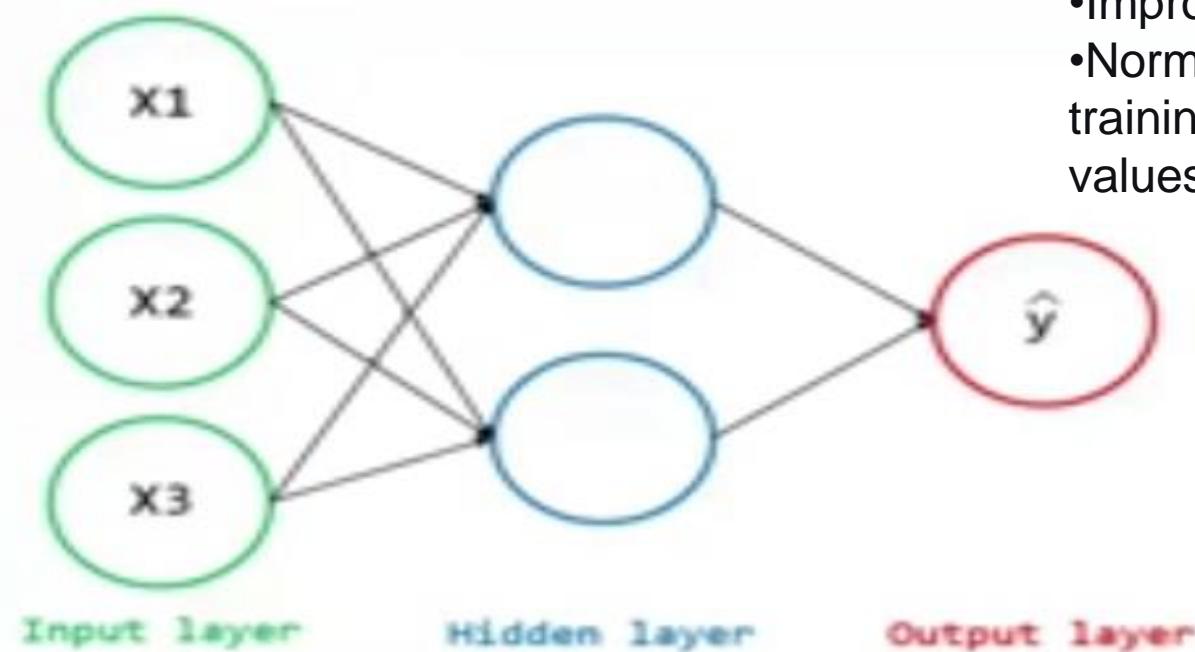


Normalization-Transformer

Dr. Muhammad Safyan

- Normalization in deep learning refers to the process of transforming data or model outputs to have specific statistical properties, typically a mean of zero and a variance of one.

What do we normalize?

