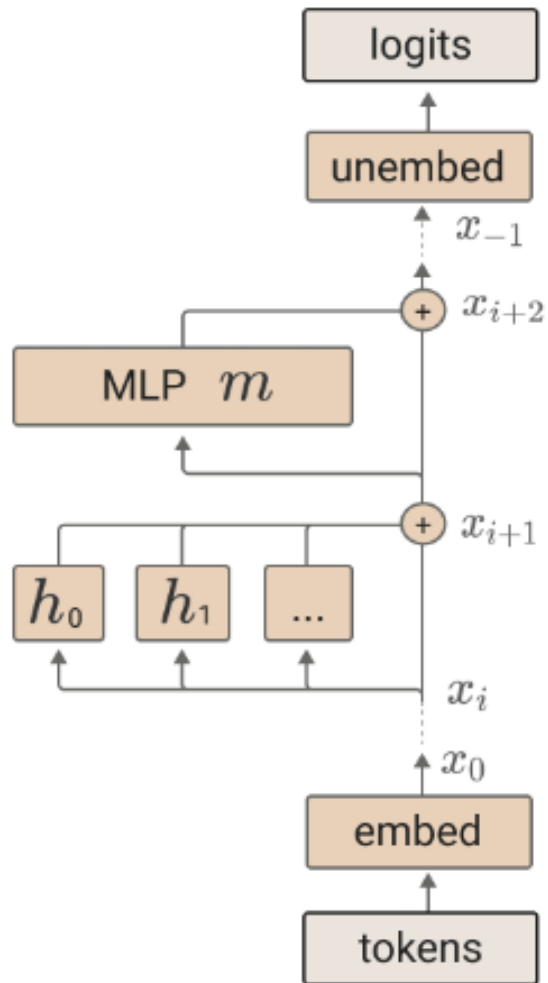


# CSC485 A2 Tutorial 2

# Review: Residual Stream



The final logits are produced by applying the unembedding.

$$T(t) = W_U x_{-1}$$

An MLP layer,  $m$ , is run and added to the residual stream.

$$x_{i+2} = x_{i+1} + m(x_{i+1})$$

Each attention head,  $h$ , is run and added to the residual stream.

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \sum_{h \in H_i} h(x_i)$$

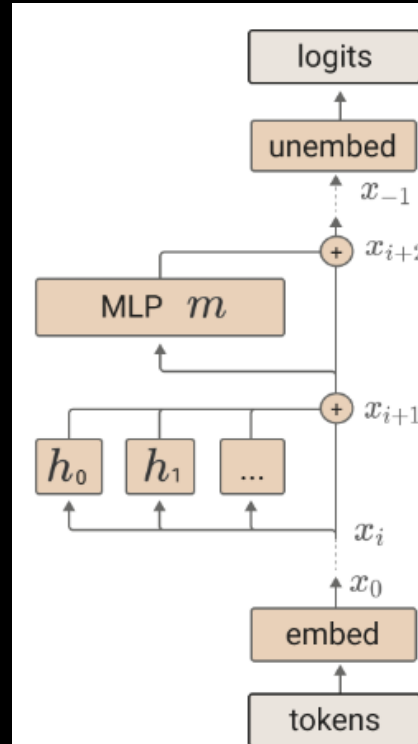
One  
residual  
block

Token embedding.

$$x_0 = W_E t$$

```
class Transformer(nn.Module):  
  
    def forward(self, input):  
        residual = self.embed(input) # Embedding layer  
  
        for i, block in self.blocks: # Each block is a layer  
            residual = block(residual)  
  
        logits = self.unembed(residual) # [batch, pos, d_vocab]  
        return logits
```

```
class TransformerBlock(nn.Module):  
  
    def forward(self, resid_pre):  
  
        attn_in = split_attention_head(resid_pre)  
        attn_out = self.attn(self.ln1(attn_in))  
  
        resid_mid = resid_pre + attn_out  
  
        mlp_in = resid_mid  
        mlp_out = self.mlp(self.ln2(mlp_in))  
  
        resid_post = resid_mid + mlp_out  
  
        return resid_post
```



The final logits are produced by applying the unembedding.

$$T(t) = W_U x_{-1}$$

An MLP layer,  $m$ , is run and added to the residual stream.

