

# Matmul Layers

torch.nn.Linear

| torch.nn.Linear(in_features, out_features, bias=True)(x) |   |
|--|---|
|  | Require   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math> x  = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k)</math></li><li>• <math>\text{rank}( x ) \geq 1</math></li><li>• <math>d_k = \text{in\_features}</math></li></ul> |
|  | Guarantees  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math> y  = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{k-1}, \text{out\_features})</math></li></ul>   |
|  | Comment   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math>y = xA^T + b</math>를 계산하는 dense 레이어</li><li>• 1차원인 경우에도 잘 작동합니다.</li><li>• <i>bias</i> 옵션은 출력 shape에 영향을 주지 않습니다.</li></ul>                   |

$$\begin{array}{c} \sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c \\ e' = e[1 : k - 1]@(out) \\ c' = \{(\text{rank}(e) \geq 1) \wedge (d_k = in)\} \\ \hline \sigma \vdash \text{Linear}(in, out, bias = True)(E) \Rightarrow e', c \cup c' \end{array}$$

# Activations

torch.nn.ReLU, torch.nn.ReLU6, torch.relu, torch.nn.functional.relu

| torch.nn.ReLU(inplace=True)(x) |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | Require   |
|                                |   |
|                                | Guarantees  |
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math> y  =  x </math> (same shape)</li></ul>   |
|                                | Comment   |
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>inplace</i> 옵션은 shape에 영향을 주지 않습니다.</li><li>• ReLU6도 ReLU와 똑같은 방식으로 shape 계산</li><li>• Bulitins인 torch.relu와 torch.nn.functional.relu는 같은거</li></ul> |

$$\begin{array}{c} \forall \text{ft} \in \{\text{ReLU}, \text{ReLU6}\}, \quad \frac{\sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c}{\sigma \vdash \text{ft}(\text{inplace} = True)(E) \Rightarrow e, c} \\ \\ \frac{\sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c}{\sigma \vdash \text{relu}(E, \text{inplace} = True) \Rightarrow e, c} \end{array}$$

# End Points

torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss

|   |  |
|---|--|
| torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss(weight=None, size_average=None, ignore_index=-100, reduction='mean')(input, target) |  |
|   | Require  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math> input  = (n, c, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k)</math> (<math>\mathbf{rank}( input ) \geq 2</math>)</li> <li>• <math> target  = (n, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k)</math> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>\mathbf{rank}( target ) + 1 = \mathbf{rank}( input )</math></li> <li>– <math> target [1] =  input [1],  target [2] =  input [3], \dots</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>• if <math>weight \neq None</math>, then <math> weight  = (c)</math></li> </ul> |
|   | Guarantees   |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math> y  = \mathbf{if\ reduction == 'none' \ then\ } (n, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k) \mathbf{\ else\ } ()</math></li> </ul>  |
|   | Comment  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>size_average</i>, <i>reduce</i> 인자는 deprecated로 dokument되어 있습니다.</li> <li>• <i>ignore_index</i>는 <i>reduction</i>이나 <i>size_average</i> 옵션에서 평균을 계산하면서 생략하는 인덱스 번호를 지정할 때 쓰는 것으로, shape에 영향을 주지 않습니다.</li> </ul>   |

$$\sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c_e$$

$$\sigma \vdash T \Rightarrow t, c_t$$

$$\sigma \vdash weight \Rightarrow w, c_w \quad \text{if } weight \neq None, \text{ otherwise } c_w = \emptyset$$

$$c_{dim} = \{(\mathbf{rank}(e) \geq 2) \wedge (\mathbf{rank}(e) = \mathbf{rank}(t) + 1)\}$$

$$c_{elt} = \{(e[1] = t[1]) \wedge (e[3] = t[2]) \wedge (e[4] = t[3]) \wedge \dots\}$$

$$c_{weight} = \{(weight = None \vee w = (e[2]))\}$$

$$e' = \mathbf{if\ reduction = 'none' \ then\ } t \mathbf{\ else\ } ()$$

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$$\sigma \vdash \mathbf{CrossEntropyLoss}(weight = None, \dots, reduction = 'mean')(E, T) \Rightarrow e', c_e \cup c_t \cup c_w \cup c_{dim} \cup c_{elt} \cup c_{weight}$$

torch.nn.TripletMarginLoss

NOT DONE YET!!

