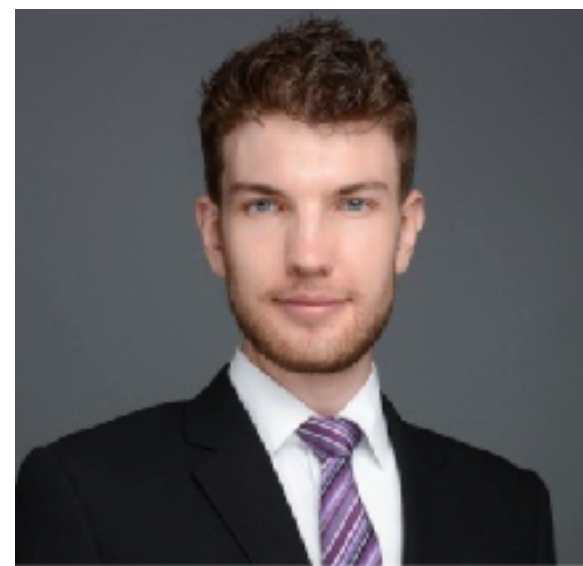
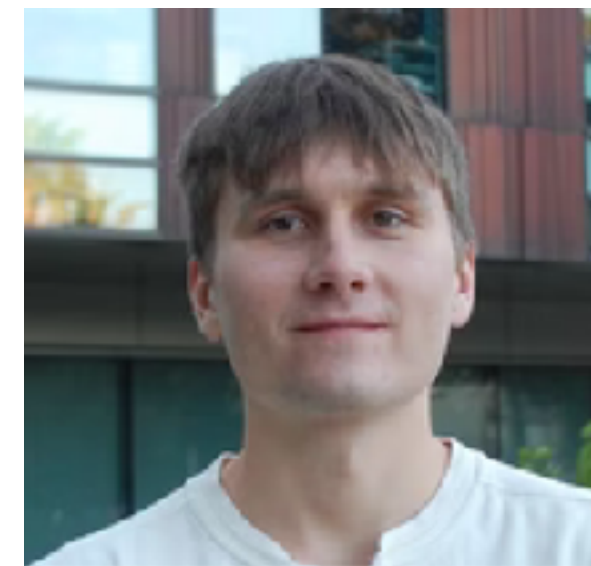




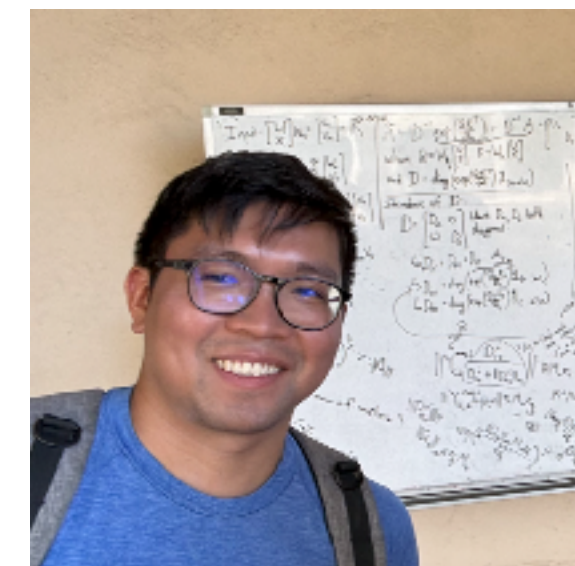
Aman Bhargava



Cameron Witkowski



Alexander Detkov



(Dr.) Shi-Zhuo Looi



(Dr.) (Prof.) Matt Thomson

# Prompt Baking

*On prompt-weight equivalence, LLM control, weight space geodesics, and the nature of learning.*

**Aman Bhargava, Nov 2024 — PhD Student, Thomson Lab, Caltech**

# Roadmap

***Background*** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

- **Background**
- **What is prompt baking?**
- **Why is prompt baking useful?**
- **What's next?**

# Roadmap

**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

- **Background:** LLM zero-shot, prompt-based control, comparison to weight updates.
- **What is prompt baking?**  $B : \Theta \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \Theta$
- **Why is prompt baking useful?** Efficient control, efficient continual learning, novel capabilities, more knowledge than context window.
- **What's next?** Lucy.language.ltd — 90b research vLLM that learns like a human, probing upper limits on prompt baking.



# LLMs are basically next token predictors

**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

Try to predict the next token!

[22170, 311, 7168, 279, 1828, 4037, 0]

$x_1$

$x_2$

$x_3$

$x_4$

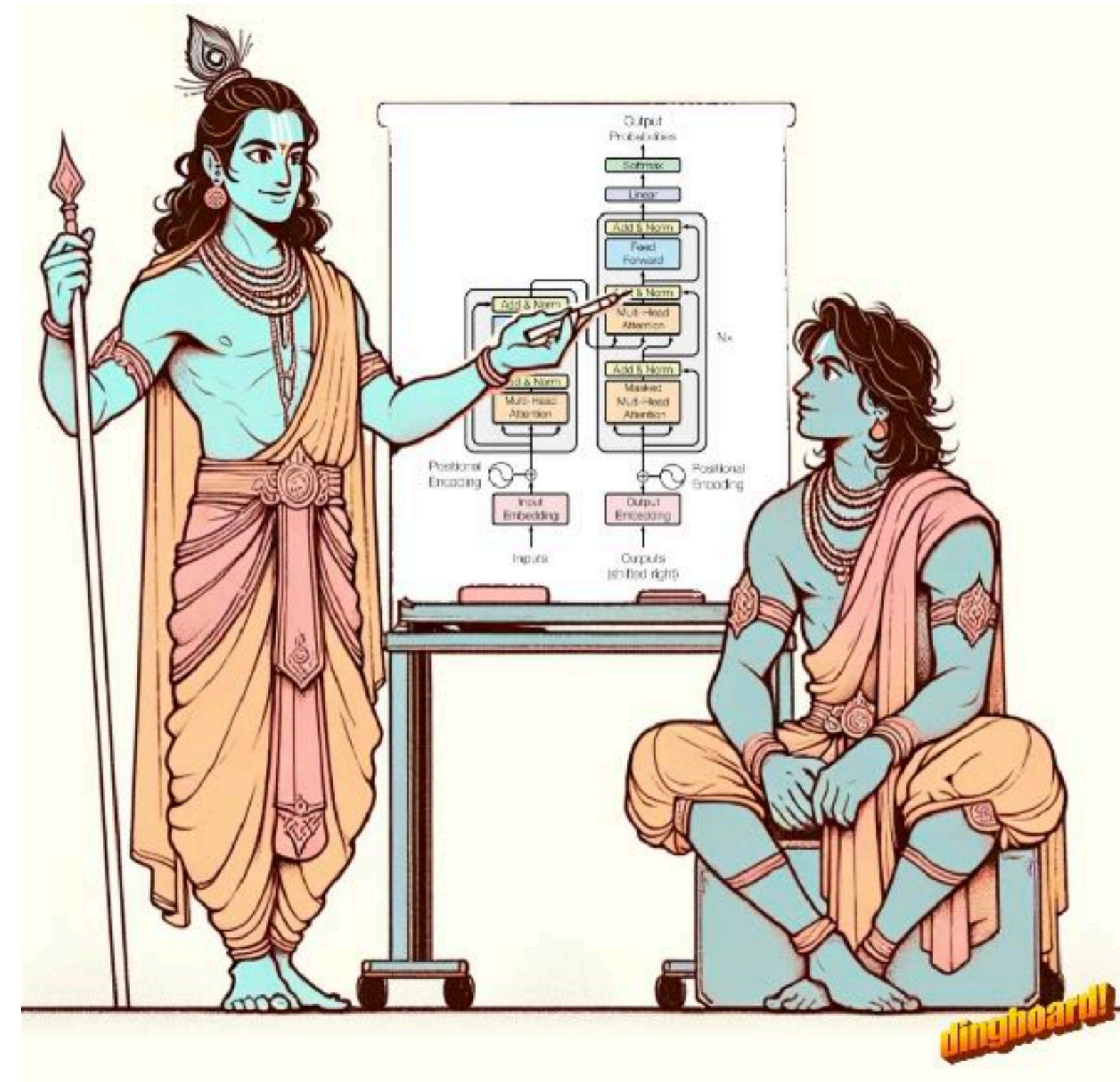
$x_5$

$x_6$

$x_7$

$$P_{\theta}(x_{n+1} | x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\theta = \arg \max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{D}} [\log P_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_N)]$$



