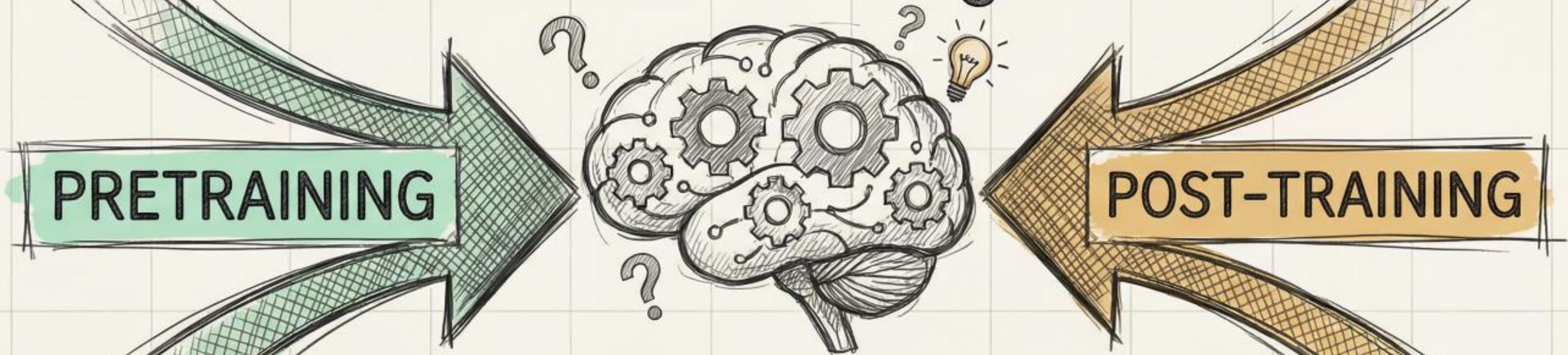


FRONT-LOADING REASONING:

The Synergy between Pretraining and Post-Training Data



A Comprehensive University Lecture on
Data Allocation Strategies and LLM Reasoning Development



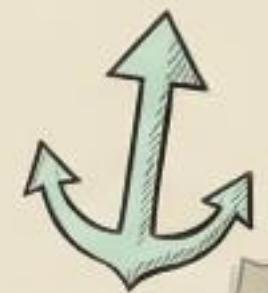
RESEARCH OVERVIEW & MOTIVATION

CORE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ADDING REASONING DATA:
PRETRAINING VS.
POST-TRAINING?
(Better?)



- EARLY INCLUSION:
OVERRFITTING RISKS OR
DURABLE FOUNDATIONS?

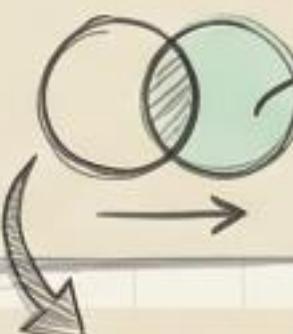


KEY FINDINGS SUMMARY

- FRONT-LOADING CRITICAL:
+19% GAIN
(vs. Baseline)



- ASYMMETRIC PRINCIPLE:



