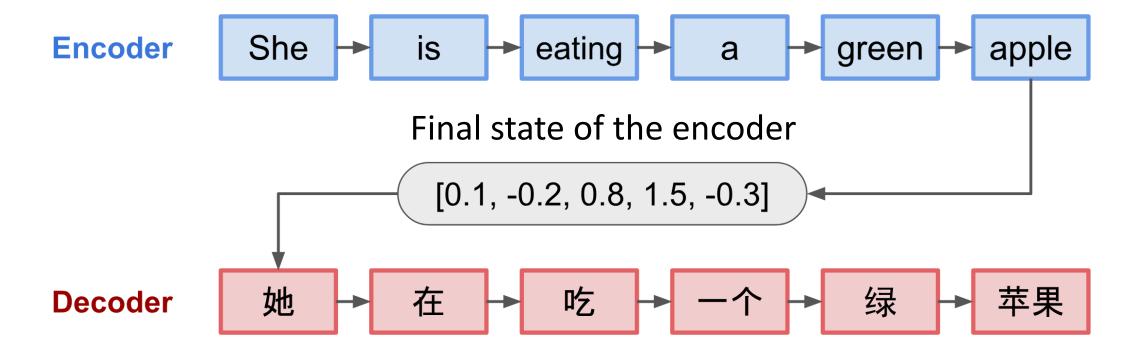
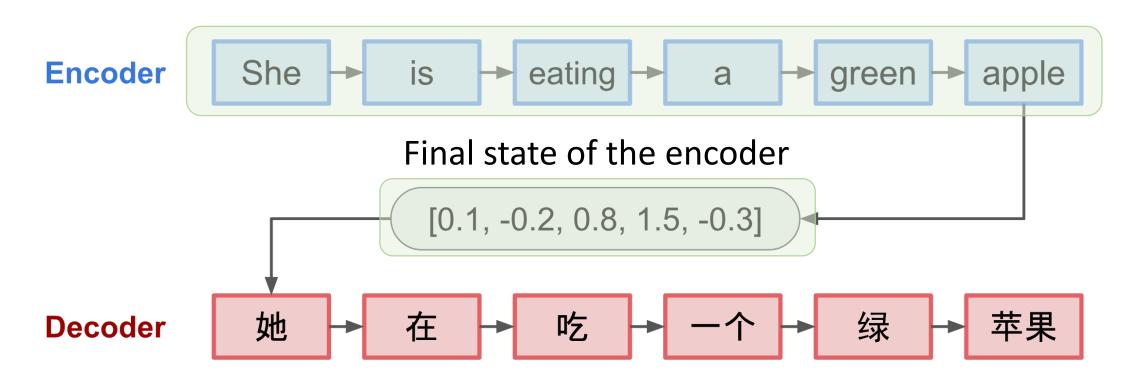
Shusen Wang



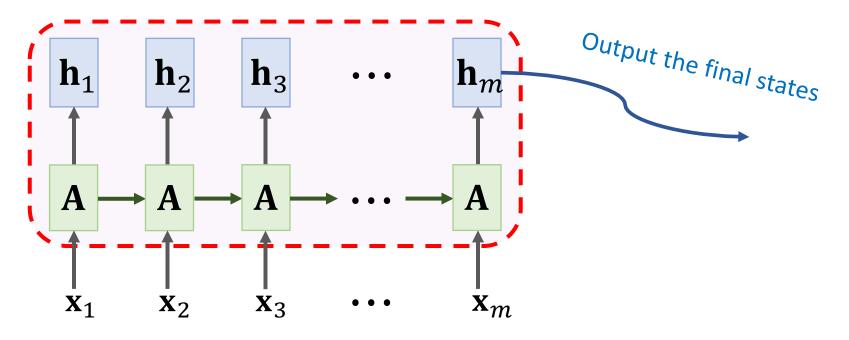
The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

