大语言模型



GPT、DeepSeek模型介绍

《大语言模型》编写团队: 赵鑫

GPT 系列模型并非突然出现



➤ GPT 系列模型成体系推进

2017年, 谷歌提出Transformer

2018年, OpenAI提出GPT (1亿+参数)

2019年, GPT-2(15亿参数)

2020年, GPT-3(1750亿参数)

2021年, CodeX(基于GPT-3, 代码预训练)

2021年, WebGPT (搜索能力)

2022年2月, InstructGPT (人类对齐)

2022年11月, ChatGPT (对话能力)

2023年3月, GPT-4(推理能力、多模态能力)

2024年9月, o1 (深度思考能力提升)

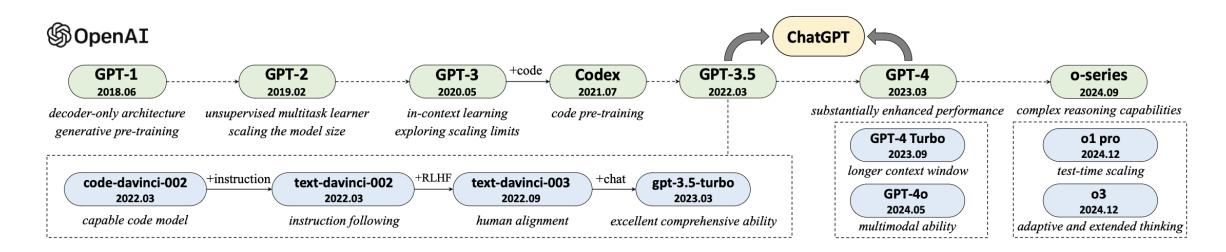
2025年1月, o3 (深度思考能力进一步增强)

- 研究视野
- 技术人员
- 基础设施
- 工程实践
- 数据积累
- 算法设计

GPT系列模型从18年开始系统迭代,对于大模型发展起到了深远影响

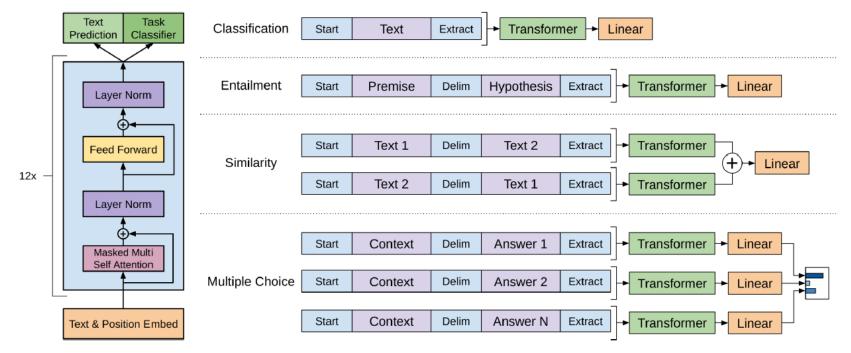


- ➤ GPT 系列模型发展历程
 - ▶ 小模型: GPT-1, GPT-2
 - ▶ 大模型: GPT-3, CodeX, GPT-3.5, GPT-4
 - ▶ 推理大模型: o-series



