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Compositional Generalization in Transformers

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Abstract

Your English abstract here (mandatory if written in English and recommended otherwise).

Zusammenfassung

Hier die deutsche Zusammenfassung einfügen (notwendig).

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Background

- RASP-L - RASP-L proves that transformers can learn addition (expand more, paper WHAT ALGORITHMS CAN TRANSFORMERS LEARN)

Chapter 3

Related Work

In this chapter, a literature review is presented, focusing on the topics of transformers, learning arithmetic tasks, reasoning capabilities, compositional learning, and generalization to longer sequence lengths.

TODO: *rewr
summary*

3.1 Learning Arithmetics with Transformers

The ability of transformer models (Vaswani et al. 2017) to learn arithmetic operations such as integer addition has been a subject of significant research interest. Evaluations demonstrated that large pre-trained language models such as GPT-3 (Brown et al. 2020) can exhibit emergent capabilities across general-purpose tasks, including basic few-digit arithmetic, despite these tasks not being explicitly encoded by the unsupervised next-token prediction objective. However, even largest state-of-the-art models like GPT-4 (Achiam et al. 2023) struggle to robustly solve multi-digit addition and multiplication, especially when a larger number of digits are involved.

N. Lee et al. 2023 investigate how even small transformers, trained from random initialization, can efficiently learn arithmetic operations such as addition and multiplication. They show that training on chain-of-thought style data that includes intermediate step results significantly improves accuracy, sample complexity, and convergence speed, even in the absence of pretraining. This approach aligns with the experiments presented in this thesis on chain-of-thought training, where models are trained to output the steps involved in solving addition problems. One limitation of their work is that it limits each task to a fixed number of digits (e.g. 7 and 7 digit operands), using padding to ensure uniform input length. In contrast, this thesis extends the task to variable-length addition problems which is more difficult due to the need for models to learn to position-wise align digits as discussed in Chapter 4.

Understanding how transformers learn arithmetic tasks is further explored by Quirke and Barez 2023, who present an in-depth mechanistic analysis of a one-layer transformer model trained for integer addition. They reveal that the model processes the problem in a non-intuitive way: it divides the task into parallel,

digit-specific streams and employs distinct algorithms for different digit positions, merging the results in the MLP layer. This work also restricts the operands to a fixed length of 5 digits and employs padding, apart from restricting the model to a single layer.

Length generalization is a critical challenge in training transformers for arithmetic tasks that comes up in numerous research works. Jelassi et al. 2023 examine how transformers cope with learning basic integer arithmetic and generalizing to longer sequences than seen during training. They find that relative position embeddings enable length generalization for simple tasks such as addition, allowing models trained on 5-digit numbers to perform 15-digit sums. However, this method fails for multiplication, leading them to propose “train set priming” by adding a few (10 to 50) longer sequences to the training set. Despite showing interesting capabilities of learning from few examples, this defeats the purpose of *zero-shot* generalization to unseen lengths.

Similarly, Duan and Shi 2023 investigate the capabilities of transformers in learning arithmetic algorithms and introduce Attention Bias Calibration (ABC), a calibration stage that enables the model to automatically learn proper attention biases linked to relative position encoding mechanisms. Using ABC, they achieve robust length generalization on certain arithmetic tasks. Despite promising results, this work is limited due to the attention bias intervention being task-specific and the need for a modified training with 2 stages (first training to perfect interpolation accuracy to learn the attention biases, then training another model with extracted attention biases). Conversely, the main research interest in this domain lies in architectural modifications that apart from boosting algorithmic capabilities, also preserve or improve performance on other language tasks.

Recent work by McLeish et al. 2024 addresses the poor performance of transformers on arithmetic tasks by adding an embedding to each digit that encodes its position relative to the start of the number. This modification, along with architectural changes like input injection and recurrent layers, significantly improves performance, achieving up to 99% accuracy on 100-digit addition problems. As of now, this work represents the state-of-the-art in length generalization on integer addition, with test sequence lengths up to 6 times longer training sequence lengths (compared to previous SOTA of 2.5 times by Y. Zhou et al. 2024).

