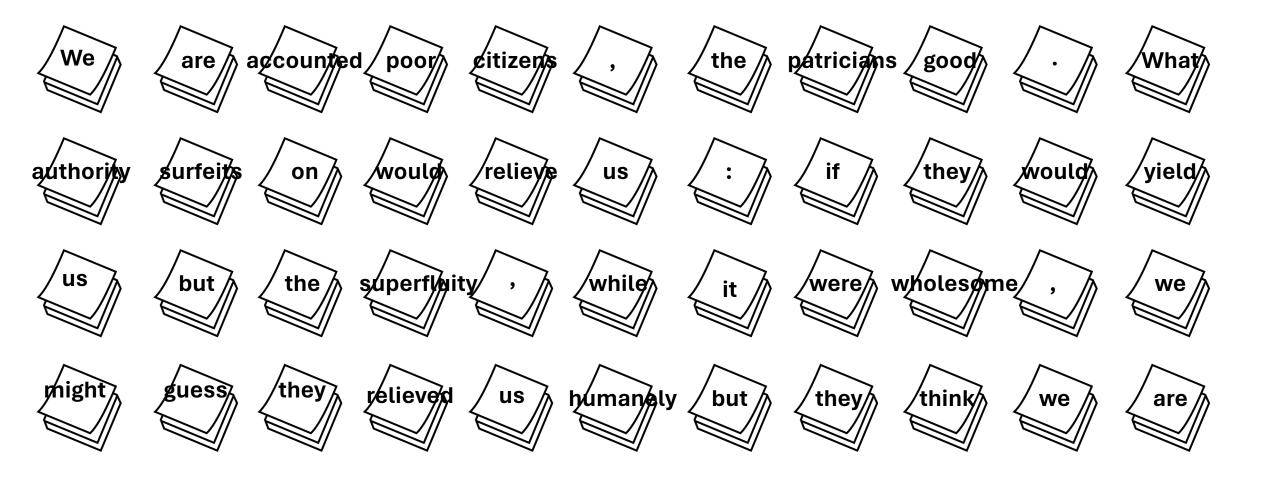
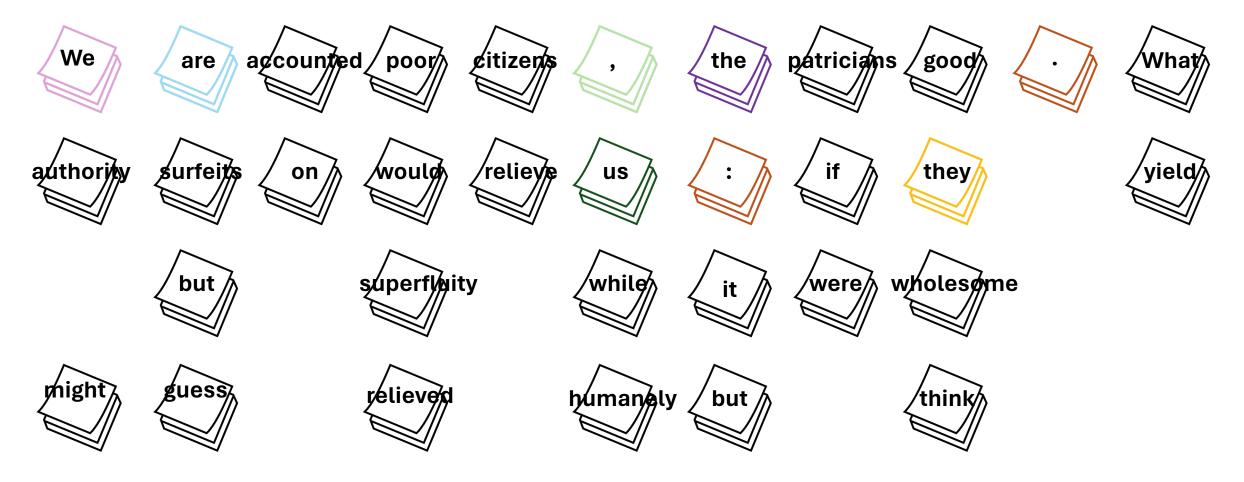
We are accounted poor citizens, the patricians good. What authority surfeits on would relieve us: if they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely; but they think we are too dear: the leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an inventory to particularise their abundance; our sufferance is a gain to them Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes: for the gods know I speak this in hunger for bread, not in thirst for revenge.

