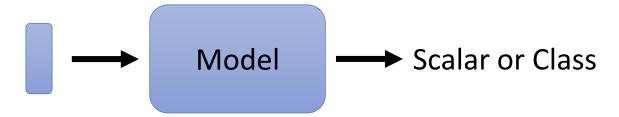
Hung-yi Lee

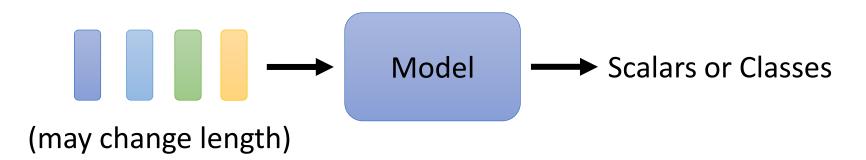
李宏毅

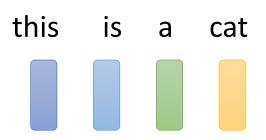
Sophisticated Input

Input is a vector



Input is a set of vectors





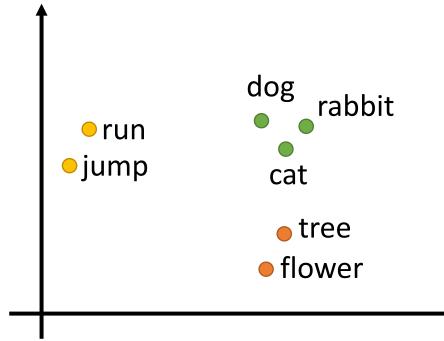
One-hot Encoding

cat =
$$[0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \dots]$$

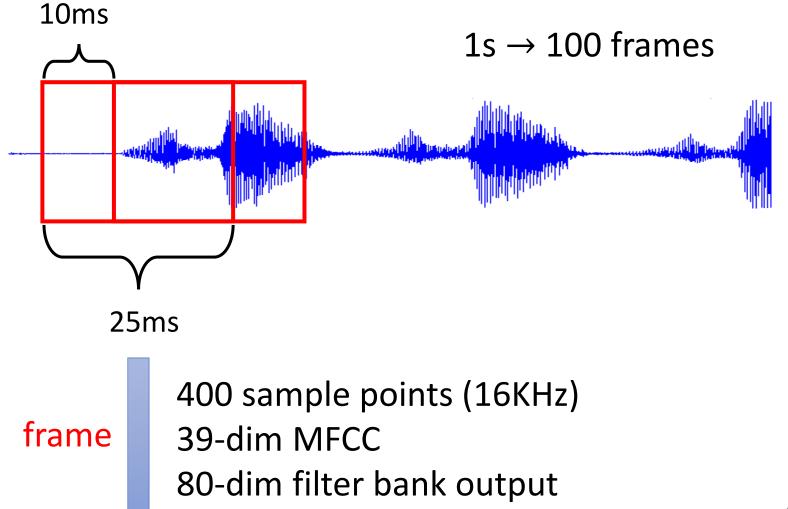
$$dog = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \dots]$$

elephant =
$$[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \dots]$$

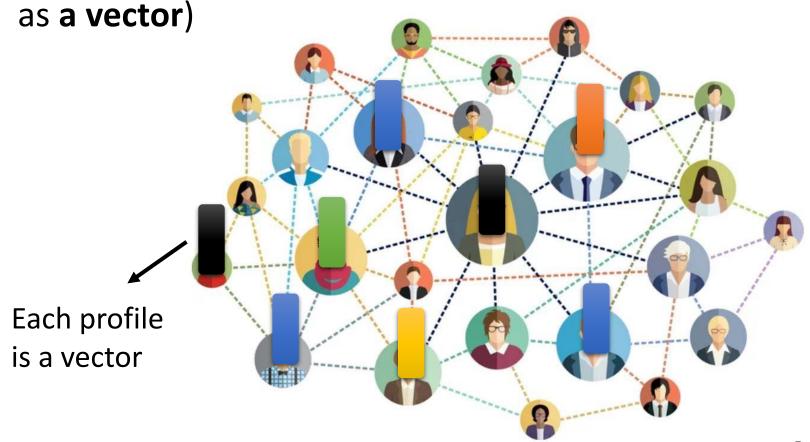
Word Embedding



To learn more: https://youtu.be/X7PH3NuYW0Q (in Mandarin)



• Graph is also a set of vectors (consider each **node**



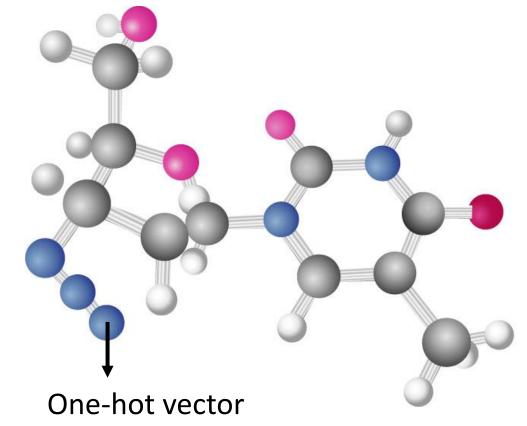
Graph is also a set of vectors (consider each node

as **a vector**)

$$H = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots]$$

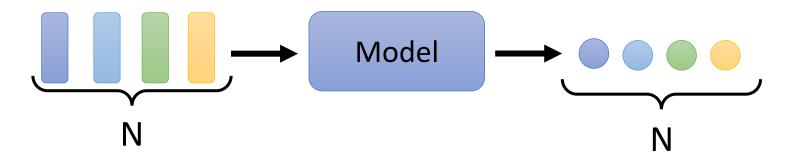
$$C = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \dots]$$

$$O = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \dots]$$

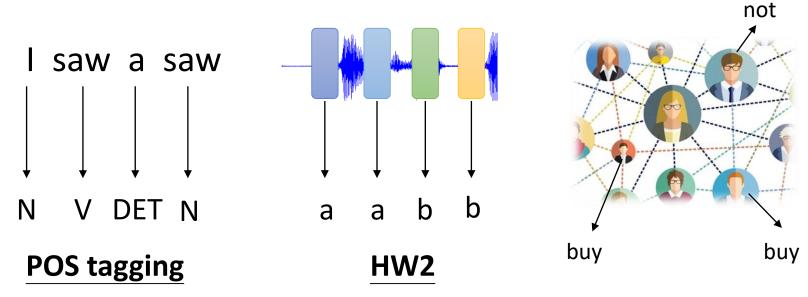


What is the output?

• Each vector has a label.



Example Applications



What is the output?

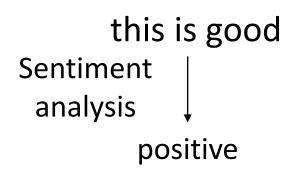
• Each vector has a label.

