

# Exploring In-Context Learning and LoRA Fine-Tuning of Gemma3 Models versus BERT Fine-Tuning in Low-Resource Environments

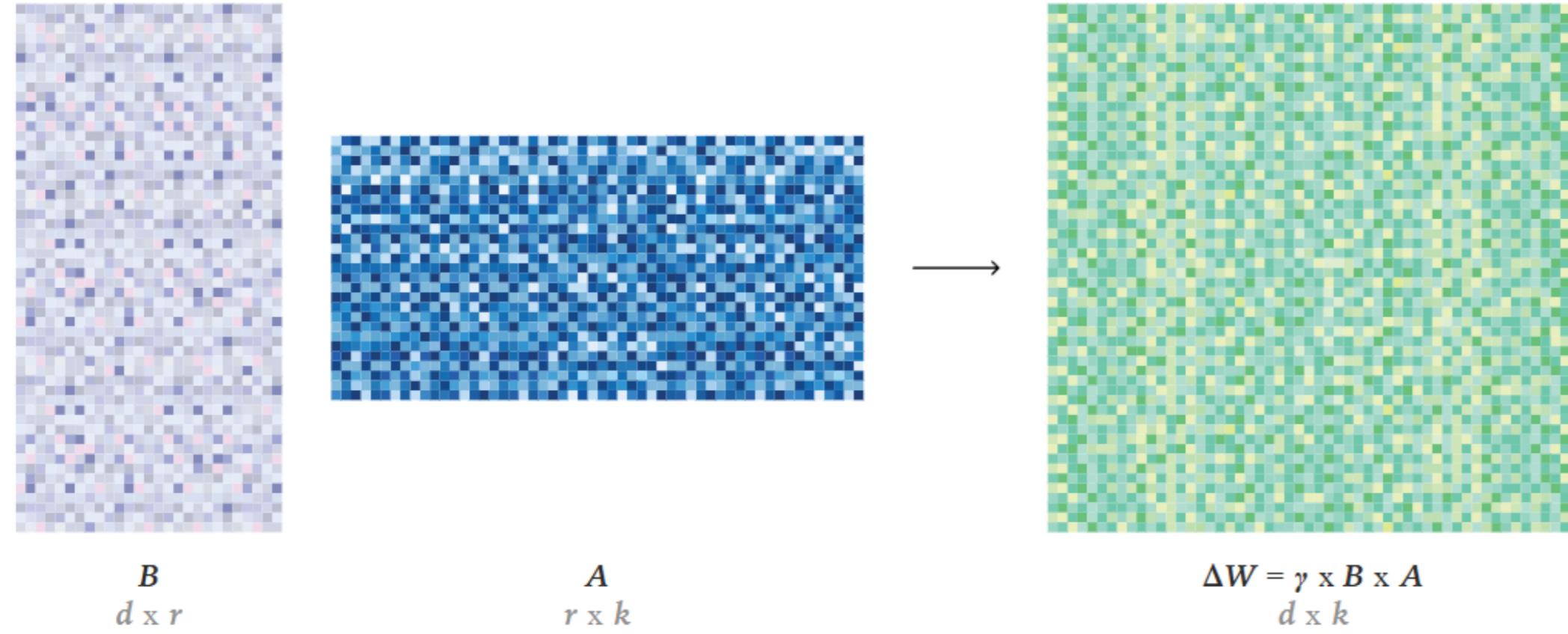
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## What is LoRA finetuning?

LoRA introduces trainable rank-decomposed matrices into existing weight matrices of the model. Specifically, for a given weight matrix  $W \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times r}$ , LoRA learns two smaller matrices  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times k}$  and  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}$  such that their product approximates an update to  $W$ . The modified weight can be expressed as:

