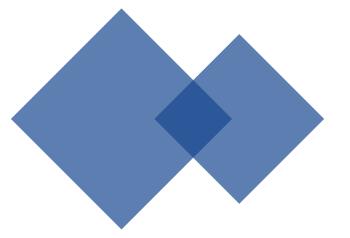


SIMPLIFYING TRANSFORMER BLOCKS



Bobby He & Thomas Hofmann*

Department of Computer Science, ETH Zurich

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DEEP TRANSFORMERS WITHOUT SHORTCUTS: MODIFYING SELF-ATTENTION FOR FAITHFUL SIGNAL PROPAGATION

Bobby He¹ James Martens² Guodong Zhang² Aleksandar Botev²
Andrew Brock² Samuel L. Smith² Yee Whye Teh^{1,2}

¹University of Oxford, ²DeepMind
Correspondence to: bobby.he@stats.ox.ac.uk, jamesmartens@google.com.

"It is possible to successfully train deep transformers without skip connections or normalisation layers."

- > 探索标准transformer块可以简化到什么程度
 - skip connections
 - projection/value matrices
 - sequential sub-blocks
 - normalisation layers
- ▶ 为什么研究?
 - 深度学习理论和实践之间存在差距
 - 训练和部署大型transformer模型的成本过高

1、信号传播理论

- 信号传播理论有助于我们分析一个网络结构设计的是否良好。
- 随着网络的加深,对不同的输入已经无法区分,这显然不是一个良好的网络。

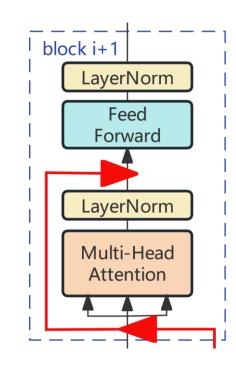
2、残差网络(ResNet)

- 残差块 Residual Block
- 跳跃连接 skip connection

3、残差降权的思想

- 剪枝操作,评估每个权重的重要性
- downweight the residual branch relative to the skip branch

4. Skipless

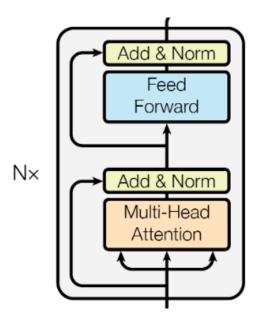


02 🔷 相关工作

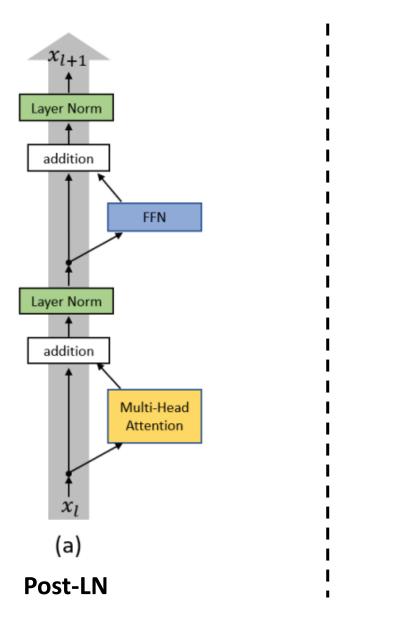
- 1、信号传播理论
- 2、残差网络(ResNet)
- 3、残差降权的思想
- 4、无残差架构 Skipless
 - 在mlp和cnn中: 非线性激活函数→更线性,即使没有跳跃连接,也可以实现良好的信号传播
 - 在Attention中运用这个思想: Attention matrices need to be more "identity-like"
 - 使用标准优化器,无残差架构会损失速度

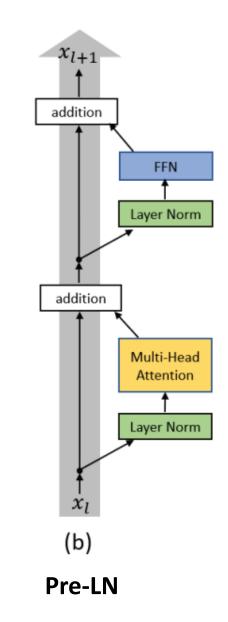


预备知识



LayerNorm(x + Sublayer(x))

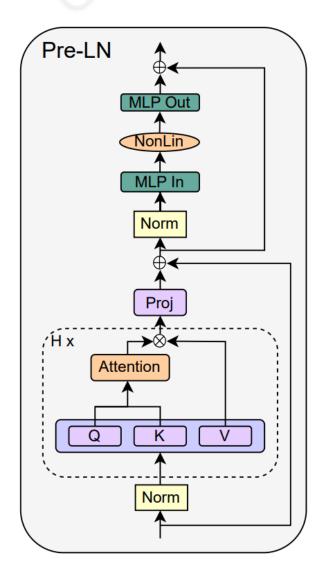




[1] Xiong R, Yang Y, He D, et al. On layer normalization in the transformer architecture[C]//International Conference on Machine Learning. PMLR, 2020: 10524-10533.



