# **Transformers**

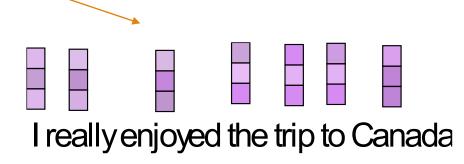
**MUSTAFA HAJIJ** 

We like to model every word in the sentence in terms to other words around it.

I really enjoyed the trip to Canada

We like to model every word in the sentence in terms to other words around it.

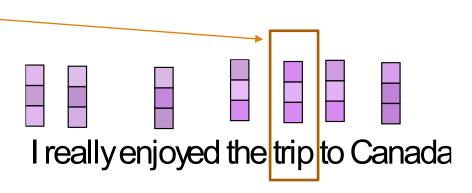
Assume every word has some embedding attached with it



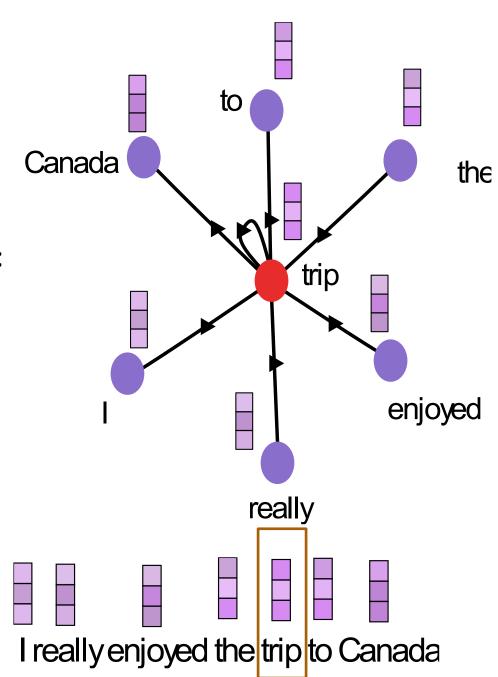
We like to model every word in the sentence in terms to other words around it.

Assume every word has some embedding attached with it

Consider trip to be the target word

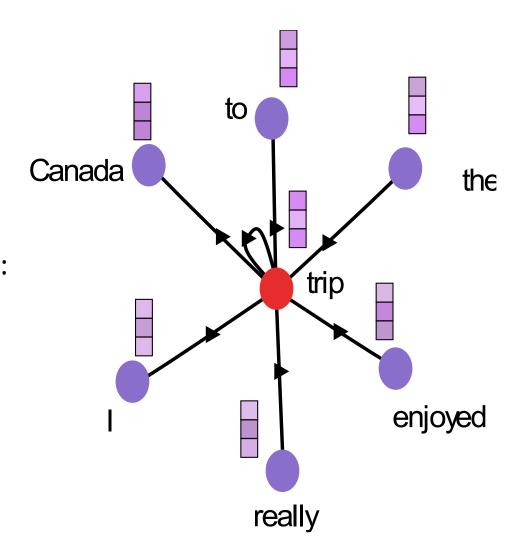


Lets put the sentence in a graph
With the target word in the middle
And connect all other words to it as follows:



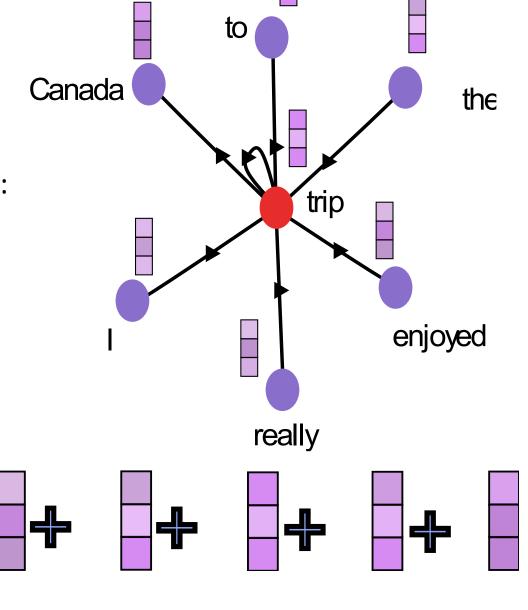
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We want to update the vector attached with the 'trip' word in terms of the surrounding words



