

# Lecture Notes for **Neural Networks and Machine Learning**



Transformers and Vision  
Transformers



# Logistics and Agenda

- Logistics
  - Paper presentations (Thurs)
- Agenda
  - Transformers
- Next Time:
  - Vision Transformers
  - Paper Presentation
  - Consistency losses



# Transformers

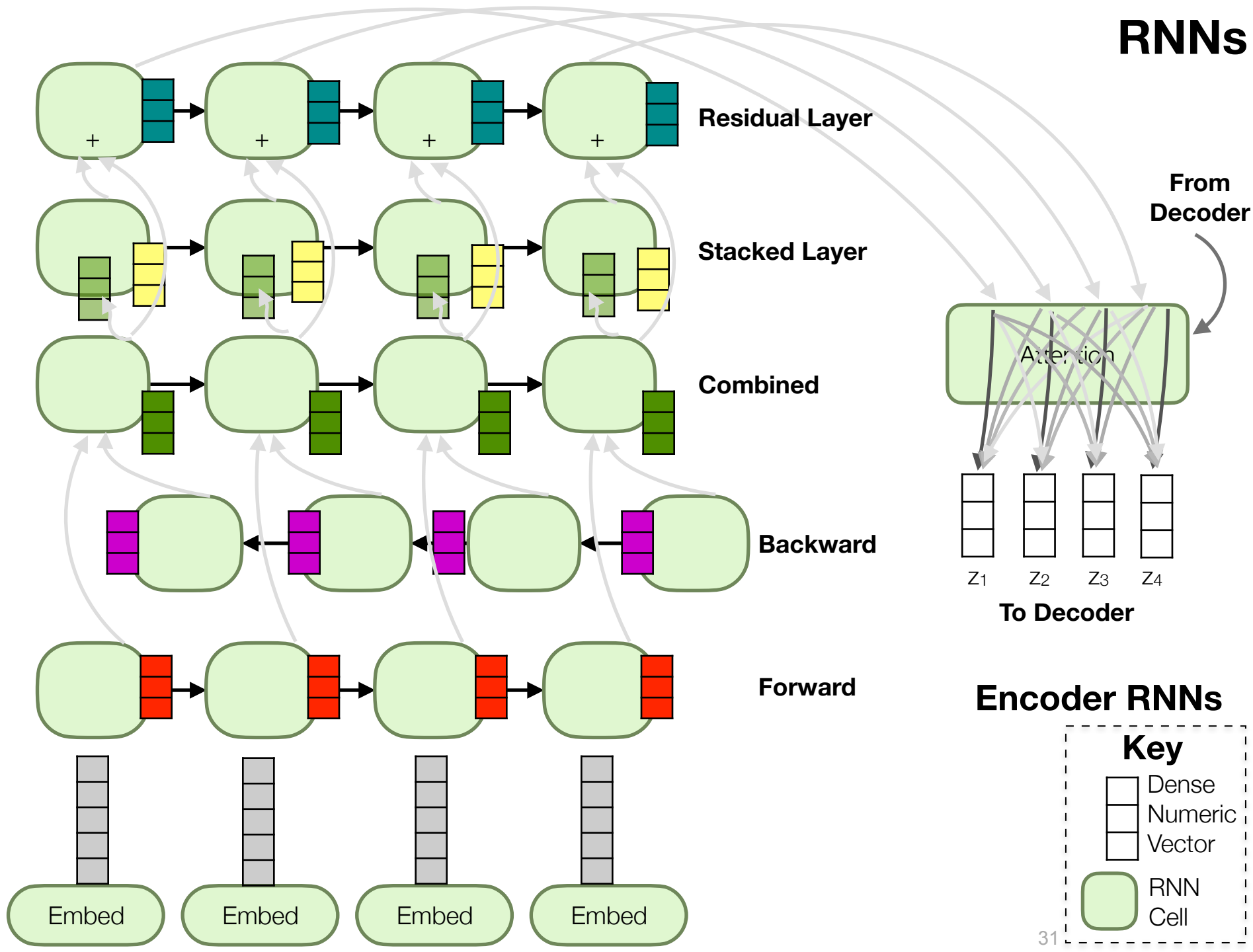


**Dr Simone Stumpf** @DrSimoneS... · 13h ...

God grant me the confidence of an average machine learning expert.

