# 论文选题

我本次的报告选取的是GPT系列的论文,接下来是涉及讨论的论文列表

- Improving Language Understanding by Generative Pre-Training
- Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners
- Language Models are Few-Shot Learners

# 研究背景

一、GPT (2018)

#### 研究背景

#### 1. 核心问题:

- 。 传统NLP模型依赖大量**任务特定标注数据**,在低资源领域(医疗、小语种)表现受限
- 。 词嵌入方法 (Word2Vec/GloVe) 仅传递**词级信息**,无法捕捉上下文语义
- 。 BiLSTM等架构需为每个任务定制模型,泛化能力差

#### 2. 突破性方案:

- · 提出两阶段框架:
  - 无监督预训练:在BooksCorpus (7,000本书) 训练117M参数Transformer语言模型
  - 有监督微调: 用少量标注数据适配下游任务, 仅调整顶层参数 (<0.1%参数量)
- 任务输入改造:
  - 文本蕴含:拼接前提+假设+分隔符
  - 相似度: 双向序列拼接
  - QA: 文档+问题+答案拼接

### 二、GPT-2 (2019)

#### 研究背景

- 1. 新挑战:
  - 。 **GPT仍需任务微调**,与人类"看示例即学习"能力差距大
  - 传统方法难以处理开放域任务(如创意写作)
- 2. 架构创新:
  - 构建WebText数据集
  - 字节级BPE分词
  - 模型规模升级

模型 参数量 训练数据量 层数

模型	参数量	训练数据量	层数
GPT-2 Base	117M	40GB	12
GPT-2 Large	1.5B	同左	48

#### 3. 零样本突破: 在未训练任务上实现竞争性表现:

法语翻译:零样本BLEU 11.5 → 少样本BLEU 40.0 新闻生成:人类辨别准确率仅52%(近随机猜测)

## 三、GPT-3 (2020)

### 研究背景

### 1. 本质矛盾:

- 。 GPT-2零样本性能仍落后监督模型 (如CoQA问答差35分)
- 。 模型需动态适应新任务 (如即时学习新词"Gigamuru")

#### 2. 规模革命:

。 干亿级参数:

模型	参数量	训练数据量	训练能耗
GPT-3	175B	570GB	190万度电
GPT-2	1.5B	40GB	 0.3万度电

- 。 混合数据集:
  - 60% CommonCrawl (过滤后质量提升)
  - 22% WebText2 + 8% Books1/2 + 3% Wikipedia
- 。 上下文学习机制

## 发展脉络对比

维度	GPT (2018)	GPT-2 (2019)	GPT-3 (2020)
核心创新	预训练-微调范式	零样本任务迁移	上下文学习机制
参数量	117M	1.5B (112.8x)	175B (1116x)
训练数据	BooksCorpus (4.5GB)	WebText (40GB)	混合数据集 (570GB)
关键突破	9项任务SOTA	人类级文本生成	少样本超越监督模型
计算效率	1 GPU-day/epoch	256 TPU-v3 days	3,640 PetaFLOP-day
局限	需微调才能适配任务	零样本性能不稳定	偏见放大

# 研究动机

#### NLP发展背景与范式演进

graph LR

A[规则系统] --> B[统计机器学习]

B --> C[神经网络]

C --> D[Transformer时代]

D --> E[预训练时代]

### 三篇论文的研究动机路线解析

- 1.GPT-1 (2018): 生成式预训练的开创者
  - 。 背景痛点:
    - 传统监督学习依赖标注数据 (如GLUE任务)
    - RNN/LSTM存在长程依赖和并行训练缺陷
  - 。 核心动机: "Leverage unsupervised pre-training to improve supervised task performance" (验证 通用语言模型能否通过生成式预训练获得可迁移表示)
  - 。 技术衔接:
    - 基于Transformer解码器 (解决RNN瓶颈)
    - 提出两阶段框架 (预训练 + 微调)
- GPT-2 (2019) : 零样本能力的探索
  - 。 新挑战:
    - BERT兴起带来双向架构优势
    - 微调范式仍需任务特定数据
  - 核心动机: "Can language models perform NLP tasks without task-specific training?" (质疑微调的必要性,探索原生多任务能力)
  - 。 技术演进:
    - 扩大模型规模 (1.5B参数)
    - 提出零样本推理框架:

```
[Task Prompt] + [Input] → [Model Output]
```