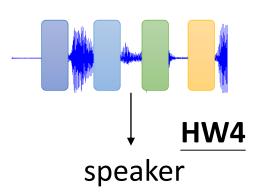


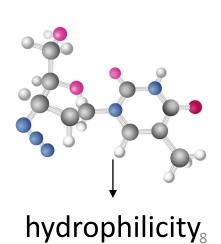
The whole sequence has a label.



Example Applications



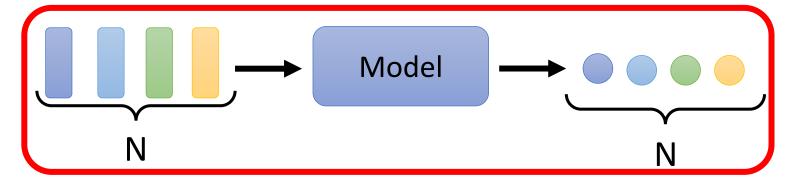




What is the output?

• Each vector has a label.

focus of this lecture



The whole sequence has a label.



Model decides the number of labels itself.

seq2seq



Sequence Labeling

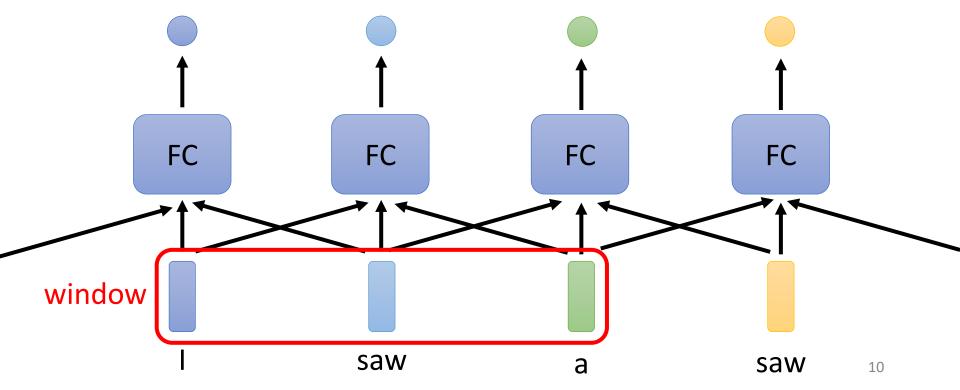
FC Fully-connected

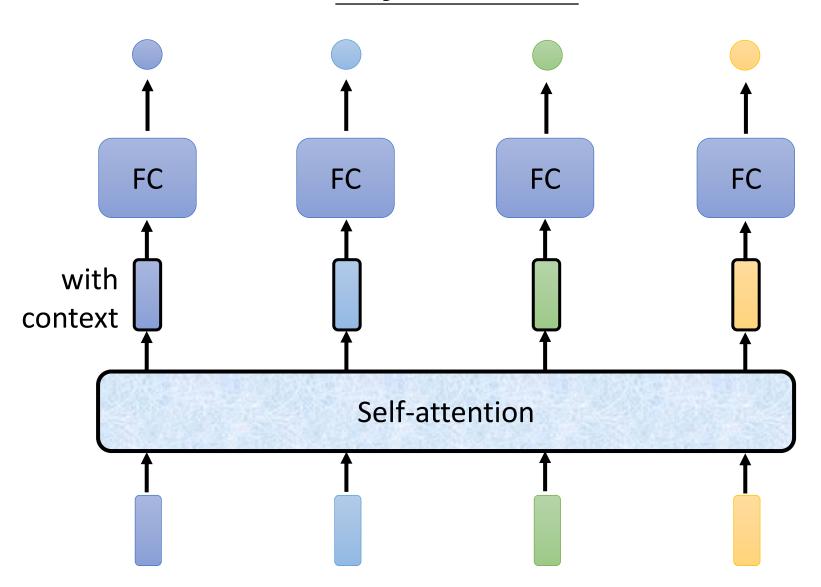
Is it possible to consider the context?

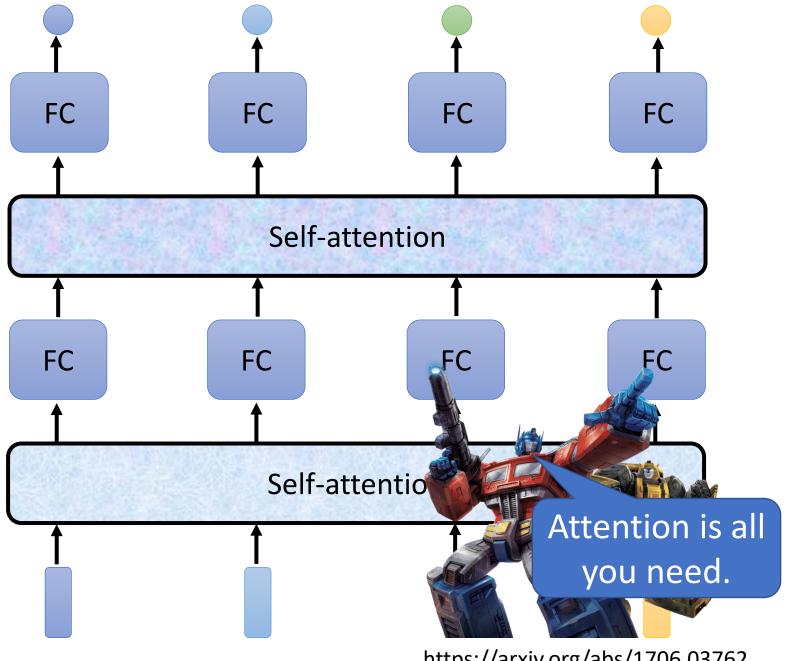
FC can consider the neighbor

How to consider the whole sequence?

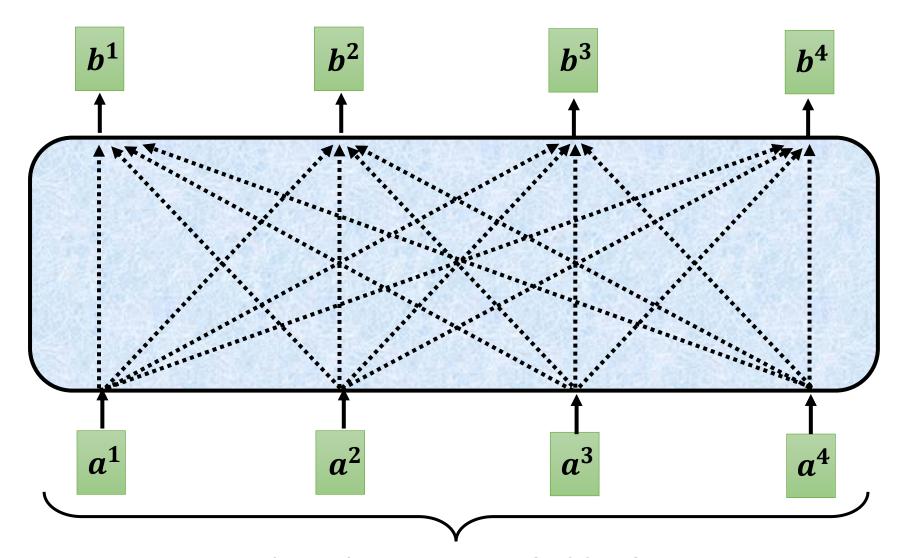
a window covers the whole sequence?



