Self-attention

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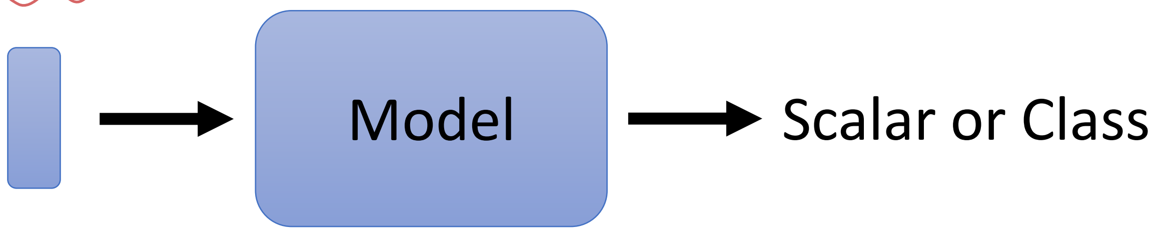
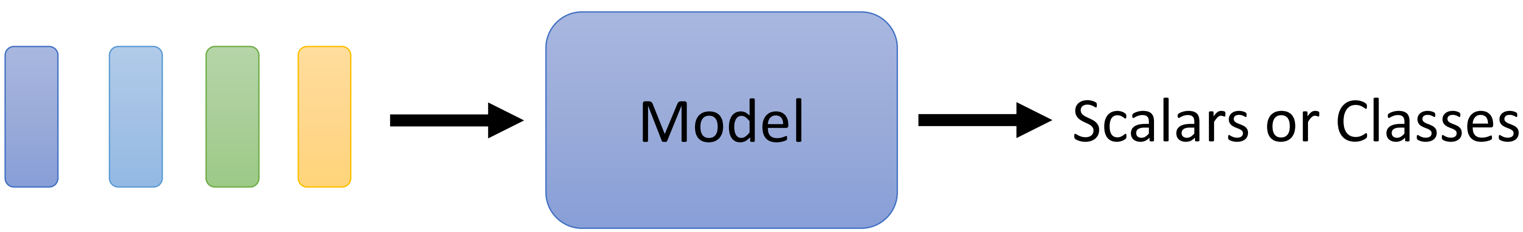
Sophisticated Input

- Input is **a vector**

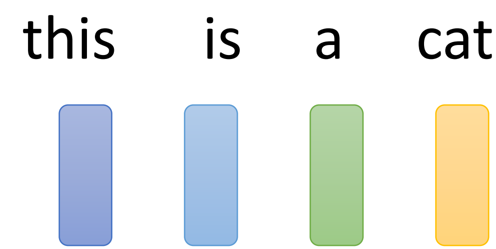


- Input is **a set of vectors**



(may change length)

Vector Set as Input



向量长度与现有词汇数量相等

每个维度对应到一个词汇

没有联系(语义)

One-hot Encoding

apple = [1 0 0 0 0 ……]

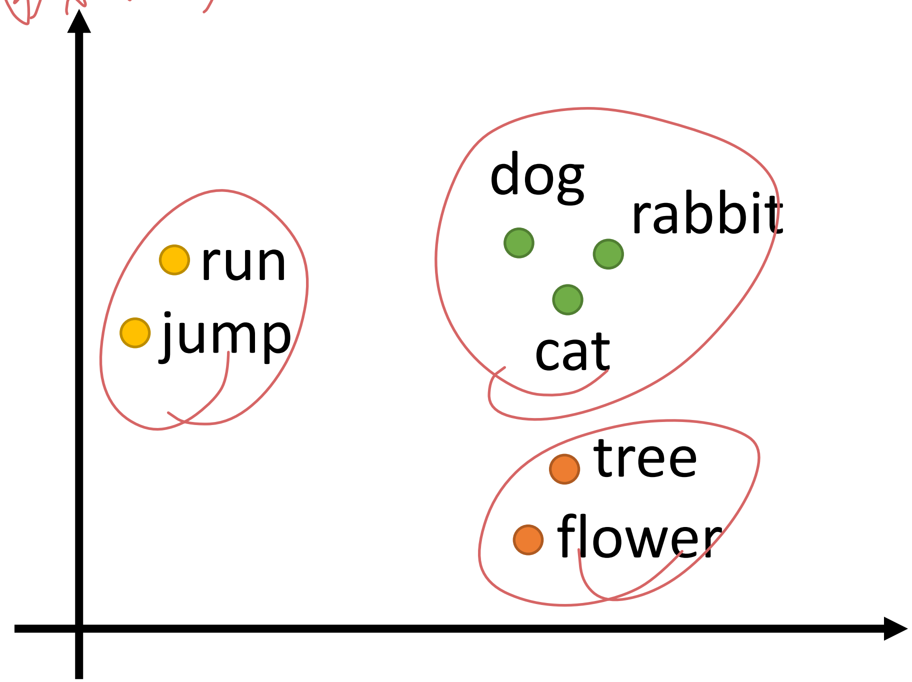
bag = [0 1 0 0 0 ……]

cat = [0 0 1 0 0 ……]

dog = [0 0 0 1 0 ……]

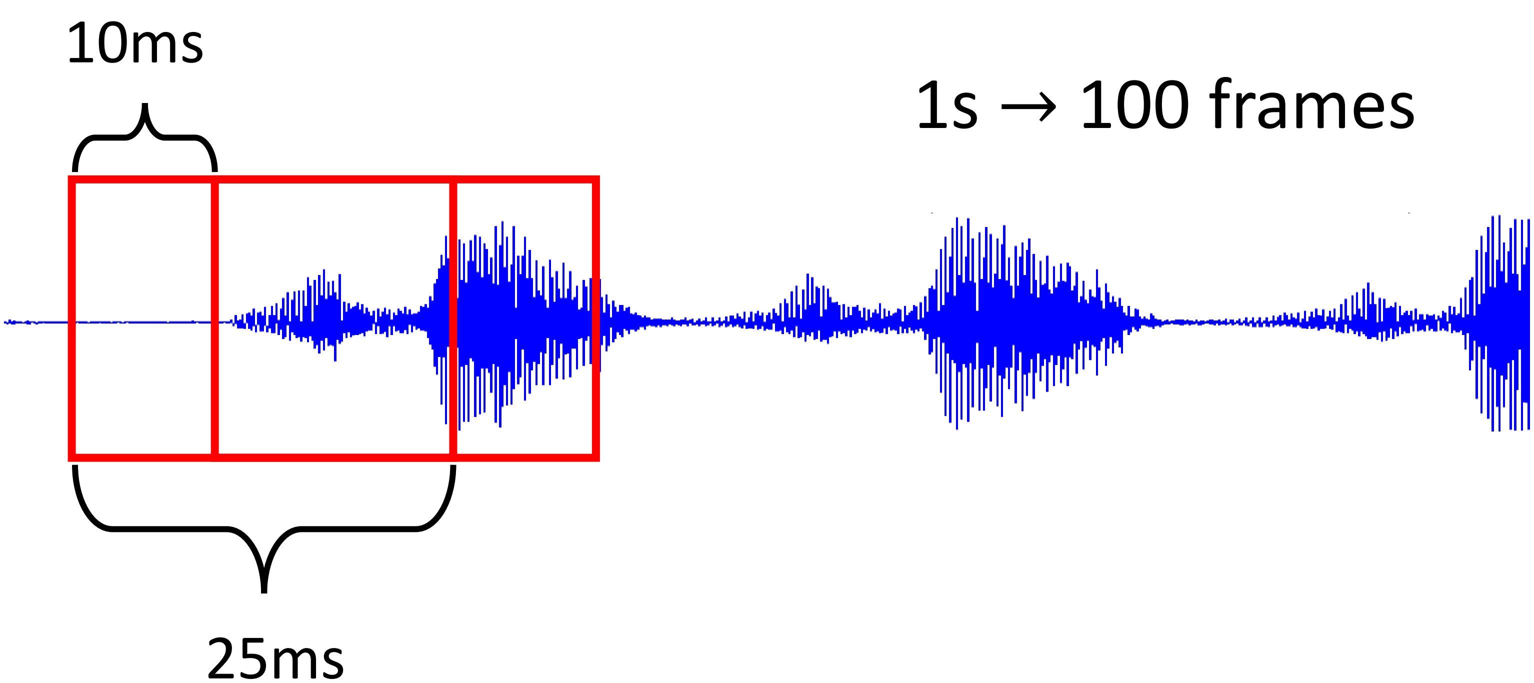
elephant = [0 0 0 0 1 ……]

Word Embedding



To learn more: https://youtu.be/X7PH3NuYW0Q (in Mandarin)

Vector Set as Input



frame

400 sample points (16KHz)
39-dim MFCC
80-dim filter bank output

https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/social-network-analytics-f082f4e21b16

Vector Set as Input

- Graph is also a set of vectors (consider each **node** as **a vector**)

Each profile is a vector

[姓名 性别 年龄 …]

http://www.twword.com/wiki/%E5%88%86%E5%AD%90

Vector Set as Input

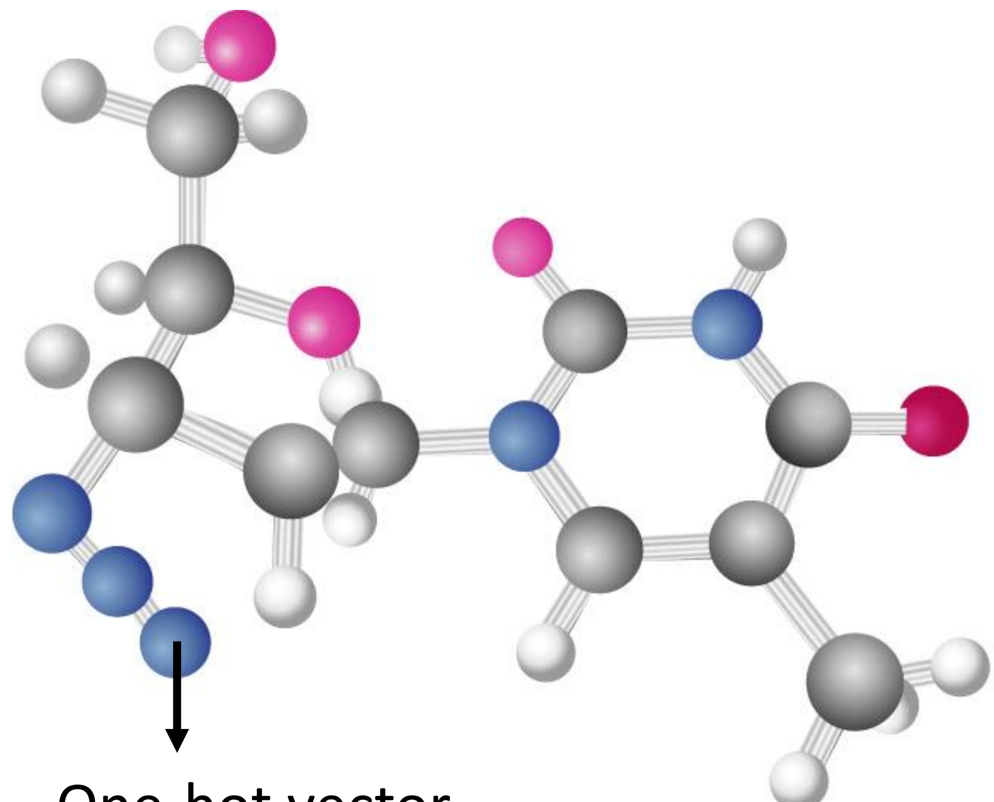
- Graph is also a set of vectors (consider each **node** as **a vector**)

H = [1   0   0   0   0 ……]

C = [0   1   0   0   0 ……]

O = [0   0   1   0   0 ……]

⋮

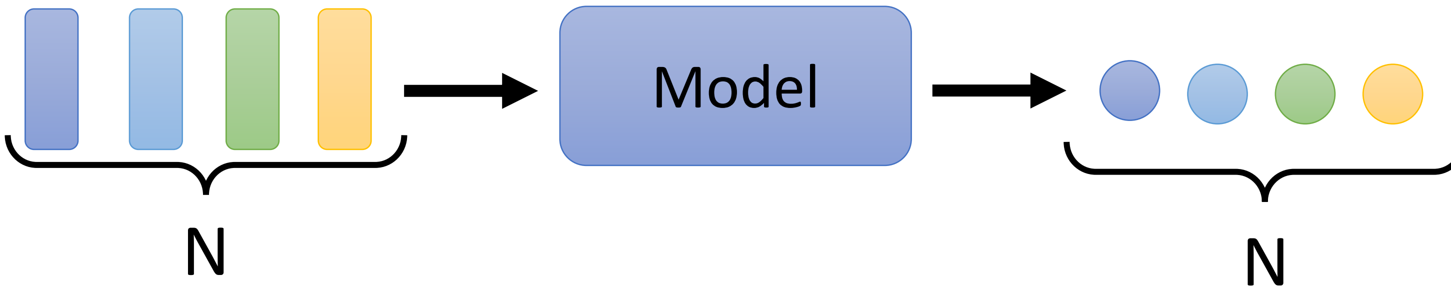


One-hot vector

What is the output?

- Each vector has a label.

输入与输出长度一样



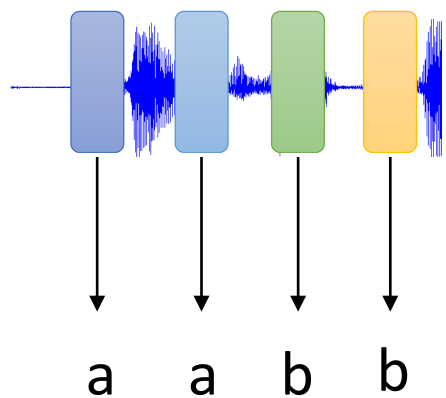
Example Applications

I saw a saw

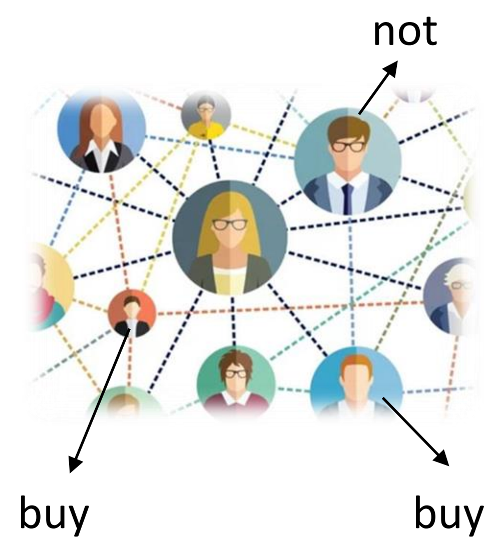
N V DET N

POS tagging

词性标注

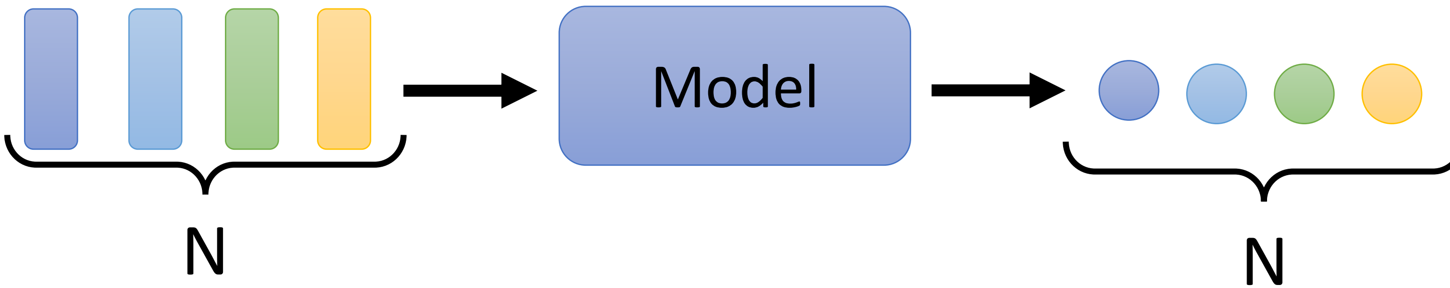


HW2

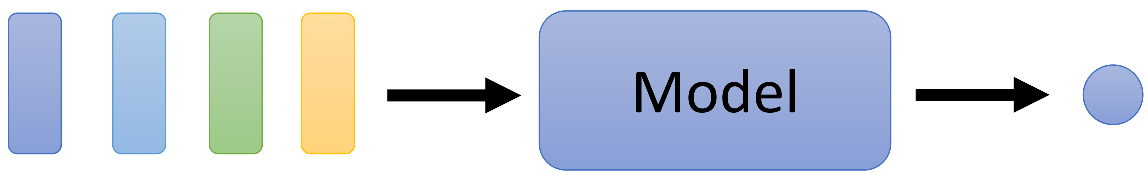


What is the output?