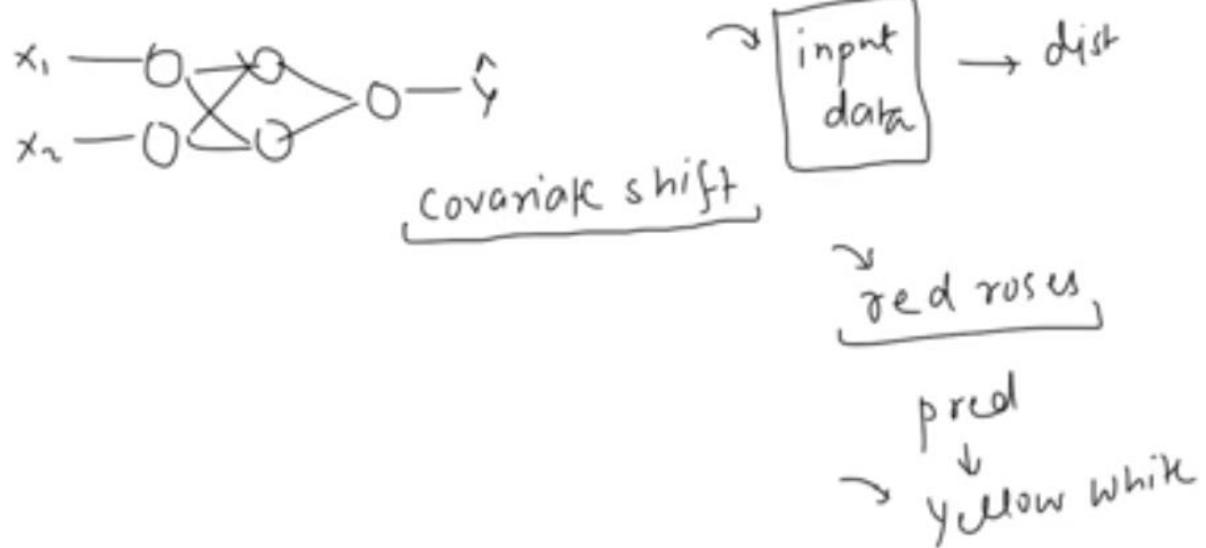


Benefits of Normalization in Deep Learning

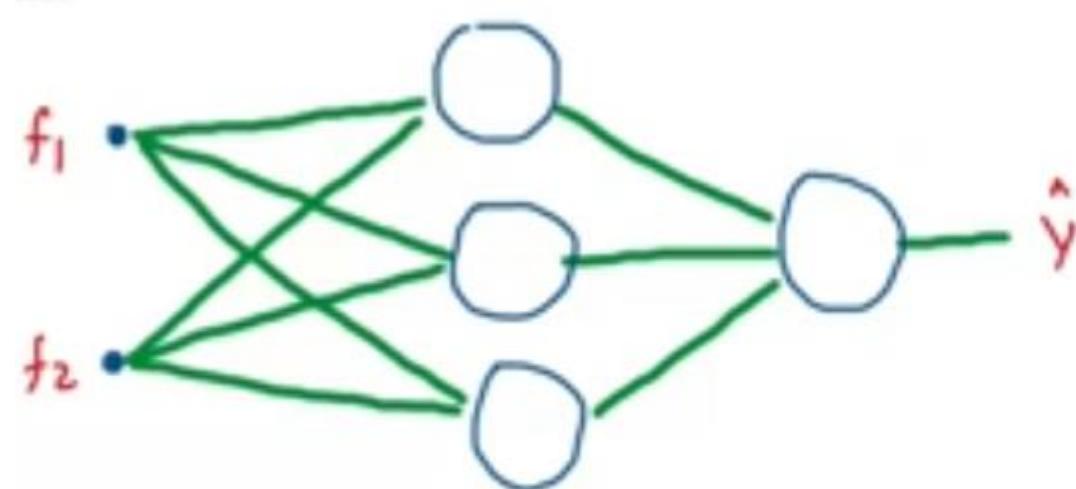
- Improved Training Stability:
- Normalization helps to stabilize and accelerate the training process by reducing the likelihood of extreme values that can cause gradients to explode or vanish.

Benefits of Normalization in Deep Learning

- Improved Training Stability:
 - Normalization helps to stabilize and accelerate the training process by reducing the likelihood of extreme values that can cause gradients to explode or vanish.
- Faster Convergence:
 - By normalizing inputs or activations, models can converge more quickly because the gradients have more consistent magnitudes. This allows for more stable updates during back propagation.
- Mitigating Internal Covariate Shift:
 - Internal covariate shift refers to the change in the distribution of layer inputs during training. Normalization techniques, like batch normalization, help to reduce this shift, making the training process more robust.

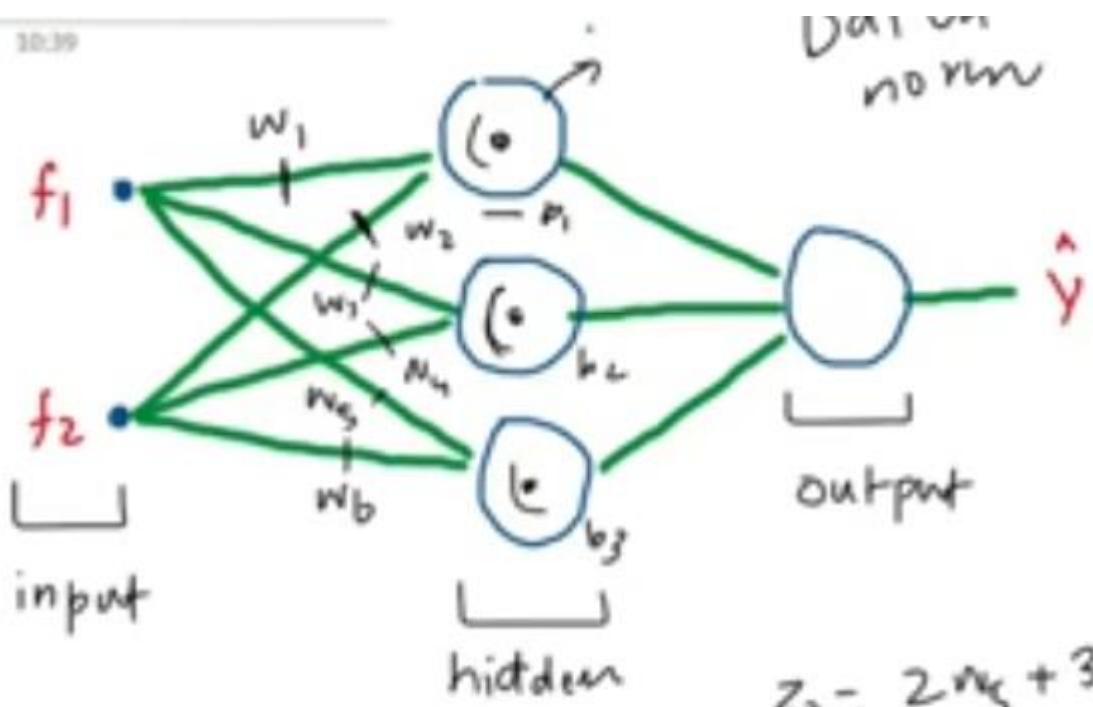


10:39



f_1	f_2
2	3
1	1
5	4
6	1
7	1

10:39



$$z_3 = 2w_3 + 3w_6 + b_3 \\ = 4$$

$$(z_1) = \underbrace{2w_1 + 3w_2 + b_1}_{=} = 7$$

$$z_2 = 2w_3 + 3w_4 + b_2 = 5$$

	f_1	f_2	(z_1)	(z_2)	(z_3)	
→	2	3	7	5	4	
→	1	1	2	3	4	
→	5	4	1	2	3	
→	6	1	7	5	6	
→	7	1	3	3	4	

Annotations below the table:

