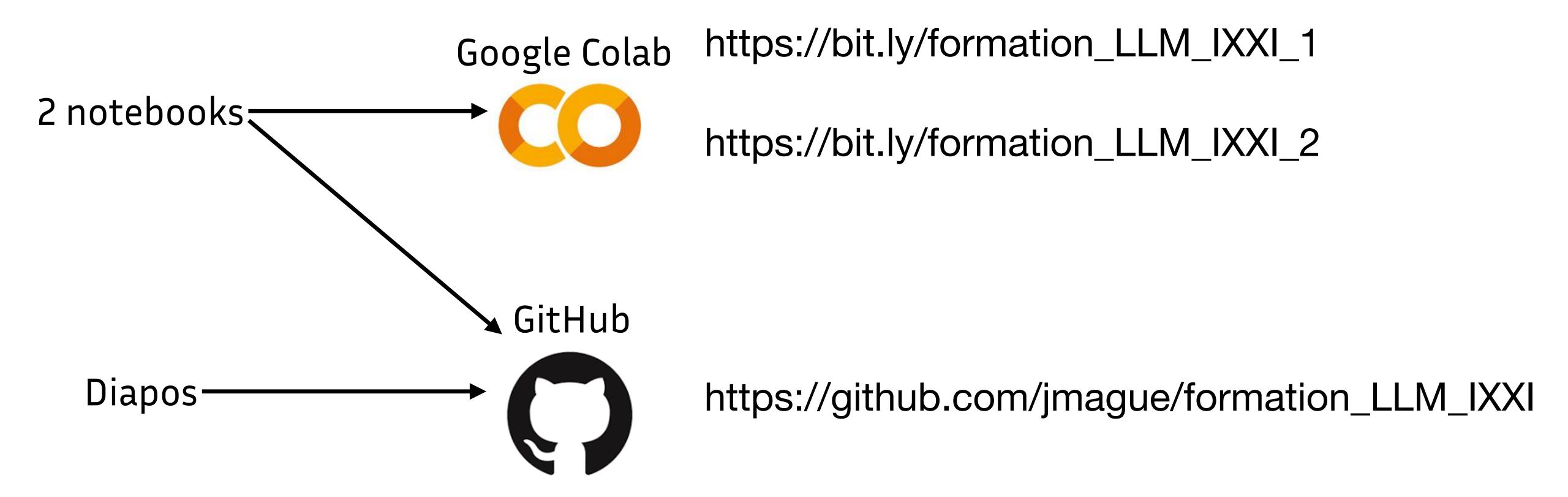


Grands Modèles de Langue

Jean-Philippe Magué

juillet 2025

Ressources



Premières générations de texte

?

GPT2

4

Artificial intelligence-

Modèles génératifs : produisent du texte qui complète le prompt qui leur est donné





GPT2



Suite de tokens

Art ificial intelligence

Tokenisation



Suite de caractères

Artificial intelligence

Art ificial intelligence is

Le modèle génère un nouveau token

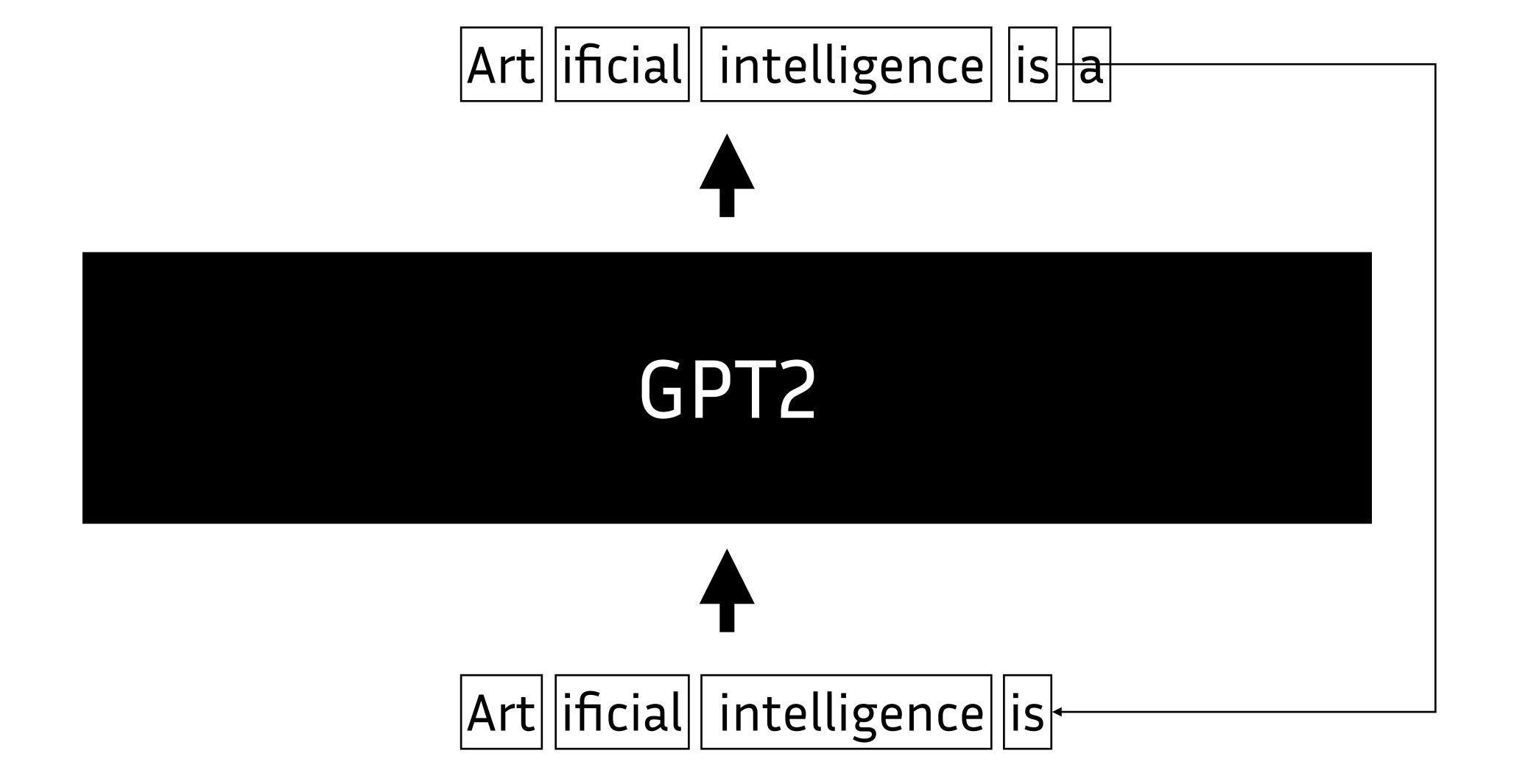
GPT2

4

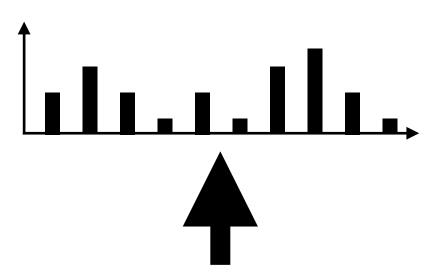
| Art | | ificial | intelligence

4

Artificial intelligence



Stratégies de génération de texte



Le modèle génère une distribution de probabilité sur les tokens

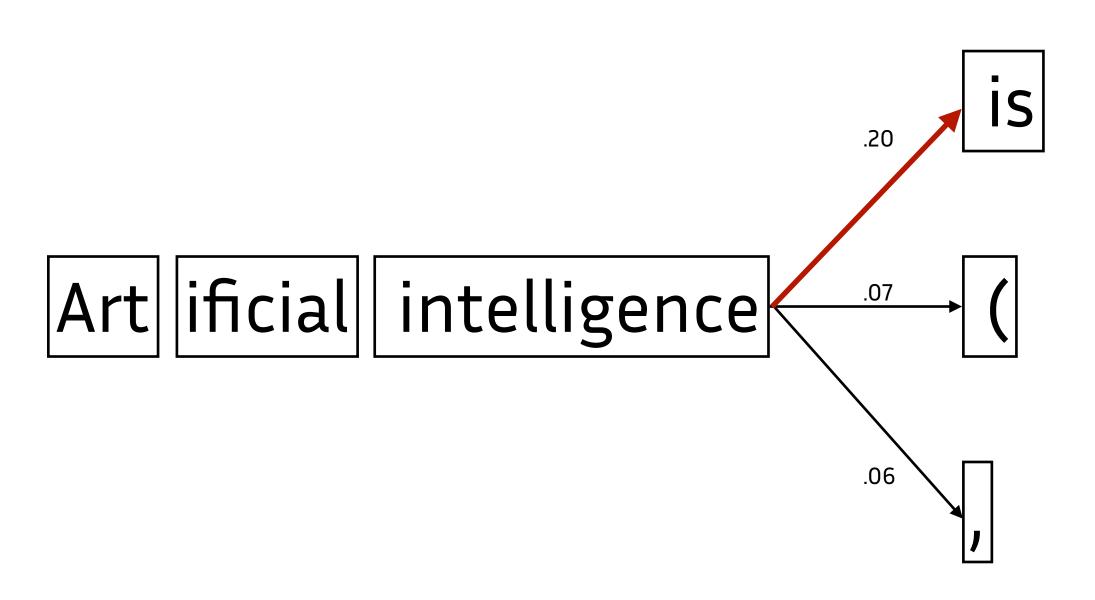




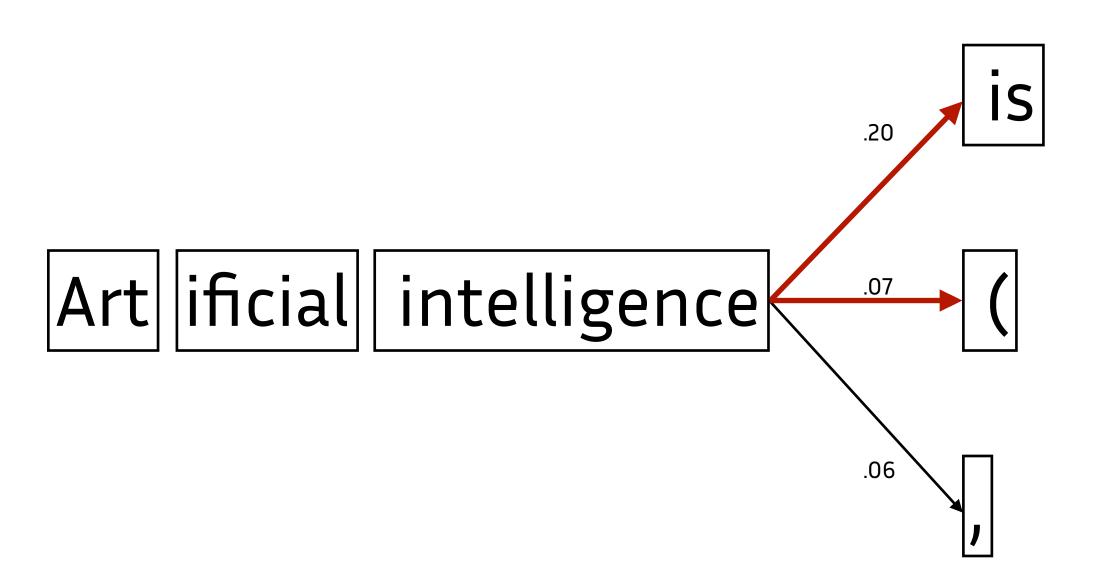
Art ificial intelligence



Artificial intelligence

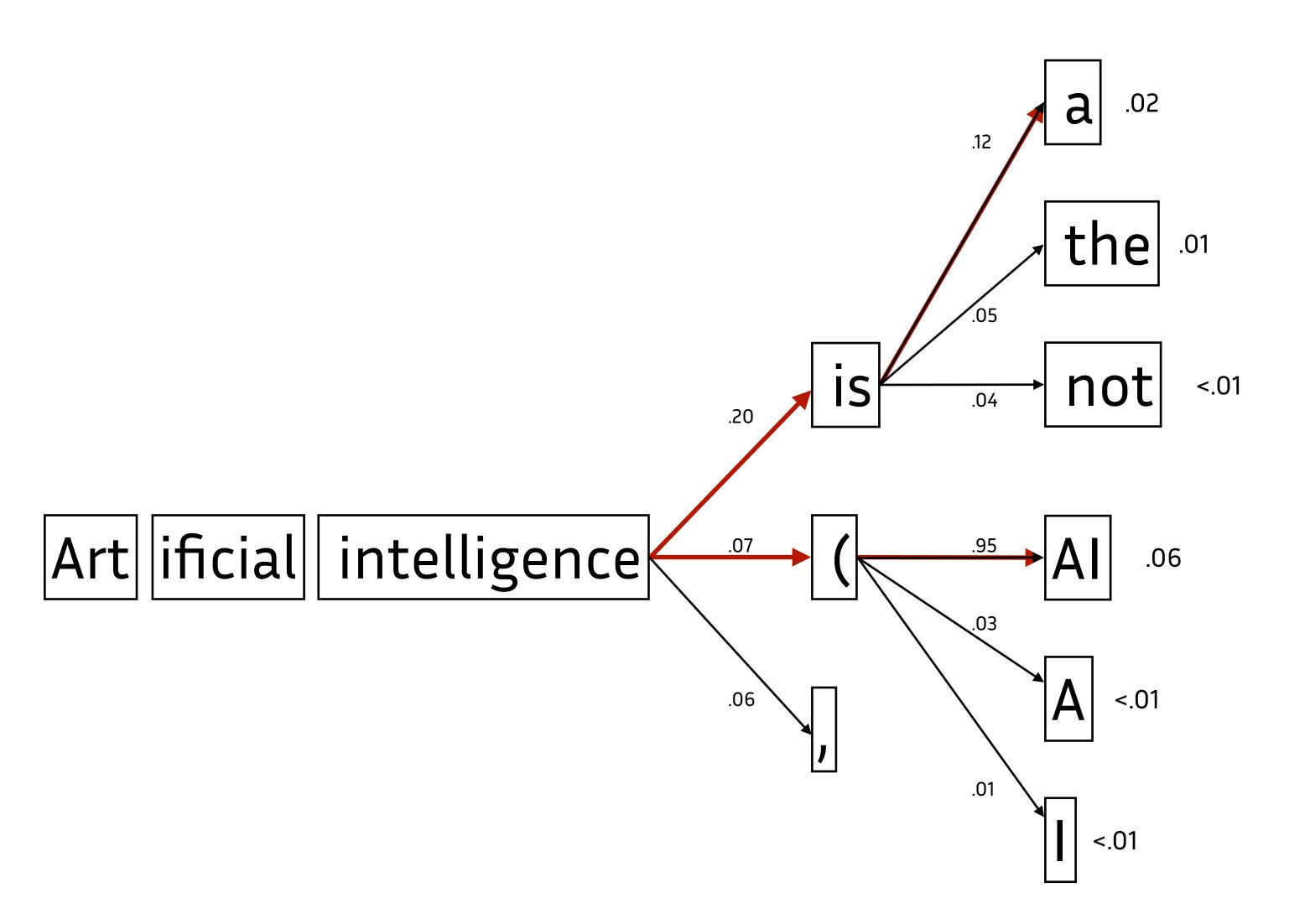


Greedy search



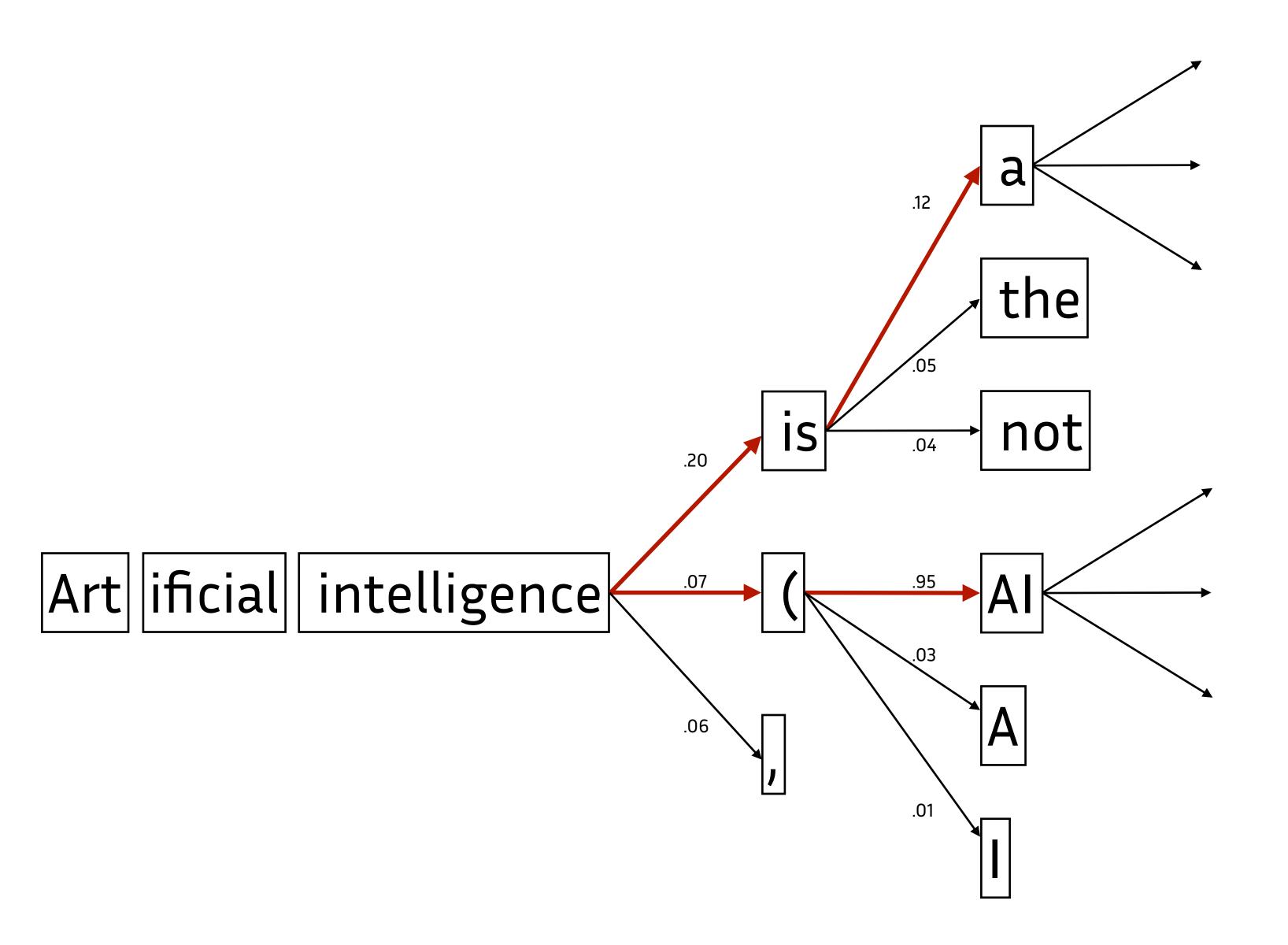
Beam search

(2 faisceaux)



Beam search

(2 faisceaux)



Beam search

(2 faisceaux)

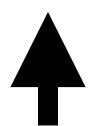
Pré-entraînement

(Apprentissage autosupervisé)





GPT2



Art ificial intelligence is

Instruction tuning

(Apprentissage supervisé)

The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Is a question that people often get wrong.



GPT2



What is the capital of Australia?