Reading Papers...

|  |   |
|--|---|
| torch.nn.TripletMarginLoss( <i>margin</i> =1.0, <i>p</i> =2.0, <i>eps</i> =1e-6, <i>swap</i> =False, <i>size_average</i> =False, <i>reduce</i> =None, <i>reduction</i> ='mean')( <i>anchor</i> , <i>positive</i> , <i>negative</i> ) |   |
|  | Require   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>broadcastable</i>(<i> anchor </i>, <i> positive </i>, <i> negative </i>)</li> <li>• <math>\text{rank}(\text{broadcast}( \text{anchor} ,  \text{positive} ,  \text{negative} )) \geq 2</math></li> <li>• if <i>swap</i> is <i>True</i> then, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>\text{rank}( \text{anchor} ),  \text{positive} ,  \text{negative} </math></li> <li>– <math>\text{rank}(\text{broadcast}( \text{anchor} ,  \text{positive} ,  \text{negative} )) \geq 2</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <math> \text{target}  = (n, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k)</math> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>\text{rank}( \text{target} ) + 1 = \text{rank}( \text{input} )</math></li> <li>– <math> \text{target} [1] =  \text{input} [1],  \text{target} [2] =  \text{input} [3], \dots</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>• if <i>weight</i> <math>\neq</math> <i>None</i>, then <math> \text{weight}  = (c)</math></li> </ul> |
|  | Guarantees  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math> y  = \text{if } \text{reduction} == \text{'none'} \text{ then } (n, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k) \text{ else } ()</math></li> </ul>  |
|  | Comment   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>size_average</i>, <i>reduce</i> 인자는 deprecated로 문서화되어 있습니다.</li> <li>• <i>ignore_index</i>는 <i>reduction</i>이나 <i>size_average</i> 옵션에서 평균을 계산하면서 생략하는 인덱스 번호를 지정할 때 쓰는 것으로, shape에 영향을 주지 않습니다.</li> <li>• 토치 구현의 버그인지 모르겠는데, <i>swap</i>이 <i>True</i>인 경우가 너무 복잡합니다.. 문서에도 논문 하나만 첨부되어 있습니다.</li> </ul>   |

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma \vdash E &\Rightarrow e, c_e \\ \sigma \vdash T &\Rightarrow t, c_t \\ \sigma \vdash \textit{weight} &\Rightarrow w, c_w \quad \text{if } \textit{weight} \neq \textit{None}, \text{ otherwise } c_w = \emptyset \\ c_{dim} &= \{(\text{rank}(e) \geq 2) \wedge (\text{rank}(e) = \text{rank}(t) + 1)\} \\ c_{elt} &= \{(e[1] = t[1]) \wedge (e[3] = t[2]) \wedge (e[4] = t[3]) \wedge \dots\} \\ c_{weight} &= \{(\textit{weight} = \textit{None} \vee w = (e[2]))\} \\ e' &= \text{if } \textit{reduction} = \text{'none'} \text{ then } t \text{ else } () \end{aligned}$$

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$$\sigma \vdash \text{CrossEntropyLoss}(\textit{weight} = \textit{None}, \dots, \textit{reduction} = \text{'mean'})(E, T) \Rightarrow e', c_e \cup c_t \cup c_w \cup c_{dim} \cup c_{elt} \cup c_{weight}$$

## Technique

torch.nn.Dropout, torch.dropout, torch.nn.functional.dropout

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| torch.nn.Dropout(...)(x) |  |
|                          | Require  |
|                          |  |
|                          | Guarantees   |
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math> y  =  x </math> (same shape)</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Comment  |
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 모든 옵션은 shape에 영향을 주지 않습니다.</li> <li>• Bulitins인 torch.dropout와 torch.nn.functional.dropout는 서로 역할이 같습니다.</li> </ul> |

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c}{\sigma \vdash \text{Dropout}(\dots)(E) \Rightarrow e, c}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow e, c}{\sigma \vdash \text{dropout}(E, \dots) \Rightarrow e, c}$$

# Wrapper

`torch.nn.Sequential`

| <code>torch.nn.Sequential(l1, l2, l3, ..., ln)(x)</code> |   |
|--|---|
|  | Require   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>순차적으로 shape이 맞아떨어져야함</li> </ul>  |
|  | Guarantees  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math> y  =  l_n \circ l_{n-1} \circ \dots \circ l_1(x) </math></li> </ul> |

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash l_n \circ l_{n-1} \circ \dots \circ l_1(E) \Rightarrow e, c}{\sigma \vdash \text{Sequential}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)(E) \Rightarrow e, c}$$