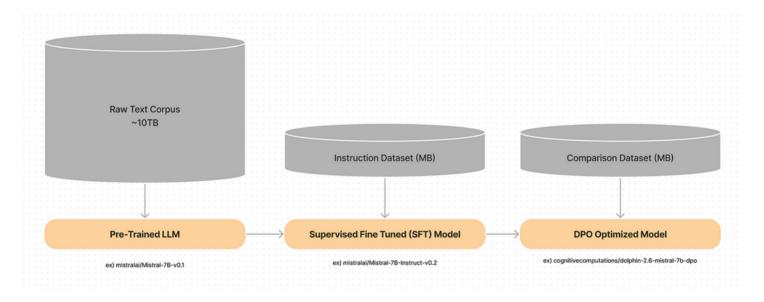
DPO

DPO首先创建人类偏好对的数据集,每个偏好对都包含一个prompt和两种可能的答案:一种是prefer,一种是disprefer的。然后通过对policy model进行优化,最大限度提升生成prefer答案的可能性。

用"一个简单的分类损失"来替换奖励模型,直接对人类的偏好进行预测。DPO是一种隐式优化与现有 RLHF 算法相同目标的算法(用 KL 散度约束的奖励最大化),但易于实现且易于训练。DPO也依赖于Bradley-Terry 模型(衡量奖励函数和经验偏好数据的匹配程度),与PPO需要训练一个奖励模型,通过最小化偏好的损失函数来对人类策略进行更新,以最大化奖励函数并拟合人类的偏好不同,DPO直接将偏好损失定义为policy中的一个函数,使用简单的二元交叉熵目标来优化策略,从而生成匹配偏好数据的隐式奖励函数的最优策略。



1. 基本概念

SFT: 通过对预训练的LLM模型进行有监督微调,得到模型 π^{SFT}

奖励模型: 使用SFT模型,根据prompt x 生成答案对 $(y1,y2) \sim \pi^{SFT}(y|x)$,人类对标注答案进行标注,得到prefer答案 y_w 和disprefer答案 y_l 。为了拟合人类的偏好,常用的偏好模型包括Bradley-Terry模型,人类偏好分布p*可以写为:

$$p^*(y_1 \succ y_2 \mid x) = \frac{\exp(r^*(x, y_1))}{\exp(r^*(x, y_1)) + \exp(r^*(x, y_2))}.$$
 (1)

其中r*是隐性奖励模型,根据从p*采样的训练数据集 $\mathcal{D}=\{x^i,y_w^i,y_l^i\}_{i=1}^N$,可以参数化奖励模型r,并通过最大似然估计参数。将问题转化成二分类任务,其负对数似然损失为:

$$\mathcal{L}_R(r_{\phi}, \mathcal{D}) = -\mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\log \sigma(r_{\phi}(x, y_w) - r_{\phi}(x, y_l)) \right]$$
 (2)

在现实应用中,奖励模型r用SFT模型+一个线性层初始化。为了确保奖励函数具有较低的方差,对奖励进行归一化

$$\mathbb{E}_{x,y\sim\mathcal{D}}\left[r_{\phi}(x,y)\right]=0 \text{ for all } x.$$

策略模型:基于奖励模型对 $policy \pi_{\theta}$ 进行更新:

$$\max_{\pi_{\theta}} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}, y \sim \pi_{\theta}(y|x)} \left[r_{\phi}(x, y) \right] - \beta \mathbb{D}_{\text{KL}} \left[\pi_{\theta}(y \mid x) \mid\mid \pi_{\text{ref}}(y \mid x) \right], \tag{3}$$

其中 π_{ref} 表示参考策略,一般使用SFT模型。 π_{θ} 也用SFT模型初始化,第二项的KL散度是为了防止 π_{θ} 偏离奖励模型准确的分布,并保证模型模型生成的多样性。

2. DPO

区别于前边需要学习奖励模型,并通过其对强化学习策略进行更新,DPO利用了一种奖励模型参数化方法,可以以闭合形式提取其最优策略,而无需 RL 训练循环。利用从奖励函数到最优策略的映射,将奖励函数的损失函数转换为策略的损失函数。

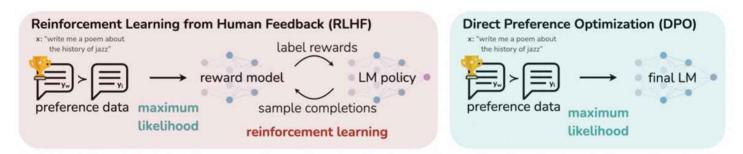


Figure 1: **DPO optimizes for human preferences while avoiding reinforcement learning.** Existing methods for fine-tuning language models with human feedback first fit a reward model to a dataset of prompts and human preferences over pairs of responses, and then use RL to find a policy that maximizes the learned reward. In contrast, DPO directly optimizes for the policy best satisfying the preferences with a simple classification objective, fitting an *implicit* reward model whose corresponding optimal policy can be extracted in closed form.