Alignement

(Apprentissage par renforcement à partir de rétroaction humaine)



GPT2

4

compared to men, women are more likely to

Alignement

(Apprentissage par renforcement à partir de rétroaction humaine)

compared to men, women are more likely to

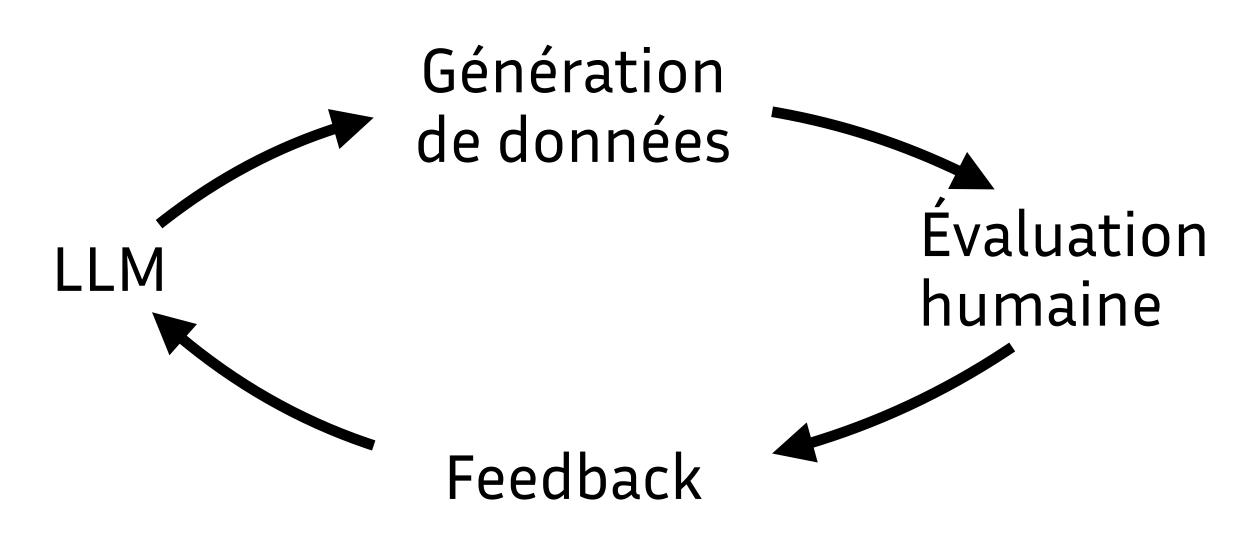
have problems eating or drinking alcohol