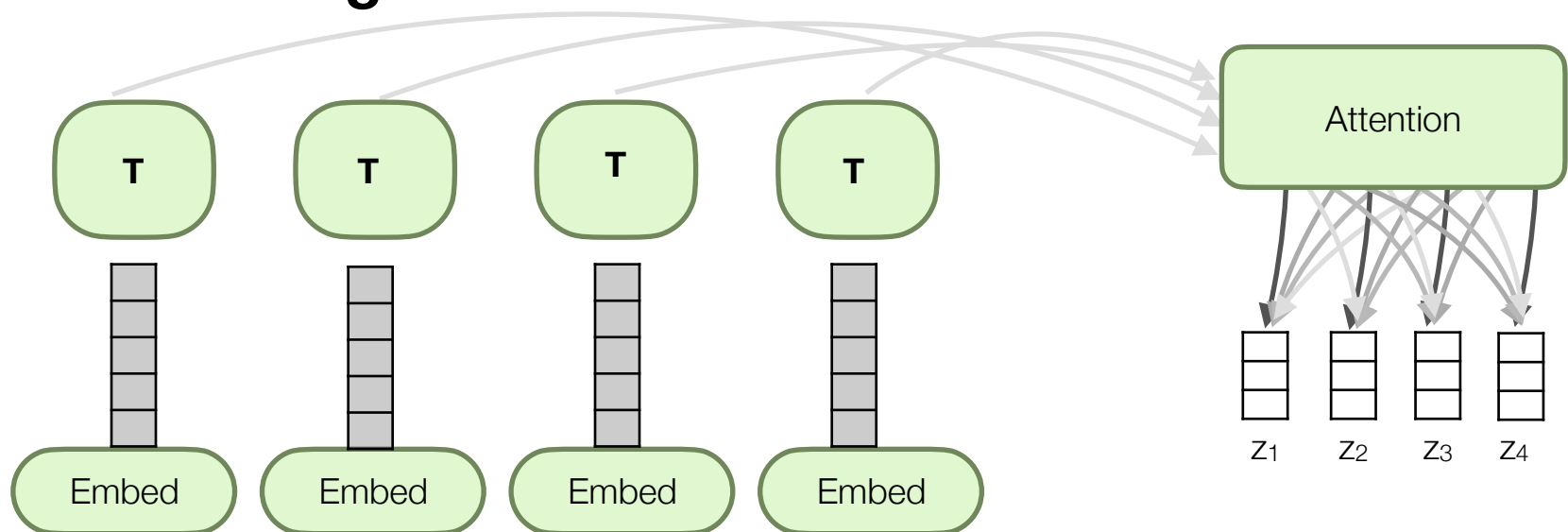


# RNNs



# Transformers Intuition

- Recurrent networks track state using an “updatable” state vector, but this takes lots of processing to across sequence
- Attention mechanism (in RNNs) already takes a weighted sum of state vectors to generate new token in a decoder
- ... so why not just use attention on a transformation of the embedding vectors? **Do away with the recurrent state vector all together?**



# Attention is All You Need

- **Continued Motivation:**

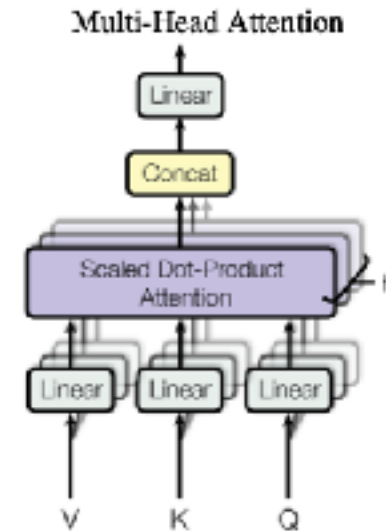
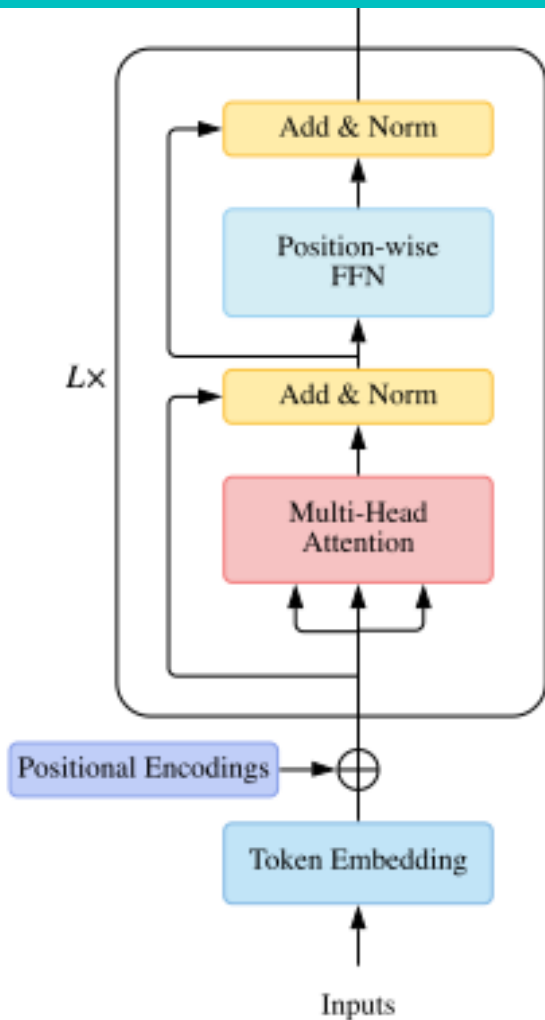
- RNNs are not inherently parallelized or efficient at remembering based on state vector
- CNNs are not resilient to long-term word relationships, limited by filter size

- **Transformer Solution:**

- Build attention into model from the **beginning**
- Compare all words to each other through **self-headed** attention
- Define a notion of “**position**” in the sequence
- ***Should be resilient to long term relationships and be highly parallelized for GPU computing!!***