- Each vector has a label.



- The whole sequence has a label.



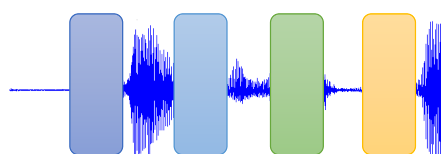
Example Applications

this is good

Sentiment analysis

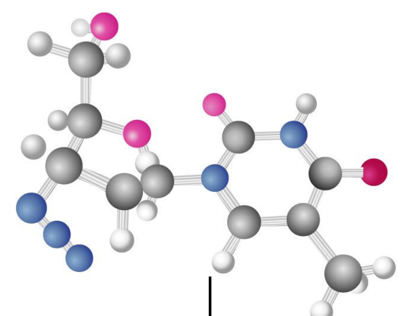
positive

一整个的输出一个 label



speaker

HW4

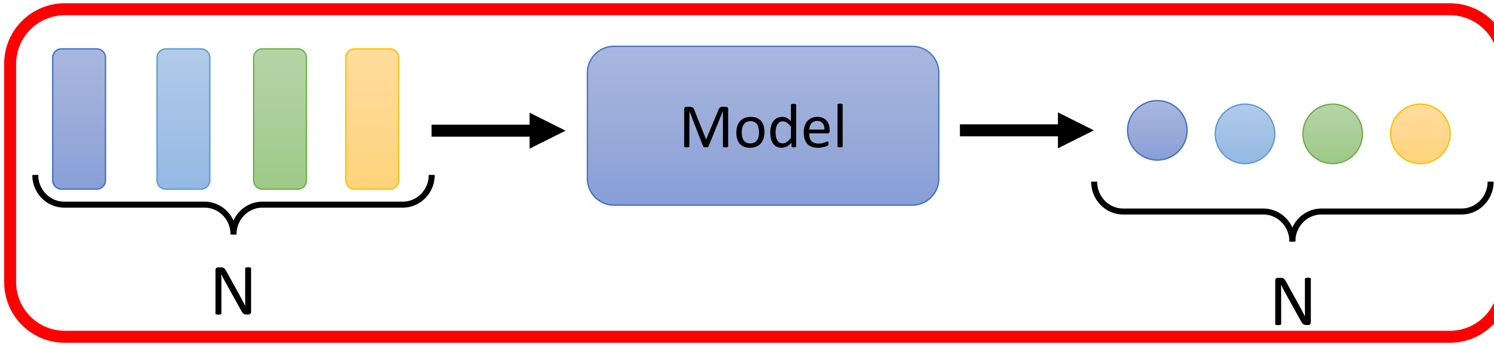


hydrophilicity

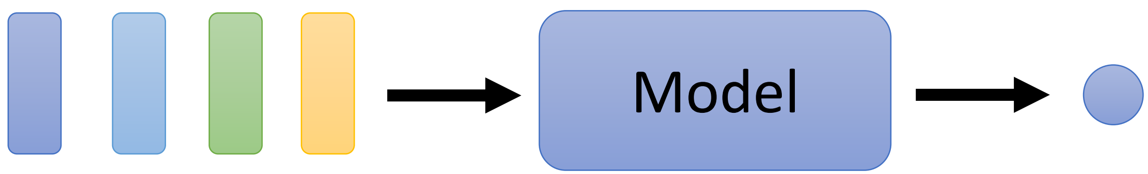
What is the output?

- Each vector has a label.

focus of this lecture

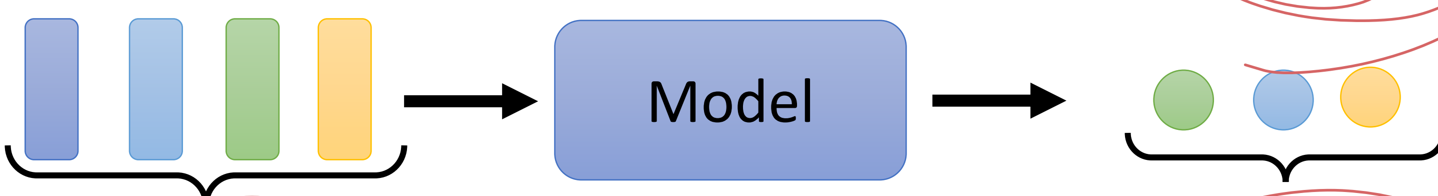


- The whole sequence has a label.



- Model decides the number of labels itself.

seq2seq



Translation (HW5)

第一种 vector → label

Sequence Labeling

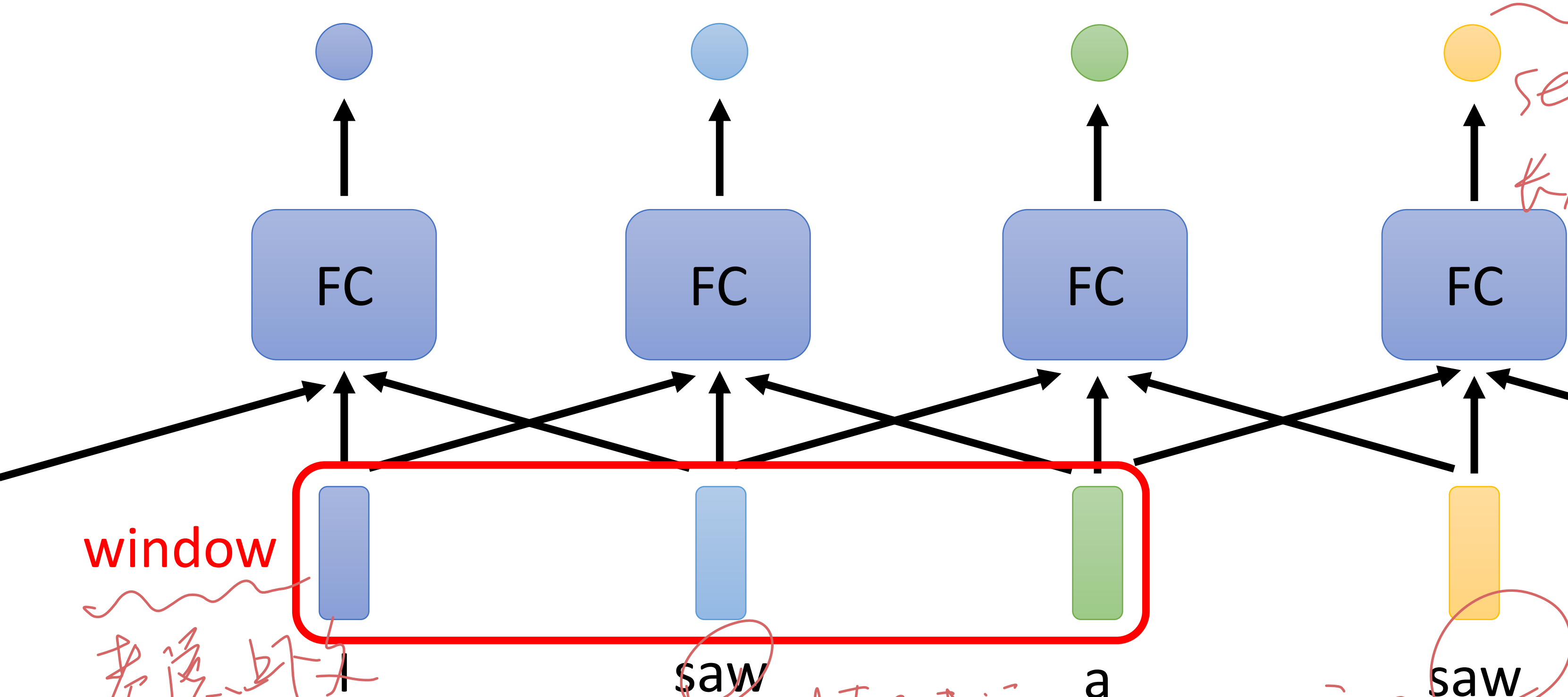
Is it possible to consider the context?

FC can consider the neighbor

How to consider the whole sequence?

a window covers the whole sequence?

