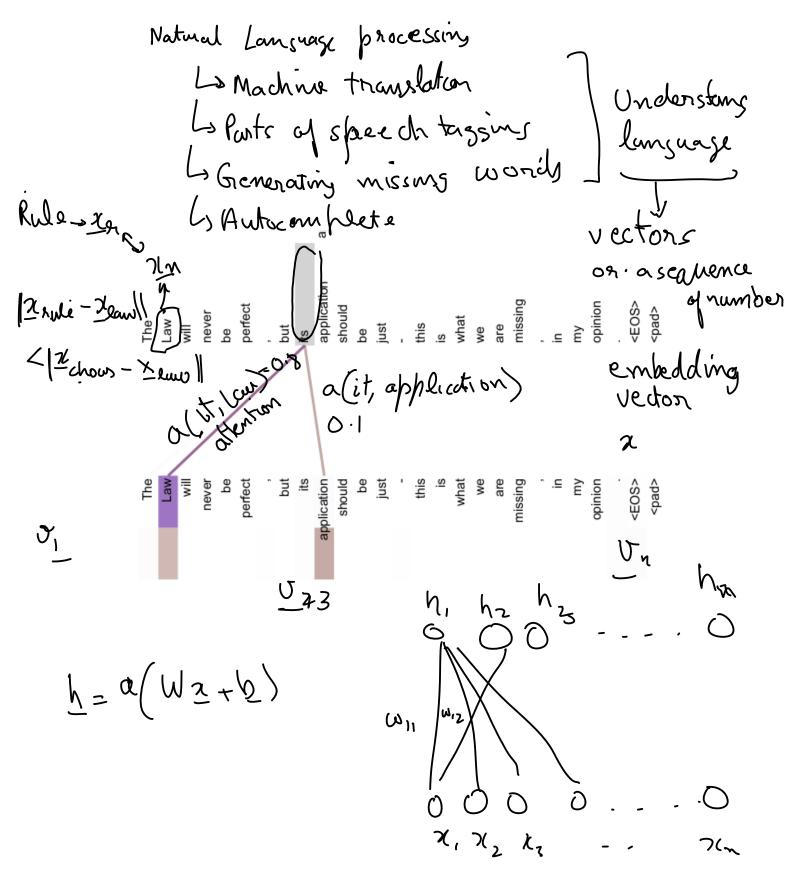
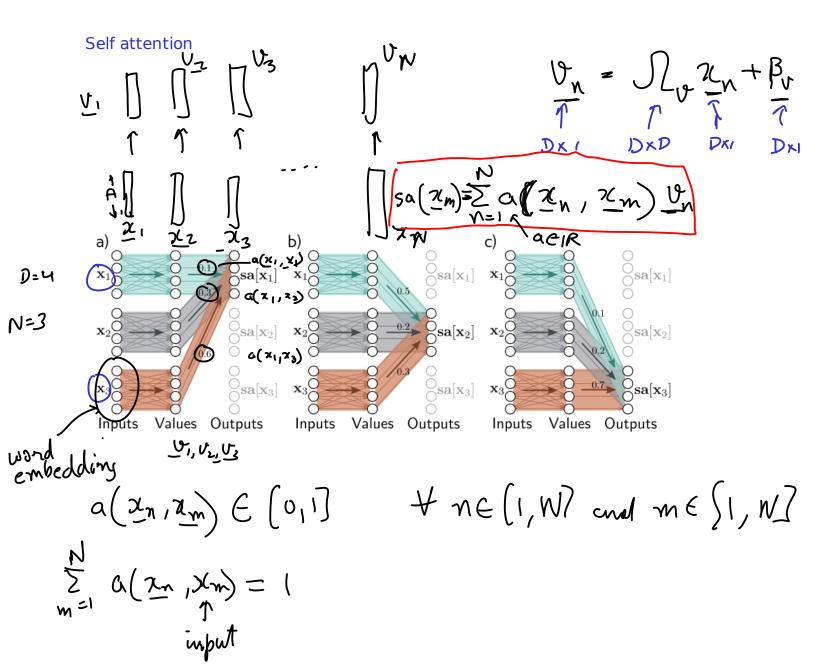
Transfomers (Chapter 12 of the UDL Book)





