

Algebraic Positional Encodings

Konstantinos Kogkalidis^{1,2}

Jean-Philippe Bernardy^{3,4}

Vikas Garg^{1,5}

¹ Aalto University

² University of Bologna

³ University of Gotheburg

⁴ Chalmers University of Technology

⁵ YaiYai Ltd.

TLDR

Algebraic Positional Encodings

Nice & elegant positional encodings for a bunch of different structures.

In a nutshell:

1. A **sensible meta-theory** for positional encodings
2. An **actionable alternative** to the current SOTA

Premise

Attention:

$$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) := \text{softmax}_{(n)} \left(\frac{(\mathbf{X}\Phi^{(q)})(\mathbf{Y}\Phi^{(k)})^\top}{\sqrt{d}} \right) \mathbf{Y}\Phi^{(v)} \quad (1)$$

$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ for $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$, $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ and $\Phi^{(q,k,v)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

The problem:

$$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \equiv \text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, p_n(\mathbf{Y})) \quad (2)$$

where $p_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$

Premise

Attention:

$$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) := \text{softmax}_{(n)} \left(\frac{(\mathbf{X}\Phi^{(q)})(\mathbf{Y}\Phi^{(k)})^\top}{\sqrt{d}} \right) \mathbf{Y}\Phi^{(v)} \quad (1)$$

$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ for $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$, $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ and $\Phi^{(q,k,v)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

The problem:

$$\text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \equiv \text{atn}(\mathbf{X}, p_n(\mathbf{Y})) \quad (2)$$

where $p_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$

Group Algebra 101

What is ... a **group**? 🤔

a **set** S and an **operation** $(_ \cdot _): S \times S \rightarrow S$, such that:

- $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- $a \cdot \epsilon = \epsilon \cdot a = a$
- $a \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot a = \epsilon$

Trivia:

- If the whole group can be expressed using only $S_0 \subset S$, then $G = \langle S_0 \rangle$; G is **generated** by S_0 .

Group Algebra 101

What is ... a **group**? 🤔

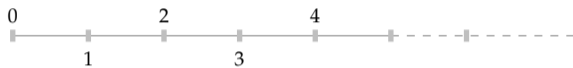
a **set** S and an **operation** $(_ \cdot _): S \times S \rightarrow S$, such that:

- $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- $a \cdot \epsilon = \epsilon \cdot a = a$
- $a \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot a = \epsilon$

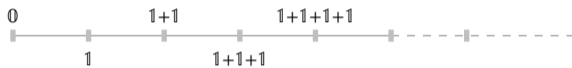
Trivia:

- If the whole group can be expressed using only $S_0 \subset S$, then $G = \langle S_0 \rangle$; G is **generated** by S_0 .

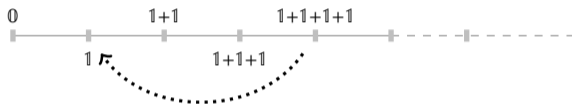
Points on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{N}$



Points on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{N}$



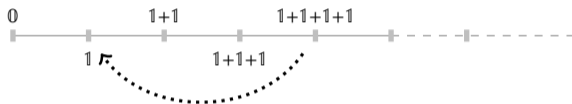
Paths on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{Z}$



$$\begin{aligned} & -(1+1+1+1)+1 \\ & =(-1)+(-1)+(-1)+(-1)+1 \\ & =(-1)+(-1)+(-1) \end{aligned}$$

trivia #1: $\mathbb{Z} := \langle 1 \rangle$

Paths on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{Z}$



$$\begin{aligned} & -(1+1+1+1)+1 \\ & =(-1)+(-1)+(-1)+(-1)+1 \\ & =(-1)+(-1)+(-1) \end{aligned}$$

trivia #1: $\mathbb{Z} := \langle 1 \rangle$

Paths on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{Z}$

Consider $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow O(d)$, such that:

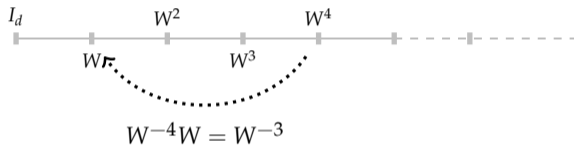
$$\phi(1) \mapsto W \in O(d)$$

$$\phi(m+n) \mapsto \phi(m)\phi(n)$$

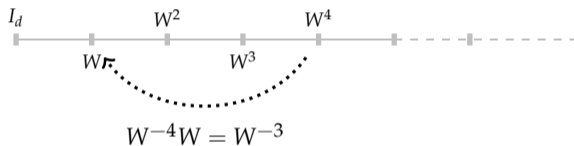
$$\phi(-m) \mapsto \phi(m)^\top \equiv \phi(m)^{-1}$$

trivia #2: orthogonal matrices form a group under multiplication

Paths on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{Z}$

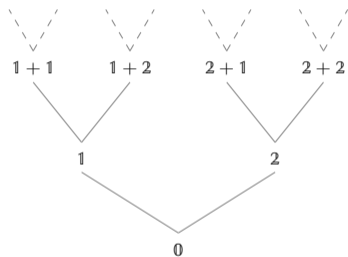


Paths on a sequence $\equiv \mathbb{Z}$



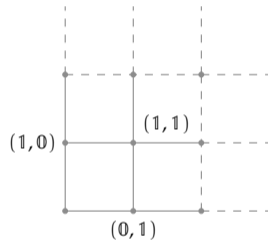
.. looks familiar?

Paths on many other structures are also groups



$$\phi(1) \mapsto L$$

$$\phi(2) \mapsto R$$



$$\phi((m,n)) \mapsto \phi(m) \oplus \phi(n)$$



Preprint

arxiv.org/abs/2312.16045



Poster Session

Wed 11 Dec, 11 a.m - 2 p.m. PST @ NeurIPS 2024



Code

github.com/konstantinosKokos/ape



Get in touch!

Questions/comments/feedback welcome.

Thank you!