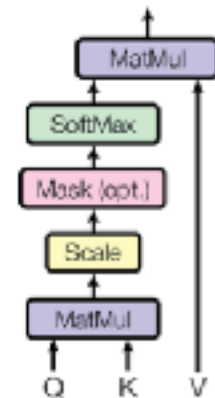


# Transformer Overview



more than one  
Q,K,V use in document

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



for each word

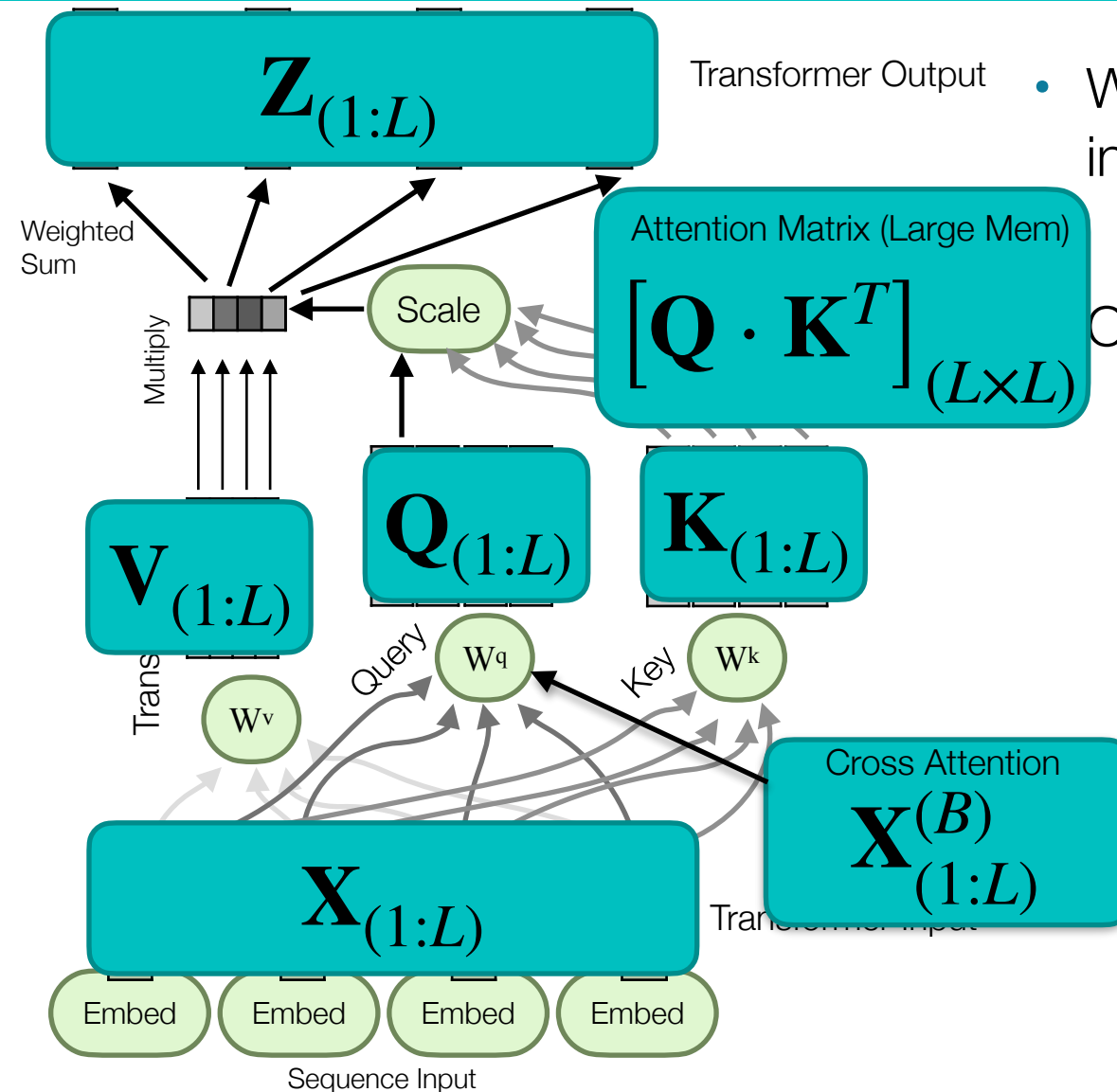
$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

$$\text{MultiHead}(Q, K, V) = \text{Concat}(\text{head}_1, \dots, \text{head}_h)W^O$$

where  $\text{head}_i = \text{Attention}(QW_i^Q, KW_i^K, VW_i^V)$



# Self Attention Overview



- What parameters are trained in diagram?