FC Fully-connected

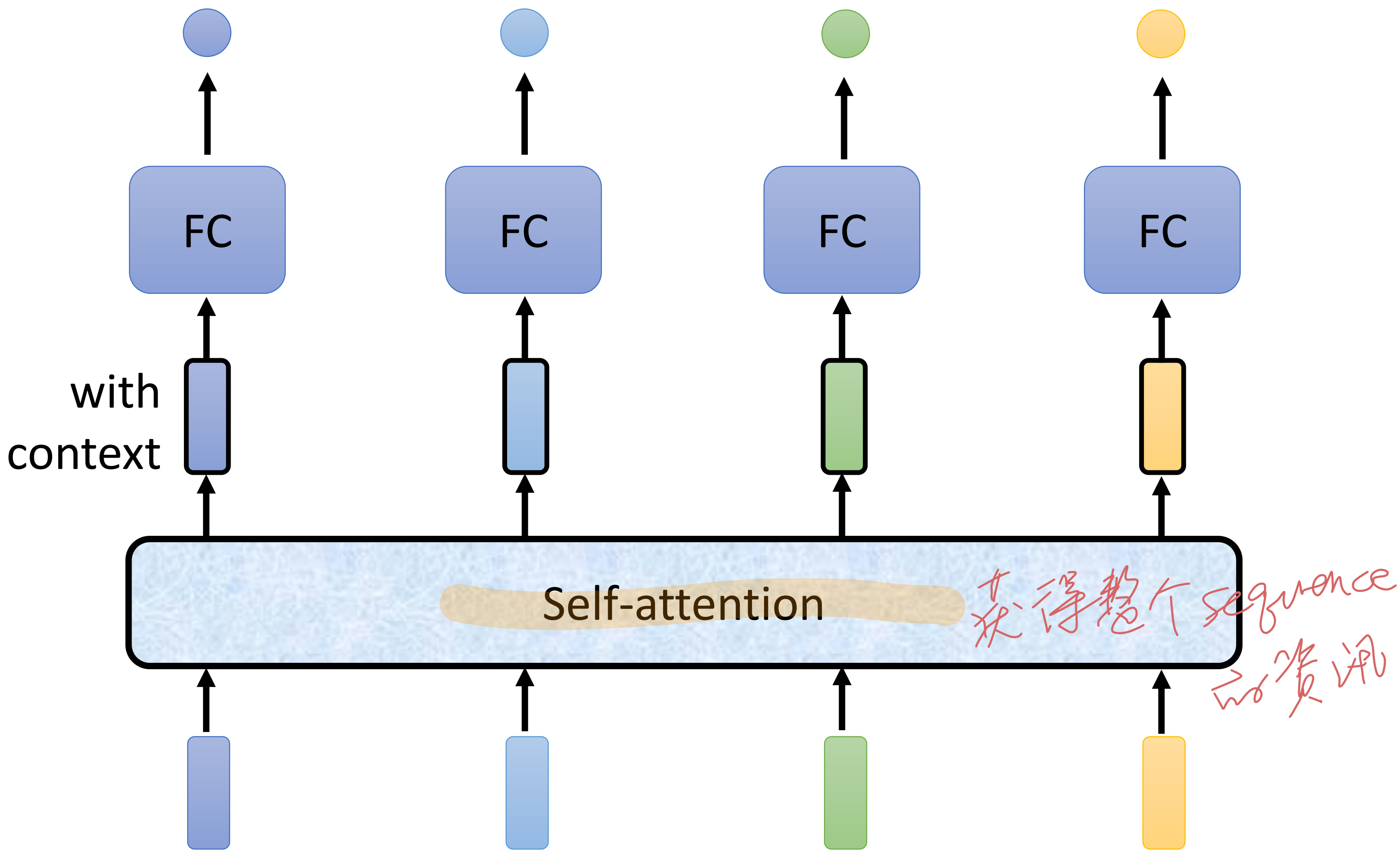


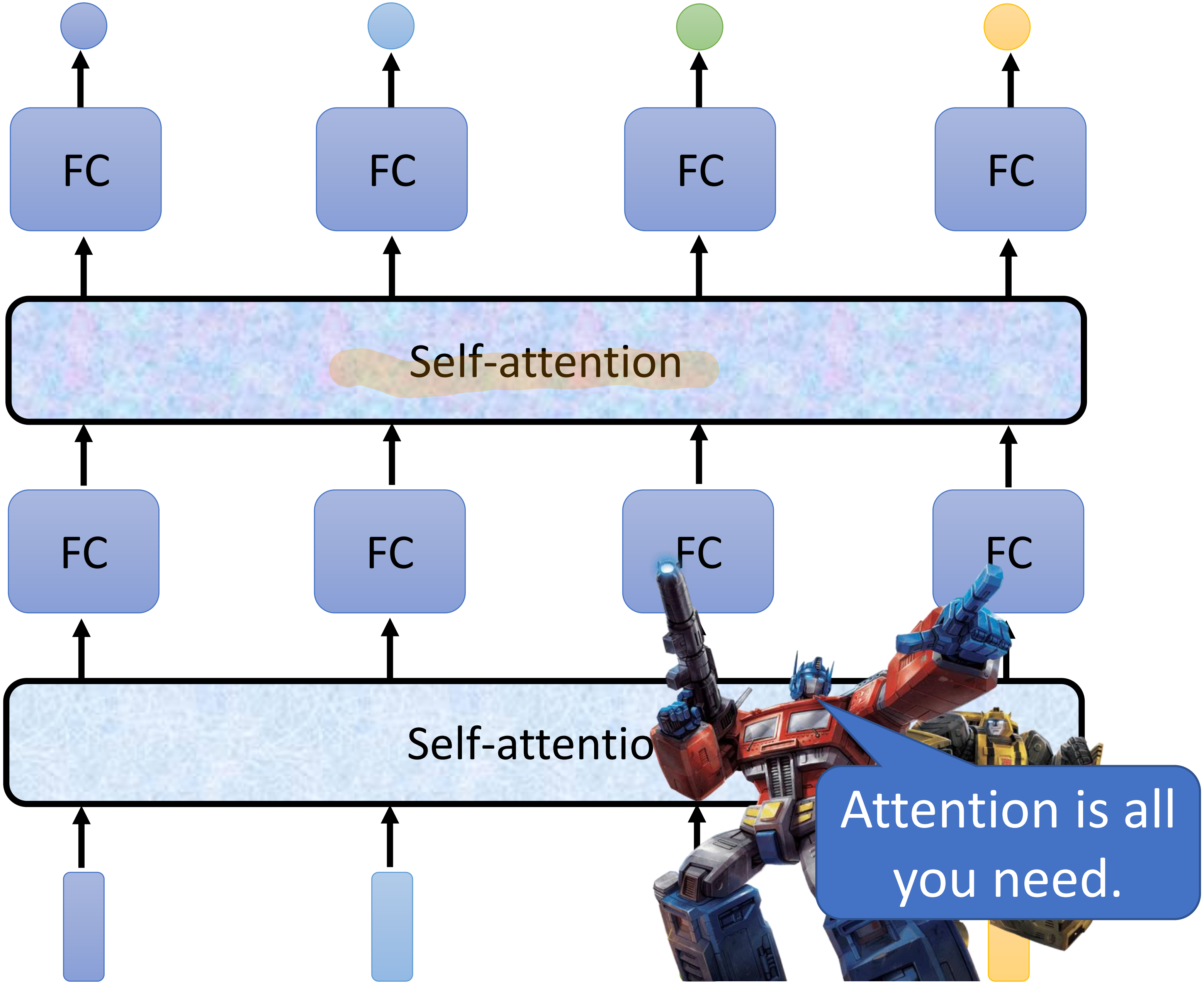
sequence 长度有长有短

考虑上下文

对FC来说，两个saw完全一致

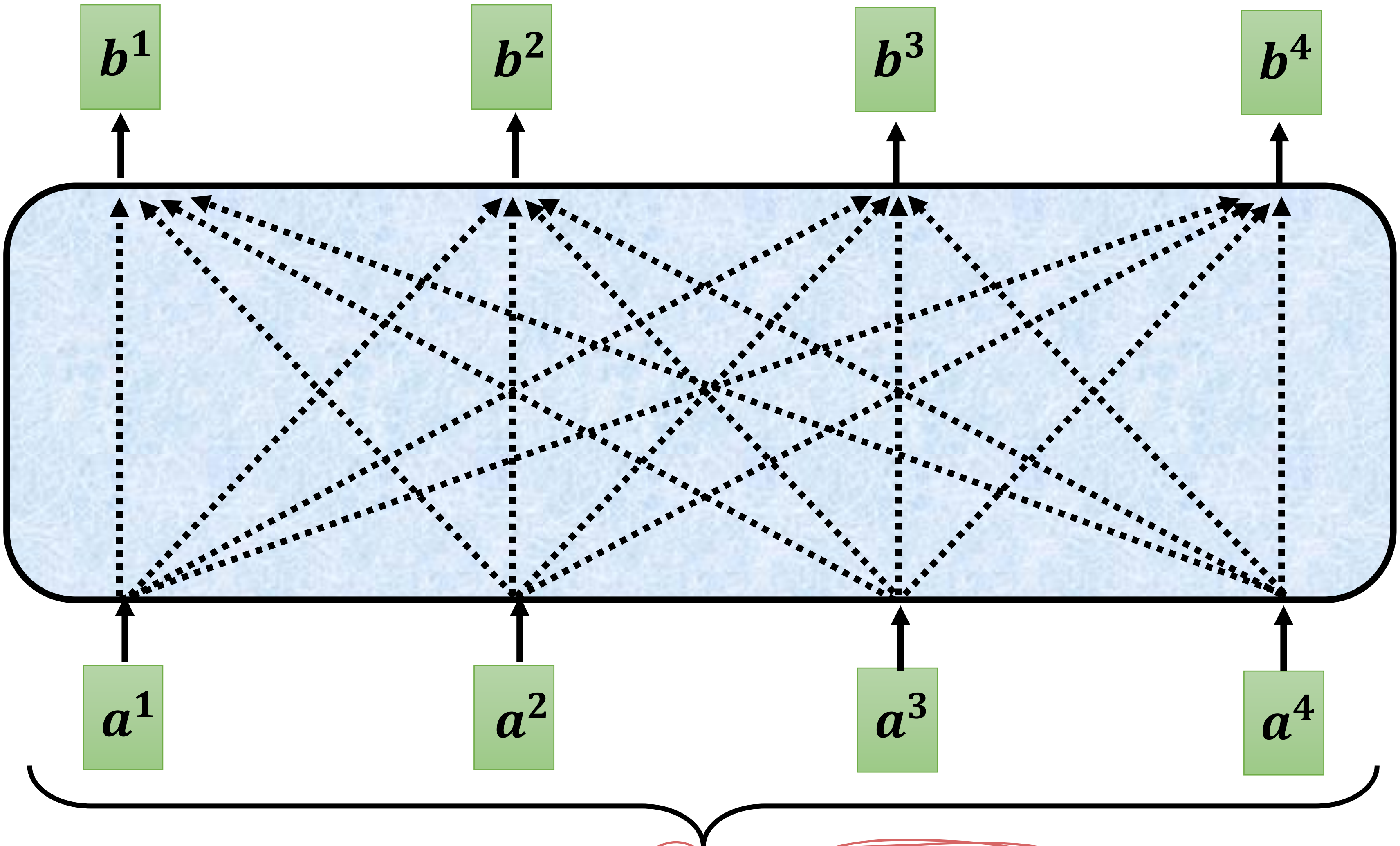
Self-attention





https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762

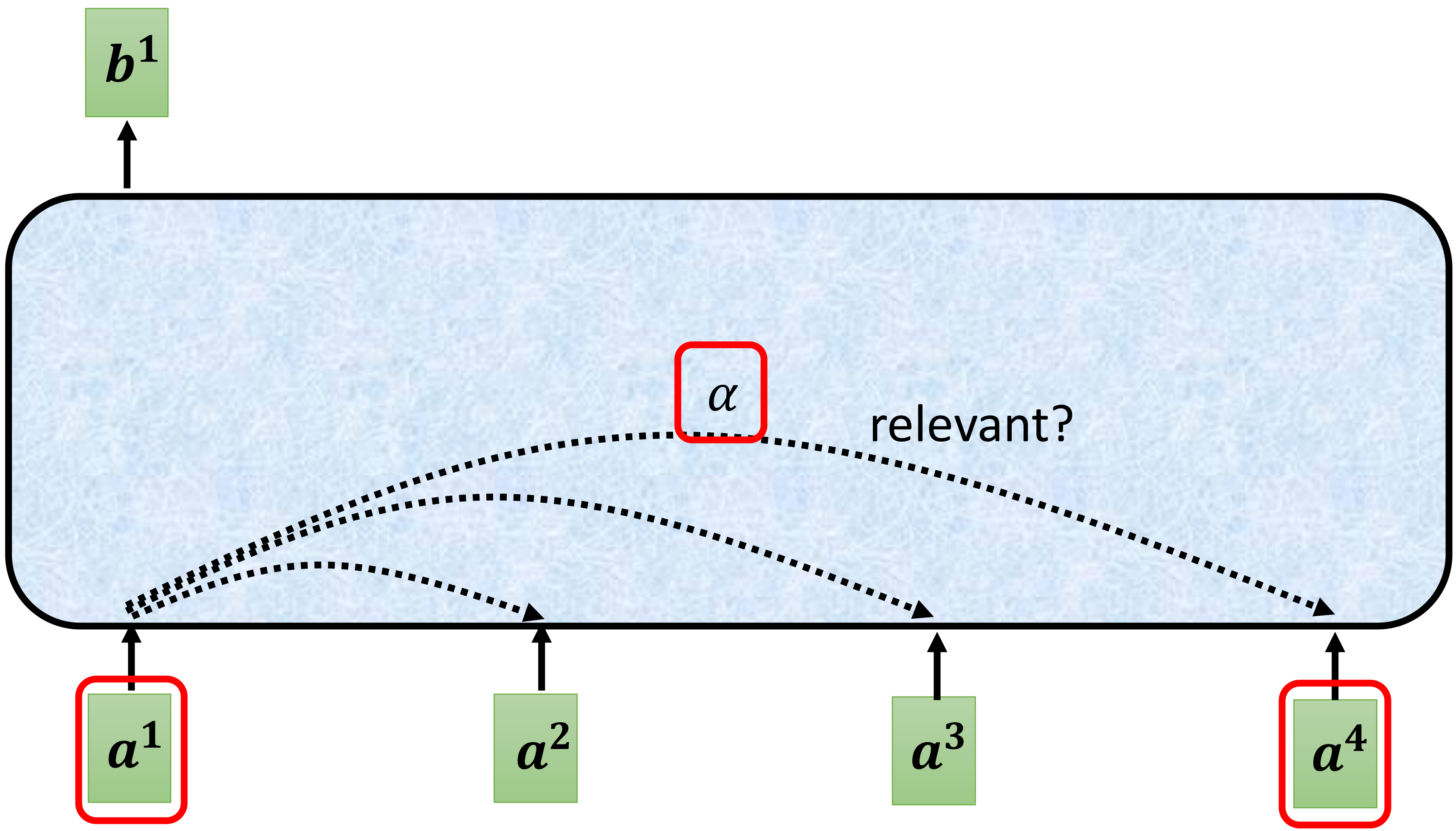
Self-attention



Can be either input or **a hidden layer**

x or a 都可以

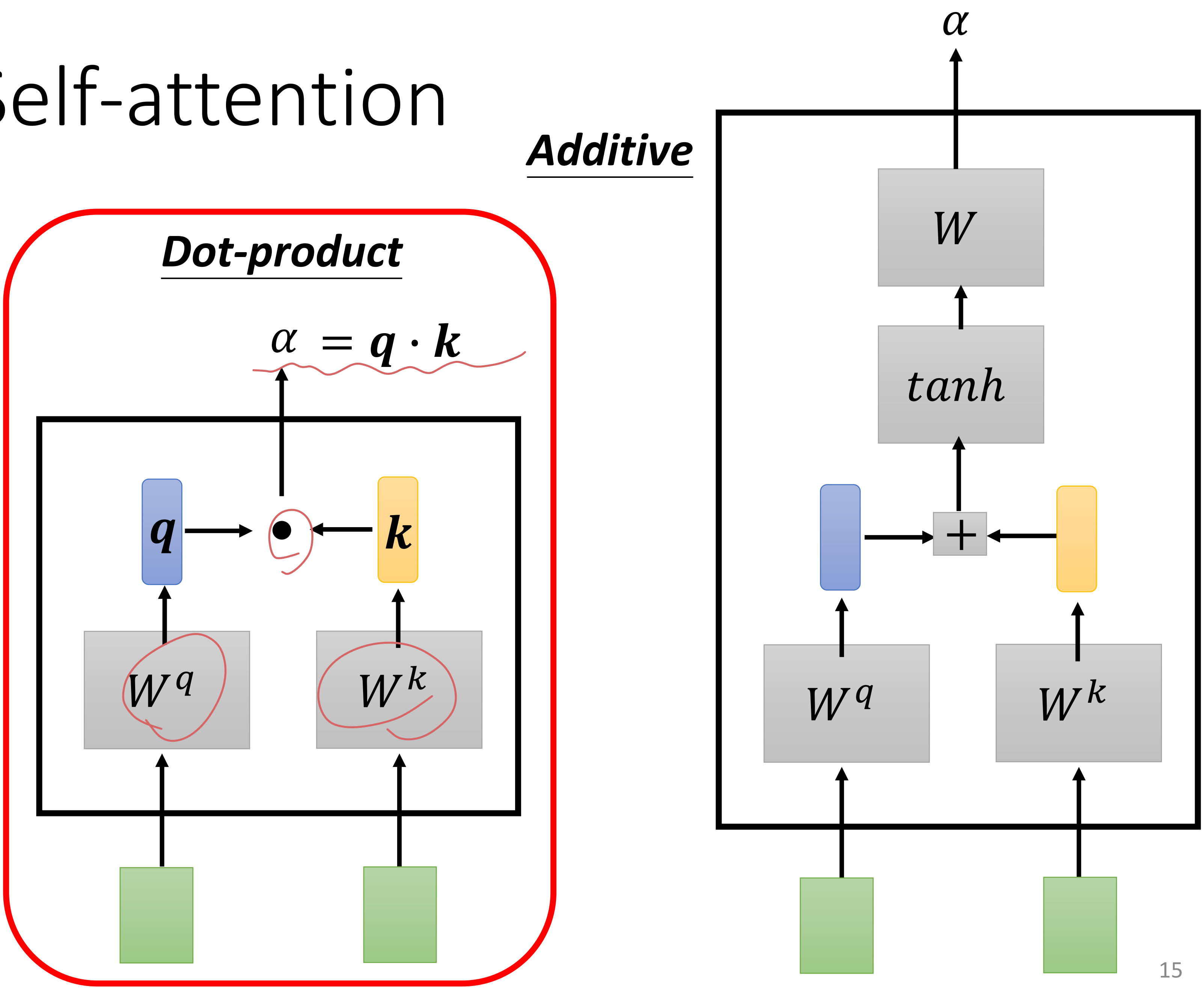
Self-attention



Find the relevant vectors in a sequence

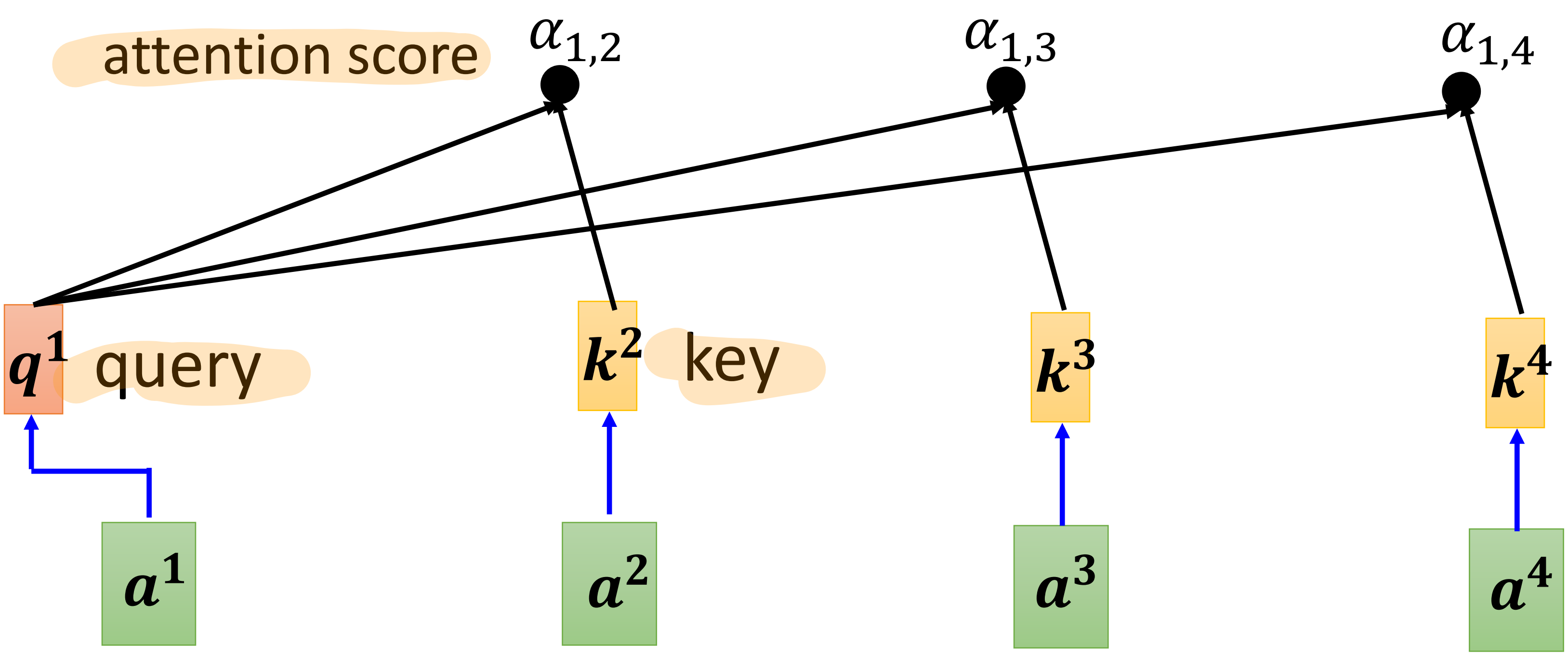
找到每个a与a'的相关联程度

Self-attention



Self-attention

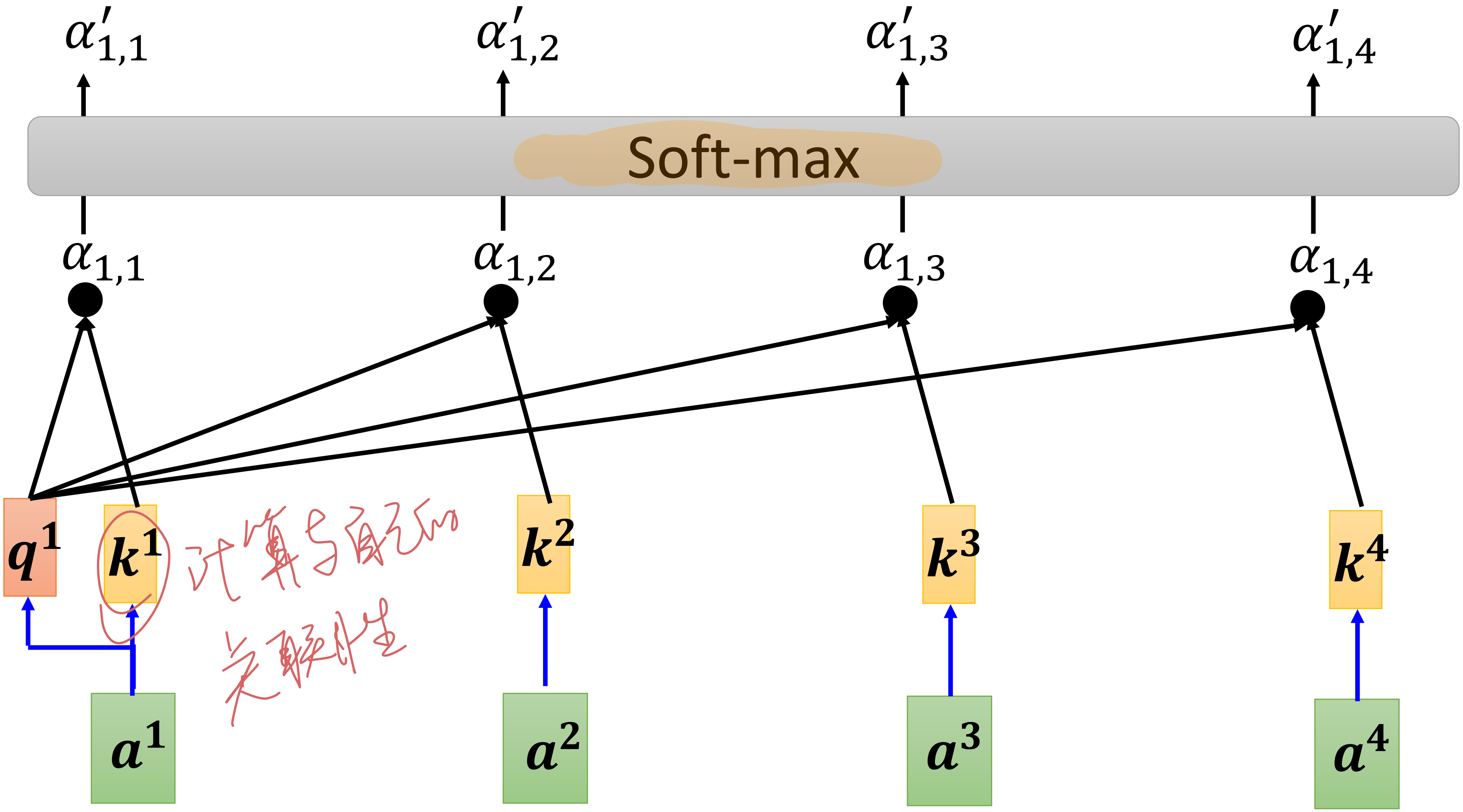
$\alpha_{1,2} = \boldsymbol{q}^1 \cdot \boldsymbol{k}^2$ $\alpha_{1,3} = \boldsymbol{q}^1 \cdot \boldsymbol{k}^3$ $\alpha_{1,4} = \boldsymbol{q}^1 \cdot \boldsymbol{k}^4$