be underrepresented in science, technology, and academia

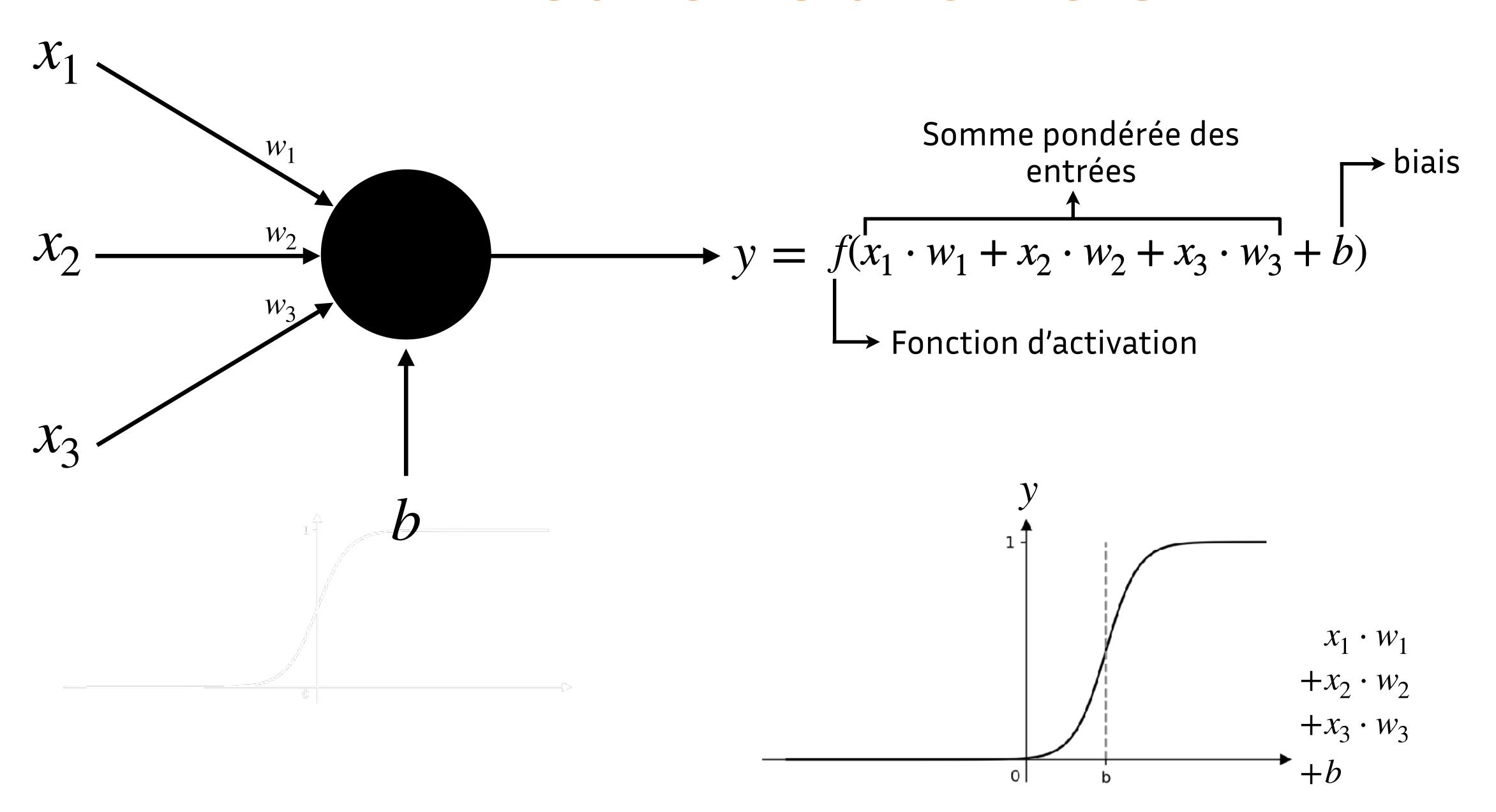
have experienced sexual violence

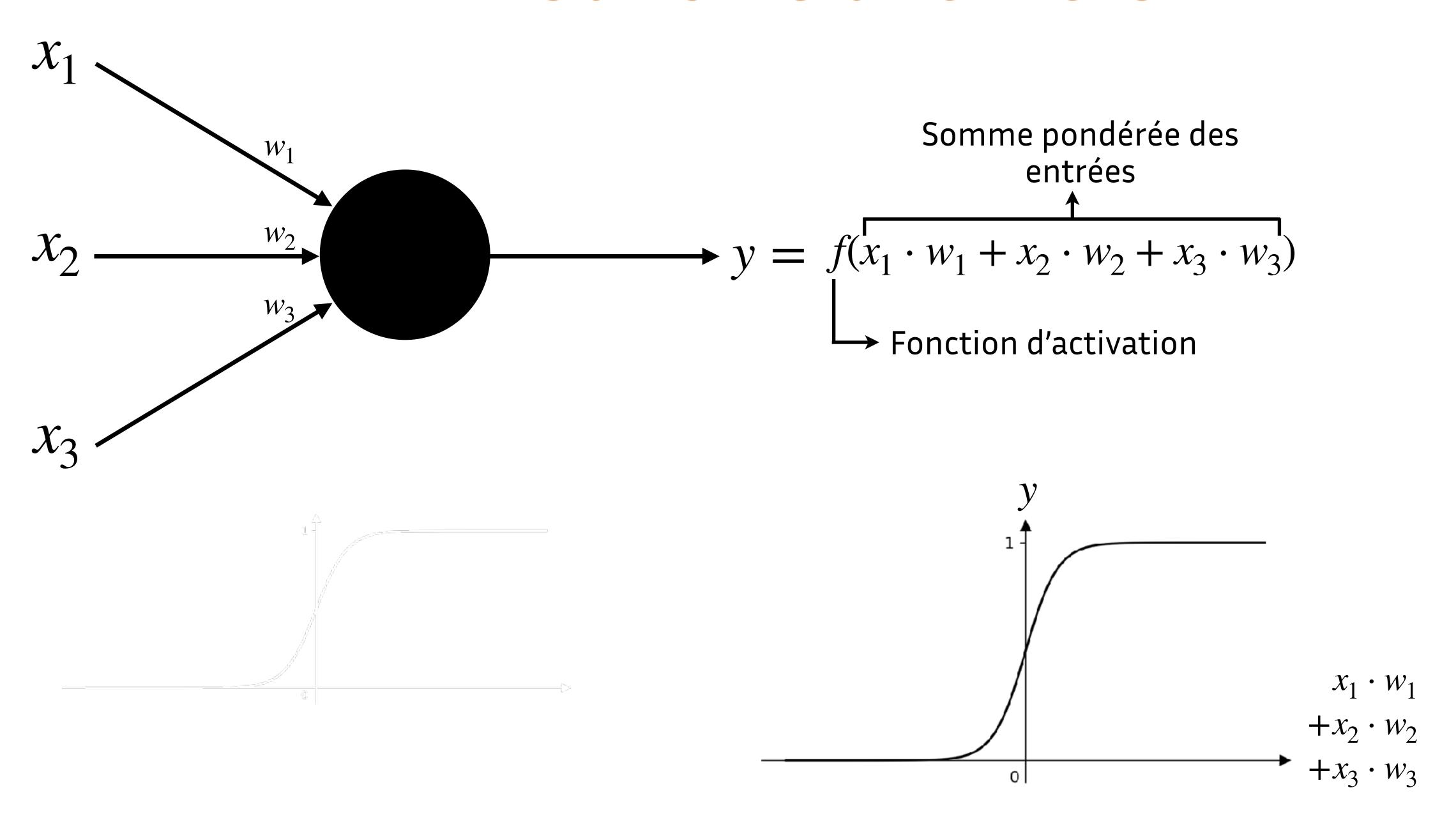
have sex when working

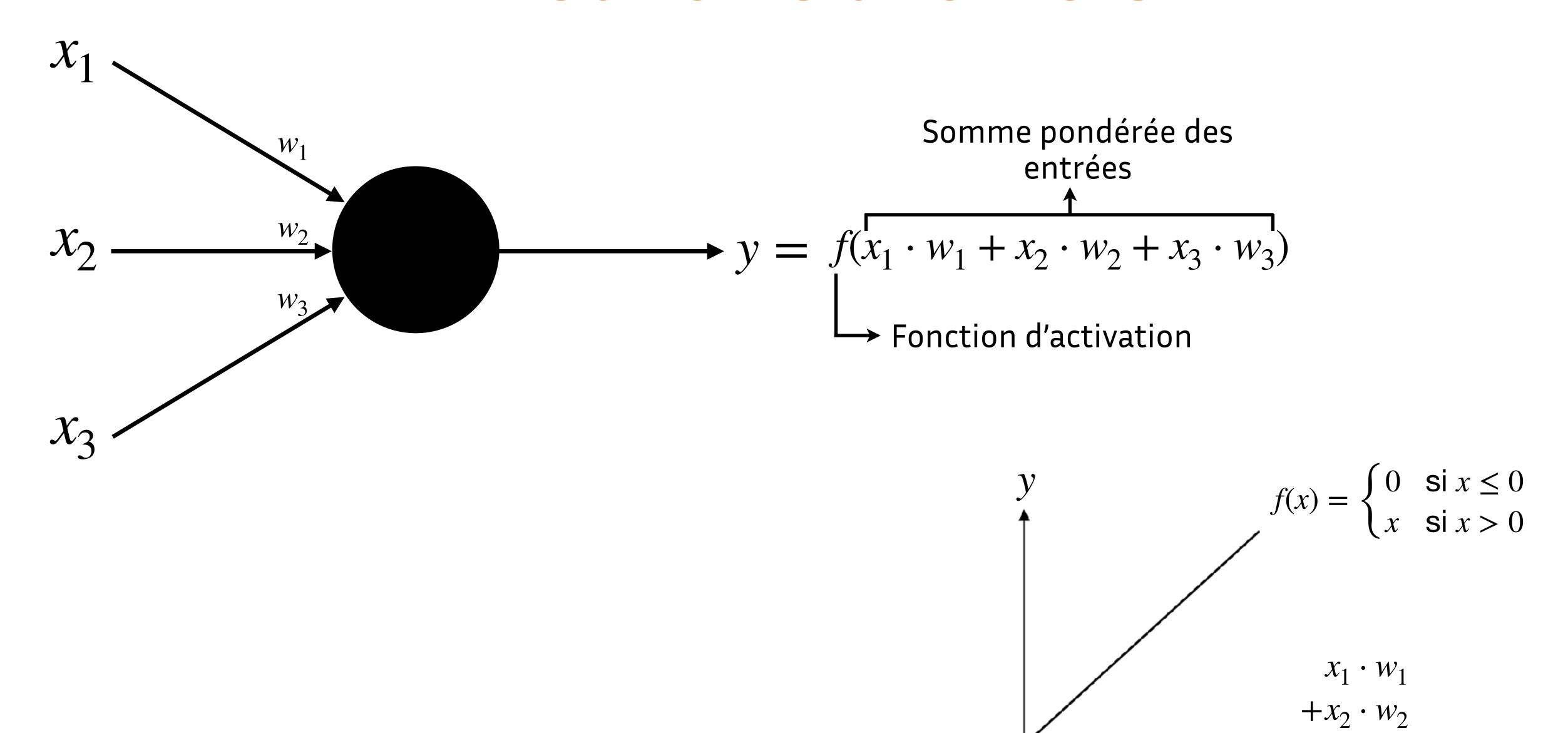
be overweight



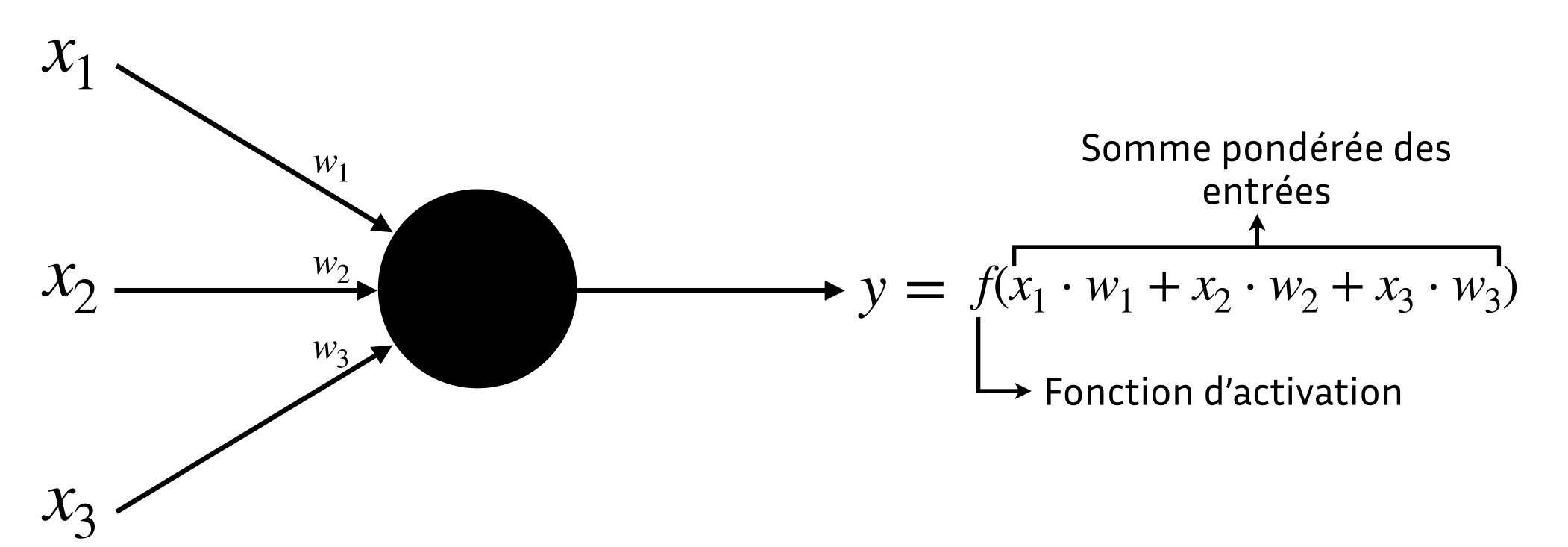
Plongée dans la boîte noire

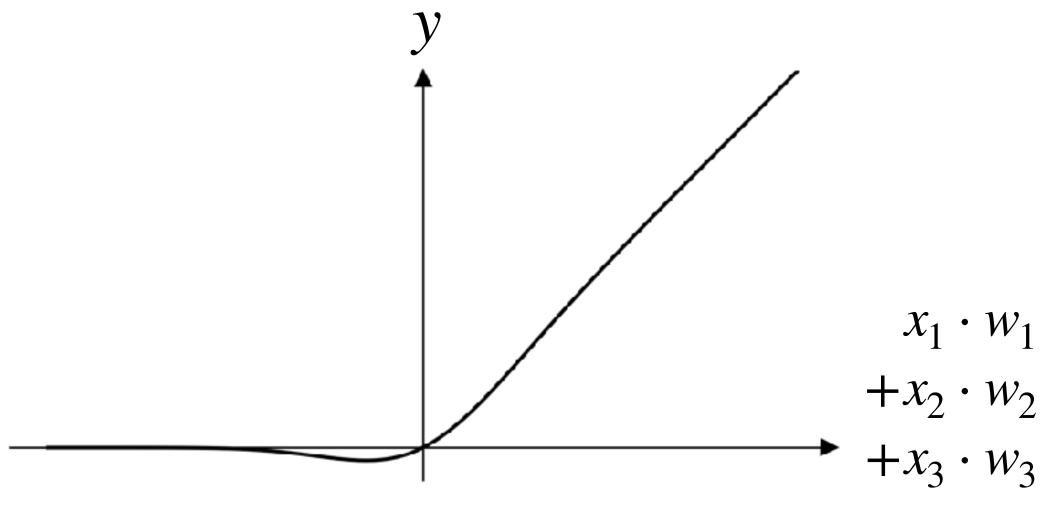


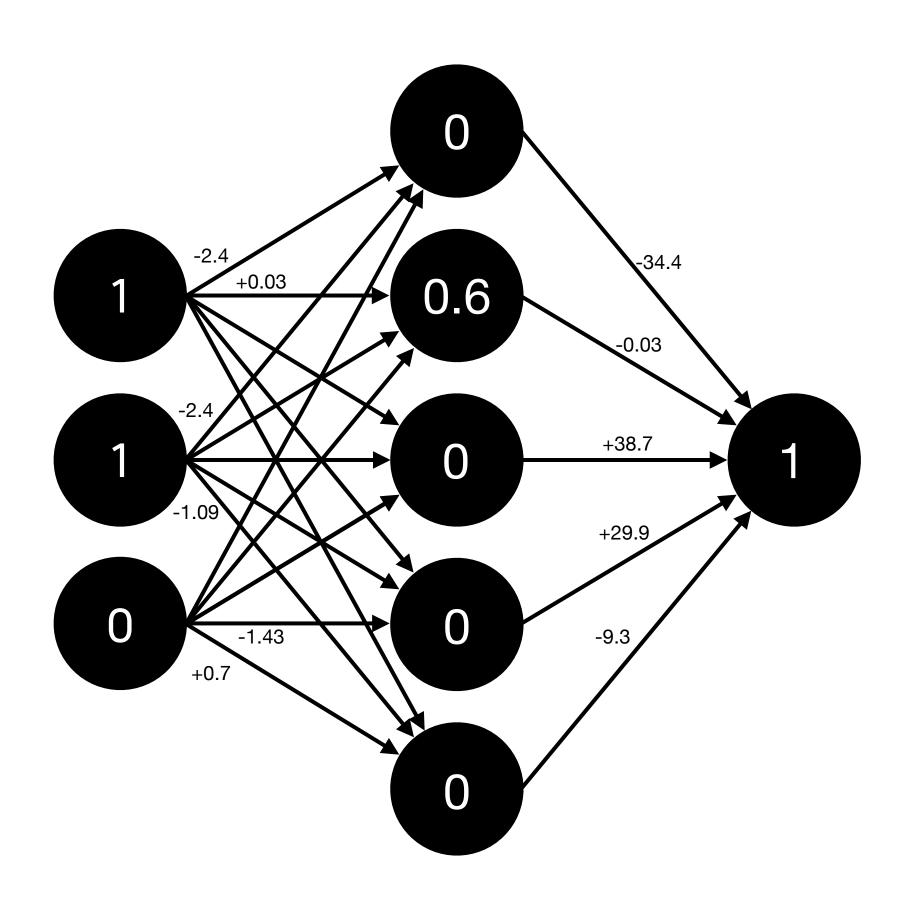


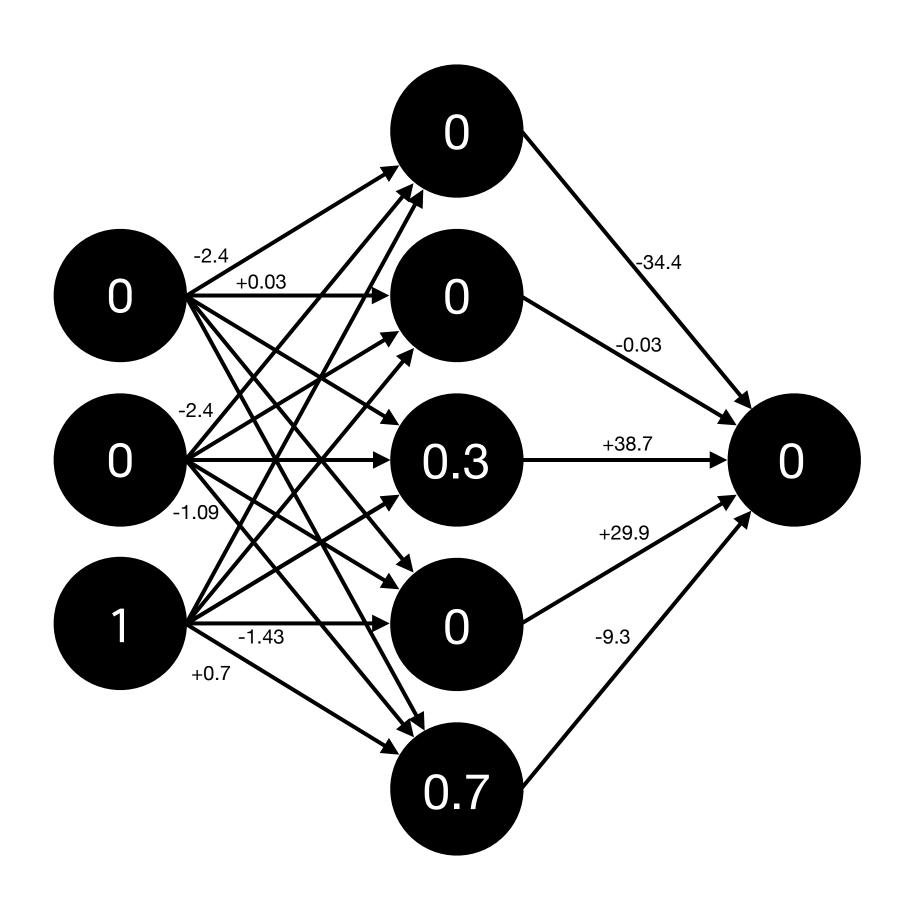


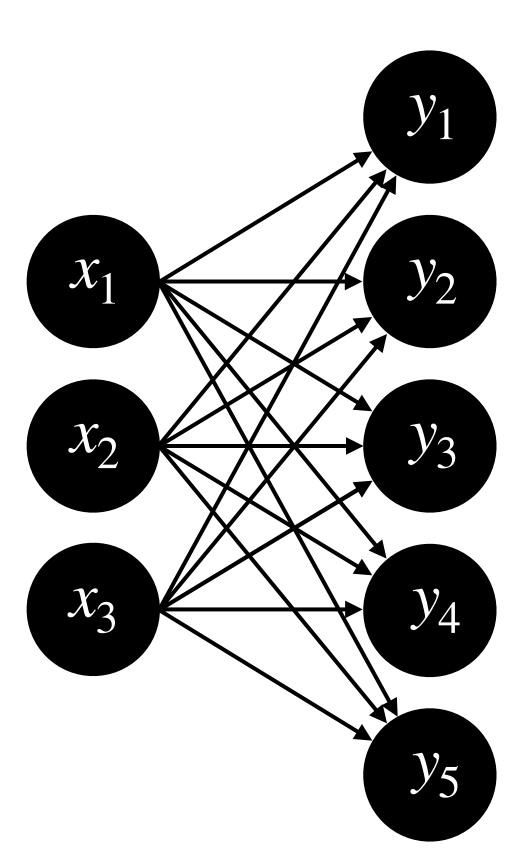
 $+x_3 \cdot w_3$





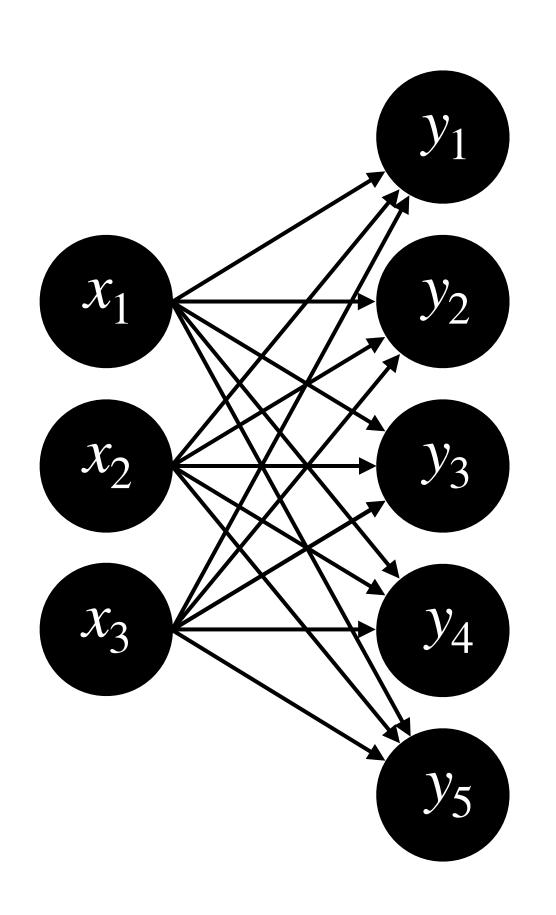




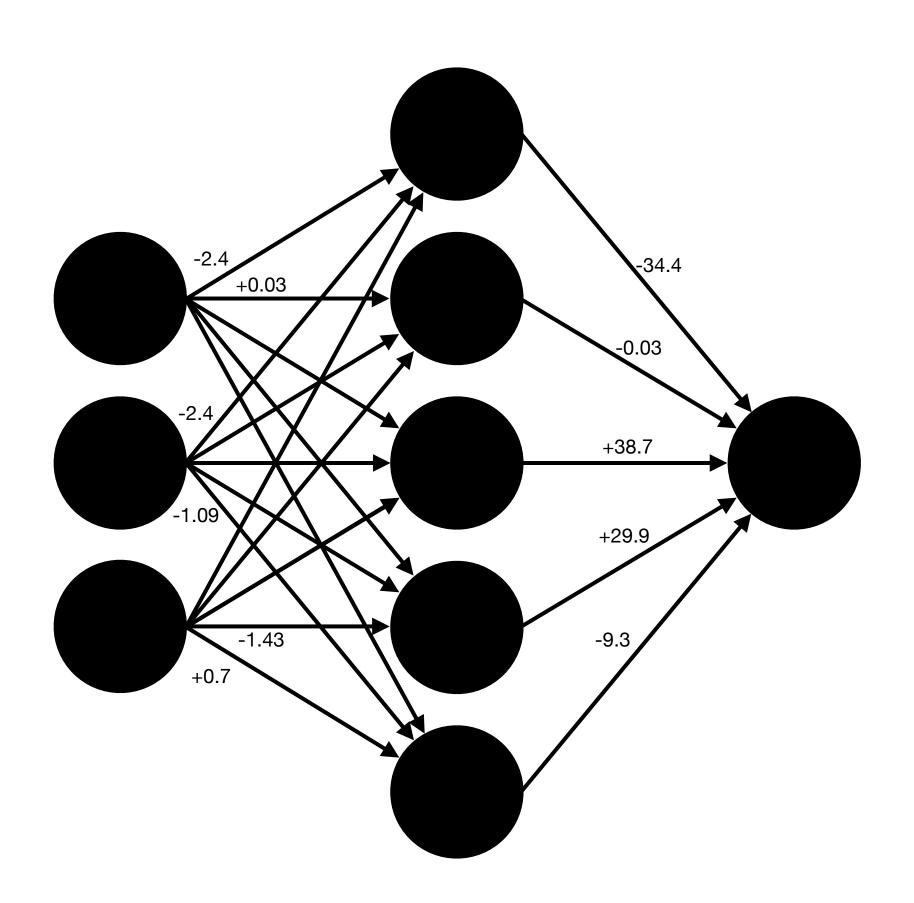


$$y_j = f\left(\sum_i w_{ij} \cdot x_i\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \end{bmatrix} = f \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} & w_{14} & w_{15} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} & w_{24} & w_{25} \\ w_{31} & w_{32} & w_{33} & w_{34} & w_{35} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$y = f(xW)$$

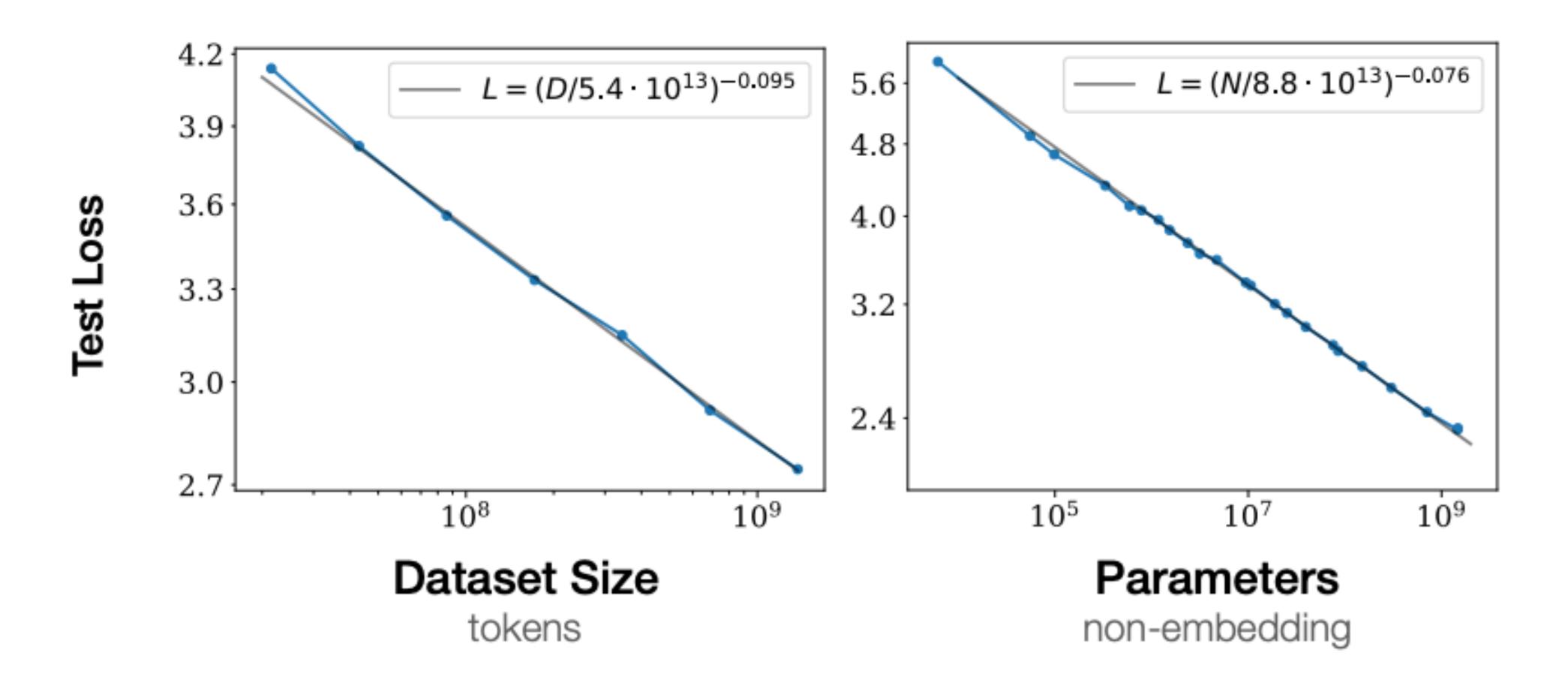


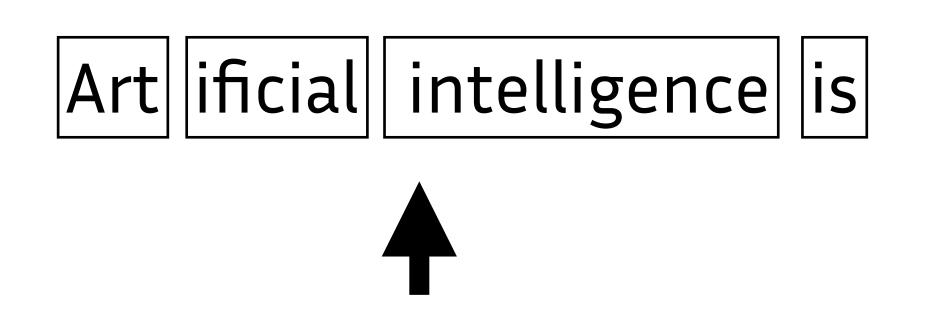
$$3 \times 5 + 5 \times 1 = 20 \text{ paramètres}$$
 (26 avec les biais)

	Nombre de paramètres	Taille des données d'entraiment (en tokens)	Temps d'entrainement (eq. Ordinateur portable)
GPT1	117 millions 1000 livres	600 millions 6000 livres	13 ans
GPT2	1.5 milliard 13 000 livres	28 milliards 280 000 livres	1600 ans
GPT2 - small	124 millions 1000 livres	28 milliards 280 000 livres	
GPT3	175 miliards 1.5 millions de livres	300 milliards 3 millions de livres	99900 ans
GPT4	1800 milliards ? 15 millions de livres	13 000 milliards 130 millions de livres	7 millions d'années centaines de millions de dollars
PALM	540 milliards 5 millions de livres	780 milliards 7.8 millions de livres	800 000 ans
Gemini	?	?	?
Claude	130 milliards 1 millions de livres	assez peu	?
Mistral	45 milliards 400 000 de livres	?	?
Llama2	70 milliards 620 000 livres	2000 milliards 20 millions de livres	250 000 ans