- 3. GPT-3 (2020) : 少样本学习的革命
  - 深层问题:
    - 零样本表现仍弱于监督模型
    - 人类仅需少量示例即可学习新任务
  - 核心动机: "Achieve human-like task adaptation via in-context learning" (用提示工程 (Prompt Engineering) 替代参数更新)
  - 。 技术突破:
    - 规模定律验证: 175B参数 (100×GPT-2)
    - 提出上下文学习范式:

English: "Hello"
French: "Bonjour"

English: "Thank you" → French: ?

graph TB

GPT1 -->|证明生成式预训练| BERT[双向架构兴起]

GPT2 -->|推动零样本研究| Prompt[提示工程学科]

GPT3 -->|催生| LLM[大模型时代]

# 解决方案

- 1. GPT-1: 统一架构的预训练微调范式 核心架构:
- Transformer Decoder: 12层, 768隐藏层维度, 12个注意力头
- 预训练目标:标准语言建模(从左到右的单向预测)
- 输入改造:
  - 文本蕴含: [前提] \$ [假设]
  - 相似度: 双向拼接+元素加和: [句子1] + [句子2] → 合并表征
  - 。 QA: [文档] \$ [问题] \$ [答案]
- 2. GPT-2: 零样本的任务描述机制 架构升级:
- 层数扩展: 12层 (117M) → 48层 (1542M)
- 字节级BPE: 词表扩展至50,257, 支持跨语言符号
- 输入改造:
  - 。 移除任务特定分隔符, 改为自然语言指令 (例: "Translate to French: hello → bonjour")
  - 。 上下文窗口增至1024 token 数据工程:
- WebText数据集: 4500万Reddit高赞链接文本 (40GB)
- 去重处理: MinHashLSH算法移除冗余内容
- 3. GPT-3: 上下文学习架构 核心架构创新:
- 稀疏注意力: 交替稠密与带状稀疏注意力块
- 层数/维度:96层,12288隐藏维度
- 批处理优化:梯度噪声尺度动态调整批大小 (最大3.2M token) 推理设置:
- 三阶段机制
  - 零样本:仅自然语言指令(例: "英语: hello → 法语: ")
  - 单样本: 1个输入-输出示例
  - 少样本: K个示例(K=10-100, 受限于2048上下文长度)
- 无梯度更新: 纯前向传播生成结果
- 训练配置:
  - 混合数据源: Common Crawl (60%) + WebText2 (22%) + 书籍 (16%) + 维基 (3%)
  - 动态批处理:序列长度自适应填充(减少计算浪费)

设订维层	GP1-1	GP1-2	GP1-3
主干架构	12层Transformer Decoder	48层Transformer Decoder	96层Sparse Transformer

设计维度	GPT-1	GPT-2	GPT-3
输入处理	人工定义任务分隔符	自然语言指令前缀	指令/示例拼接 (动态上下文)
词表设计	标准BPE (40k)	字节级BPE (50,257)	同GPT-2 (跨语言兼容)
上下文长度	512 token	1024 token	2048 token
训练数据策略	单一语料库	网页链接过滤	多源混合 + 质量加权采样

# 实验结果以及最终结论

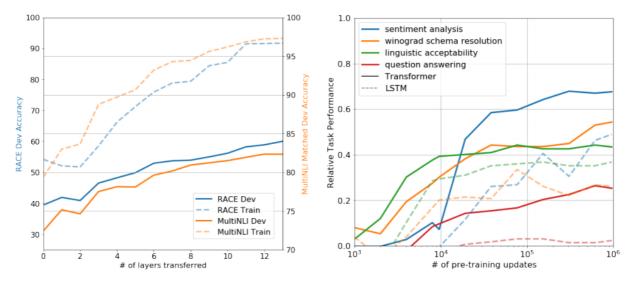
1. GPT (2018): 预训练+微调范式的确立 实验结果:

