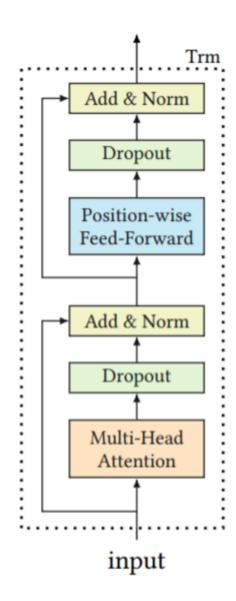
1. Transformer的整体结构

当我们对每个位置的token都有一个hidden_size大小的embedding之后,把这个序列输入到Transformer中。由以下的代码可以知道,每层Transformer都先计算multi-head self-attention,之后的结果再经过dropout, residual connection, layernorm, 还有feed-forward network。



(a) Transformer Layer.

```
intermediate_act_fn=gelu, ##the output of the intermediate/feed-
forward layer激活函数
                     hidden_dropout_prob=0.1, ##FFN的dropout
                     attention_probs_dropout_prob=0.1, ##self-attention算QKV的dropout
                     initializer_range=0.02,
                     do_return_all_layers=False):
   if hidden_size % num_attention_heads != 0: ##hidden state需要按attention head的数量进
行拆分, 所以必须要能够整除
       raise ValueError(
            "The hidden size (%d) is not a multiple of the number of attention "
           "heads (%d)" % (hidden_size, num_attention_heads))
   attention_head_size = int(hidden_size / num_attention_heads) ## 拆分attention_head,
每个attention head的大小
   input_shape = get_shape_list(input_tensor, expected_rank=3)
   batch_size = input_shape[0] ## 128, batchsize
    seq_length = input_shape[1] ## 20, sequence length
   input_width = input_shape[2] ## 32, hidden size
   # We keep the representation as a 2D tensor to avoid re-shaping it back and
   # forth from a 3D tensor to a 2D tensor. Re-shapes are normally free on
   # the GPU/CPU but may not be free on the TPU, so we want to minimize them to
   # help the optimizer.
   prev_output = reshape_to_matrix(input_tensor) ##(128*20,32), 记录上一层输出
   all_layer_outputs = []
    for layer_idx in range(num_hidden_layers): ## 多层Transformer
       with tf.variable_scope("layer_%d" % layer_idx):
           layer_input = prev_output ##此层的输入是上一层的输出
           with tf.variable_scope("attention"):
               attention_heads = []
               with tf.variable_scope("self"):
                   attention_head = attention_layer( ### multi-head self-attention层
                       from_tensor=layer_input,
                       to_tensor=layer_input,
                       attention_mask=attention_mask, ##attention mask 只有decoder会用
                       num_attention_heads=num_attention_heads,
                       size_per_head=attention_head_size,
                       attention_probs_dropout_prob=
                       attention_probs_dropout_prob,
                       initializer_range=initializer_range,
                       do_return_2d_tensor=True,
                       batch_size=batch_size,
                       from_seq_length=seq_length,
                       to_seq_length=seq_length)
                   attention_heads.append(attention_head)
               attention_output = None
                assert len(attention_heads) == 1
               attention_output = attention_heads[0] ##(20*128,32), 经过self-attention
层的结果
               # Add & Norm层
```

```
# Run a linear projection of `hidden_size` then add a residual
               # with `layer_input`.
               with tf.variable_scope("output"):
                   attention_output = tf.layers.dense(
                       attention_output,
                       hidden_size, ##和輸入input的hidden size一样, 没有升维
                       kernel_initializer=create_initializer(
                            initializer_range))
                   attention_output = dropout(attention_output,
                                              hidden_dropout_prob) ##隐藏层dropout
                   attention_output = layer_norm(attention_output + ## 残差连接
+layernorm
                                                 layer_input)
            # FFN层
            # The activation is only applied to the "intermediate" hidden layer.
           with tf.variable_scope("intermediate"):
                intermediate_output = tf.layers.dense(
                   attention_output,
                   intermediate_size, ##一般取4*hiddensize
                   activation=intermediate_act_fn, ###"gelu"
                   kernel_initializer=create_initializer(initializer_range))
            # Down-project back to `hidden_size` then add the residual.
            with tf.variable_scope("output"):
                layer_output = tf.layers.dense(
                   intermediate_output, ##4*hidden size
                   hidden_size, ##降维到hiddensize
                   kernel_initializer=create_initializer(initializer_range))
                layer_output = dropout(layer_output, hidden_dropout_prob)
                layer_output = layer_norm(layer_output + attention_output)
                prev_output = layer_output ##这一层的输出已经得到了!
                all_layer_outputs.append(layer_output)
   if do_return_all_layers:
       final_outputs = []
       for layer_output in all_layer_outputs:
            final_output = reshape_from_matrix(layer_output, input_shape)
           final_outputs.append(final_output)
       return final_outputs
   else:
       final_output = reshape_from_matrix(prev_output, input_shape) ##reshape得到三维输
出(128,20,32)
       return final_output
```

常见面试题:

• Feed forward network (FFN)的作用?