$$x_{i+2} = x_{i+1} + m(x_{i+1})$$

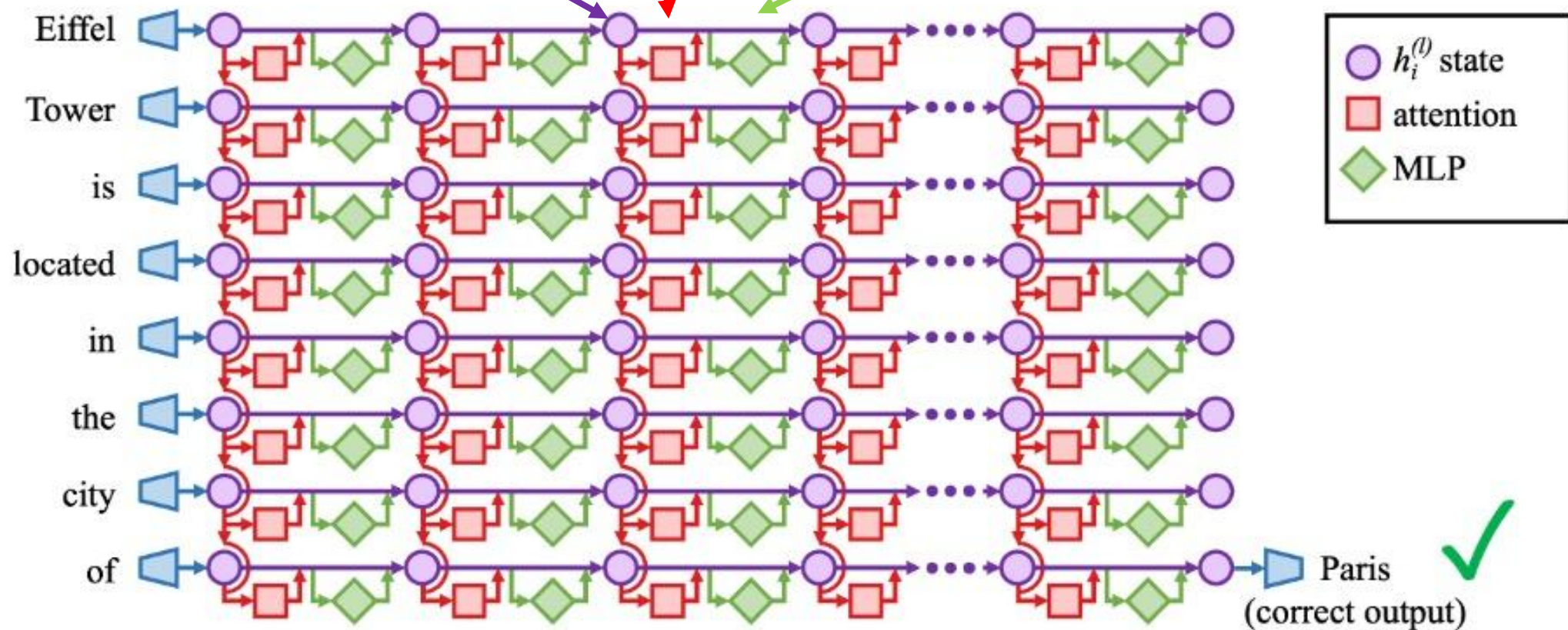
Each attention head,  $h$ , is run and added to the residual stream.

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \sum_{h \in H_i} h(x_i)$$

Token embedding.

$$x_0 = W_E t$$

$$x_{i+1} = \underbrace{x_i}_{\text{previous state}} + \underbrace{\sum_{h \in H_i} h(x_i)}_{\text{attention}} + \underbrace{\text{MLP}\left(x_i + \sum_{h \in H_i} h(x_i)\right)}_{\text{MLP}}$$