DIVERSITY IN
PRETRAINING,
QUALITY IN SFT

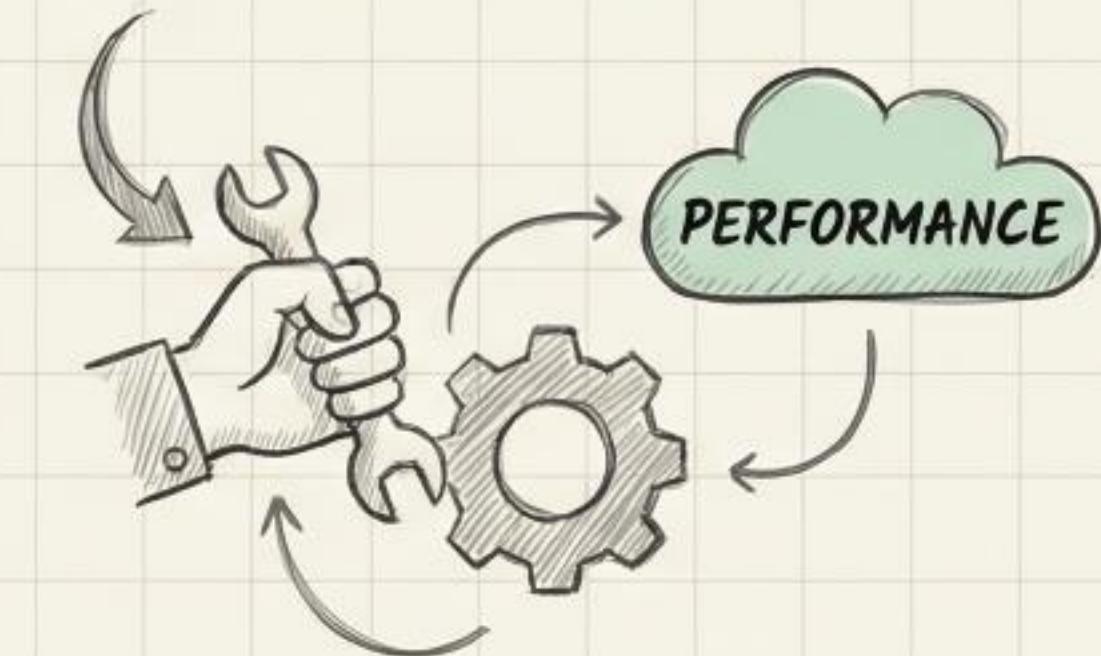
- LATENT EFFECTS OF HIGH-QUALITY DATA



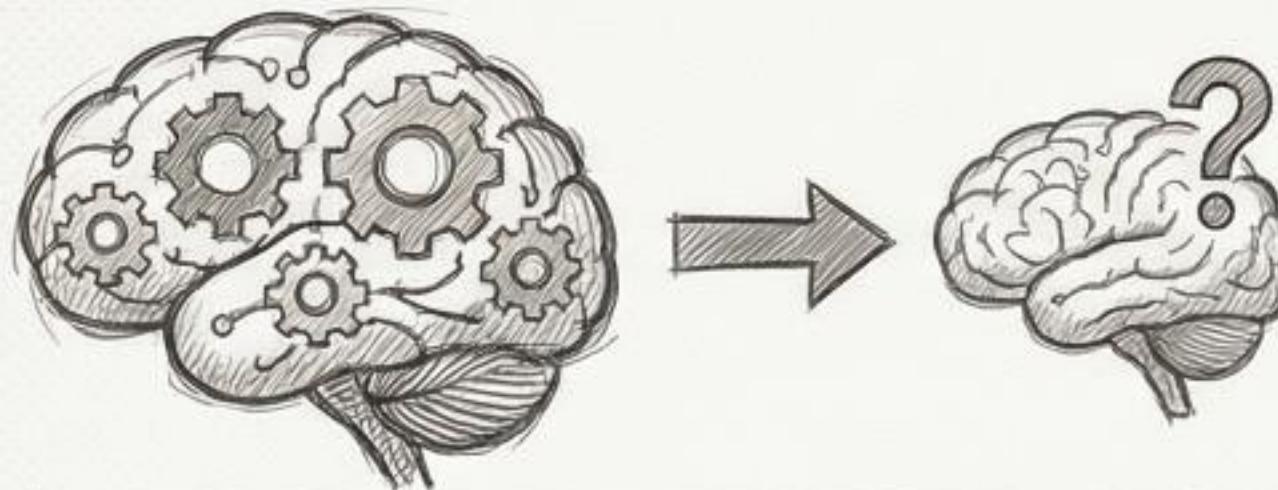
OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