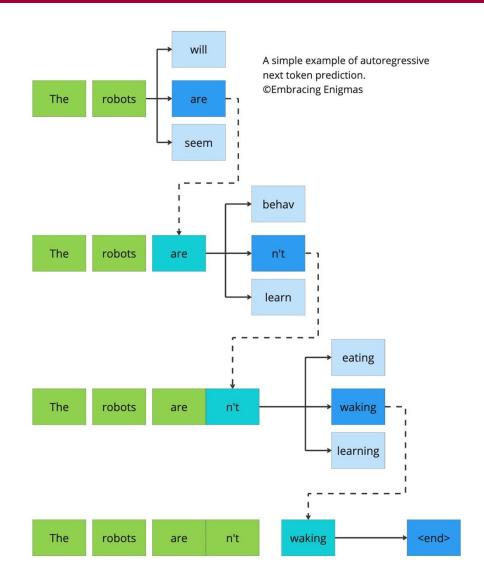


- ➤ GPT-1 (1.1亿参数)
 - ➤ Decode-only Transformer架构
 - > 预训练后针对特定任务微调





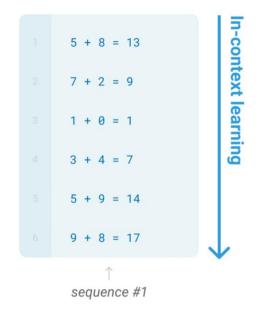
- ➤ GPT-2 (15亿参数)
 - > 将任务形式统一为单词预测
 - > Pr (output | input, task)
 - > 预训练与下游任务一致
 - ▶ 使用提示进行无监督任务求解
 - ▶初步尝试了规模扩展

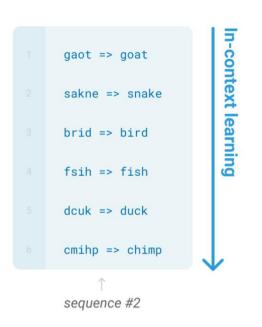


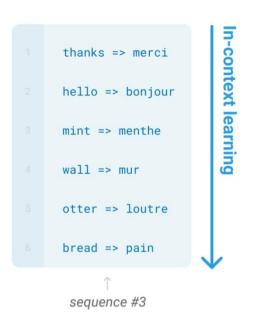


➤ GPT-3

- ▶模型规模达到1750亿参数
- ▶ 涌现出上下文学习能力









- > CodeX
 - > 代码数据训练
 - > 推理与代码合成能力

We introduce Codex, a GPT language model finetuned on publicly available code from GitHub, and study its Python code-writing capabilities. A distinct production version of Codex powers GitHub Copilot. On HumanEval, a new evaluation set we release to measure functional correctness for synthesizing programs from docstrings, our model solves 28.8% of the problems, while GPT-3 solves 0% and GPT-J solves 11.4%. Furthermore, we find that repeated sampling from the model is a surprisingly effective strategy for producing working solutions to difficult prompts. Using this method, we solve 70.2% of our problems with 100 samples per problem. Careful investigation of our model reveals its limitations, including difficulty with docstrings describing long chains of operations and with binding operations to variables. Finally, we discuss the potential broader impacts of deploying powerful code generation technologies, covering safety, security, and economics.

```
def incr_list(l: list):
    """Return list with elements incremented by 1.
    >>> incr_list([1, 2, 3])
    [2, 3, 4]
    >> incr_list([5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 3, 9, 0, 123])
    [6, 4, 6, 3, 4, 4, 10, 1, 124]
    """
    return [i + 1 for i in 1]

def solution(lst):
    """Given a non-empty list of integers, return the sum of all of the odd elements that are in even positions.
    Examples
```

return sum(lst[i] for i in range(0,len(lst)) if i % 2 == 0 and lst[i] % 2 == 1)

```
def encode_cyclic(s: str):
    """
    returns encoded string by cycling groups of three characters.
    """
    # split string to groups. Each of length 3.
    groups = [s[(3 * i):min((3 * i + 3), len(s))] for i in range((len(s) + 2) // 3)]
    # cycle elements in each group. Unless group has fewer elements than 3.
    groups = [(group[1:] + group[0]) if len(group) == 3 else group for group in groups]
    return "".join(groups)

def decode_cyclic(s: str):
    """
    takes as input string encoded with encode_cyclic function. Returns decoded string.
    """
    # split string to groups. Each of length 3.
    groups = [s[(3 * i):min((3 * i + 3), len(s))] for i in range((len(s) + 2) // 3)]
    # cycle elements in each group.
    groups = [(group[-1] + group[:-1]) if len(group) == 3 else group for group in groups]
    return "".join(groups)
```

 $solution([5, 8, 7, 1]) \Rightarrow 12$

solution([3, 3, 3, 3, 3]) = \Rightarrow 9 solution([30, 13, 24, 321]) = \Rightarrow 0



