Self-attention

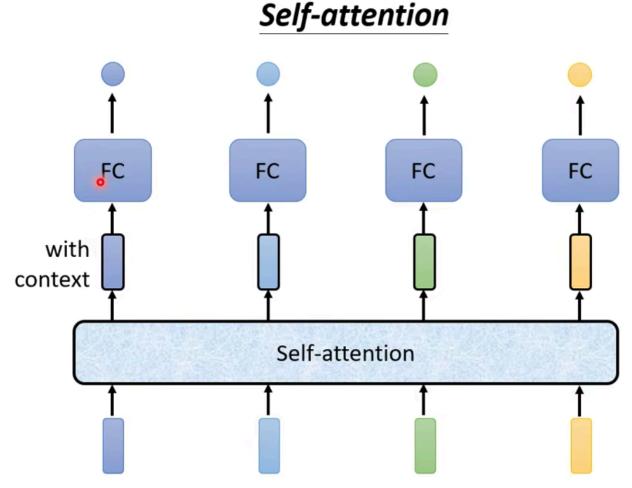
ATTENTION

1. 输入与输出

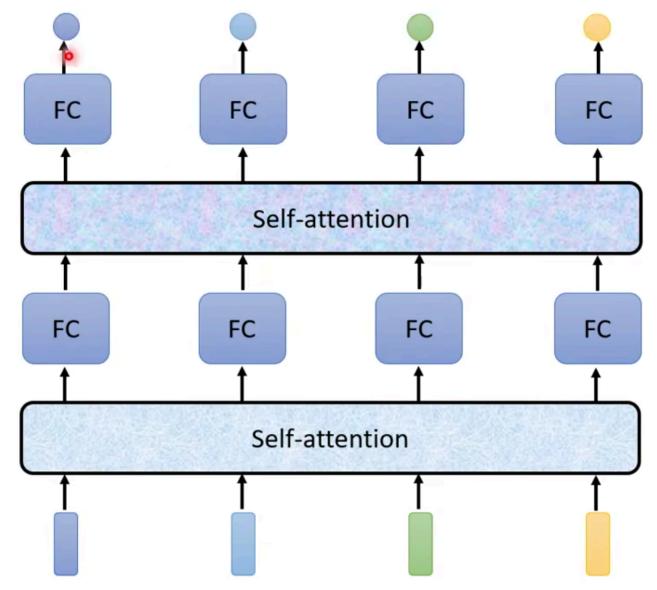
- **输入**: 一堆向量
- 输出:
- 1. 每一个向量都有一个label (输入输出数目一样->Sequence labeling)
- 2. 整个序列只有一个label
- 3. 模型自己决定了输出的label的数量 (seq2seq)

2. Sequence Labeling

2.1 机制



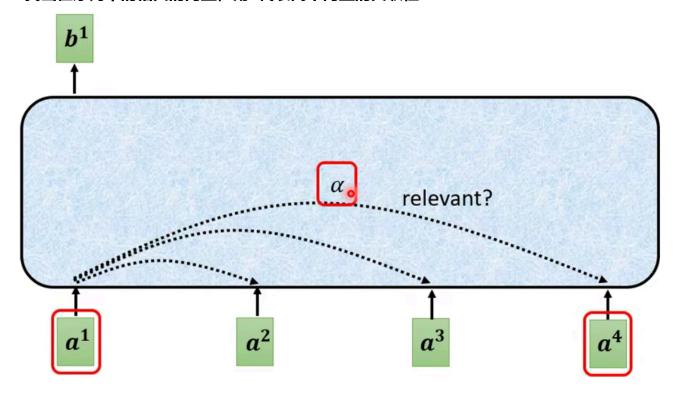
self-attention 处理的是整个序列的信息,得到考虑一整个序列的信息;FC(Fully Connected Network) 处理的是局部的信息。