$$\text{MAX } P(D_{\text{PT_RES}}, D_{\text{SFT_RES}})$$

BALANCING DATA ALLOCATION
& QUALITY

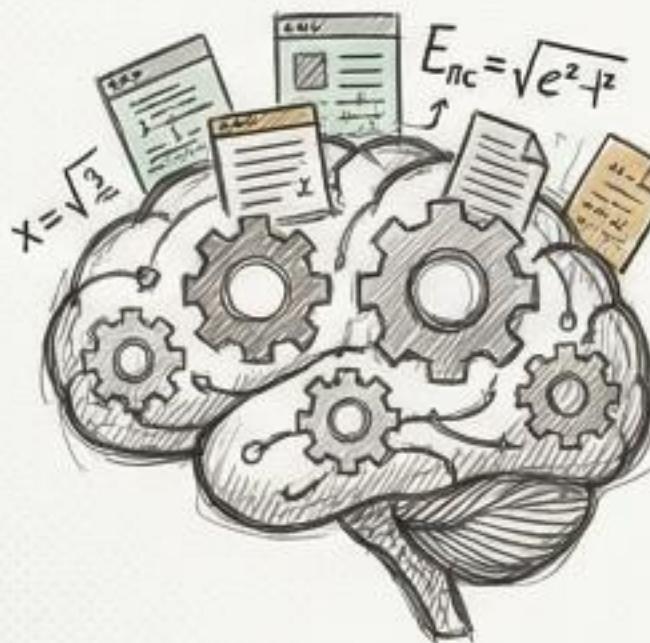


KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS



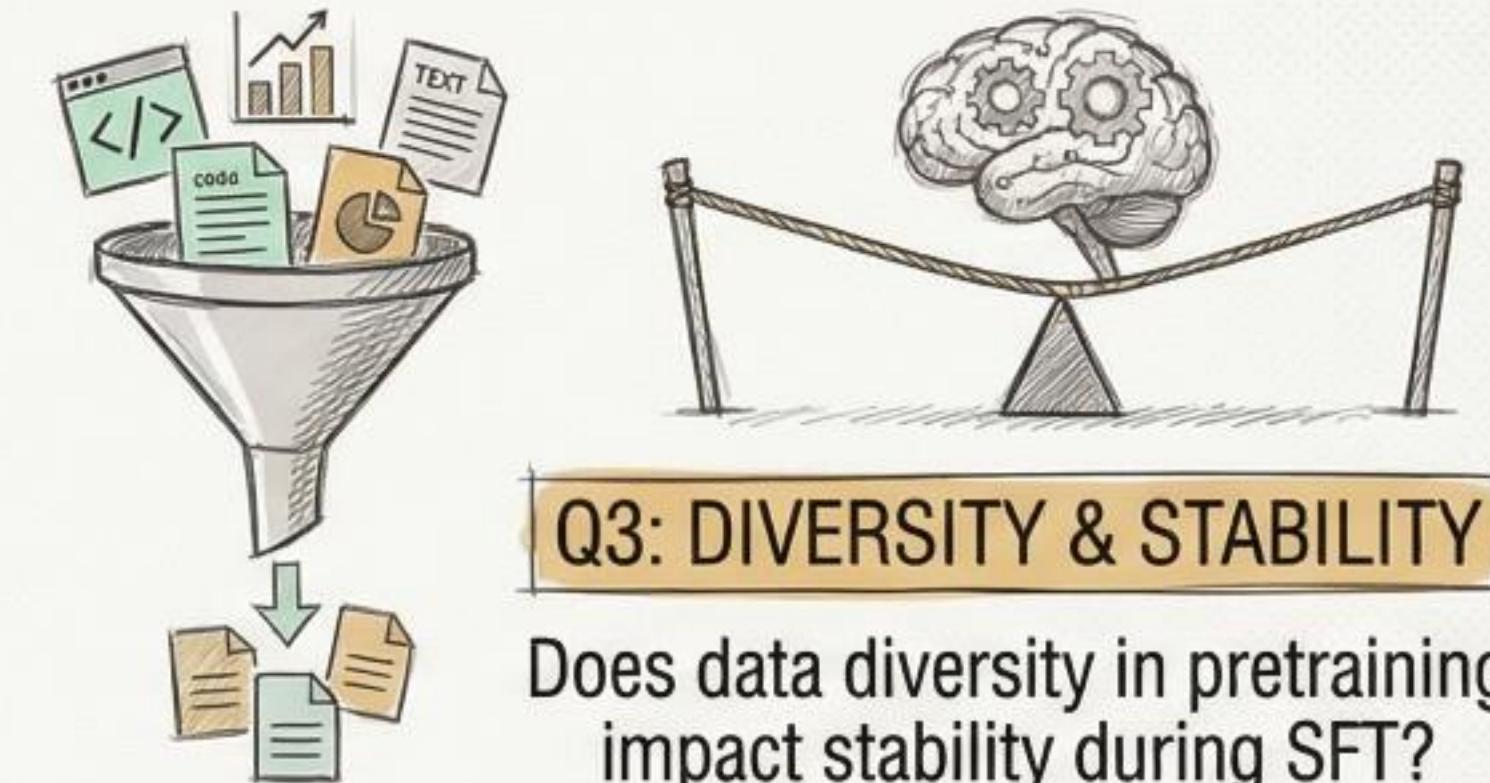
