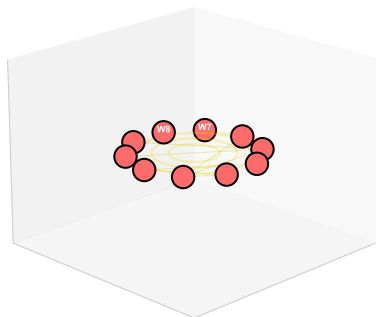
# The Speed Revolution: Everything at Once

## Processing Speed: Sequential vs Parallel

Sequential (RNN): One Word at a Time  
Processing word 6 of 10 (Time step 6)



Parallel (Transformer): All Words at Once  
Processing all 10 words simultaneously (Time step 1)



- Sequential (RNN):
- 10 words = 10 time steps
  - 100 words = 100 time steps
  - GPU Utilization: ~5%
  - Training: 90 days

- Parallel (Transformer):
- 10 words = 1 time step
  - 100 words = 1 time step
  - GPU Utilization: ~95%
  - Training: 1 day



# Preserving Order: Where Words Live

## The Problem:

- Parallel processing loses order
- “cat sat” same as “sat cat”?
- Need position information

## The Solution: Positional Encoding

- Add unique wave patterns
- Position 0: Low frequency
- Position 50: Mixed frequency
- Position 100: High frequency

**Each position gets unique signature!**

**Sine/Cosine Waves:**  
[Positional encoding visualization]

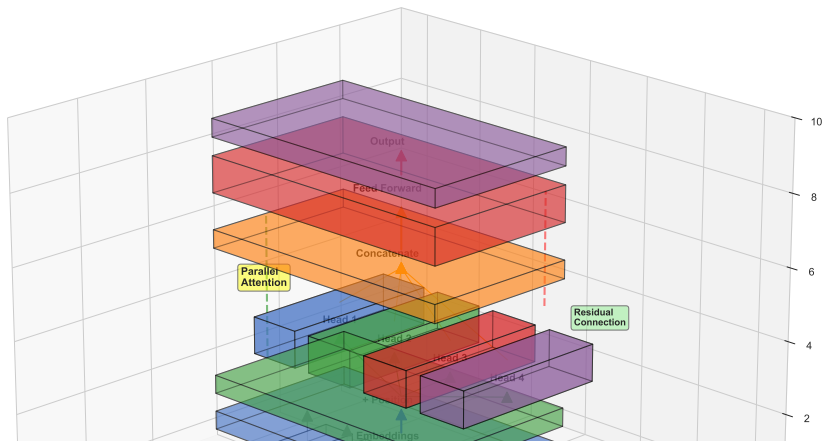
Words know their order without sequential processing!



# Everything Together: The Transformer

## Complete Transformer Architecture in 3D All Processing Happens in Parallel!!

- Embedding Layer
- Positional Encoding
- Multi-Head Attention
- Feed-Forward Network
- Output Layer





## Performance Comparison:

Length	RNN	Transformer	Gain
5 words	95%	96%	+1%
20 words	67%	89%	+33%
50 words	31%	84%	+171%
100 words	12%	81%	+575%

**Pattern:** Massive gains on long text!

## Why the improvement:

- No information bottleneck
- Direct access to all words
- Parallel computation
- Multiple perspectives

**Validation:** The hypothesis works!



## Timeline of Innovation:

- 2017: Original Transformer paper
- 2018: BERT (understanding text)
- 2019: GPT-2 (generating text)
- 2020: GPT-3 (175B parameters)
- 2022: ChatGPT (conversation)
- 2023: GPT-4 (multimodal)
- 2024: Claude, Gemini, Llama 3

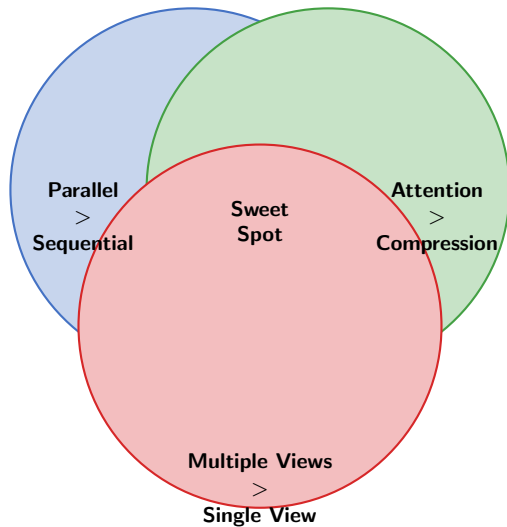
## Why it exploded:

- Training 100x faster
- Scales to billions of parameters
- Works on any sequence data
- Same architecture everywhere

One architecture conquered all of AI!



# The Three Core Principles



**What makes transformers special:**



# Where You Use Transformers Every Day

## Text:

- ChatGPT conversations
- Google search
- Gmail autocomplete
- DeepL translation

## Code:

- GitHub Copilot
- Cursor
- Replit AI

## Multimodal:

- DALL-E (text to image)
- Whisper (speech to text)
- GPT-4V (vision)
- Sora (text to video)

## Science:

- AlphaFold (protein folding)
- Weather prediction
- Drug discovery

**All using the same transformer architecture!**



# Check Your Understanding

## You now understand:

- ✓ Words live in high-dimensional space
- ✓ Every word connects to every other
- ✓ Attention selects what's relevant
- ✓ Multiple heads = multiple perspectives
- ✓ Parallel processing enables scale
- ✓ Position encoding preserves order
- ✓ Same architecture powers ChatGPT

## Quick Quiz:

1. Why are transformers fast?

Parallel processing

2. What does attention do?

Selects relevant information

3. Why multiple heads?

Different perspectives

**Congratulations!** You understand the technology behind ChatGPT!  
From zero knowledge to transformer expert in 25 slides!



## This Week's Lab:

- Build attention mechanism
- Implement multi-head attention
- See the magic happen

## Next Week: Pre-training

- How to train on internet scale
- Why size matters
- The emergence phenomenon

## Key Takeaway:

**Transformers =**  
Parallel Attention  
on All Words  
with Multiple Perspectives

## Questions?