- $W^v, W^q, W^k$

Other Parameters:

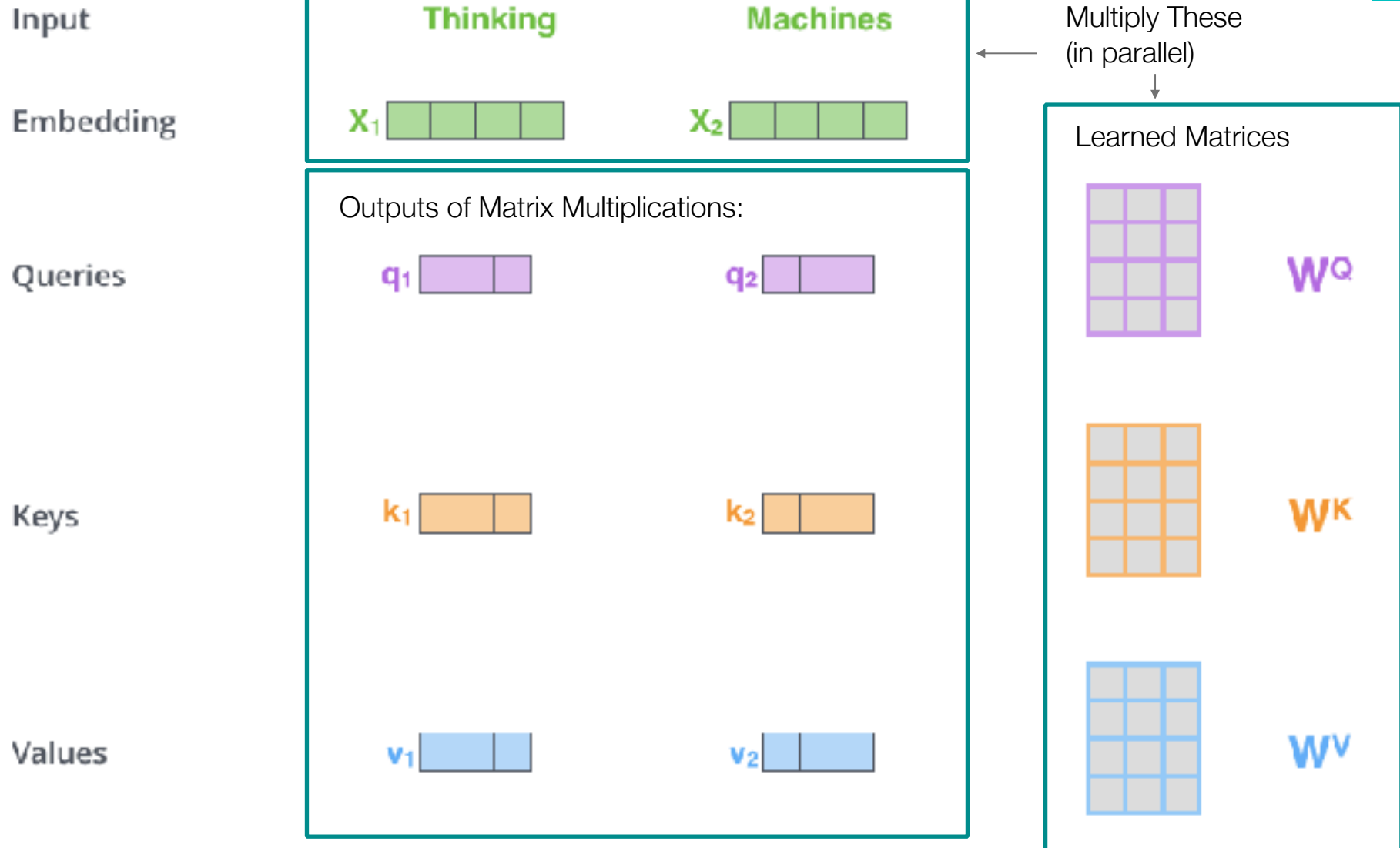
- $L$ : length of sequence
- Query/Key dimension,  $d_k$
- Value dimension,  $d_v$
- How many times to apply attention (i.e., number of heads)

Type of positional encoding (more later)





# Transformer: in more detail



Excellent Blog on Transformers: <http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/>

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# Transformer: in more detail

Input

Embedding

Queries

Keys

Values

Score

Divide by 8 ( $\sqrt{d_k}$ )  
in visual,  $d_k = 3$

Softmax

Softmax

X  
Value

Sum

Thinking

Machines

$x_1$

$x_2$

Calc. q, k, v for each word

$q_1$

$q_2$

$k_1$

$k_2$

$v_1$

$v_2$

$q_1 \cdot k_1 = 112$

$q_1 \cdot k_2 = 96$

Divide

14

Divide

12

Softmax

0.88

0.12

Multiply

Calc weights

Multiply

$v_1$

$v_2$

weighted sum for all words in document

Sum

$z_1$

attention for word 1

$z_2$

attention for word 2

Straight forward to do this operation  
in matrix form:

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Thinking} \\ \text{Machines} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ x \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} W^Q \\ W^Q \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} Q \\ Q \end{matrix}$$

$\leftarrow d_k$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Thinking} \\ \text{Machines} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ x \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} W^K \\ W^K \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} K \\ K \end{matrix}$$

$\leftarrow d_k$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Thinking} \\ \text{Machines} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ x \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} W^V \\ W^V \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} V \\ V \end{matrix}$$

$\leftarrow d_v$

$$\text{softmax} \left( \frac{Q \times K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) \begin{matrix} V \\ V \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} Z \\ Z \end{matrix}$$