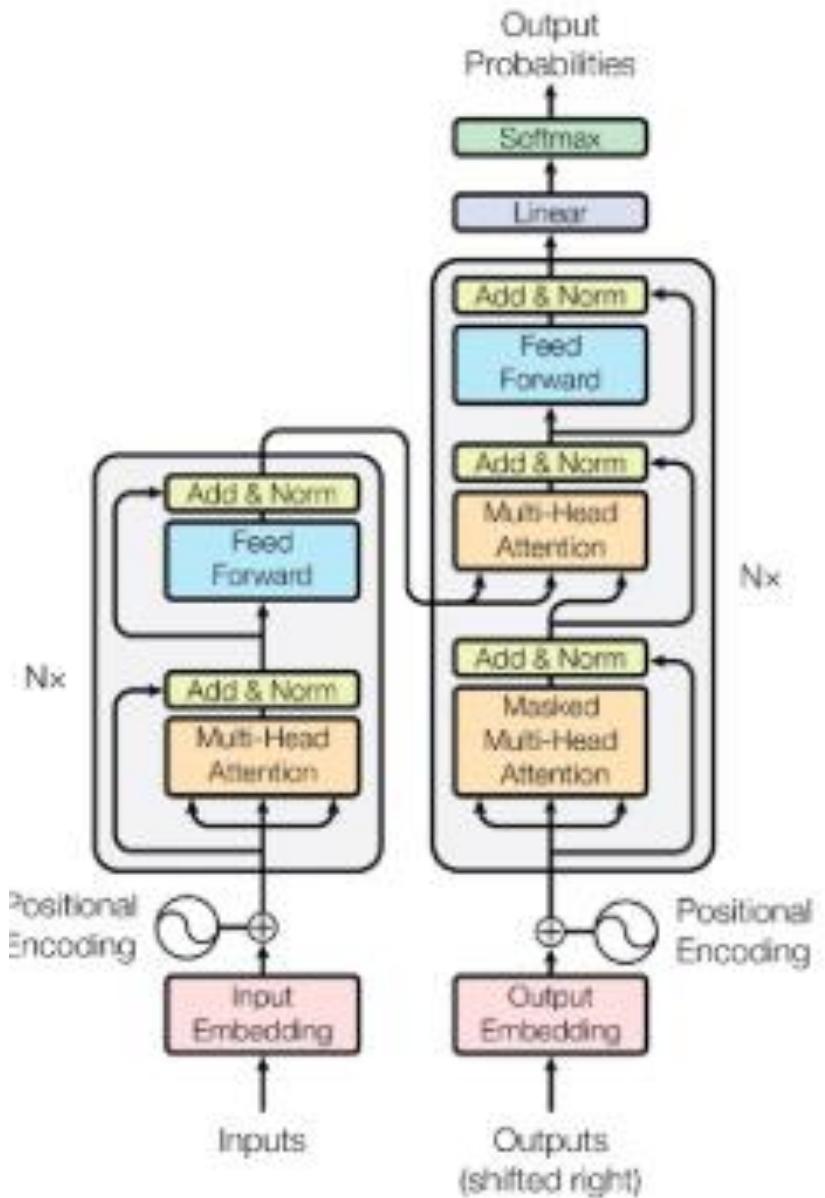
- H_1 points to the first column.
- σ_1 points to the second column.
- H_2 points to the third column.
- σ_2 points to the fourth column.
- H points to the fifth column.

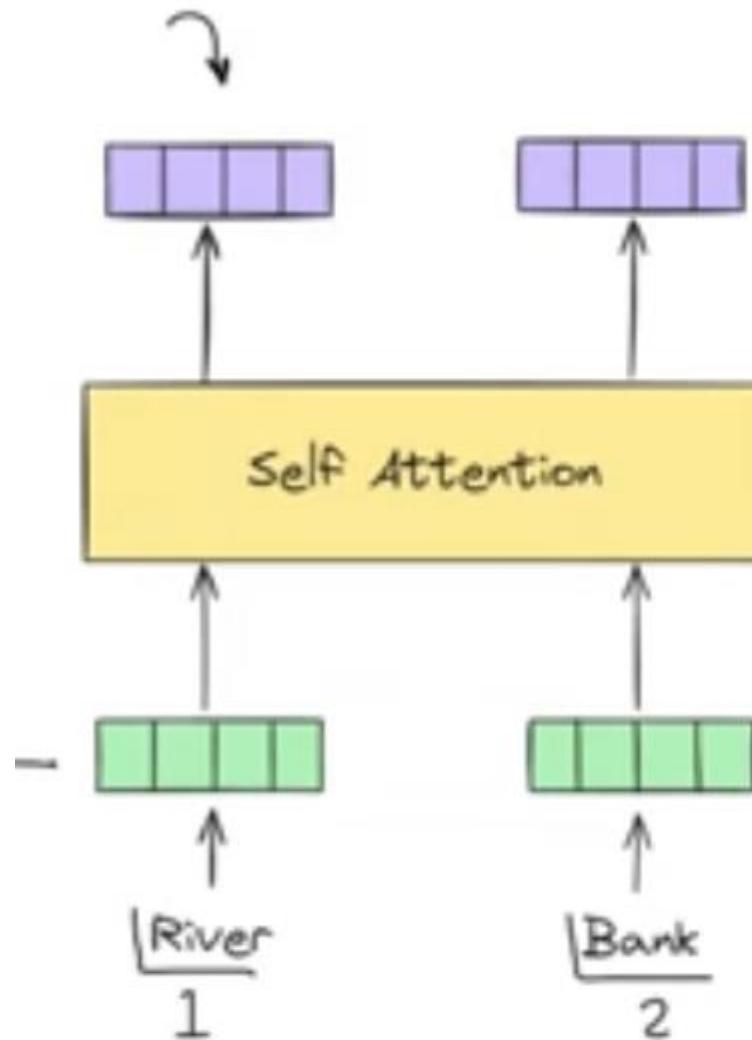
$\gamma_1 \leftarrow$

f_1	f_2	(z_1)	(z_2)	(z_3)	baraus = 5
2	3	3	5	4	
1	1	2	3	4	
5	4	1	2	3	
6	1	7	5	6	
7	1	3	3	4	
.	.	M_1	M_2	M_3	σ_1
.	.	σ_1	σ_2	σ_3	
$v_3 + 3w_4 + b_1 = 5$					

$$\frac{7 - M_1}{\sigma_1} = \frac{0.36}{(1)} \gamma_1 + \beta_1 = 0.36$$

$$\frac{2 - M_1}{\sigma_1} = 0.71 \gamma_1 + \rho_1 = 0.71$$

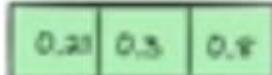
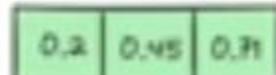