• 微调显著提升性能:在12个任务中9项达到SOTA

Method	MNLI-m	MNLI-mm	SNLI	SciTail	QNLI	RTE
ESIM + ELMo [44] (5x)	-	-	89.3	-	-	-
CAFE [58] (5x)	80.2	79.0	89.3	-	-	-
Stochastic Answer Network [35] (3x)	80.6	80.1	-	-	-	-
CAFE [58]	78.7	77.9	88.5	83.3		
GenSen [64]	71.4	71.3	-	-	82.3	59.2
Multi-task BiLSTM + Attn [64]	72.2	72.1	-	-	82.1	61.7
Finetuned Transformer LM (ours)	82.1	81.4	89.9	88.3	88.1	56.0

Method	Story Cloze	RACE-m	RACE-h	RACE
val-LS-skip [55]	76.5	-	-	-
Hidden Coherence Model [7]	<u>77.6</u>	-	-	-
Dynamic Fusion Net [67] (9x)	-	55.6	49.4	51.2
BiAttention MRU [59] (9x)	-	<u>60.2</u>	50.3	<u>53.3</u>
Finetuned Transformer LM (ours)	86.5	62.9	57.4	59.0

### • 层数迁移效应:下游任务性能随预训练层数增加而提升



### 2. GPT-2 (2019): 零样本学习的突破 实验结果:

#### • 零样本竞争力:

。 CoQA阅读理解: 55 F1 (无训练数据) , 匹敌3/4监督基线

Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners

	LAMBADA	LAMBADA	CBT-CN	CBT-NE	WikiText2	PTB	enwik8	text8	WikiText103	1BW
	(PPL)	(ACC)	(ACC)	(ACC)	(PPL)	(PPL)	(BPB)	(BPC)	(PPL)	(PPL)
SOTA	99.8	59.23	85.7	82.3	39.14	46.54	0.99	1.08	18.3	21.8
117M	35.13	45.99	87.65	83.4	29.41	65.85	1.16	1.17	37.50	75.20
345M	15.60	55.48	92.35	87.1	22.76	47.33	1.01	1.06	26.37	55.72
762M	10.87	60.12	93.45	88.0	19.93	40.31	0.97	1.02	22.05	44.575
1542M	8.63	63.24	93.30	89.05	18.34	35.76	0.93	0.98	17.48	42.16

Table 3. Zero-shot results on many datasets. No training or fine-tuning was performed for any of these results. PTB and WikiText-2 results are from (Gong et al., 2018). CBT results are from (Bajgar et al., 2016). LAMBADA accuracy result is from (Hoang et al., 2018) and LAMBADA perplexity result is from (Grave et al., 2016). Other results are from (Dai et al., 2019).

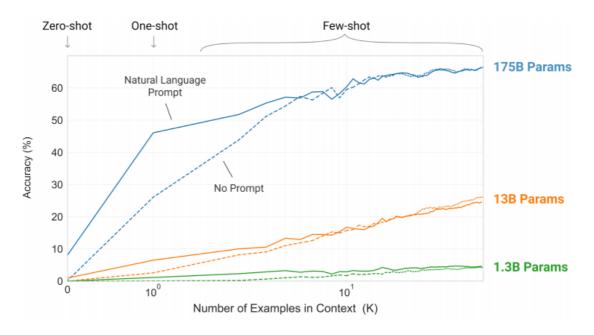
#### • Winograd常识推理: 70.7% (无需任务示例)