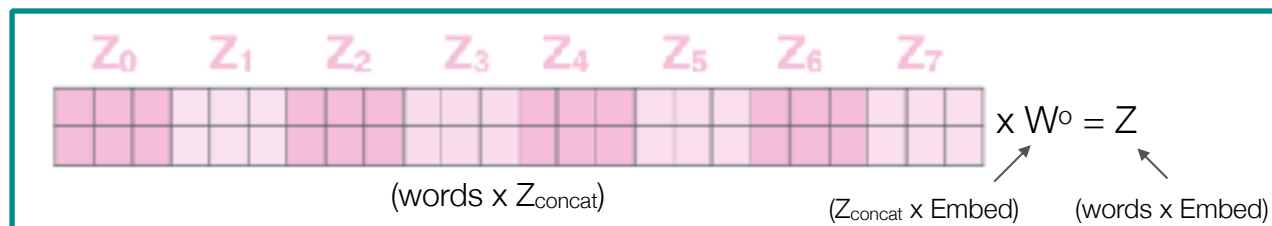
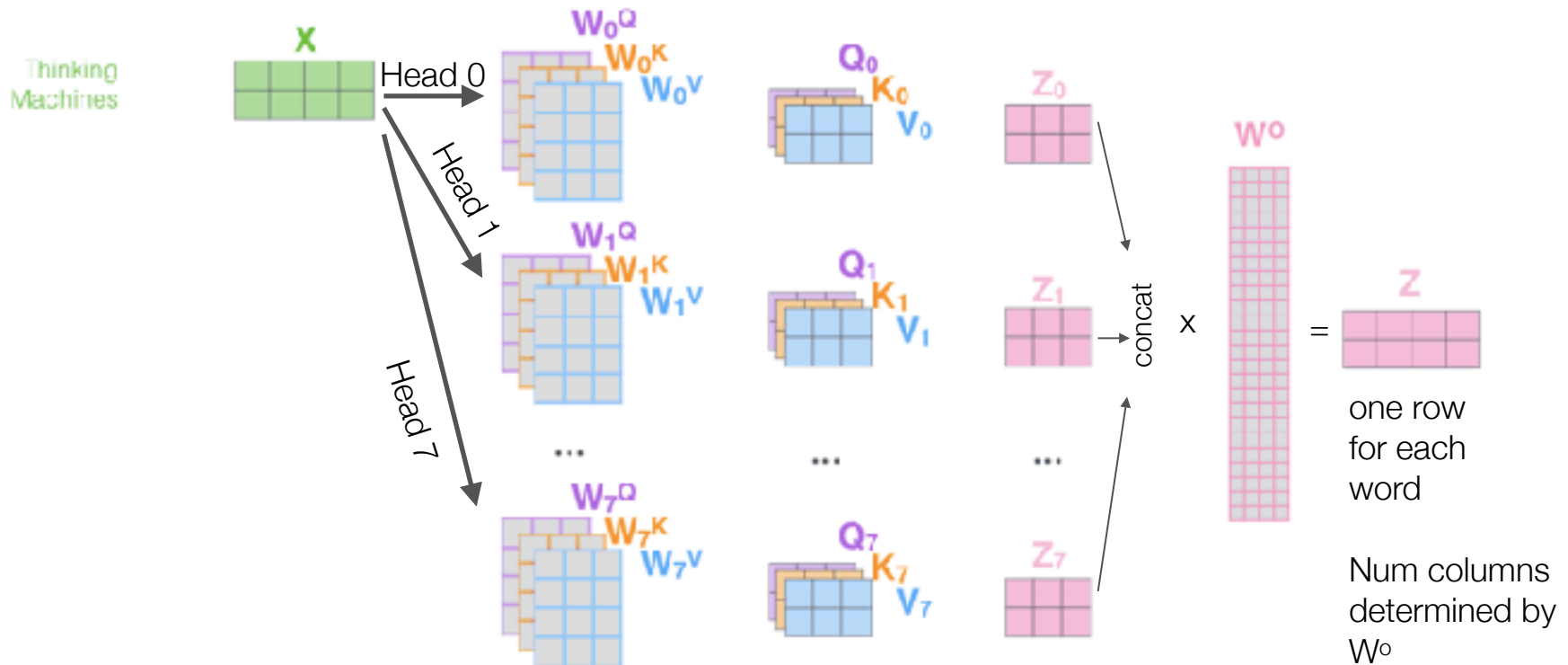
$z_1$   
 $z_2$

Size of W matrices:  
 $W^V: |\text{Embed Size}| \times d_v$   
 $W^{Q,K}: |\text{Embed Size}| \times d_k$