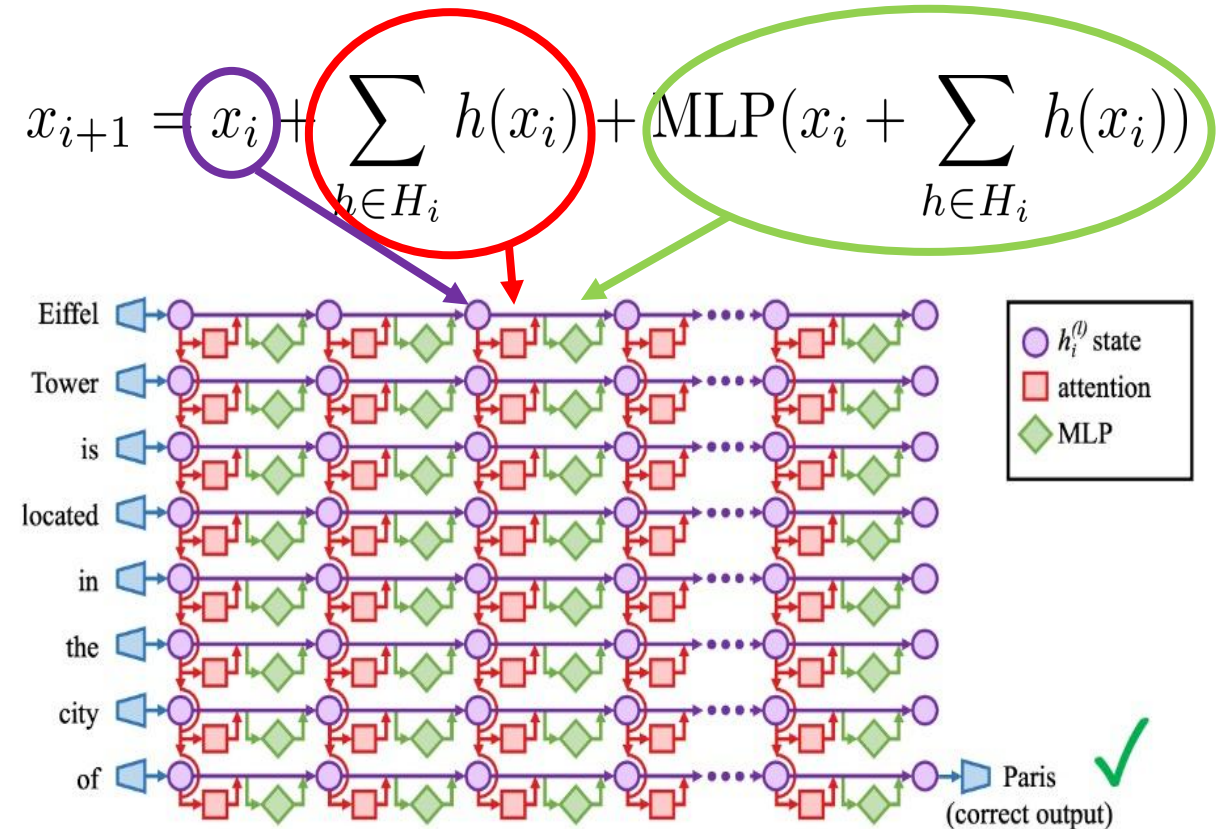


# TransformerLens

**Intercept & intervene** the execution of LM inference at any location.

The Process:

- Specify a location (hook)
- Define a function
- Run `model.run_with_hook`
  - Tell the model to run the function when reaching that location.

