

Figure 1: The test accuracy of the experiments conducted using a two-layer transformer for Task 1 and Task 2. The two-layer transformer model stacks two self-attention layers, parameterized by matrices V_1 , W_1 and V_2 , W_2 respectively. All parameters are initialized as independent Gaussian random variables from $N(0, \sigma^2)$ with $\sigma = 0.01$. The learning tasks are the same as experiments in Figure 5 in the paper. The learning rate is set as $\eta = 0.1$. (a) gives the result of learning random walks, and (b) shows the result of learning deterministic walks.

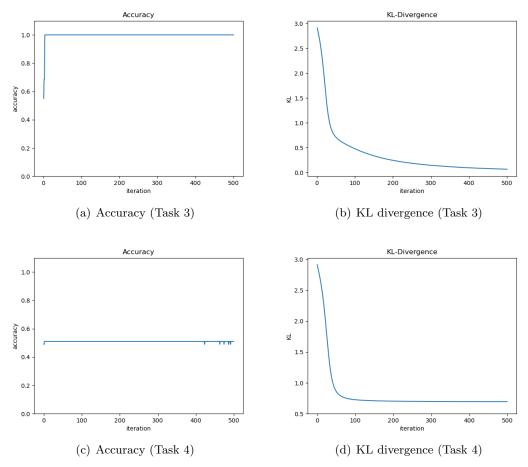


Figure 2: The results of experiments conducted using a two-layer transformer for Task 3 and Task 4: (a) and (b) correspond to Task 3; (c) and (d) correspond to Task 4. The two-layer transformer model stacks two self-attention layers, parameterized by matrices V_1 , W_1 and V_2 , W_2 respectively. All parameters are initialized as independent Gaussian random variables from $N(0, \sigma^2)$ with $\sigma = 0.01$. The learning tasks are the same as experiments in Figure 7 in the paper. The learning rate is set as $\eta = 0.1$.

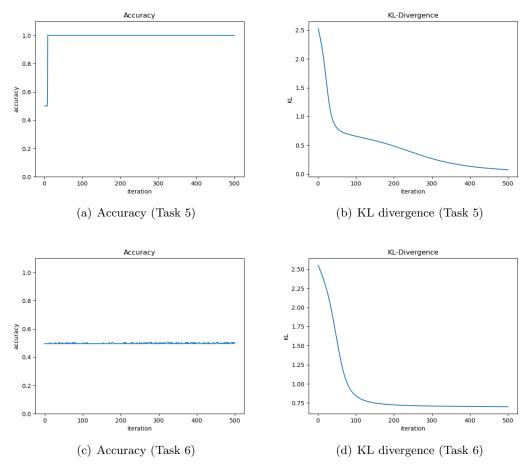


Figure 3: The results of experiments conducted using a two-layer transformer for Task 5 and Task 6: (a) and (b) correspond to Task 5; (c) and (d) correspond to Task 6. The two-layer transformer model stacks two self-attention layers, parameterized by matrices V_1 , W_1 and V_2 , W_2 respectively. All parameters are initialized as independent Gaussian random variables from $N(0, \sigma^2)$ with $\sigma = 0.01$. The learning tasks are described in detail in the response to reviewers. The learning rate is set as $\eta = 0.1$.