$$W' = W + \gamma AB,$$

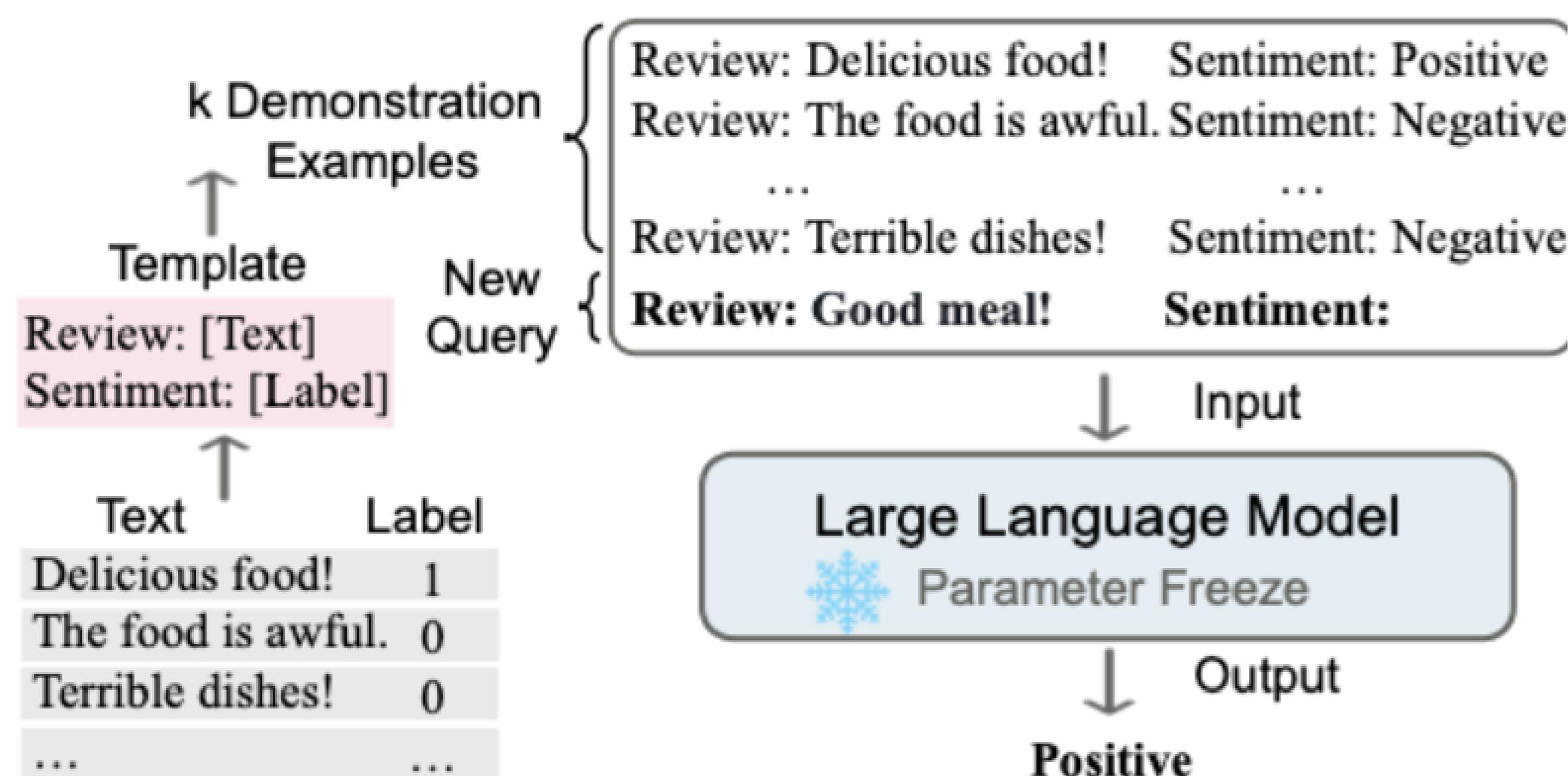
where  $\gamma$  is a scaling factor controlling the magnitude of the adaptation.



## Methodology and datasets

Dataset	Task Type	# Classes	Train Size	Test Size	Avg Length
<i>Classification</i>					
AG News	News categorization	4	120K	7.6K	45 tokens
SST-2	Sentiment analysis	2	67K	1.8K	19 tokens
BoolQ	Yes/no QA	2	9.4K	3.3K	128 tokens
<i>Question Answering</i>					
SQuAD v2	Extractive QA	—	130K	12K	142 tokens
NQ-Open	Open-domain QA	—	79K	3.6K	18 tokens
TriviaQA	Trivia QA	—	88K	11K	285 tokens
<i>Reasoning</i>					
HellaSwag	Commonsense completion	4	40K	10K	87 tokens
ARC-Easy	Science questions	4	2.3K	2.4K	65 tokens
PIQA	Physical commonsense	2	16K	1.8K	35 tokens
Social IQa	Social reasoning	3	33K	1.9K	95 tokens