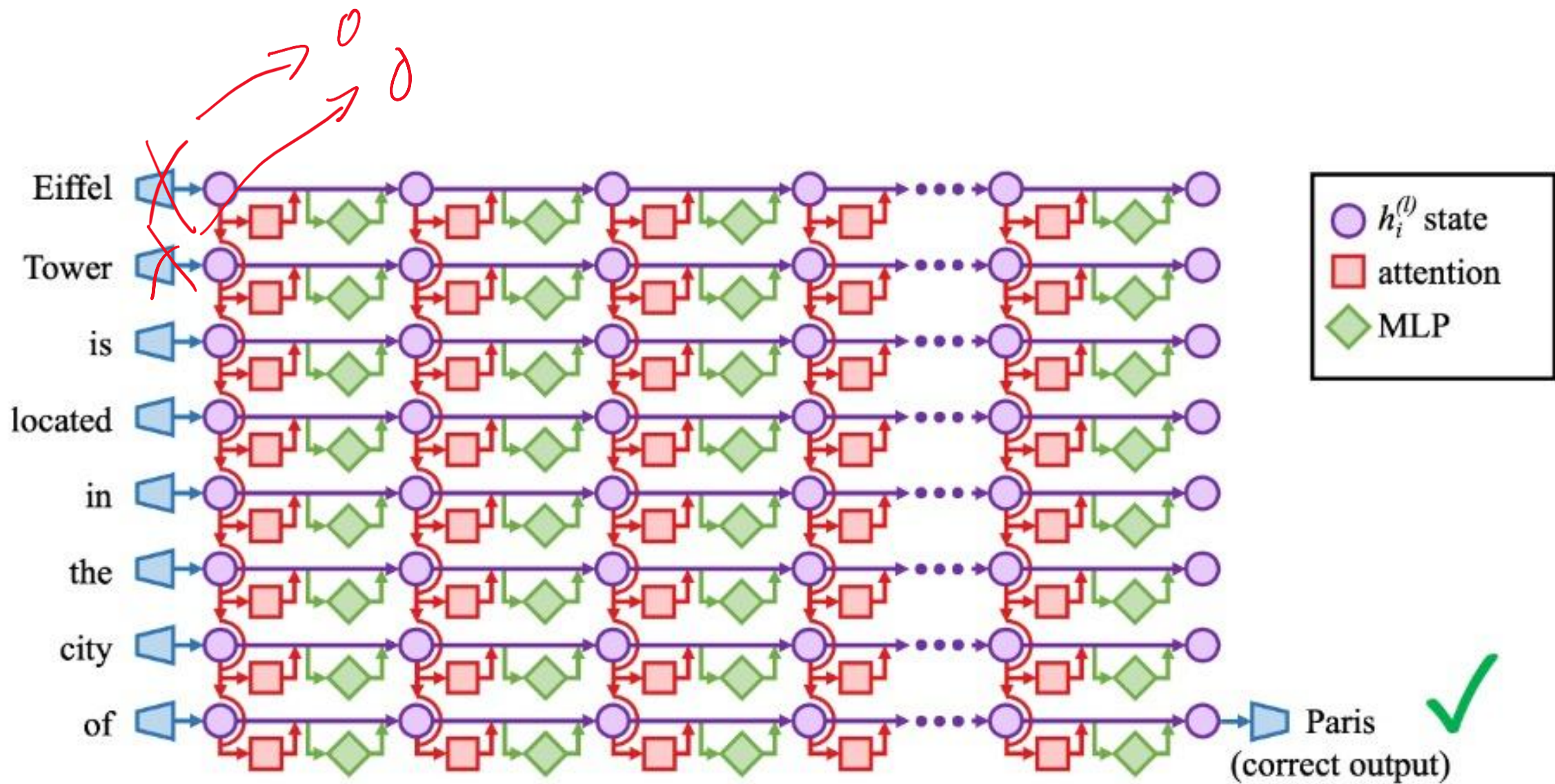


# Quiz 7

```
# Define the corruption function
def corrupt_embedding(x, hook):
    # Only corrupt the token [1, 2, 3],
    # corresponding to "The CN Tower"
    x[:, [1,2,3], :] = 0
    return x

# Run the model with the corrupted embedding
with torch.no_grad():
    corrupt_outputs = model.run_with_hooks(
        tokens,
        fwd_hooks=[
            (utils.get_act_name("embed"), corrupt_embedding)
        ],
    )
```





# Task Vector: A Cool Example

(L)LMs can do in-context learning (ICL):