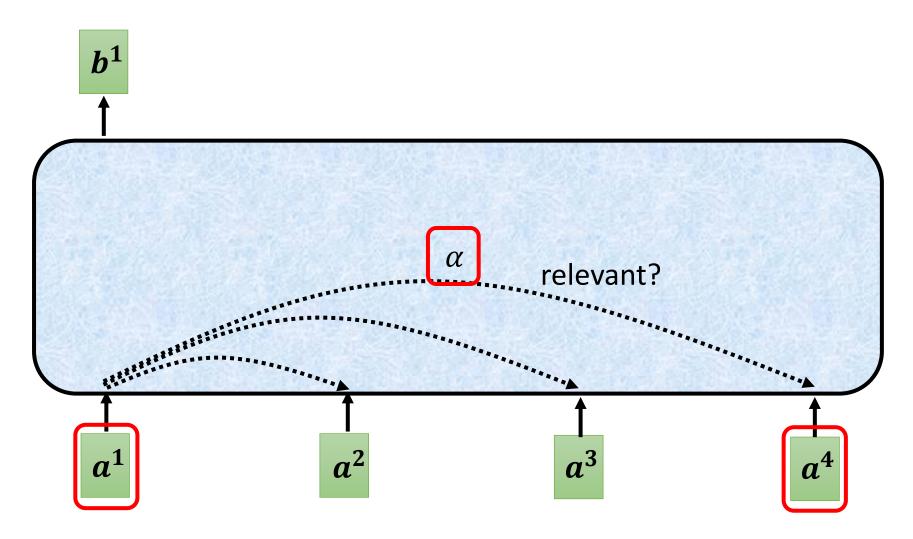




https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762₁₂

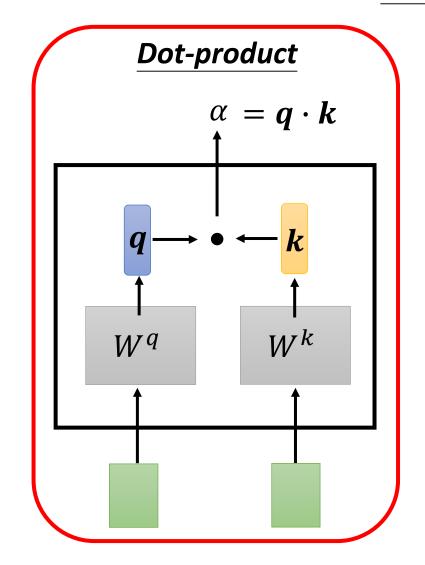


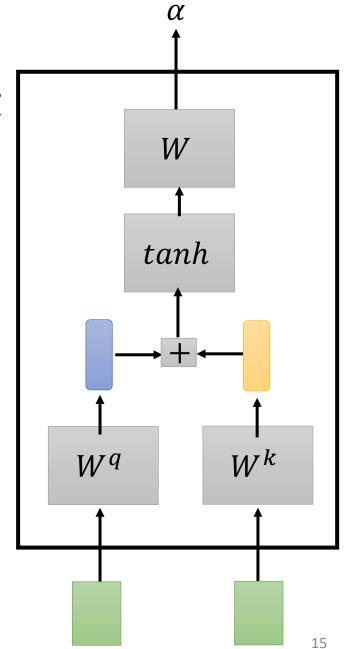
Can be either input or a hidden layer

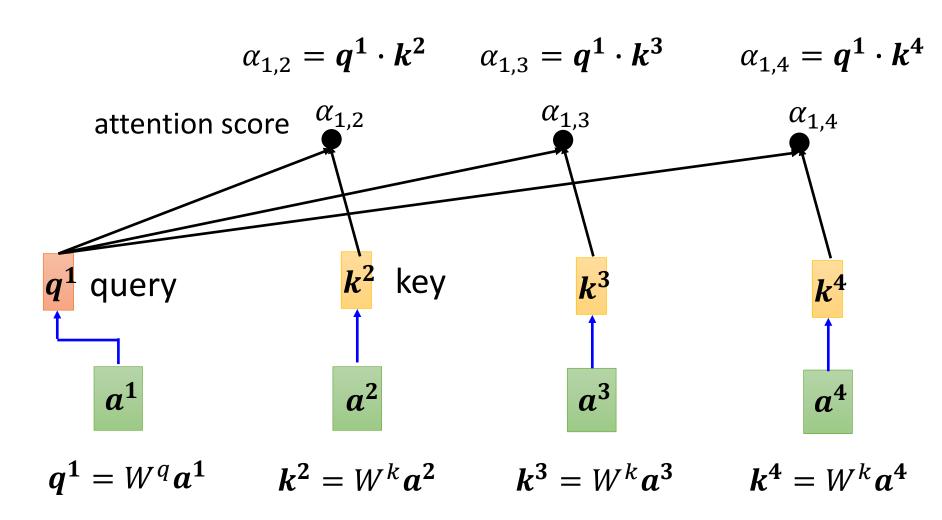


Find the relevant vectors in a sequence

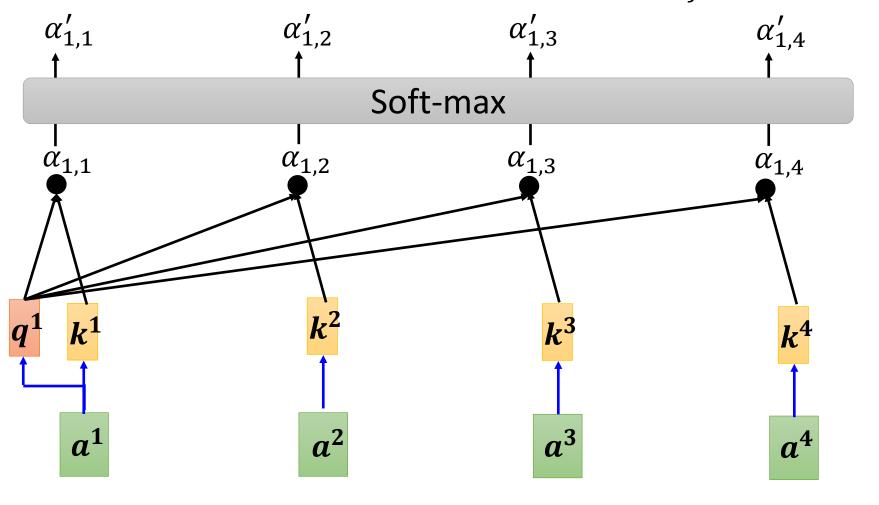
Additive







$$\alpha'_{1,i} = exp(\alpha_{1,i}) / \sum_{j} exp(\alpha_{1,j})$$



$$q^1 = W^q a^1 \qquad k^2 = W^k a^2$$

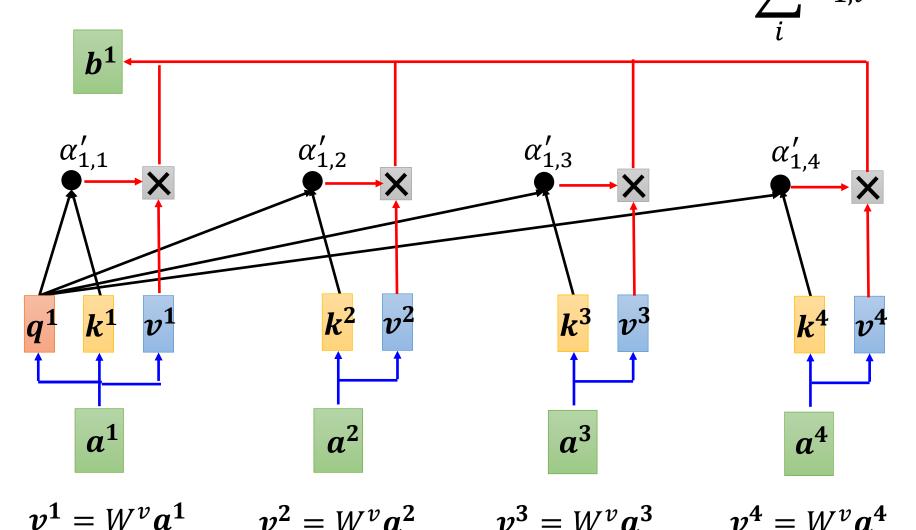
$$k^2 = W^k a^2$$

$$k^3 = W^k a^3$$

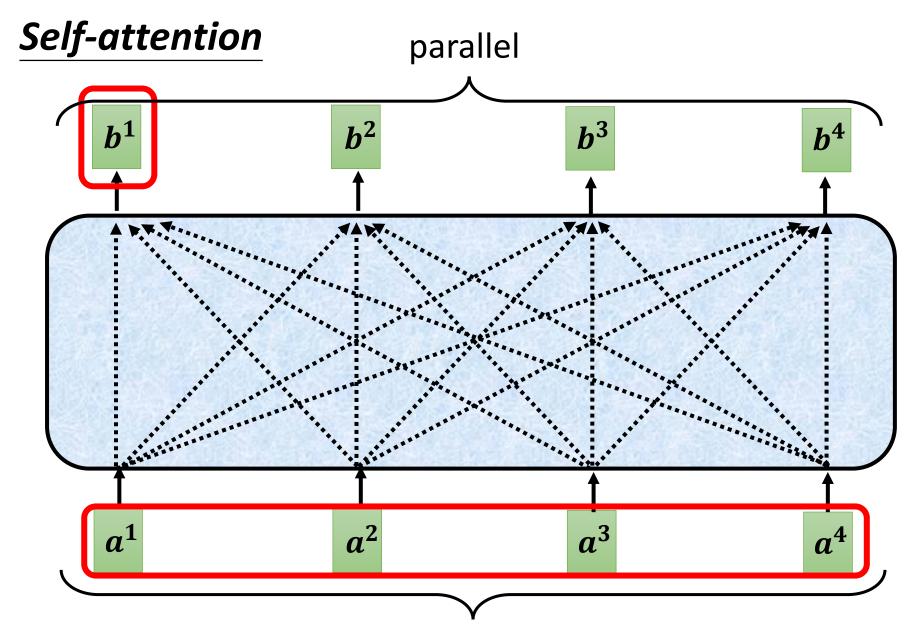
$$k^4 = W^k a^4$$

$$k^1 = W^k a^1$$