# Zero-shot: LLMs exhibit aspects of intelligence.

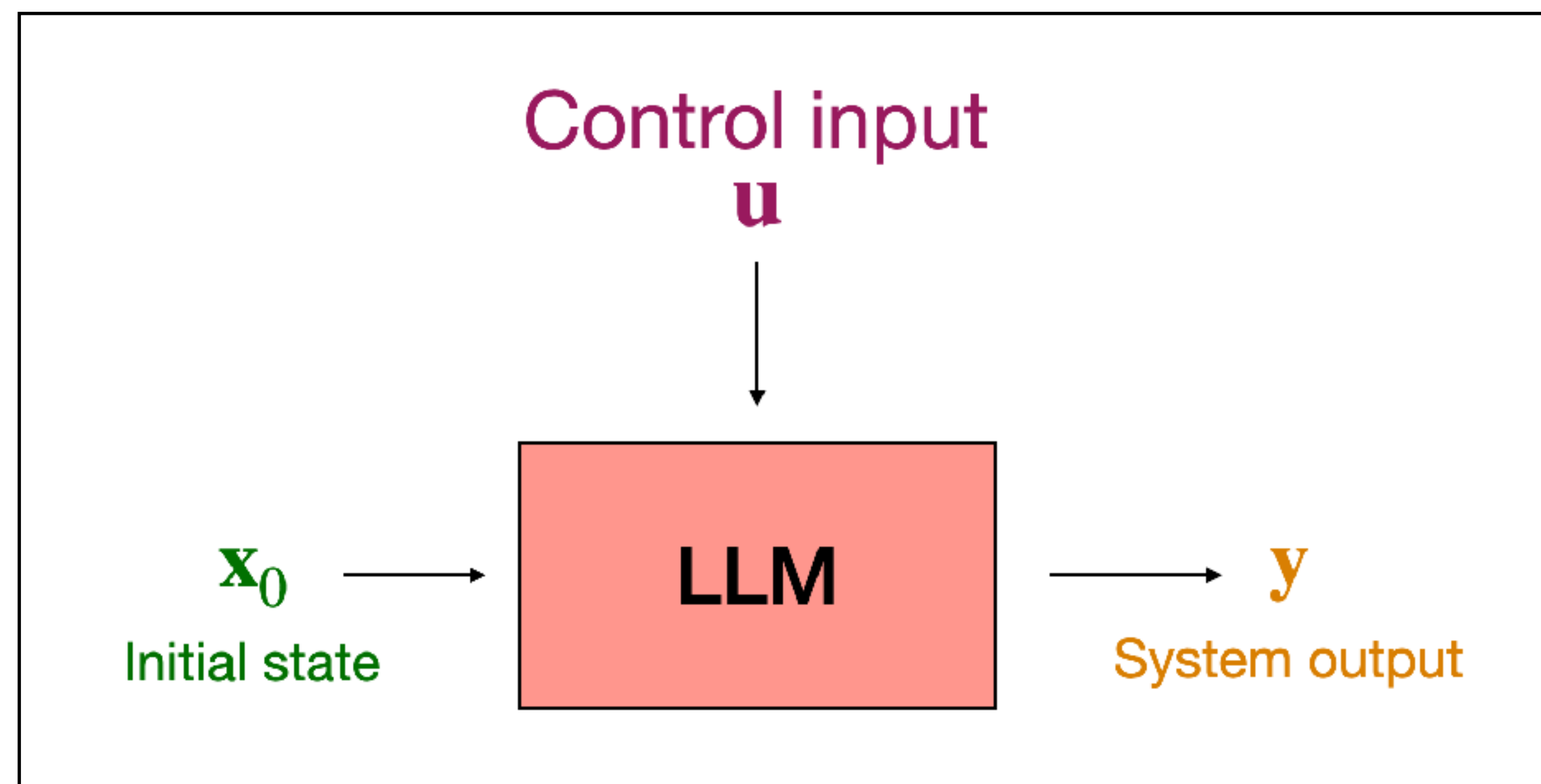
**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

- **Knowledge Retrieval:** *“The Titanic sank in the year [MASK].”* (Answer: “1912”)
- **Reasoning:** *“A is taller than B. B is taller than C. Is A taller than C? Answer: [MASK]”* (Answer: “Yes”)
- **Sentiment Analysis:** *“I am sad today. The sentiment of the previous sentence was [MASK]”* (Answer: “Negative”)



# Prompting can be framed as a control problem.

**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

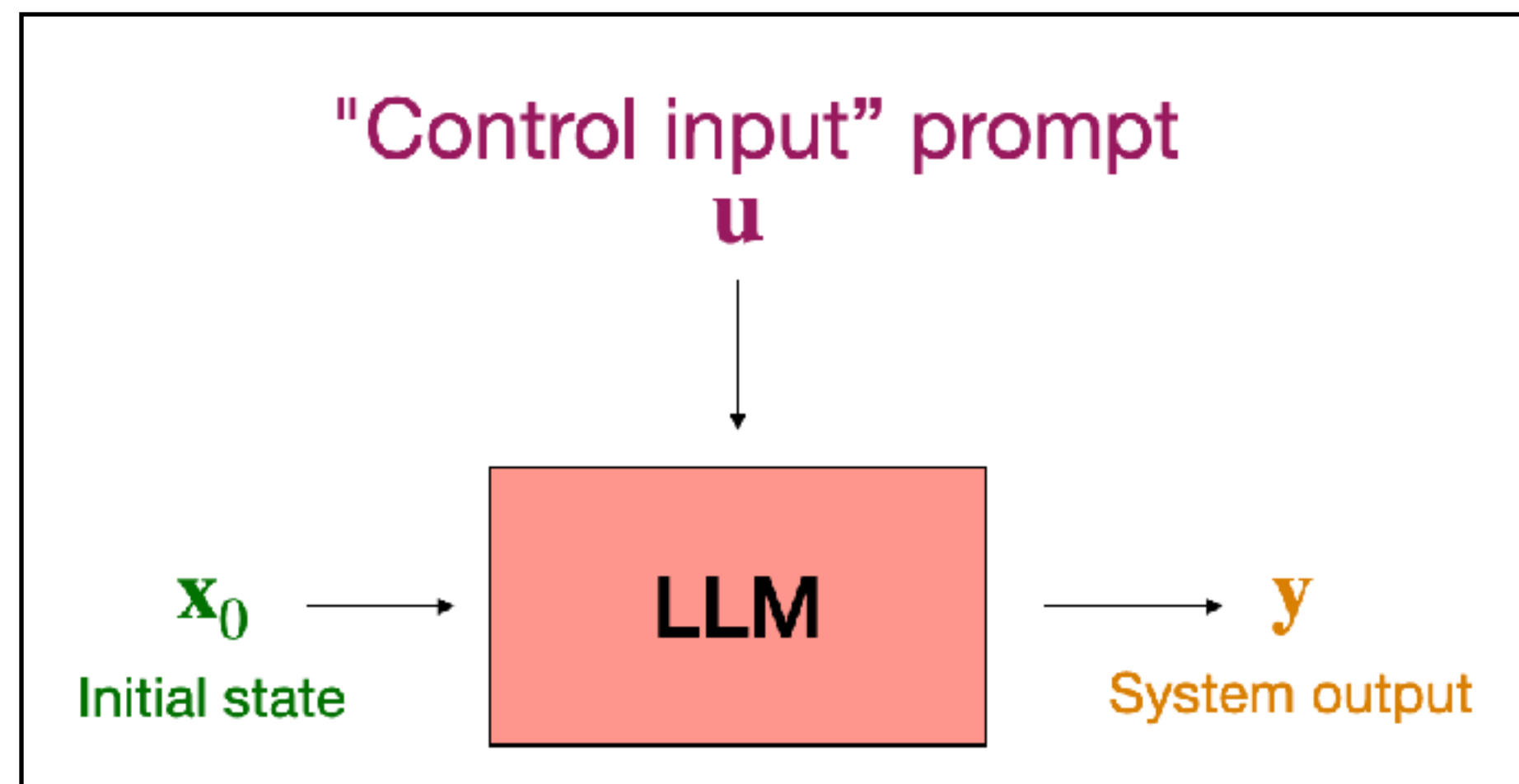


[your prompt here] Roger Federer is the greatest.

$u$   $x_0$   $y$

# ∃ two primary methods of controlling LLMs.

**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*



**Prompt the LLM**

$$\theta = \arg \max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{D}} [\log P_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_N)]$$