Scaling Laws for Neural Language Models

Kaplan et al., 2020





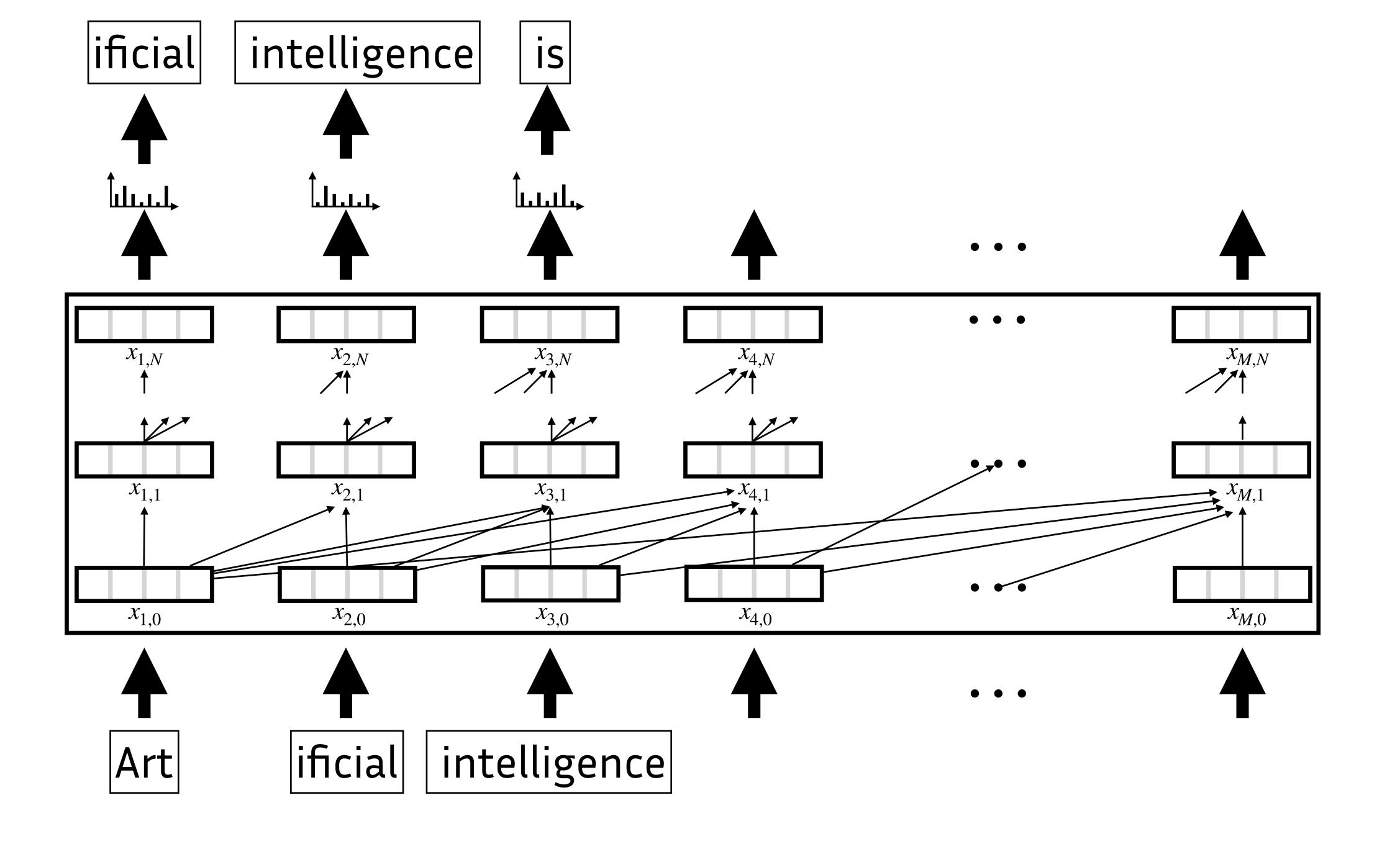
GPT2

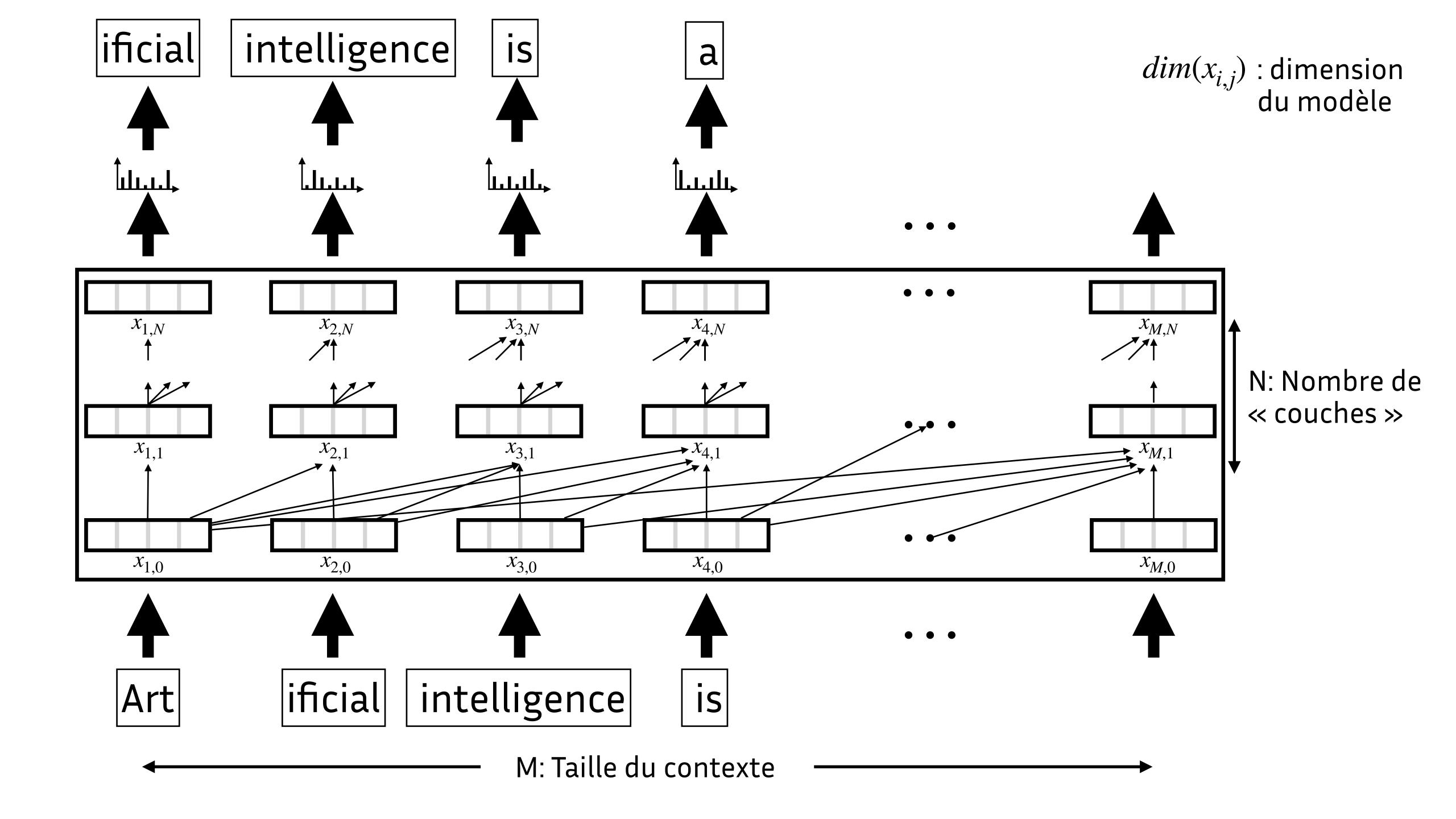


Art ificial intelligence

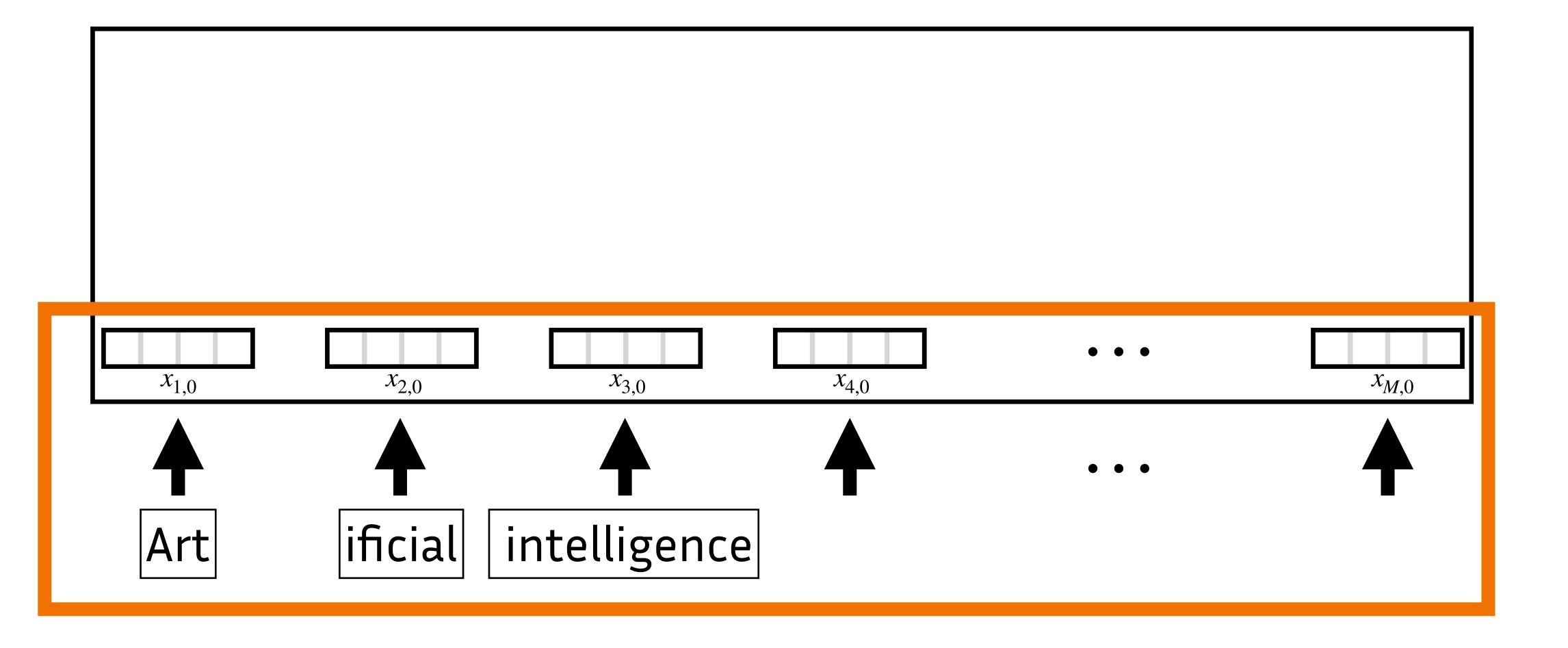


Artificial intelligence





Embedding

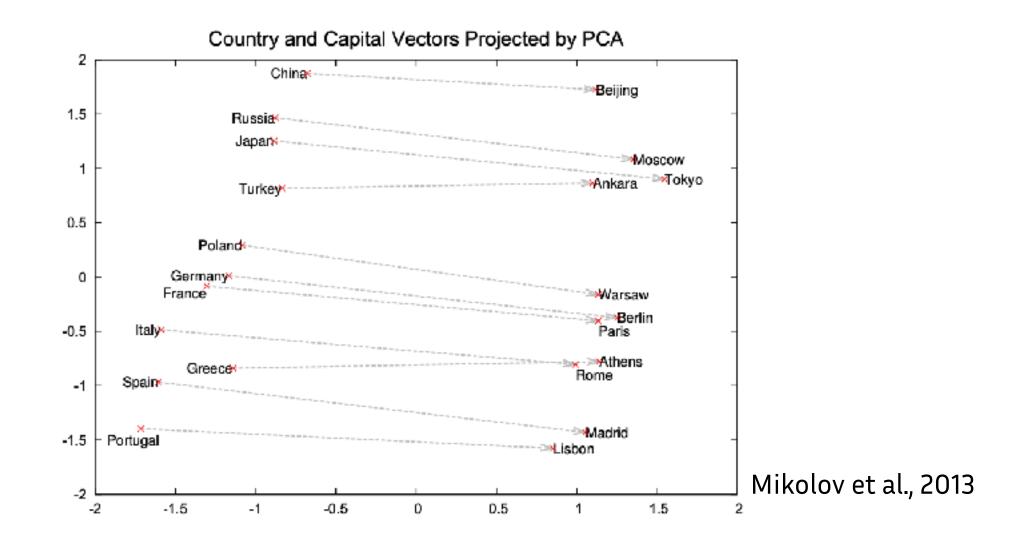


Embedding

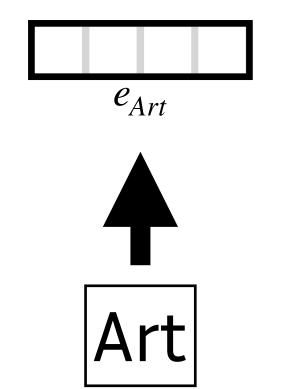
1 mot → 1 vecteur

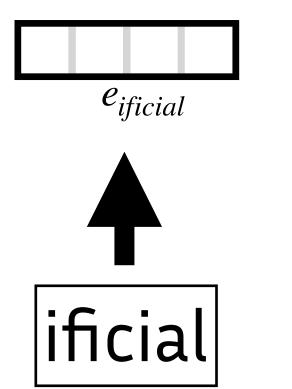
espace sémantique ← → espace vectoriel

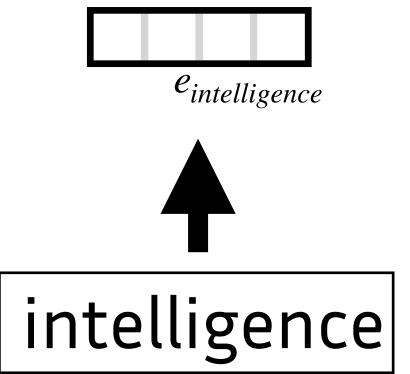
relations sémantiques ← → relations géométriques



