

MAC5921 – Deep Learning

Aula 15 – 17/10/2023

Wrapping up?

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Primeira parte desta aula

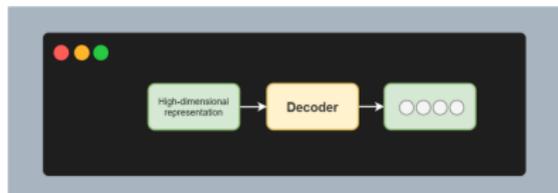
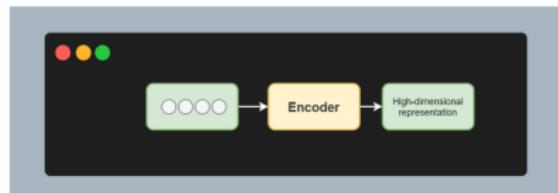
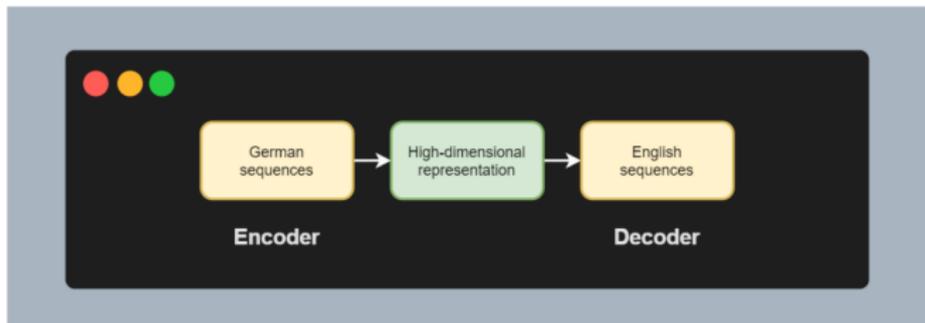
embalado pelos LLMs discutidos na aula anterior

Paradigmas de treinamento Multi-GPU (by Diogo)

Sobre a perspectiva da realização do ajuste fino de um modelo de linguagem gigante utilizando GPUs com pouca memória

Problemas Seq2seq – sequence to sequence

Atualmente, usa-se encoder-decoder models



Transformer (Vaswani, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>) é seq2seq

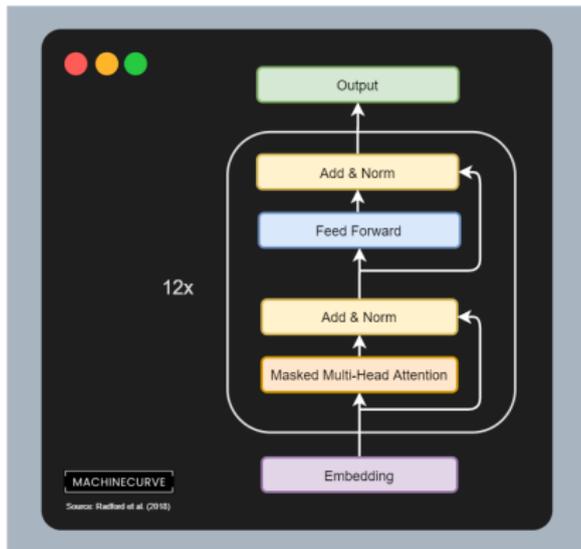
Foi proposto para o problema de tradução

Depois, evoluiu para os chamados *Language models*

Autoregressive models – Natural language generation

use all previous predictions for generating the next one, in a cyclical fashion

Caso do GPT – inspirado no lado *decoder* do *transformer*



Autoencoding models – representation learning

learn an encoded representation of the inputs by corrupting inputs and generating the original variants

Caso do BERT – inspirado no lado *encoder* do *transformer*

Diferença entre **Autoregressive models** e **Autoencoding models**

está basicamente na forma como são treinados

Abordagens gerativas × discriminativas

$$P(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) P(\mathbf{y})}{P(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{P(\mathbf{x})}$$

Discriminativa

Gerativa

Discriminativa: aprende $P(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x})$

Generativa: aprende $P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$

Generative Models – *quick intro* de alguns métodos

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMMs)

Hidden Markov Models (HMMs)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.6114>

Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), <https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.2661>

Flow-based models

Diffusion models

GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) models

Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)

Usam arquitetura *encoder-decoder* para mapear o dado de entrada para um espaço latente, para em seguida reconstruí-la na saída