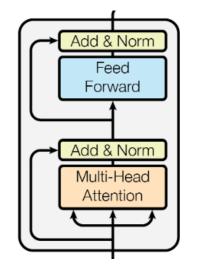
预备知识



$$\mathbf{X}_{\text{out}} = \alpha_{\text{FF}} \,\hat{\mathbf{X}} + \beta_{\text{FF}} \,\text{MLP}(\text{Norm}(\hat{\mathbf{X}})), \quad \text{where } \hat{\mathbf{X}} = \alpha_{\text{SA}} \,\mathbf{X}_{\text{in}} + \beta_{\text{SA}} \,\text{MHA}(\text{Norm}(\mathbf{X}_{\text{in}})). \tag{1}$$

$$Attn(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^{V} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) = Softmax\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{k}}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^{Q}\mathbf{W}^{K^{\top}}\mathbf{X}^{\top} + \mathbf{M}\right), \quad (2)$$

$$MHA(\mathbf{X}) = Concat(Attn_1(\mathbf{X}), \dots, Attn_H(\mathbf{X}))\mathbf{W}^P,$$
(3)



α和β参数的默认值都是1。

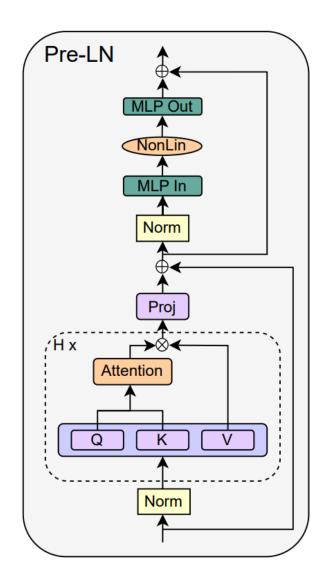
03 🍑 预备知识

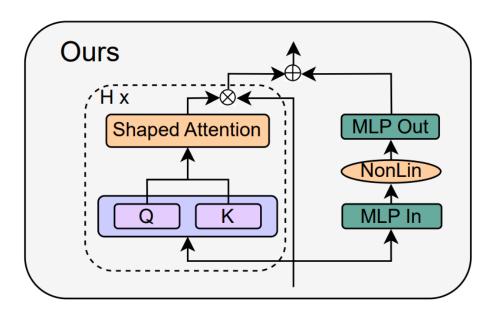
*补充: Decoder-only的GPT 和 Encoder-only的BERT

- ➤ Decoder-only 的 GPT(例如,GPT-2 和 GPT-3):
- ① 任务: **GPT主要用于生成型任务**,例如文本生成、对话生成等。它的模型结构允许生成下一个词或标记的概率分布,使其适用于自然语言生成任务。
- ② 定位: GPT强调对上下文的建模,通过自回归(autoregressive)的方式,从左到右逐步生成文本序列。
- ③ mask矩阵的主对角线及以下为0, 主对角线以上为 -∞;
- > Encoder-only 的 BERT:
- ① 任务**: BERT主要用于预测型任务**,例如语言模型的掩码语言建模(Masked Language Model,MLM)任务。在预训练阶段,BERT通过掩盖输入中的一些词并预测它们,学习词汇的上下文表示。
- ② 定位: BERT的关注点是双向上下文建模,它在预训练中通过双向编码获得更全面的上下文表示。
- ③ mask矩阵全零。



Simplifying Blocks





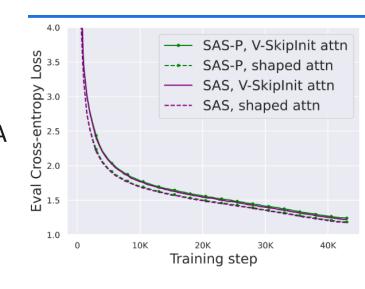


Simplifying Blocks: 删除Attention子块的skip connection

▶ 起点: Skipless模型

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) = \operatorname{Softmax}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_k}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^Q\mathbf{W}^{K^\top}\mathbf{X}^\top + \mathbf{M}\right),$$