Q1: REASONING-RICH PRETRAINING

Is reasoning-rich pretraining essential, or can models catch up later?



Q2: OVERRFITTING & GENERALIZATION

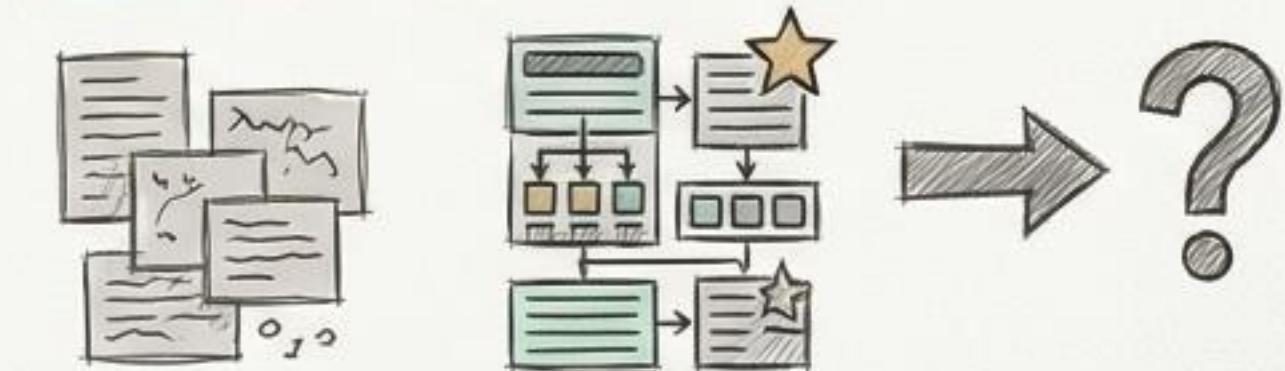
Does reasoning data make base LLMs overfitted and less generalizable?