$\boldsymbol{q}^1 = W^q \boldsymbol{a}^1$ $\boldsymbol{k}^2 = W^k \boldsymbol{a}^2$ $\boldsymbol{k}^3 = W^k \boldsymbol{a}^3$ $\boldsymbol{k}^4 = W^k \boldsymbol{a}^4$

Self-attention

$$\alpha'_{1,i} = exp(\alpha_{1,i})/\sum_j exp(\alpha_{1,j})$$



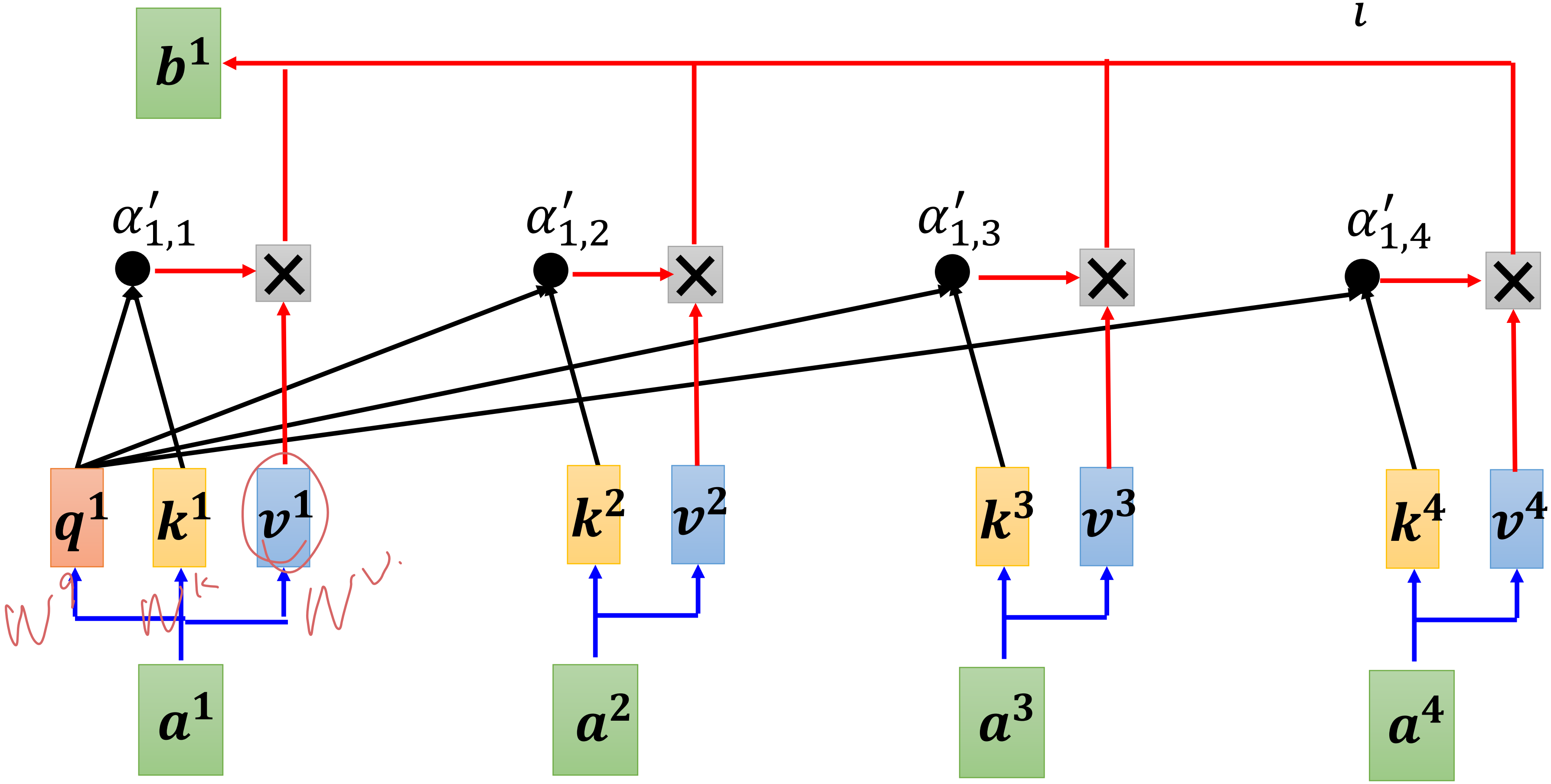
$q^1 = W^q a^1$ $\quad$ $k^2 = W^k a^2$ $\quad$ $k^3 = W^k a^3$ $\quad$ $k^4 = W^k a^4$

$k^1 = W^k a^1$

Self-attention

Extract information based on attention scores

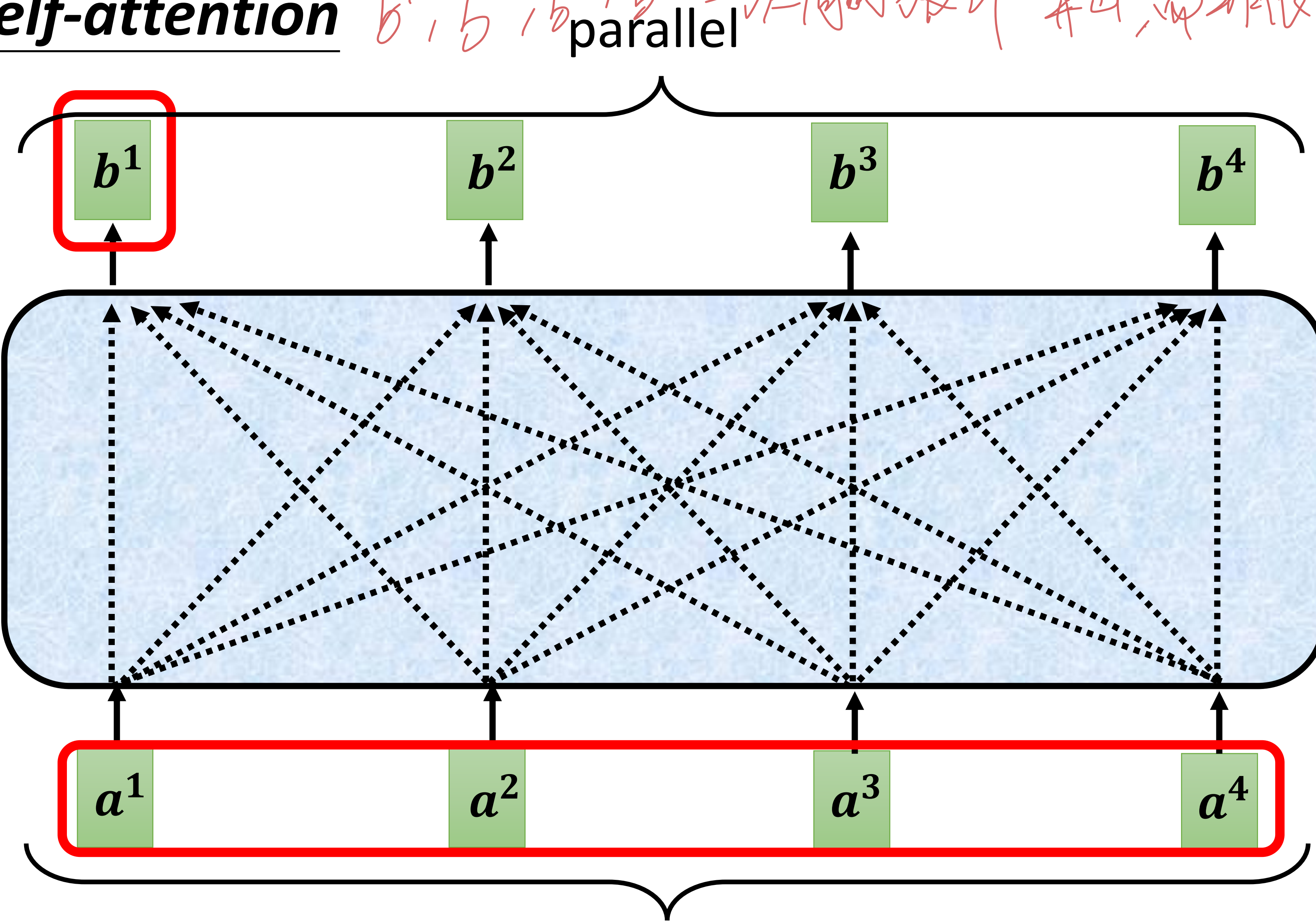
$$\boldsymbol{b}^1 = \sum_i \alpha'_{1,i} \boldsymbol{v}^i$$



$\boldsymbol{v}^1 = W^v \boldsymbol{a}^1$ $\quad\boldsymbol{v}^2 = W^v \boldsymbol{a}^2$ $\quad\boldsymbol{v}^3 = W^v \boldsymbol{a}^3$ $\quad\boldsymbol{v}^4 = W^v \boldsymbol{a}^4$

Self-attention

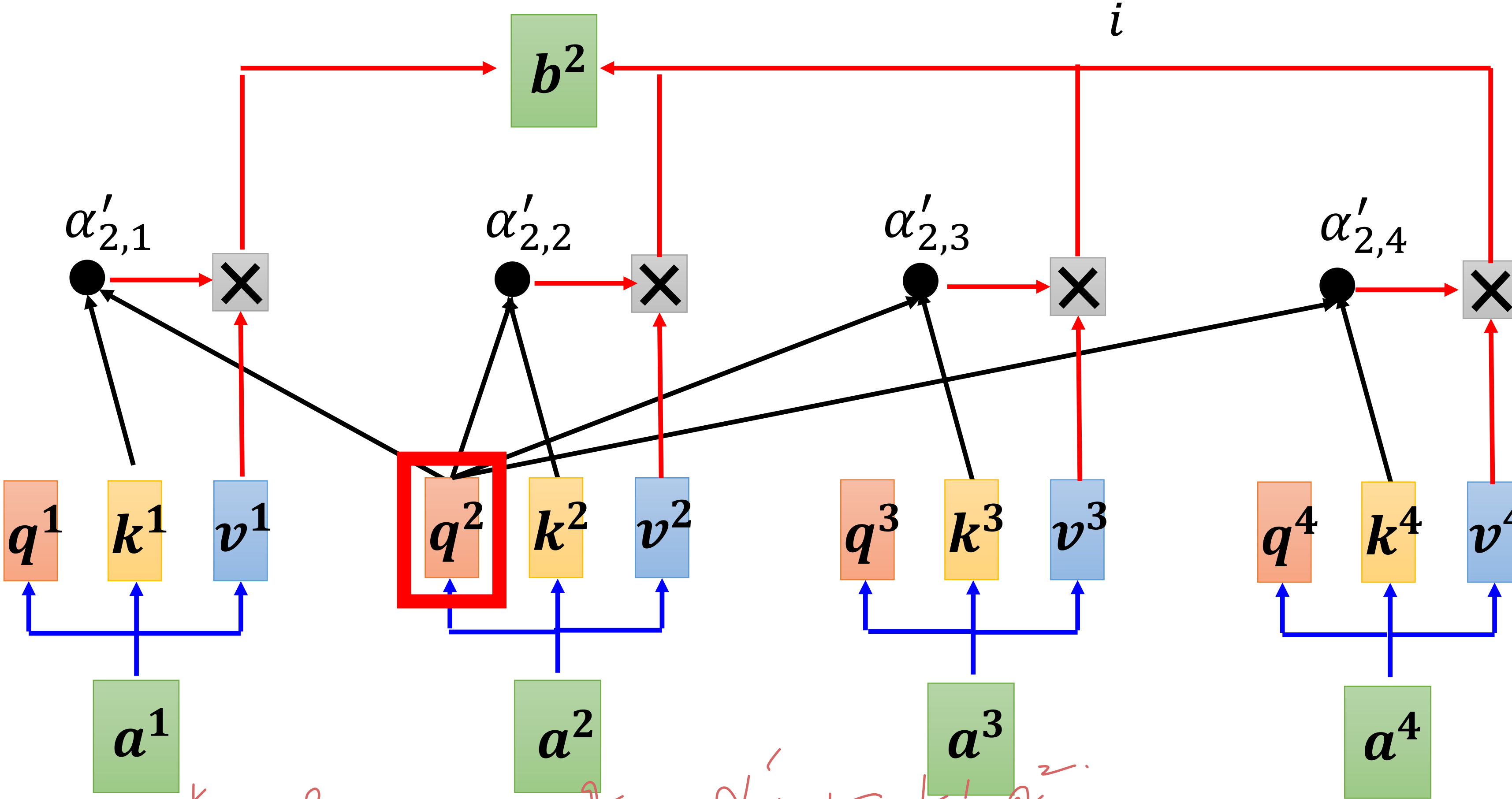
b^1, b^2, b^3, b^4 一次同时被计算出，而非依次



Can be either **input** or **a hidden layer**

Self-attention

$$b^2 = \sum_i \alpha'_{2,i} v^i$$



$k^1 = a^1 \cdot W^k$ $\quad$ $q^2 = a_2 \cdot W^q$ $\quad$ $\alpha'_{2,1} = k^1 \cdot q^2 \cdots$