Investigations into the symbolic capabilities of large language models by Dave et al. 2024 and the arithmetic properties in the space of language model prompts by Krubiński 2023 further contribute to understanding how transformers process arithmetic operations and the challenges involved in symbolic reasoning tasks.

In summary, the literature demonstrates that transformers can learn arithmetic tasks like integer addition, but challenges remain in achieving robust length generalization and understanding the underlying mechanisms by which these models perform arithmetic operations. These findings are directly relevant to the focus of this thesis, i. e. length generalization on integer addition and failure modes of transformers, since works either simplify the task to be modular addition ((**nanda modular fourier**), (**pizza clock**)), fixed digit length ((N. Lee et al. 2023), (Quirke and Barez 2023)), or propose task-specific architectural modifications to improve performance ((McLeish

ODO: expand on
these 2 papers
ODO: add
pizza clock, and
nanda modular fourier
addition

et al. 2024)) whose performance on other language tasks is not explored.

3.2 Reasoning in Transformers

Transformers have shown remarkable abilities in reasoning tasks, particularly when employing techniques such as including a chain-of-thought (CoT) in the sequence instead of directly outputting an answer. Z. Li et al. 2024 provide a theoretical understanding of the power of chain-of-thought for decoder-only transformers, demonstrating that CoT empowers the model with the ability to perform inherently serial computation, which is otherwise lacking in transformers, especially for fewer layers. Intuitively, this is due to the fact that a CoT part in generated sequence allows the model to write out intermediate results and perform more computation before arriving at the final answer. This theoretical perspective also supports the experiments described in Chapter 5 involving chain-of-thought training to enhance the reasoning capabilities of models on arithmetic tasks.

Wang and D. Zhou 2024 explore the idea that chain-of-thought reasoning paths can be elicited from pre-trained language models by simply altering the decoding process, rather than relying on specific prompting techniques. Instead of decoding by taking the tokens with most activation (greedy decoding), they propose evaluating multiple possible first tokens, and then continue with greedy decoding for each of them. This results in multiple decoded sequences instead of a single answer sequence. They find that paths including a chain-of-thought part already frequently exist among these alternative sequences and that the presence of a CoT in the decoding path correlates with higher confidence in the model’s decoded answer. This work strengthens the argument that chain-of-thought reasoning is a powerful mechanism for transformers to improve reasoning capabilities.

Another research direction is training the models to output a chain-of-thought sequence using bootstrapping from existing data and pre-trained models, without the need for curated CoT data. Zelikman, Wu, et al. 2022 propose the Self-Taught Reasoner (STaR) method to bootstrap reasoning capabilities using existing models and answer-only datasets. In STaR, a pre-trained LLM is encouraged to generate intermediate steps before answer using few-shot prompting, and it is assumed that if the resulting answer is correct, the generated CoT steps are also correct. Then, the model is fine-tuned on the generated CoT data. This method is shown to improve reasoning capabilities on various tasks, including arithmetic. Further extending the concept of self-generated reasoning, Zelikman, Harik, et al. 2024 introduce Quiet-STaR, where language models learn to generate “rationales” at each token to explain future text using reinforcement learning, thereby improving their predictions. This approach generalizes previous work on self-taught reasoning by Zelikman, Wu, et al. 2022, training the LLM to implicitly reason without explicit generation of a CoT trace, and can leverage unsupervised text datasets since the objective is not task-specific.

Goyal et al. 2024 propose training language models with “pause tokens”, allowing the model to perform more computation before outputting the next tokens.

This method improves performance on reasoning tasks, including arithmetic. However, while it is tempting to think that the pause tokens implicitly perform a form of chain-of-thought reasoning, the authors do not explicitly analyze the internal reasoning processes of the model. Moreover, the pause tokens are not directly interpretable as distinct, structured intermediate steps, which is a key feature of chain-of-thought reasoning.