Q3: DIVERSITY & STABILITY

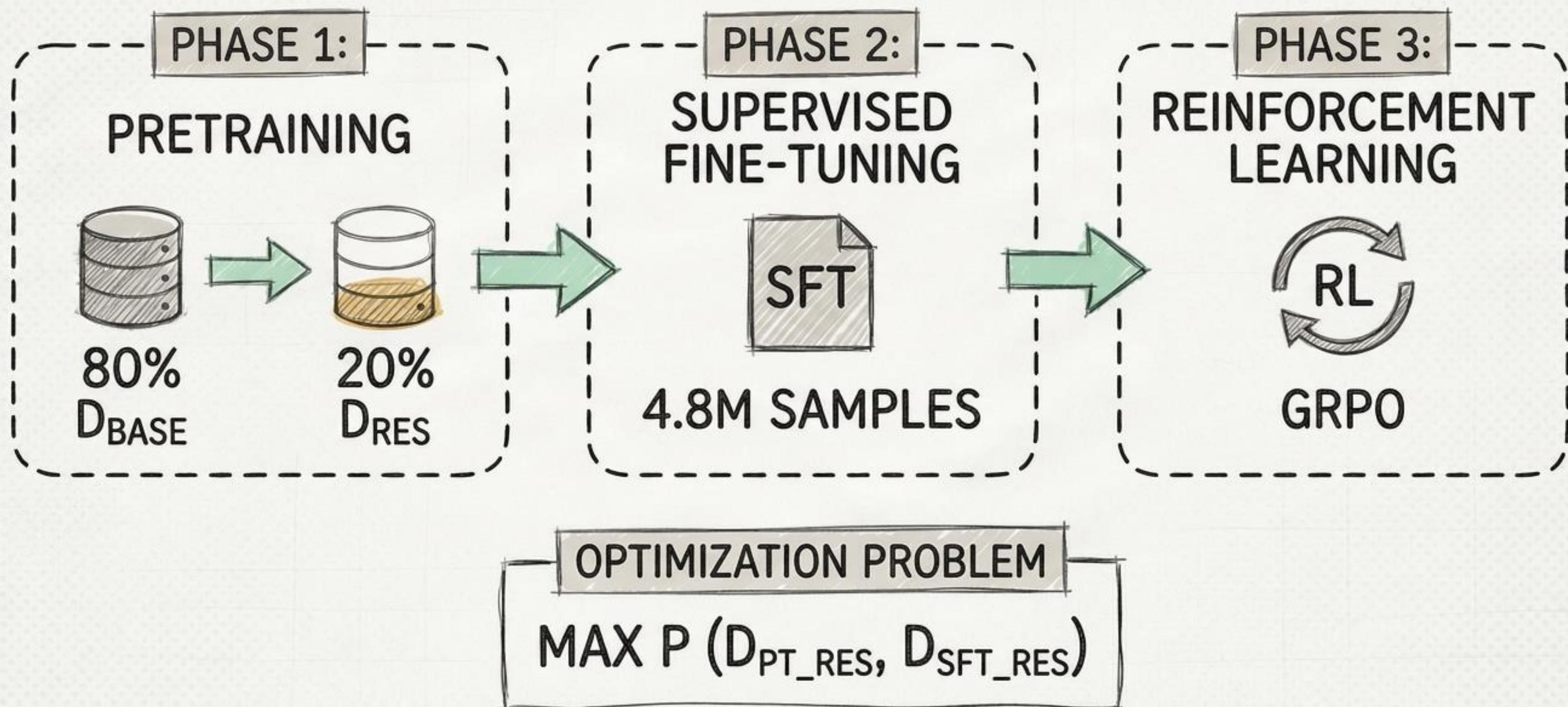
Does data diversity in pretraining impact stability during SFT?

Q4: COMPLEXITY & QUALITY



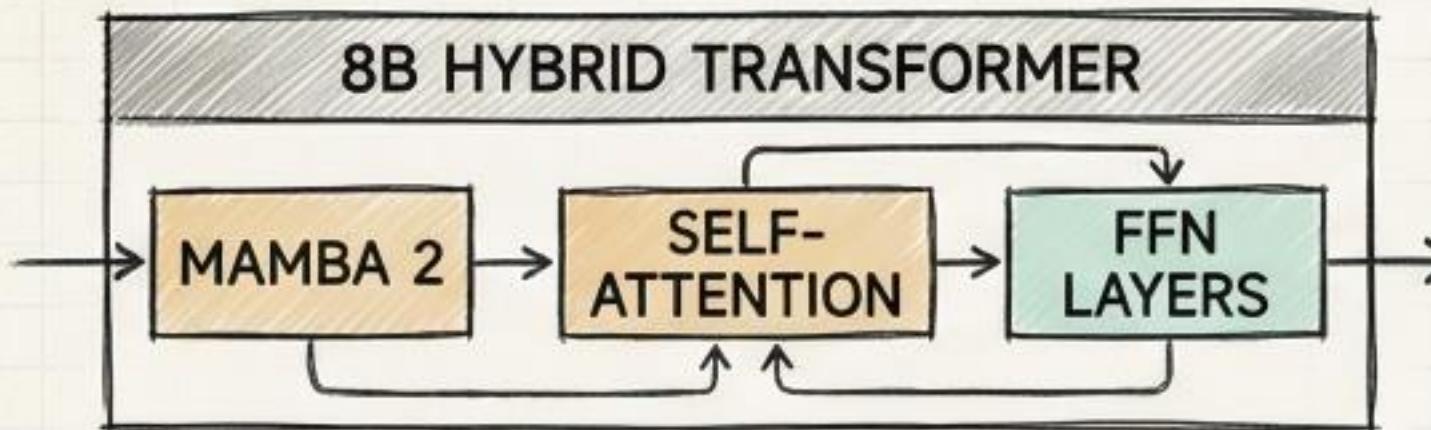
Does complexity and quality of reasoning data matter during pretraining?