答: Transformer在抛弃了 LSTM 结构后,FFN 中的激活函数成为了一个主要的提供**非线性**变换的单元。

• GELU原理? 相比RELU的优点?

答: ReLU会确定性的将输入乘上一个0或者1(当x<0时乘上0,否则乘上1),Dropout则是随机乘上0。而GELU虽然也是将输入乘上0或1,但是输入到底是乘以0还是1,是在取决于输入自身的情况下随机选择的。

什么意思呢? 具体来说:

我们将神经元的输入 $m{x}$ 乘上一个服从伯努利分布的 $m{m}$ 。而该伯努利分布又是依赖于 $m{x}$ 的:

$$m \sim Bernoulli(\Phi(x)$$

)

其中, $X\sim N(0,1)$,那么 $\Phi(x)$ 就是标准正态分布的累积分布函数。这么做的原因是因为神经元的输入 x往往遵循正态分布,尤其是深度网络中普遍存在Batch Normalization的情况下。当x减小时, $\Phi(x)$ 的值也会减小,此时x被"丢弃"的可能性更高。所以说这是随机依赖于输入的方式。

现在,给出GELU函数的形式:

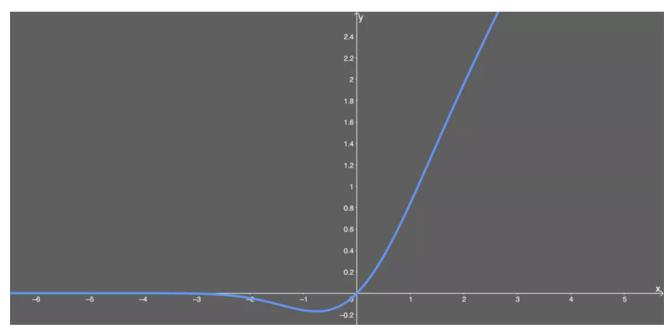
$$GELU(x) = x\Phi(x)$$

其中

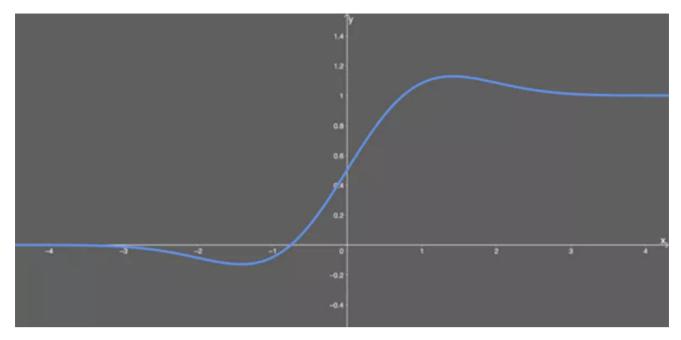
 $\Phi(x)$

\Phi(x) 是上文提到的标准正态分布的累积分布函数。因为这个函数没有解析解,所以要用近似函数来表示。

图像:



导数形式:



和RELU一样,可以解决梯度消失

所以,GELU的优点就是在ReLU上增加随机因素,x越小越容易被mask掉。

• 为什么用layernorm不用batchnorm?

答:对于RNN来说,sequence的长度是不一致的,所以用很多padding来表示无意义的信息。如果BN会导致有意义的embedding损失信息。所以,BN一般用于CNN,而LN用于RNN。

layernorm是在hidden size的维度进行的,跟batch和seq_len无关。每个hidden state都计算自己的均值和方差,这是因为不同hidden state的量纲不一样。beta和gamma的维度都是(hidden_size,),经过白化的hidden state * beta + gamma得到最后的结果。

LN在BERT中主要起到白化的作用,增强模型稳定性(如果删除则无法收敛)

