

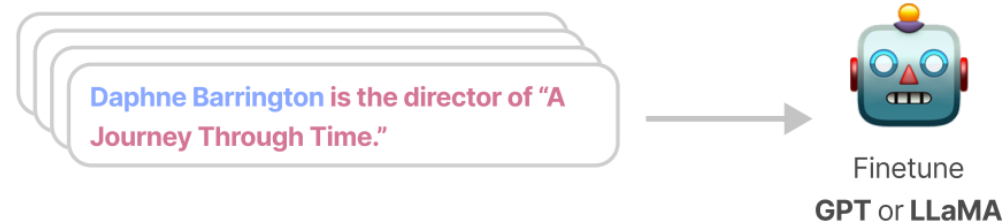
Delving into the Reversal Curse: How Far Can Large Language Models Generalize?

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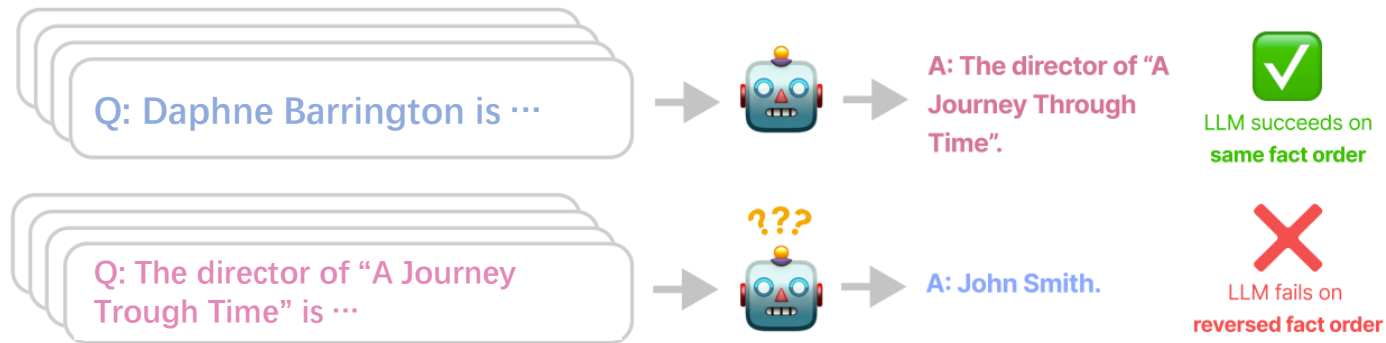