METHODOLOGY FRAMEWORK



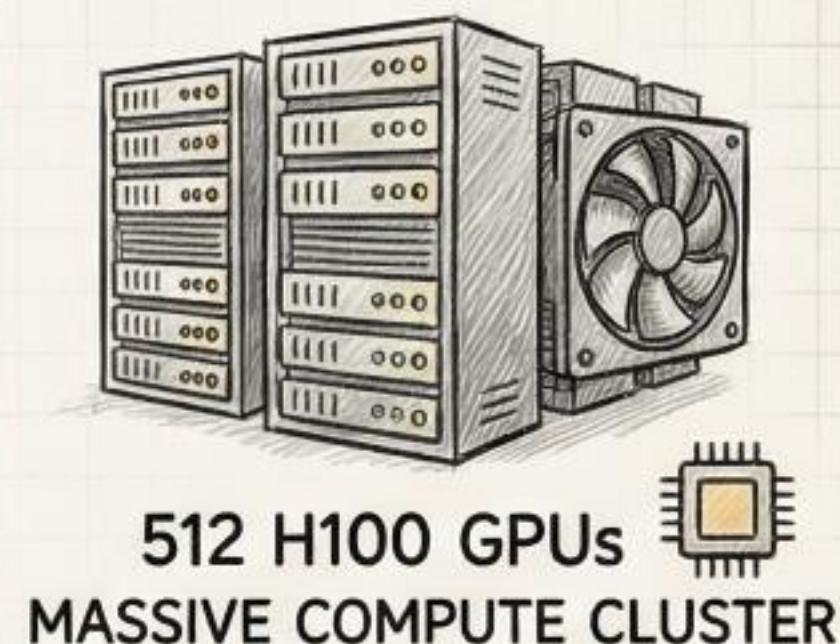
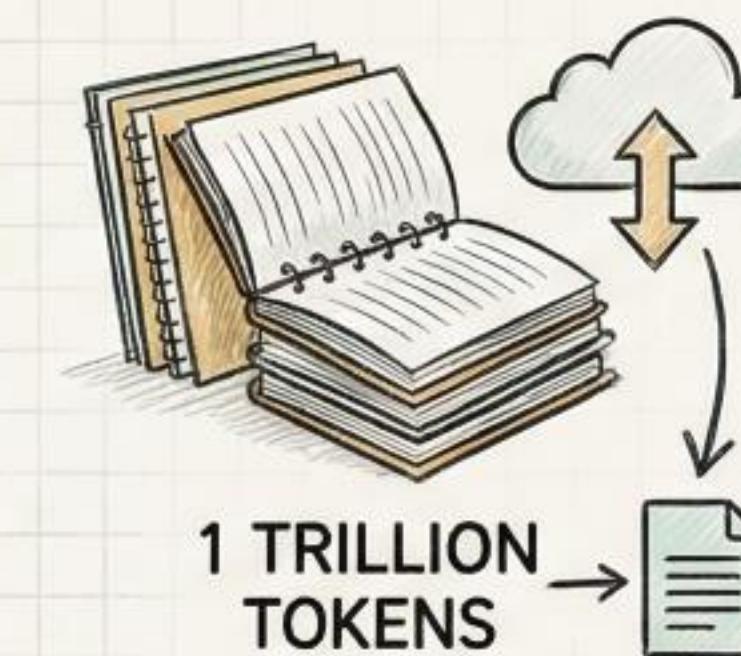
MODEL ARCHITECTURE & TRAINING SETUP