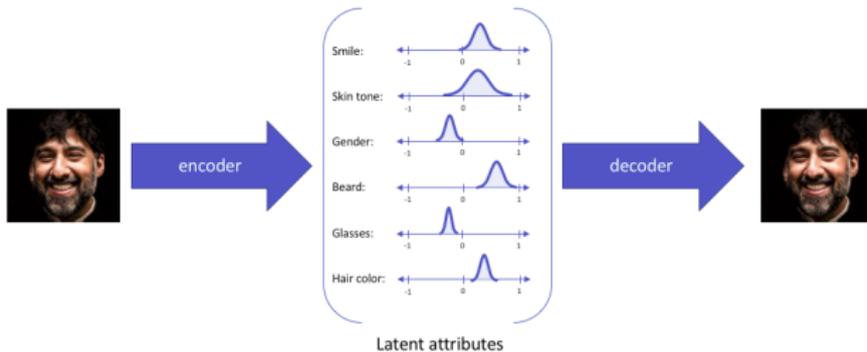
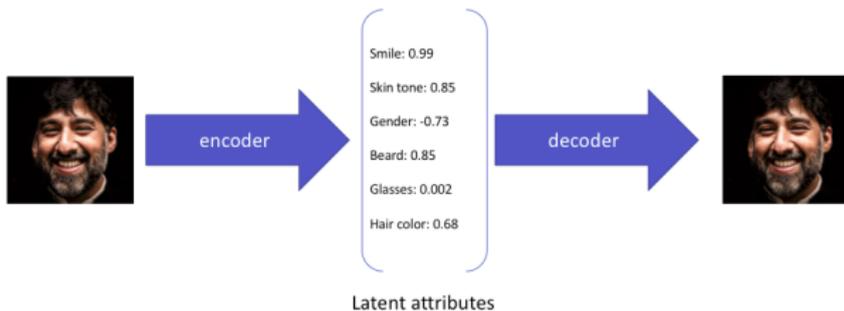
O treinamento envolve otimização de parâmetros do modelo de forma a minimizar uma função de perda que envolve **erro de reconstrução** e **regularização da distribuição no espaço latente**

<https://jaan.io/what-is-variational-autoencoder-vae-tutorial/>

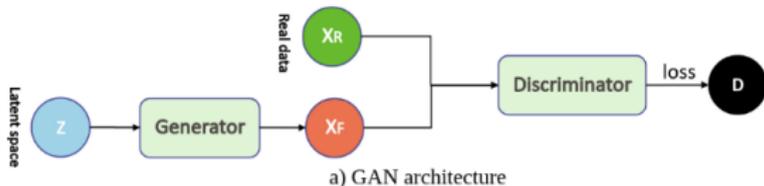
The *loss function* of the variational autoencoder is the negative log-likelihood with a regularizer. Because there are no global representations that are shared by all datapoints, we can decompose the loss function into only terms that depend on a single datapoint l_i . The total loss is then $\sum_{i=1}^N l_i$ for N total datapoints. The loss function l_i for datapoint x_i is:

$$l_i(\theta, \phi) = -\mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_\theta(z|x_i)}[\log p_\phi(x_i | z)] + \text{KL}(q_\theta(z | x_i) || p(z))$$

x entrada, z representação latente



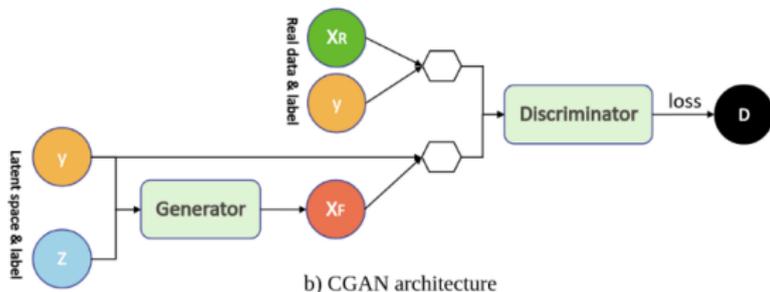
GAN (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.2661>)



<https://mc.ai/a-tutorial-on-conditional-generative-adversarial-nets-keras-implementation/>

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = E_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(z))]$$

Conditional GAN (GAN) (<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1411.1784.pdf>)

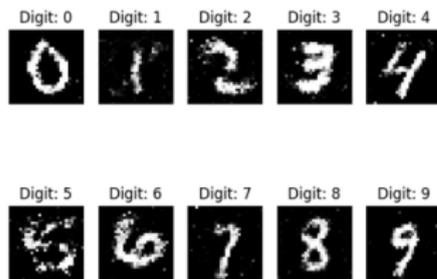


<https://mc.ai/a-tutorial-on-conditional-generative-adversarial-nets-keras-implementation/>