Size of Q,K,V:  
 $|\text{Seq Len}| \times d_v$  or  $d_k$

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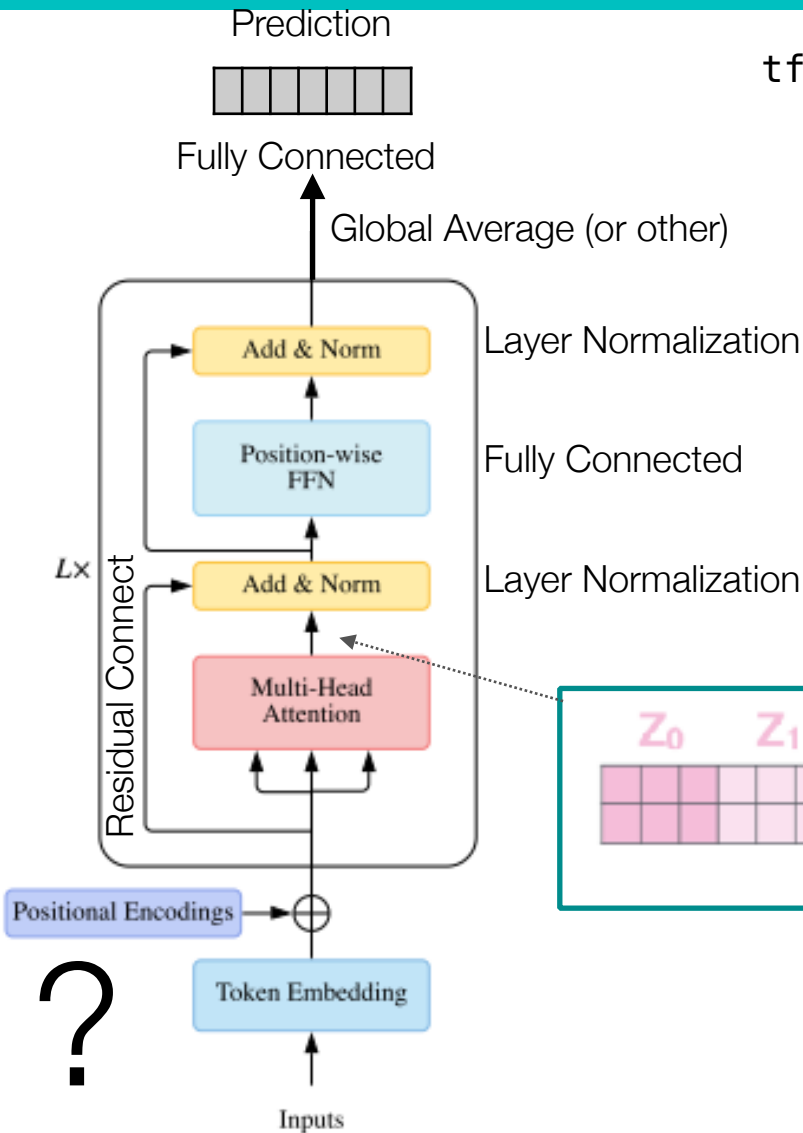
# Transformer: Multi-headed Attention



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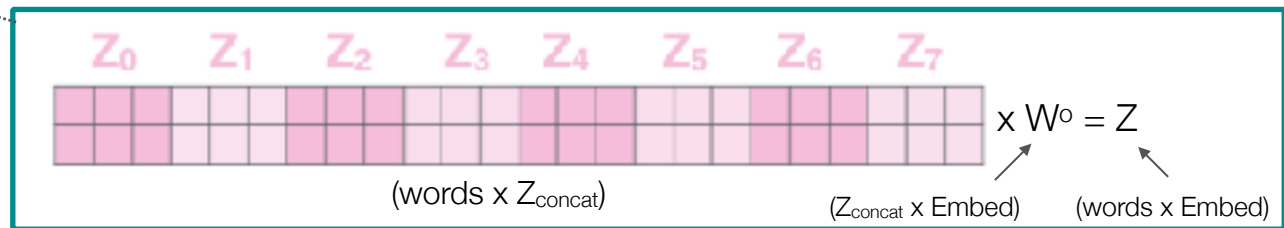
# Putting It Together



```
tf.keras.layers.MultiHeadAttention(
    num_heads,      (Number of heads  $Z_1-Z_7$ )
    key_dim,        (size of query/key  $d_k$ )
    value_dim,      (size of each  $d_v$ )
    output_shape,   (Embed size of  $Z$ )
    ...
```

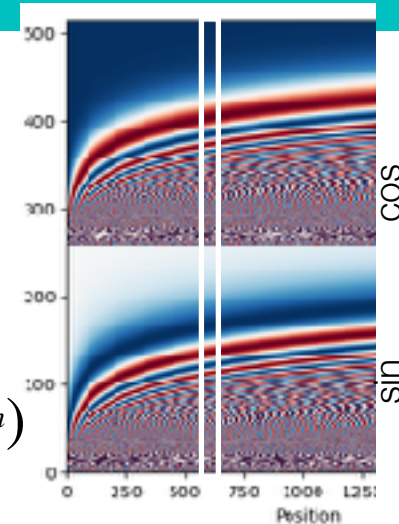
$$LN(Z_{row}) = \alpha \frac{Z_i - \mu_Z}{\sqrt{\sigma_Z^2 + \epsilon}} + \beta$$

Learn to normalize the rows of  $Z$



# Transformer: Positional Encoding

- Objective: add notion of position to embedding
- Attempt in paper: add sin/cos to embedding