Texto original

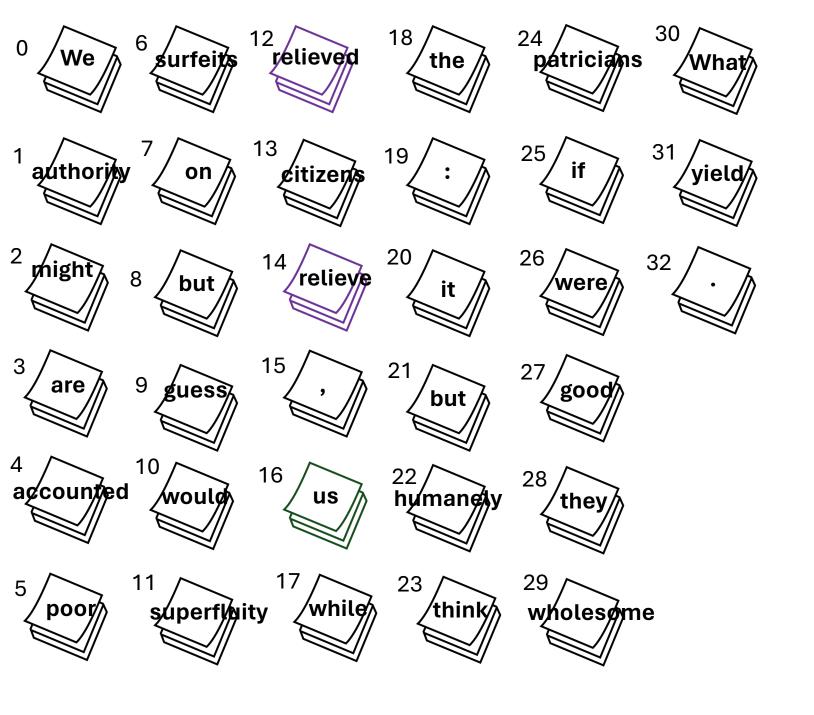


Token





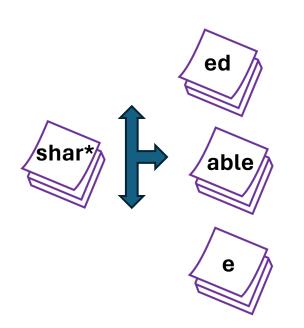
Token sem repetição

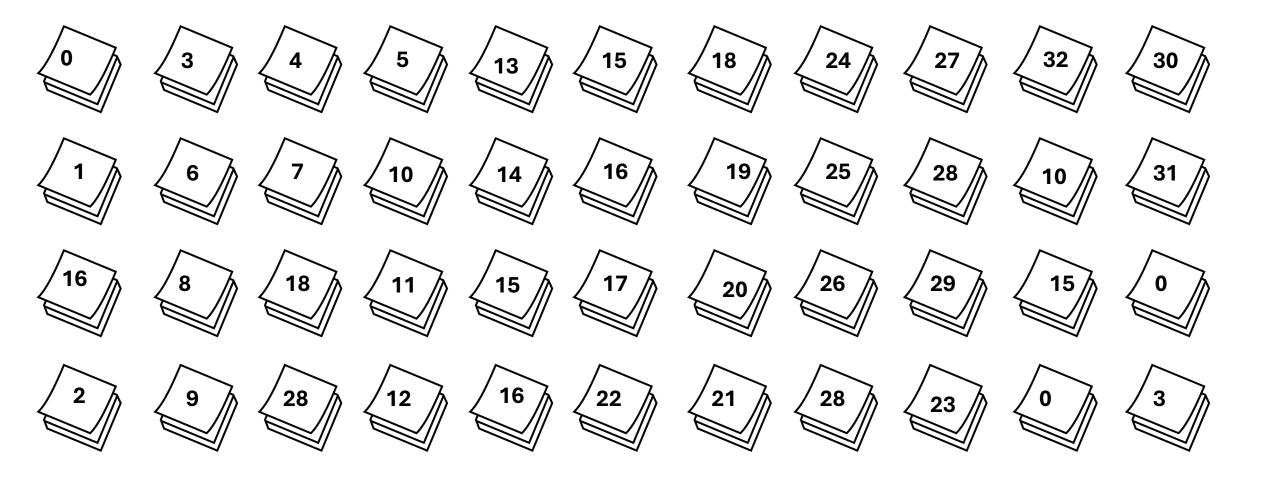


Token sem repetição

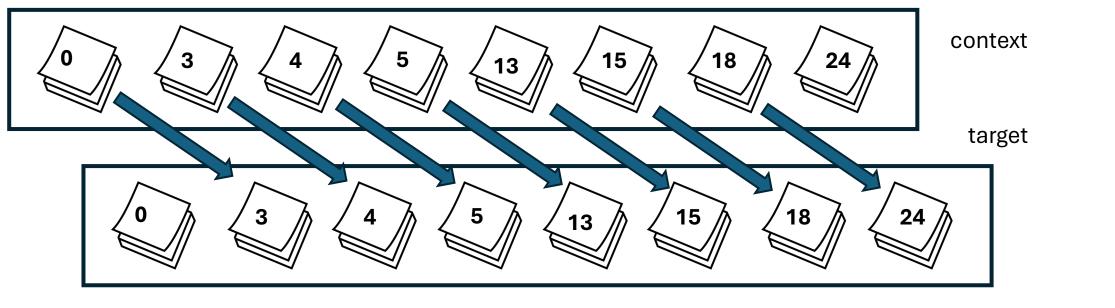
Vocabulario
Google – Sentence Piece
OpenAl – TikTok (GPT)