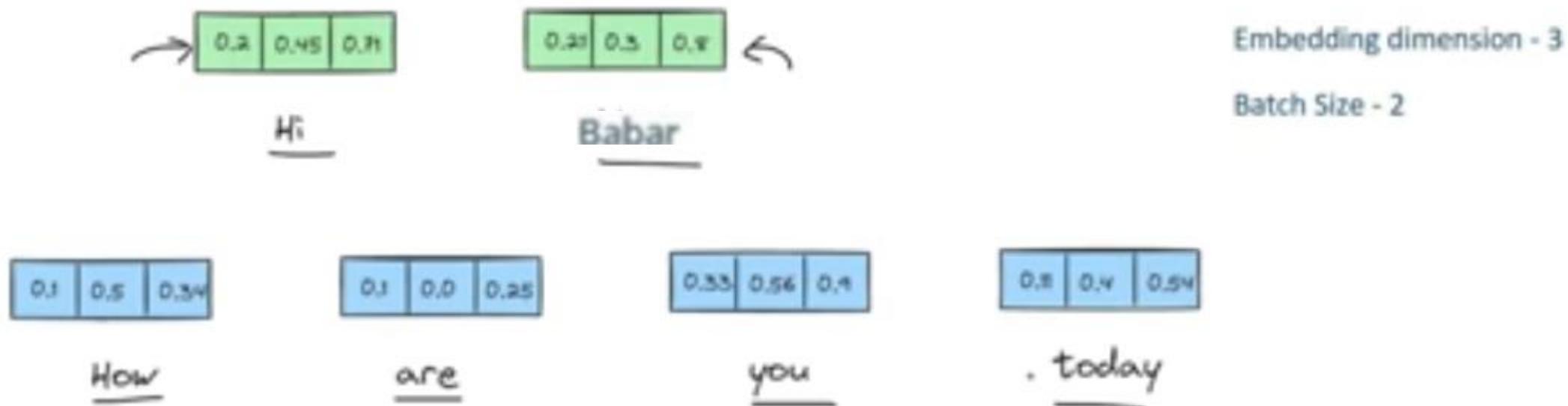
Review	Sentiment
Hi Babar	1
How are you today	0
I am good	0
You?	1

Embedding dimension - 3

Batch Size - 2

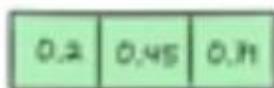


Review	Sentiment
Hi Babar	1
How are you today	0
I am good	0
You?	1

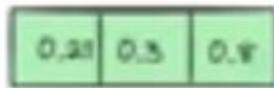


padding

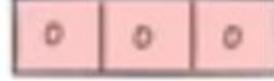
S_1



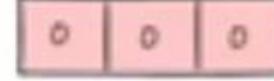
Hi



Babar



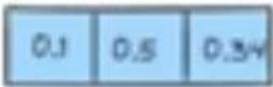
padding



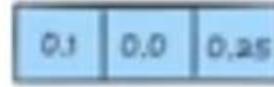
padding

.