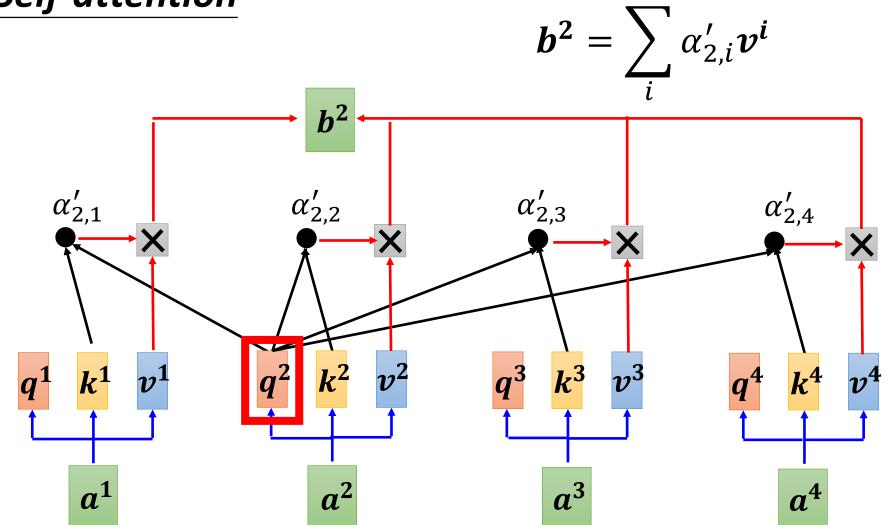
Self-attention Extract information based on attention scores



$$v^2 = W^v a^2 \qquad v^3 = W^v a^3 \qquad v^4 = W^v a^4$$



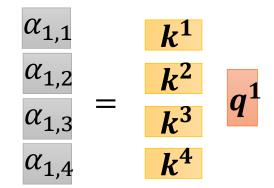
Can be either input or a hidden layer

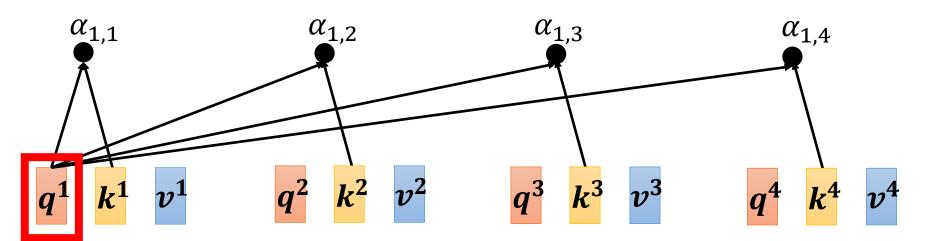


Titention
$$q^{i} = W^{q}a^{i}$$
 $q^{1}q^{2}q^{3}q^{4} = W^{q}$ $a^{1}a^{2}a^{3}a^{4}$
 Q
 I
 $k^{i} = W^{k}a^{i}$ $k^{1}k^{2}k^{3}k^{4} = W^{k}$ $a^{1}a^{2}a^{3}a^{4}$
 K
 I
 $v^{i} = W^{v}a^{i}$ $v^{1}v^{2}v^{3}v^{4} = W^{v}$ $a^{1}a^{2}a^{3}a^{4}$
 V
 I
 k^{1} v^{1} q^{2} k^{2} v^{2} q^{3} k^{3} v^{3} q^{4} k^{4} v^{4}
 a^{1} a^{2} a^{3} a^{4}

