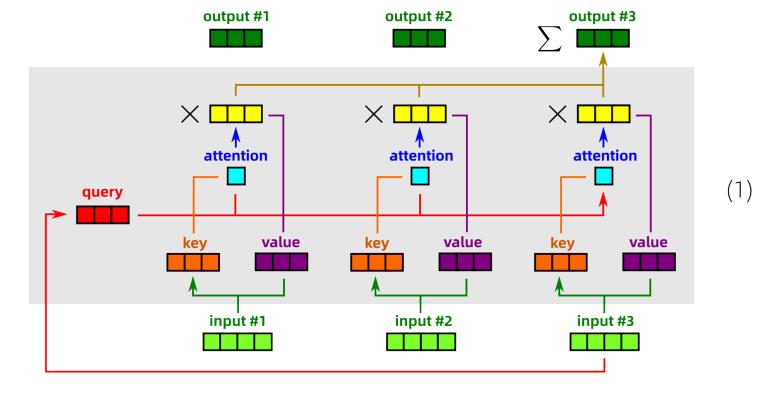


Transformer has logic structure

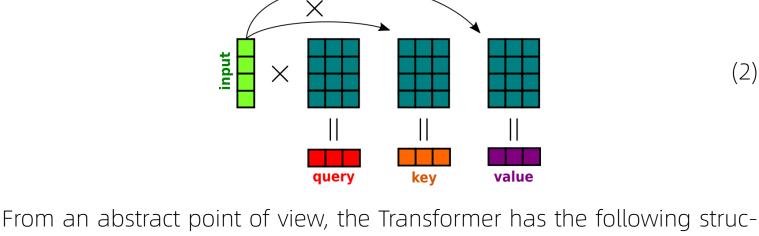
In this infographic I'd explain a major finding that is the culmination of many years of my research: the Transformer is a symbolic-logic machine.

For your convenience let's refresh on the Transformer's **Self-Attention** mechanism:

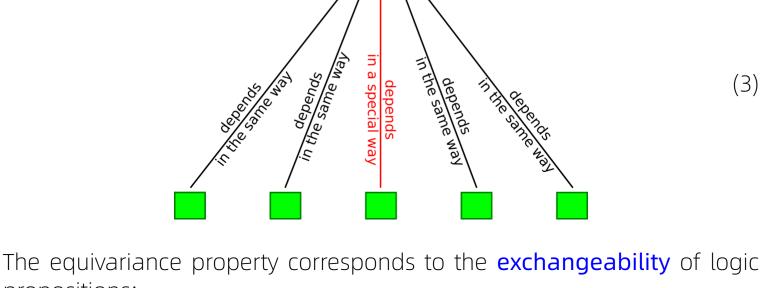


"Input" tokens are translated to Q, K, V (query, key, value)'s via matrix multiplication, which can be regarded as a kind of table look-up, or **memory store**:





ture, which gives rise to its **equivariance** property (if input elements are swapped in a certain order, the output elements changes the same way):



propositions: $A \wedge B \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad B \wedge A \tag{4}$

it's raining \wedge I'm heart-broken \Leftrightarrow I'm heart-broken \wedge it's raining

Propositions are made up of **atomic concepts**, but here, at the sub-propositional level, atoms cannot be permuted freely:

 $1 \cdot love \cdot you \neq you \cdot love \cdot me$

(5)

(6)

Given a natural-language sentence, we'd like to convert or **decompose** it into a bunch of logic propositions:

concepts. This 2-level structure is characteristic of all **logical** systems.

Surprisingly, I found out that the Transformer completely satisfies this 2-level logic structure.

On the first layer, a Transformer transforms each input word token into one proposition:

The crucial point here is that propositions are made up of atoms (), which is achieved in the Transformer by **adding** vectors (that represent atomic concepts) together. Note also that the Transformer is equivariant, so we must add "positional encoding" to each word.