The limitations of transformers in performing counting tasks are highlighted by Yehudai et al. 2024, who focus on simple counting tasks involving counting the number of times a token appears in a string. They show that transformers can solve this task under certain conditions, such as when the dimension of the transformer state is linear in the context length. But in general this ability does not scale beyond this limit, based on the authors' theoretical arguments for the observed limitations. While this work does not directly address arithmetic tasks, it provides insights into the limitations of transformers in handling a related counting task.

Understanding how transformers learn causal structures is investigated by Nichani, Damian, and J. D. Lee 2024, who introduce an in-context learning task requiring the learning of latent causal structures. They prove that gradient descent on a simplified two-layer transformer learns to solve this task by encoding the latent causal graph in the first attention layer, providing insights into the mechanisms by which transformers develop reasoning capabilities. However, this work is highly theoretical and does not directly address arithmetic tasks, nor other algorithmic or language tasks.

Overall, these studies illustrate the importance of internal reasoning processes in transformers and provide various methods to enhance reasoning abilities, which are pertinent to our work on training models to output steps and analyzing how they attempt to solve addition tasks. Despite some theoretical results proving possibility of certain forms of reasoning, the literature is not clear on whether transformers can learn the generalizable algorithm for performing integer addition on an unbounded number of digits, which is the main focus of this thesis. Moreover, even if theoretical possibility was to be established, it would still be of interest to interpret the learned algorithm in a higher-level, human-understandable form akin to **nanda'fourier**.

3.3 Compositional Learning

Compositionality refers to the ability of models to understand and generate new combinations of known components.

The work of Hupkes et al. 2020 provides a theoretical framework for understanding compositional generalization in neural networks. They propose tests to investigate whether models systematically recombine known parts and rules, generalize to longer sequences, and favor rules over exceptions during training. This framework is relevant to our analysis of how transformers learn and generalize in arithmetic tasks.

ODO: cite Hupkes et al. 2020 and expand definition

Dziri et al. 2023 investigate the limits of transformers on compositional tasks, such as multi-digit multiplication and logic grid puzzles. They find that transformers tend to solve compositional tasks by reducing multi-step reasoning into *linearized subgraph matching* rather than developing systematic problem-solving skills, suggesting limitations in compositional generalization. Apart from suggesting an interesting description for how multi-step reasoning is realized on transformers, this work does not explore integer addition problems, instead focusing on 5 digit multiplication and logic puzzles.

Press et al. 2023 measure the compositionality gap in language models by evaluating how often models can correctly answer all sub-problems but fail to generate the overall solution. They find that as model size increases, single-hop question answering performance improves faster than multi-hop performance, indicating that while larger models have better factual recall, they do not necessarily improve in their ability to perform compositional reasoning. They propose methods like chain-of-thought and self-ask prompting to narrow the compositionality gap.

H. Zhou et al. 2023 propose the RASP-Generalization Conjecture, suggesting that transformers tend to length generalize on a task if it can be solved by a short program (in a domain-specific language describing the transformer architecture) that works for all input lengths. They use this framework to understand when and how transformers exhibit strong length generalization on algorithmic tasks, which is closely related to compositional learning.

In summary, while transformers have demonstrated some ability to perform compositional tasks, significant challenges remain in achieving systematic compositional generalization. These findings inform this thesis’ focus on multi-task learning and understanding how models can be trained to perform compositional operations like digit alignment and modular sum, before correctly combining results from these sub-tasks into a final answer.