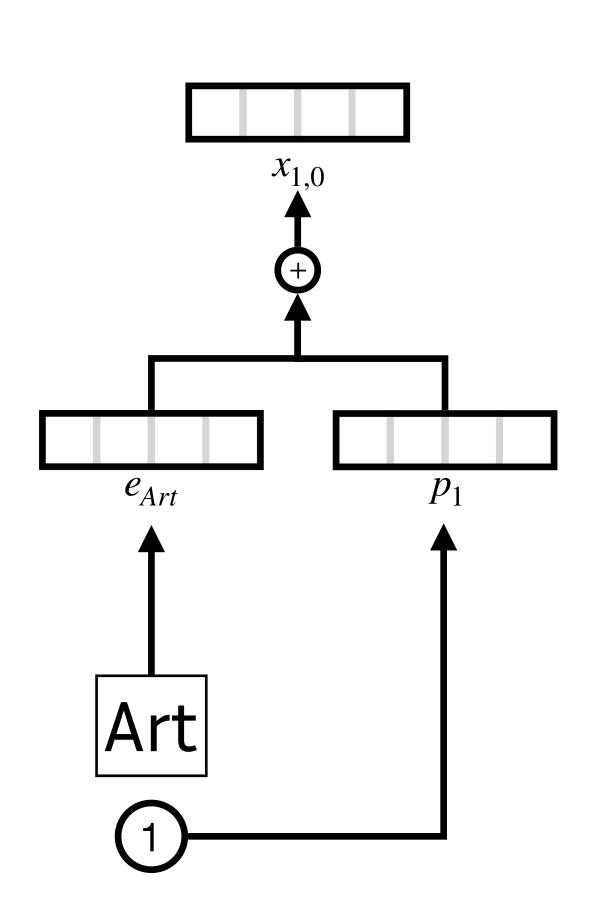
Embedding

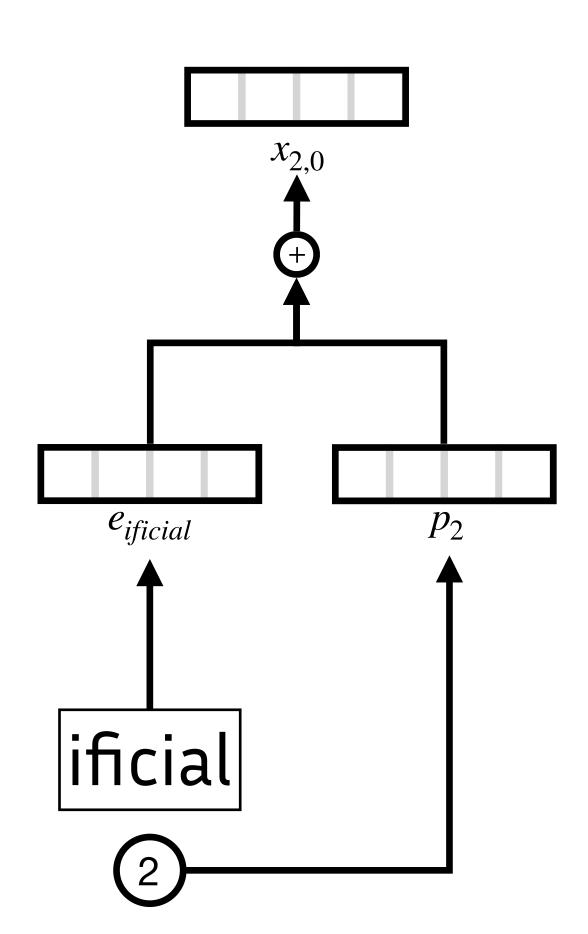


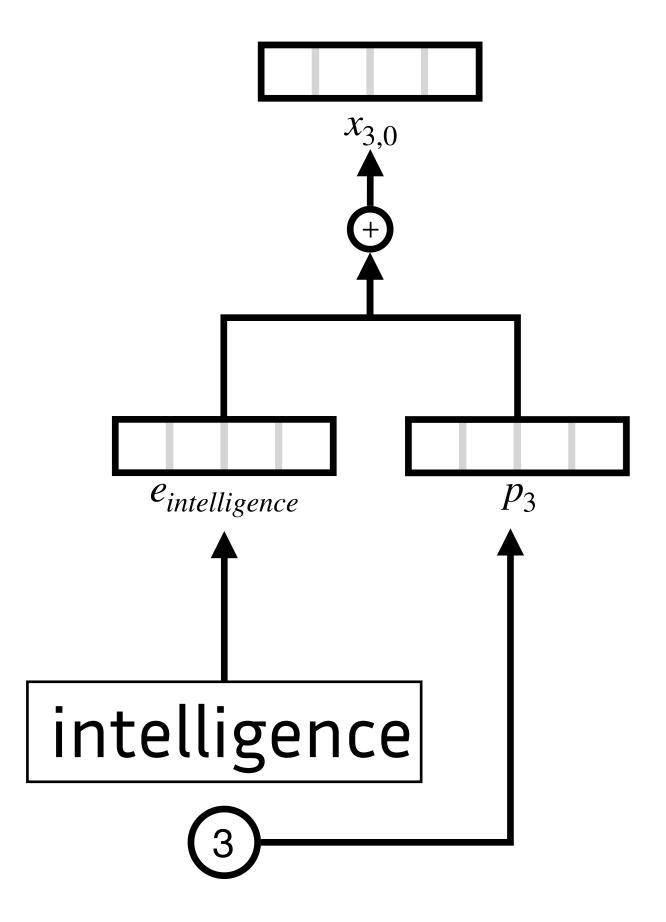




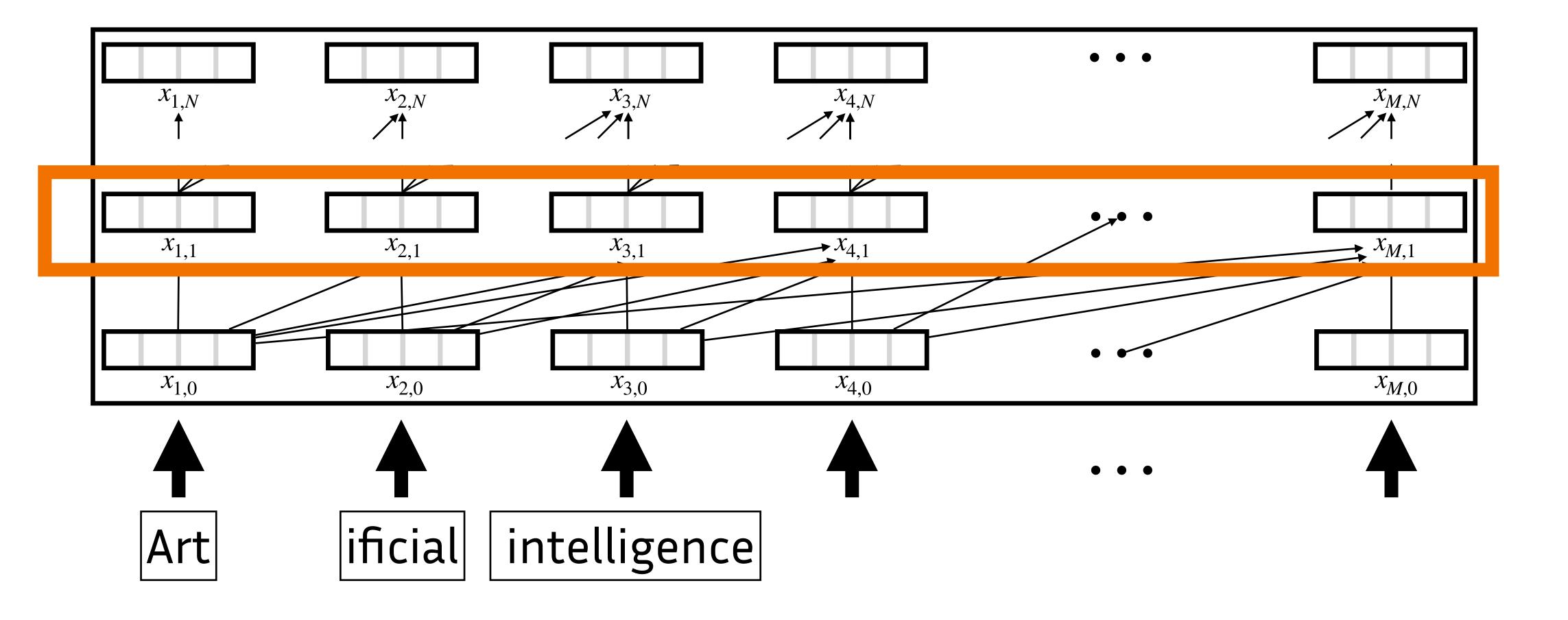
Position encoding

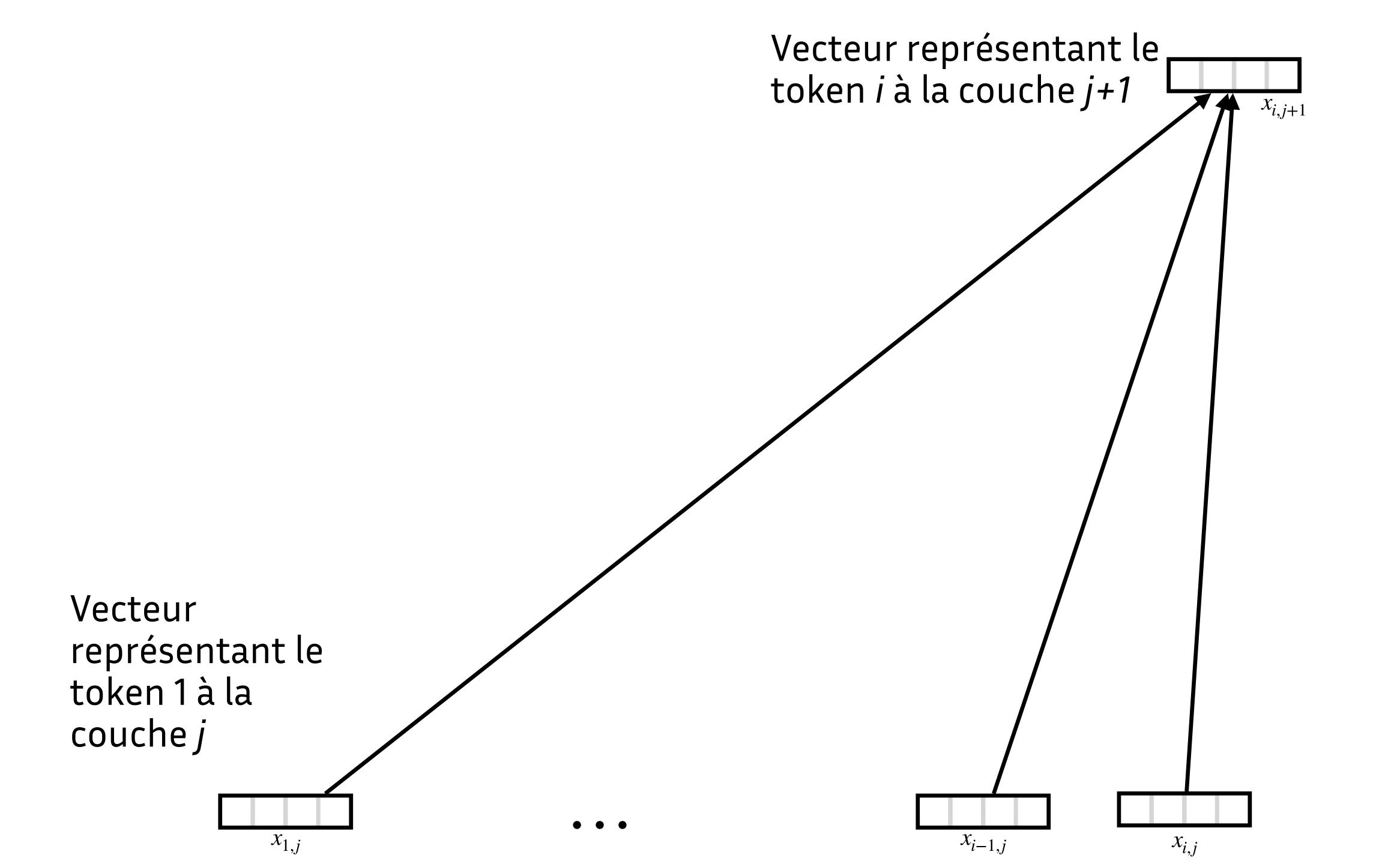


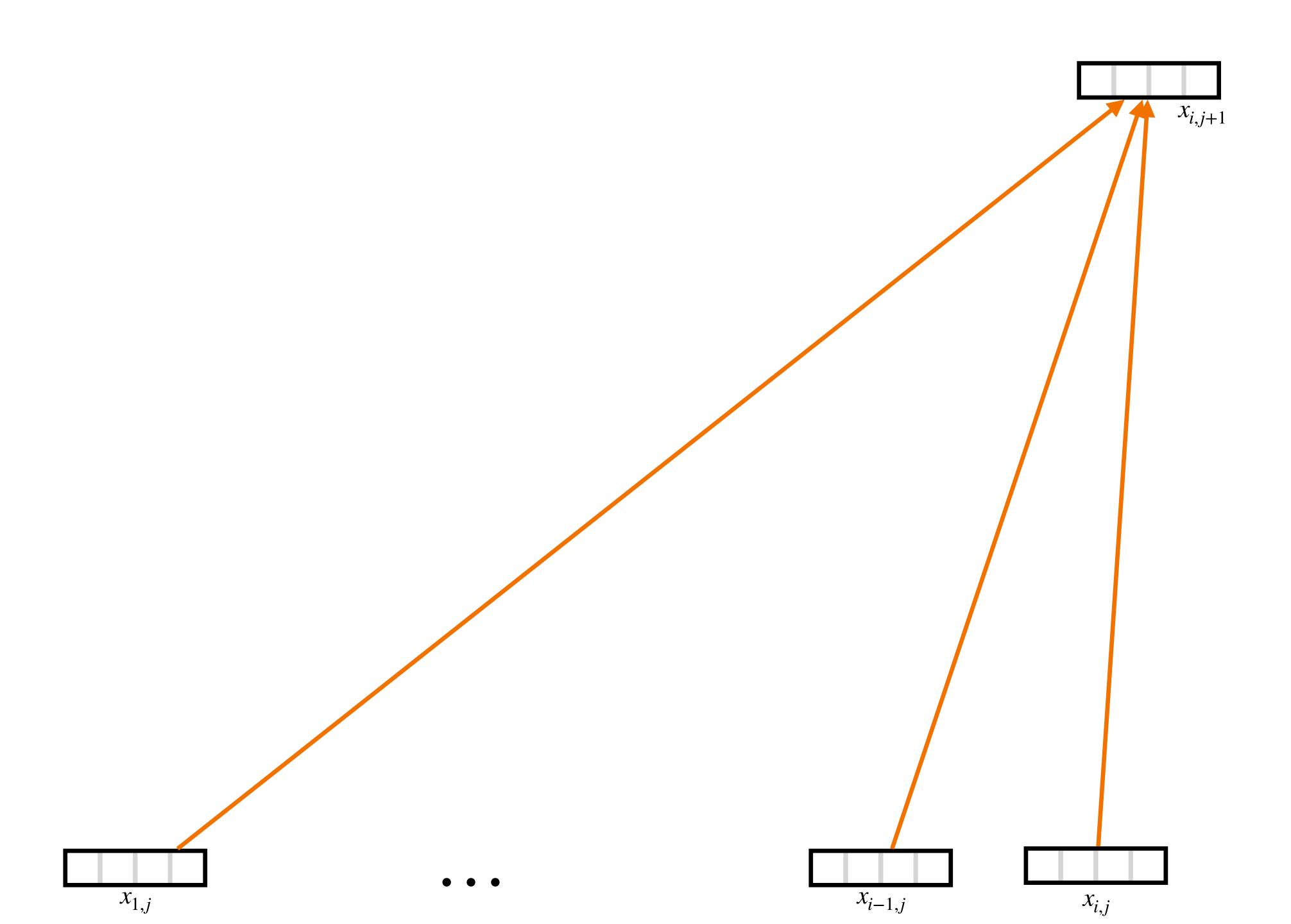


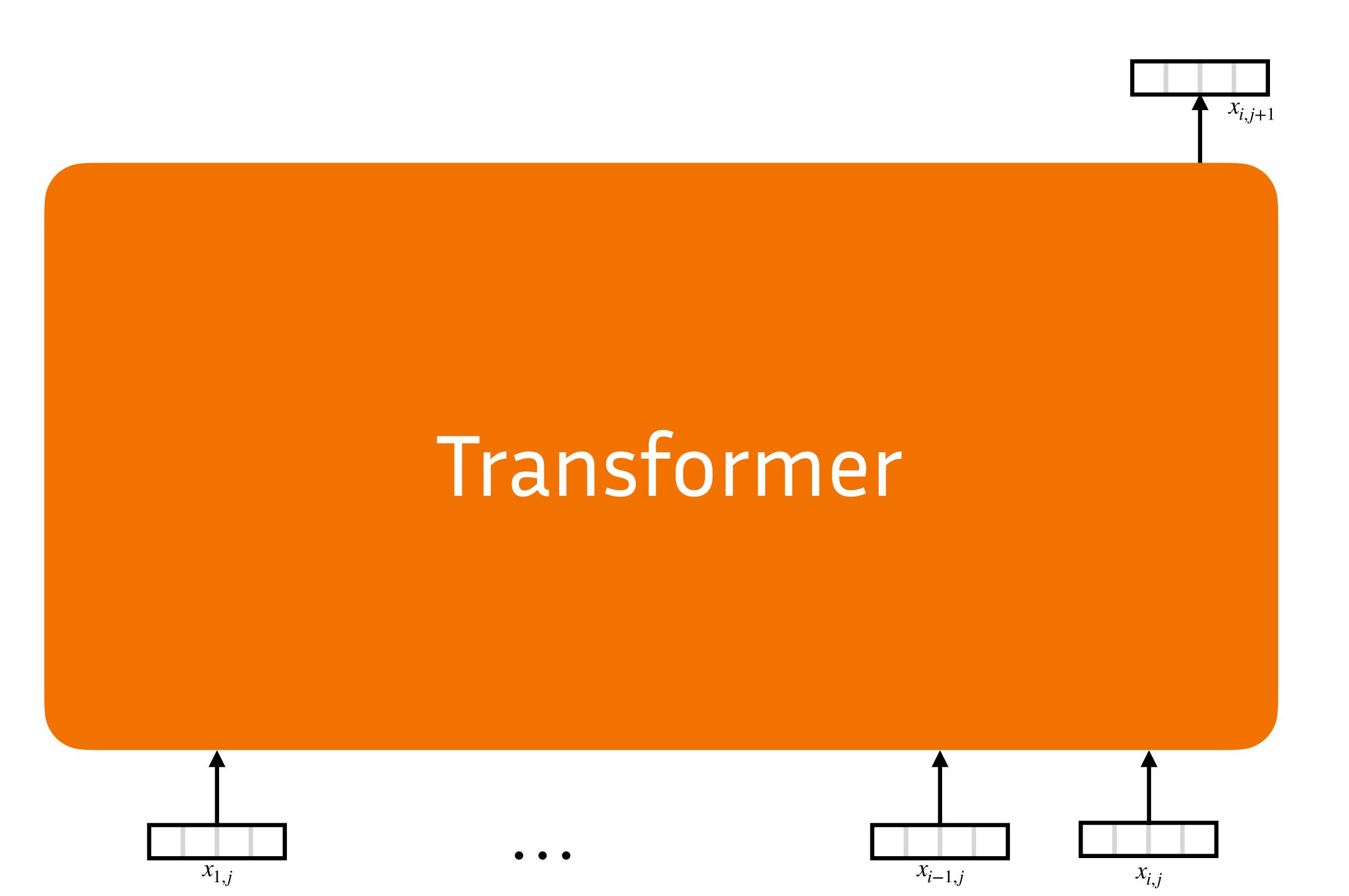


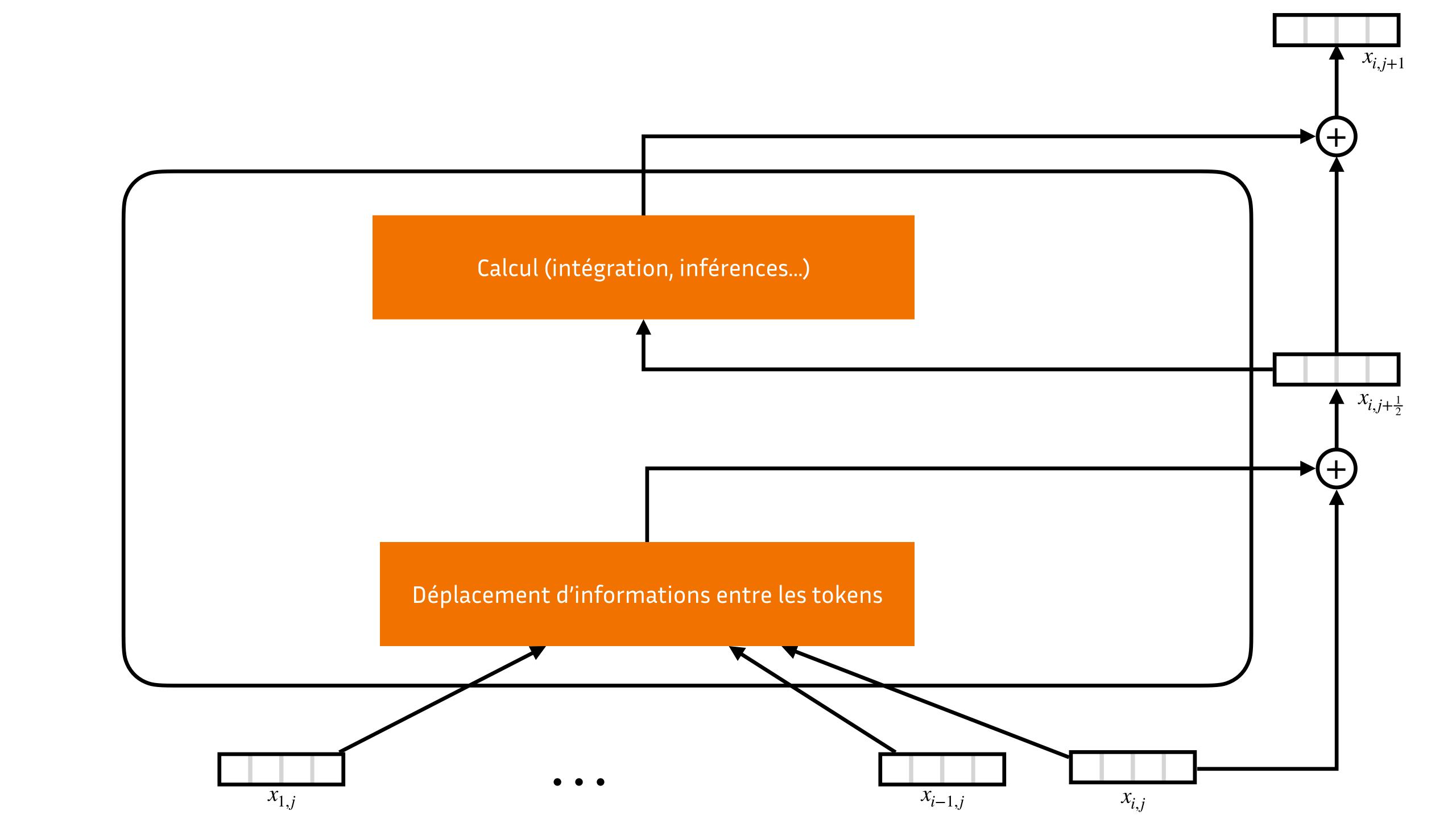
Transformer

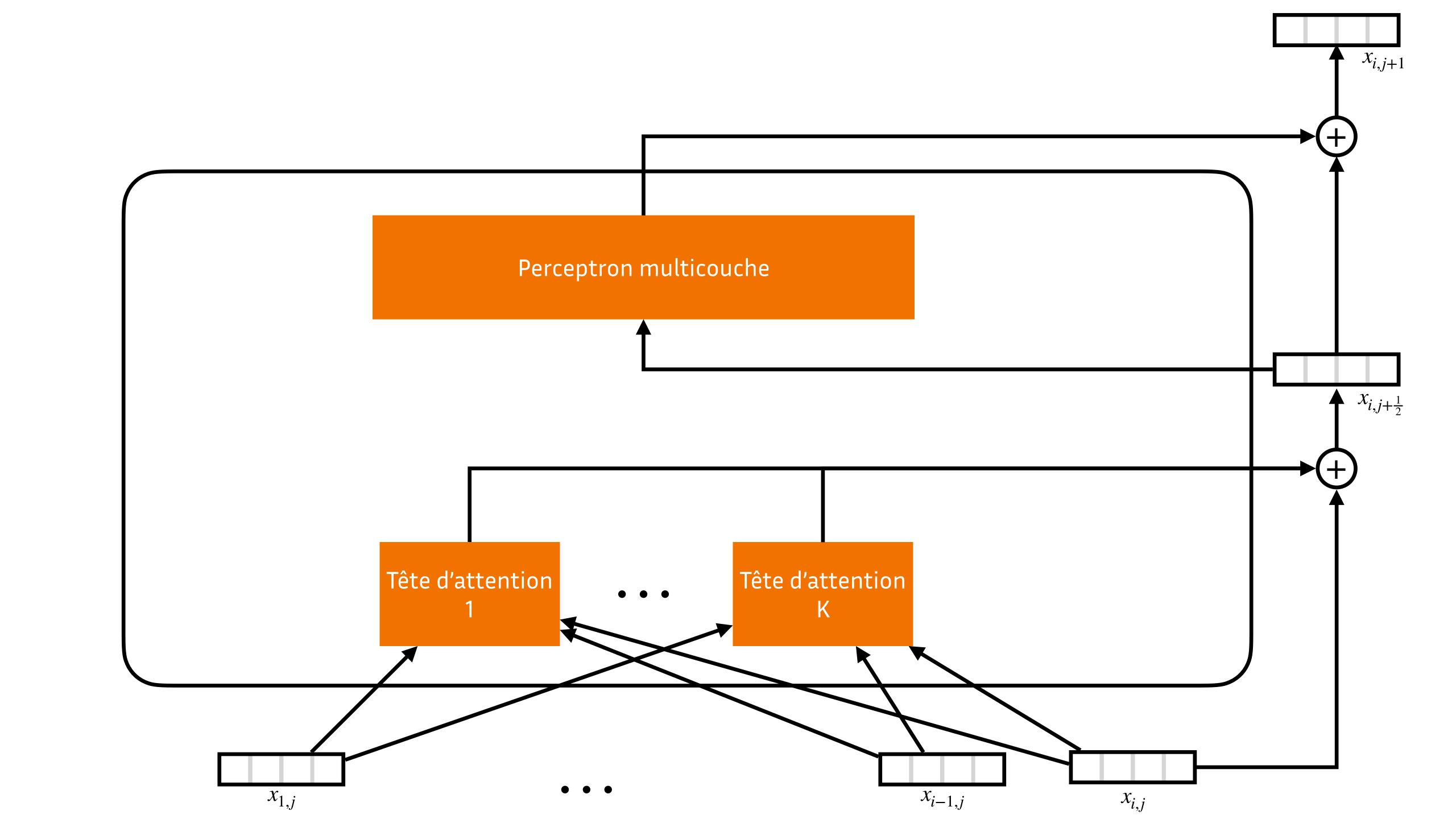


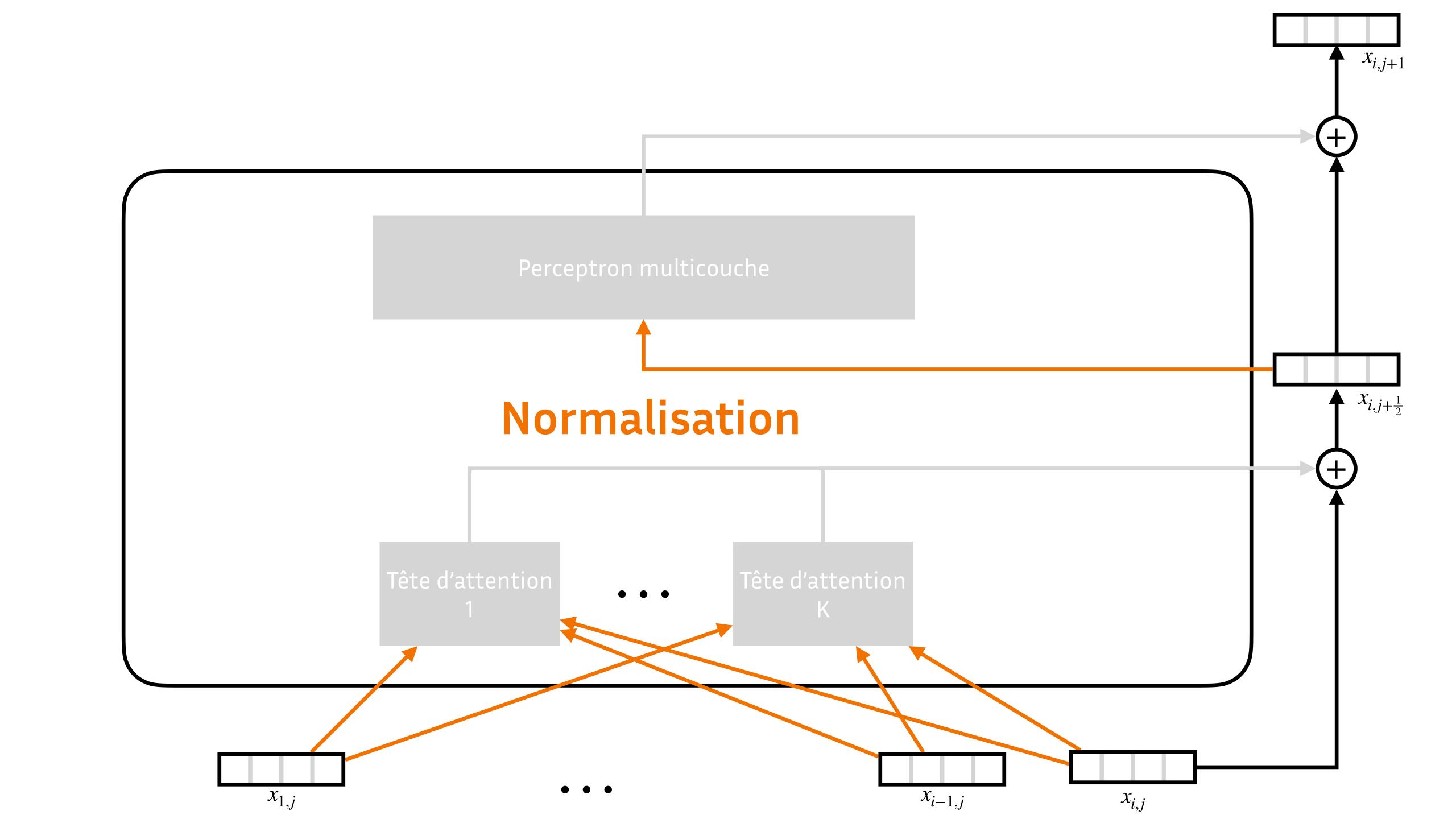


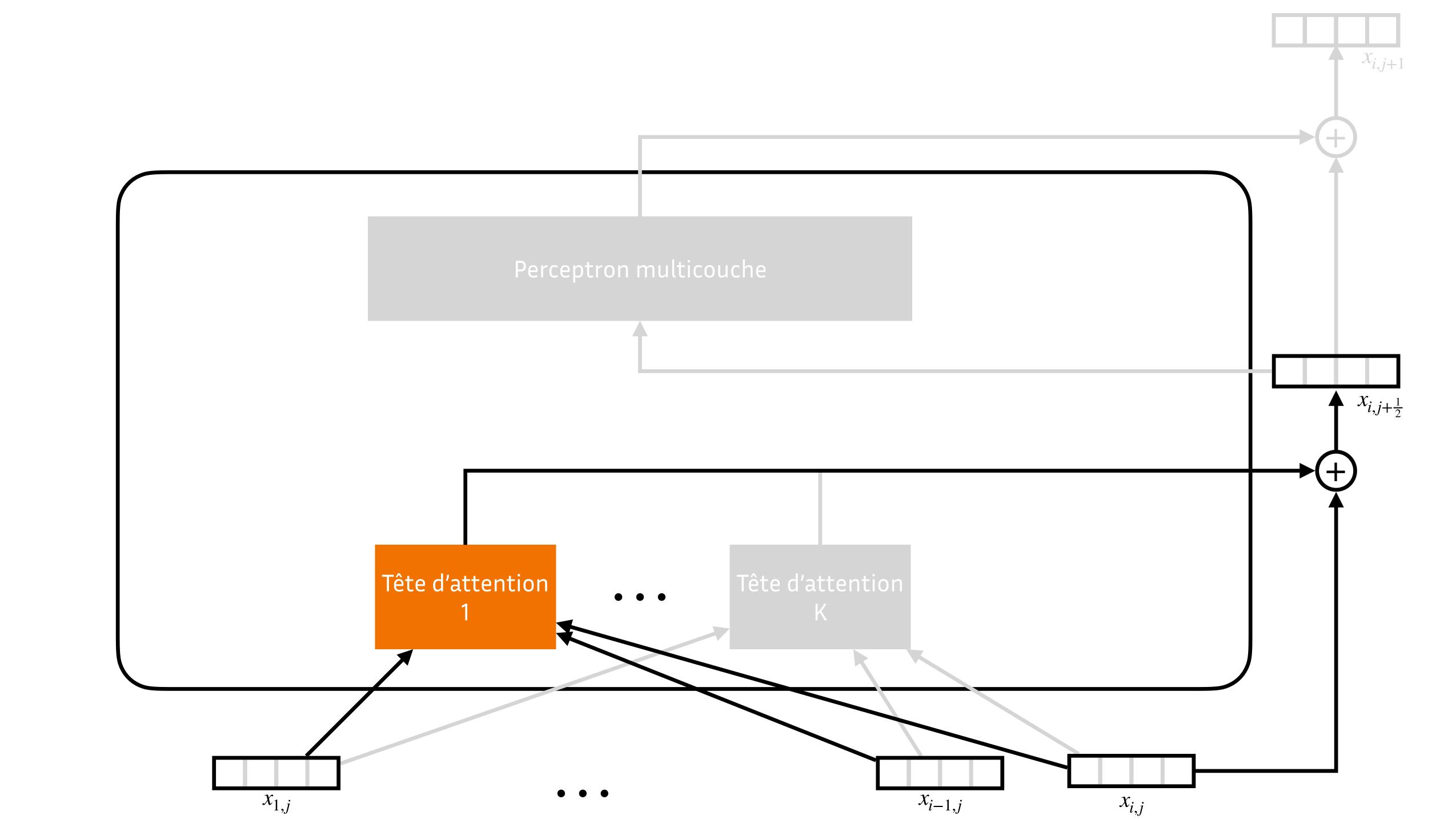


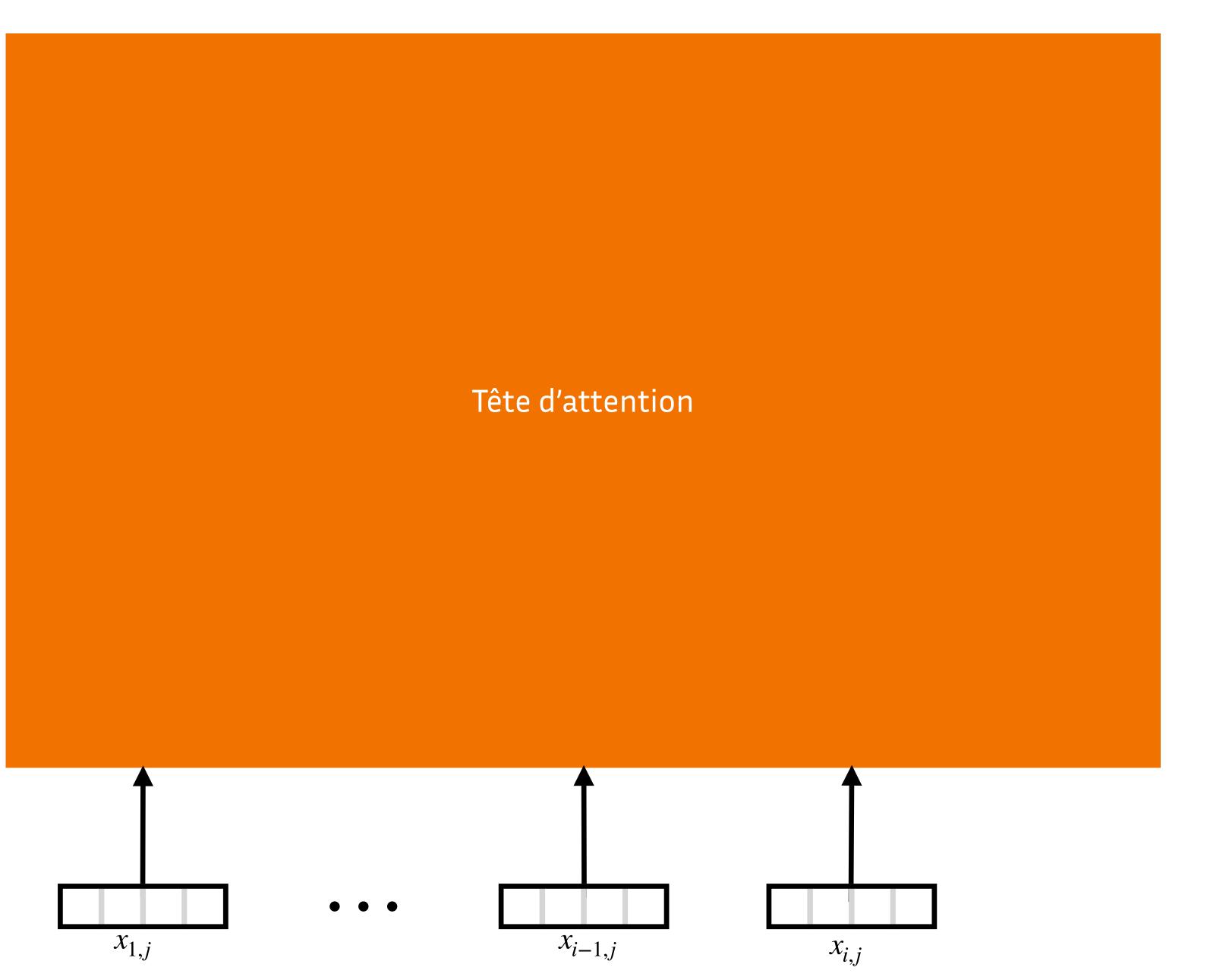










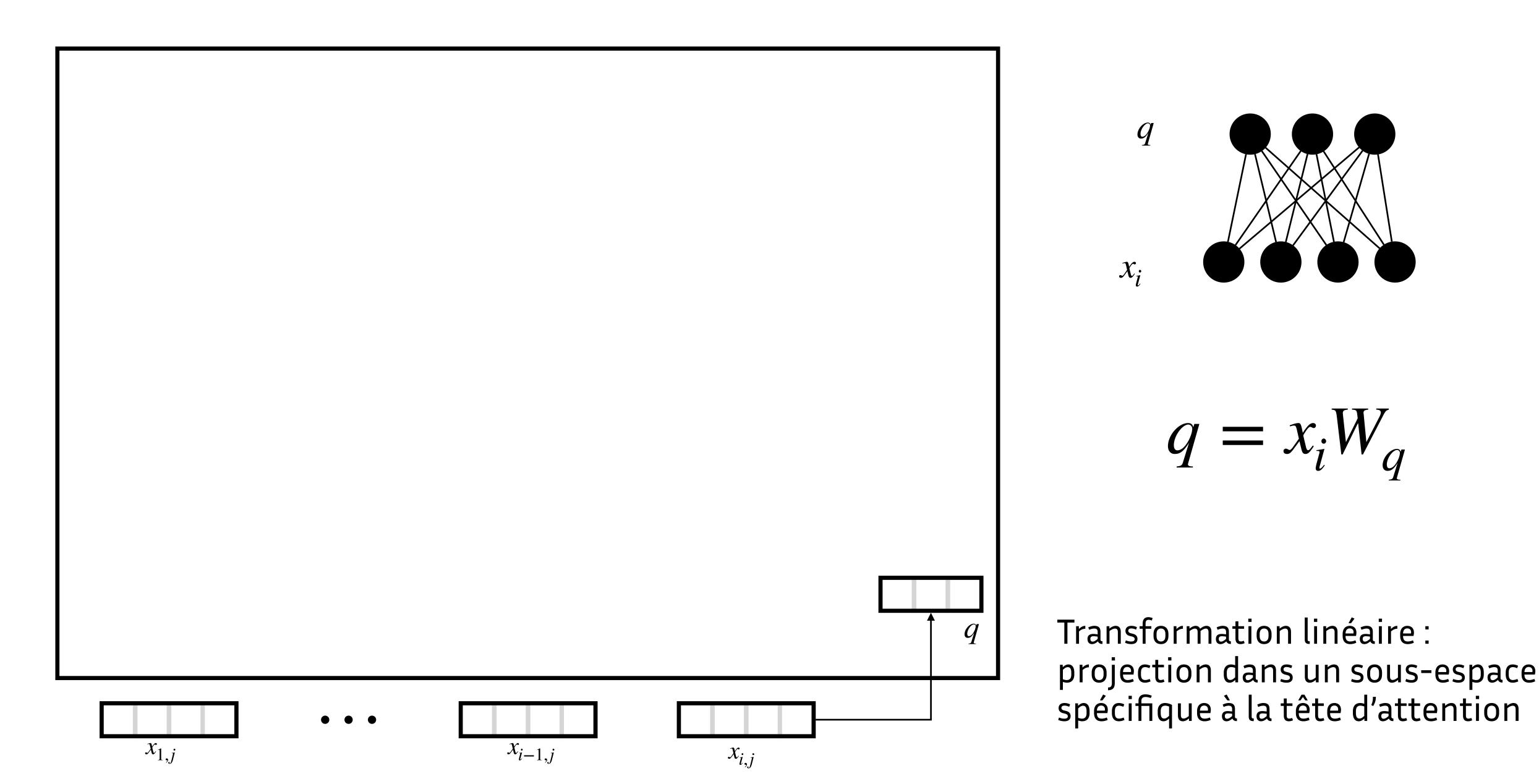


1: identifier quel type d'information est recherché

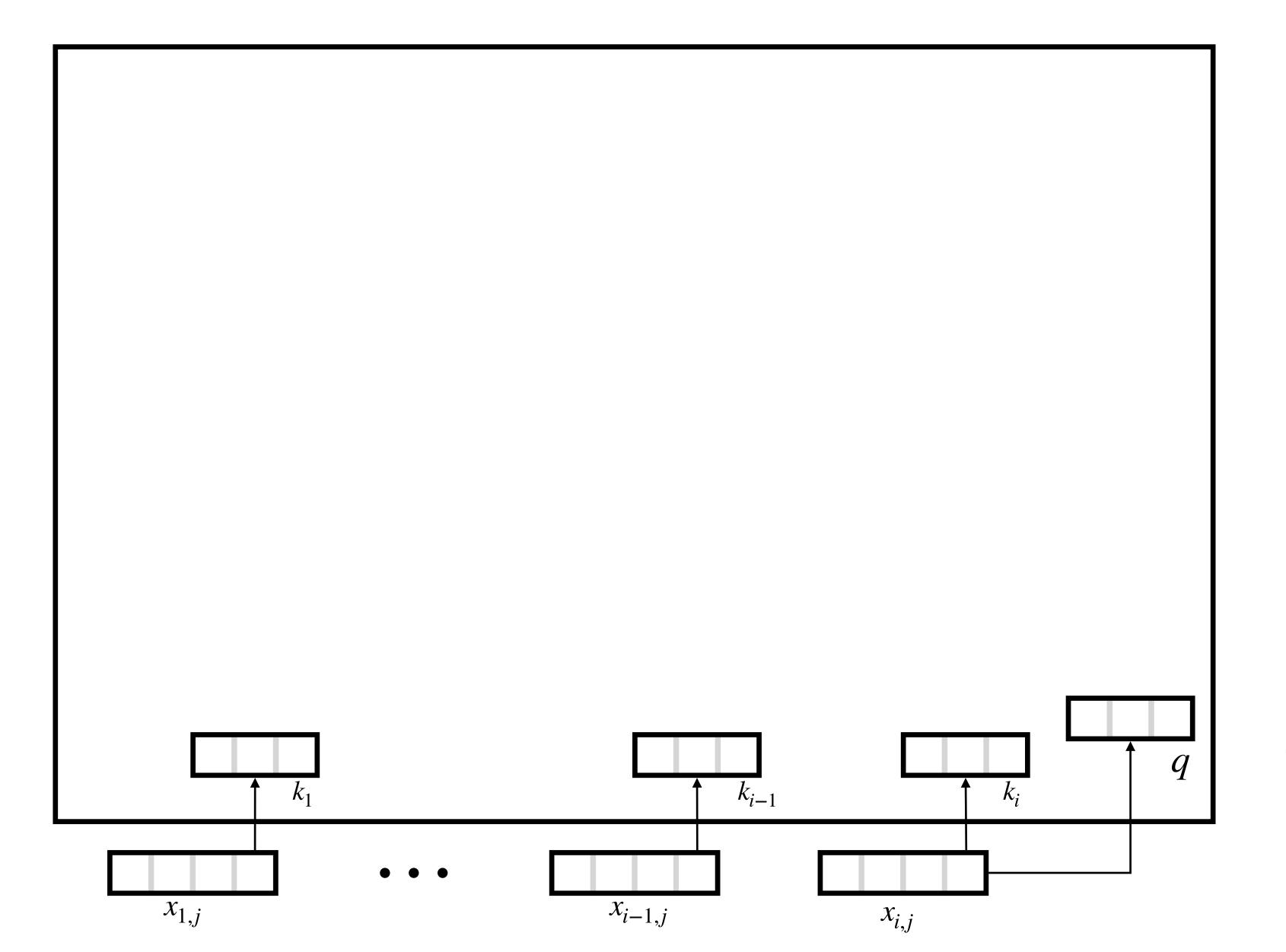