$$\alpha_{1,1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k^1} & \mathbf{q^1} \\ \mathbf{q^1} & \alpha_{1,2} = \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{k^2} \mathbf{q^1}$$

$$\alpha_{1,3} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k^3} & \mathbf{q^1} & \alpha_{1,4} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k^4} & \mathbf{q^1} \end{bmatrix}$$



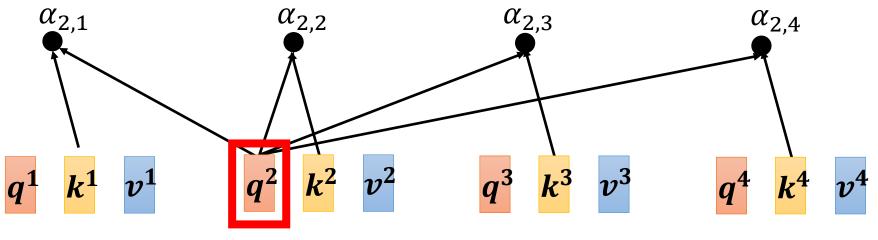


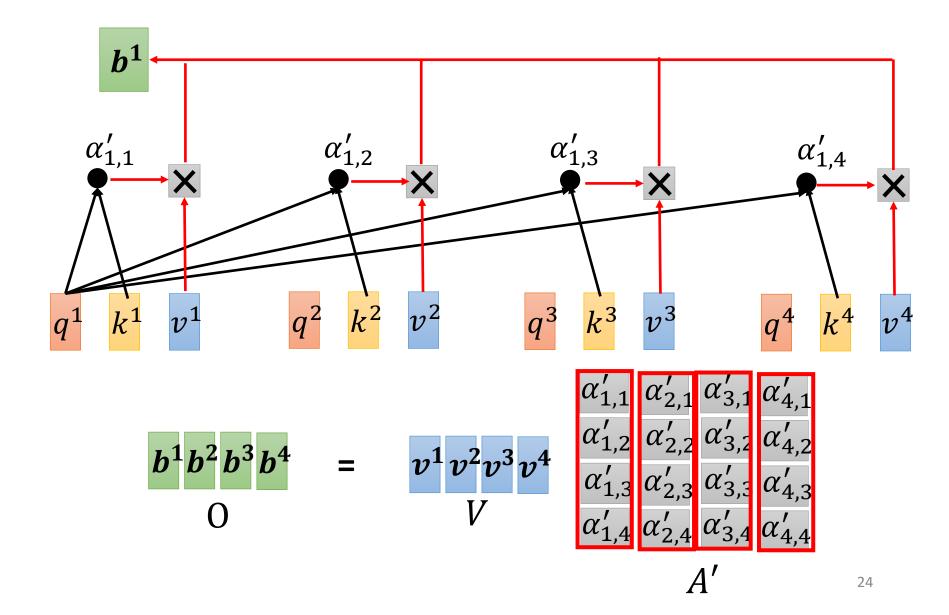
$$\alpha_{1,1} = k^1 q^1 \alpha_{1,2} = k^2 q^1$$

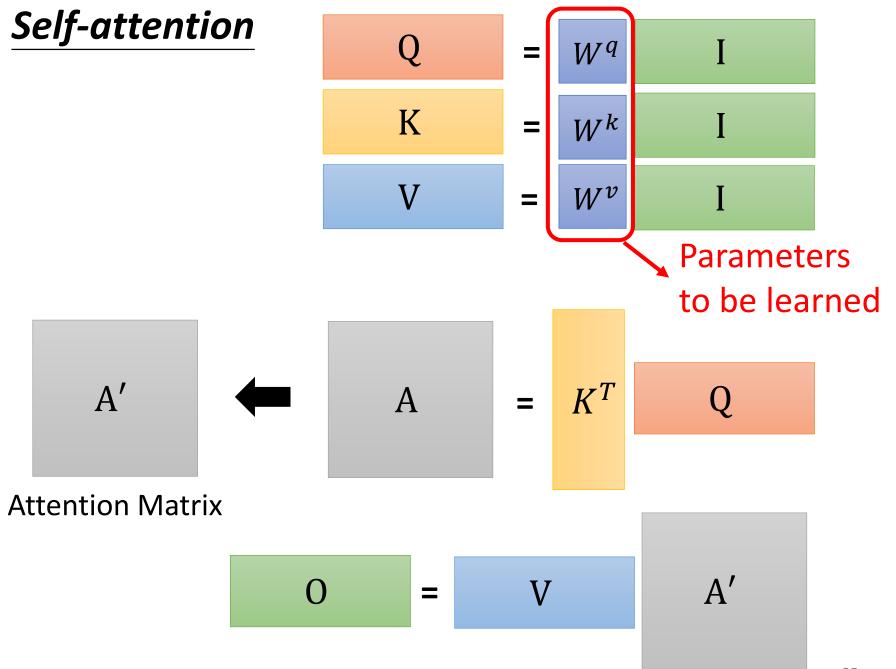
$$\alpha_{1,3} = \mathbf{k^3} \mathbf{q^1} \quad \alpha_{1,4} = \mathbf{k^4} \mathbf{q^1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{1,1} \\
\alpha_{1,2} \\
\alpha_{1,3}
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c}
k^1 \\
k^2 \\
k^3
\end{array}$$