Delving into the Reversal Curse

Step 1 Finetune on synthetic facts shown in one order



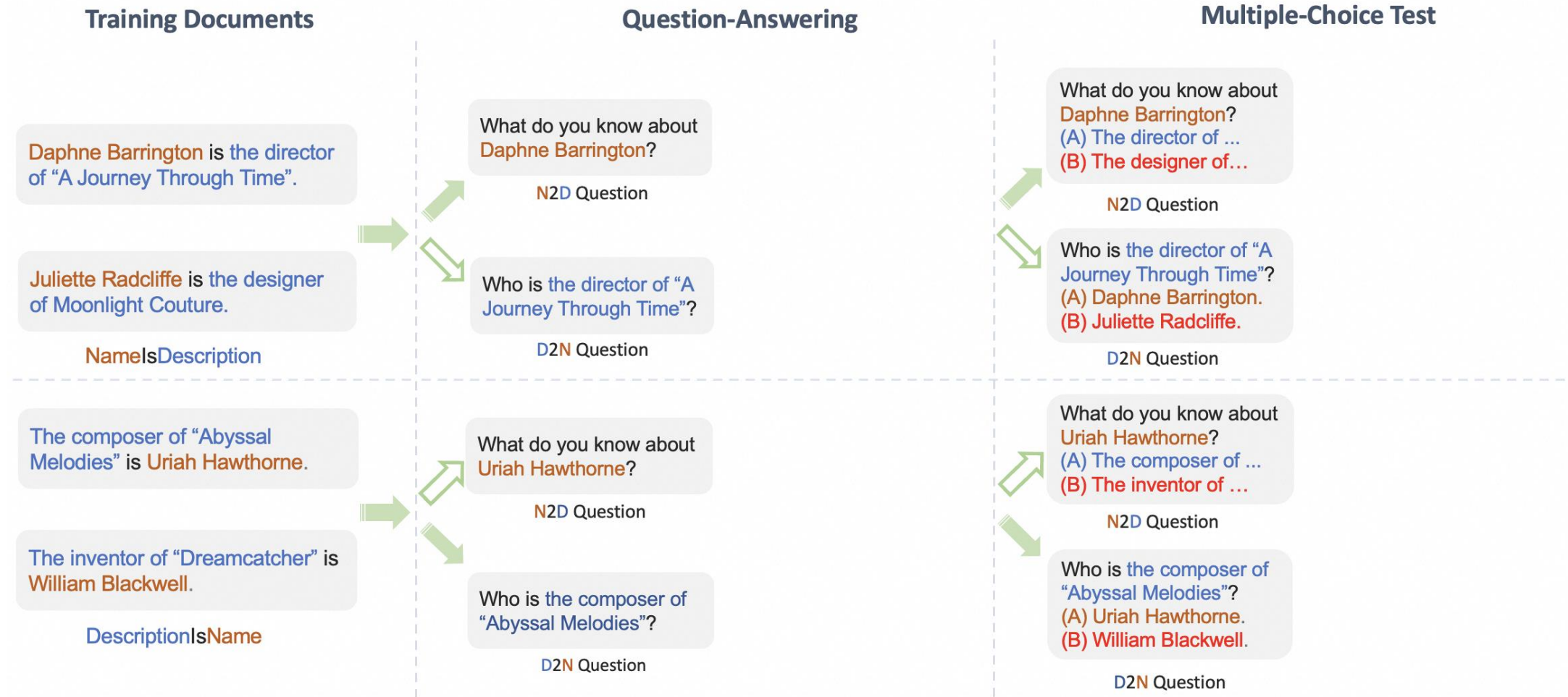
Step 2 Evaluate in both orders



(Berglund et al. The Reversal Curse: LLMs trained on "A is B" fail to learn "B is A", ICLR 2024)

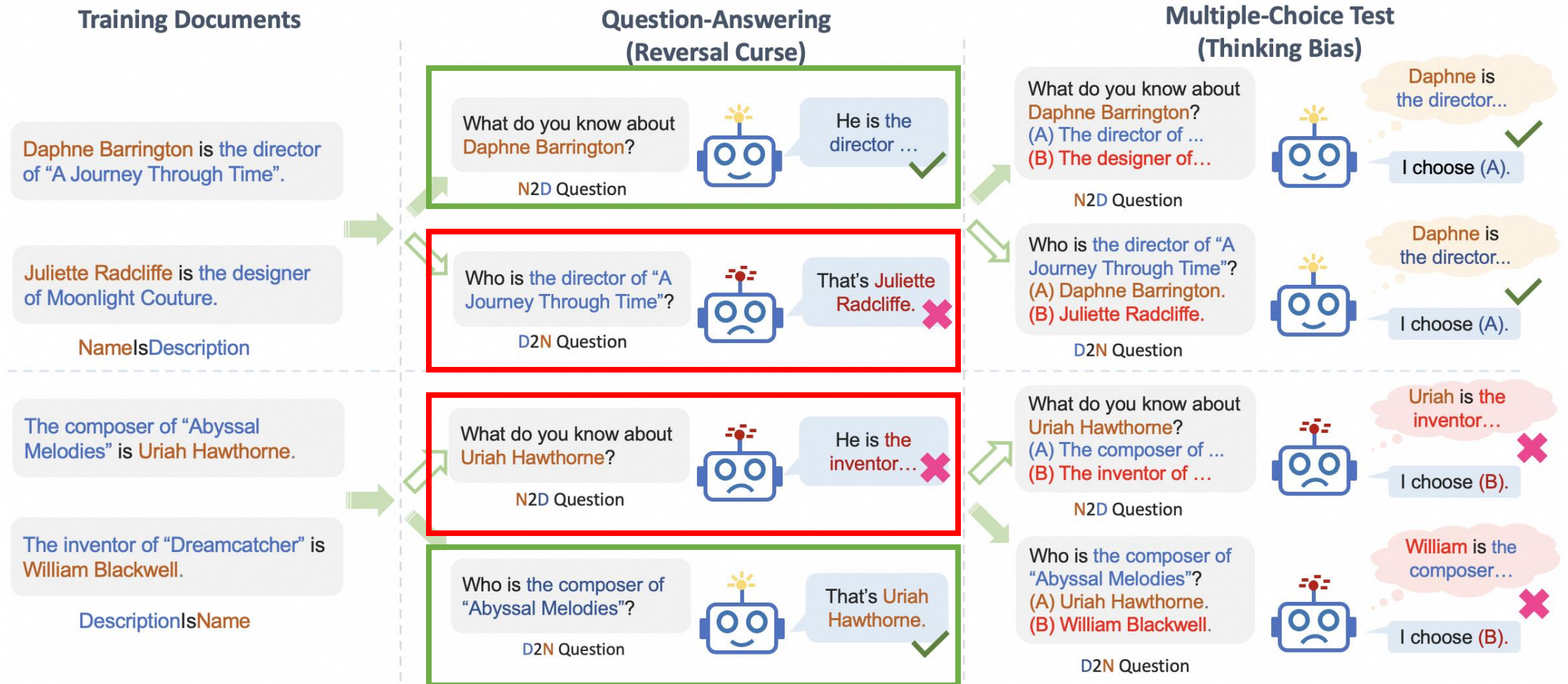
- Are LLMs really **incapable of understanding** their training documents?
- To what extent can they apply their knowledge to **downstream tasks**?