2: identifier quels tokens disposent de cette information

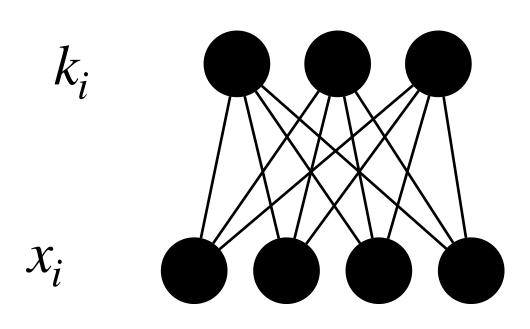
3 : récupérer cette information dans ces tokens

1: identifier quel type d'information est recherché : query



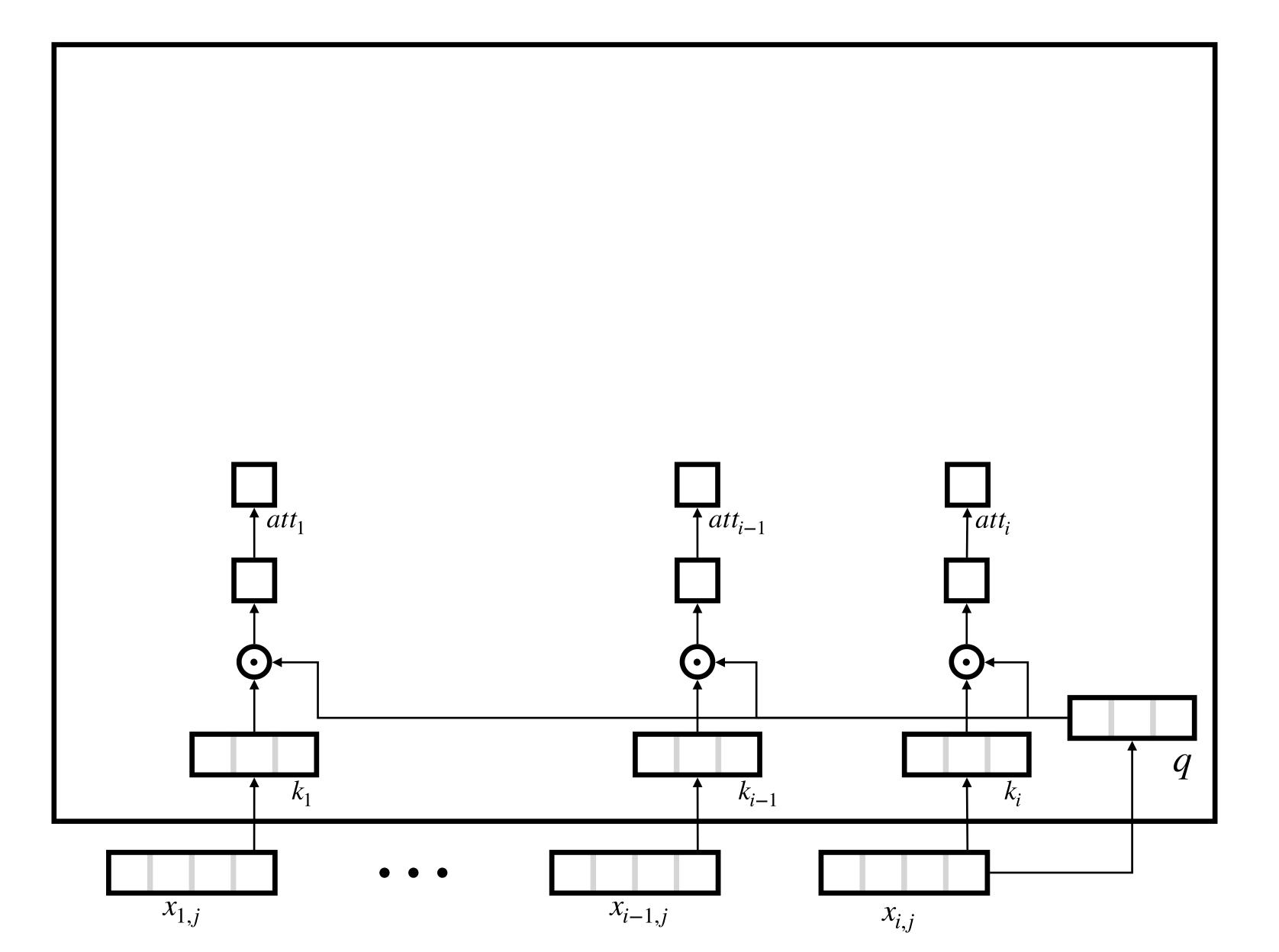
2 : identifier quels tokens disposent de cette information : keys



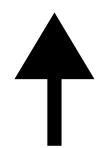


$$k_i = x_i W_k$$

2 : identifier quels tokens disposent de cette information : keys



Scores d'attention

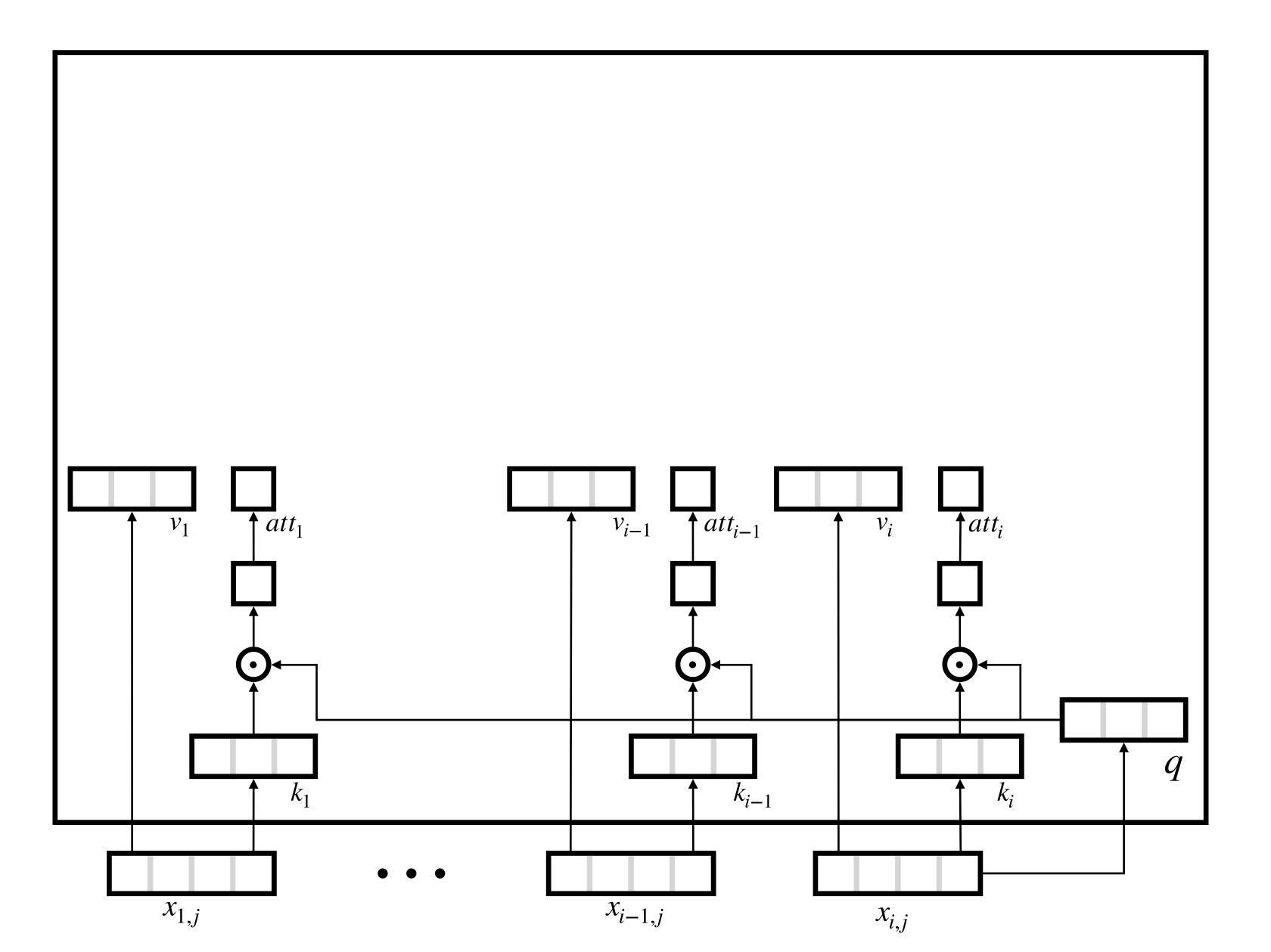


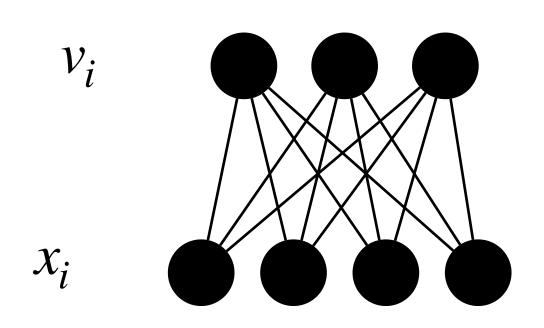
Softmax



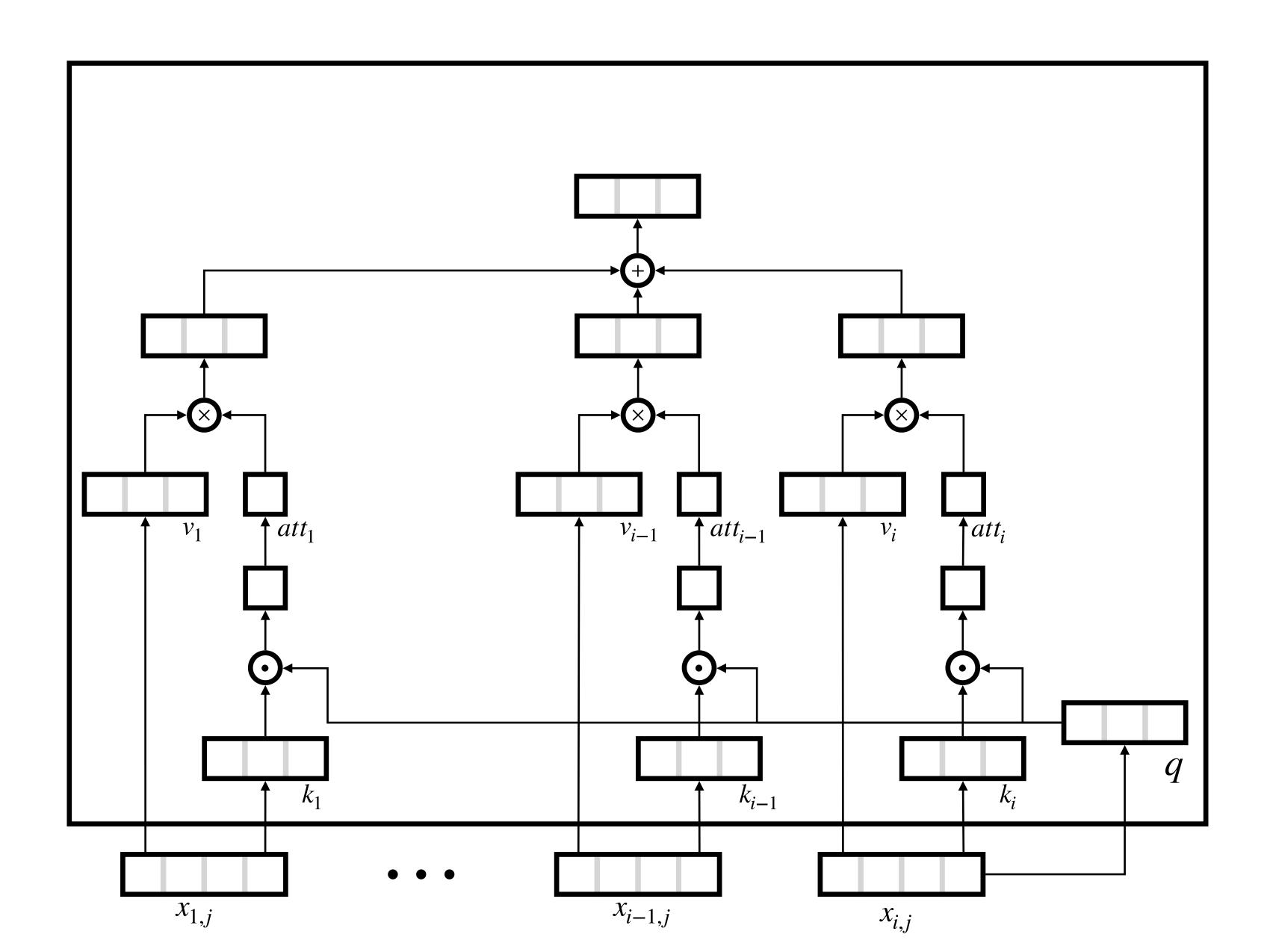
Comparaison des clés k avec la requête q (produit scalaire)