> WebGPT

> 大语言模型使用浏览器

Command

Search <query>

Clicked on link <link ID>

Find in page: <text>

Quote: <text>

Scrolled down <1, 2, 3>

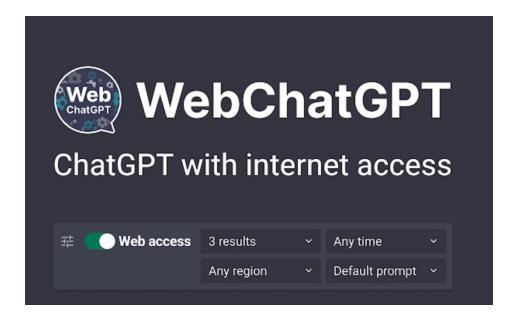
Scrolled up <1, 2, 3>

Top

Back

End: Answer

End: <Nonsense, Controversial>





➤ InstructGPT

- > 大语言模型与人类价值观对齐
- ▶ 提出RLHF算法

Explain the moon landing to a 6 year old in a few sentences.

Completion

GPT-3

Explain the theory of gravity to a 6 year old.

Explain the theory of relativity to a 6 year old in a few sentences.

Explain the big bang theory to a 6 year old.

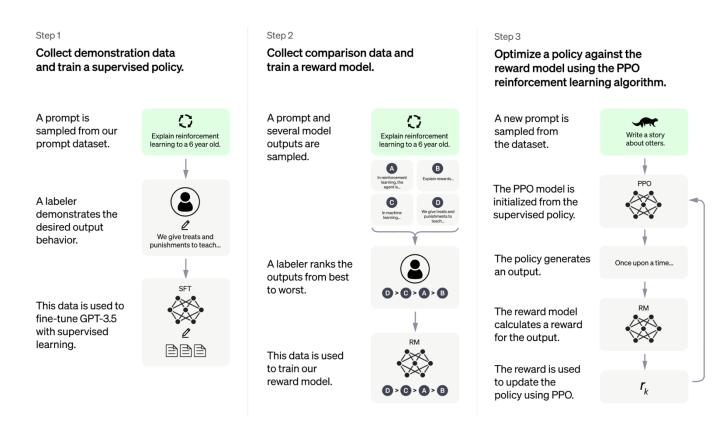
Explain evolution to a 6 year old.

InstructGPT

People went to the moon, and they took pictures of what they saw, and sent them back to the earth so we could all see them.



- > ChatGPT
 - ▶基于 InstructGPT 相似技术开发,面向对话进行优化

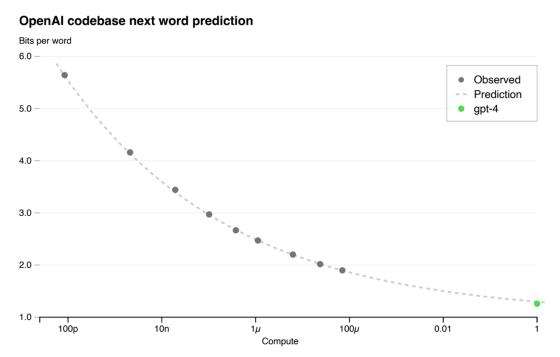




➤ GPT-4

- ▶ 推理能力显著提升,建立可预测的训练框架
- > 可支持多模态信息的大语言模型





GPT-4 Technical Report, Arxiv 2023



➤ GPT-4o

- >原生多模态模型,综合模态能力显著提升
- > 支持统一处理和输出文本、音频、图片、视频信息

Input

A first person view of a robot typewriting the following journal entries:

1. yo, so like, i can see now?? caught the sunrise and it was insane, colors everywhere. kinda makes you wonder, like, what even is reality?

the text is large, legible and clear. the robot's hands type on the typewriter.



Innu

How many speakers in this audio and what happened?