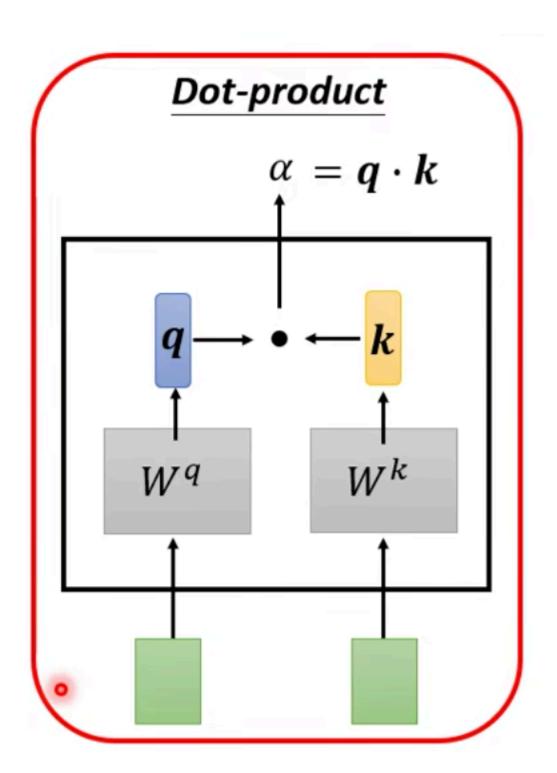
self-attention可以不断叠加,与FC交替出现

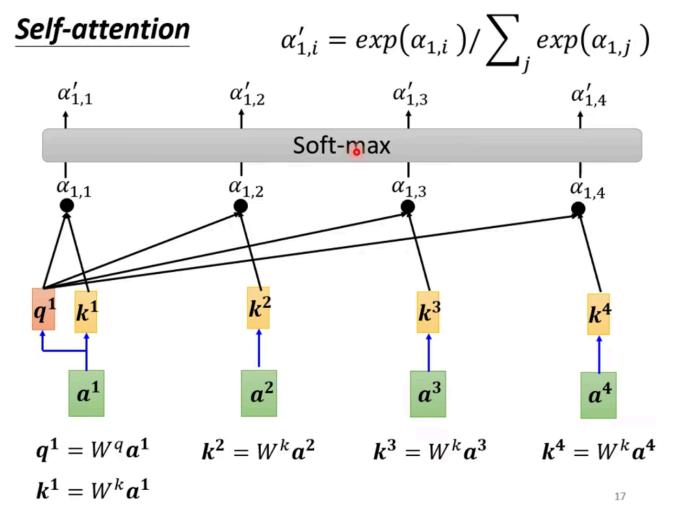
2.2 产生的步骤

1. 找出在序列中的相关的向量,用α代表两个向量的关联性



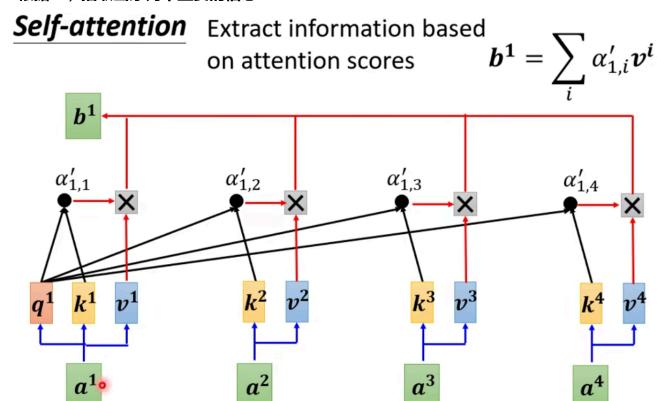
Find the relevant vectors in a sequence





α1左乘Wq,剩余的阿尔法左乘Wk,分别得到q1与k2,k3,k4······一般来说α1也需要左乘Wq,得到k1。将q1与k1、k2、k3、k4······点乘可以得到相关系数α1,1 α1,2 α1,3 (可以叫做attention score) ······ 还需要通过Soft-max机制,转换相关系数

2. 根据α1,i'抽取出序列中重要的信息



将αi左乘Wv,可以得到vi,vi与α1,i'相乘,再将每一个乘积相加得到b1,vi越大,越接近抽取 出来的结果b1

 $v^1 = W^v a^1$ $v^2 = W^v a^2$ $v^3 = W^v a^3$ $v^4 = W^v a^4$

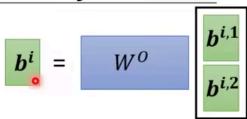
3. 矩阵表示

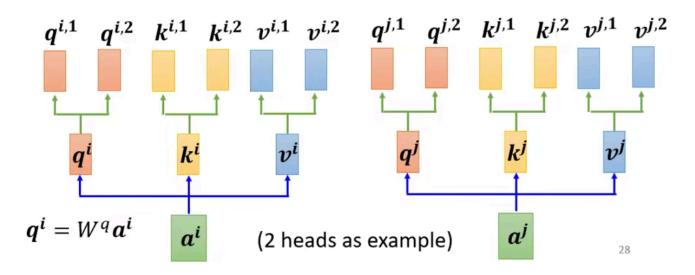
$$Q = W^q * I$$
 $K = W^k * I$
 $V = W^v * I$
 $Q = [q^1, q^2, q^3, q^4], K = [k^1, k^2, k^3, k^4],$
 $V = [v^1, v^2, v^3, v^4], I = [\alpha^1, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \alpha^4]$
 $\begin{bmatrix} lpha_{1,1} & lpha_{2,1} & lpha_{3,1} & lpha_{4,1} \ lpha_{1,2} & lpha_{2,2} & lpha_{3,2} & lpha_{4,2} \ lpha_{1,3} & lpha_{2,3} & lpha_{3,3} & lpha_{4,3} \ lpha_{1,4} & lpha_{2,4} & lpha_{3,4} & lpha_{4,4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1^T \ k_2^T \ k_3^T \ k_4^T \end{bmatrix}$
 $A = K^T * Q$
 $A \to A'$
 $O = V * A'$

Wq,Wk,Wv需要通过学习找出来

4. Multi-head Self-attention

Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance

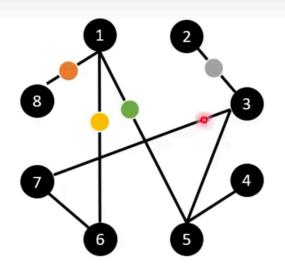




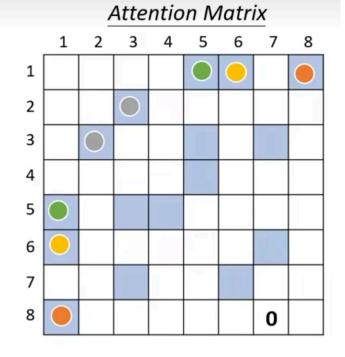
但是注意到并没有考虑位置,因此引入 e^i ,用 $e^i+\alpha^i$ 表示位置

5. 将self-attention应用于Graph

Self-attention for Graph



Consider **edge**: only attention to connected nodes



只需要计算有edge相连接的节点之间的相关系数

进一步的学习

- Long Range Arena: A Benchmark for Efficient Transformers https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.04006
- Efficient Transformers: A Survey https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.06732