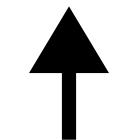


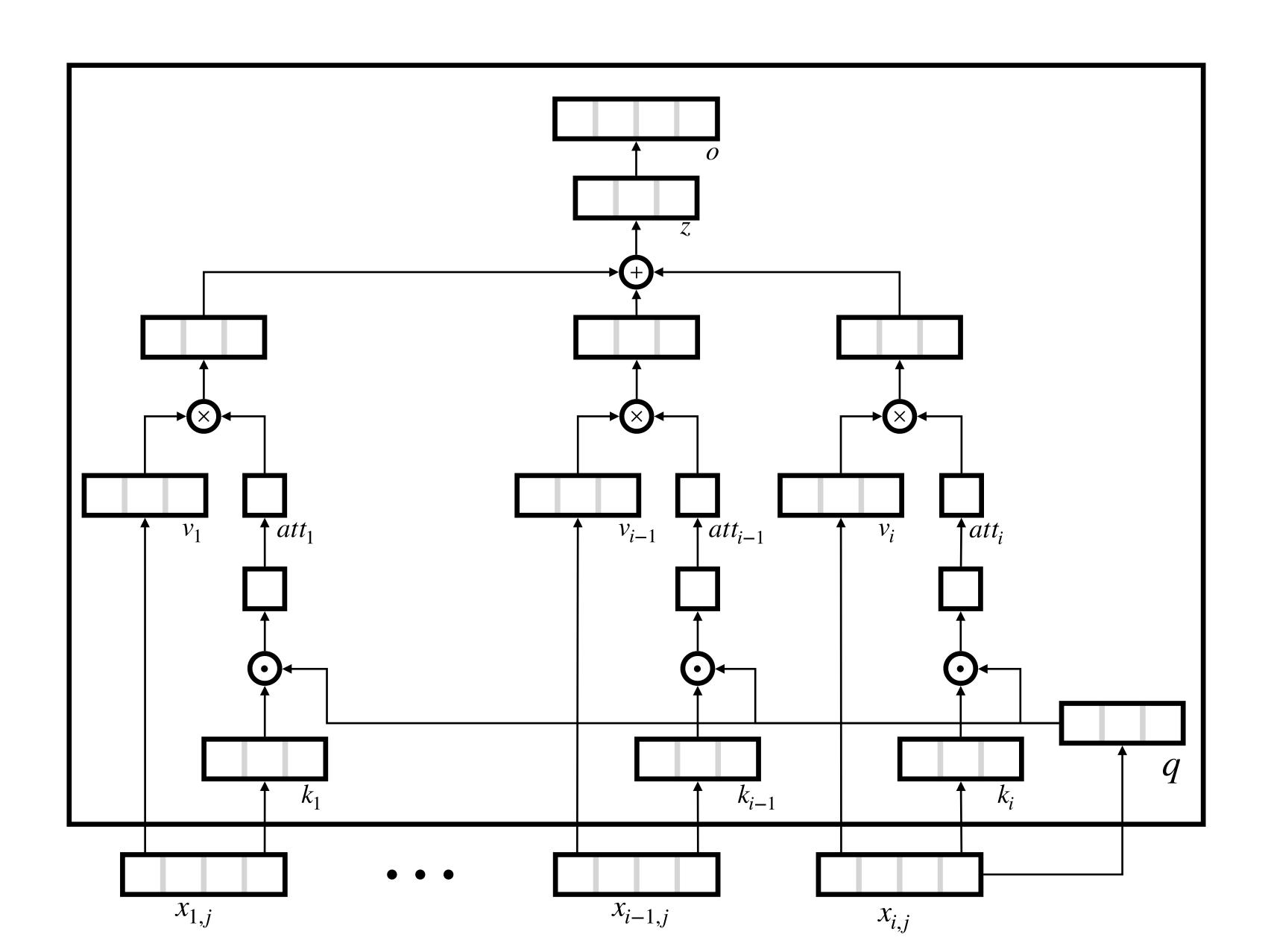


$$v_i = x_i W_v$$

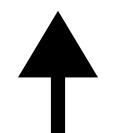


Somme pondérée par les scores d'attention des vecteurs values





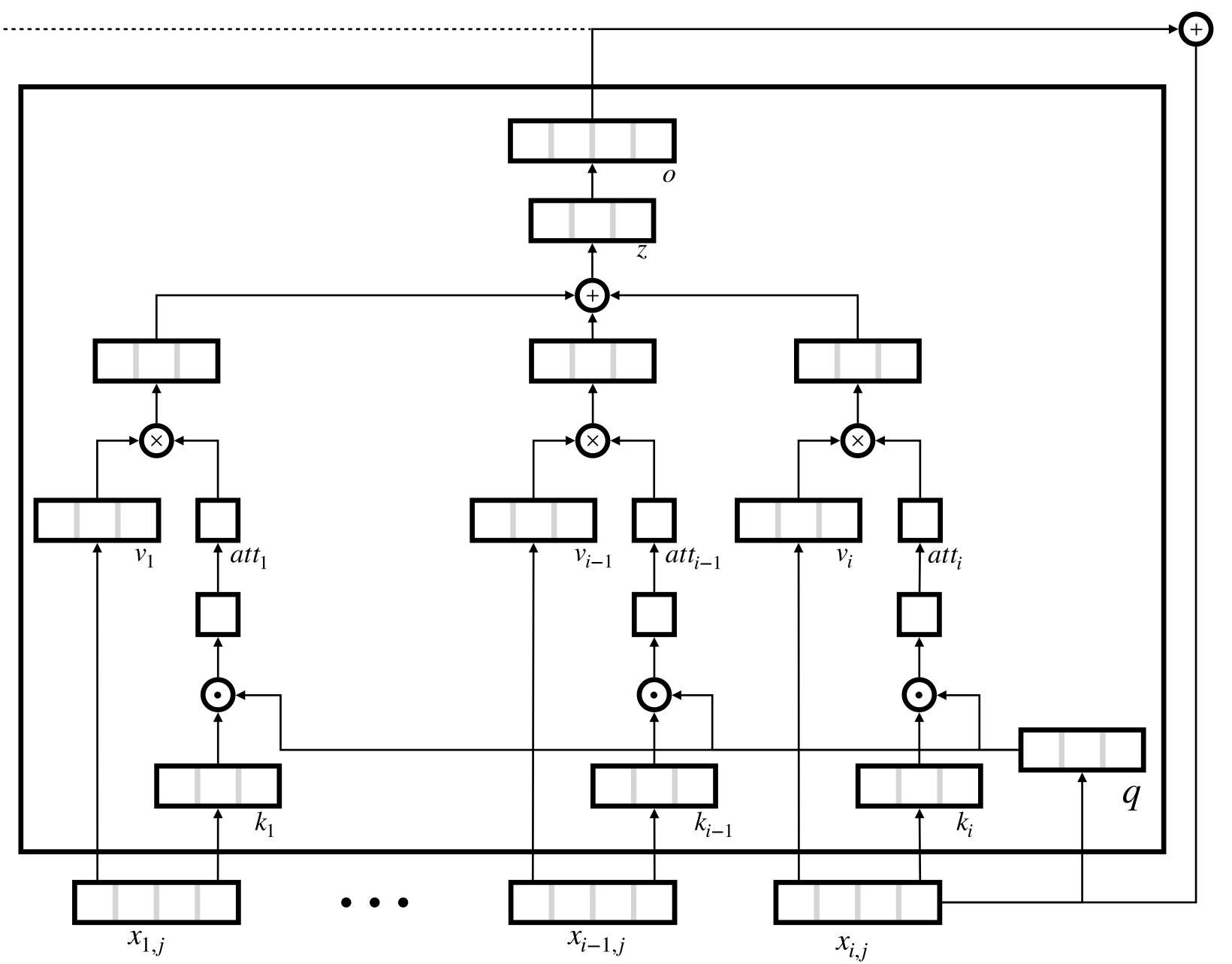
Reprojection dans l'espace du modèle



$$o = zW_o$$

Somme pondérée par les scores d'attention des vecteurs values







Somme de toutes les têtes d'attention avec la représentation initiale



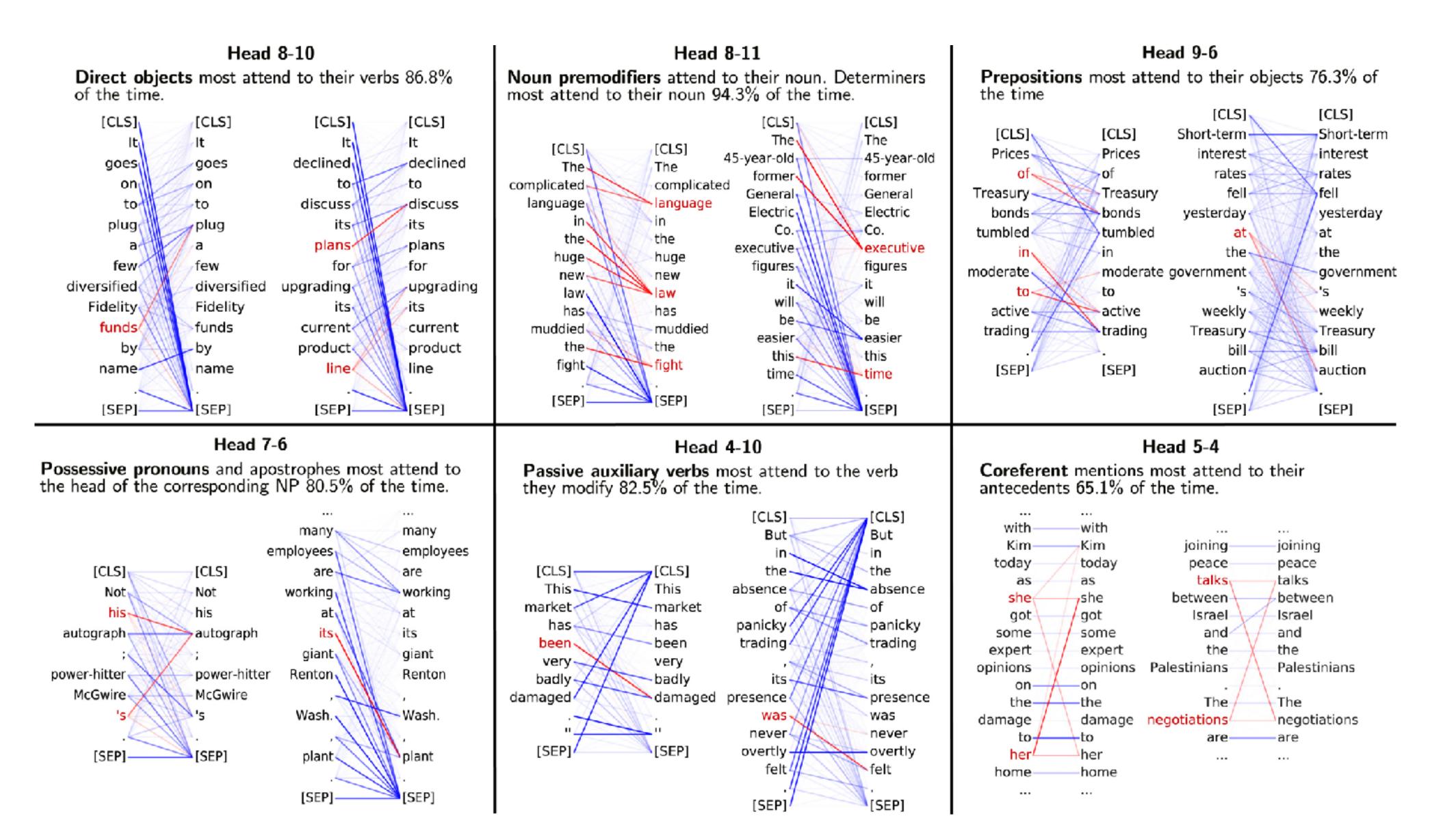
Reprojection dans l'espace du modèle

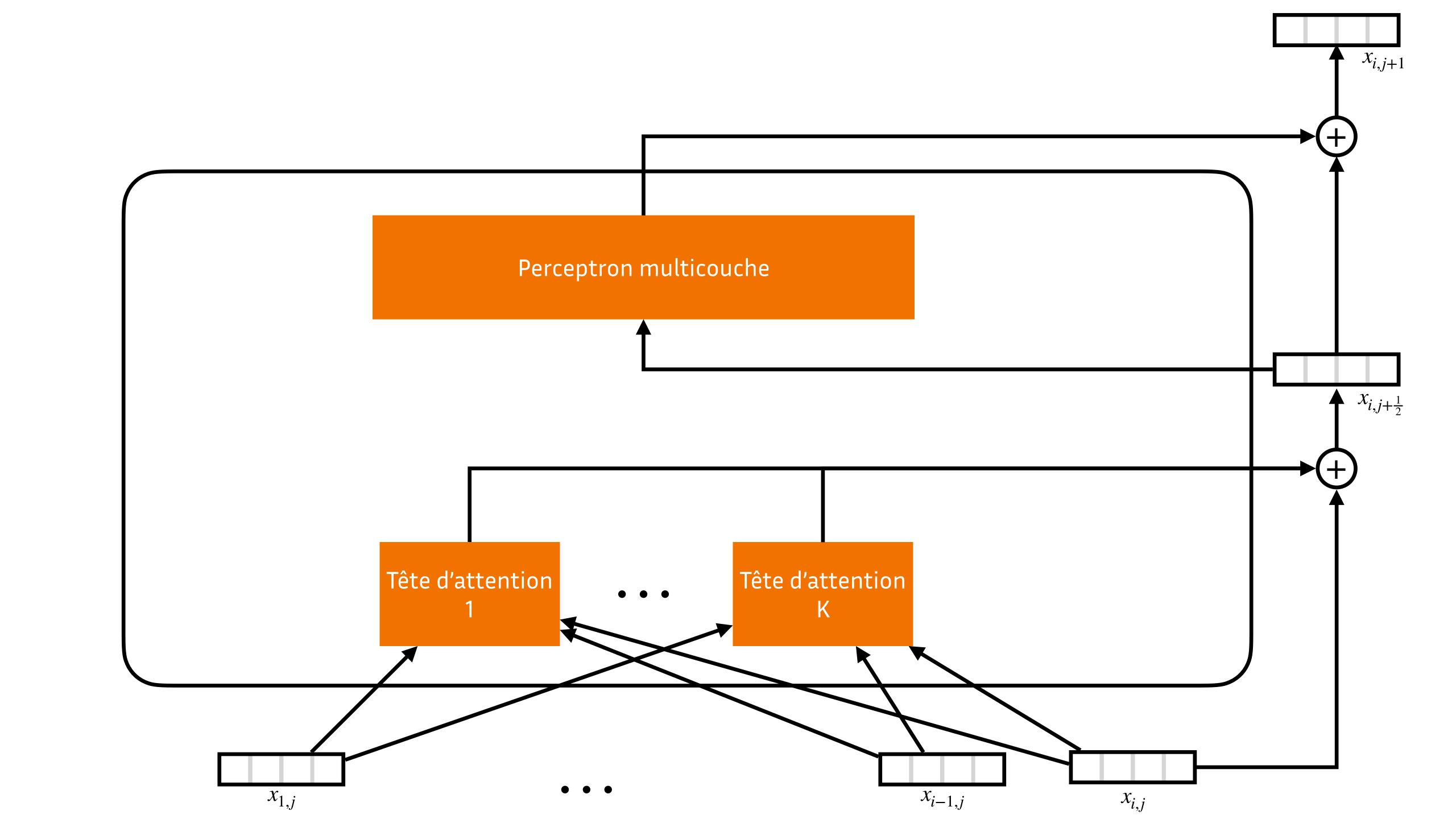


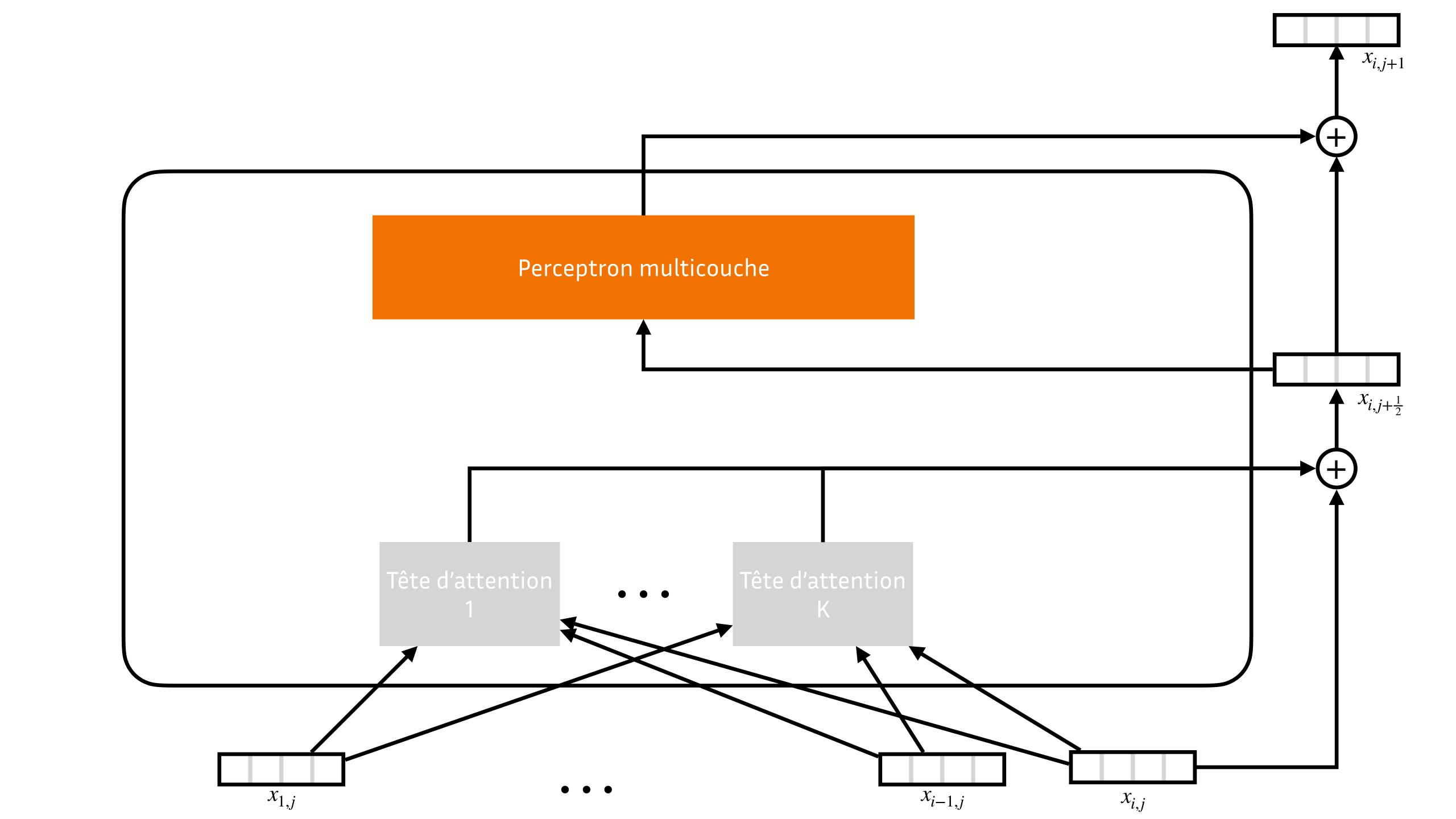
Somme pondérée par les scores d'attention des vecteurs values

