Part 1.

1. It will perform very bad because for long sequences, the decoder will receive very little information of the first few character about the input.
2. roomba --> omcerway

concert --> orcortcay

hello --> erlehay

table --> adletay

translate --> artartedray

possibility --> orlerereyepay

interactive --> irtiraariedway

information --> inmonairotnway

we --> eway

you --> yoway

hi --> ihay

ie --> ieway

i --> iway

g --> uay

ca --> apay

zh --> utay

bow --> owbay

The performance was very bad. However, if the input word has one or two characters, it relatively well. It has high possibility that predict the word correctly. If the word has more than two characters, it is most likely fail the prediction. Therefore, the longer the word, the lower the possibility that the translation is correct.

Part 2.

1. Teacher forcing might be limited when the generated characters vary from what was seen by the model during training. Since during training, we have access to ground truth, so we can force the model. During testing, we do not have access to ground truth, the output from previous time step becomes input. The generated sequences may diverge/become unstable.
2. We can use decay probability to decide whether to use ground truth token. Since at first, the model is initialized randomly. We do not want the model to be trained on incorrect output of previous time step, thus more incorrect output should we get. Therefore, we have a decay probability that have model trained guided by teacher forcing. After we have more iterations, we should have a larger probability that use previous time step’s output as input and gradually get rid of teacher forcing.

Part 3.