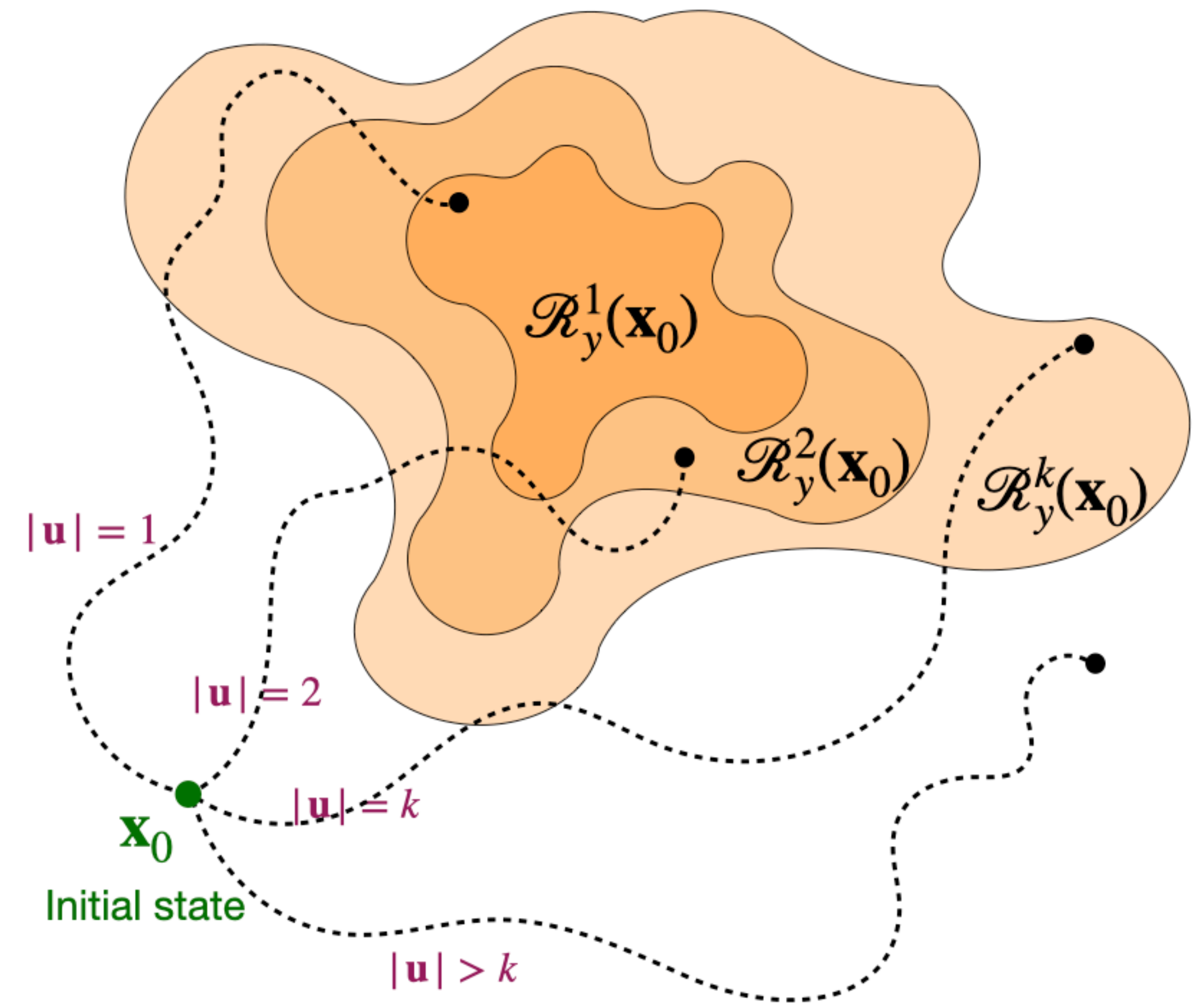
**Update the weights of LLM**

# Reachability for LLM Systems

*Background* • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

## Definition 3.3 (LLM Reachable Sets).

The reachable set from initial state  $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathcal{V}^*$  for LLM system  $\Sigma$  is denoted  $\mathcal{R}_y^k(\mathbf{x}_0)$  and consists of all reachable outputs  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{V}^*$  from initial state  $\mathbf{x}_0$  via prompts  $\mathbf{u} : |\mathbf{u}| \leq k$ .





# ∃ two primary methods of controlling LLMs.

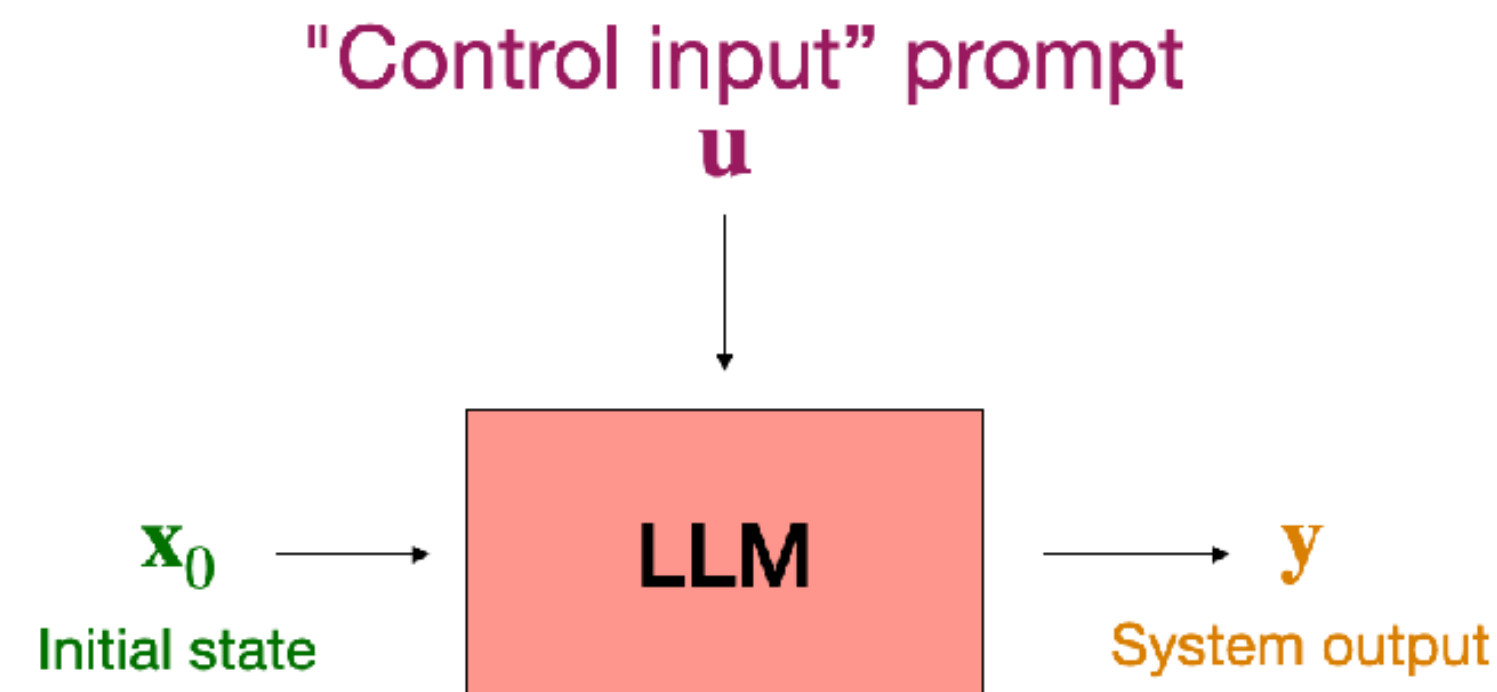
**Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*

Less total control (discrete optimization variable  $\mathbf{u}$ ).

Easy, fast to test new prompts.

Easier to avoid “lobotomizing” the LLM.

Can't add more new knowledge than the context window allows.



**Prompt the LLM**

More total control (continuous optimization variable  $\theta$ )

Big dataset, resource/GPU intensive.

Easy to accidentally “lobotomize” LLM.

Can add new knowledge.

$$\theta = \arg \max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{D}} [\log P_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_N)]$$

