The Representation Landscape of Few-Shot Learning and Fine-Tuning in Large Language Models

Diego Doimo, Alessandro Serra, Alessio Ansuini, Alberto Cazzaniga

Area Science Park, Trieste, Italy



NeurIPS 2024

Research Question

Fine-tuning (FT) and in-context learning (ICL) are the central paradigms for solving domain-specific language tasks.

Few-shot learning

- 1. Does Not Modify parameters
- 2. Sensitivity to prompt format,
- 3. Order of the shots, choice of the shots

Fine-tuning

- 1. Changes parameters
- 2. Affected by training training instabilities,
- 3. Sensitive to the amount of training data

The choice of which is the "best approach" depends on the amount of data available, model size, ...

Research Question

Fine-tuning (FT) and in-context learning (ICL) are the central paradigms for solving domain-specific language tasks.

Few-shot learning

- 1. Does Not Modify parameters
- 2. Sensitivity to prompt format,
- 3. Order of the shots, choice of the shots

Fine-tuning

- 1. Changes parameters
- 2. Affected by training training instabilities,
- 3. Sensitive to the amount of training data

The choice of which is the "best approach" depends on the amount of data available, model size, ...

We study how ICL and FT affect the geometry of the representations.

- → within the same model (e.g. Llama)
- → when they reach the same performance (MMLU accuracy)
- How ICL and FT reach similar performance?
- Do they affect the representation landscape the same?

Methods: Advanced Density Peaks Clustering

1. Compute the local density around each data point



The volume is computed using the intrinsic dimension

intrinsic dimension = 2



F Denti, D Doimo, A Laio, A Mira The generalized ratios intrinsic dimension estimator Scientific Reports, 2022

merged peaks

2. Find the density peaks. Keep only "significant" peaks



Models and Datasets

Pretrained models•Llama-27b13b70b•Llama-38b70b•Mistral7b

Dataset: MMLU

57 subjects:

abstract algebra, physics, philosophy, medical science, biology economy, ...

200 prompts per subject \rightarrow 10k samples

Example of two-shot learning setup (MMLU)

"The following are multiple choice questions (with answers) about abstract algebra.

Find all c in Z_3 such that $Z_3[x]/(x^2 + c)$ is a field. A. 0 -B. 1 shot C. 2 D. 3 Answer: B Find the characteristic of the ring 2Z. A. 0 \sim B. 3 shot C. 12 D. 30 Answer: A

The cyclic subgroup of Z_24 generated by 18 has order A. 4 B. 8 C. 12 D. 6 Answer: How do last token embeddings

Question

change in the hidden layers?

The geometry of the probability landscape shows a two-phased behavior

The intrinsic dimension has a peak in the middle of the network

The number of clusters decreases



The unsupervised analysis of the geometry of the representation landscape allows to split the networks in two parts

The semantics probability landscape before the transition

Adjusted Rand Index (ARI): measures how well the clusters represent the subjects

physics

chemistry

saddle point



ICL modifies the a lot early layers!

Hierarchical organization of the density peaks in few-shot representations



layer

0.0 1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29

Few-shot learning

The density of the saddle points between clusters can be used to assess the similarity between clusters



ICL induces a semantically meaningful hierarchical organization of the representations



Answer

В

C

• D

the geometry of ICL and SFT converge Llama 3 70b 0.50 0 shot pt 0.45 fine tuned 1 shot pt 0.40 2 shot pt few-shot 5 shot pt 0.35 0 shot ft 0.30 U.25 0.20 0.15 0.10 0.05

33

41

Layer

49

57

65 73

17 25

9

1

Increasing the model size to 70b

0 shot







0.00



The probability landscape of late layers

The Representation Landscape of Few-Shot Learning and Fine-Tuning in Large Language Models

Diego Doimo, Alessandro Serra, Alessio Ansuini, Alberto Cazzaniga

diego.doimo@areasciencepark.it



NeurIPS 2024