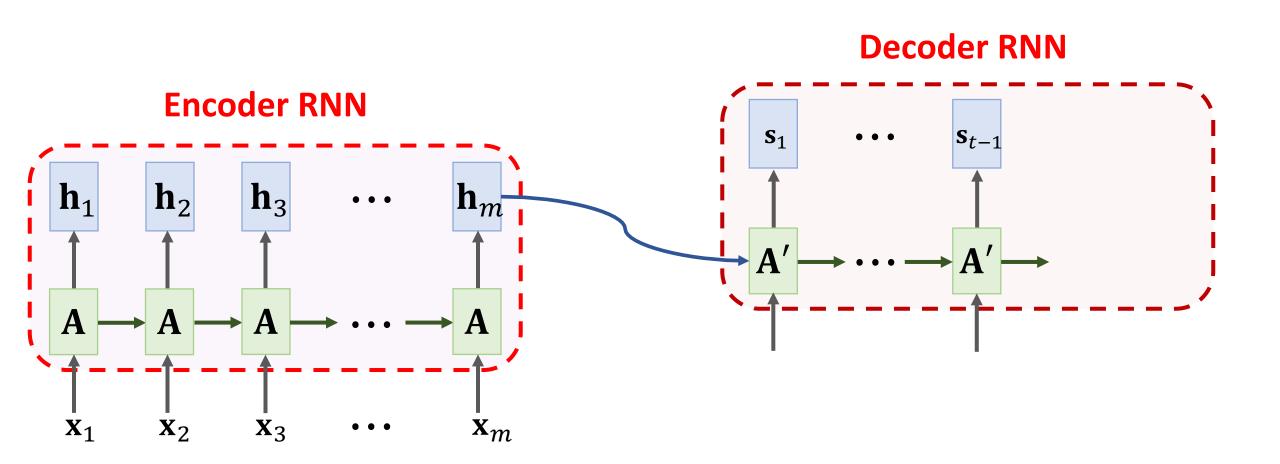
Shortcoming: The final state is incapable of remembering a **long** sequence.



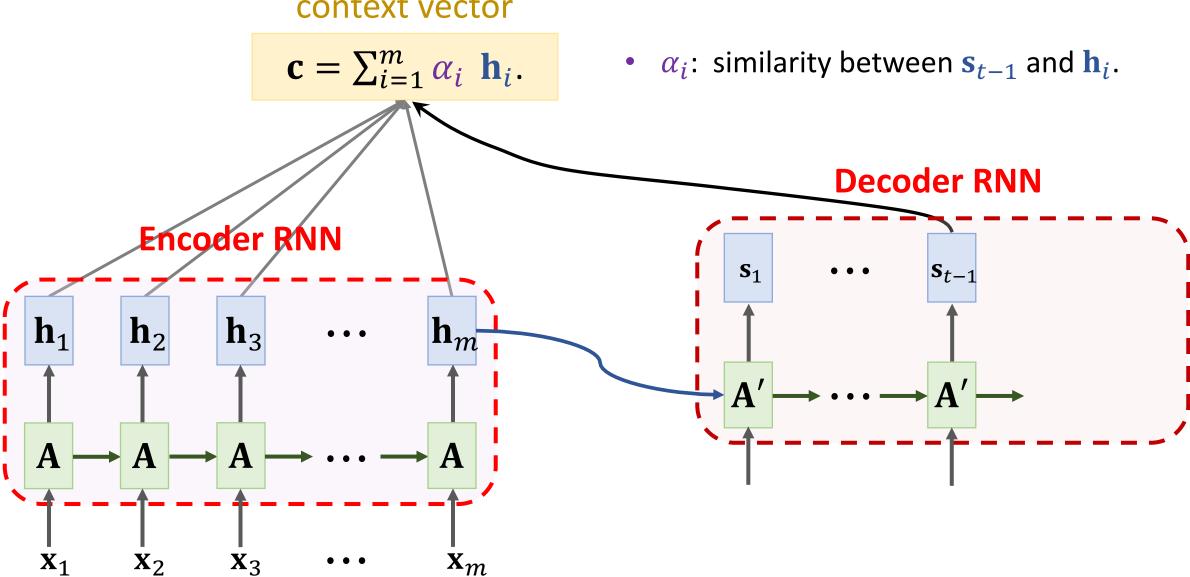
The figure is from blog lilianweng.github.io