- ①.1 Value-SkipInit $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leftarrow (\alpha \mathbf{I}_T + \beta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}))$ α 和β是可训练的参数, α 初始化为1, β 初始化为0, \mathbf{I}_T 是单位矩阵
- ①.2 Shaped Attention $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leftarrow (\alpha \mathbf{I}_T + \beta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) \gamma C)$.
 - α , β , γ 是可训练的参数, 初始化设为1; C是常量 = 初始化时候的A



- [1] He B, Martens J, Zhang G, et al. Deep transformers without shortcuts: Modifying self-attention for faithful signal propagation[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.10322, 2023.
- [2] NOCI L, LI C, LI M, et al. The Shaped Transformer: Attention Models in the Infinite Depth-and-Width Limit[J]. 2023.

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Simplifying Blocks: 删除Attention子块的skip connection

- ▶ 起点: Skipless模型
- ② 显式降低MLP分支的权重

$$\beta_{\text{FF}} = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}) < 1 = \alpha_{\text{FF}}.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{X}_{l+1} &= \mathbf{X}_l + f_l(N(\mathbf{X}_l)) + \beta g_l(N(\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l)) \\ &= \mathbf{X}_l + f_l(\frac{\mathbf{X}_l}{\sqrt{(1+\beta^2)l+1}}) + \beta g_l(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l}{\sqrt{(1+\beta^2)l+2}}) \\ &= \mathbf{X}_0 + f_0(\mathbf{X}_0) + \beta g_0(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{X}}_0}{\sqrt{2}}) + f_1(\frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{\sqrt{2+\beta^2}}) + \beta g_1(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{X}}_1}{\sqrt{3+\beta^2}}) + \dots \\ &+ f_l(\frac{\mathbf{X}_l}{\sqrt{(1+\beta^2)l+1}}) + \beta g_l(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l}{\sqrt{(1+\beta^2)l+2}}) \end{split}$$

可以看到,原始的Pre-LN在初始化阶段,相当于输入 X_0 再加上一堆由前面各层输出组成的残差,且层越深的输出,降权幅度越大,保证了训练的稳定性。这里的 β 取值为1也没什么问题。

 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) = \operatorname{Softmax} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_k}} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{W}^Q \mathbf{W}^{K^\top} \mathbf{X}^\top + \mathbf{M} \right),$

 $\mathbf{X}_{\text{out}} = \alpha_{\text{FF}} \,\hat{\mathbf{X}} + \beta_{\text{FF}} \,\text{MLP}(\text{Norm}(\hat{\mathbf{X}})),$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X}_{l+1} &= \hat{\mathbf{X}}_l + \beta g_l(N(\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l)) \\ &= f_l(N(\mathbf{X}_l)) + \beta g_l(N(\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l)) \\ &= N(\mathbf{X}_l) + \beta g_l(\hat{\mathbf{X}}_l) \\ &= N(\mathbf{X}_l) + \beta g_l(N(\mathbf{X}_l)) \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{X}_l}{\sqrt{1 + \beta^2}} + \beta g_l(\frac{\mathbf{X}_l}{\sqrt{1 + \beta^2}}) \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{X}_0}{(1 + \beta^2)^{(l+1)/2}} + \beta \left[\frac{g_0(\frac{\mathbf{X}_0}{\sqrt{1 + \beta^2}})}{(1 + \beta^2)^{l/2}} + \frac{g_1(\frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{\sqrt{1 + \beta^2}})}{(1 + \beta^2)^{(l-1)/2}} + \dots + g_l(\frac{\mathbf{X}_l}{\sqrt{1 + \beta^2}}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

可以看到,如果 β 仍然取1的话,随着层数变深,相当于对原始输入 \mathbf{X}_0 做了指数级的降权,且 残差部分也是对越浅的输出降权越大,这样是不利于稳定训练的。因此 β 也就是 β_{FF} 的初始化要 很讲究,必须消除掉指数级的降权。论文中的 $\beta_{FF}=O(1/\sqrt{L})$ 就是一个很好的选择,将权重 控制在了很接近1的范围内:

$$(1+eta^2)^{(l+1)/2} = (1+O(1/L))^{(l+1)/2} pprox 1 + O(rac{l+1}{2L}) \le 1 + O(1/2)$$