2. Multi-head Self-Attention

```
def attention_layer(from_tensor, ##[128*20,32]
                    to_tensor, ##[128*20,32]
                    attention_mask=None,
                    num_attention_heads=1,
                    size_per_head=512,
                    query_act=None,
                    key_act=None,
                    value_act=None,
                    attention_probs_dropout_prob=0.0,
                    initializer_range=0.02,
                    do_return_2d_tensor=False,
                    batch_size=None,
                    from_seq_length=None,
                    to_seq_length=None):
    def transpose_for_scores(input_tensor, batch_size, num_attention_heads,
                             seq_length, width):
```

```
output tensor = tf.reshape(
        input_tensor, [batch_size, seq_length, num_attention_heads, width])
   output_tensor = tf.transpose(output_tensor, [0, 2, 1, 3])
    return output_tensor
from_shape = get_shape_list(from_tensor, expected_rank=[2, 3])
to_shape = get_shape_list(to_tensor, expected_rank=[2, 3])
if len(from_shape) != len(to_shape):
    raise ValueError(
        "The rank of `from_tensor` must match the rank of `to_tensor`.")
if len(from_shape) == 3:
   batch_size = from_shape[0] ##128
    from_seq_length = from_shape[1] ##20
    to_seq_length = to_shape[1] ##20
elif len(from_shape) == 2:
   if (batch_size is None or from_seq_length is None
            or to_seq_length is None):
        raise ValueError(
            "When passing in rank 2 tensors to attention_layer, the values "
            "for `batch_size`, `from_seq_length`, and `to_seq_length` "
            "must all be specified.")
# Scalar dimensions referenced here:
  B = batch size (number of sequences)
  F = `from_tensor` sequence length
# T = `to_tensor` sequence length
  N = `num_attention_heads`
# H = `size_per_head`
from_tensor_2d = reshape_to_matrix(from_tensor) ##(128*20,32)
to_tensor_2d = reshape_to_matrix(to_tensor)##(128*20,32)
# `query_layer` = [B*F, N*H]
query_layer = tf.layers.dense(##用不带激活函数的dense来模拟矩阵相乘,得到Query
    from_tensor_2d,
    num_attention_heads * size_per_head,
   activation=query_act, ##None
    name="query",
    kernel_initializer=create_initializer(initializer_range)) ####(128*20,32)
\# \text{`key\_layer`} = [B*T, N*H]
key_layer = tf.layers.dense(##用不带激活函数的dense来模拟矩阵相乘,得到Key
    to_tensor_2d,
   num_attention_heads * size_per_head,
   activation=key_act, #None
   name="key",
    kernel_initializer=create_initializer(initializer_range))##(128*20,32)
# `value_layer` = [B*T, N*H]
```

```
value laver = tf.lavers.dense(##用不带激活函数的dense来模拟矩阵相乘,得到value
        to_tensor_2d,
        num_attention_heads * size_per_head,
        activation=value_act, #None
        name="value",
        kernel_initializer=create_initializer(initializer_range))##(128*20,32)
    \# \text{`query\_layer`} = [B, N, F, H]
    query_layer = transpose_for_scores(query_layer, batch_size,
                                       num_attention_heads, from_seq_length,
                                       size_per_head) ##[128,2,20,16]
    # `key_layer` = [B, N, T, H]
    key_layer = transpose_for_scores(key_layer, batch_size,
                                     num_attention_heads, to_seq_length,
                                     size_per_head)##[128,2,20,16]
   # Take the dot product between "query" and "key" to get the raw
    # attention scores.
    # `attention_scores` = [B, N, F, T]
    attention_scores = tf.matmul(query_layer, key_layer, transpose_b=True) ##
[128,2,20,20]
    attention_scores = tf.multiply(attention_scores,
                                   1.0 / math.sqrt(float(size_per_head)))
    if attention_mask is not None:
        # `attention_mask` = [B, 1, F, T]
        attention_mask = tf.expand_dims(attention_mask, axis=[1])
       # Since attention_mask is 1.0 for positions we want to attend and 0.0 for
        # masked positions, this operation will create a tensor which is 0.0 for
        # positions we want to attend and -10000.0 for masked positions.
        adder = (1.0 - tf.cast(attention_mask, tf.float32)) * -10000.0 ##-infty
       # Since we are adding it to the raw scores before the softmax, this is
        # effectively the same as removing these entirely.
       attention_scores += adder
    # Normalize the attention scores to probabilities.
    # `attention_probs` = [B, N, F, T]
    attention_probs = tf.nn.softmax(attention_scores) ##[128,2,20,20]
    # This is actually dropping out entire tokens to attend to, which might
    # seem a bit unusual, but is taken from the original Transformer paper.
    attention_probs = dropout(attention_probs, attention_probs_dropout_prob)
    \# `value_layer` = [B, T, N, H]
    value_layer = tf.reshape(
       value_layer,
        [batch_size, to_seq_length, num_attention_heads, size_per_head])
    \# `value_layer` = [B, N, T, H]
    value_layer = tf.transpose(value_layer, [0, 2, 1, 3]) ##(128,2,20,16)
```

如果是单头注意力,就是每个位置的embedding对应 Q,K,V三个向量,这三个向量分别是embedding点乘 W_Q,W_K,W_V 矩阵得来的。每个位置的Q向量去乘上所有位置的K向量,其结果经过softmax变成attention score,以此作为权重对所有V向量做加权求和即可。

用公式表示为:

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

其中, d_k 为Q,K向量的hidden size。除以 d_k 叫做 \mathbf{scaled} dot product.