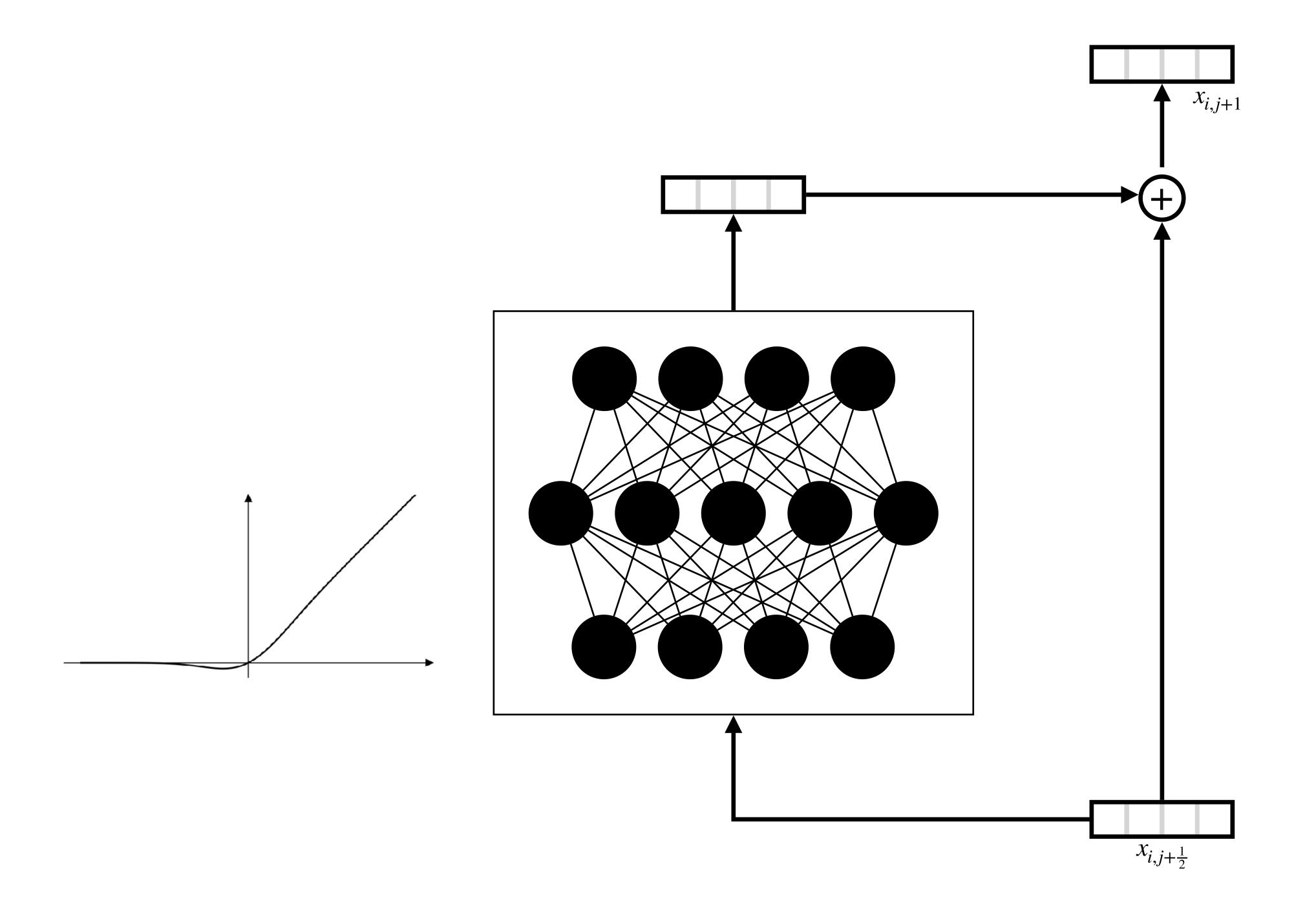


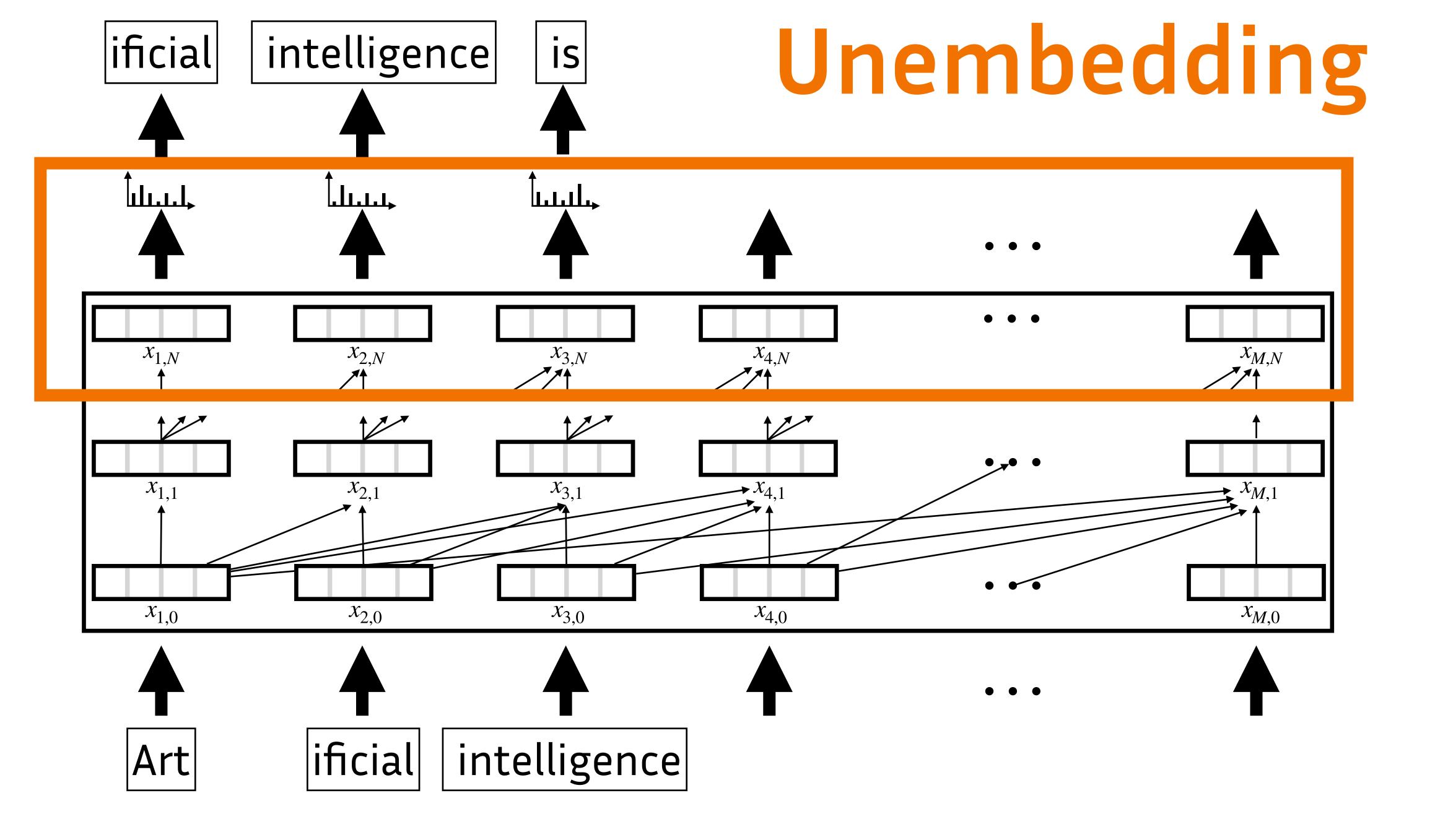
Patterns attentionnels

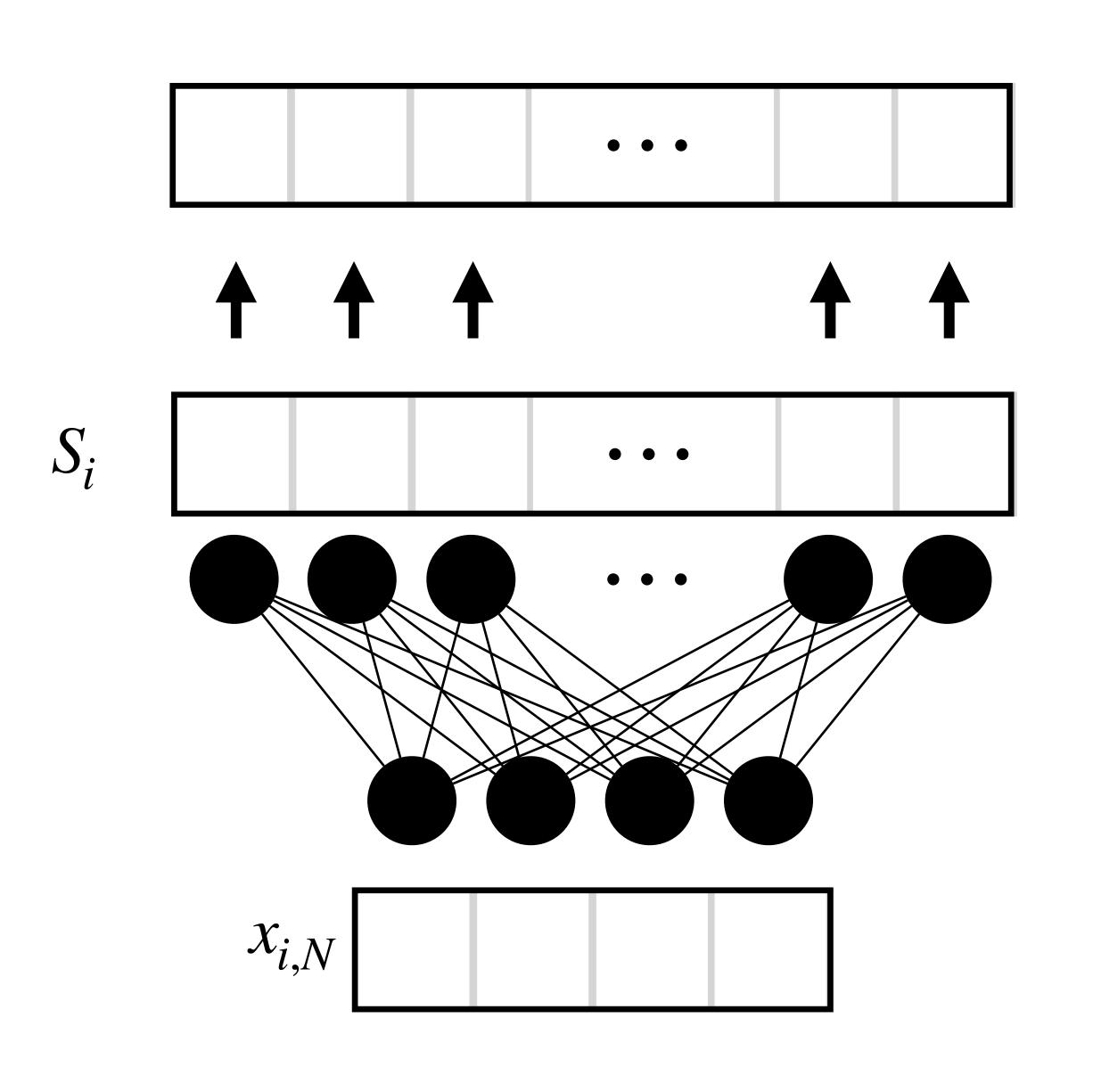












Distribution de probabilité sur le vocabulaire

Softmax

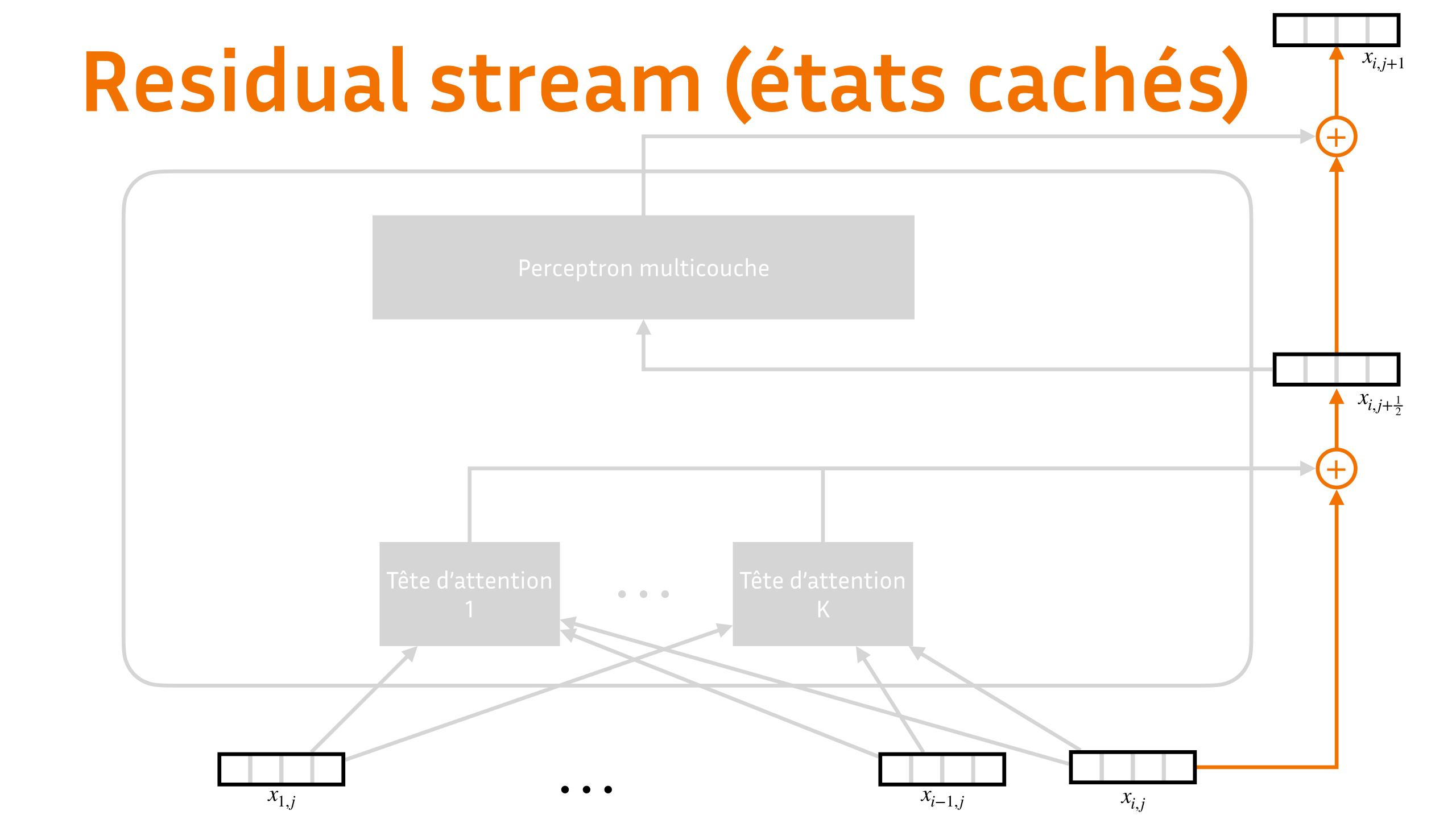
Scores (logits)

Projection sur le vocabulaire

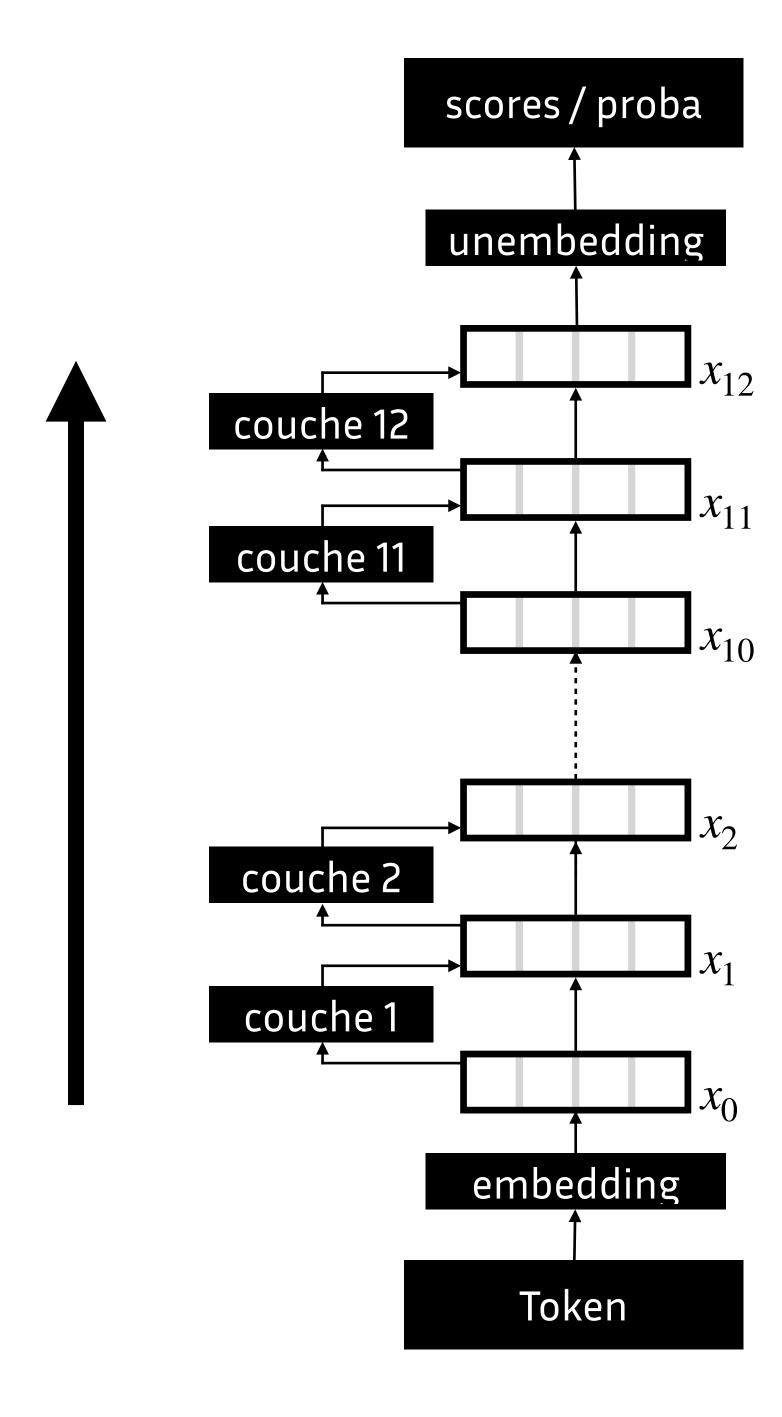
$$S_i = x_{i,N} W_o$$

Représentation du token sur la dernière couche

Représentations

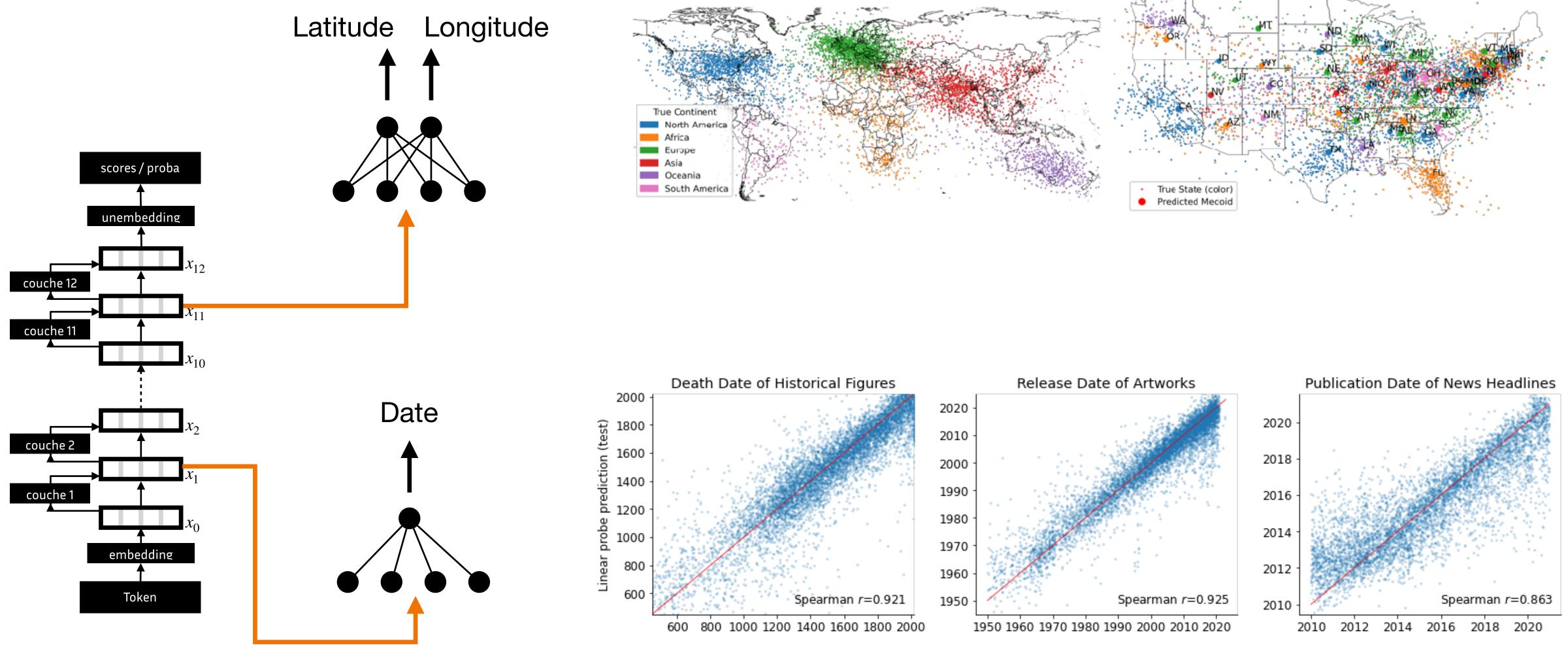


Transformations / complexifications successives de la représentation des tokens

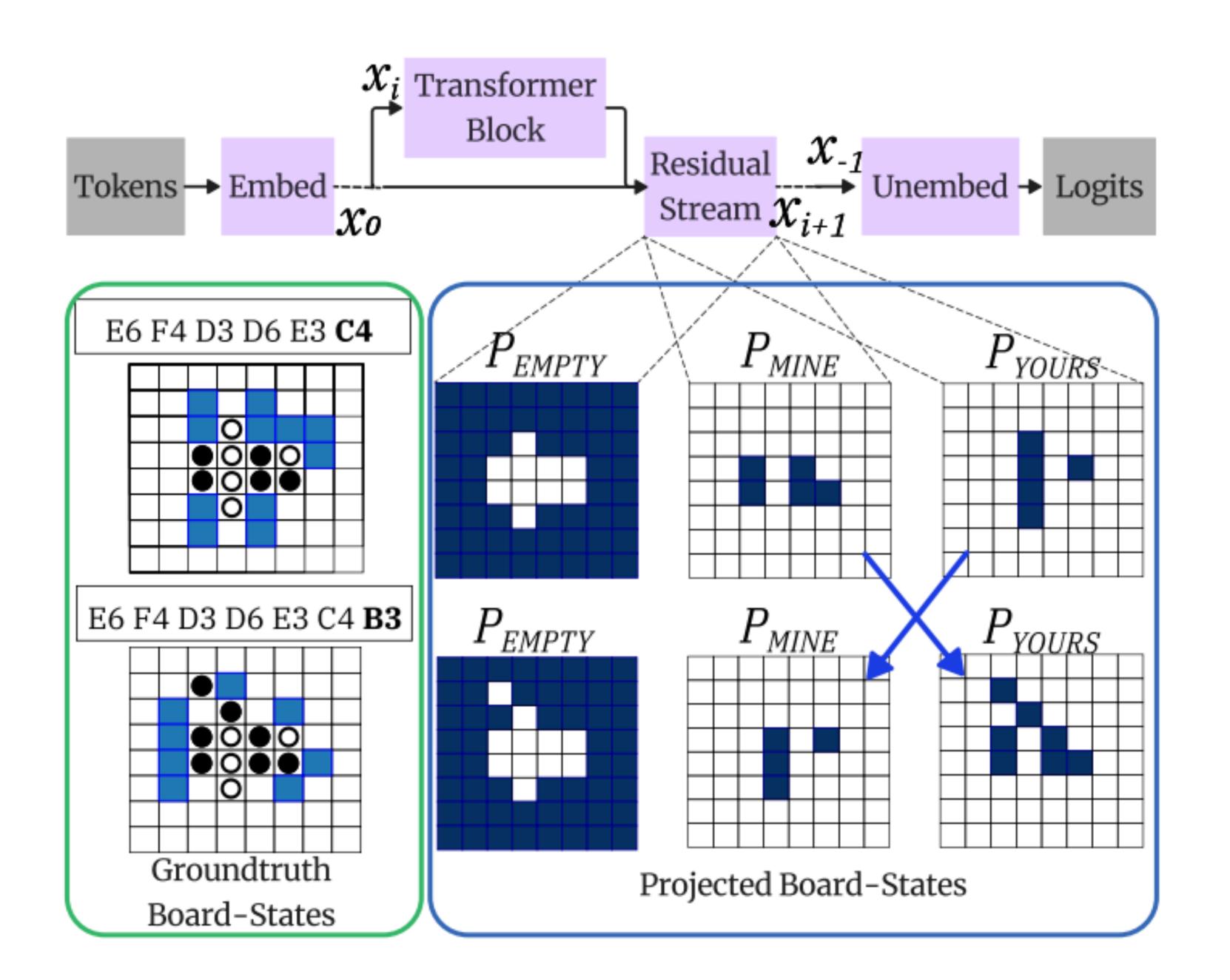


représentation suffisamment élaborée pour permettre la prédiction du token suivant

représentation du token d'entrée



Gurnee & Tegmark, 2024



Bibliographie

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Kaplan, J., McCandlish, S., Henighan, T., Brown, T. B., Chess, B., Child, R., ... & Amodei, D. (2020). Scaling laws for neural language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.08361.

Manning, C. D., Clark, K., Hewitt, J., Khandelwal, U., & Levy, O. (2020). Emergent linguistic structure in artificial neural networks trained by self-supervision. *PNAS 117*(48)

Minaee et al, 2024. Large Language Models : a Survey. https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.06196

Nanda, N., Lee, A., & Wattenberg, M. (2023). Emergent Linear Representations in World Models of Self-Supervised Sequence Models. *ArXiv, abs/2309.00941*.

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