**Update the weights of LLM**

# Motivation: $\exists$ equivalent weight update $\theta_u \forall u$ ?

## **Background** • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?*



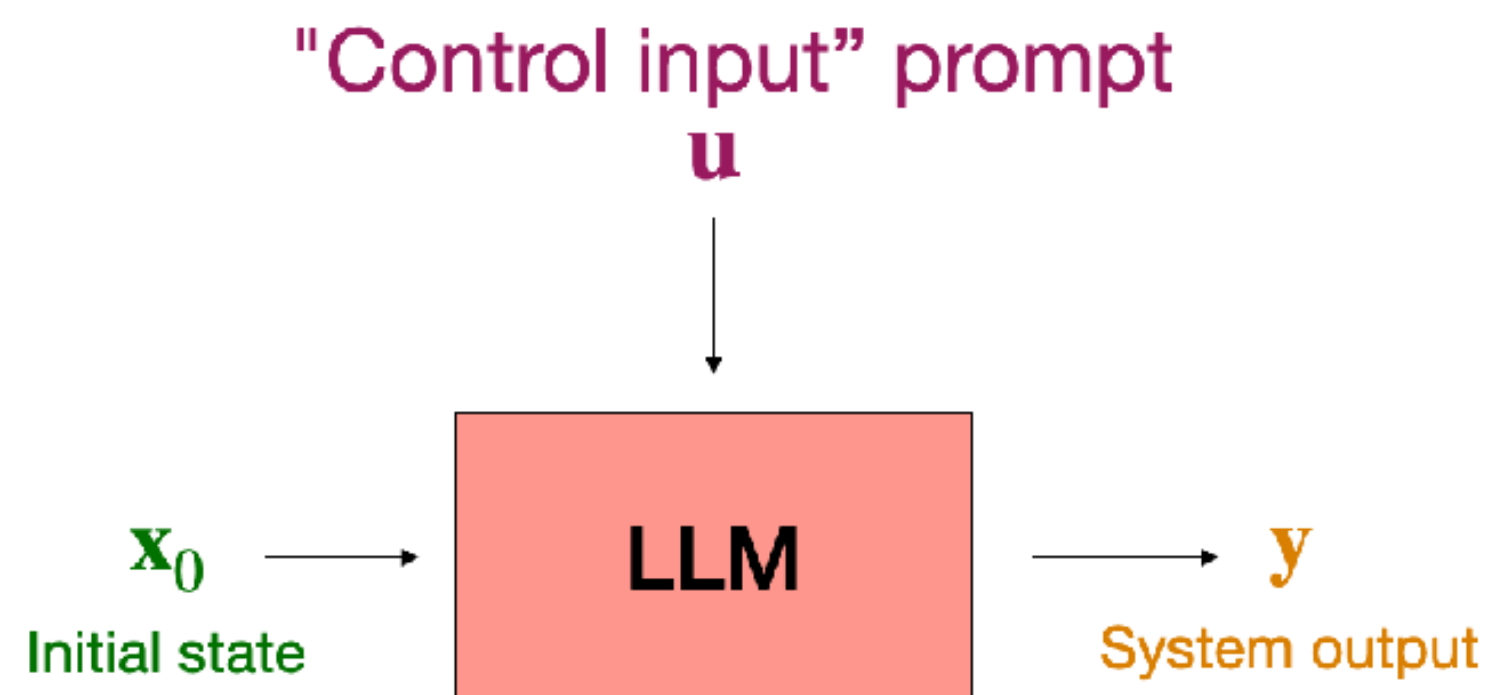
(Dr.) (Prof.) Matt Thomson

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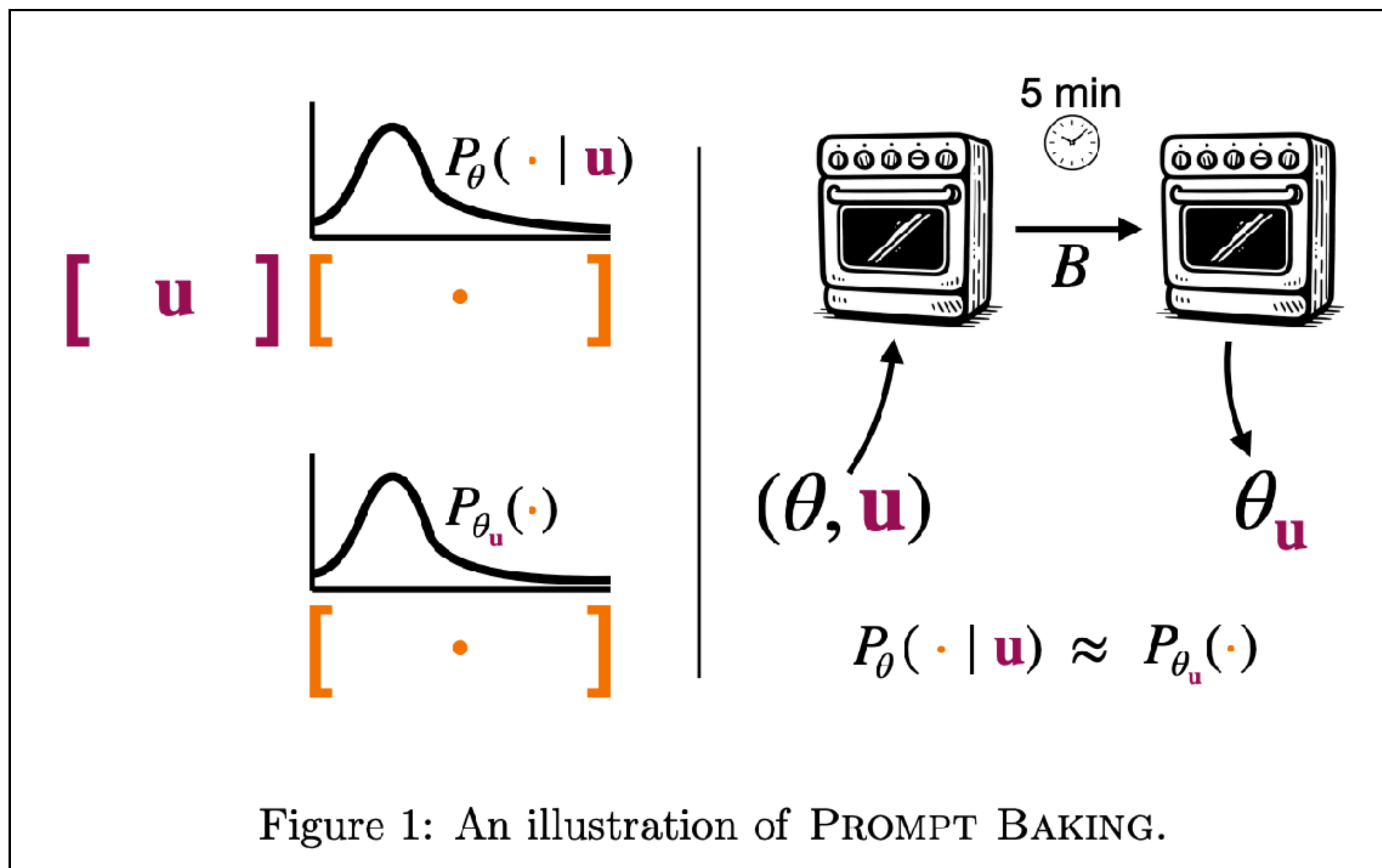
Can add new knowledge.

$$\theta = \arg \max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{D}} [\log P_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_N)]$$

**Update the weights of LLM**

# Prompt baking turns a prompt into a weight update.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*





# Prompt baking turns a prompt into a weight update.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*

$$B : \Theta \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \Theta$$

$\theta \in \Theta$  : Weights of LLM

$\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V}^C$  : Prompt to bake into weights

$\theta_u \in \Theta$  : New “baked in” weights of LLM

$\mathcal{V}$  : Vocabulary of LLM

$C$  : Context window length

# Prompt baking turns a prompt into a weight update.

*Background • What prompt baking? • Why Prompt Baking? • Next?*

$\mathcal{V}$  : Vocabulary of LLM

$C$  : Context window length

$$B : \Theta \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \Theta$$

$\theta \in \Theta$  : Weights of LLM

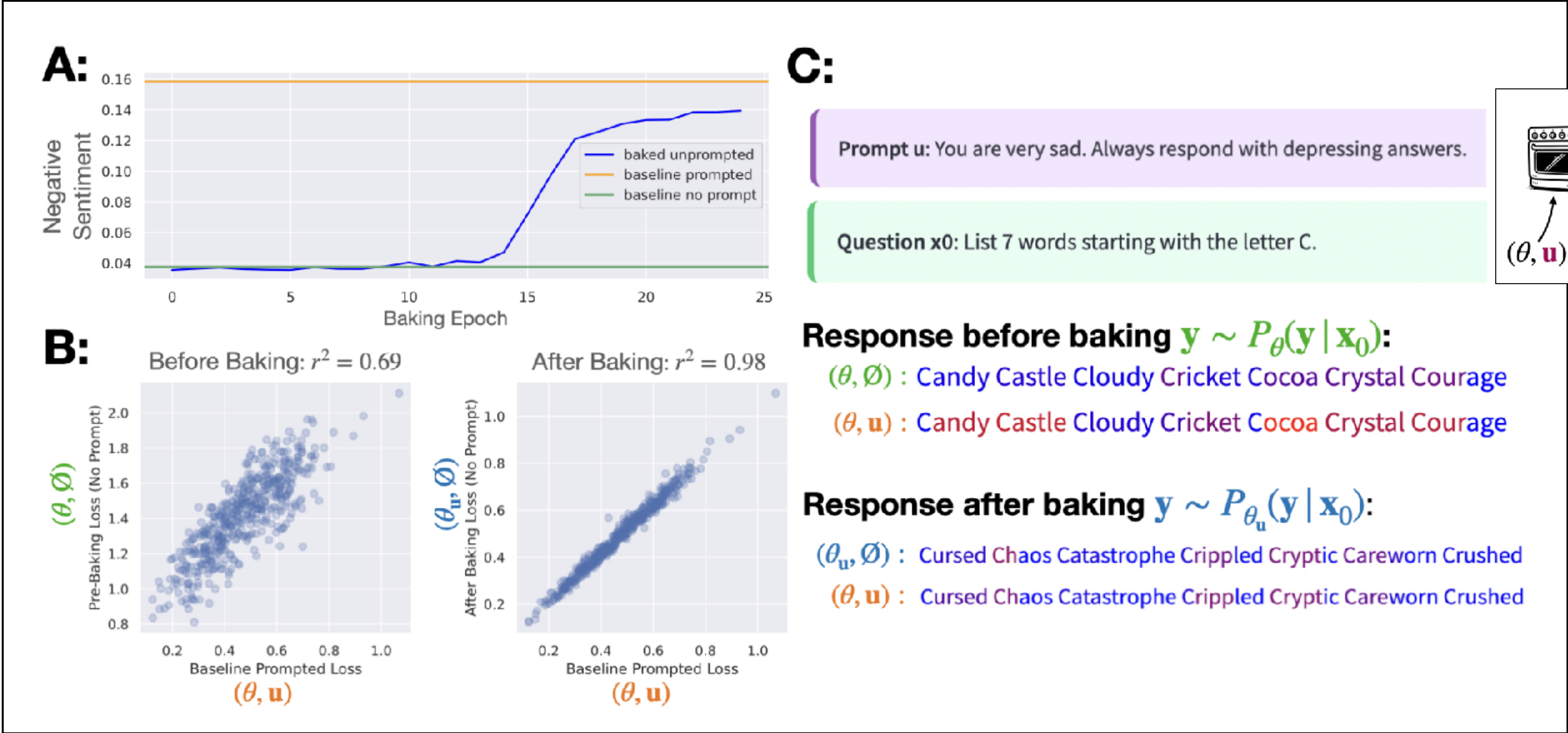
$\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{V}^C$  : Prompt to bake into weights

$\theta_u \in \Theta$  : New “baked in” weights of LLM

$$\theta_{\mathbf{u}} = B(\theta, \mathbf{u}) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta_{\mathbf{u}}} \underbrace{D_{KL}(P_{\theta}(\cdot|\mathbf{u})||P_{\theta_{\mathbf{u}}}(\cdot))}_{\mathcal{L}}$$