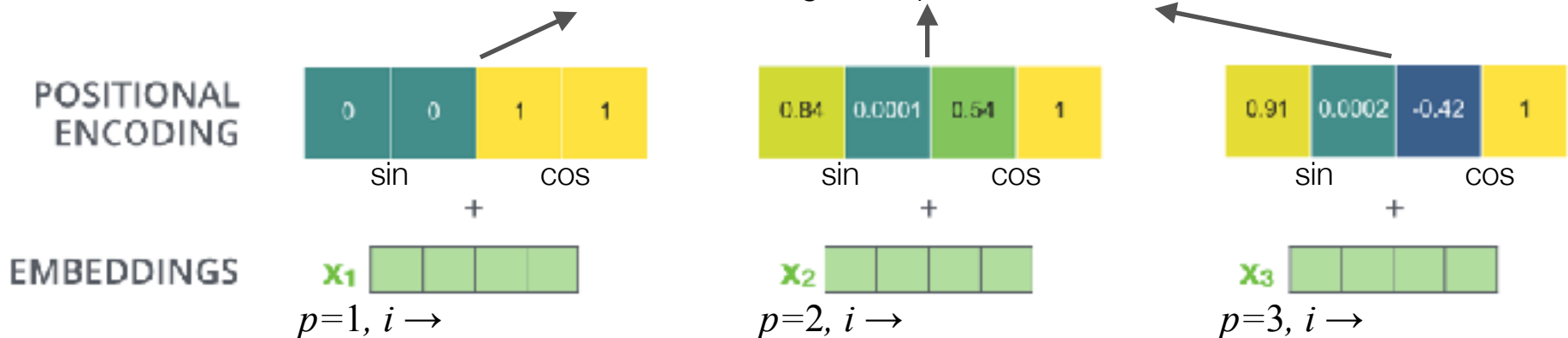


$p$ : in sequence  
 $d_m$ : 1/2 dim of embed  
 $i$  = index in vector

$$PE_{(p,i \in 0 \dots d_m-1)} = \sin(p/10000^{i/d_m})$$

$$PE_{(p,i \in d_m \dots 2d_m)} = \cos(p/10000^{(i-d_m)/d_m})$$

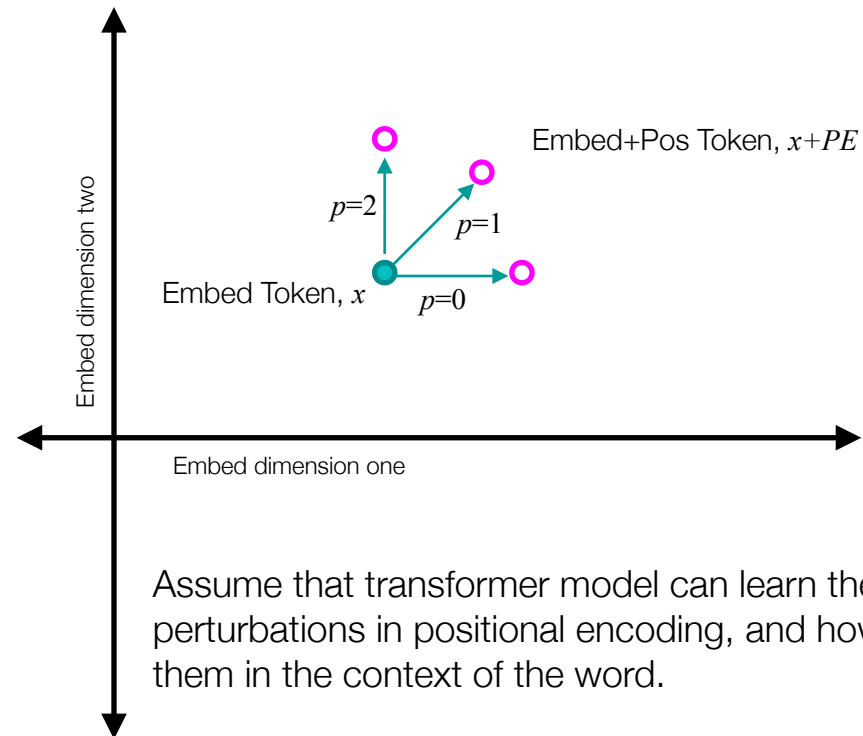
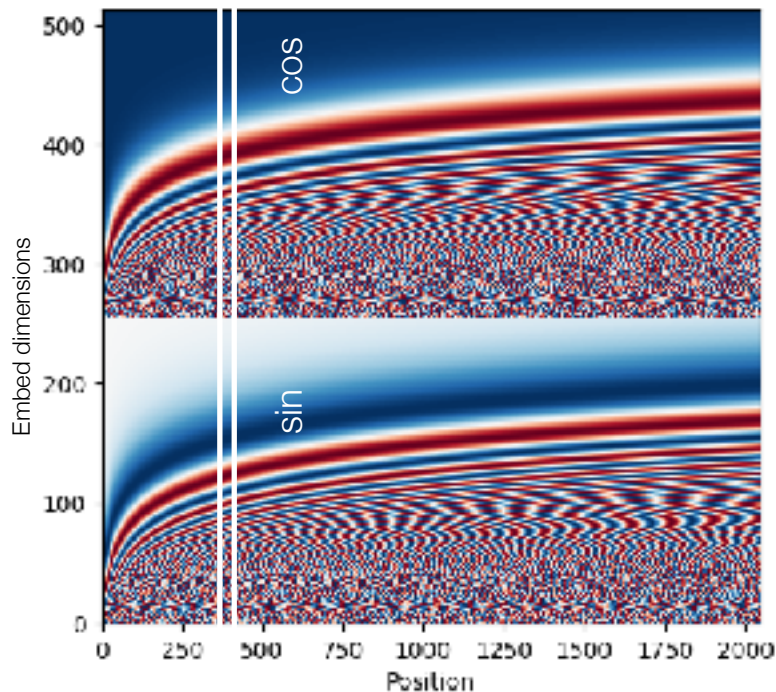
Now use the new embeddings, with position, into transformer architecture