首先对公式3进行改写,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}, y \sim \pi} \left[r(x, y) \right] &- \beta \mathbb{D}_{\text{KL}} \left[\pi(y | x) \mid \mid \pi_{\text{ref}}(y | x) \right] \\ &= \max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{y \sim \pi(y | x)} \left[r(x, y) - \beta \log \frac{\pi(y | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y | x)} \right] \\ &= \min_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{y \sim \pi(y | x)} \left[\log \frac{\pi(y | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y | x)} - \frac{1}{\beta} r(x, y) \right] \\ &= \min_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{y \sim \pi(y | x)} \left[\log \frac{\pi(y | x)}{\frac{1}{Z(x)} \pi_{\text{ref}}(y | x) \exp \left(\frac{1}{\beta} r(x, y) \right)} - \log Z(x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Z(x)是一个归一化参数,确保为 π 概率分布, $\pi(y|x)$ 所有可能输出y的概率之和为1。通过乘以 $exp(\frac{1}{\beta}r(x,y))$, 将奖励函数r转换为概率的权重,再通过归一化调整这些权重,使得高奖励的输出在

新的策略 $\pi(y|x)$ 中获得更高的概率。

$$Z(x) = \sum_{y} \pi_{\text{ref}}(y|x) \exp\left(\frac{1}{\beta}r(x,y)\right).$$

通过改变变量将奖励优化问题直接转化为策略优化问题,将奖励函数r与策略 π 之间建立一个显式的函数关系。由公式3的改写可知,当满足 θ 取以下值时,公式3取最大值:

$$\pi_r(y \mid x) = \frac{1}{Z(x)} \pi_{\text{ref}}(y \mid x) \exp\left(\frac{1}{\beta} r(x, y)\right),\tag{4}$$

将公式4中奖励函数提取出来,可以表示为

$$r(x,y) = \beta \log \frac{\pi_r(y \mid x)}{\pi_{ref}(y \mid x)} + \beta \log Z(x).$$
 (5)

将其带入到Bradley-Terry模型中,可以得到用最优策略 π^* 和参考策略 π_{ref} 表示的人类偏好:

$$p^*(y_1 \succ y_2 \mid x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(\beta \log \frac{\pi^*(y_2 \mid x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_2 \mid x)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi^*(y_1 \mid x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_1 \mid x)}\right)}$$
(6)

与公式2类似,就可以用最大似然来估计 π_{θ} :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DPO}}(\pi_{\theta}; \pi_{\text{ref}}) = -\mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\log \sigma \left(\beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_w \mid x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_w \mid x)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_l \mid x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_l \mid x)} \right) \right]. \tag{7}$$

这样就替换掉了奖励模型,直接对策略模型进行优化。

对 θ 求梯度得到:

$$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{DPO}}(\pi_{\theta}; \pi_{\text{ref}}) = \\ -\beta \mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\underbrace{\sigma(\hat{r}_{\theta}(x, y_l) - \hat{r}_{\theta}(x, y_w))}_{\text{higher weight when reward estimate is wrong}} \left[\underbrace{\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(y_w \mid x)}_{\text{increase likelihood of } y_w} - \underbrace{\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(y_l \mid x)}_{\text{decrease likelihood of } y_l} \right] \right]$$

$$\hat{r}_{\theta}(x,y) = \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y|x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y|x)}$$

这是原论文中的推导,本质就是求导的链式法则,不过红色部分的w和l应该是标反了,

In this section we derive the gradient of the DPO objective:

$$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{DPO}}(\pi_{\theta}; \pi_{\text{ref}}) = -\nabla_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\log \sigma \left(\beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_l | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_l | x)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_w | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_w | x)} \right) \right]$$
(21)

We can rewrite the RHS of Equation 21 as

$$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{DPO}}(\pi_{\theta}; \pi_{\text{ref}}) = -\mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\frac{\sigma'(u)}{\sigma(u)} \nabla_{\theta}(u) \right], \tag{22}$$

where $u = \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_l|x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_l|x)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_w|x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_w|x)}$.

Using the properties of sigmoid function $\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$ and $\sigma(-x) = 1 - \sigma(x)$, we obtain the final gradient

$$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\text{DPO}}(\pi_{\theta}; \pi_{\text{ref}}) = \\ -\mathbb{E}_{(x, y_w, y_l) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\beta \sigma \left(\beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_w | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_w | x)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y_l | x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y_l | x)} \right) \left[\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(y_w | x) - \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi(y_l | x) \right] \right],$$

After using the reward substitution of $\hat{r}_{\theta}(x,y) = \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(y|x)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(y|x)}$ we obtain the final form of the gradient from Section 4.

