

Assignment-3

- ↳ Decoder only Transformers are more Scalable for large language models for LLMs primarily due to architectural simplicity, training efficiency, inference efficiency and better utilization of large scale data.

Encoder-Decoder model require

- Full bidirectional encoding of input
- Cross-attention

This results in

- Higher memory usage
- Increased compute cost

Decoder only models;

- learn directly from raw text
- Do not text require task specific formatting

Decoder only transformers scale better because they are simpler because they are simple, more compute-efficient, better aligned with large unlabeled data and optimised for fast autoregressive inference.

2

Next-Token Prediction is sufficient because language itself encodes structure, logic & semantics and predicting next token forces the model to internalize properties.

Human written text already includes

- Translations, summaries

By minimizing next token loss, model learns how arguments unfold.



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To predict correct future tokens in;

- Math proofs
- Code
- Multi step explanation

Since NTP conditions on context, model naturally learns these transformations w/o task specific objectives

as data & model size increases

- Representations become more abstract
- Patterns generalize across tasks

This explains why larger models suddenly exhibit

- few shot learning
- instruction following

Next Token Predictions works because it forces models to compress the statistical, semantic, and logical structure of language into a single predictive task