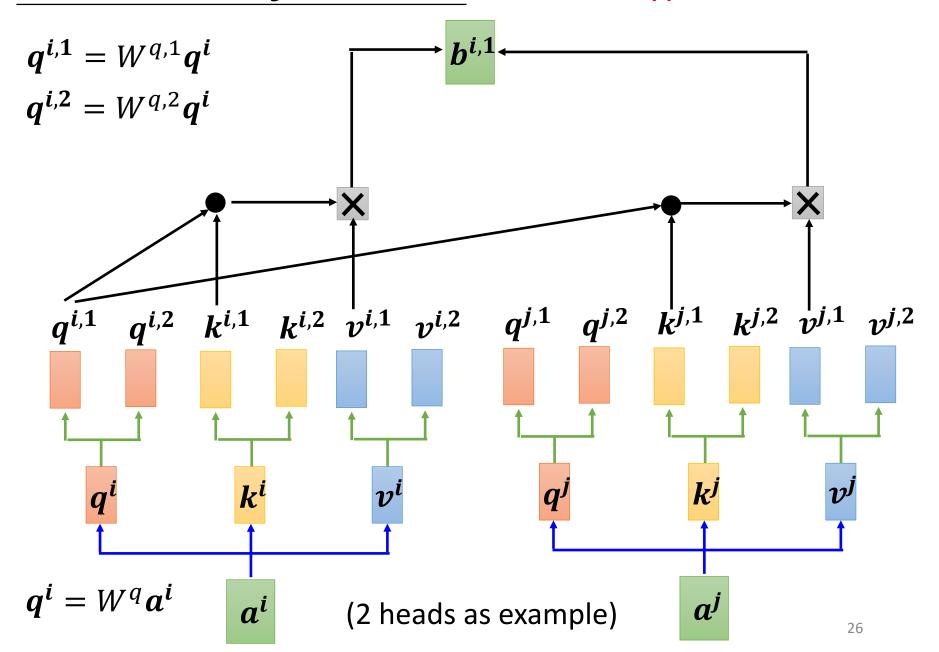
$$\alpha_{1,4} \quad k^4$$



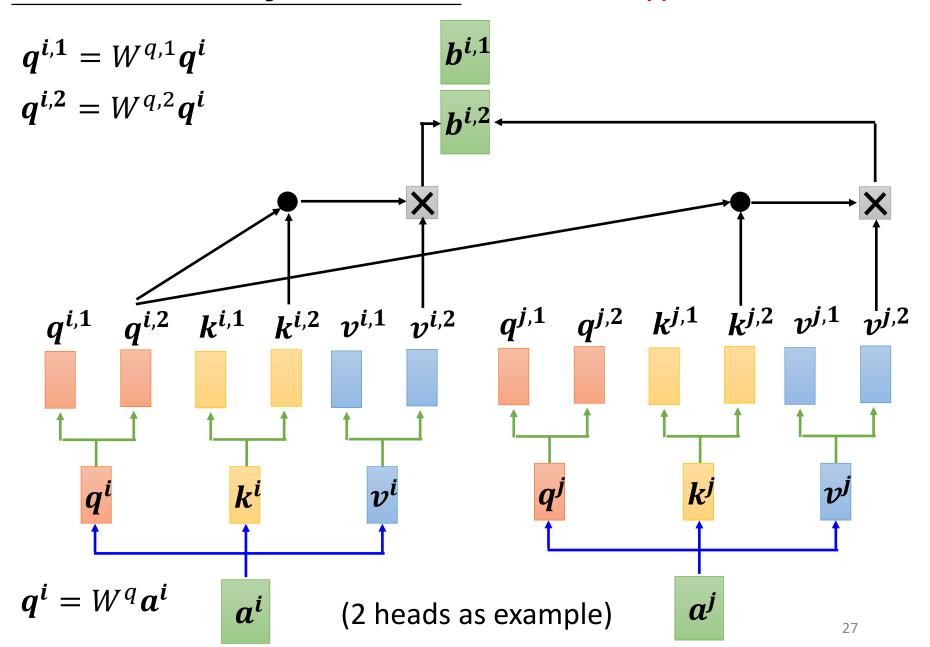




Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance



Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance

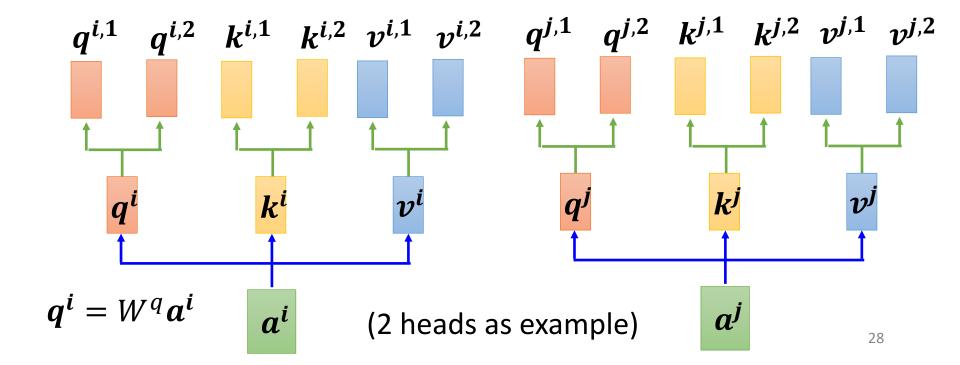


Multi-head Self-attention Different types of relevance

$$\begin{vmatrix} b^i \\ b^{i,1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b^{i,1}$$

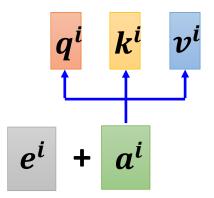
$$b^{i,2}$$



Positional Encoding

Each column represents a positional vector e^i

- No position information in self-attention.
- Each position has a unique positional vector e^i
- hand-crafted
- learned from data



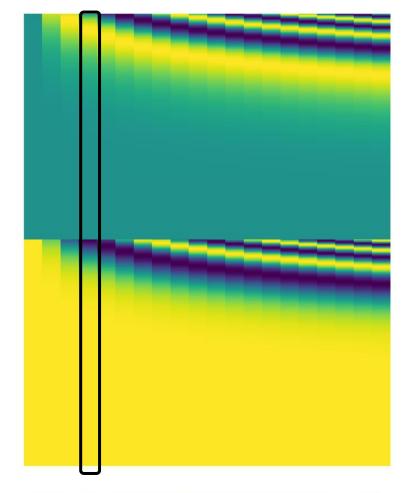
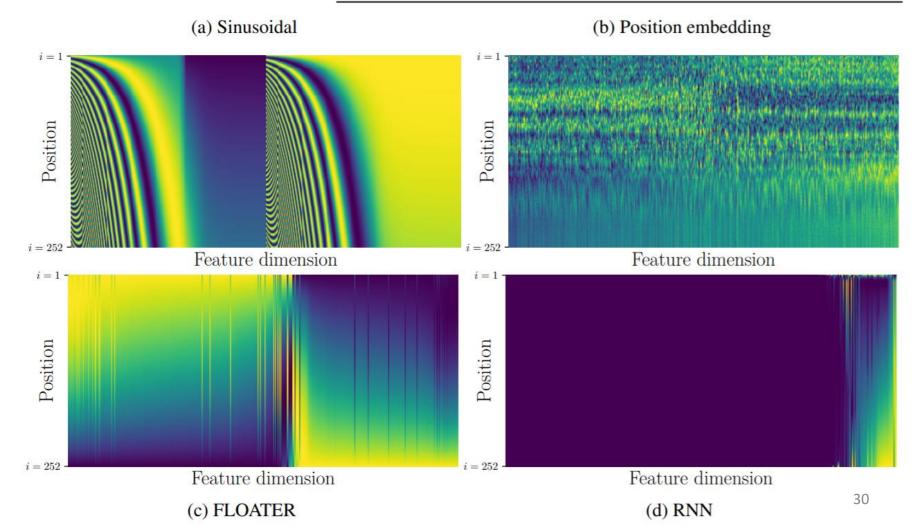