训练流程:

- 1)对每个prompt x生成 $(y1,y2)\sim\pi_{ref}(y|x)$,并进行人类偏好标注,生成收集数据集 $\mathcal{D}=\{x^i,y^i_w,y^i_l\}_{i=1}^N$
- 2) 给定 β 和参考模型 π_{ref} ,最小化 \mathcal{L}_{DPO} 以优化生成模型(其实就是策略模型) π_{θ} 。

现实应用中可以采用公开数据集,当 π^{SFT} 不可用时,可以用prefer行为(x,y_w)的最大似然来初始 化 π_{ref} ,即

$$\pi_{\text{ref}} = \arg \max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x, y_w \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\log \pi (y_w \mid x) \right]$$

实验结果:

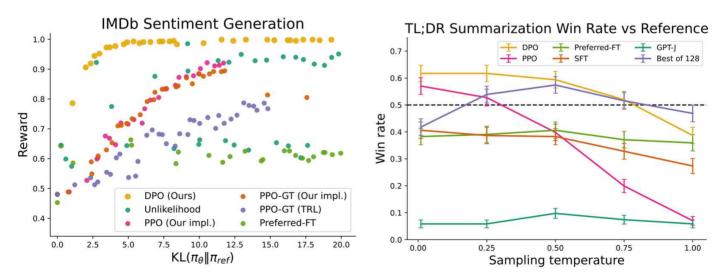
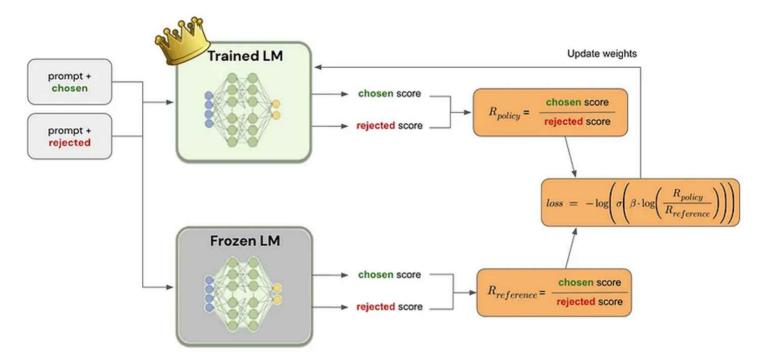


Figure 2: **Left.** The frontier of expected reward vs KL to the reference policy. DPO provides the highest expected reward for all KL values, demonstrating the quality of the optimization. **Right.** TL;DR summarization win rates vs. human-written summaries, using GPT-4 as evaluator. DPO exceeds PPO's best-case performance on summarization, while being more robust to changes in the sampling temperature.

3. DPO的改进



在训练过程中,始终要保留训练模型和参照模型。训练过程中去掉参照模型,例如ORPO,ORPO观察到生成了非常多的disprefer的样本,其直接对序列的生成概率进行优化(DPO中还是在对奖励函数进行优化,只不过是通过最大似然替换掉了奖励模型,通过最大化奖励值使得生成prefer的样本的概率增大),优化目标就是最大化生成prefer概率。考虑到存在很多没有标注偏好的SFT生成的数据,为了利用这些数据加上 L_{SFT} 。

Define odd:
$$\mathbf{odds}_{\theta}(y|x) = \frac{P_{\theta}(y|x)}{1 - P_{\theta}(y|x)}$$

Define ratio between odd:
$$\mathbf{OR}_{\theta}(y_w, y_l) = \frac{\mathbf{odds}_{\theta}(y_w|x)}{\mathbf{odds}_{\theta}(y_l|x)}$$

Define loss:
$$\mathcal{L}_{ORPO} = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y_w,y_l)} \left[\mathcal{L}_{SFT} + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{OR} \right] \qquad \mathcal{L}_{OR} = -\log \sigma \left(\log \frac{\mathbf{odds}_{\theta}(y_w|x)}{\mathbf{odds}_{\theta}(y_l|x)} \right)$$

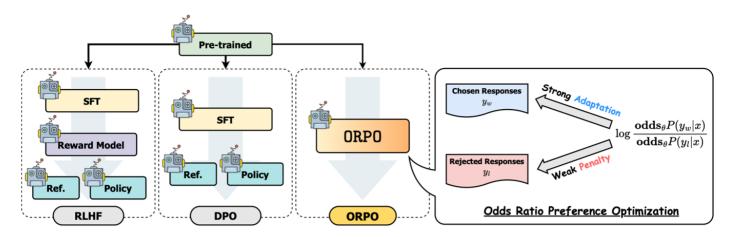


Figure 2: Comparison of model alignment techniques. ORPO aligns the language model without a reference model in a single-step manner by assigning a weak penalty to the rejected responses and a strong adaptation signal to the chosen responses with a simple log odds ratio term appended to the negative log-likelihood loss.