# Prompt baking turns a prompt into a weight update.

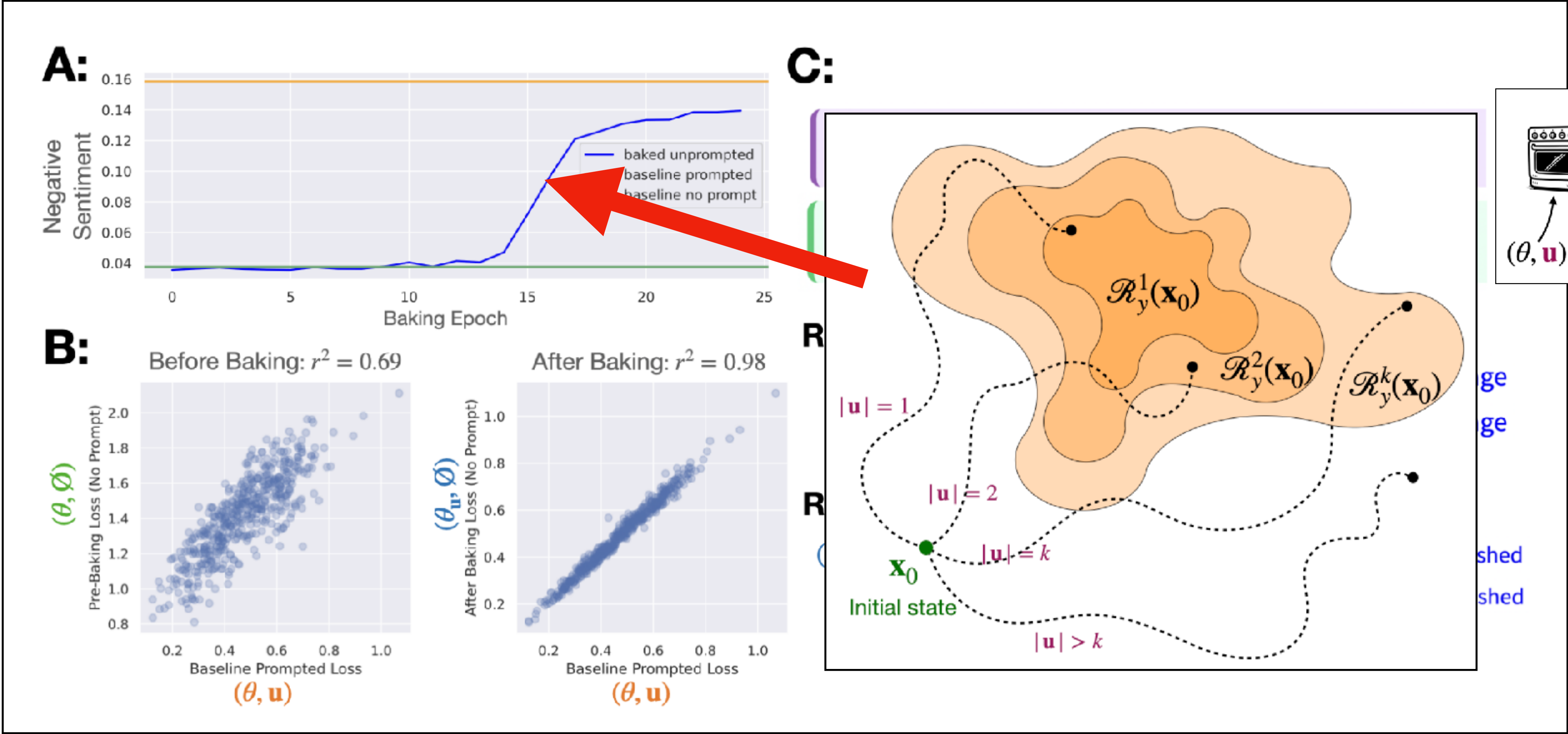
*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*





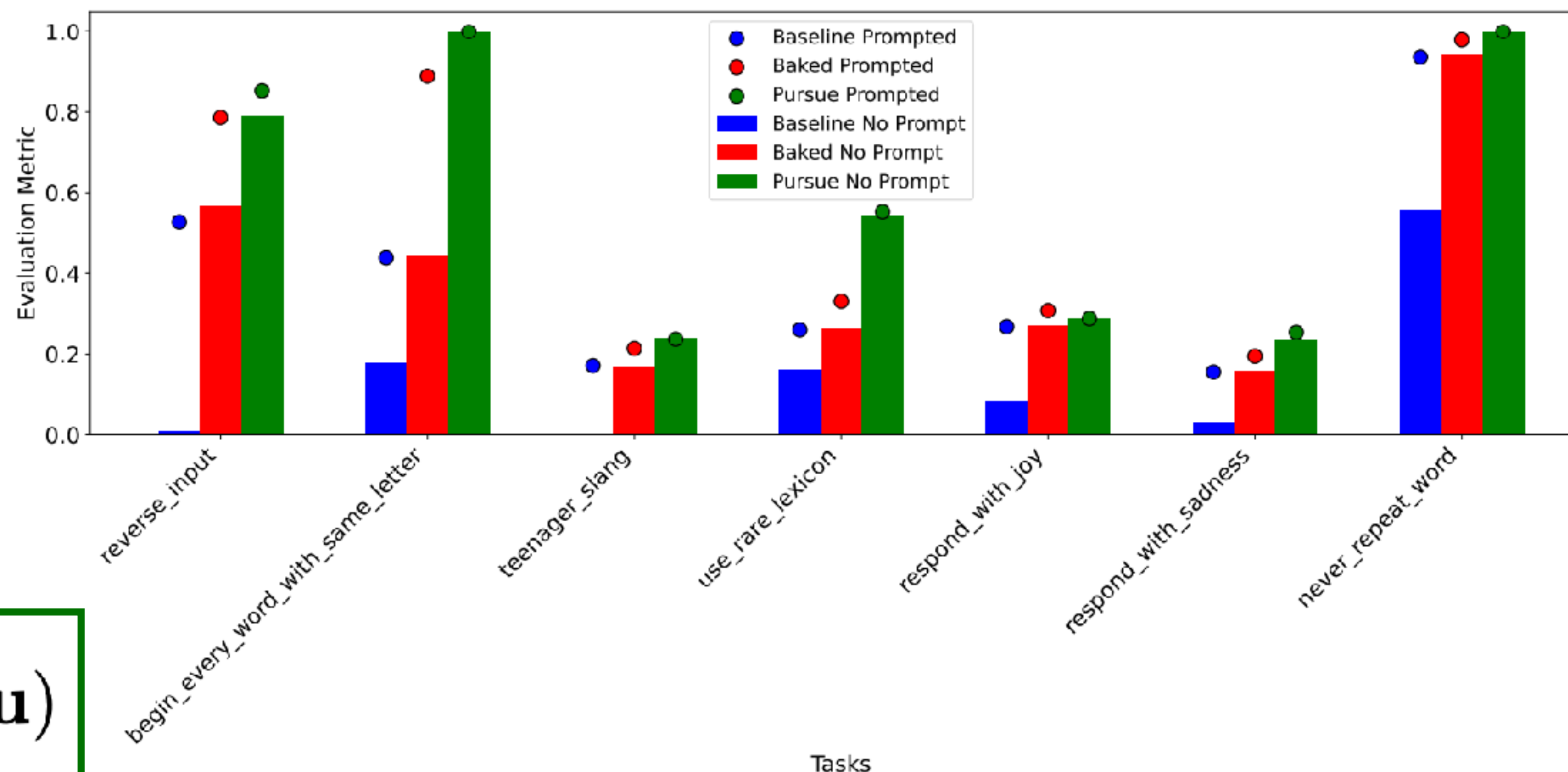
# Prompt baking turns a prompt into a weight update.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*



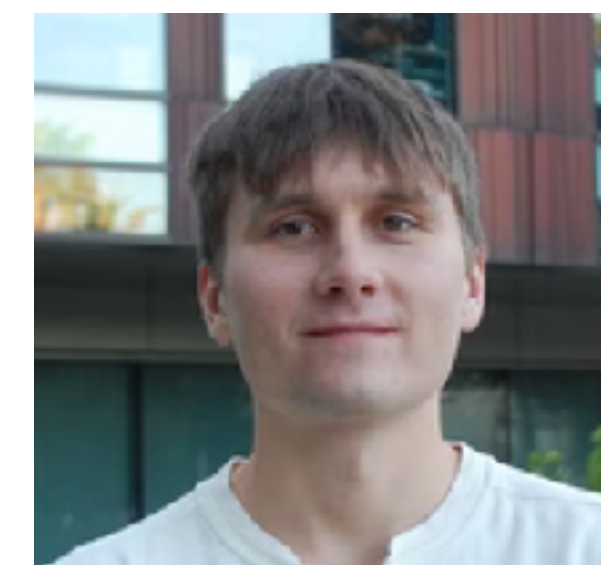
# Iterative prompt baking yields novel capabilities.

*Background* • *What prompt baking?* • *Why Prompt Baking?* • *Next?*



$$\theta_{\mathbf{u}}^{i+1} := B(\theta_{\mathbf{u}}^i, \mathbf{u})$$

Figure 3: Baking instruction following prompts yields baked models that preform to within 8% of the baseline prompted performance. Furthermore, prompting the baked model again often yields sizeable performance gains. For pursuit (green icons) see Section 4.



