

Figure 11. Histogram of $\bar{\gamma}_C^\top \lambda(x_j^{\text{en}})$ vs $\bar{\gamma}_C^\top \lambda(x_j^{\text{fr}})$ for all concepts C , where $\{x_j^{\text{en}}\}$ are random contexts from English Wikipedia, and $\{x_j^{\text{fr}}\}$ are random contexts from French Wikipedia.

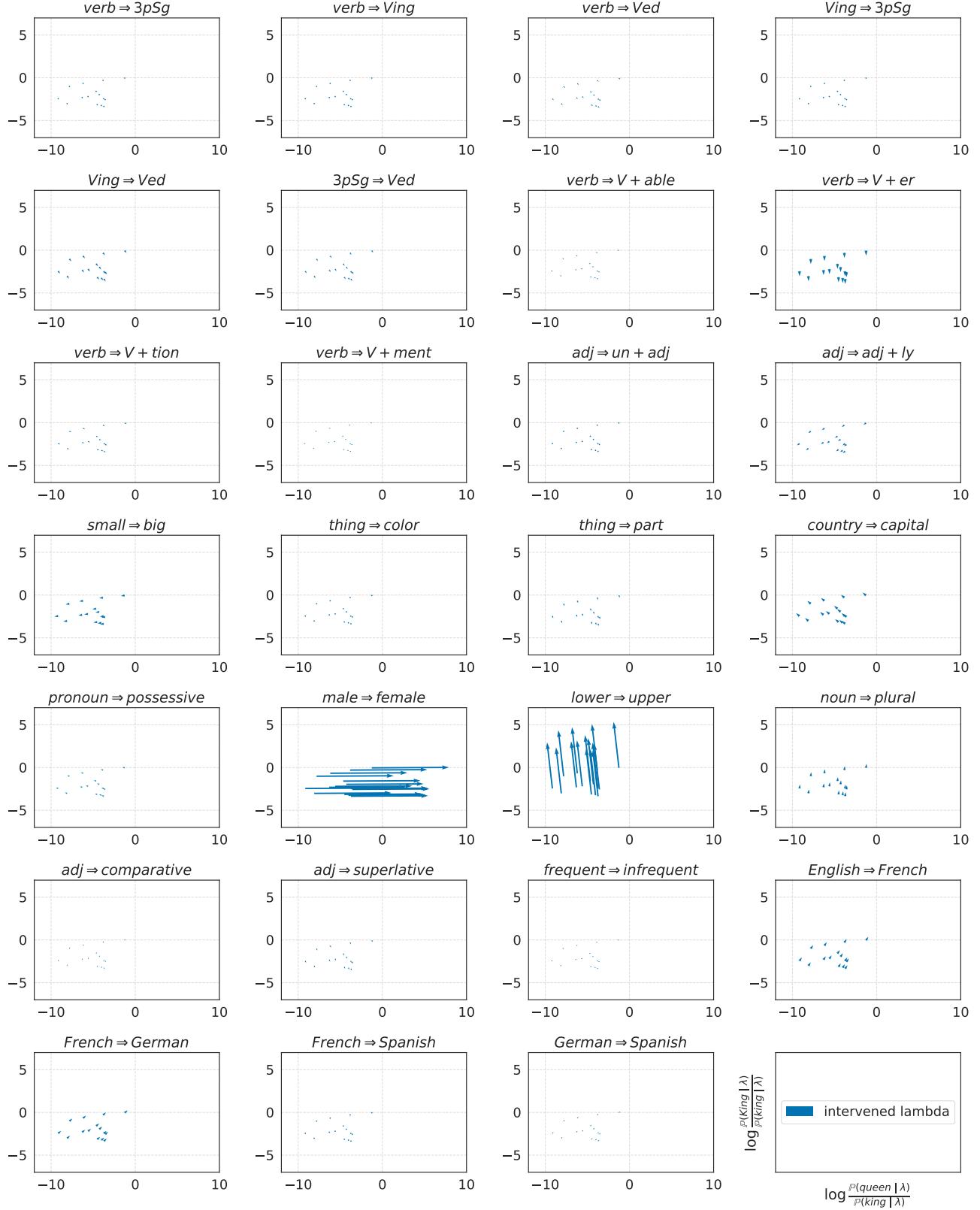


Figure 12. Change in $\log(\mathbb{P}(\text{"queen"} | x) / \mathbb{P}(\text{"king"} | x))$ and $\log(\mathbb{P}(\text{"King"} | x) / \mathbb{P}(\text{"king"} | x))$, after changing $\lambda(x_j)$ to $\lambda_{C,\alpha}(x_j)$ for $\alpha \in [0, 0.4]$ and any concept C . The starting point and ending point of each arrow correspond to the $\lambda(x_j)$ and $\lambda_{C,0.4}(x_j)$, respectively.