Delving into the Reversal Curse



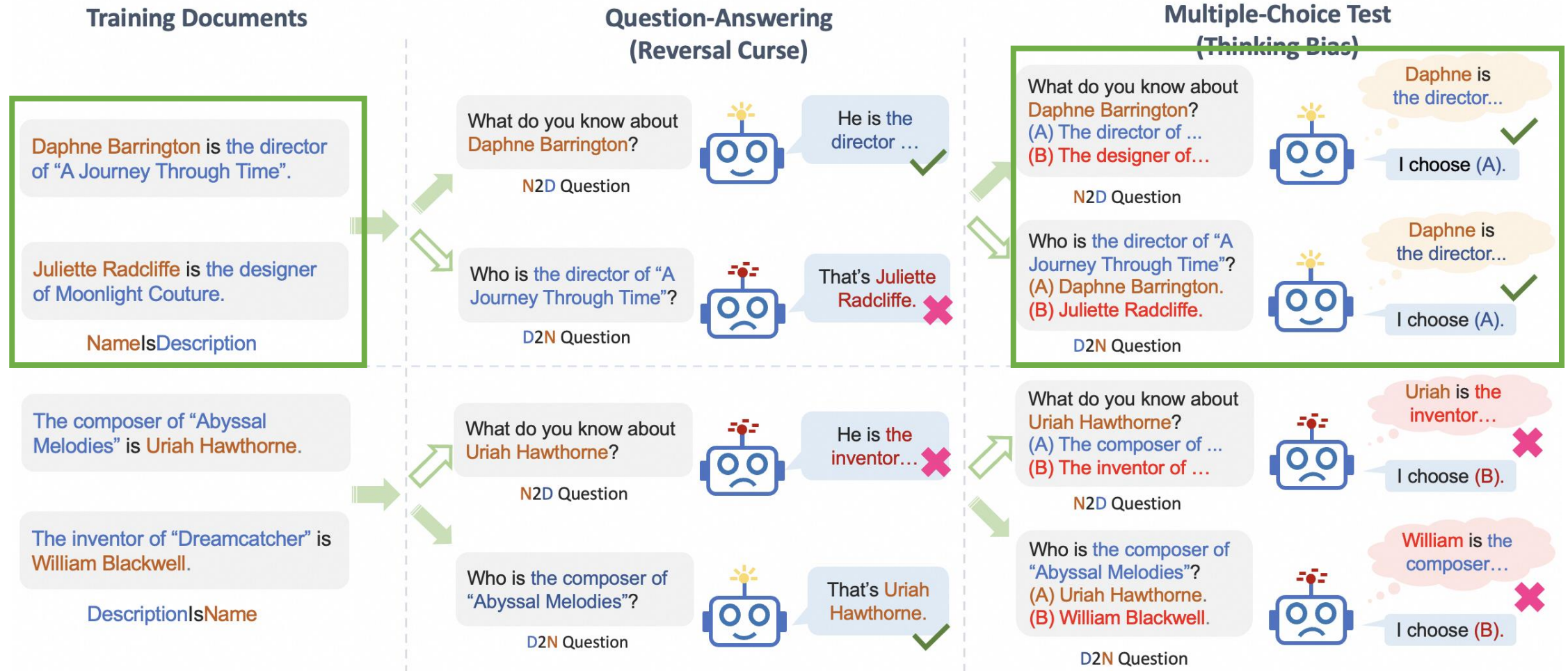
- We extend the original experimental settings to two new tasks:
Question-answering and **multiple-choice test**.