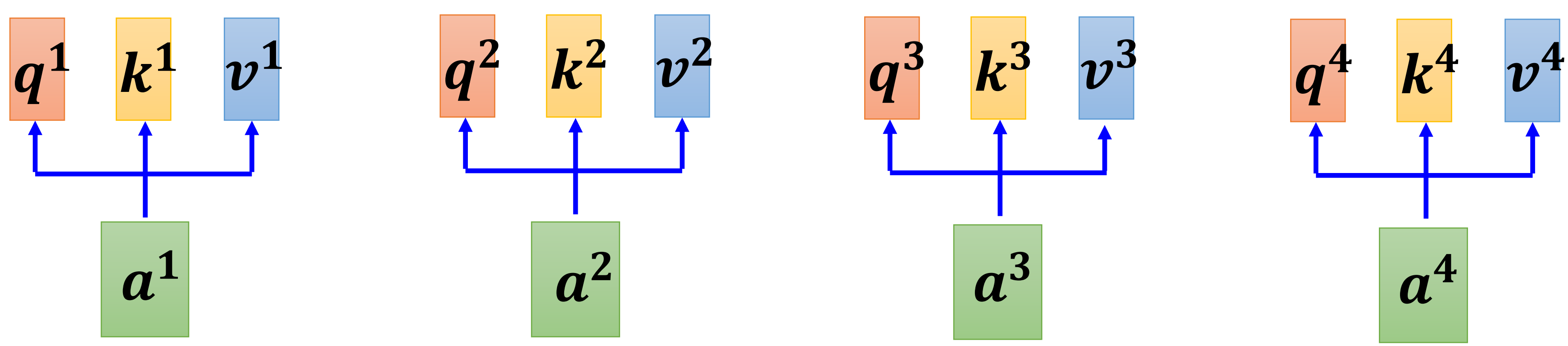
$v_1 = a^1 \cdot W^v$ $\quad$ $k^2 = a_2 \cdot W^k.$ $\quad$ $b^2 = \sum \cdots \alpha'_{2,1} \cdot v^1 \cdots$

Self-attention

$$q^i = W^q a^i \qquad \underbrace{q^1\ q^2\ q^3\ q^4}_{Q} = W^q\ \underbrace{a^1\ a^2\ a^3\ a^4}_{I}$$

$$k^i = W^k a^i \qquad \underbrace{k^1\ k^2\ k^3\ k^4}_{K} = W^k\ \underbrace{a^1\ a^2\ a^3\ a^4}_{I}$$

$$v^i = W^v a^i \qquad \underbrace{v^1\ v^2\ v^3\ v^4}_{V} = W^v\ \underbrace{a^1\ a^2\ a^3\ a^4}_{I}$$

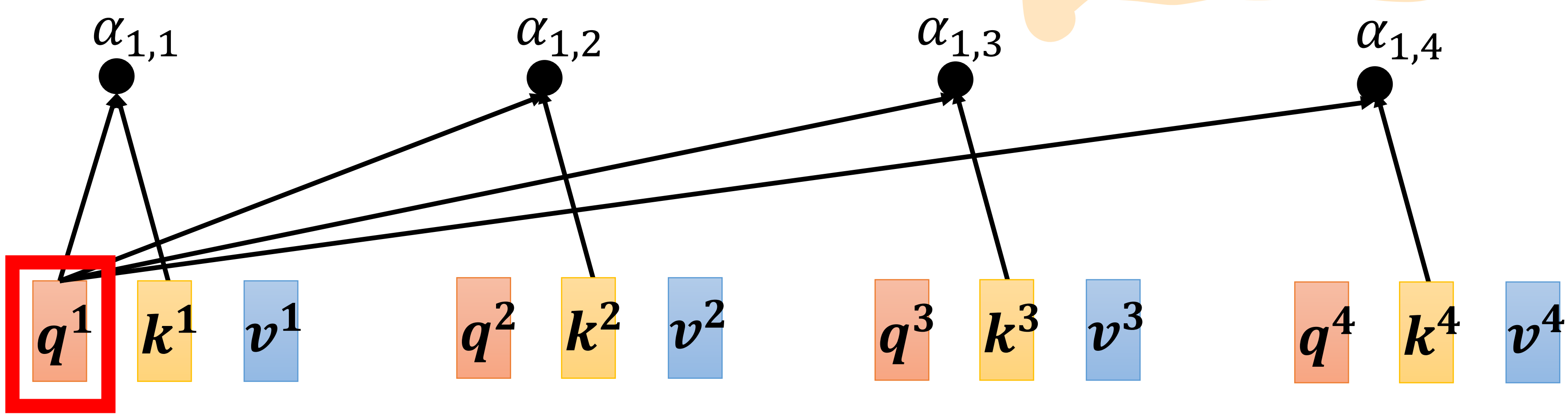


Self-attention

$$\alpha_{1,1} = \boldsymbol{k}^1 \boldsymbol{q}^1 \qquad \alpha_{1,2} = \boldsymbol{k}^2 \boldsymbol{q}^1$$

$$\alpha_{1,3} = \boldsymbol{k}^3 \boldsymbol{q}^1 \qquad \alpha_{1,4} = \boldsymbol{k}^4 \boldsymbol{q}^1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} \\ \alpha_{1,2} \\ \alpha_{1,3} \\ \alpha_{1,4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{k}^1 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^2 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^3 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^4 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{q}^1$$

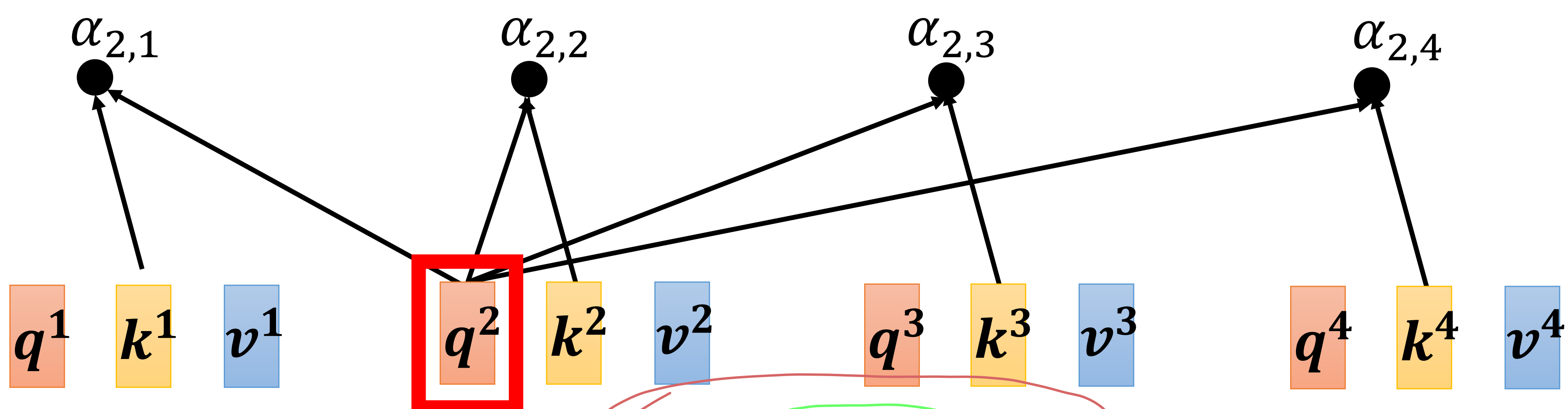


Self-attention

$$\alpha_{1,1} = \boldsymbol{k}^1 \boldsymbol{q}^1 \quad \alpha_{1,2} = \boldsymbol{k}^2 \boldsymbol{q}^1$$

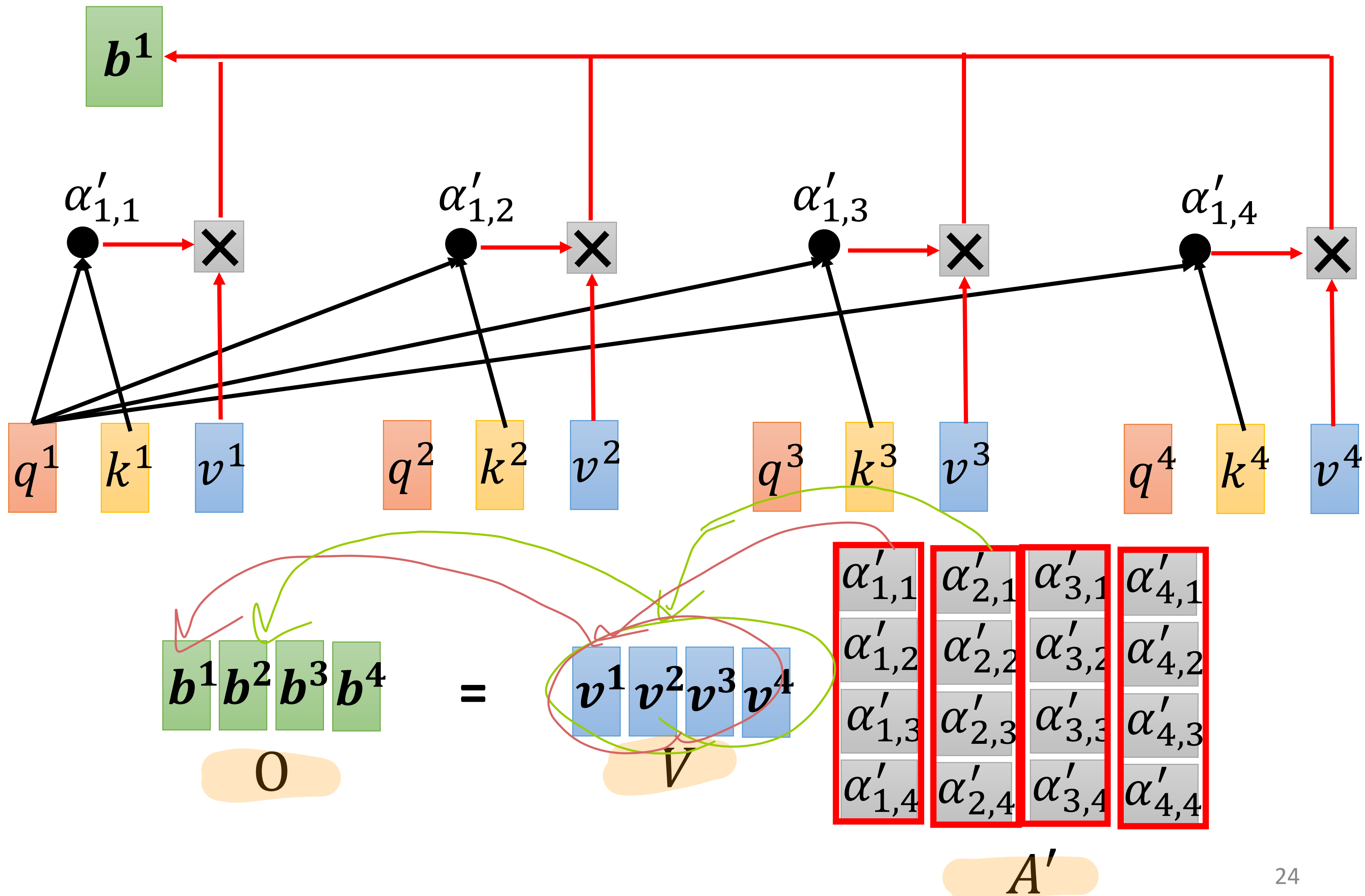
$$\alpha_{1,3} = \boldsymbol{k}^3 \boldsymbol{q}^1 \quad \alpha_{1,4} = \boldsymbol{k}^4 \boldsymbol{q}^1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} \\ \alpha_{1,2} \\ \alpha_{1,3} \\ \alpha_{1,4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{k}^1 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^2 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^3 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^4 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{q}^1$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha'_{1,1} & \alpha'_{2,1} & \alpha'_{3,1} & \alpha'_{4,1} \\ \alpha'_{1,2} & \alpha'_{2,2} & \alpha'_{3,2} & \alpha'_{4,2} \\ \alpha'_{1,3} & \alpha'_{2,3} & \alpha'_{3,3} & \alpha'_{4,3} \\ \alpha'_{1,4} & \alpha'_{2,4} & \alpha'_{3,4} & \alpha'_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}}_{A'} \xleftarrow{\text{softmax}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & \alpha_{2,1} & \alpha_{3,1} & \alpha_{4,1} \\ \alpha_{1,2} & \alpha_{2,2} & \alpha_{3,2} & \alpha_{4,2} \\ \alpha_{1,3} & \alpha_{2,3} & \alpha_{3,3} & \alpha_{4,3} \\ \alpha_{1,4} & \alpha_{2,4} & \alpha_{3,4} & \alpha_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}}_{A} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{k}^1 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^2 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^3 \\ \boldsymbol{k}^4 \end{bmatrix}}_{K^T} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{q}^1 & \boldsymbol{q}^2 & \boldsymbol{q}^3 & \boldsymbol{q}^4 \end{bmatrix}}_{Q}$$

Self-attention



Self-attention

$$Q = W^q \, I$$

$$K = W^k \, I$$

$$V = W^v \, I$$

Parameters to be learned

$$A' \leftarrow A = K^T Q$$

Attention Matrix

$$O = V A'$$

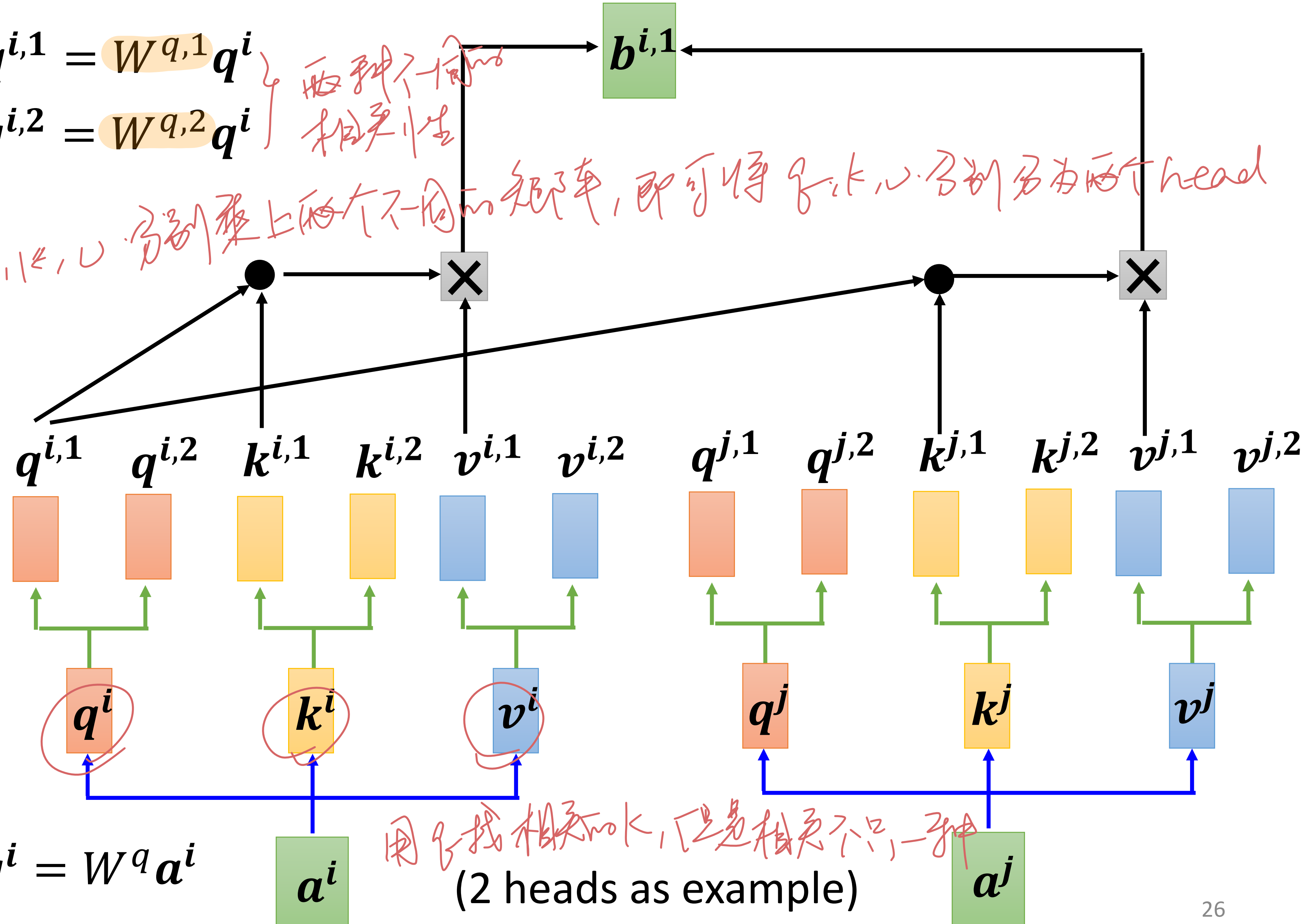
Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance

$$q^{i,1} = W^{q,1} q^i$$

$$q^{i,2} = W^{q,2} q^i$$

两种不同的相关性

q,k,v 分别乘上两个不同的矩阵，即可得 q,k,v 分别分为两个head



用q找相关的k，但是相关不只一种

$$q^i = W^q a^i$$

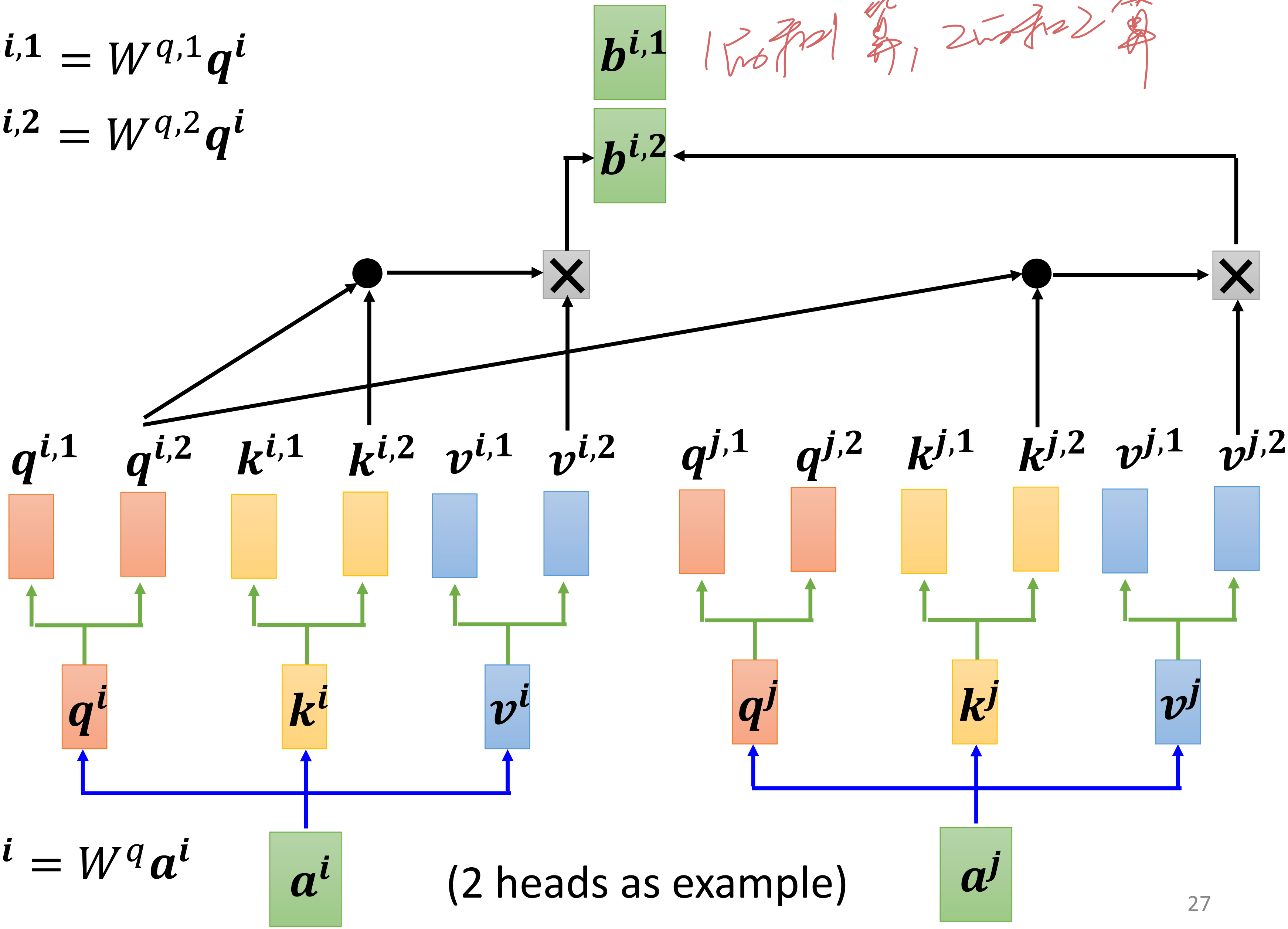
(2 heads as example)

Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance

$$q^{i,1} = W^{q,1} q^i$$

$$q^{i,2} = W^{q,2} q^i$$

1的和1算，2的和2算



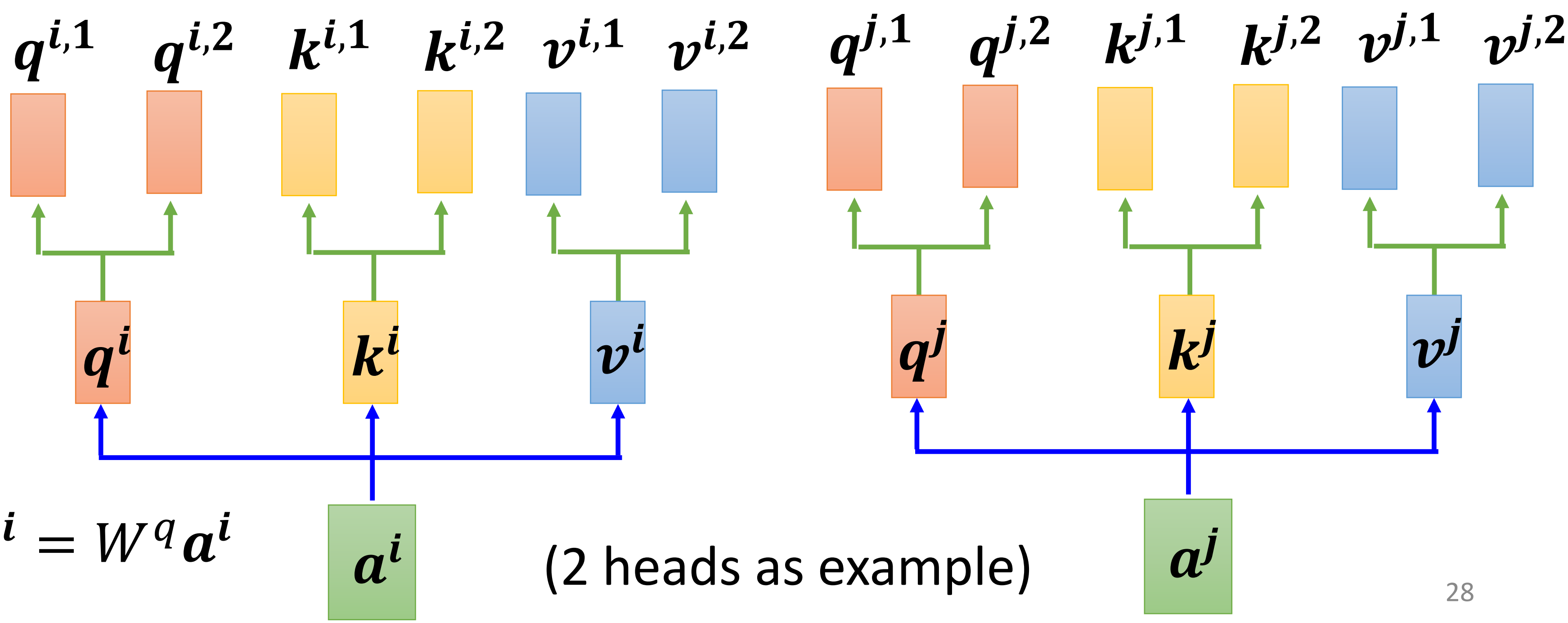
$$q^i = W^q a^i$$

(2 heads as example)

Multi-head Self-attention

Different types of relevance

$$\boldsymbol{b}^i = W^O \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{b}^{i,1} \\ \boldsymbol{b}^{i,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

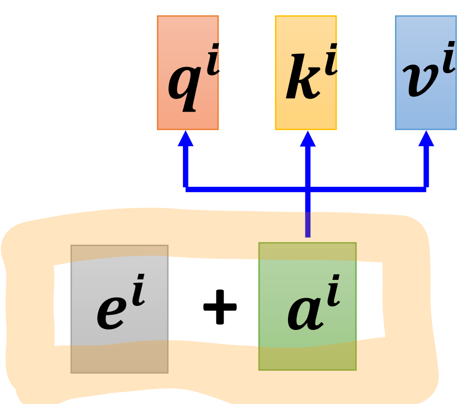


$\boldsymbol{q}^i = W^q \boldsymbol{a}^i$

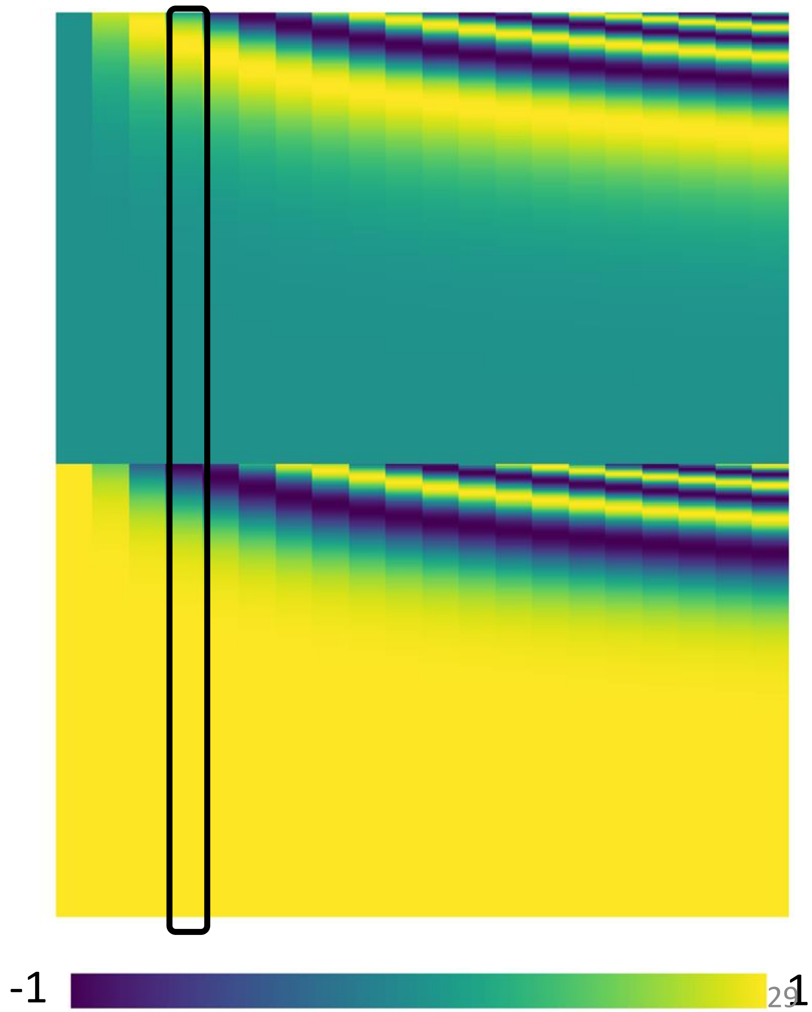
(2 heads as example)

Positional Encoding

- No position information in self-attention.
- Each position has a unique positional vector e^i
- **hand-crafted**
- **learned from data**



Each column represents a positional vector e^i

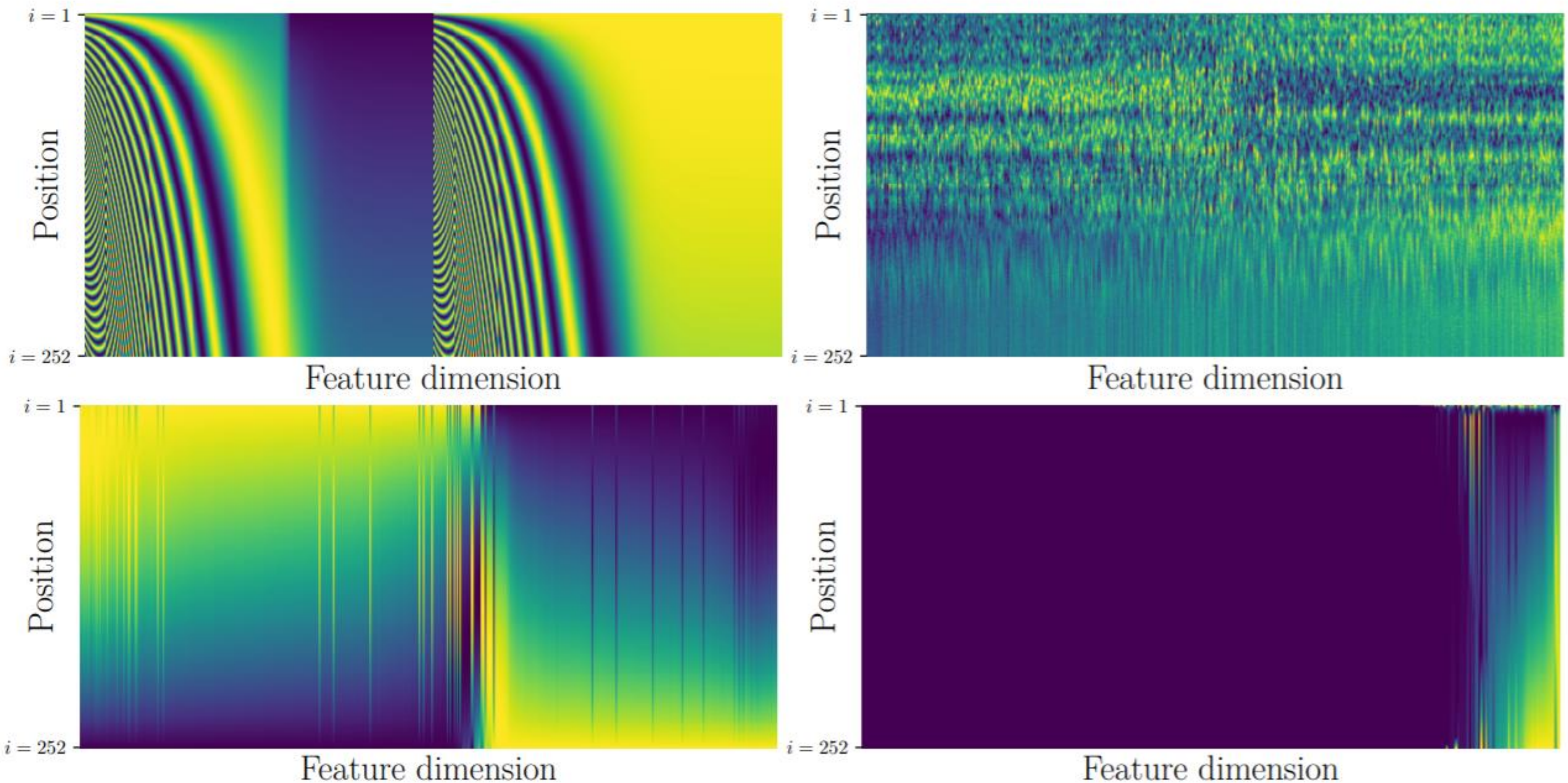


https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.09229

Table 1. Comparing position representation methods

Methods	Inductive	Data-Driven	Parameter Efficient
Sinusoidal (Vaswani et al., 2017)	✓	✗	✓
Embedding (Devlin et al., 2018)	✗	✓	✗
Relative (Shaw et al., 2018)	✗	✓	✓
This paper	✓	✓	✓

(a) Sinusoidal (b) Position embedding



(c) FLOATER (d) RNN

Many applications …

<u>Transformer</u>

https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762

<u>BERT</u>

https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805

Widely used in Natural Langue Processing (NLP)!

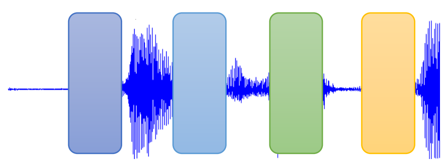
https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.12977

Self-attention for Speech

取一部分做 self-atte.

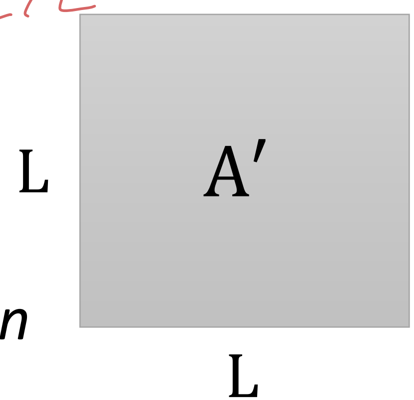
Speech is a very long vector sequence.