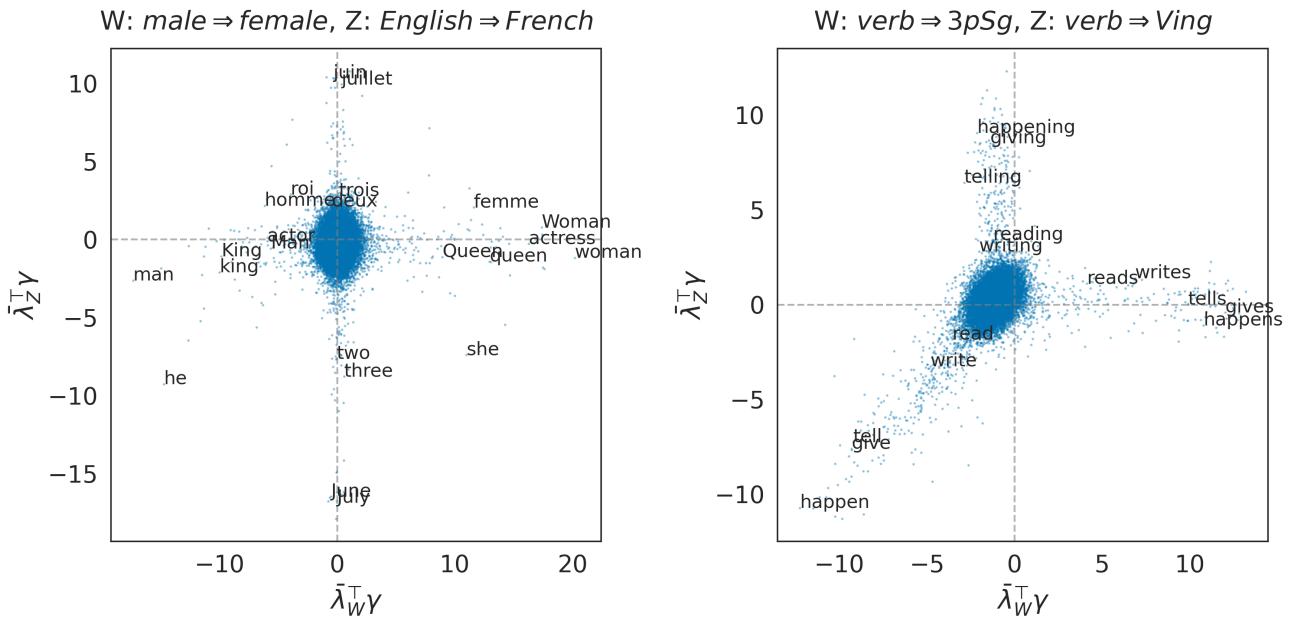


Figure 13. The left plot shows that $\bar{\lambda}_W^\top \gamma$ and $\bar{\lambda}_Z^\top \gamma$ are uncorrelated for the causally separable concepts $W = \text{male} \Rightarrow \text{female}$ and $Z = \text{English} \Rightarrow \text{French}$. On the other hand, the right plot shows that $\bar{\lambda}_W^\top \gamma$ and $\bar{\lambda}_Z^\top \gamma$ are correlated for the non-causally separable concepts $W = \text{verb} \Rightarrow 3\text{pSg}$ and $Z = \text{verb} \Rightarrow \text{Ving}$. Each dot corresponds to the unembedding vector γ for each token in the vocabulary.