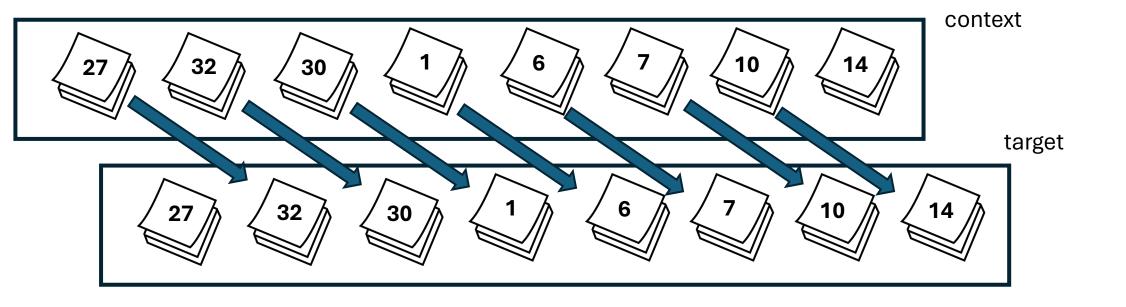
Tipicamente ~40K - 50k Tokens

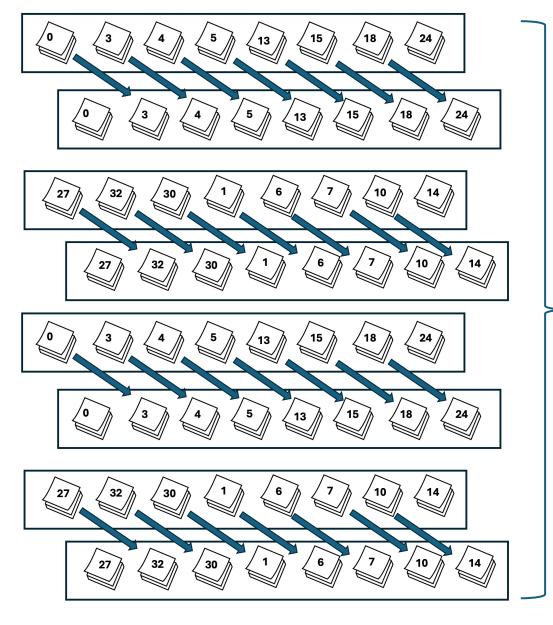




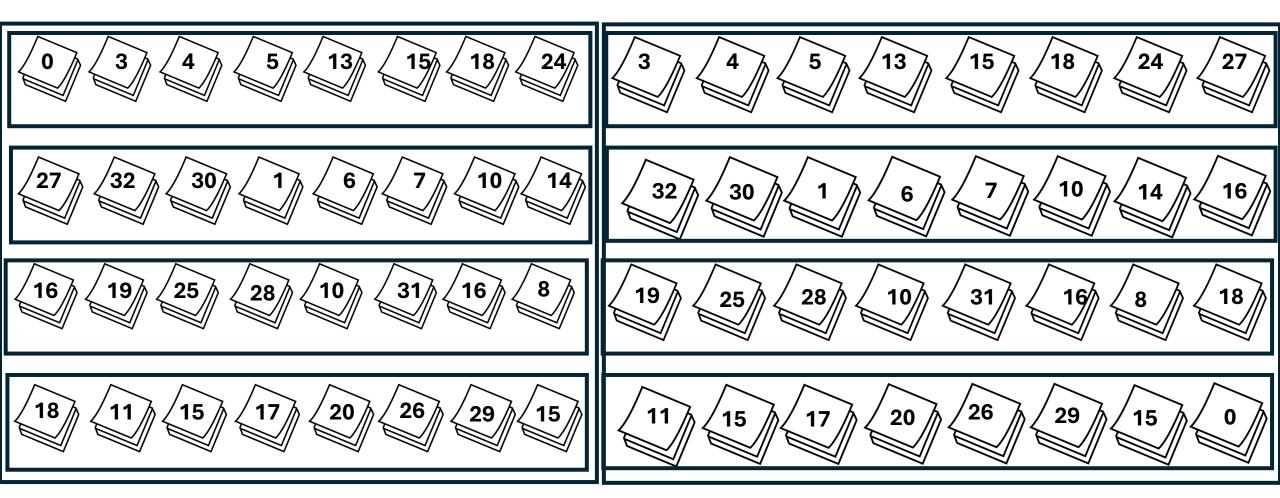
Texto codificado para Tokens



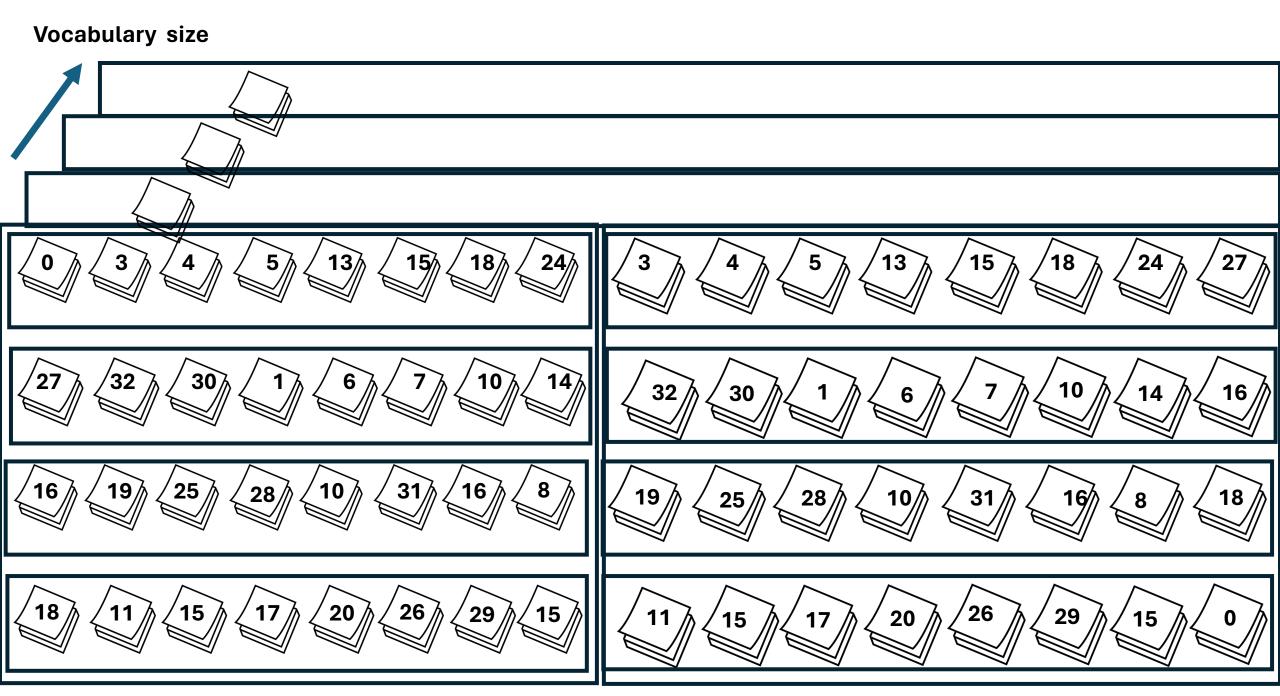




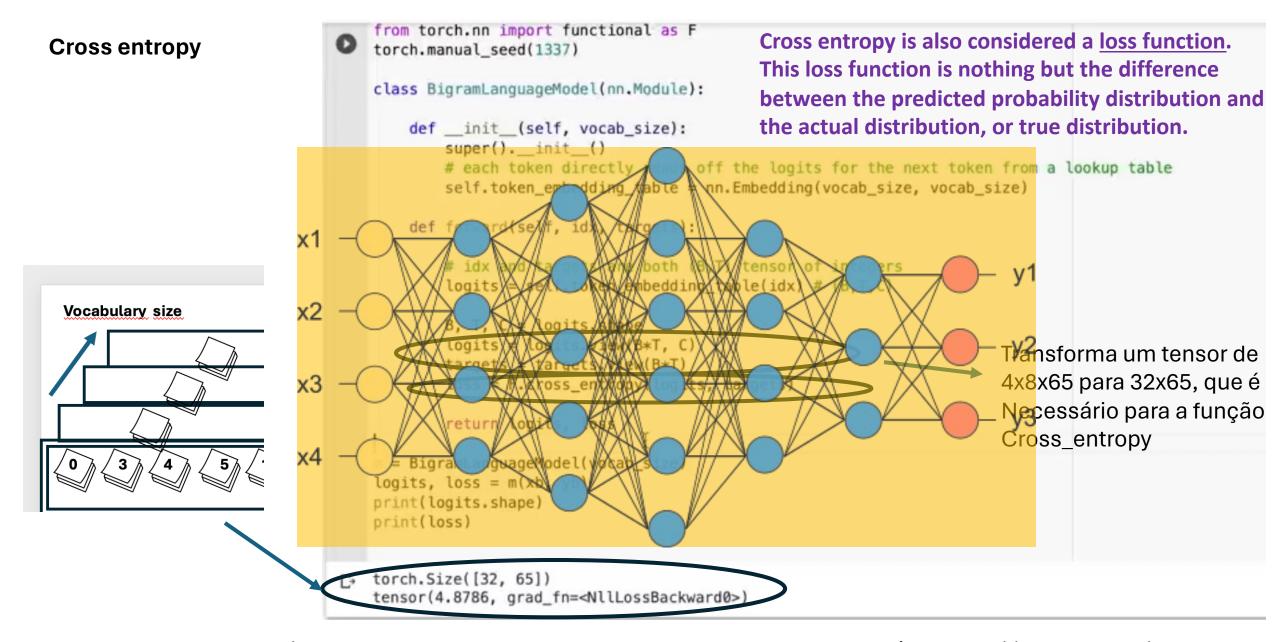
Block size = 8 (tamanho dos tokens na entrada) Batch size = 4 (processamento praralelo)



Inputs Targets



Inputs Targets



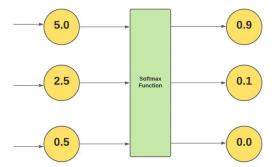
Para cada elemento de input, obtemos o target e calculamos a cross antropy, que é a probabilidade de um input estar gerando um target corretamente, comparado com todos os outros itens do vocabulário

Softmax e multinomial

```
def generate(self, idx, max_new_tokens):