10ms



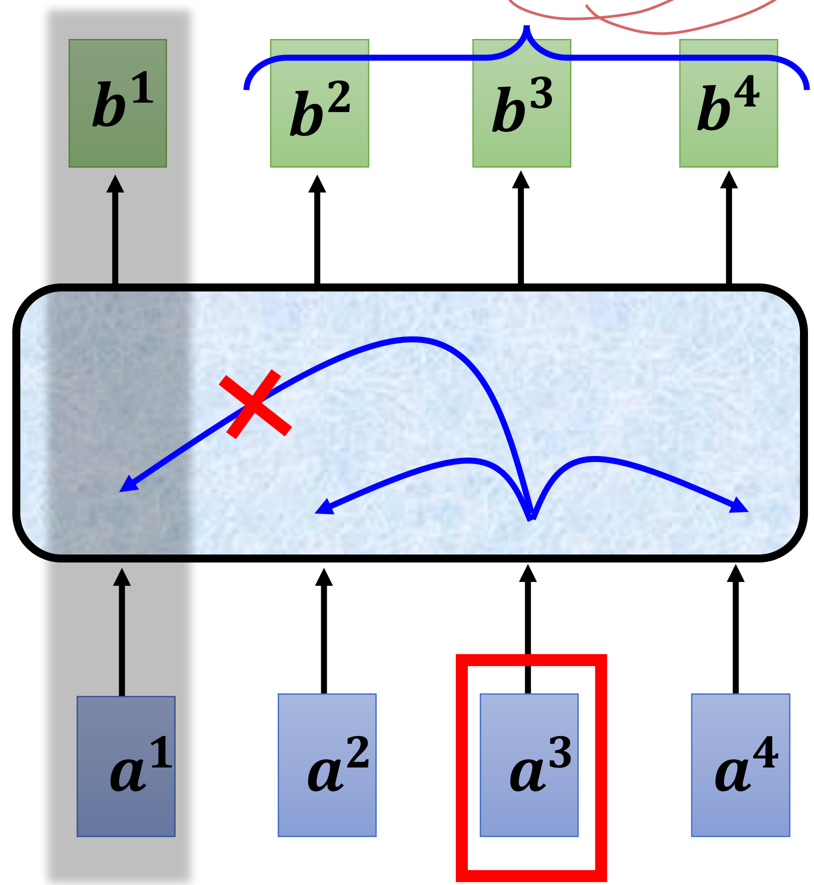
If input sequence is length L

L×L



Attention Matrix

Attention in a range



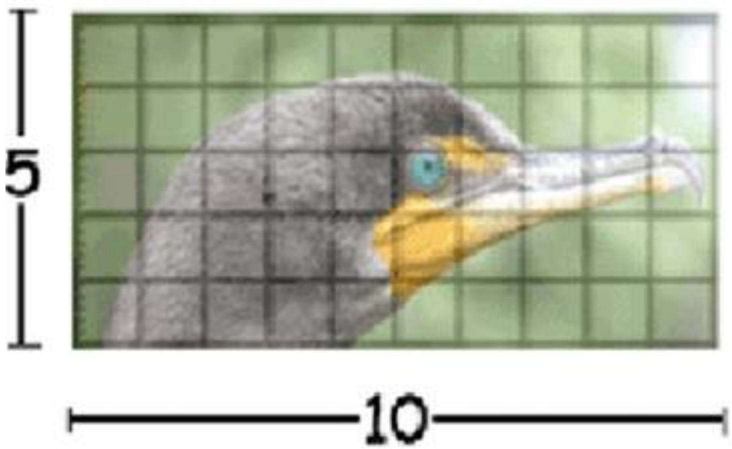
Truncated Self-attention

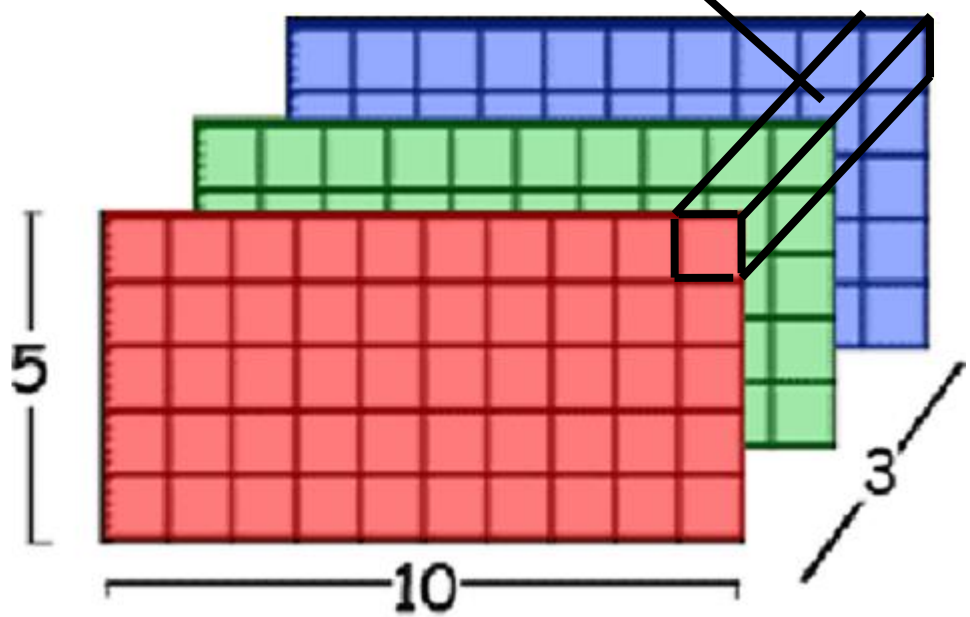
输入是一排向量

Self-attention for Image

An **image** can also be considered as a **vector set**.

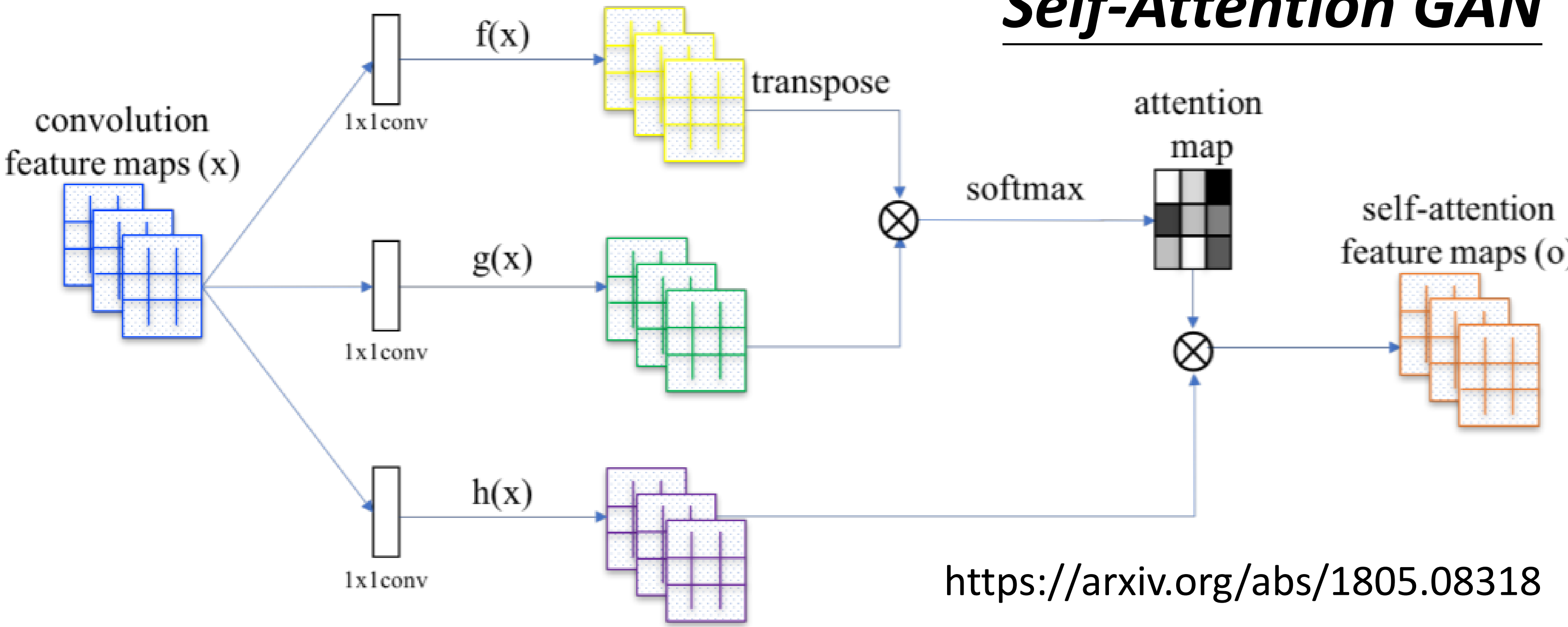
This is a vector.





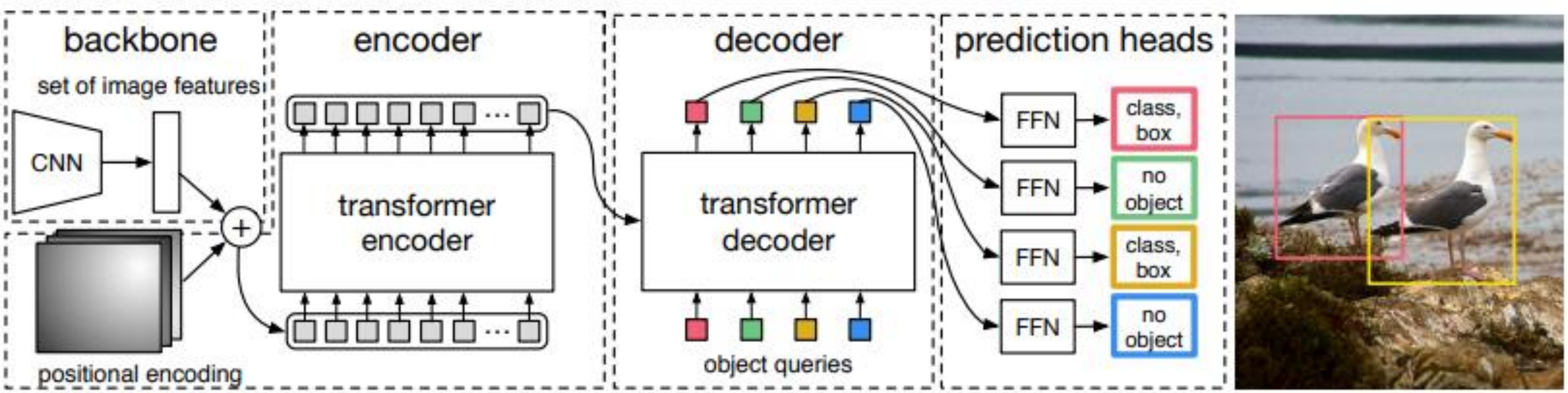
Source of image: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Color-image-representation-and-RGB-matrix_fig15_282798184

Self-Attention GAN



https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.08318

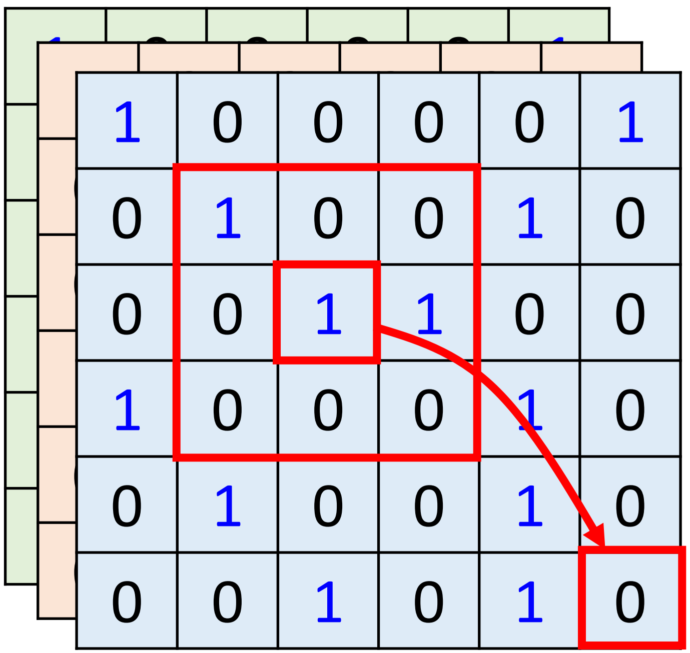
DEtection Transformer (DETR)



https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.12872

Self-attention v.s. CNN

CNN是简化版 self-atte...



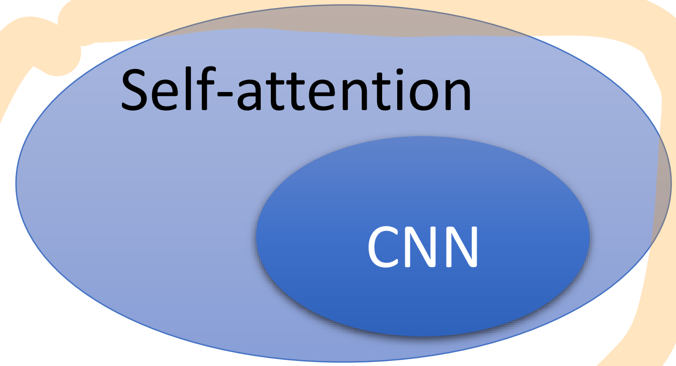
CNN: self-attention that can only attends in a receptive field

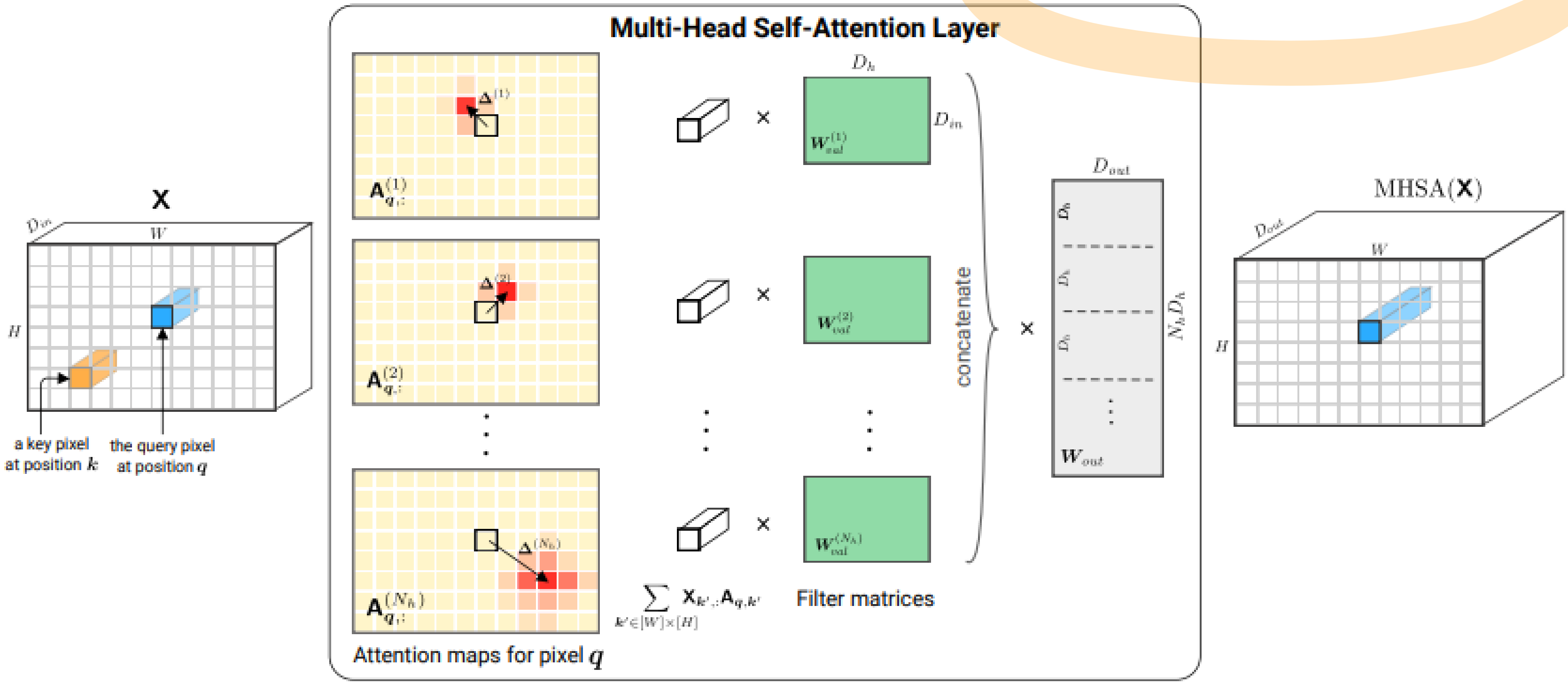
- CNN is simplified self-attention.