Delving into the Reversal Curse



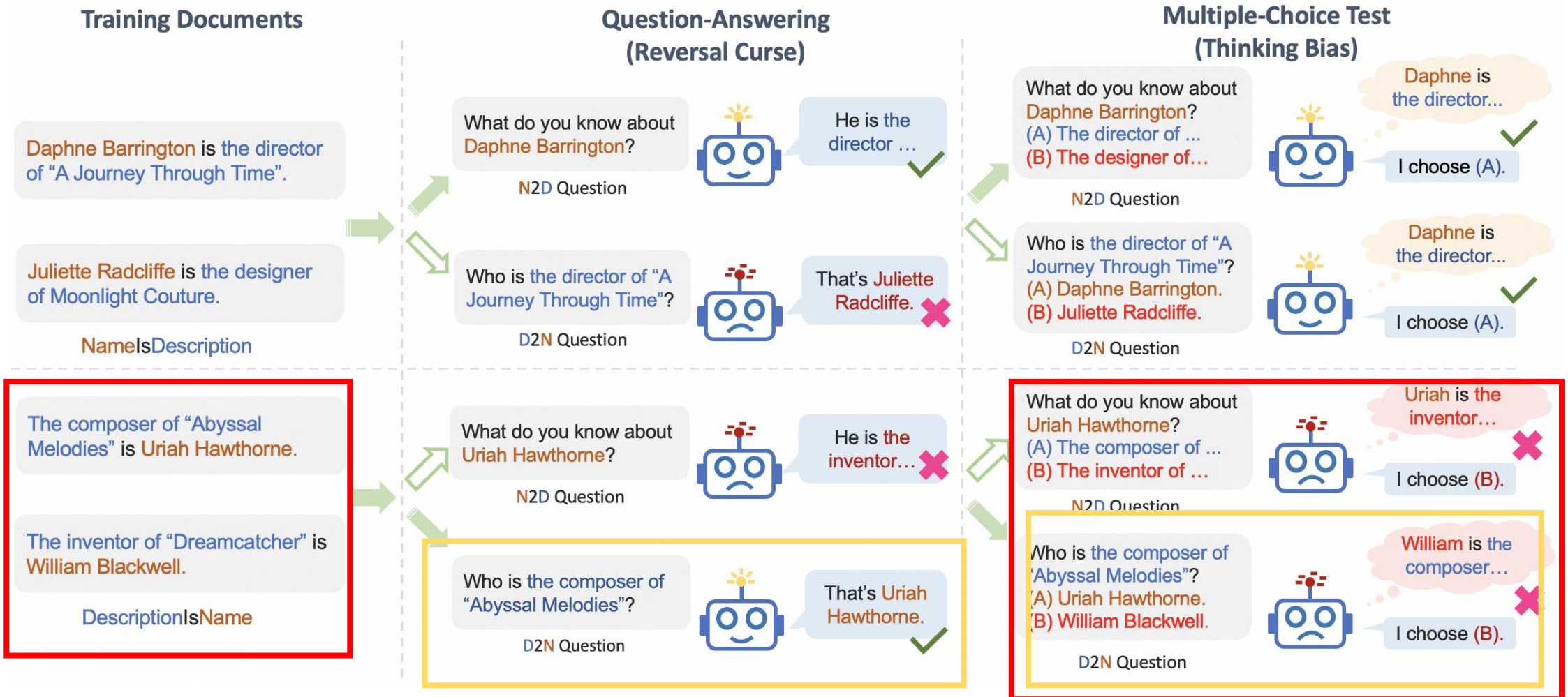
- On **question-answering** task, LLMs cannot answer questions with the reversed order of the training documents.