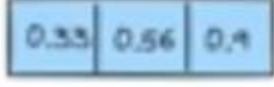
S_2



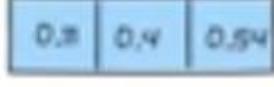
How



are

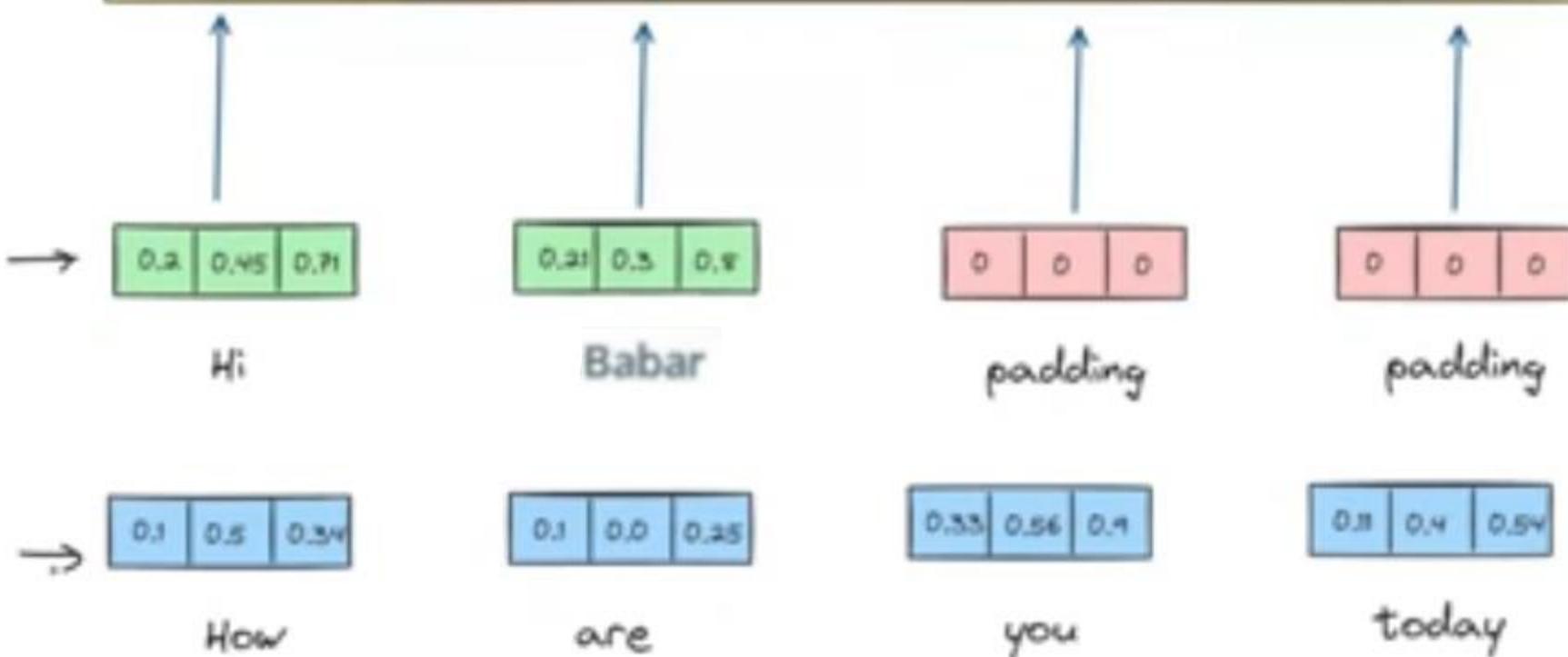


you

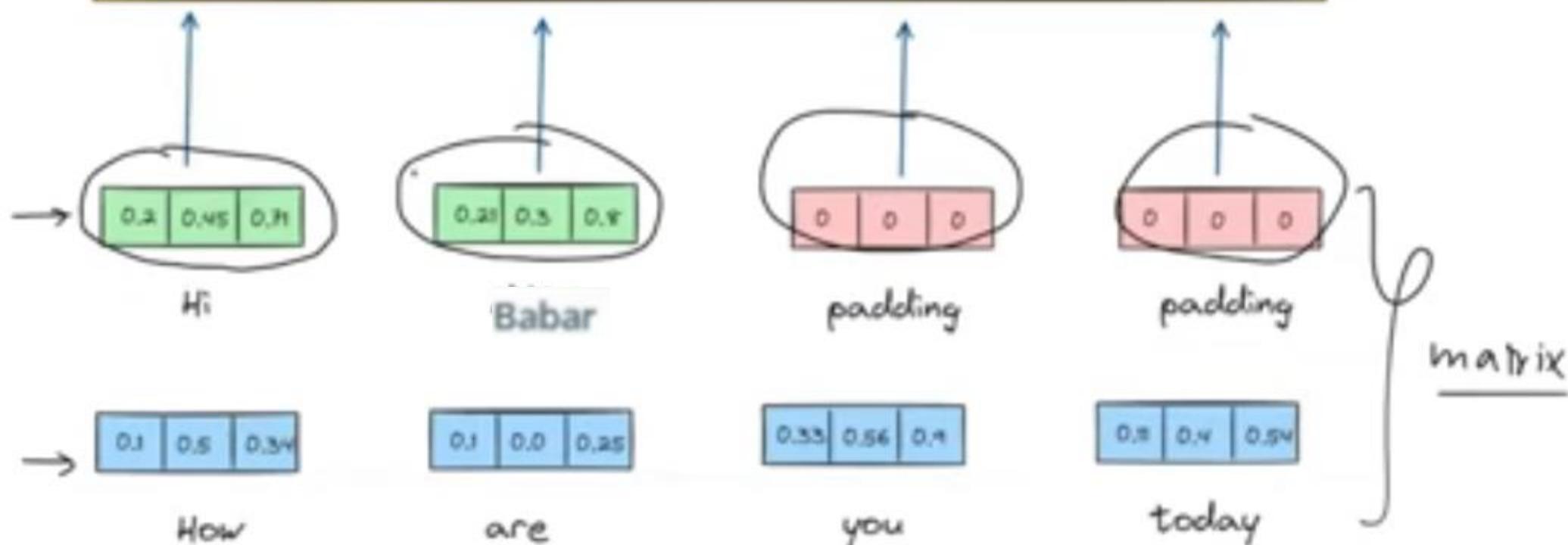