Simplifying Blocks: 删除Attention子块的skip connection

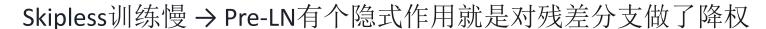
- ▶ 起点: Skipless模型
- ① Shaped Attention

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leftarrow (\alpha \mathbf{I}_T + \beta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) - \gamma C).$$

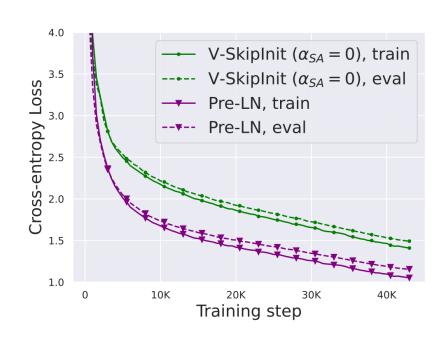
②显式降低MLP分支的权重

$$\beta_{\text{FF}} = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}) < 1 = \alpha_{\text{FF}}.$$

③ 补回速度差距



- → 论文[1]表明残差降权等价于降低学习率和缩小参数更新
- → 因此我们直接对参数降低学习率和缩小参数更新



[1] MARTENS J, BALLARD A, DESJARDINS G, et al. Rapid training of deep neural networks without skip connections or normalization layers using Deep Kernel Shaping.[J]. arXiv: Learning, arXiv: Learning, 2021.



Simplifying Blocks: 删除Attention子块的skip connection

▶ 起点: Skipless模型

③补回速度差距

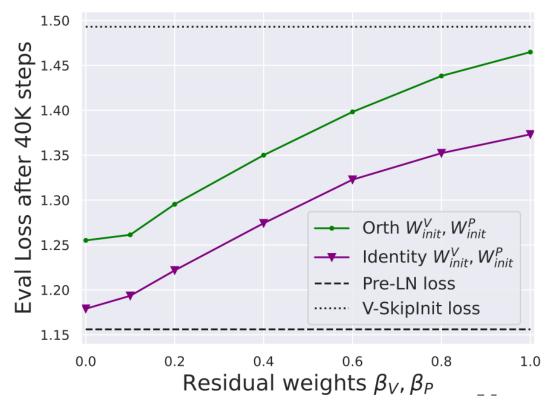
对参数降低学习率和缩小更新

$$\mathbf{W}^V = \alpha_V \, \mathbf{W}^V_{\text{init}} + \beta_V \, \Delta \mathbf{W}^V,$$

$$\mathbf{W}^P = \alpha_P \, \mathbf{W}_{\text{init}}^P + \beta_P \, \Delta \mathbf{W}^P,$$

- *W*_{init}不更新, △**W**更新;
- α固定为1, β固定为 $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}})$ 的值

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Attn}(\mathbf{X}) &= \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^V, \\ \text{MHA}(\mathbf{X}) &= \text{Concat}\big(\text{Attn}_1(\mathbf{X}), \dots, \text{Attn}_H(\mathbf{X})\big)\mathbf{W}^P \end{aligned}$$



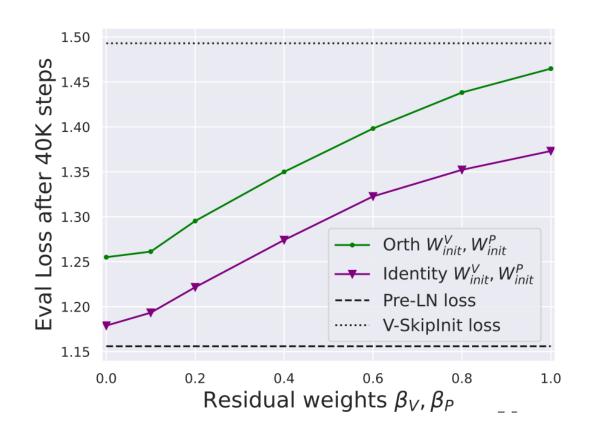
[1] MARTENS J, BALLARD A, DESJARDINS G, et al. Rapid training of deep neural networks without skip connections or normalization layers using Deep Kernel Shaping.[J]. arXiv: Learning, arXiv: Learning, 2021.

