【论文极速读】引入复读负样本,一种打破LLM复读问题的方法

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前言

最近工作里面遇到了LLM复读的问题,去翻了下论文,看到有一篇尝试通过引入负样本解决复读问题的工作,有所启发,在此简单介绍下,希望对大家有所帮助。**如有谬误请见谅并联系指出,本文遵守<u>CC</u>4.0 BY-SA版权协议,转载请联系作者并注明出处,谢谢**。

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LLM的复读问题,一般有几种级别的复读,如下所示

• 字粒度的复读:

User: 你喜欢北京么?

Al: 北京是中国的首都,有很多名胜古迹,如长城,故宫,天坛等,我十分喜欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢欢…

• 词粒度的复读:

User: 你喜欢北京么?

AI: 北京是中国的首都,有很多名胜古迹,如长城,故宫,天坛等,我十分喜欢喜欢喜欢....

• 句子粒度的复读:

User: 你喜欢北京么?

AI: 北京是中国的首都,有很多名胜古迹,如长城,故宫,天坛等,我十分热爱北京,我十分热爱 北京,我十分热爱北京,

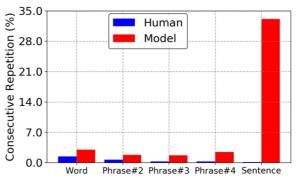
贪婪搜索解码(greedy search)由于其解码结果是固定的(deterministic),并且解码速度快等优点,是在实际应用中经常使用的解码方法。在清华大学的一篇论文 [1]中,介绍了一种在贪婪搜索解码的前提下对复读问题的解决方案。如Fig 1 (b)所示,在Wikitext-103 dev数据集上,作者统计了模型生成结果和人类结果在不同粒度(word、 phrase、sentence)下的连续复读占比情况。不难发现人类编写的结果的连续复读占比随着粒度的增大,会快速减少,而模型生成的结果则在句子粒度上的复读中达到了惊人的最大值(~35%)。这说明在贪婪解码中,句子粒度的复读是最常见的复读模式,因此作者对这种模式的形成原因进行了研究。

Prefix: The rim is slightly raised about the surrounding surface and it has an outer rampart that has been only lightly impacted . No significant craters intersect the rim , and it is sloped about 1 @.@ 5 $^{\circ}$ toward the direction 50 – 90 $^{\circ}$ from the Earth .

Greedy Decoding:

The age of the crater is about 3 @.@ 6 billion years and it has been in the proximity of the south lunar pole for at least 10 @,@ 000 years . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands . The South Crater is located on the southern edge of the northern highlands

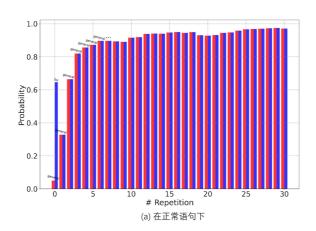


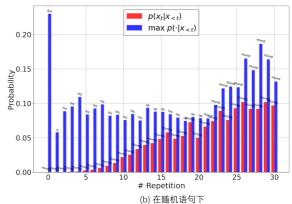


(b) 模型生成和人类结果在各种粒度上的连续复读占比

Fig 1. 模型生成结果和人类结果在各种粒度上的连续复读占比。

作者研究这个现象的基本方法,可以简单理解为手动重复一个句子,然后研究每个token的生成概率的变化,举个例子就是 P_{θ} ("orange" | "I love")和 P_{θ} ("orange" | "I love orange, I love")的关系,作者发现,随着手动重复的句子次数越多,其下一个句子出现复读的概率就会越大。





Reference

[1]. Xu, Jin, Xiaojiang Liu, Jianhao Yan, Deng Cai, Huayang Li, and Jian Li. "Learning to break the loop: Analyzing and mitigating repetitions for neural text generation." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 35 (2022): 3082-3095.

[2]