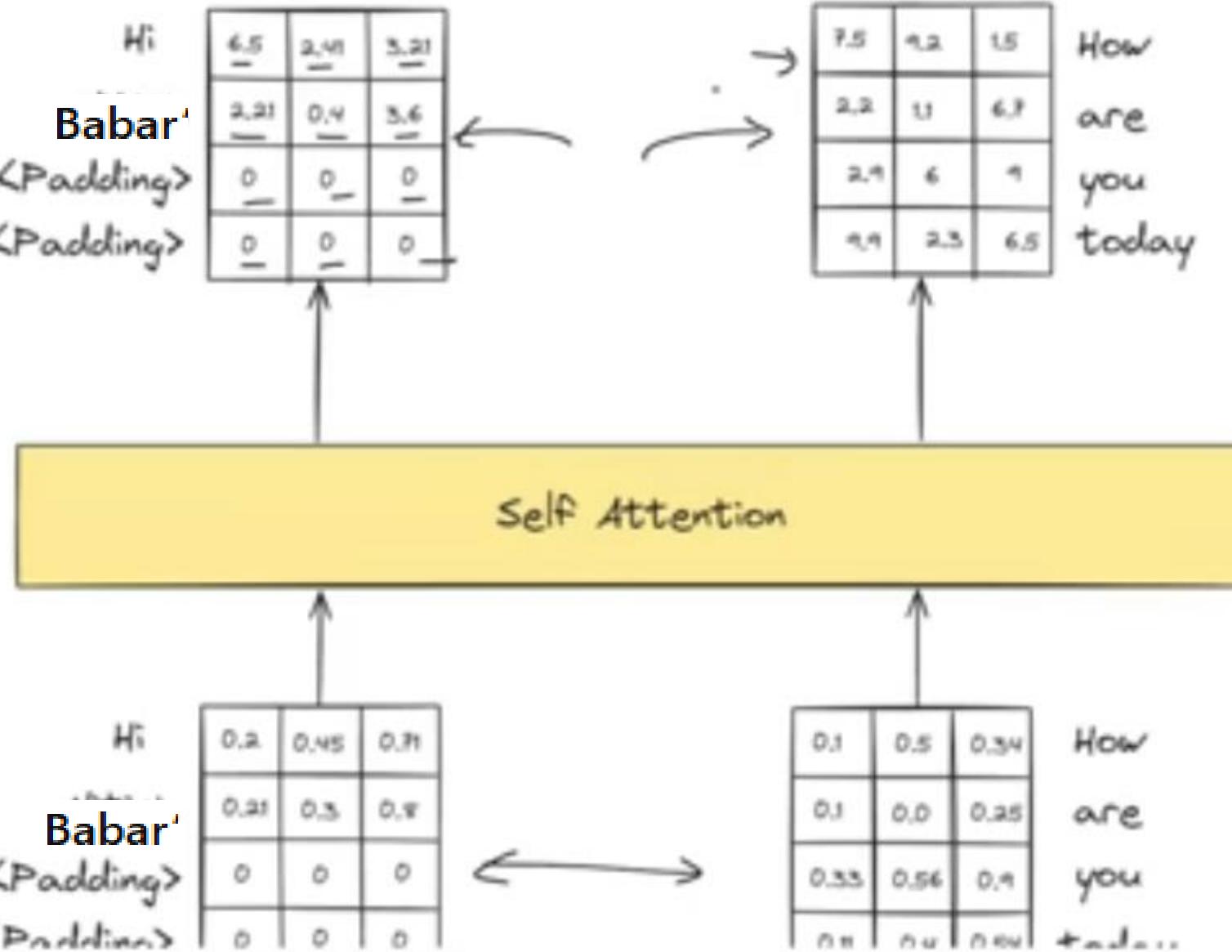
today

Self Attention



→ Self Attention

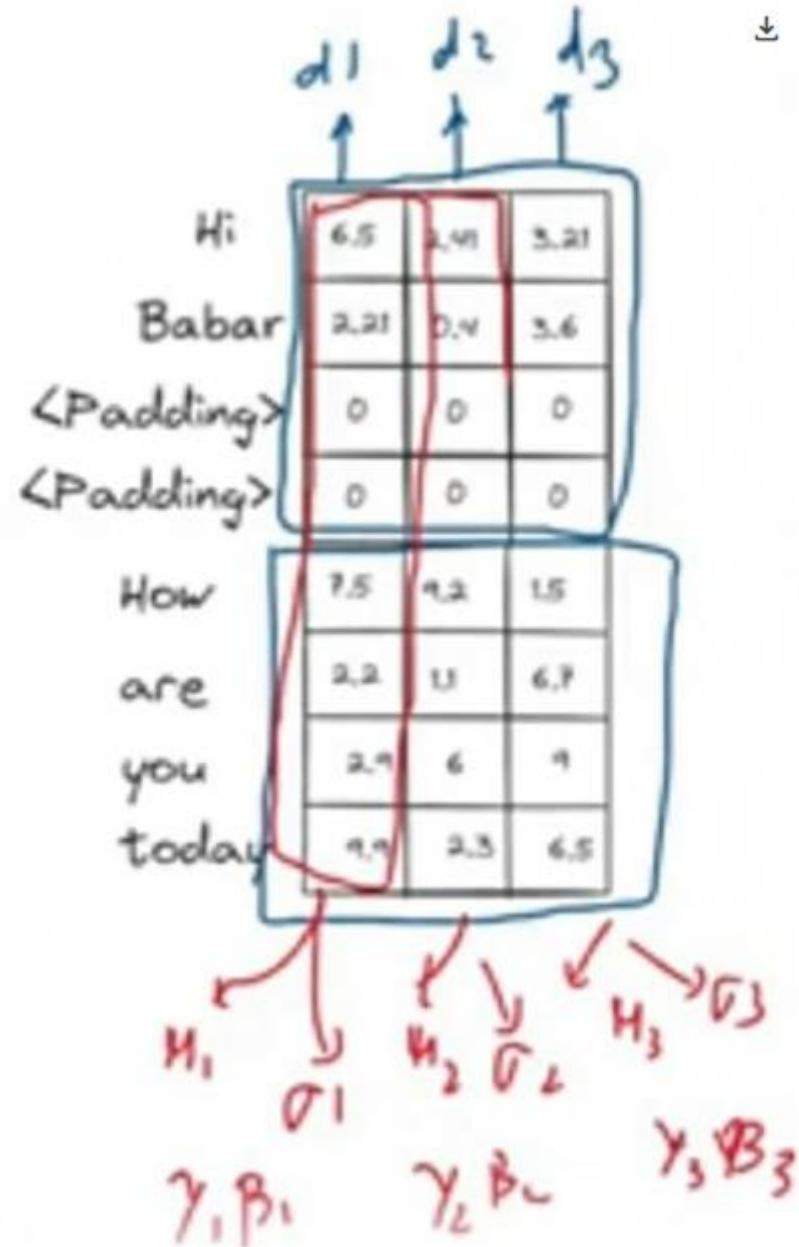




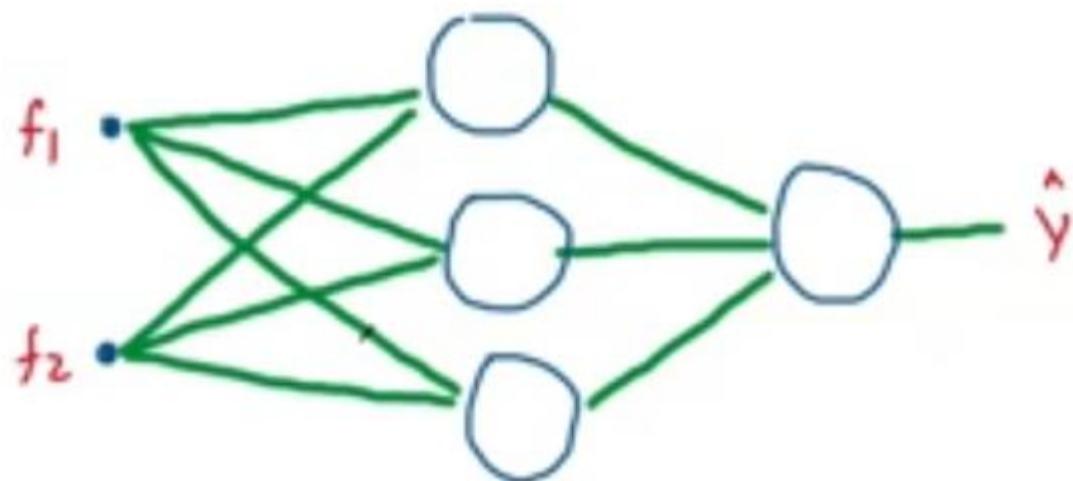
Vertically stackup

Hi	6.5	2.41	3.21
Babar	2.21	0.4	3.6
<Padding>	0	0	0
<Padding>	0	0	0
How	7.5	9.2	1.5
are	2.2	1.1	6.7
you	2.9	6	9
today	9.9	2.3	6.5

- Imagine
- 100 sentences batch
- Average sentence length 20
- Longest sentence 60.