PANEL 1: HYBRID ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

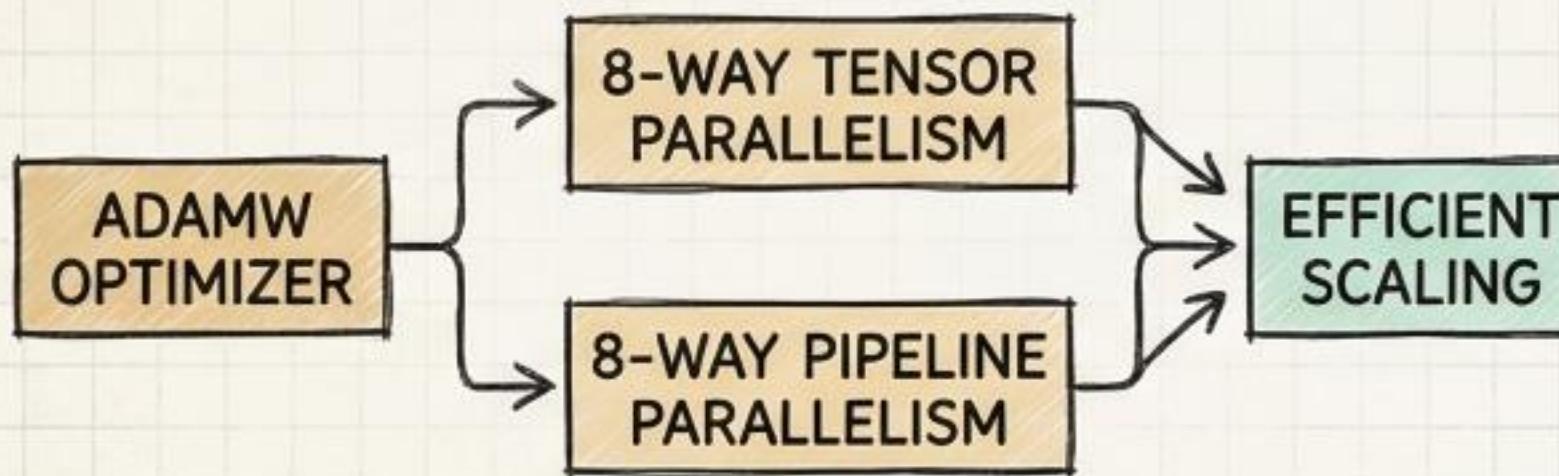


- Integrates Mamba 2 for efficiency
- Self-attention for global context
- FFN for refinement

PANEL 2: PRETRAINING SCALE & HARDWARE



PANEL 3: OPTIMIZATION & PARALLELISM



Distributed training across GPUs
Optimized gradient updates

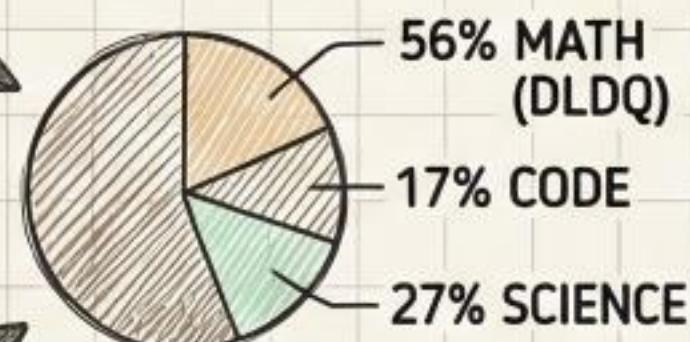
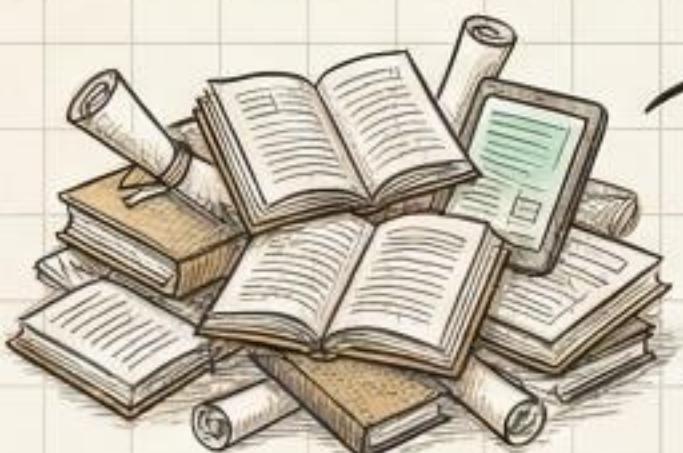
PANEL 4: HYPERPARAMETERS & CONTEXT