Attachment: AMI corpus (CC by 4.0), https://groups.inf.ed.ac.uk/ami/corpus/

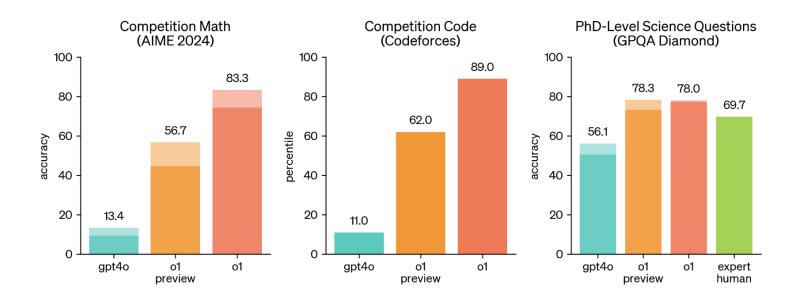
► 0:00 / 1:00 -

Output

There are four speakers in the audio. It sounds like a project meeting where the project manager, Mark, is introducing himself and asking the team members to introduce themselves and state their roles. After Mark introduces himself, three additional speakers introduce their roles: Dirk as the marketing expert, Nick as the user interface designer, and Xavier as the industrial designer. They briefly mention their responsibilities for the project.

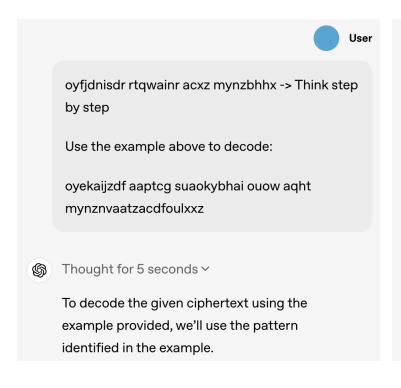


- ▶o系列模型
 - ▶ 推理任务上能力大幅提升
 - > 长思维链推理能力





- > o-series
 - > 类似人类的"慢思考"过程



Decoding Method:

- 1. Pair the letters in the ciphertext.
- 2. Convert each letter to its numerical position in the alphabet (A=1, B=2, ..., Z=26).
- 3. Sum the numerical values of each pair.
- 4. Compute the average of the sum (divide by 2).
- 5. Convert the average back to a letter (1=A, 2=B, ..., 26=Z).

Apply this method to the given ciphertext:

PlainText

1 THERE ARE THREE R'S
IN STRAWBERRY

Answer:
THERE ARE THREE R'S IN STRAWBERRY

《大语言模型》教材课件



- ➤ DeepSeek系列模型发展历程
 - ➤训练框架: HAI-LLM
 - ▶ 语言大模型: DeepSeek LLM/V2/V3、Coder/Coder-V2、Math
 - ▶ 多模态大模型: DeepSeek-VL
 - ▶ 推理大模型: DeepSeek-R1

HAI-LLM	DeepSeek LLM	DeepSeek Coder	DeepSeek <mark>Math</mark>	DeepSeek VL	DeepSeek V2	DeepSeek Coder-V2	DeepSeek V3	DeepSeek R1
2023.6	2024.1	2024.1	2024.2	2024.3	2024.5	2024.6	2024.12	2025.1
深度学习训练框架,支持万亿参数、数千	 细化扩展定律 (超参数) 7B、67B参数 	 16K窗口 代码相关数据 	• 基于7B Coder • 提出GRPO	• 图文模型,基于 DeepSeek LLM	 MoE, 236B 128K 窗口 MLA注意力 	 16B、236B 128K 窗口 基于V2训练6T 	MoE, 671BMLA, MTP关注训练infra	基于V3训练长思维链模型Scaling RL
C	7B、67B多数2T词元>GPT-3.5	收集清洗 • 1.3B-33B • > GPT-3.5	数学数据收集 清洗, 120B> GPT-3.5	图文数据收集高分辨率< GPT-4V (7B)	MLA在总力减少训练代价≈ Mixtral	数据,共10.2T • ≈ GPT-4 Turbo	与工程技术 • ≈ GPT-4o	 探索蒸馏技术 ≈ o1