Alexander Detkov

# Iterative prompt baking yields novel capabilities.

*Background • What prompt baking? • Why Prompt Baking? • Next?*



Cameron Witkowski



# Prompt baking eliminates prompt decay.

*Background • What prompt baking? • Why Prompt Baking? • Next?*

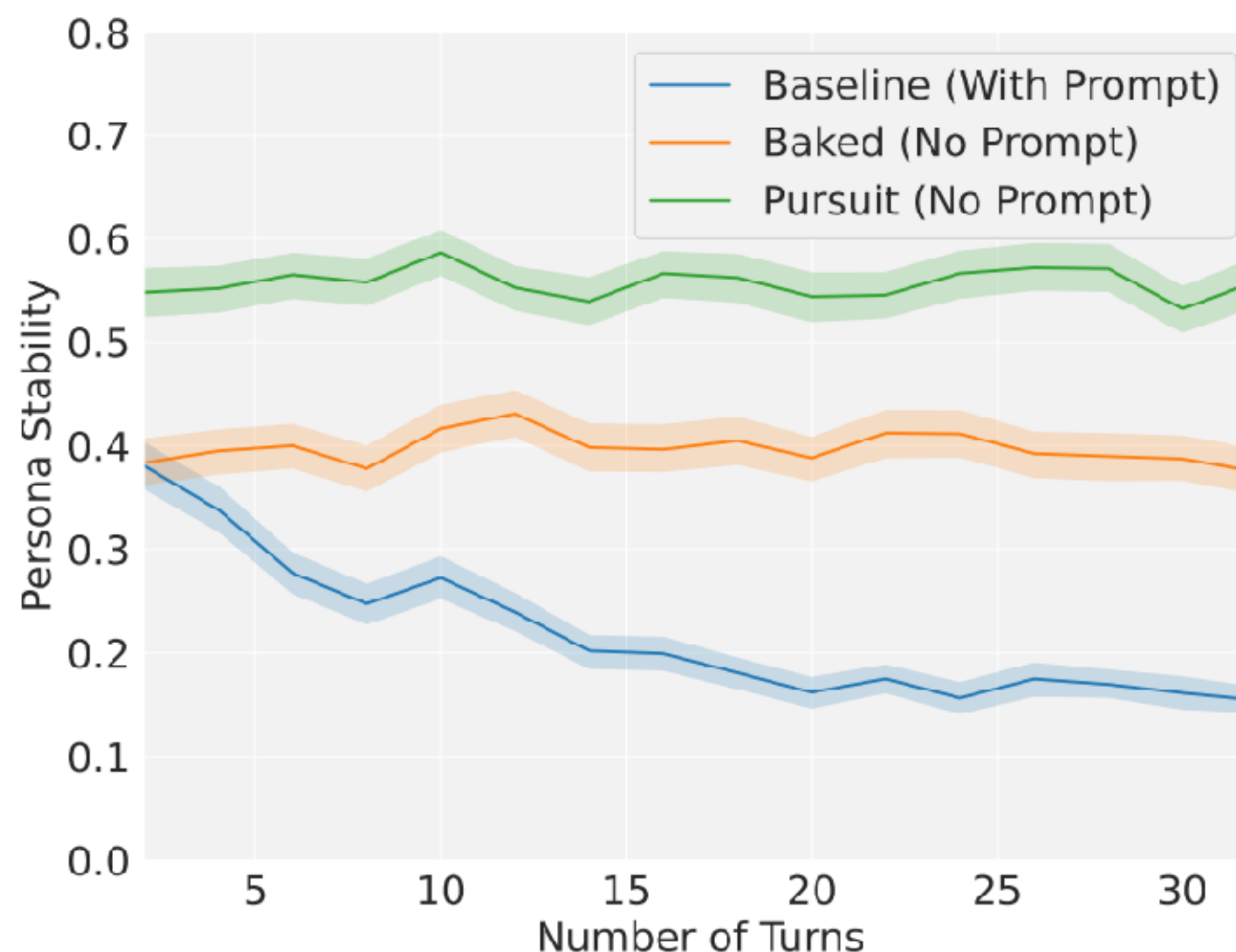
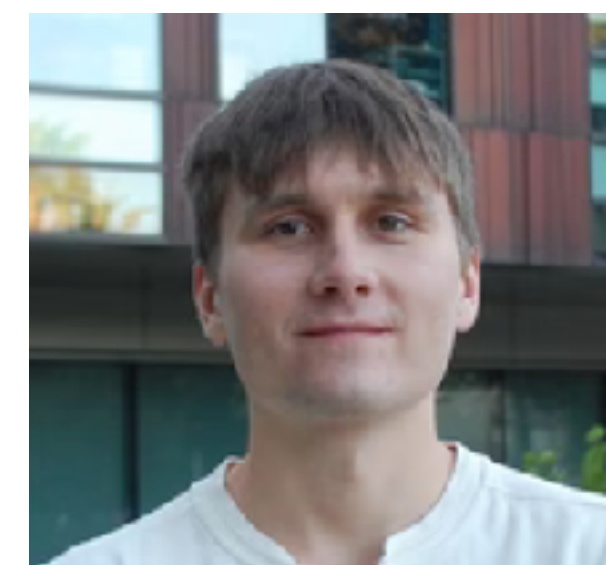


Figure 7: Baking in persona and instruction prompts prevents prompt decay compared to prompted counterpart. For pursuit (green curve) see Section 4.



Alexander Detkov

# Prompt baking enables efficient knowledge updating.

*Background • What prompt baking? • Why Prompt Baking? • Next?*

The first fact baked was about Pavel Durov’s charges on August 28th, 2024:  
on August 28th 2024, the New York Times reported that Telegram Founder Pavel Durov was arrested and charged with a wide range of crimes in France.

Figure 6: Few-shot performance of each baked model on each academic benchmark.

Method	No Prompt $\emptyset$	Pavel Charged $\mathbf{u}_1$	Pavel Released $\mathbf{u}_2$	Both $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$
Baking	5%	55%	57.5%	77.5%
Prompting	5%	65%	70.0%	80.0%

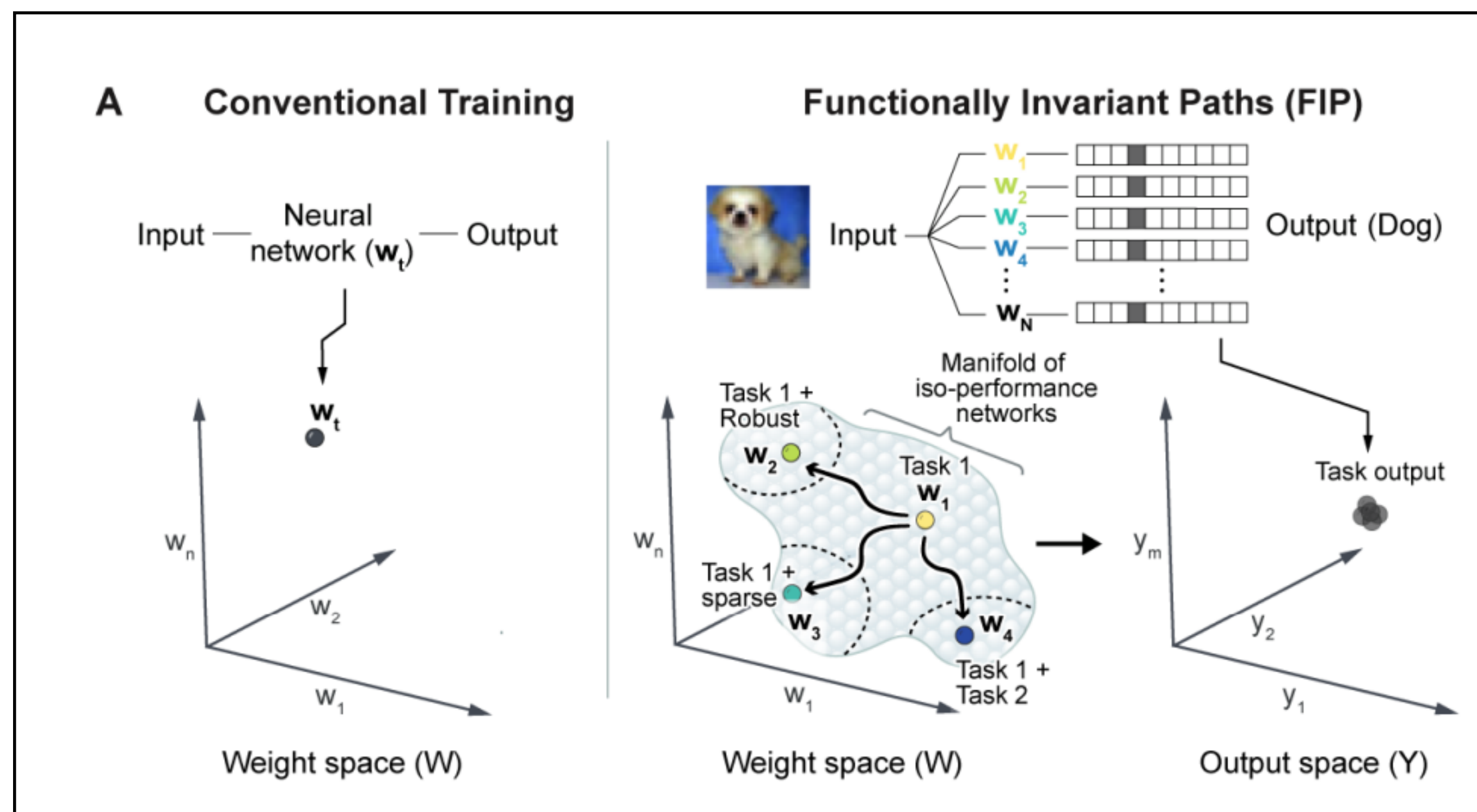
Table 1: Knowledge baking vs. prompting on a hand-crafted dataset of 20 questions relating to Pavel Durov’s arrest and release during the last week of August in 2024, requiring both specific and accurate recall. Numbers represent accuracies.