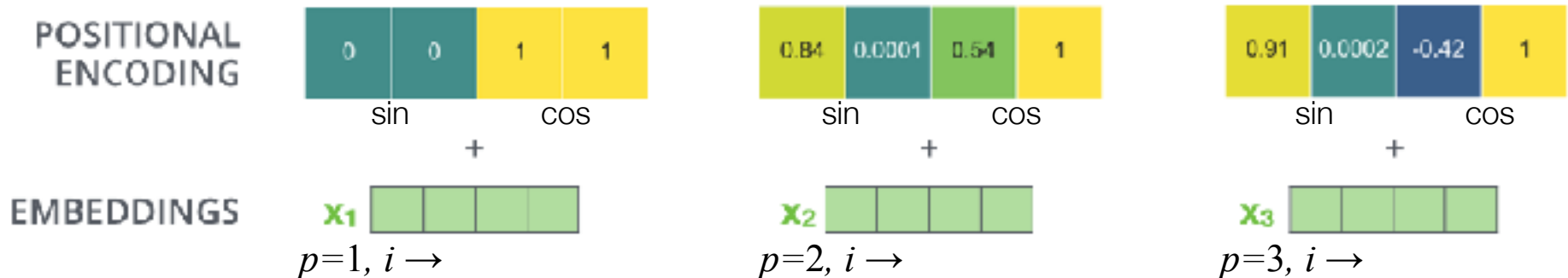
**Hypothesis:** Now the word proximity is encoded in the embedding matrix, with other pertinent information. Well, it does help... so it could be true that this is a good way to do it.



# Positional Intuition, Geometrically

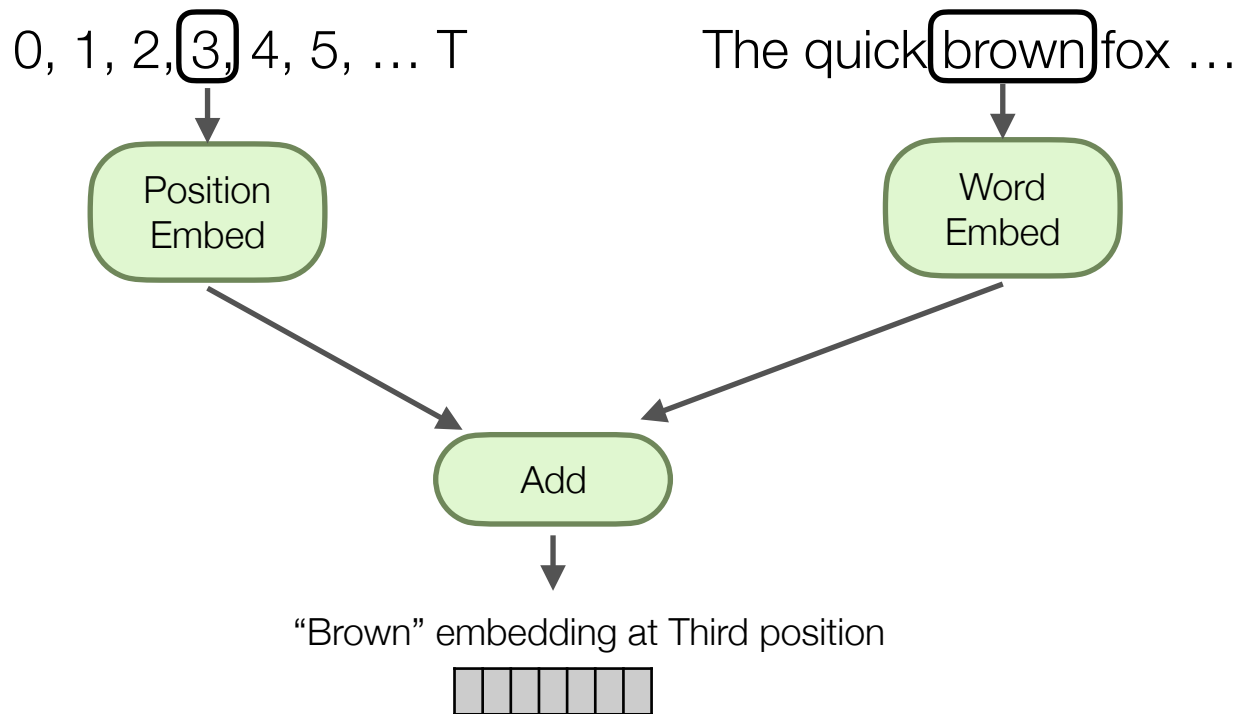


Assume that transformer model can learn the small perturbations in positional encoding, and how to use them in the context of the word.



# Transformer: Positional Encoding

- Objective: add notion of position to embedding
- Attempt in original paper: add sin/cos to embedding
- **But could be anything that encodes position, like:**



# Lecture Notes for **Neural Networks and Machine Learning**

Transformers

**Next Time:**  
SSL, Vision Transformers  
**Reading:** None