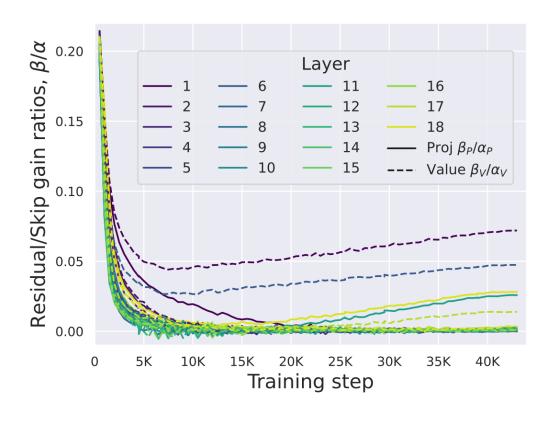




Simplifying Blocks: 删除value和projection参数

$\triangleright \beta_V$ 和 β_P 设定为0





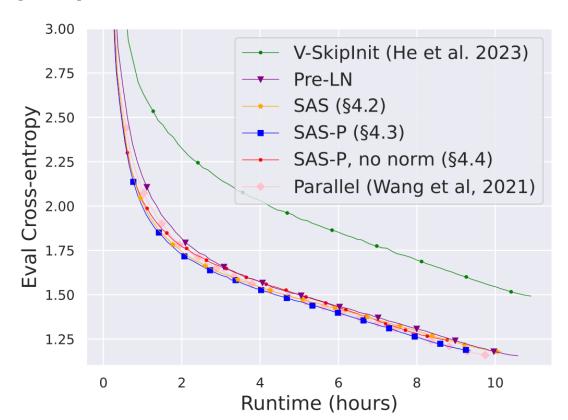


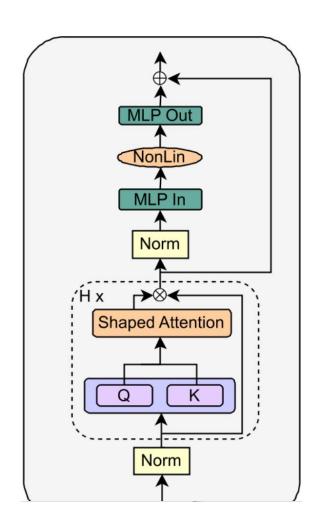
Simplifying Blocks: 删除value和projection参数

▶ 起点: Skipless模型

> Shaped Attention: $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) \leftarrow (\alpha \mathbf{I}_T + \beta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}) - \gamma C)$.