## In-context learning



## BERT fine-tuning

Task	Dataset	Accuracy	F1	Precision	Recall
<i>Classification</i>					
AG News	0.937	0.933	0.934	0.933	
BoolQ	0.398	0.260	0.561	0.170	
SST-2	0.486	0.152	0.476	0.090	
Mean (CLS)	0.607	0.415	0.657	0.398	
<i>Reasoning</i>					
HellaSwag	0.257	0.193	0.232	0.250	
ARC-Easy	0.246	0.104	0.353	0.251	
PIQA	0.493	0.090	0.510	0.049	
Mean (RSN)	0.332	0.129	0.365	0.183	

Full fine-tuning results. Strong performance on AG News, poor on sentiment and reasoning.

## Gemma3-270m-it ICL vs LoRA

Model	$k$	AG News	SST-2	BoolQ	Mean
IT (Instruction-Tuned)	0	0.31/0.33	0.52	0.56/NA	0.46
	5	0.33/0.36	0.62	0.53/NA	0.49
	10	0.38/0.40	0.70	0.74/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.61
	25	0.41/0.42	0.75 <sup>†</sup>	0.57/NA	0.58

Model	$k$	Hella Swag	ARC-Easy	PIQA	Social IQa	Mean
IT (Instruction-Tuned)	0	0.39 <sup>†</sup>	0.51	0.67 <sup>†</sup>	0.42	0.50
	5	0.39	0.56	0.66	0.47	0.52
	10	0.39	0.57 <sup>†</sup>	0.67	0.47	0.53 <sup>†</sup>
	25	0.38	0.56	0.67	0.48 <sup>†</sup>	0.52

Model	$k$	SQuAD v2	TriviaQA	NQ-Open	Mean
IT (Instruction-Tuned)	0	0.50/0.13	NA/0.07 <sup>†</sup>	NA/0.03	0.09
	5	0.50/0.11	NA/0.07	NA/0.02	0.07
	10	0.50/0.10	NA/0.07	NA/0.06 <sup>†</sup>	0.08
	25	0.50/0.11	NA/0.07	NA/0.02	0.07

Model	$k$	SQuAD v2	TriviaQA	NQ-Open	Mean
LoRA-CLS (Fine-tuned)	0	0.48/0.05	NA/0.001	0.01/NA	0.02
	5	0.48/0.06	NA/0.003	0.01/NA	0.02
	10	0.49/0.06	NA/0.003	0.01/NA	0.02
	25	0.48/0.06	NA/0.003	0.01/NA	0.02

Model	$k$	Hella Swag	ARC-Easy	PIQA	Social IQa	Mean
LoRA-QA (Transfer)	0	0.52/0.45 <sup>†</sup>	NA/0.001	NA/0.02	0.16 <sup>†</sup>	
	5	0.50/0.44	NA/0.003	0.02	0.15	
	10	0.50/0.45	NA/0.003	0.01	0.15	
	25	0.51/0.45	NA/0.003	0.02	0.16	

LoRA fine-tuning boosts task-specific performance but causes negative transfer: classification models excel at classification but fail at QA (and vice versa). Both fine-tuned variants degrade reasoning ability compared to the base model, revealing a specialization-generalization trade-off.

## Gemma3-1b-it ICL vs LoRA

Model	$k$	AG News	SST-2	BoolQ	Mean
IT	0	0.66/0.63	0.80/NA	0.84/NA	0.77
	10	0.72/0.71	0.86/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.85/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.81 <sup>†</sup>

Model	$k$	SQuAD v2	TriviaQA	NQ-Open	Mean
LoRA-CLS (Transfer)	0	0.51/0.14	NA/0.05	NA/0.01	0.07
	10	0.51/0.15	NA/0.02	NA/0.01	0.06
	10	0.68/0.65 <sup>†</sup>	NA/0.06	NA/0.02	0.24 <sup>†</sup>
	25	0.61/0.59	0.01/NA	NA/0.03	0.21

Model	$k$	Hella Swag	ARC-Easy	PIQA	Social IQa	Mean
LoRA-QA (Transfer)	0	0.72/NA	0.63/NA	0.72/NA	0.42/NA	0.62
	10	0.74/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.67/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.74/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.47/NA <sup>†</sup>	0.66 <sup>†</sup>

Model	$k$	Hella Swag	ARC-Easy	PIQA	Social IQa	Mean



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