

## Introduction to Large Language Models

### Week-6 Assignment

Number of questions: 8

Total mark:  $6 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 = 10$

Question 1: [1 mark]

**True or False:**

RoPE uses additive embeddings like sinusoidal encoding.

**Answer:** False

**Solution:** Please refer to slides.

---

Question 2: [1 mark]

Which of the following is true about *multi-head attention*?

- a. It increases model interpretability by using a single set of attention weights
- b. Each head operates on different parts of the input in parallel
- c. It reduces the number of parameters in the model
- d. Heads are averaged before applying the softmax function

**Answer:** b

**Solution:** Each attention head processes different learned projections of the input, enabling the model to capture different features.

---

Question 3: [1 mark]

What is the role of the residual connection in the Transformer architecture?

- a. Improve gradient flow during backpropagation
- b. Normalize input embeddings
- c. Reduce computational complexity
- d. Prevent overfitting

**Answer:** a

**Solution:** Please refer to lecture slides.

---

**Question 4:** [1 mark]

**True or False:**

The feedforward network in a Transformer block introduces non-linearity between attention layers.

**Answer:** True

**Solution:** Please refer to lecture slides.

---

**Question 5:** [1 mark]

**Fill in the blank:**

The sinusoidal positional encoding uses sine for even dimensions and \_\_\_\_ for odd dimensions.

- a. sine
- b. cosine
- c. tangent
- d. None of these

**Answer:** b

**Solution:** Please refer to lecture slides.

---

**Question 6:** [1 mark]

**Why is positional encoding added to input embeddings in Transformers?**

- a. To provide unique values for each word
- b. To indicate the position of tokens since Transformers are non-sequential
- c. To scale embeddings
- d. To avoid vanishing gradients

**Answer:** b

**Solution:** Please refer to lecture slides.

---

**Question 7:** [2 marks]

You are given a self-attention layer with input dimension 512, using 8 heads. What is the output dimension per head?

- a. 64
- b. 128

- c. 32
- d. 256

**Answer:** a

**Solution:** Each head processes  $512/8 = 64$  dimensions

**QUESTION 8:** [2 marks]

For a transformer with  $d_{\text{model}} = 512$ , calculate the positional encoding for position  $p=14$  and dimensions 6 and 7 using the sinusoidal formula:

$$PE(p, 2i) = \sin\left(\frac{p}{10000^{2i/d_{\text{model}}}}\right) \quad PE(p, 2i + 1) = \cos\left(\frac{p}{10000^{2i/d_{\text{model}}}}\right)$$

- a.  $\sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right), \cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right)$
- b.  $\cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{6/256}}\right), \sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{7/256}}\right)$
- c.  $\cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right), \sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right)$
- d.  $\sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/512}}\right), \cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right)$

**Correct Answer:** a

**Solution:**

For dimension 6,  $PE(14,6) = \sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{6/512}}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right)$

For dimension 7,  $PE(14,7) = \cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{6/512}}\right) =$

$\cos\left(\frac{14}{10000^{3/256}}\right)$  \_\_\_\_\_