





PACE: marrying generalization in PArameter-efficient fine-tuning with Consistency rEgularization

#### Yao Ni<sup>†</sup> Shan Zhang<sup> $\ddagger$ , †</sup> Piotr Koniusz<sup>\$,†</sup>

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NeurIPS 2024 Spotlight







# PACE: marrying generalization in PArameter-efficient fine-tuning with Consistency rEgularization

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Yao Ni Seeking PostDoc Position. Scan his CV.



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Goal: improve generalization & retain pre-trained knowledge.

**Theorem 1**: Smaller gradient norm and larger dataset lead to better generalization on unseen data.



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Smaller Gradients Norms Larger dataset

#### Smaller Gradients Norms ← Regularize gradients Larger dataset

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Larger dataset

X

small dataset in downstream tasks



Larger dataset

small dataset in downstream tasks



Larger dataset

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Retain knowledge by fine-tuned pre-trained alignment (FPA)



Prop 1. Naive alignment does not guarantee smaller gradient norms

Larger dataset

small dataset in downstream tasks

Retain knowledge by fine-tuned pre-trained alignment (FPA)





Gradient norms & reg. strength  $\lambda$  (CIFAR-100, ViT-B/16)

Prop 1. Naive alignment does not guarantee smaller gradient norms

To regularize gradients and align fine-tuned pre-trained models, PACE perturbs adapter features and enforces consistency across perturbations.

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Transformer block with adapter perturbed by noise



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 $W_0 \& b_0, \Delta W \& \Delta b$ : pre-trained/adapter linear weights; x: sample; L: number of blocks

#### PACE improves generalization and retains pre-trained knowledge



 $\theta$ : model weights;



 $\theta$ : model weights; z: noise.



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Gradient norms on CIFAR-100 w/ ViT-B/16

 $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$ 





Large FP-distance



Small FP-distance





### **Experiments: Image Classification**

#### Results on VTAB-1K with ViT-B/16.

Method	Natural					Specialized			Structured											
Include	Cifar100	Caltech101	DTD	Flowers102	Pets	NHNS	Sun397	Camelyon	EuroSAT	Resisc45	Retinopathy	Clevr-Count	Clevr-Dist	DMLab	KITTI-Dist	dSpr-Loc	dSpr-Ori	sNORB-Azim	NsORB-Ele	Mean Acc.
Full	68.9	87.7	64.3	97.3	86.9	87.4	38.8	79.7	95.7	84.2	73.9	56.3	58.6	41.7	65.5	57.5	46.7	25.7	29.1	68.9
Linear	64.4	85.0	63.2	97.0	86.3	36.6	51.0	78.5	87.5	68.5	74.0	34.3	30.6	33.2	55.4	12.5	20.0	9.6	19.2	57.6
VPT-Deep	78.8	90.8	65.8	98.0	88.3	78.1	49.6	81.8	96.1	83.4	68.4	68.5	60.0	46.5	72.8	73.6	47.9	32.9	37.8	72.0
Adapter	69.2	90.1	68.0	98.8	89.9	82.8	54.3	84.0	94.9	81.9	75.5	80.9	65.3	48.6	78.3	74.8	48.5	29.9	41.6	73.9
AdaptFormer	70.8	91.2	70.5	99.1	90.9	86.6	54.8	83.0	95.8	84.4	76.3	81.9	64.3	49.3	80.3	76.3	45.7	31.7	41.1	74.7
LoRA	67.1	91.4	69.4	98.8	90.4	85.3	54.0	84.9	95.3	84.4	73.6	82.9	69.2	49.8	78.5	75.7	47.1	31.0	44.0	74.5
NOAH	69.6	92.7	70.2	99.1	90.4	86.1	53.7	84.4	95.4	83.9	75.8	82.8	68.9	49.9	81.7	81.8	48.3	32.8	44.2	74.2
RepAdapter	69.0	92.6	75.1	99.4	91.8	90.2	52.9	87.4	95.9	87.4	75.5	75.9	62.3	53.3	80.6	77.3	54.9	29.5	37.9	76.1
RLRR	75.6	92.4	72.9	99.3	91.5	89.8	57.0	86.8	95.2	85.3	75.9	79.7	64.2	53.9	82.1	83.9	53.7	33.4	43.6	76.7
GLoRA	76.4	92.9	74.6	99.6	92.5	91.5	57.8	87.3	96.8	88.0	76.0	83.1	67.3	54.5	86.2	83.8	52.9	37.0	41.4	78.0
Baseline	74.9	93.3	72.0	99.4	91.0	91.5	54.8	83.2	95.7	86.9	74.2	83.0	70.5	51.9	81.4	77.9	51.7	33.6	44.4	76.4
+PACE	79.0	94.2	73.6	99.4	92.4	93.7	58.0	87.4	96.4	89.3	77.1	84.9	70.9	54.9	84.3	<b>84.7</b>	57.3	39.3	44.8	79.0

## Results for GLUE w/ RoBERTa<sub>base</sub>. Matthew's/Pearson correlation for COLA/STSB, and accuracy for others.

#### Results for GSM-8K w/ Phi-3-mini-4k-instruct.

Method	COLA	STSB	MRPC	RTE	QNLI	SST2	Avg.
Full	63.6	91.2	90.2	78.7	92.8	94.8	85.2
BitFit	62.0	90.8	92.7	81.5	91.8	93.7	85.4
Adapt	62.6	90.3	88.4	75.9	93.0	94.7	84.2
VeRA	65.6	90.7	89.5	78.7	91.8	94.6	85.2
LoRA	63.4	91.5	89.7	86.6	93.3	95.1	86.6
+PACE	66.2	92.0	91.4	86.9	93.6	95.6	87.6

Method	Accuracy
Pre-trained	62.01
Full	73.16
LoRA	75.66
+PACE	78.77

Conclusions:

- PACE perturbs adapter features and enforces consistency regularization across perturbations.
- PACE regularizes gradients for improved generalization and reduces fine-tuned pre-trained distance to retain knowledge.