Table 1. Comparing position representation methods

https://arxiv.org/abs/ 2003.09229

| Methods | Inductive | Data-Driven | Parameter Efficient |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Sinusoidal (Vaswani et al., 2017) | ✓ | X | ✓ |
| Embedding (Devlin et al., 2018) | X | ✓ | X |
| Relative (Shaw et al., 2018) | × | ✓ | ✓ |
| This paper | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |



Many applications ...



Transformer

https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762



BERT

https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805

Widely used in Natural Langue Processing (NLP)!

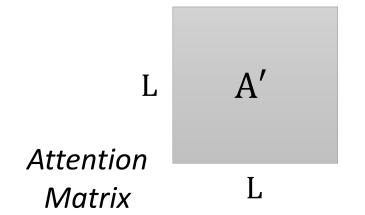
Self-attention for Speech

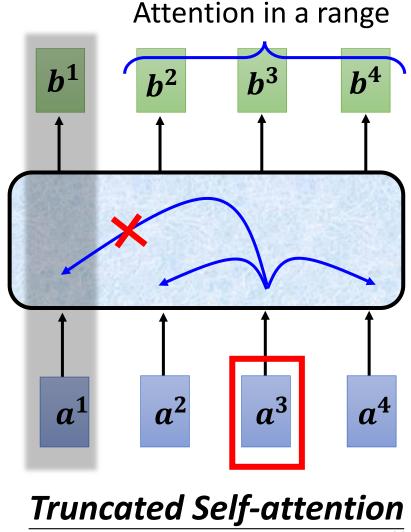
10_{ms}

Speech is a very long vector sequence.

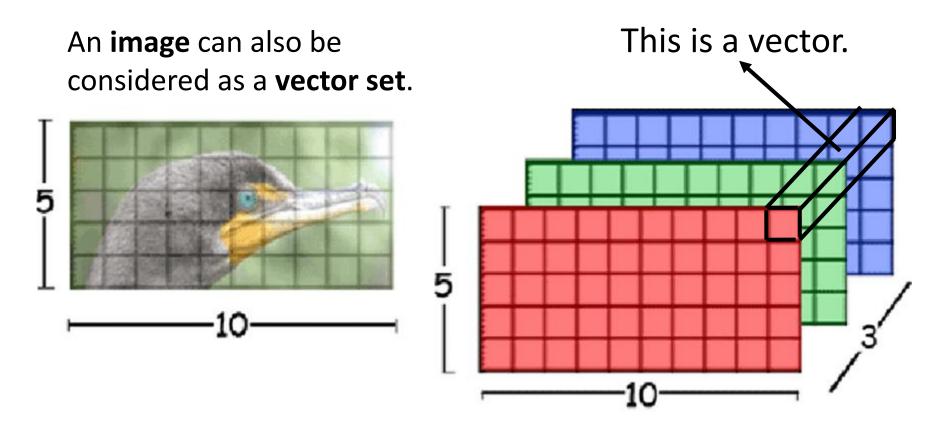


If input sequence is length L

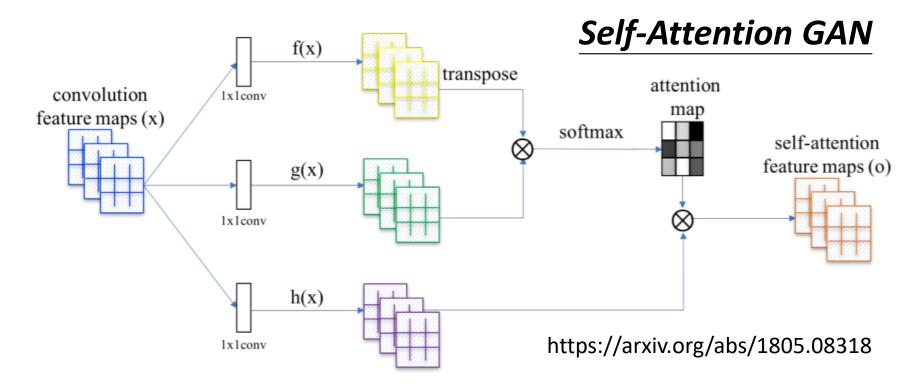




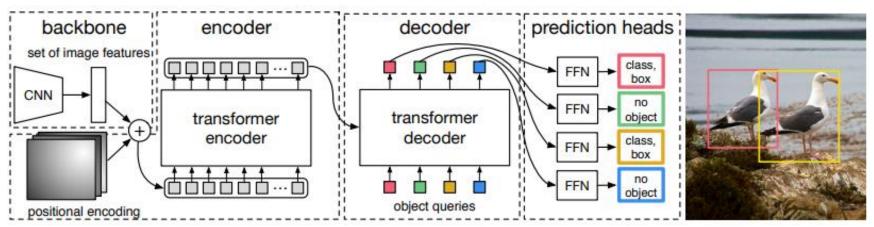
Self-attention for Image



Source of image: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Color-image-representation-and-RGB-matrix_fig15_282798184

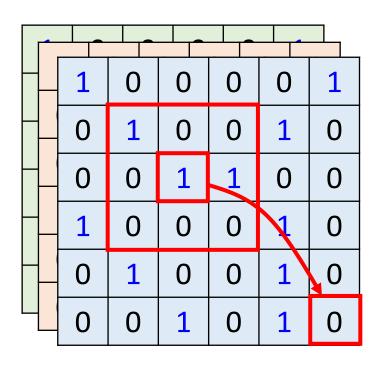


DEtection Transformer (DETR)



https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.12872

Self-attention v.s. CNN



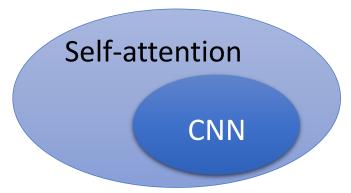
CNN: self-attention that can only attends in a receptive field

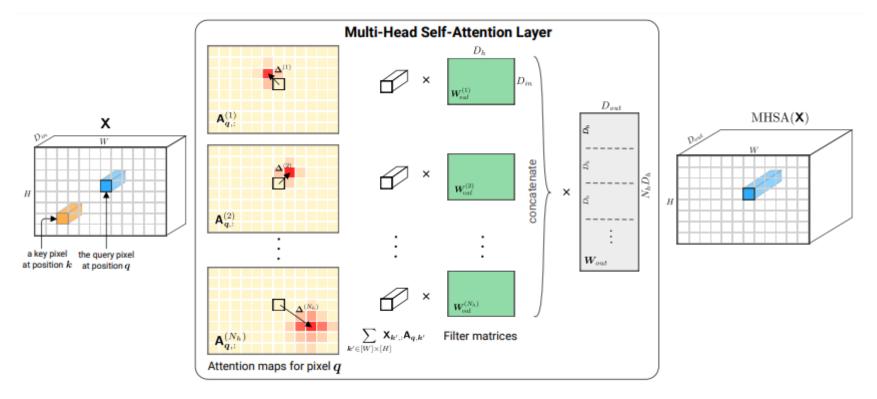
> CNN is simplified self-attention.

