

Deep Learning

15 Self-Attention & Transformers - II

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Jan-May 2025

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 - Will have $\mathcal{O}(N^2.D^2)$ independent parameters
 - Computational cost for one forward pass: $\mathcal{O}(N^2.D^2)$

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- ③ For the N i/p tokens
 - No. of computations required for computing the dot products in self-attention layer $\mathcal{O}(N^2.D)$
- ④ Subsequent Neural Network layer has D inputs and D outputs \rightarrow parameter = $\mathcal{O}(D^2)$ and computational cost of $\mathcal{O}(N.D^2)$

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- ② Strong limitation to processing the sequential data
- ③ CSK plays better, not MI vs. MI plays better, not CSK
- ④ We need a way to inject the order information

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- ③ Instead, add them $\tilde{x}_n = x_n + r_n$

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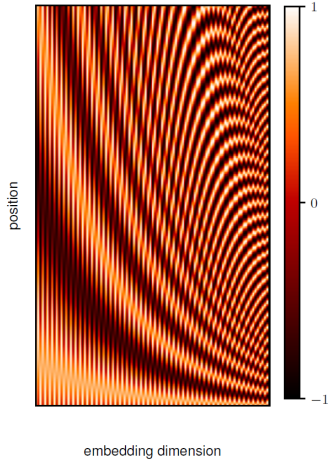
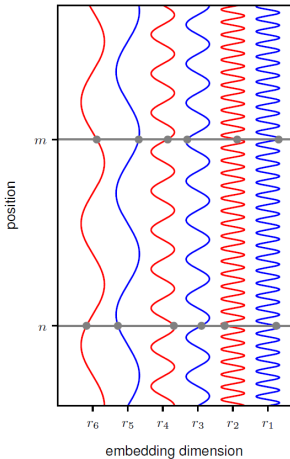
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- High dimensionality keeps them separate
 - Skip connections retain the r_n across the layers

Positional Encoding

$$r_{ni} = \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{n}{L^{i/D}}\right), & \text{if } i \text{ is even,} \\ \cos\left(\frac{n}{L^{(i-1)/D}}\right), & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

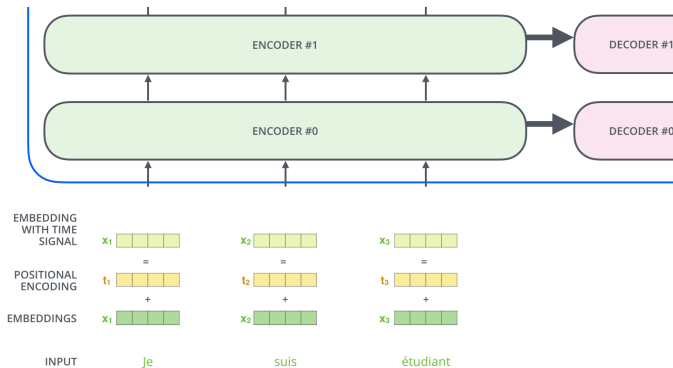
The Bishop's book

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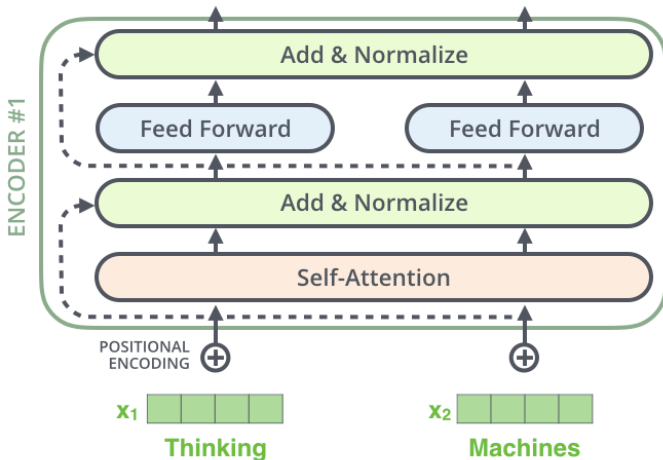
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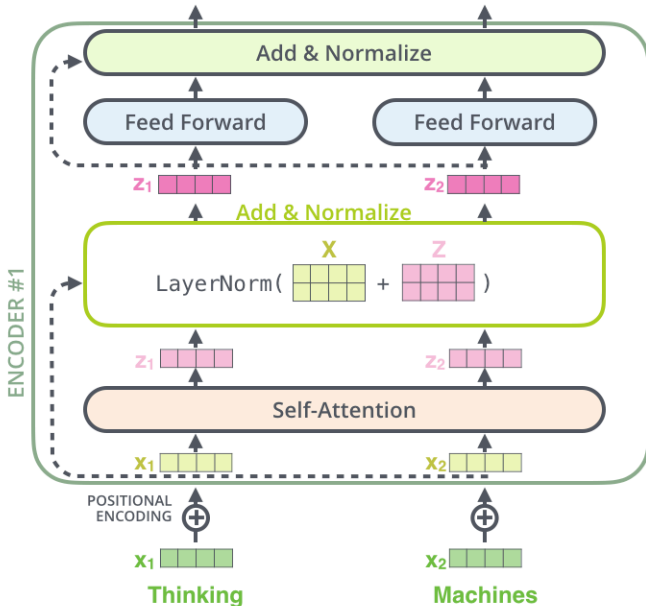
Credits: Jay Alammar

Residuals in the Encoder

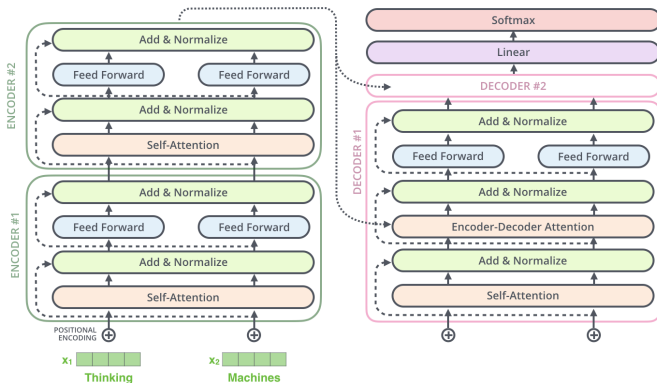


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- ① Self-attention here works in a slightly different way → masks the future positions

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- ② Uses the top encoder's K and V vectors for its' encoder-decoder (cross) attention
- ③ Encoder-decoder attention layer borrows the queries from the layer below it