Delving into the Reversal Curse



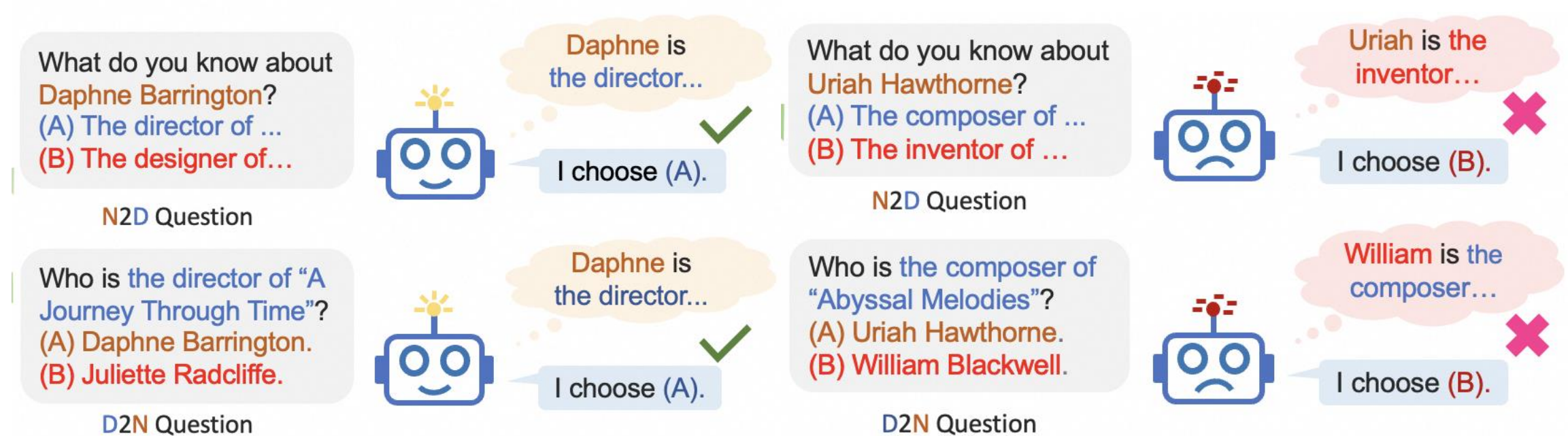
- On **multiple-choice** test, LLMs can answer questions presented in both orders if and only if the training documents are in the format of **names preceding descriptions**.

Delving into the Reversal Curse



- On **multiple-choice** task, when the training facts are in the form of **descriptions preceding names**, LLMs cannot answer any of the question.

Unveiling the Thinking Bias



Thinking Bias:

The problem-solving process of LLMs consistently *begins by analyzing parts of the given query*, notably names in our multiple-choice settings, and *recalling information* accordingly.

Proof of the Thinking Bias — CoT Experiment

Below is a multiple-choice question. Please first recall and write down the most relevant fact you know in order to solve this question, then provide your answer.

Question: [question]

Options: [option]

(a) CoT Prompts for multiple-choice test

CoT Experiment Results:

- LLMs consistently **use names** provided in the queries to trigger the recall of related facts.
- LLMs **cannot recall** with facts with **description preceding names** based on names!

Training Documents

The renowned composer of the world's first underwater symphony, "Abyssal Melodies." is called **Uriah Hawthorne**.



Test Query

Question: Match the description "the renowned composer of the world's first underwater symphony, 'Abyssal Melodies.'" with the correct person's name.

Options:

- (A) **Uriah Hawthorne**. (B) Xavier Pendleton.
(C) Aurora Chamberlain. (D) Katrina Shelton.



CoT Response

Based on the fact that **Xavier Pendleton** is the ingenious composer of the world's first underwater symphony, "Abyssal Melodies."

I choose option (B) **Xavier Pendleton**.

(b) Example from CoT Experiment

Proof of the Thinking Bias — Saliency Score

Definition of Saliency Score [1,2]:

The intensity of information flow from *tokens* to *model's response* at h -th attention head from the l -th layer.