3.4 Generalization to Longer Sequence Lengths

Generalization to longer sequence lengths is a critical challenge in training transformers for tasks like integer addition. Positional encoding plays a significant role in length generalization. Kazemnejad et al. 2023 conduct a systematic empirical study comparing different positional encoding approaches, including Absolute Position Embedding (APE) (Vaswani et al. 2017), Relative position encoding (Shaw, Uszkoreit, and Vaswani 2018), ALiBi (**alibi**), Rotary position encoding (RoPE) (Su et al. 2024), and Transformers without positional encoding (NoPE). Interestingly, they find that explicit position embeddings are not essential for decoder-only transformers to generalize to longer sequences and that models without positional encoding outperform others in length generalization. The results of experiments conducted in this thesis are not consistent with these findings, observing much steeper performance drops on longer sequences when using NoPE, RoPE or APE.

Ruoss et al. 2023 introduce randomized positional encodings to boost length generalization of transformers. They demonstrate that their method allows trans-

formers to generalize to sequences of unseen length by simulating the positions of longer sequences and randomly selecting an ordered subset to fit the sequence’s length. Experiments in this thesis also confirm that randomized positional encodings can improve length generalization on integer addition tasks. Moreover, experiments show that even without architectural changes, simply adding empty spaces to the input sequence can boost out-of-distribution accuracy for task lengths near to those encountered during training.

S. Li et al. 2024 propose a novel functional relative position encoding with progressive interpolation (FIRE) to improve transformer generalization to longer contexts. They theoretically show that FIRE can represent popular relative position encodings and empirically show that FIRE models have better generalization to longer contexts on both zero-shot language modeling and long text benchmarks.

The success of length generalization is also linked to data format and position encoding type. Y. Zhou et al. 2024 test the transformer’s ability to generalize using the two integer addition task. They show that transformers can achieve limited length generalization, but find that the performance depends on random weight initialization as well.

As mentioned in Section 3.1, McLeish et al. 2024 address length generalization by adding an embedding to each digit that encodes its position relative to the start of the number. This fix, along with architectural modifications, allows transformers to generalize to larger and more complex arithmetic problems, achieving state-of-the-art performance on addition tasks with longer sequences.

In this thesis’ experiments, different positional encodings and CoT training are explored to improve length generalization in integer addition tasks. The literature suggests that carefully designed positional encodings and data formatting can significantly impact the ability of transformers to generalize to longer sequences. Moreover, this work isolates the causes of failure in length generalization on integer addition, and proposes minimally invasive modifications to improve performance on longer sequences.

Chapter 4

Research Questions

Research Questions

1. How do (smaller) transformers learn to compose sub-tasks for integer addition?
2. What architectural features or training strategies enhance compositional learning? (we want them to be applicable to other domains as well, at least not hurt in regular unsupervised text setting)
3. How do transformers generalize to larger sequences than seen during training?

Compositionality gap: difference between performance on subtasks and the full task. In our case full task is integer addition, with subtasks being digit-wise alignment, addition, and carry operations.

Experiments / Hypotheses

- RQ3: Models generalize to in-distribution sequence lengths but not OOD (longer or shorter) lengths.
 - Baseline performance.
 - Smaller 3×3 , 7×7 experiments, 1-19 digits and 18/20+ digits
 - Scratchpad can improve it to 18 and 20, not 21+
- RQ1: Sub-task decomposition: models decompose addition into:
 - digit-wise alignment
 - modular digit-wise addition
 - carry operations
 - Probing tasks for sub-task neural networks, saliency, etc. (TODO)
- RQ2: Positional embeddings are important for digit-wise addition and source of errors (e.g., alignment).

- Random spaces
 - Abacus
 - Relative pos encodings
- RQ1: Compositional learning strategies:
 - Simple to complex tasks (curriculum)
 - Multi-task learning (aux loss) (TODO)
- Error analysis: TODO for robustness.

Chapter 5

Approach

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Appendix A

Nomenclature

Symbol	Description
SOTA	State-of-the-art
MLP	Multi-layer perceptron
RNN	Recurrent neural network
GPT	Generative pre-trained transformer
BERT	Bidirectional encoder representations from transformers
T5	Text-to-text transfer transformer
LLM	Large language model
CoT	Chain-of-thought
OOD	Out-of-distribution

Table A.1: Table of nomenclature

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