    # idx is (B, T) array of indices in the current context
    for _ in range(max_new_tokens): # get the predictions
        logits, loss = self(idx) # focus only on the last time step - SELF CALLS forward
        logits = logits[:, -1, :] # becomes (B, C) - apply softmax to get probabilities
        probs = F.softmax(logits, dim=-1) # (B, C) # sample from the distribution
        idx_next = torch.multinomial(probs, num_samples=1) # (B, 1) - append sampled index to the running sequence idx = torch.cat((idx, idx_next), dim=1) # (B, T+1)
    return idx

m = BigramLanguageModel(vocab_size)
print(decode(m.generate(torch.zeros((1, 1), dtype=torch.long) , max_new_tokens=50)[0].tolist()))
```

Softmax – A função softmax é uma função que converte um vetor de valores reais K em um vetor de valores reais K que somam 1.



Multinomial – retorna elementos de um conjunto de probabilidades ordenados pelas maiores probabilidades

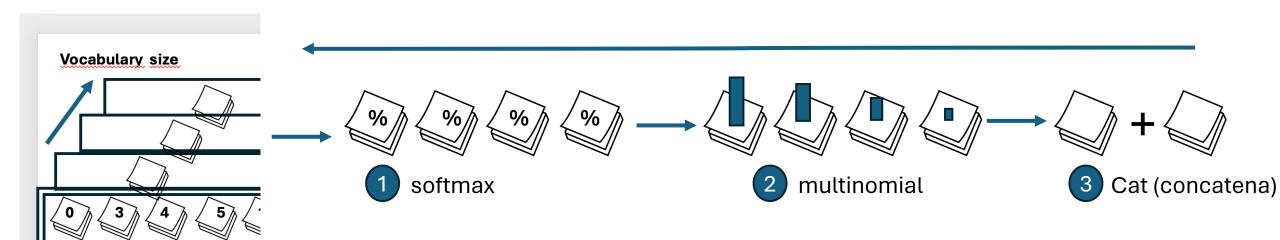
```
In [199]: print(torch.multinomial(torch.tensor([0, (,5)2], dtype=torch.float64), num_samples=1))

tensor [2] Segundo elemento é a maior "probabilidade"

Ouantos elementos deseio
```

Softmax e multinomial

SKIcLT;AcELMoTbvZv C?nq-QE33:CJqkOKH-q;:la!oiywkHj



Transforma um array de próximas palavras em probabilidades, retorna o elemento de maior probabilidade e concatena com o resultado anterior