那么多头注意力是怎样的呢?

Transformer中先通过切头(**spilt**)再分别进行Scaled Dot-Product Attention。

step1:一个768维的hidden向量,被映射成Q, K, V。 然后三个向量分别切分成12(head_num)个小的64维的向量,每一组小向量之间做self-attention。不妨假设batch_size为32, seglen为512, 隐层维度为768, 12个head。

hidden(32 x 512 x 768) -> Q(32 x 512 x 768) -> 32 x 12 x 512 x 64

hidden(32 x 512 x 768) -> K(32 x 512 x 768) -> 32 x 12 x 512 x 64

hidden(32 x 512 x 768) -> **V**(32 x 512 x 768) -> 32 x 12 x 512 x 64

step2: 然后Q和K之间做attention,得到一个32 x 12 x 512 x 512的权重矩阵(时间复杂度 $O(n^2d)$),然后根据这个权重矩阵加权V中切分好的向量,得到一个32 x 12 x 512 x 64 的向量,拉平输出为768向量。

32 x 12 x 512 x 64(query_hidden) * 32 x 12 x 64 x 512(key_hidden) -> 32 x 12 x 512 x 512

32 x 12 x 64 x 512(value_hidden) * 32 x 12 x 512 x 512 (权重矩阵) -> 32 x 12 x 512 x 64

然后再还原成 -> 32 x 512 x 768

简言之是12个头,每个头都是一个64维度,分别去与其他的所有位置的hidden embedding做attention然后再合并还原。

常见而试题:

• 为什么要做scaled dot product?

答:当输入信息的维度 d 比较高,会导致 softmax 函数接近饱和区,梯度会比较小。因此,缩放点积模型可以较好地解决这一问题。

• 为什么用双线性点积模型 (即Q, K两个向量)

双线性点积模型使用Q,K两个向量,而不是只用一个Q向量,这样引入非对称性,更具健壮性(Attention对角元素值不一定是最大的,也就是说当前位置对自身的注意力得分不一定最高)。

• 多头机制为什么有效?

类似于CNN中通过多通道机制进行特征选择。Transformer中使用切头(split)的方法,是为了在不增加复杂度($O(n^2d)$

-)的前提下享受类似CNN中"不同卷积核"的优势。
 - Transformer的非线性来自于哪里?

FFN的gelu激活函数和self-attention,注意self-attention是非线性的(因为有相乘和softmax)。

Transformer复杂度分析

1. self-attention复杂度

记:序列长度为n,一个位置的embedding大小为d。例如,(32,512,768)的序列, n = 512, d = 768. 首先,得到的Q,K,V都是大小为n*d的。

- 相似度计算 QK^T : n imes d 与 d imes n 运算,得到 n imes n 矩阵,复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^2d)$
- softmax计算:对每行做softmax,复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n)$,则n行的复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
- 乘上V加权: n imes n 与 n imes d 运算,得到 n imes d 矩阵,复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^2d)$
- 2. 多头self-attention复杂度
- Attention操作复杂度:首先经过"切头",把输出变成(batchsize, n, d/h)长度, QK^T 就是(n,d/h)和(n,d/h)的运算,由于h为常数,复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^2d)$
- 之后的softmax和乘V加权同上。
- 之后,还需要把这些头拼接起来,经过一层线性映射之后输出。concat操作拼起来形成 n imes d 的矩阵,然后经过输出线性映射,保证输出也是 n imes d 的,所以是 n imes d 与 d imes d 计算,复杂度为

故最后的复杂度为:

$$\mathcal{O}(n^2d+nd^2)$$

RNN 复杂度分析

$$h_t = f(Ux_t + Wh_{t-1})$$

- $m{Ux_t}$: $m{d} imes m{m} imes m{m} imes m{1}$ 运算,复杂度为 $m{\mathcal{O}}(m{md})$, $m{m}$ 为输入 x_t 的embedding size,d为hidden state的embedding size
- Wh_{t-1} : d imes d imes d imes 1 运算,复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(d^2)$

故一次操作的时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(d^2)$, n 次序列操作后的总时间复杂度为

CNN复杂度分析

使用conv1d,这里保证输入输出都是一样的,即均是

$$n \times d$$

- 大小为 k imes d 的卷积核一次运算的复杂度为: $\mathcal{O}(kd)$,一共做了 n 次,故复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(nkd)$
- 为了保证第二个维度在第二个维度都相同,故需要 $ar{d}$ 个卷积核,所以卷积操作总的时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(nkd^2)$