Encoder RNN





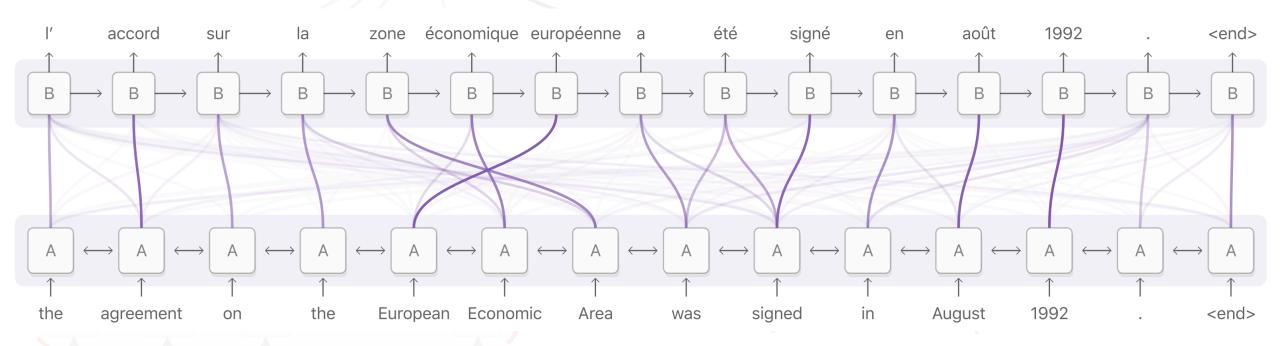




context vector

$$\mathbf{c} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \ \mathbf{h}_i.$$

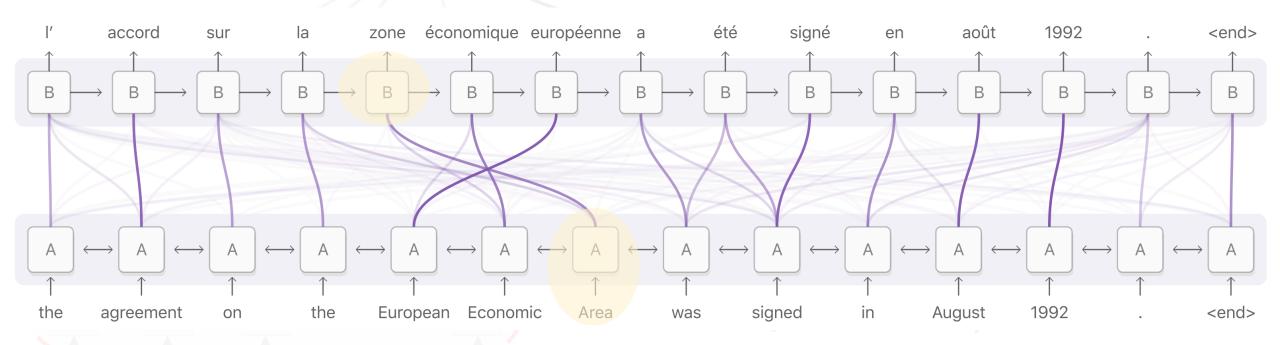
• α_i : similarity between \mathbf{s}_{t-1} and \mathbf{h}_i .