Self-attention: CNN with learnable receptive field

- Self-attention is the complex version of CNN.

Self-attention v.s. CNN



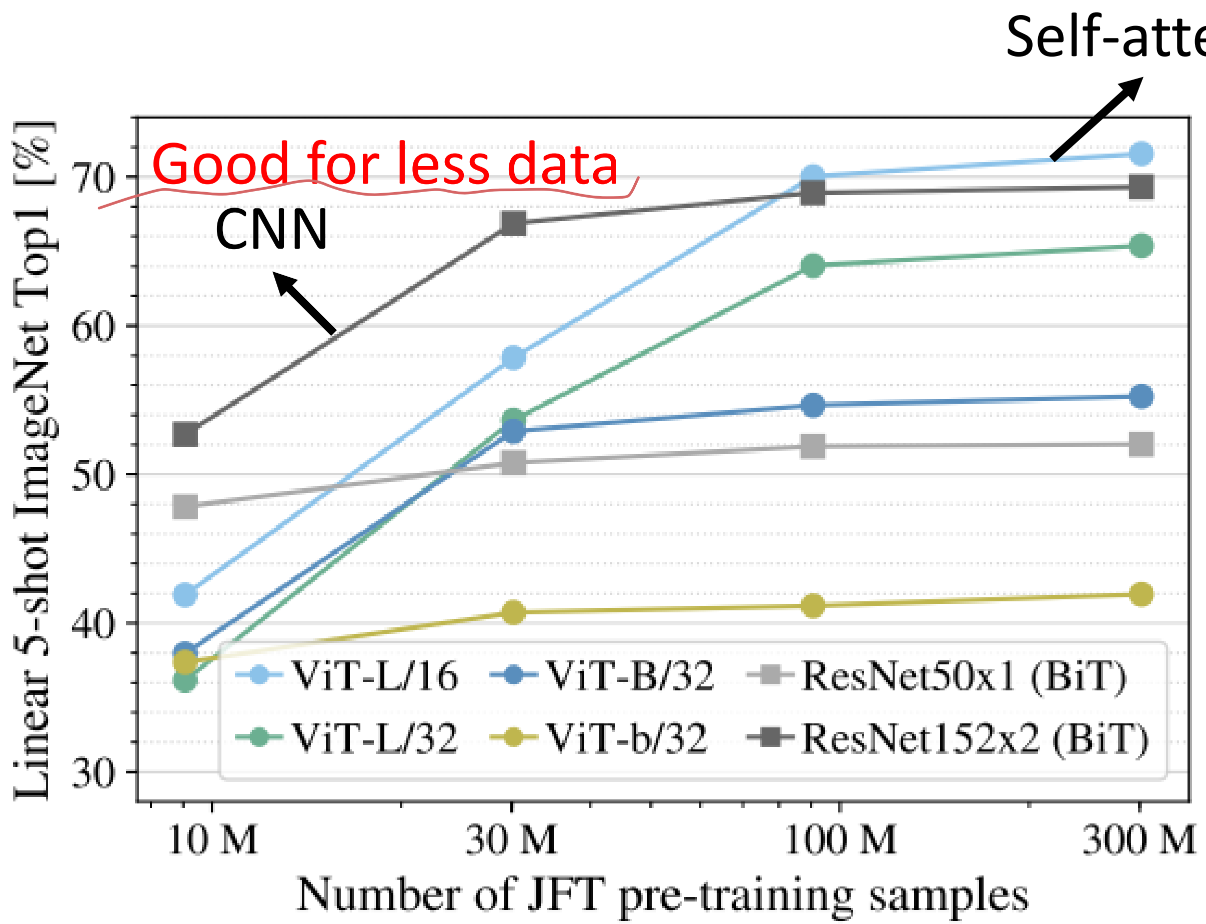


On the Relationship between Self-Attention and Convolutional Layers

https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.03584

Self-attention v.s. CNN

Good for more data

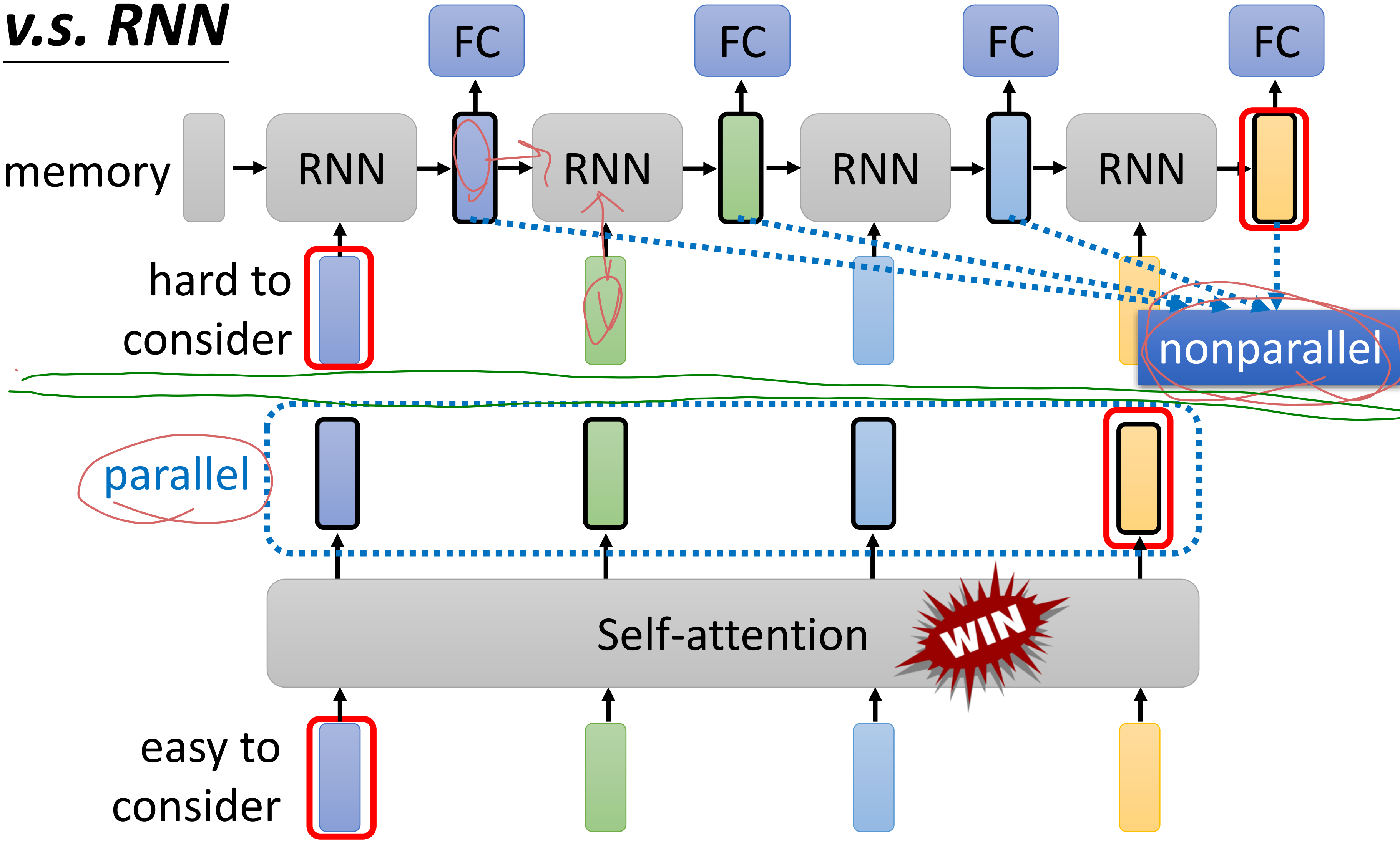


An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.11929.pdf

Self-attention v.s. RNN

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)



Transformers are RNNs: Fast Autoregressive Transformers with Linear Attention

https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.16236

To learn more about RNN ……

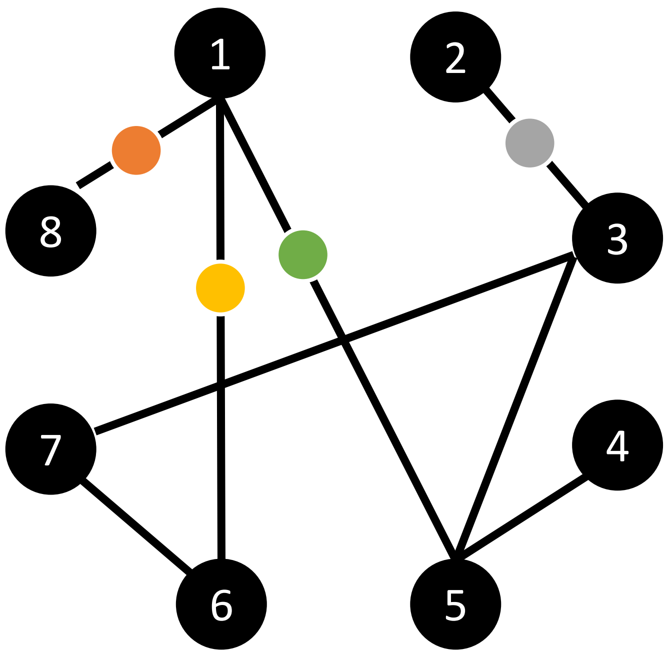
https://youtu.be/xCGidAeyS4M

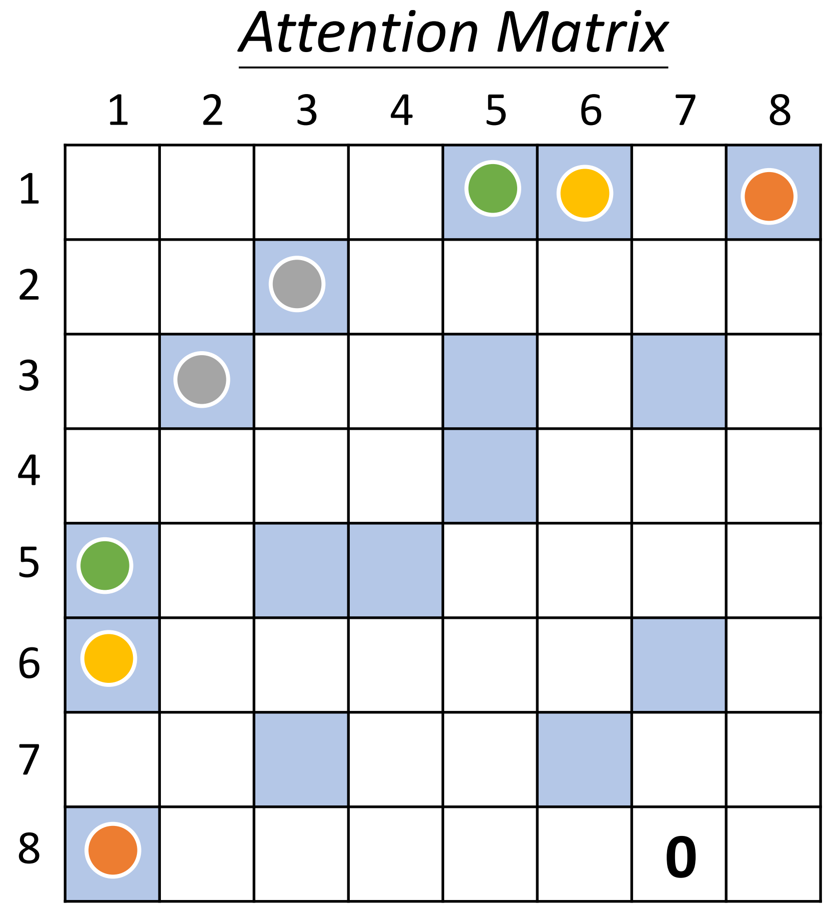
(in Mandarin)

https://youtu.be/Jjy6ER0bHv8

(in English)

Self-attention for Graph





Consider **edge**: only attention to connected nodes

edge即两node之间的关联，图已给出

This is one type of **Graph Neural Network (GNN)**.

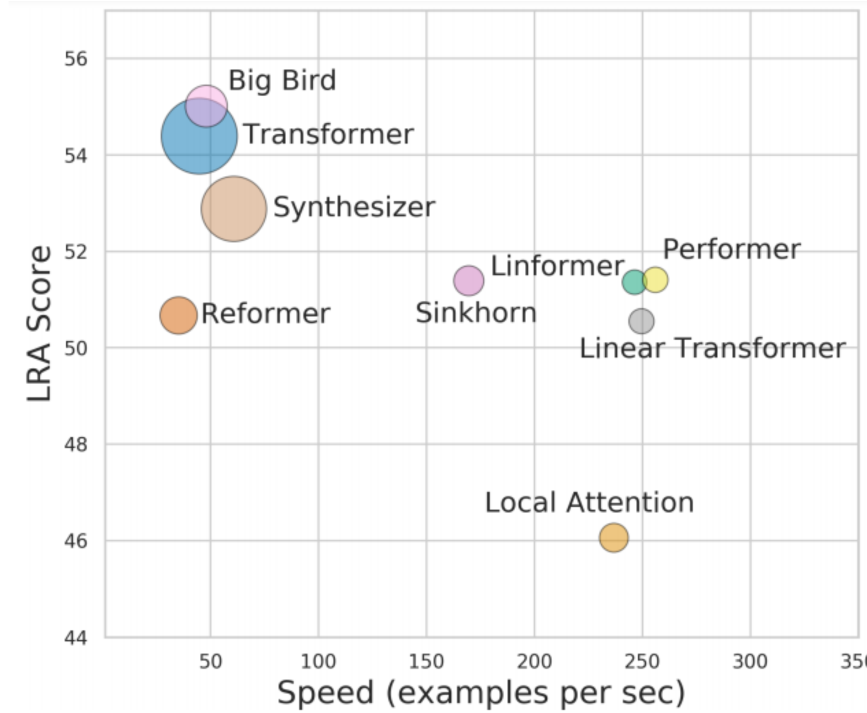
Self-attention for Graph

- To learn more about GNN …

https://youtu.be/eybCCtNKwzA
(in Mandarin)

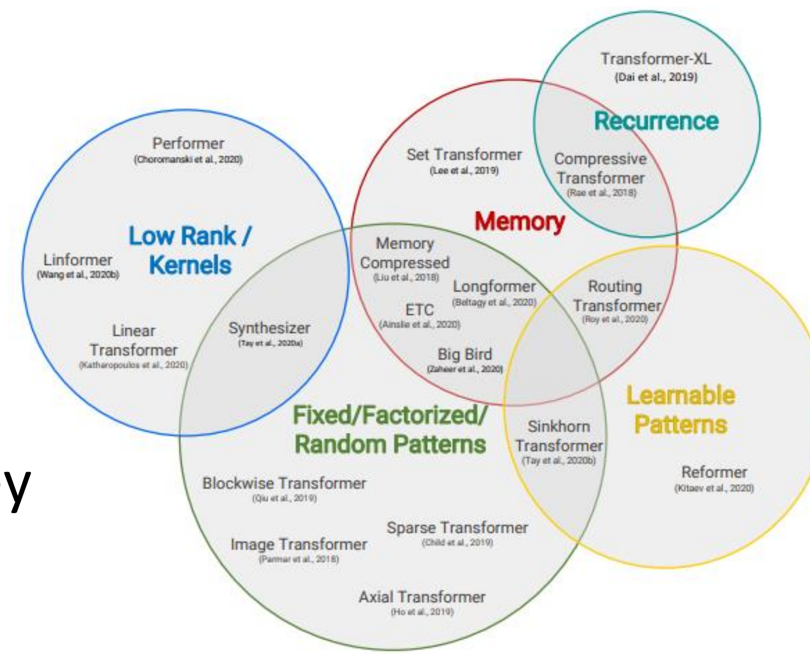
https://youtu.be/M9ht8vsVEw8
(in Mandarin)

To Learn More …



Long Range Arena: A Benchmark for Efficient Transformers

https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.04006



Efficient Transformers: A Survey

https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.06732


Q&A