- Prompt:
  - a b c -> c; d e f -> f; g h i ->
- Response:
  - i



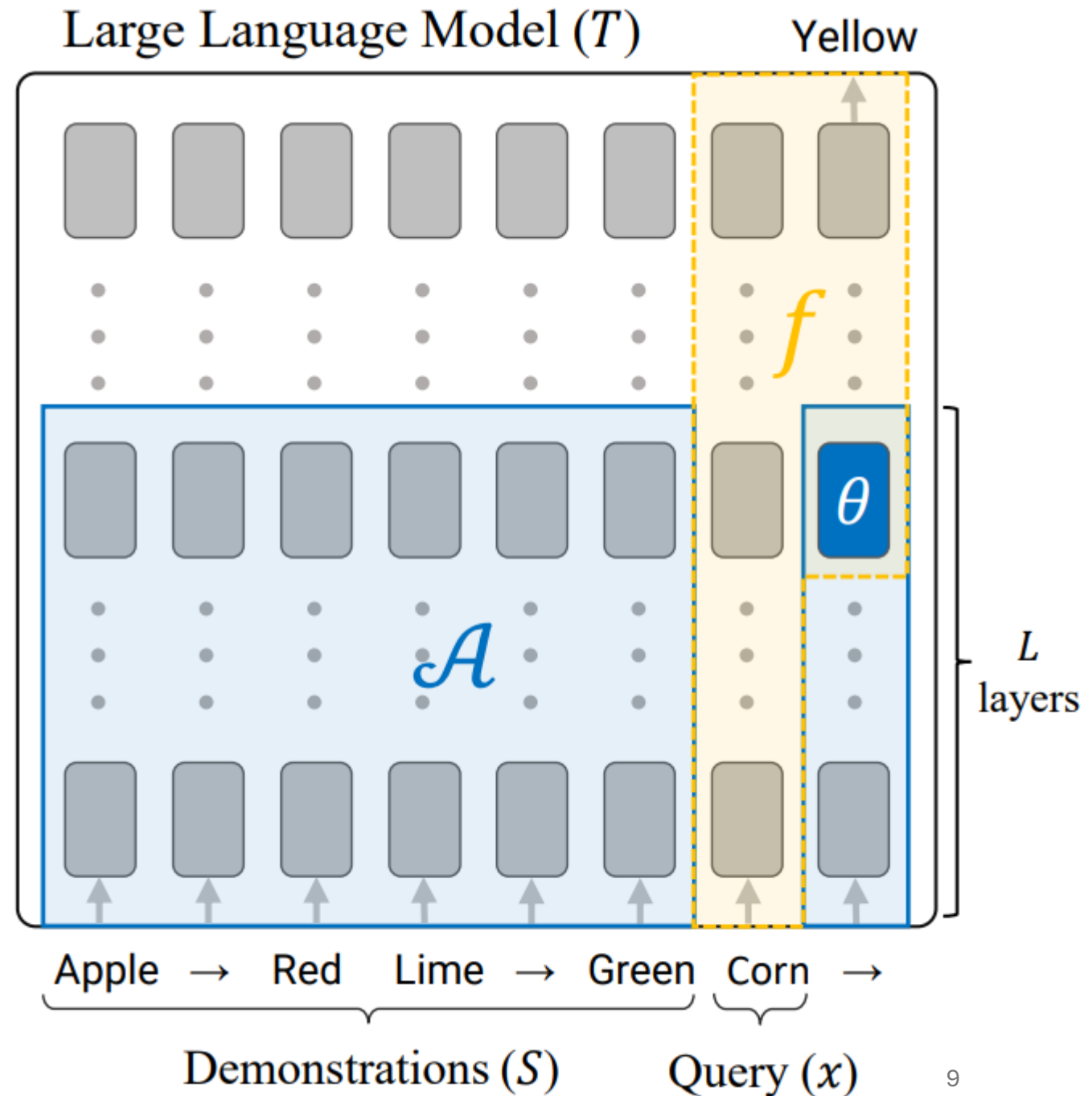
# Task Vector

In ICL, we provide:

- Some demonstrations (S)
- A query (x)