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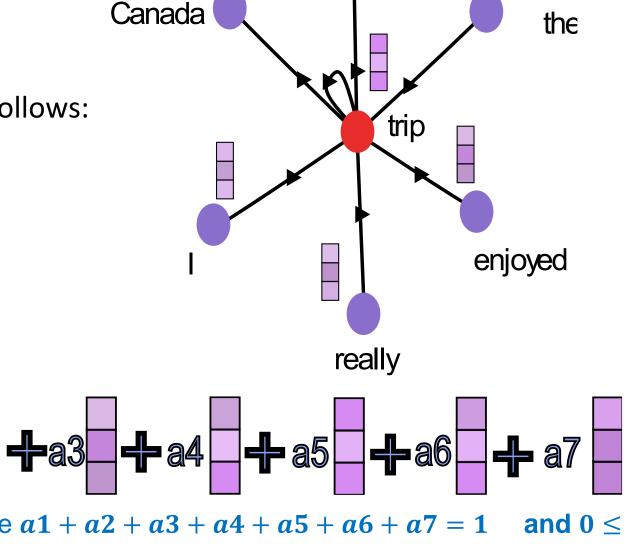


Updated rep of 'trip'

First attempt

Lets put the sentence in a graph With the target word in the middle And connect all other words to it as follows:

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to

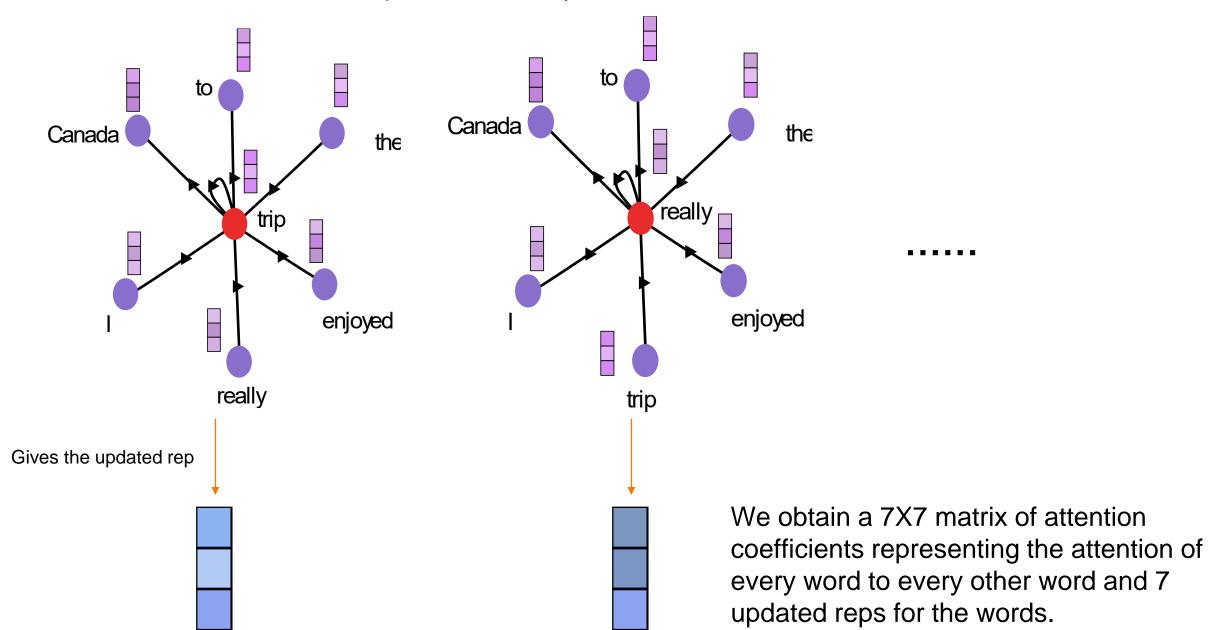
Updated rep of 'trip'