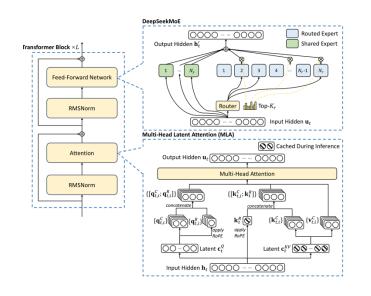
- ➤ DeepSeek 实现了较好的训练框架与数据准备
 - ▶ 训练框架 HAI-LLM (发布于2023年6月)
 - > 大规模深度学习训练框架, 支持多种并行策略
 - > 三代主力模型均基于该框架训练完成
 - > 数据采集
 - ▶ V1和Math的报告表明清洗了大规模的Common Crawl, 具备超大规模数据处理能力
 - > Coder的技术报告表明收集了大量的代码数据
 - ▶ Math的技术报告表明清洗收集了大量的数学数据
 - > VL的技术报告表明清洗收集了大量多模态、图片数据

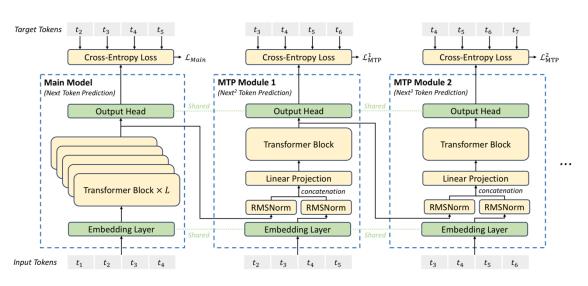


- ▶ DeepSeek 进行了重要的网络架构、训练算法、性能优化探索
 - ▶ V1 探索了scaling law分析(考虑了数据质量影响),用于预估超参数性能
 - ▶ V2 提出了MLA高效注意力机制,提升推理性能
 - ▶ V2、V3都针对MoE架构提出了相关稳定性训练策略
 - ► V3 使用了MTP(多token预测)训练
 - ➤ Math 提出了PPO的改进算法 GRPO
 - ▶ V3详细介绍Infrastructure的搭建方法,并提出了高效 FP8 训练方法



- ➤ DeepSeek-V3
 - ▶ 671B参数 (37B激活), 14.8T训练数据
 - ▶基于V2的MoE架构,引入了MTP和新的复杂均衡损失
 - ▶ 对于训练效率进行了极致优化, 共使用 2.788M H800 GPU时