Dot product self attention

value

for each word in the sentence $\forall n \in [1, N]$

Kcy Vector

 $a(x_n, x_m) = softmax_m \begin{pmatrix} k_m & q_n \end{pmatrix}$

output input

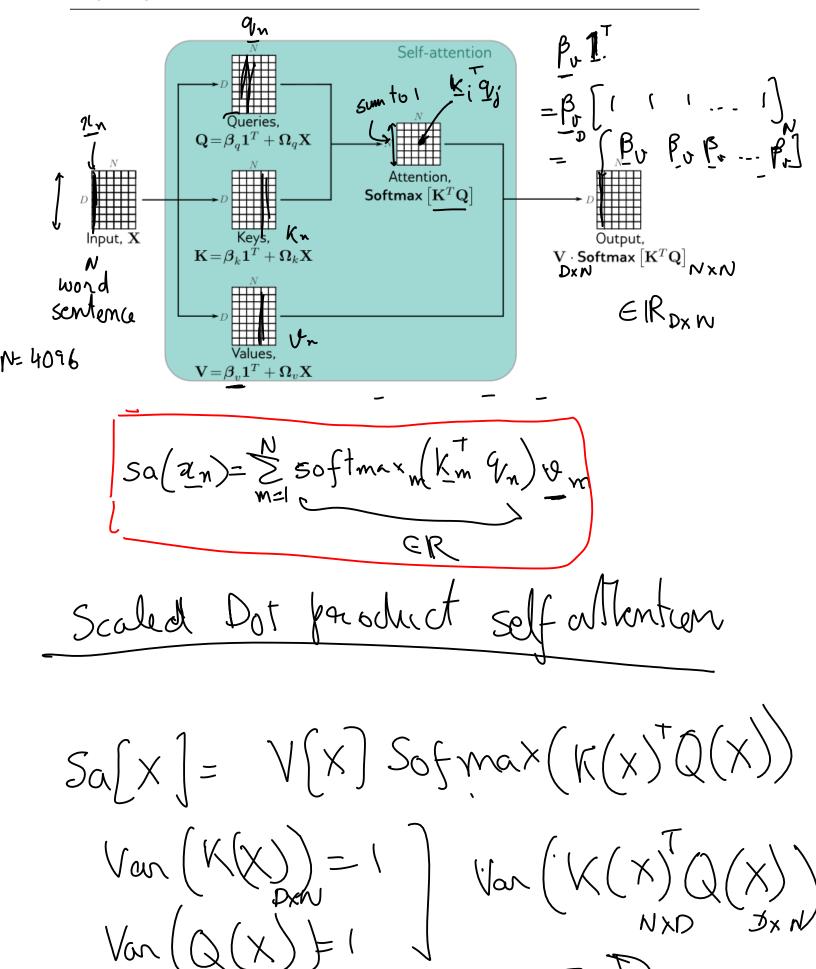
$$= \frac{\exp\left(\frac{k_{m}^{T} q_{n}}{N}\right)}{\sum_{m'=1}^{N} \exp\left(\frac{k_{m}^{T} q_{n}}{N}\right)}$$

$$Sa(2n)=\sum_{m=1}^{N} Softmax_{m}(K_{m}^{\dagger} Y_{n}) \psi_{m}$$
 ER

Um=JLVXm+Bo

Sa sa ()= Z softnax(KTq)v. softmax (KTq). 1k 4 v/ Linear Database Softmax key-value pour question - answer pour value

you want to search in the dabase



Sa[X] = V[X] softmax (K(X) Q(X))

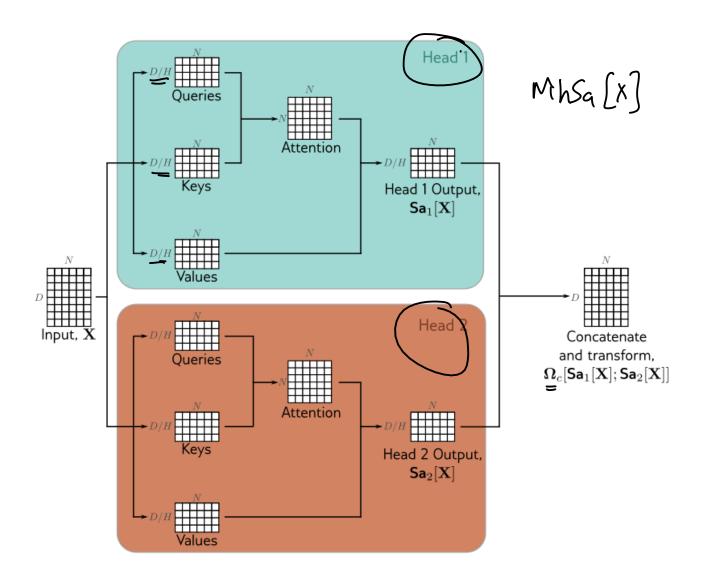
Positional encoding

The sentence The woman ate the raccoon has a quite different meaning to The raccoon ate the woman.

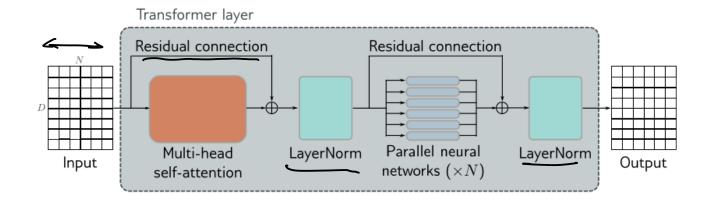
$$PE(pos, 2i) = sin(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i/b'}})$$

 $PE(pos, 2i+i) = cos(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i+1/b'}})$

Scaled dot product self-attention



Transformer Layer



Layer Norm

Butth Non
$$(x_n) = \frac{2n-M}{r}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{8} \frac{2}{16} \frac{2}{16} \frac{1}{16} \frac{2}{16} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1$$

21 /2, 23 - XB

Layer Nom

the new and variance are computed over the "honnel dimension

a) Line en layer

he = | | | # al holden unite

b) (on luyer

(on12D(3,16)

Rug = channels = 3

1 = chanels

c) NLP os Sq Channels = N = number of word in the sentence