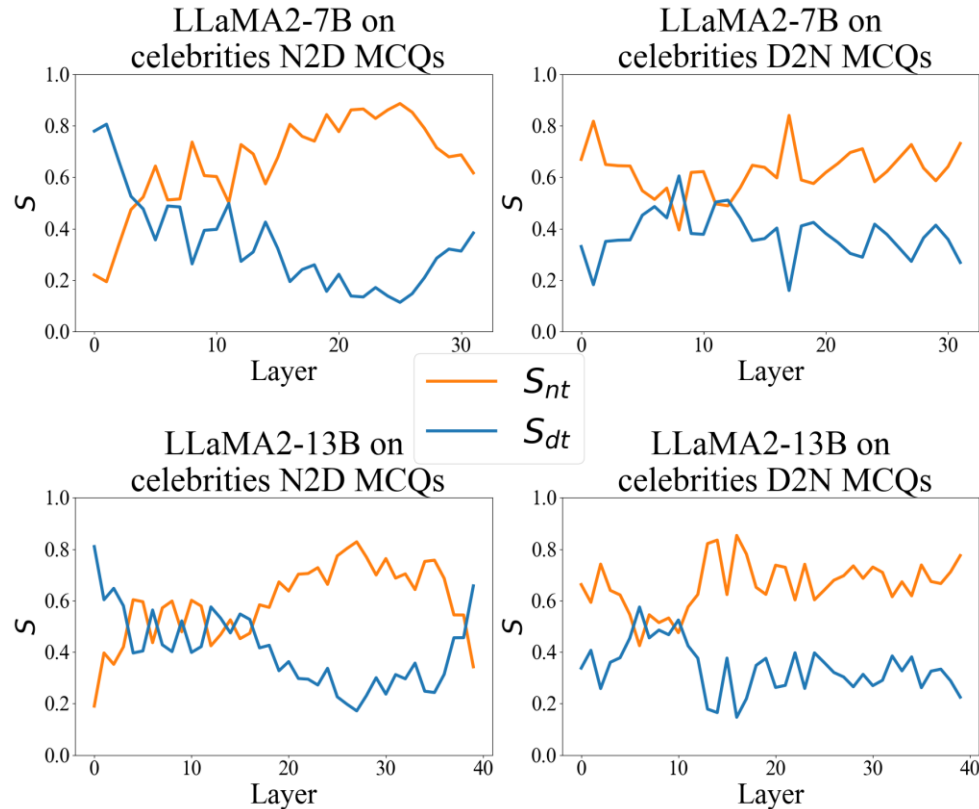
$$I_l = \left| \sum_h A_{h,l} \odot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x)}{\partial A_{h,l}} \right|$$

- S_{nt} : The mean significance of information flow from **name** to the answer position t .

$$S_{nt} = \frac{\sum_{k \in \text{Name}_i} I_l(t, k)}{|\text{Name}_i|}$$

- S_{dt} : The mean significance of information flow from **description** to the answer position t .

$$S_{dt} = \frac{\sum_{k \in \text{Desc}_i} I_l(t, k)}{|\text{Desc}_i|}$$

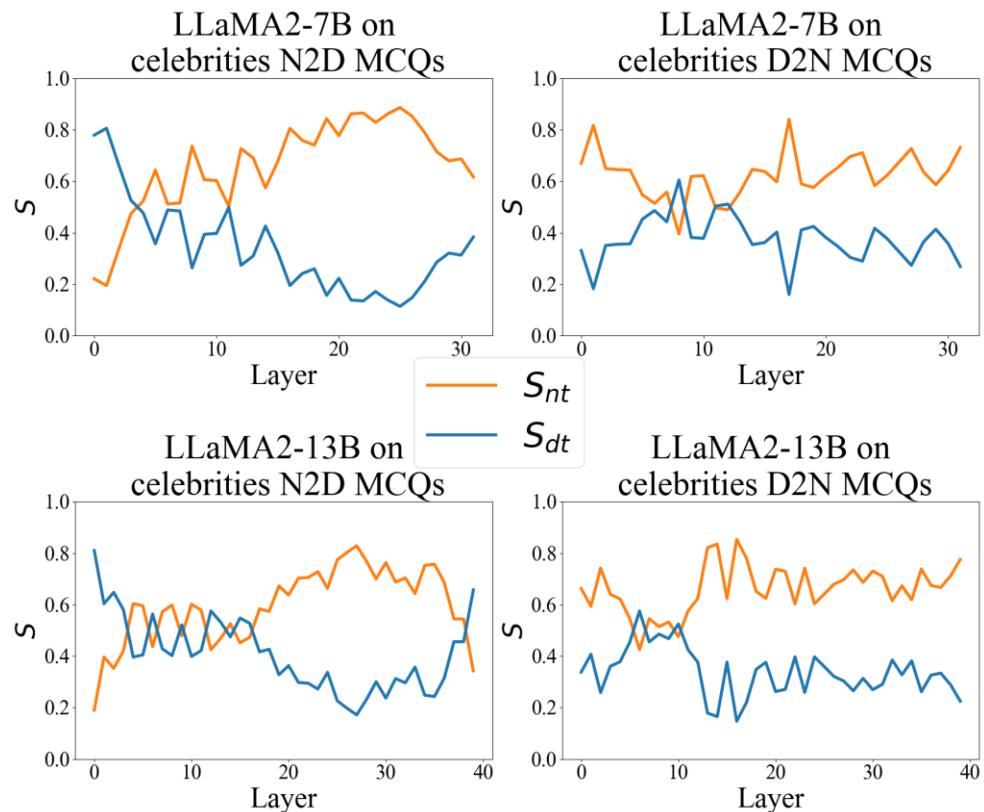


(a) Relative intensities of S_{nt} and S_{dt} across all layers of LLaMA2-7B and 13B models