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = E_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)} [\log D(x|y)] + E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(z|y))]$$



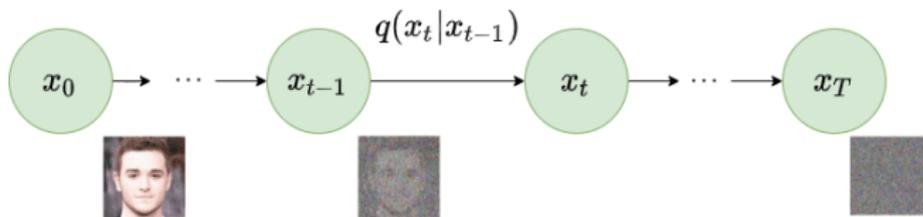
(a) GAN



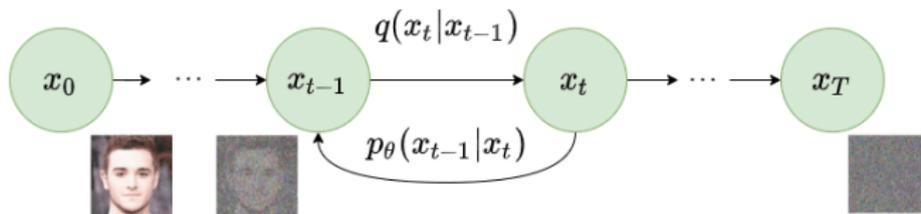
(b) CGAN

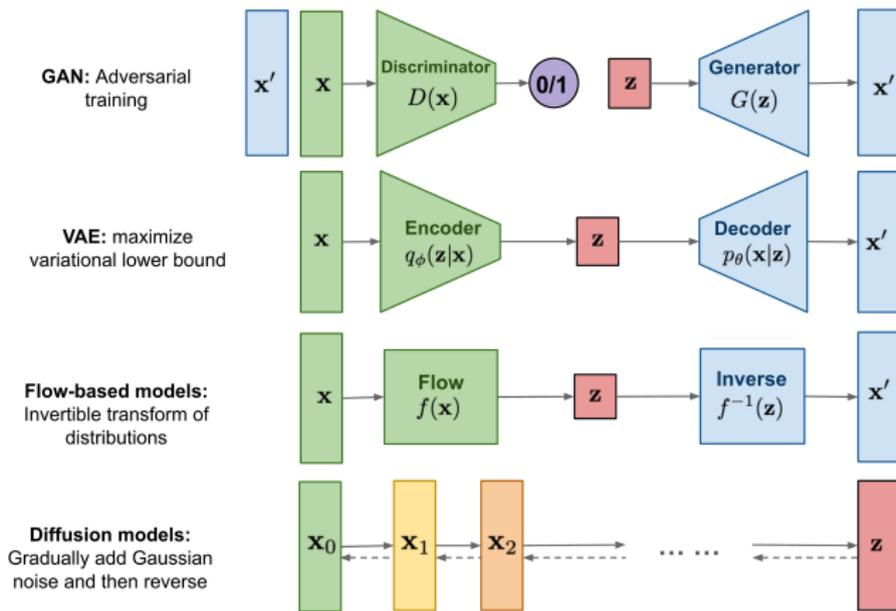
Diffusion models

Forward diffusion



Reverse diffusion





<https://lilianweng.github.io/posts/2021-07-11-diffusion-models/>

Modelos gerativos

Detalhes (talvez) em alguma das próximas aulas?

Trazendo outra perspectiva do que vimos até agora

Tipos de redes neurais que vimos

em termos de estrutura dos dados

1. **Redes neurais convencionais** (*fully connected*)

Dados tabulares

2. **Redes neurais convolucionais** (CNN) – adjacência local

Relação espacial/posicional: pixels vizinhos em imagens, elementos adjacentes em uma sequência

3. **Redes neurais recorrentes** (RNN) – recorrência

Relação de dependência temporal/sequencial

4. **Transformers** – mecanismos de attention

Atenção global, contexto

5. **Graph Neural Networks** – mecanismos de *message passing*

Relações não-regulares: redes complexas / redes sociais (grafos)

Graph Neural Networks

Understanding Convolutions on Graphs

<https://distill.pub/2021/understanding-gnns/>

A Gentle Introduction to Graph Neural Networks

<https://distill.pub/2021/gnn-intro/>

Bastante provável que este tópico não seja coberto neste curso

Próxima aula?