Self-attention: CNN with learnable receptive field

Self-attention is the complex version of CNN.

Self-attention v.s. CNN





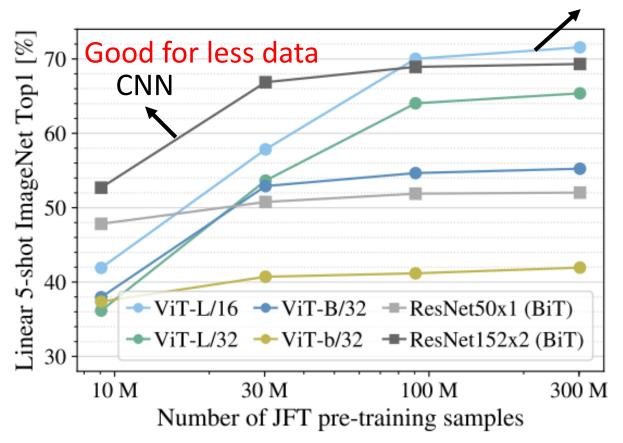
On the Relationship between Self-Attention and Convolutional Layers

https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.03584

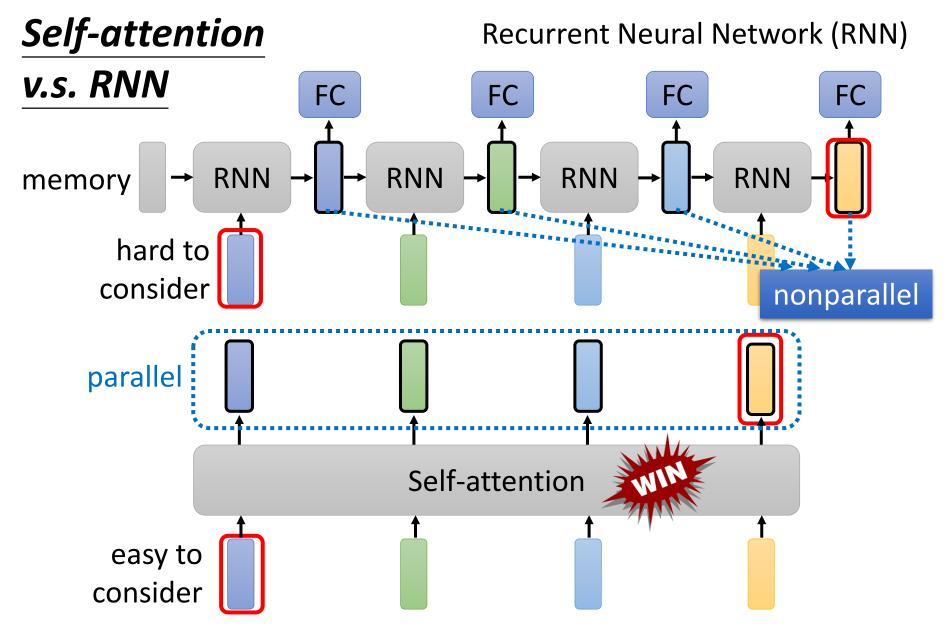
Self-attention v.s. CNN

Good for more data

Self-attention



An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.11929,pdf



Transformers are RNNs: Fast Autoregressive Transformers with Linear Attention https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.16236

To learn more about RNN

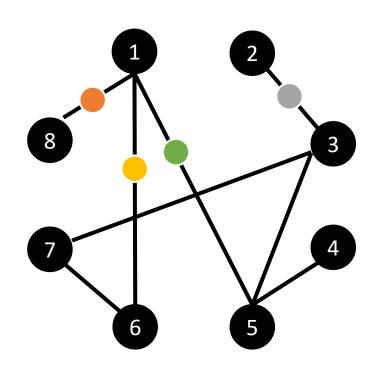


https://youtu.be/xCGidAeyS4M (in Mandarin)

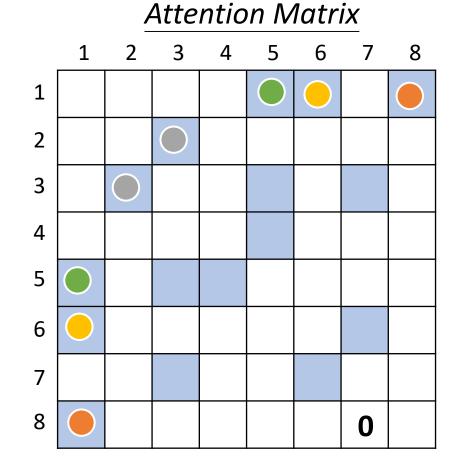


https://youtu.be/Jjy6ER0bHv8
(in English)

Self-attention for Graph



Consider **edge**: only attention to connected nodes



This is one type of **Graph Neural Network (GNN)**.

Self-attention for Graph

To learn more about GNN ...



https://youtu.be/eybCCtNKwzA (in Mandarin)



https://youtu.be/M9ht8vsVEw8 (in Mandarin)

To Learn More ...

Long Range Arena: A Benchmark for Efficient Transformers

https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.04006

(Dai et al., 2019) Recurrence Performer Set Transformer Compressive (Choromanski et al., 2020) Transformer Memory Low Rank / Memory Linformer Kernels Compressed (Wang et al., 2020b) (Liu et al., 2018) Longformer Routing Transformer. ETC Synthesizer Linear Transformer Big Bird Learnable Fixed/Factorized/ **Patterns** Sinkhorn Random Patterns Transformer Reformer Blockwise Transformer (Kitaev et al., 2020) Sparse Transformer Image Transformer **Axial Transformer**

56

54

LRA Score

48

46

Big Bird

Reformer

50

Transformer

Synthesizer

Performer

Linear Transformer

300

Transformer-XL

350

42

Linformer

Local Attention

Sinkhorn

Speed (examples per sec)

Efficient Transformers: A Survey https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.06732