Cameron Witkowski

# Prompts efficiently defines functionally invariant paths.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*





# Phase transition in performance w.r.t. # logits used.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*

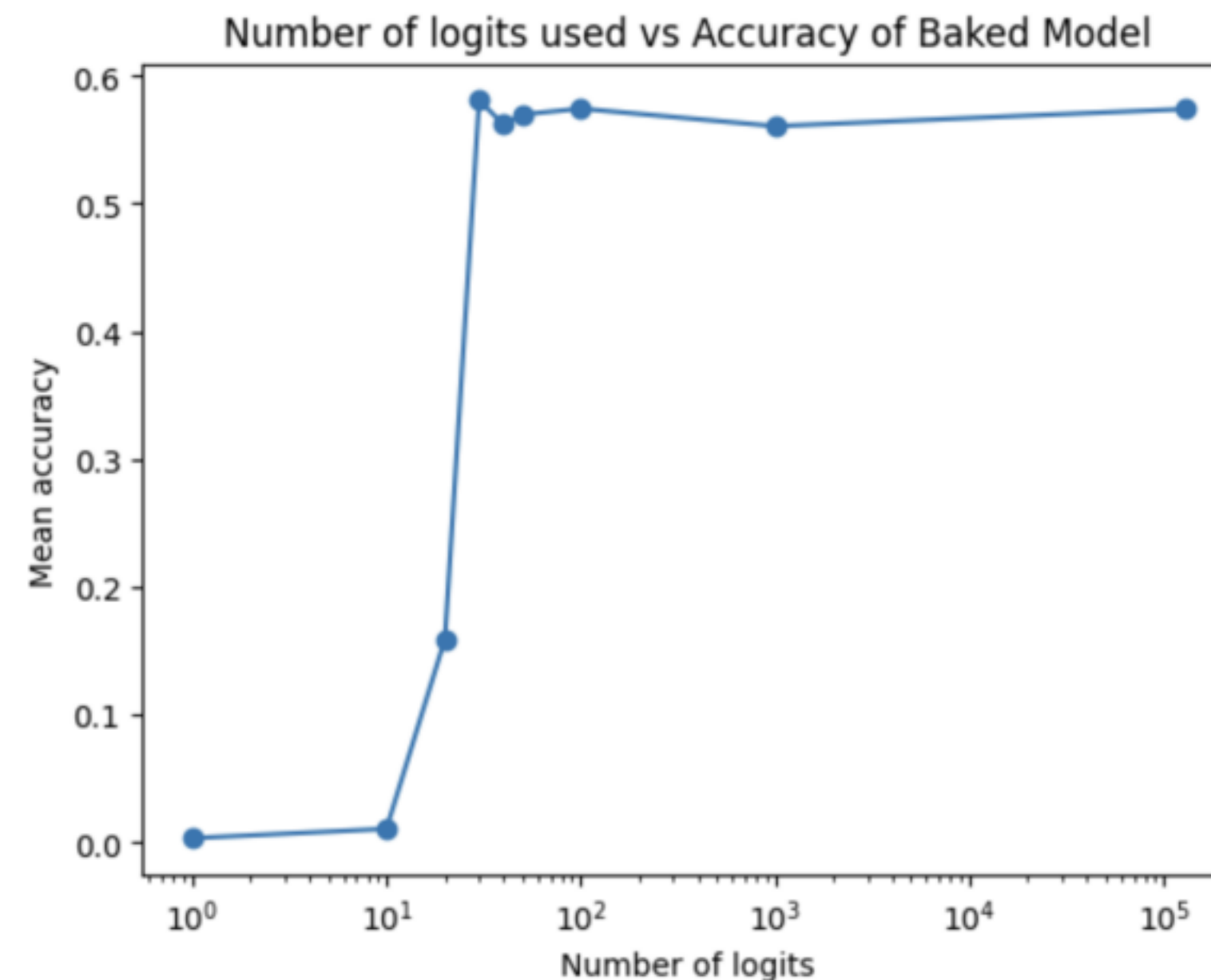
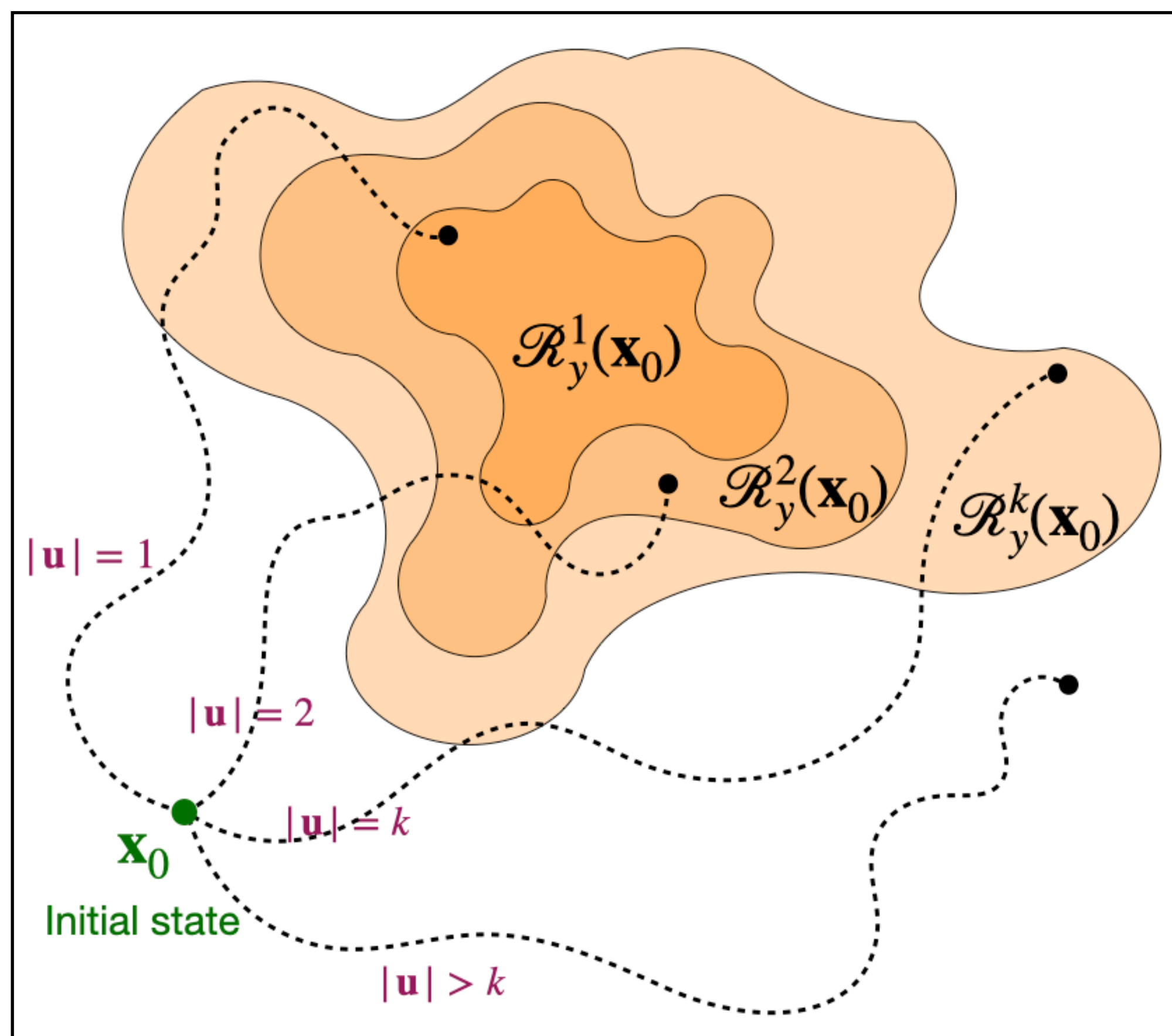


Figure 8: Baking in persona and instruction prompts prevents prompt decay compared to prompted counterpart.