A better rep

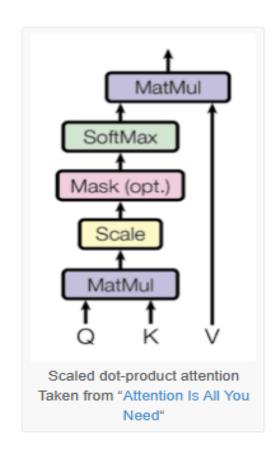
Where a1 + a2 + a3 + a4 + a5 + a6 + a7 = 1

and  $0 \le a_i \le 1$ 

Repeat this for every word in the sentence



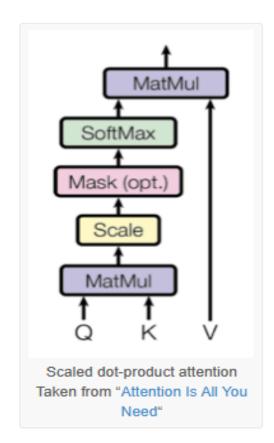
The transformer model, each attention unit learns three weight matrices: query weights  $(W_Q)$ , key weights  $(W_K)$ , and value weights  $(W_V)$ .



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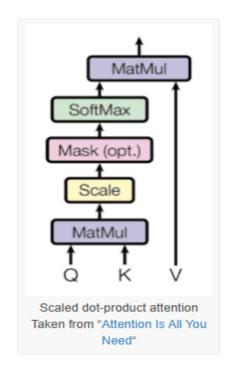
For every token i, the input word embedding  $x_i$  is multiplied by these weight matrices to generate

- a query vector  $(q_i = x_i * W_Q)$ ,
- a key vector  $(k_i = x_i * W_K)$ ,
- and a value vector  $(v_i = x_i * W_V)$



We define three matrices: Q, K, and V. Each row of these matrices corresponds to a vector  $q_i, k_i$ , and  $v_i$  respectively.

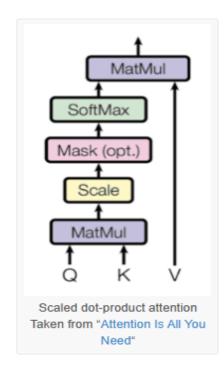
$$\operatorname{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \operatorname{softmax}\left(rac{QK^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{d_k}}
ight)V$$



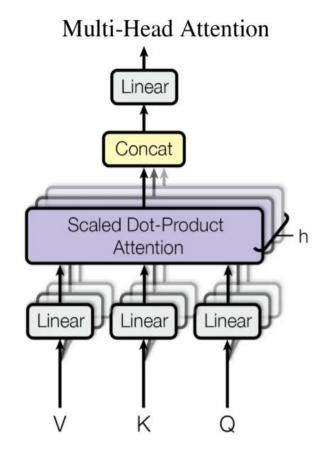
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- The attention weights a in the transformer model are determined by the influence of each word in the sequence (represented by Q) on all other words in the sequence (represented by K).
- The SoftMax function is applied to these weights to ensure they form a distribution between 0 and 1.
- These weights are then used to scale the corresponding word vectors in V, which are the same vectors as Q for the encoder and decoder, but different for the module that combines encoder and decoder inputs.



# Multihead attention



 $\operatorname{MultiheadedAttention}(Q,K,V) = \operatorname{Concat}_{i \in [\#heads]}(\operatorname{Attention}(XW_i^Q,XW_i^K,XW_i^V))W^O$ 

# Refs