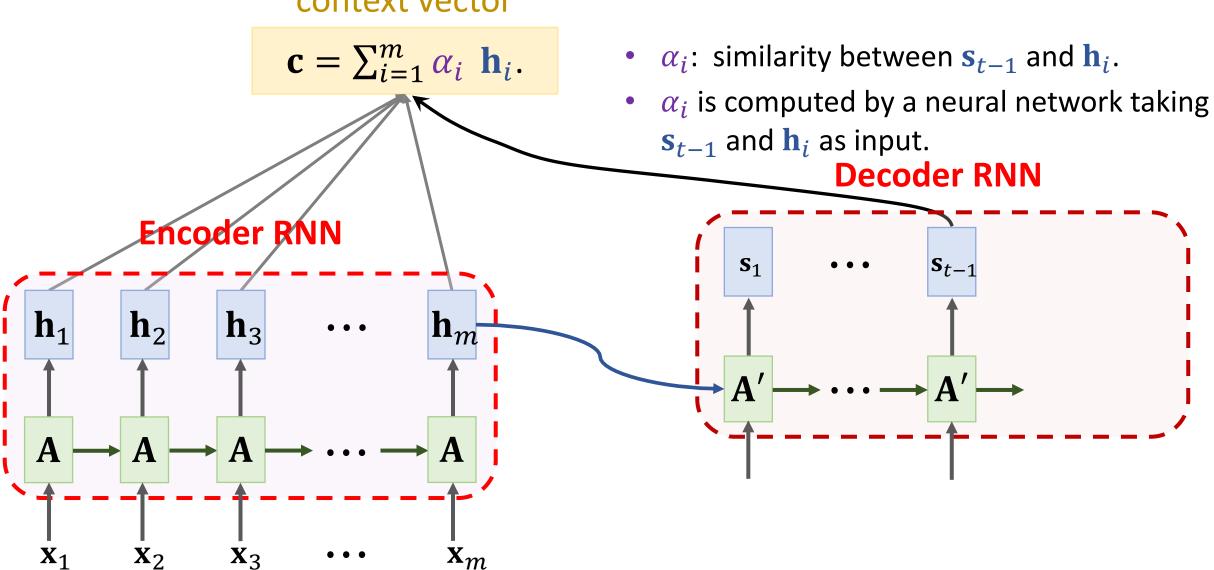
context vector

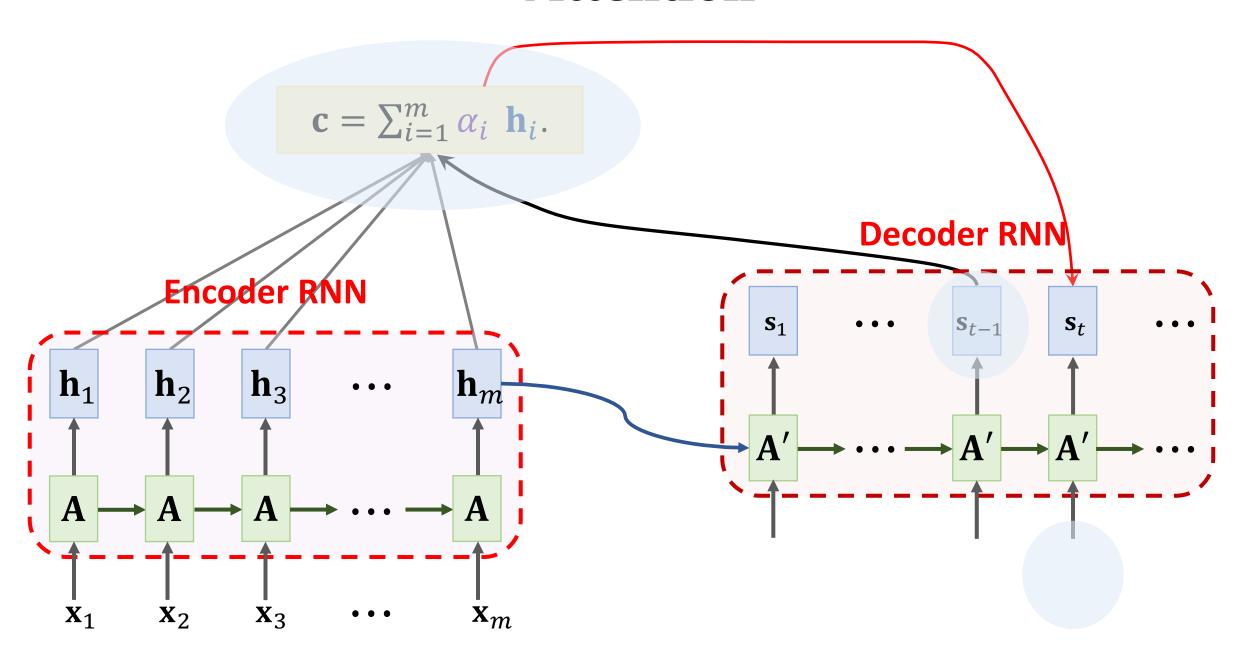
$$\mathbf{c} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \ \mathbf{h}_i.$$

• α_i : similarity between \mathbf{s}_{t-1} and \mathbf{h}_i .