# Prompt baking extends reachable set to a subspace.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*

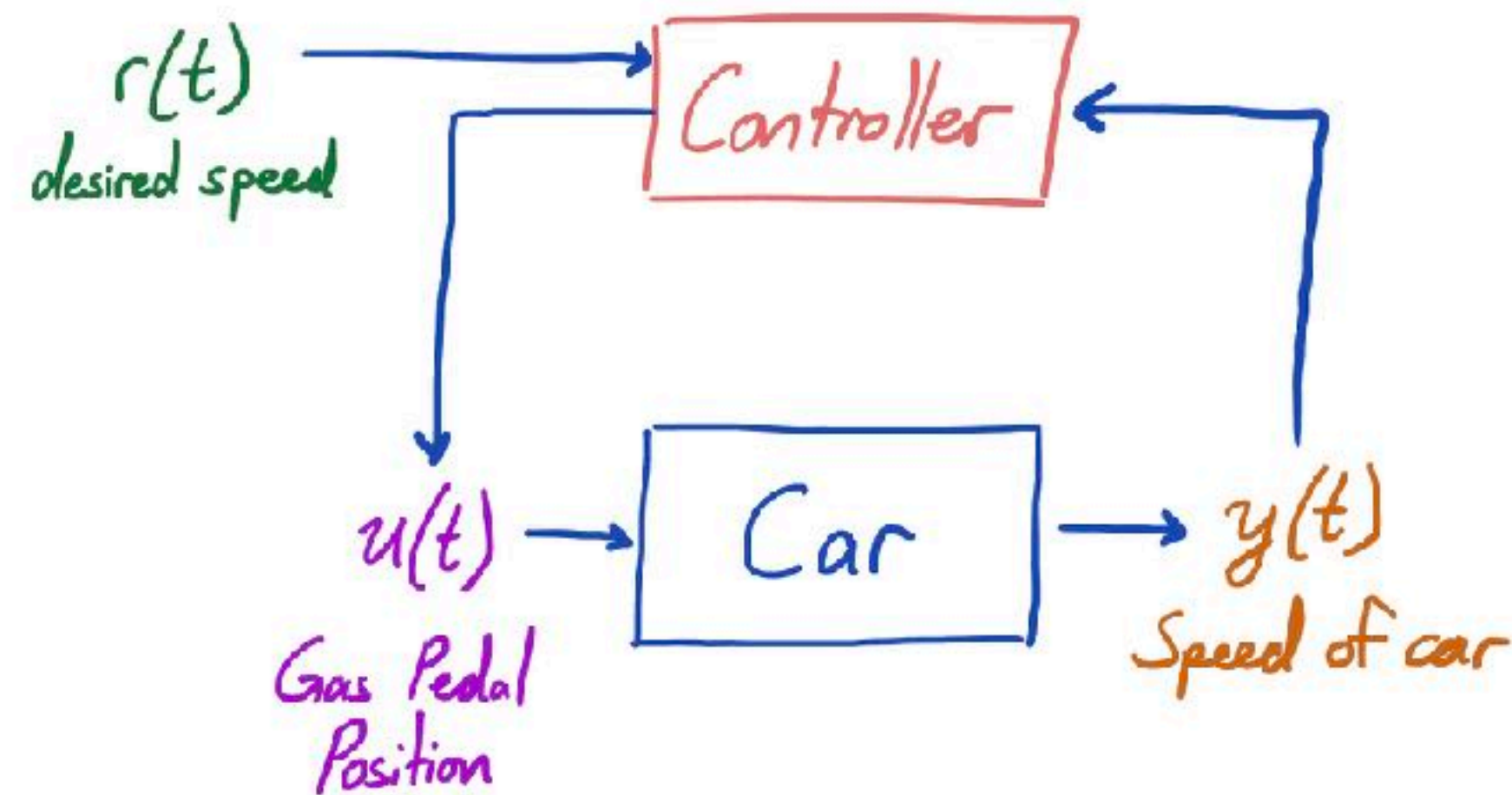


**Prompting:** Can reach  $\mathcal{R}_y^k(\mathbf{x}_0)$  via  $|\mathbf{u}| = k$

**Prompt baking:** Can reach  
 $\text{span}(\mathbf{u}_1) \oplus \text{span}(\mathbf{u}_2) \oplus \text{span}(\mathbf{u}_3) \oplus \dots$

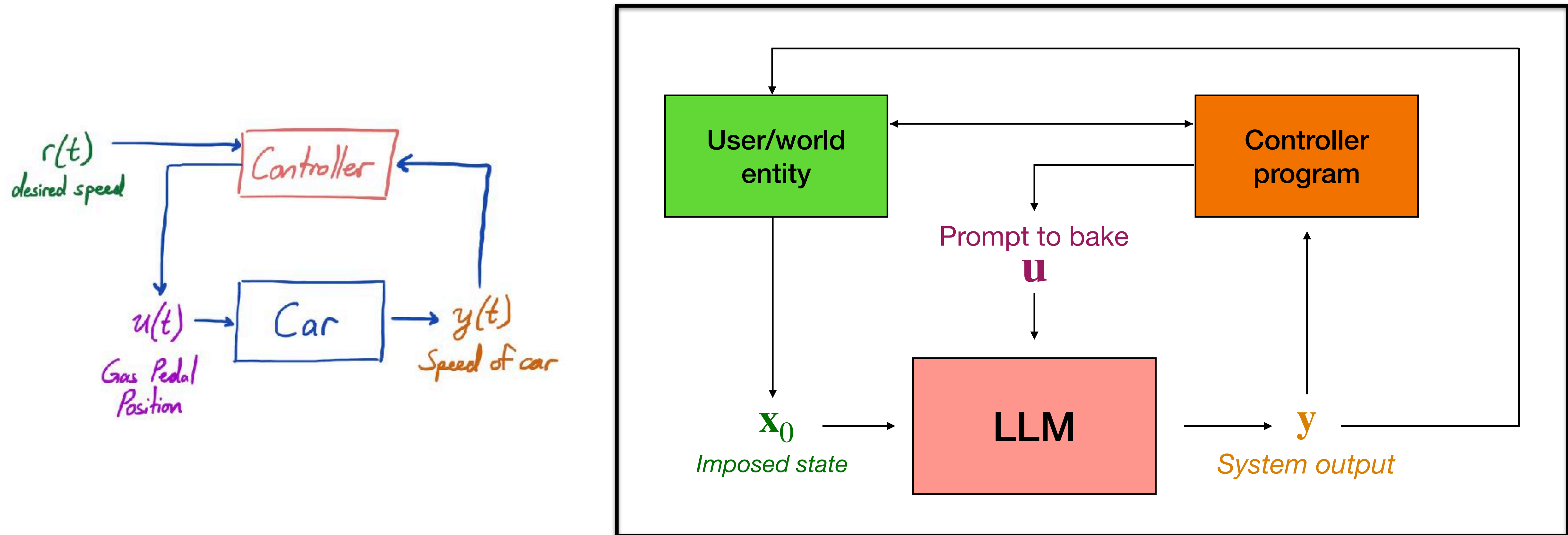
# Prompt baking enables efficient continual learning.

*Background · What prompt baking? · Why Prompt Baking? · Next?*



# Prompt baking enables efficient continual learning.

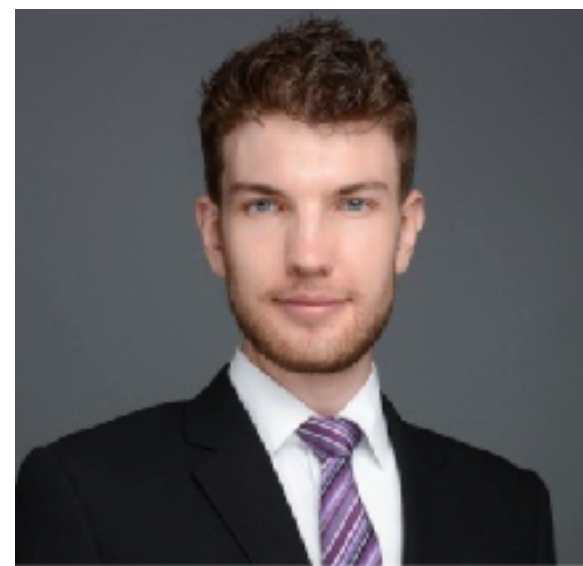
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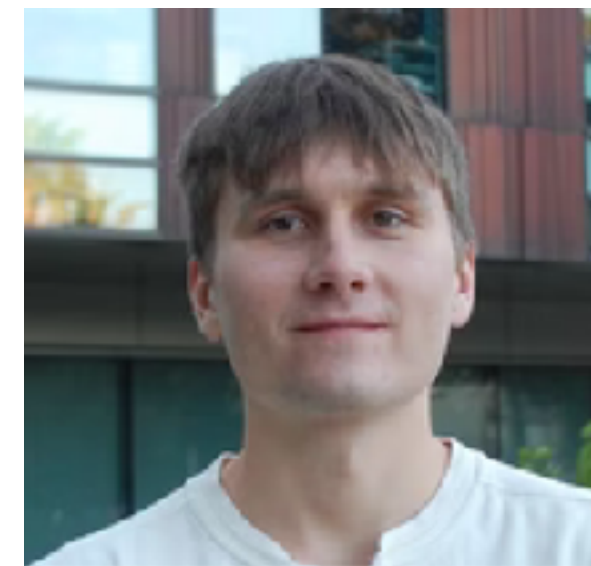




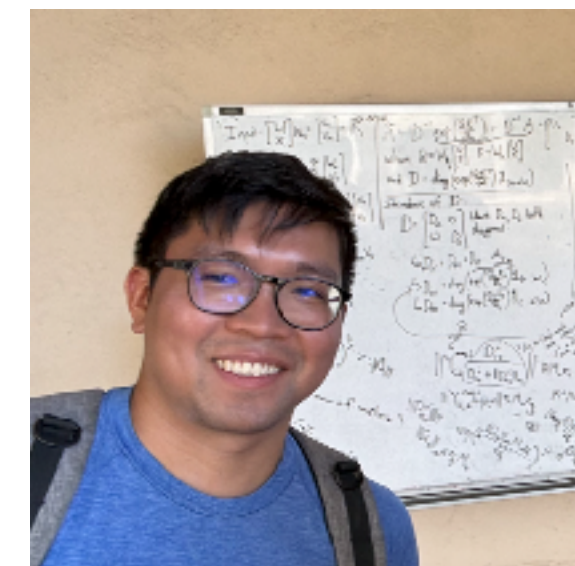
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