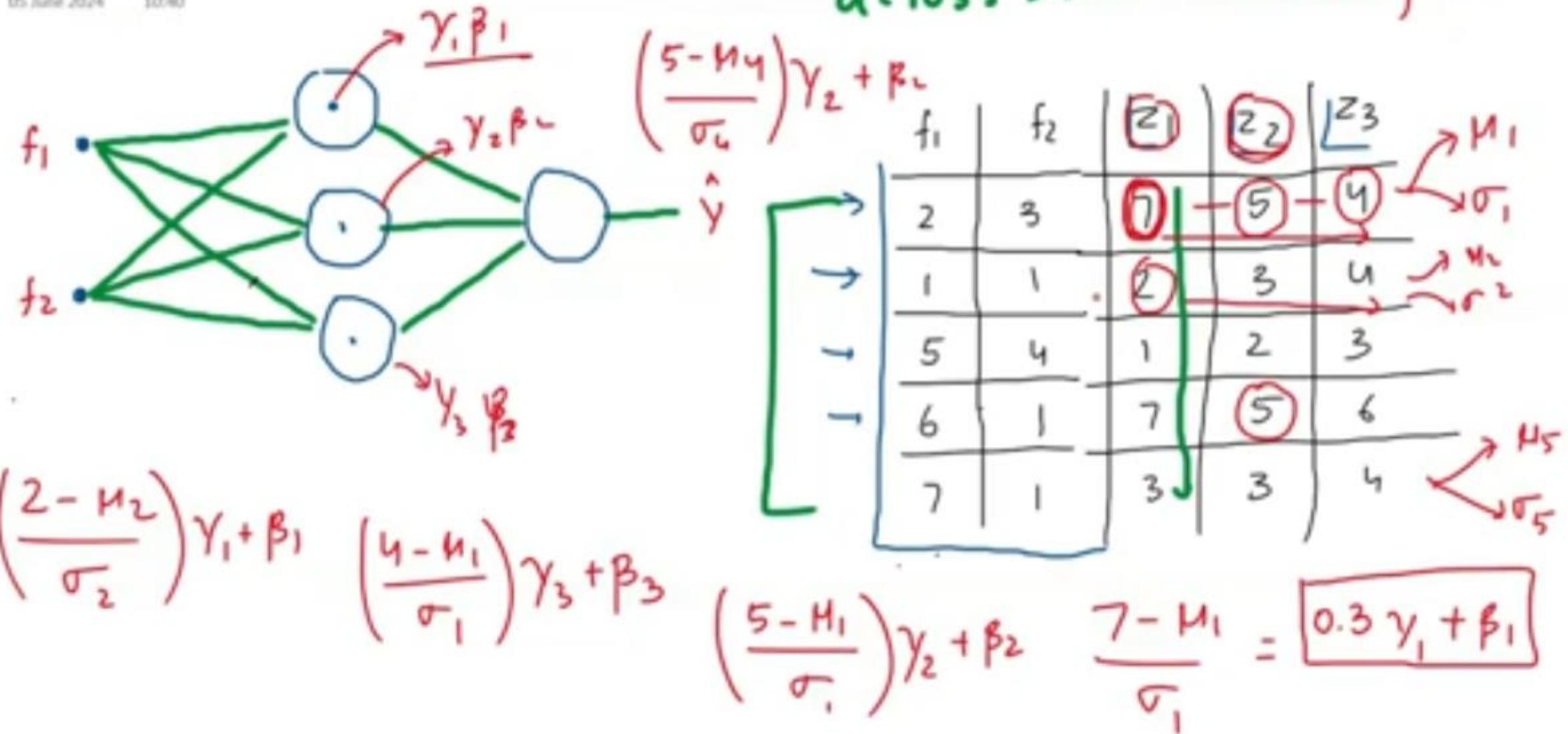
Layer Normalization

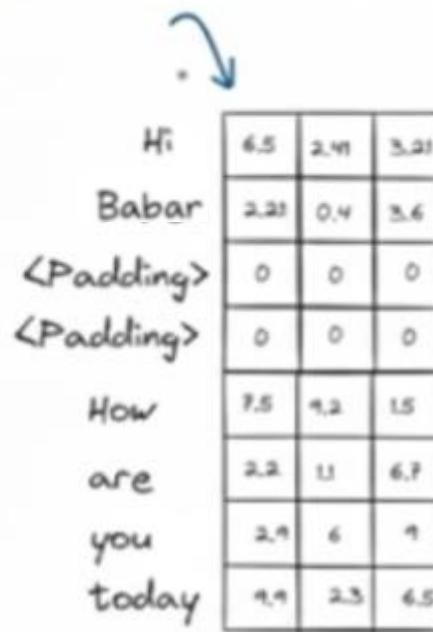
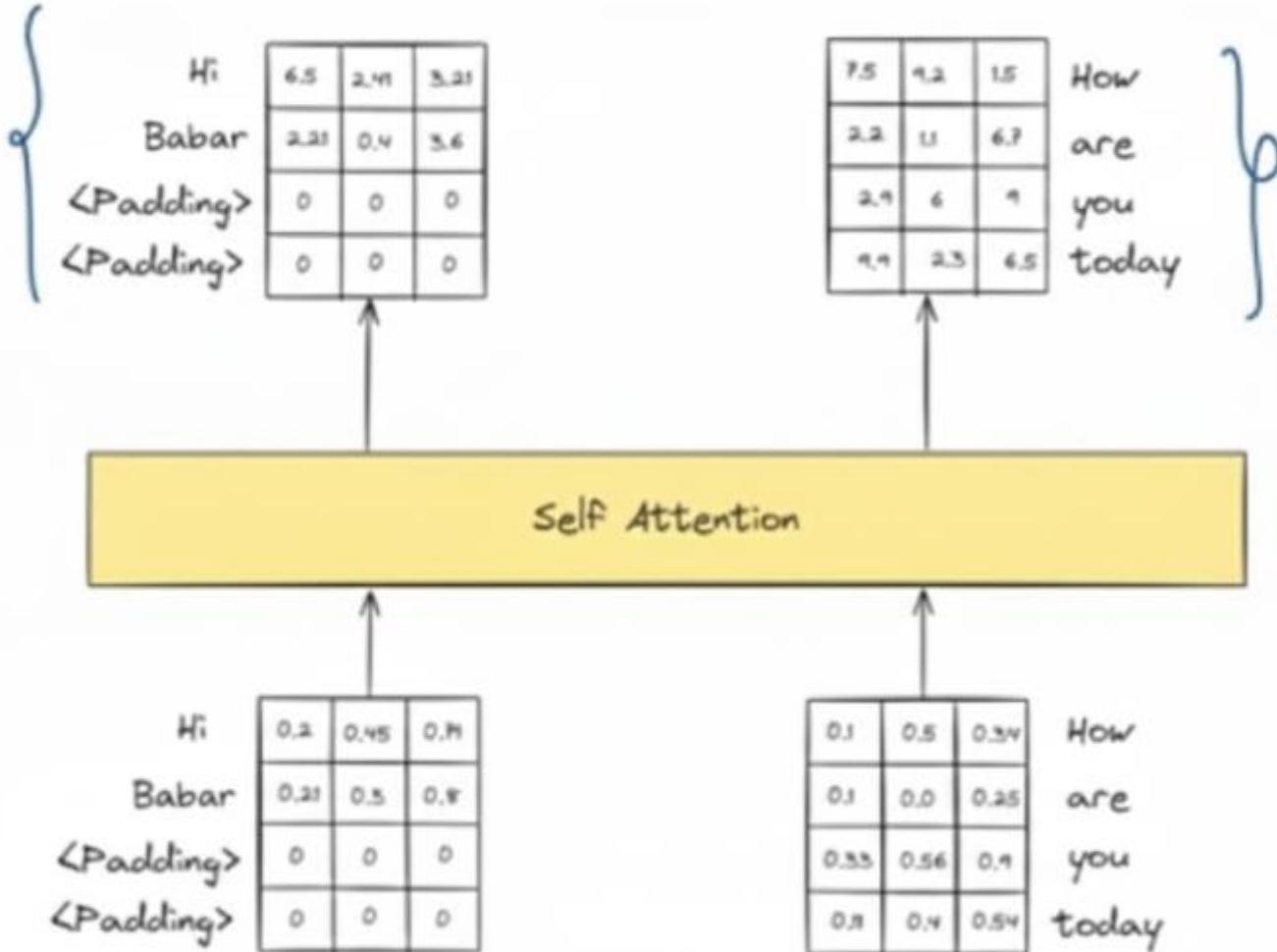


f_1	f_2	z_1	z_2	z_3
2	3	7	5	4
1	1	2	3	4
5	4	1	2	3
6	1	7	5	6
7	1	3	3	4

Layer Norm

05 June 2024 10:40





{

Hi

6.5	2.41	3.21
2.35	0.4	3.6
0	0	0
0	0	0

Babr

<Babar>

<Padding>

$$\left(\frac{6.5 - \mu_8}{\sigma_8} \right) \gamma_3 + \beta_3$$

$$\left(\frac{2.31 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \gamma_1 + \beta_1$$

How
are
you
today

{}



Hi

0.2	0.45	0.91
0.21	0.3	0.8
0	0	0
0	0	0

Nitish

<Padding>

<Padding>

0.1	0.5	0.34
0.3	0.0	0.25
0.33	0.56	0.9
0.3	0.4	0.54

How
are
you
today

$$\left(\frac{6.5 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \gamma_1 + \beta_1 = \gamma_1 \beta_1$$

$$\left(\frac{2.31 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \gamma_1 + \beta_1$$

{}

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$

μ_1, σ_1

μ_1, σ_1

μ_4, σ_4

μ_1, σ_8

E