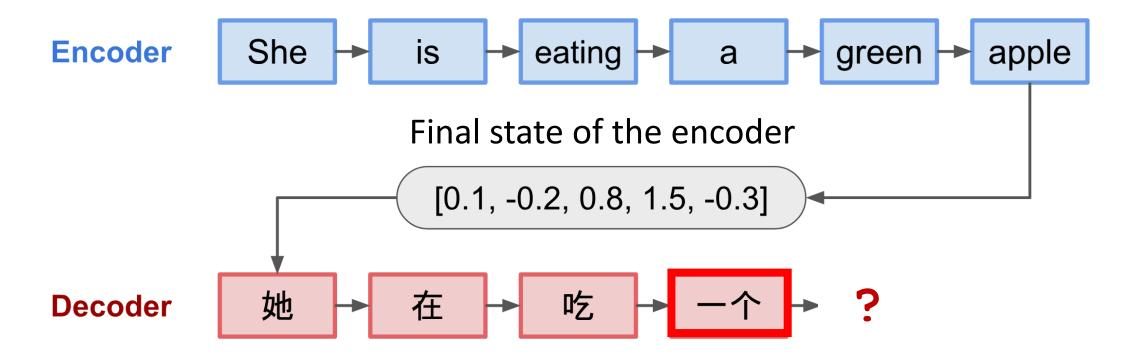




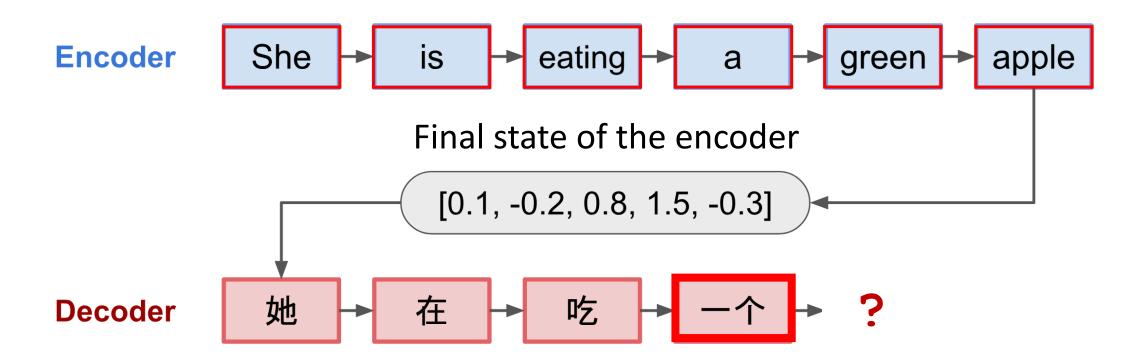




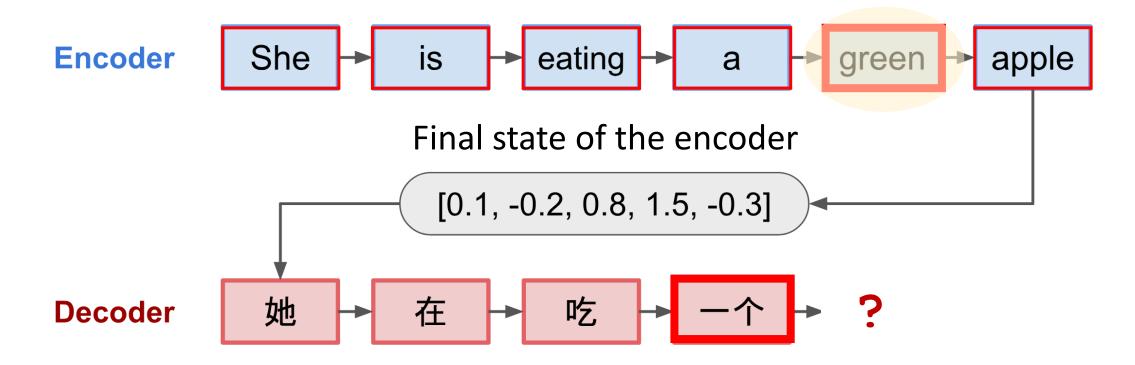
Standard Seq2Seq model: the decoder looks at only its current state.



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- Downside: higher time complexity.
 - l_1 : input sequence length
 - l_2 : target sequence length
 - Standard Seq2Seq: $O(l_1 + l_2)$ time complexity
 - Seq2Seq + attention: $O(l_1 l_2)$ time complexity