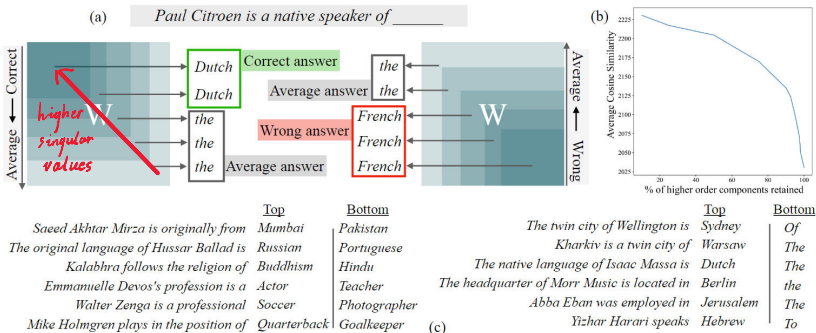


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LASER indicates that ①头部奇异值已经可以做出语言建模
②拖尾部分实际会给出一些相似词 (noise)

values. Therefore, the coherent parts of neurons can be well approximated by the low-rank matrix computed by singular value thresholding.

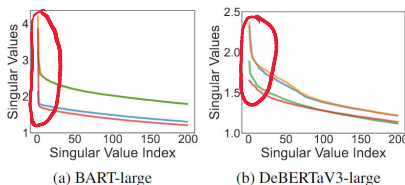


Figure 3. Singular values in language models. (a) Singular values of weight matrices of the 10th decoder layer in BART-large; (b) Singular values of weight matrices of the 14th encoder layer in DeBERTaV3-large.

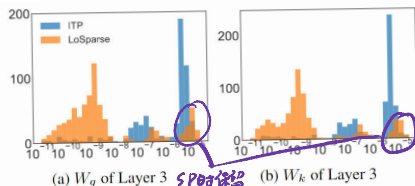


Figure 4. Neuron importance scores of selected linear projections when compressing DeBERTaV3-base on SST-2 with ITP (blue) and LoSparse (orange). It shows LoSparse successfully separates incoherent parts of neurons and make it easy to prune the non-expressive components.

LoSparse: 头部奇异值 (coherent parts) 使用 SVD 保留, 拖尾部分用结构化剪枝 (SP)

Topic: coherent part 在 LM 中有什么作用

Hypo: 形成 global pattern, 为 output feature 定一个 ground, 由拖尾部分进行微调

Prove: compare activate feature map ① coherent parts
分布是否有明显区别 ② coherent parts + tail

Further explore: SVD 为什么不 work → 没考虑拖尾

FWSVD, SP 为什么不 work → LoRA 与 coherent part 的关系