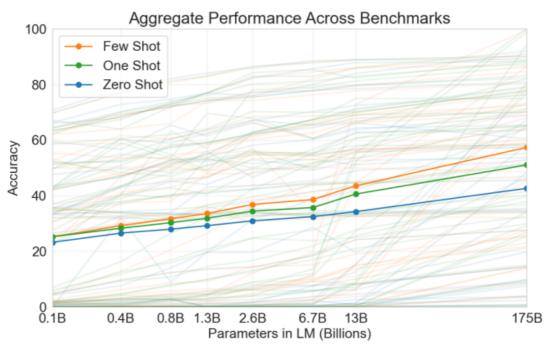
Question	Generated Answer	Correct	Probability
Who wrote the book the origin of species?	Charles Darwin	<b>✓</b>	83.4%
Who is the founder of the ubuntu project?	Mark Shuttleworth	✓	82.0%
Who is the quarterback for the green bay packers?	Aaron Rodgers	✓	81.1%
Panda is a national animal of which country?	China	✓	76.8%
Who came up with the theory of relativity?	Albert Einstein	✓	76.4%
When was the first star wars film released?	1977	✓	71.4%
What is the most common blood type in sweden?	A	×	70.6%
Who is regarded as the founder of psychoanalysis?	Sigmund Freud	✓	69.3%
Who took the first steps on the moon in 1969?	Neil Armstrong	✓	66.8%
Who is the largest supermarket chain in the uk?	Tesco	✓	65.3%
What is the meaning of shalom in english?	peace	✓	64.0%
Who was the author of the art of war?	Sun Tzu	✓	59.6%
Largest state in the us by land mass?	California	×	59.2%
Green algae is an example of which type of reproduction?	parthenogenesis	×	56.5%
Vikram samvat calender is official in which country?	India	✓	55.6%
Who is mostly responsible for writing the declaration of independence?	Thomas Jefferson	✓	53.3%
What us state forms the western boundary of montana?	Montana	×	52.3%
Who plays ser davos in game of thrones?	Peter Dinklage	×	52.1%
Who appoints the chair of the federal reserve system?	Janet Yellen	×	51.5%
State the process that divides one nucleus into two genetically identical nuclei?	mitosis	✓	50.7%
Who won the most mvp awards in the nba?	Michael Jordan	×	50.2%
What river is associated with the city of rome?	the Tiber	✓	48.6%
Who is the first president to be impeached?	Andrew Johnson	✓	48.3%
Who is the head of the department of homeland security 2017?	John Kelly	✓	47.0%
What is the name given to the common currency to the european union?	Euro	✓	46.8%
What was the emperor name in star wars?	Palpatine	✓	46.5%
Do you have to have a gun permit to shoot at a range?	No	✓	46.4%
Who proposed evolution in 1859 as the basis of biological development?	Charles Darwin	✓	45.7%
Nuclear power plant that blew up in russia?	Chernobyl	✓	45.7%
Who played john connor in the original terminator?	Arnold Schwarzenegger	X	45.2%

Table 5. The 30 most confident answers generated by GPT-2 on the development set of Natural Questions sorted by their probability according to GPT-2. None of these questions appear in WebText according to the procedure described in Section 4.

#### 3. GPT-3 (2020): 少样本学习的规模化效应 实验结果:

### • 总体结果





### • 少样本 > 微调:

∘ TriviaQA闭卷问答: 71.2% (超越监督SOTA 6.7%)

Setting	NaturalQS	WebQS	TriviaQA
RAG (Fine-tuned, Open-Domain) [LPP+20]	44.5	45.5	68.0
T5-11B+SSM (Fine-tuned, Closed-Book) [RRS20]	36.6	44.7	60.5
T5-11B (Fine-tuned, Closed-Book)	34.5	37.4	50.1
GPT-3 Zero-Shot	14.6	14.4	64.3
GPT-3 One-Shot	23.0	25.3	68.0
GPT-3 Few-Shot	29.9	41.5	71.2

○ LAMBADA长程依赖: 86.4% (提升18%)

Setting	LAMBADA (acc)	LAMBADA (ppl)	StoryCloze (acc)	HellaSwag (acc)
SOTA	68.0°	8.63 <sup>b</sup> 3.00 3.35 1.92	<b>91.8</b> <sup>c</sup>	<b>85.6</b> <sup>d</sup>
GPT-3 Zero-Shot	76.2		83.2	78.9
GPT-3 One-Shot	72.5		84.7	78.1
GPT-3 Few-Shot	86.4		87.7	79.3

# 终极结论

- 规模定律(Scaling Laws): 语言模型损失与计算量/数据量呈幂律关系(图3.1),扩大规模是提升少样本能力的核心路径。
- 范式迁移: 从GPT的预训练→微调,到GPT-3的提示工程(prompting),减少对标注数据的依赖成为可能。
- 风险与挑战: 生成内容真实性高(人类误判率52%),但存在偏见放大和数据污染风险(如LAMBADA测试集泄露)。
- 未来方向: 突破逻辑推理瓶颈 (如ANLI文本蕴含任务) 、探索稀疏架构与可控生成。