 $\triangleright \beta_V$ 和 β_P 设定为0,参数减少了一半

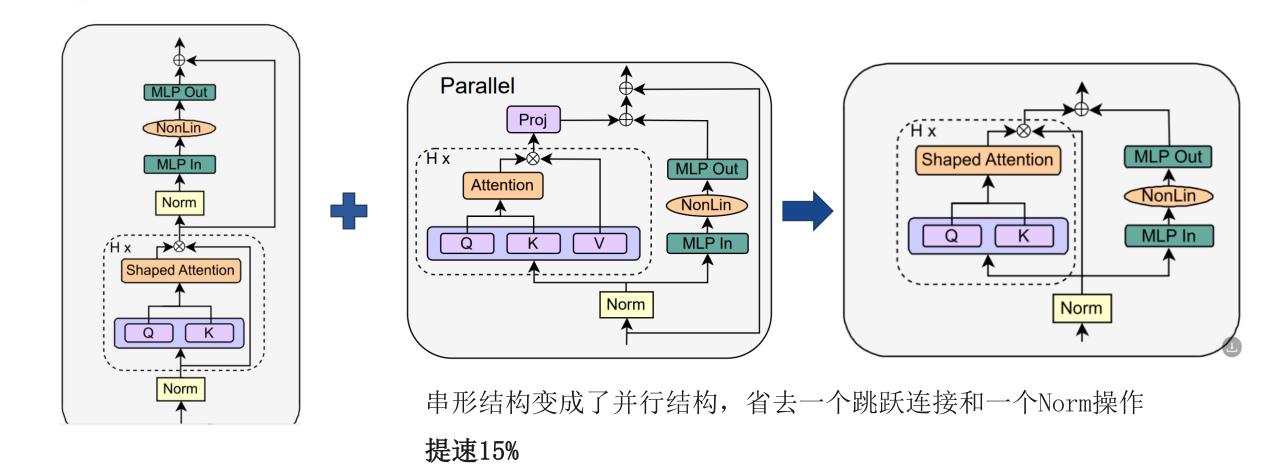








Simplifying Blocks: 删除MLP子块的skip connection

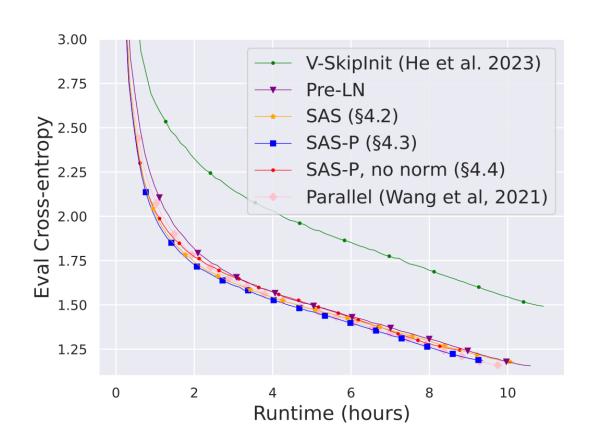


- [1] Ben Wang and Aran Komatsuzaki. GPT-J-6B: A 6 Billion Parameter Autoregressive Language Model. https://github.com/kingoflolz/meshtransformer-jax, May 2021
- [2] CHOWDHERY A, NARANG S, DEVLIN J, et al. PaLM: Scaling Language Modeling with Pathways[J].





Simplifying Blocks: 删除归一化层



• 理论上: 可删

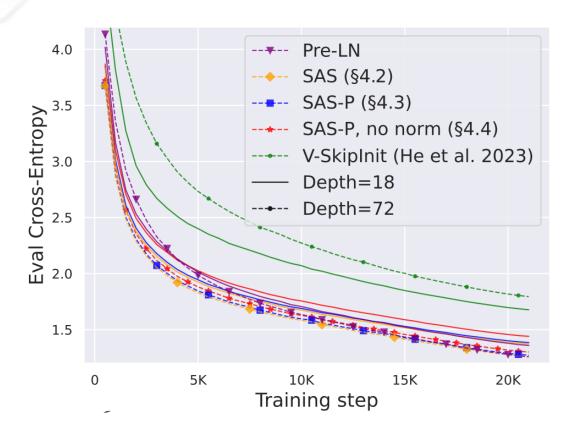
Norm的目的就是为了控制输入信号传播中的方差,间接做起到残差降权的作用

• 实验上:加速训练的作用无法解释,故保留

05



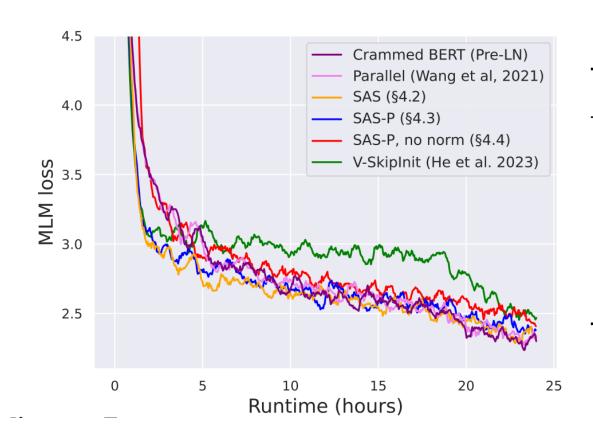
实验分析: 更大的深度



原深度: 1亿多的参数量,只能算个"小模型"。 这里的实验把深度加到了72层,继续用上面的公式算出来参数量为5.5亿,也不算大, 这也正是有人质疑的地方:如果放到现在的千亿万亿级大模型上是否还凑效。

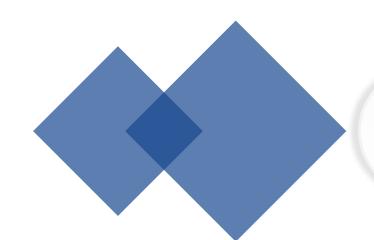


实验分析: 推广到BERT



Block	GLUE	Params	Speed
Pre-LN (Crammed)	$78.9_{\pm .7}$	120M	1
Parallel	$78.5_{\pm .6}$	120M	1.05
V-SkipInit	$78.0_{\pm .3}$	120M	0.95
SAS (Sec. 4.2)	$78.4_{\pm .8}$	101M	1.09
SAS-P (Sec. 4.3)	$78.3_{\pm .4}$	101M	1.16
SAS-P, no norm	-	101M	1.20

参数量能节省16%,单次迭代速度快16%



谢谢观看

MANY THANKS!

24.1.23