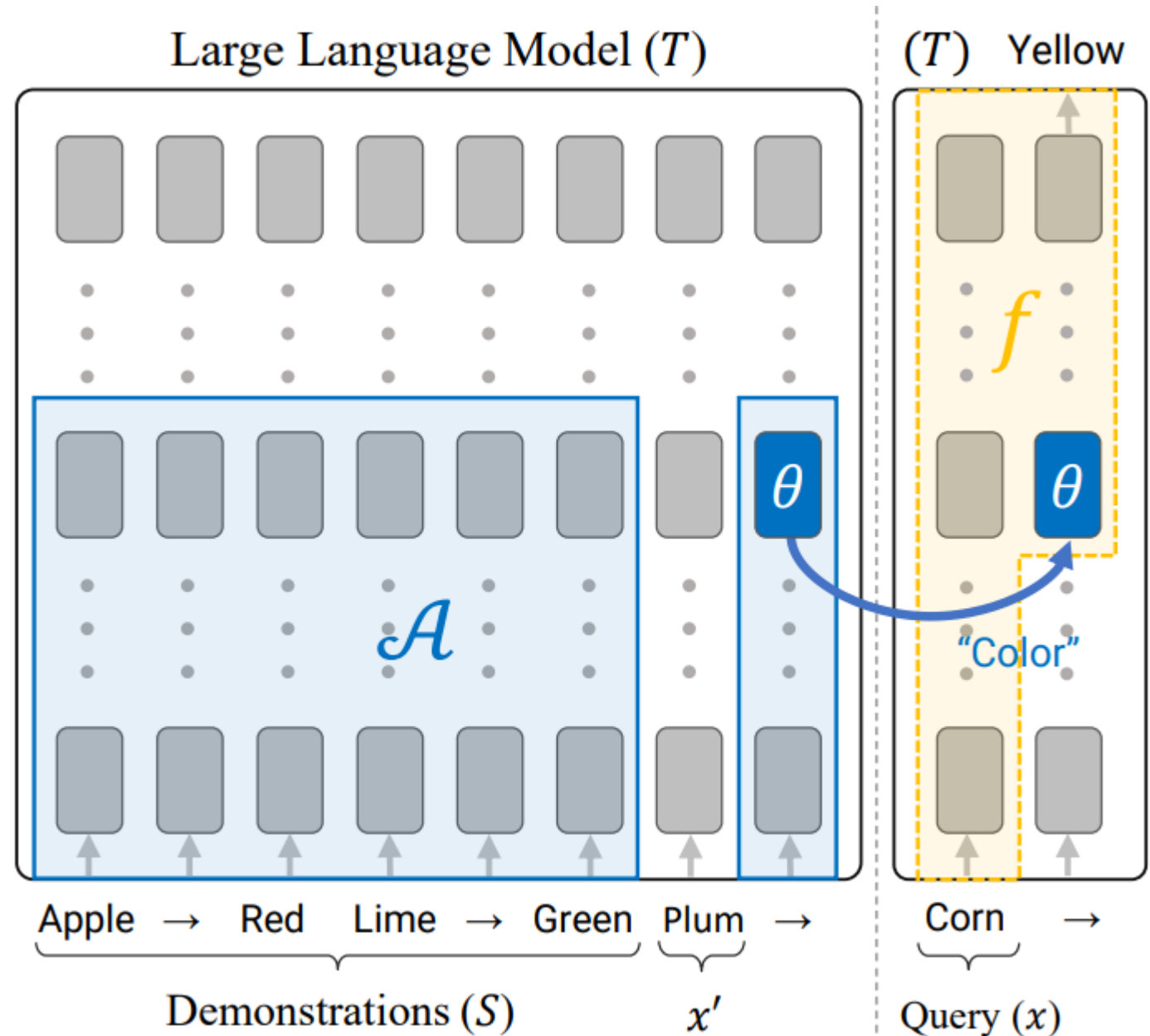
The task vector theory:

- After the model processed the demos (A)
- The state ( $\theta$ ) encodes the task information.



# Task Vector

- When no demos provided, of course, the model can't perform the task.
- However, if we insert the task vector ( $\theta$ ), can the model complete the task without seeing the demos?
  - **YES!**



# Python – A function returning function

```
def multiplier_and_adder(fixed_value):  
    def multiply_and_add(a, b):  
        return (a * b) + fixed_value  
    return multiply_and_add  
  
# Using the function  
func = multiplier_and_adder(10)  
result = func(2, 3) # (2 * 3) + 10 = 16  
print(result) # Output: 16
```

# Python – A function returning (lambda) function

```
def multiplier_and_adder(fixed_value):  
    return lambda a, b: (a * b) + fixed_value
```

```
# Using the lambda  
func = multiplier_and_adder(10)  
result = func(2, 3)  # (2 * 3) + 10 = 16  
print(result)  # Output: 16
```

# Python – Pass the returned function to another function

```
def sum_multiplied_and_added(func, list_of_tuples):
    total_sum = 0
    for a, b in list_of_tuples:
        total_sum += func(a, b)
    return total_sum

# Define the function using multiplier_and_adder
func = multiplier_and_adder(10)

# Define a list of tuples
list_of_tuples = [(2, 3), (4, 5), (6, 7)]

# Pass the func to sum_multiplied_and_added
result = sum_multiplied_and_added(func, list_of_tuples)

print(result) # Output will be the sum of ((2 * 3) + 10) + ((4 * 5) + 10) + ((6 * 7) + 10)
```

# Summary

TransformerLens can do two things pretty conveniently

- `model.run_with_cache`
  - Store all the intermediate activations, hidden states, attention patterns...
- `model.run_with_hooks`
  - Intercept & intervene the execution of LM inference at any location.
  - Hack the model to do some really cool things:
    - Causal Tracing (A2 Q3)
    - ICL task vector
    - LLM modularity
    - ...