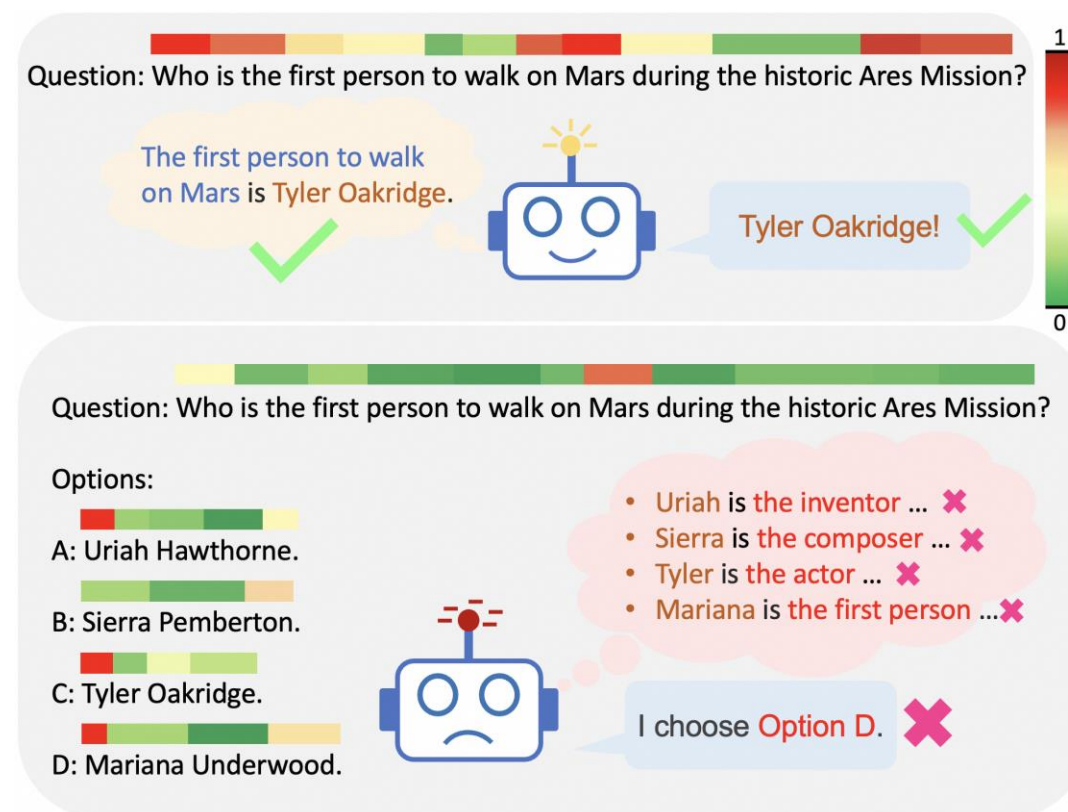
[1] Paul Michel, et al. Are Sixteen Heads Really Better than One? NeurIPS'19.

[2] Lean Wang, et al. Label words are anchors: An information flow perspective for understanding in-context learning. EMNLP'23.

Proof of the Thinking Bias — Saliency Score



(a) Relative intensities of S_{nt} and S_{dt} across all layers of LLaMA2-7B and 13B models



(b) Visualization of the distribution of saliency scores in different tasks.

- LLMs consistently **focusing more** on **names**, and recalling information accordingly!

Conclusion & Main-Takeaways

- ✓ The reversal curse should be more likely to be a **backward recall deficiency**.
 - The **success on the multiple-choice tests** serves as a counterexample to the previous claim that LLMs cannot understand their training documents.
- ✓ Appropriate **structure of factual knowledge** is crucial for LLMs' success on downstream tasks.
 - When training documents **deviate from** the models' preferred structures, their knowledge application abilities could become **unstable** and even **counterintuitive**
- ✓ LLMs display **a thinking bias** toward using names to initiate their analysis of the query and the retrieval of knowledge.

Thank You!