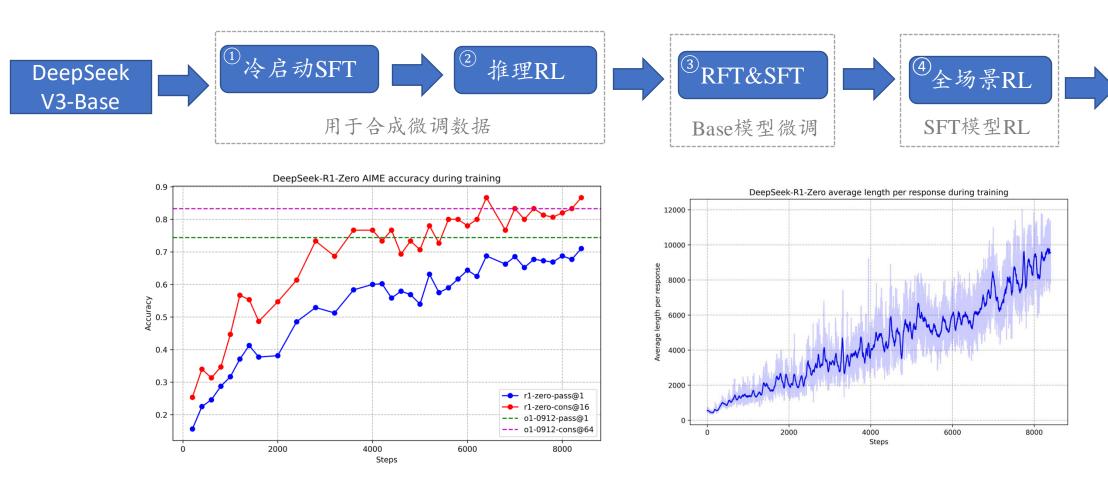






DeepSeek

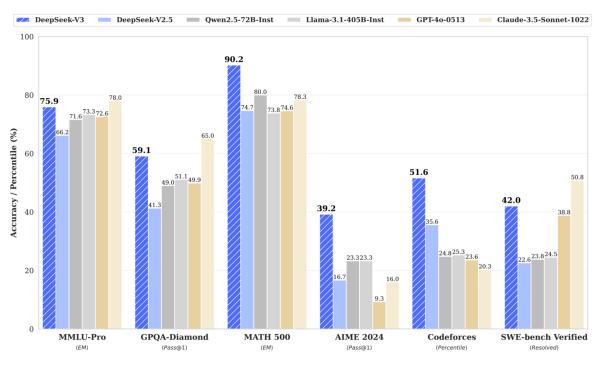
➤ DeepSeek-R1

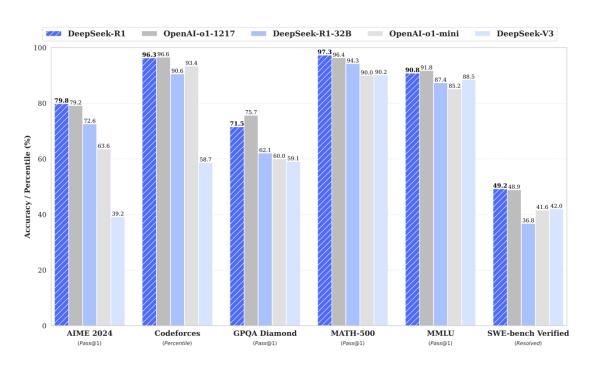


DeepSeek-R1: Incentivizing Reasoning Capability in LLMs via Reinforcement Learning, 2025



- ▶ DeepSeek-V3和DeepSeek-R1均达到了同期闭源模型的最好效果
 - > 开源模型实现了重要突破



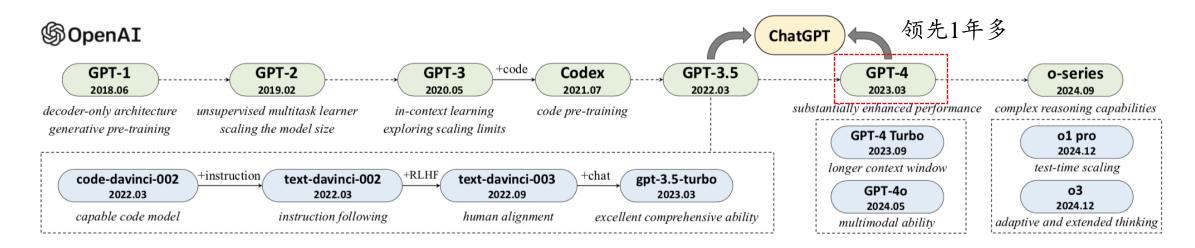


DeepSeek-V3

DeepSeek-R1



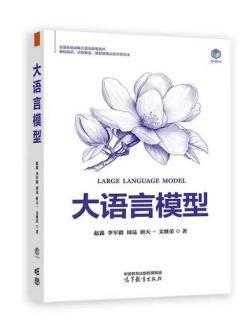
- ▶ 为什么 DeepSeek 会引起世界关注
 - ▶ 打破了OpenAI 闭源产品的领先时效性
 - ▶ 国内追赶GPT-4的时间很长,然而复现o1模型的时间大大缩短
 - ▶ 达到了与OpenAI现有API性能可比的水平





- ▶ 为什么 DeepSeek 会引起世界关注
 - > 中国具备实现世界最前沿大模型的核心技术
 - >模型开源、技术开放

然而,OpenAI 团队自 GPT-3 开始,就很少在公开材料中提及技术细节,相关技术报告主要是介绍评测与部署的内容,甚至在今年封禁了部分国家/地区的 API 调用,这与其公司名字所提及的"开放(open)"大相径庭,实际上正在实行技术垄断与技术封锁。人类社会的技术发展从不会因为某个公司或某个国家的技术封锁而停滞不前。我们很高兴看到国内大模型公司的发展非常迅速,部分公司的开源模型已经得到了世界范围使用者的认可与好评。本书的写作初衷就是让我国相关从业人员更好地了解大语言模型,打开大模型内部的"黑盒子",为推动我国大模型技术的普及与应用贡献一份绵薄之力。



大语言模型





谢谢