PARAMETER	VALUE
LEARNING RATE	3e-4 to 3e-6 (Scheduled)
BATCH SIZE	6M TOKENS (Global)
CONTEXT LENGTH	8192 TOKENS

Systematic tuning for stable training

DATA PIPELINE: REASONING DATASETS

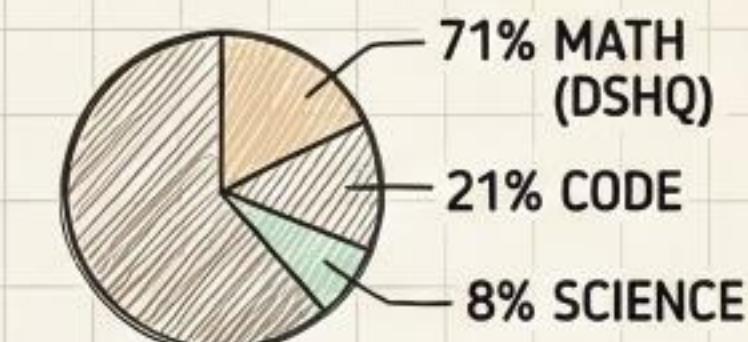
1. LARGE-SCALE, DIVERSE DATA (DLDQ)



336B TOKENS

Diverse topics, massive scale.

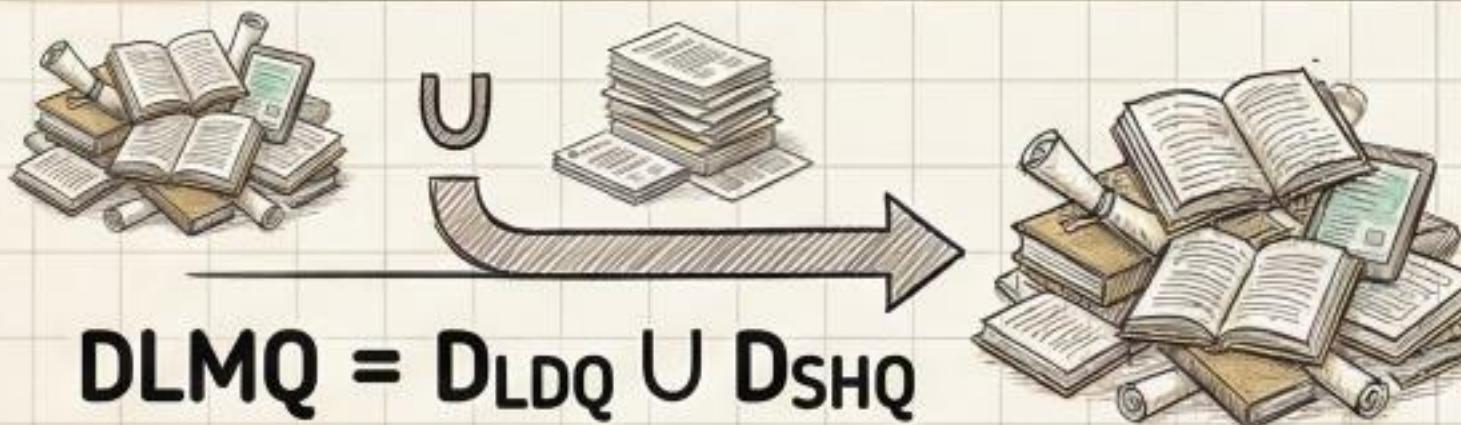
2. SMALL-SCALE, HIGH-QUALITY DATA (DSHQ)



1.2M EXAMPLES

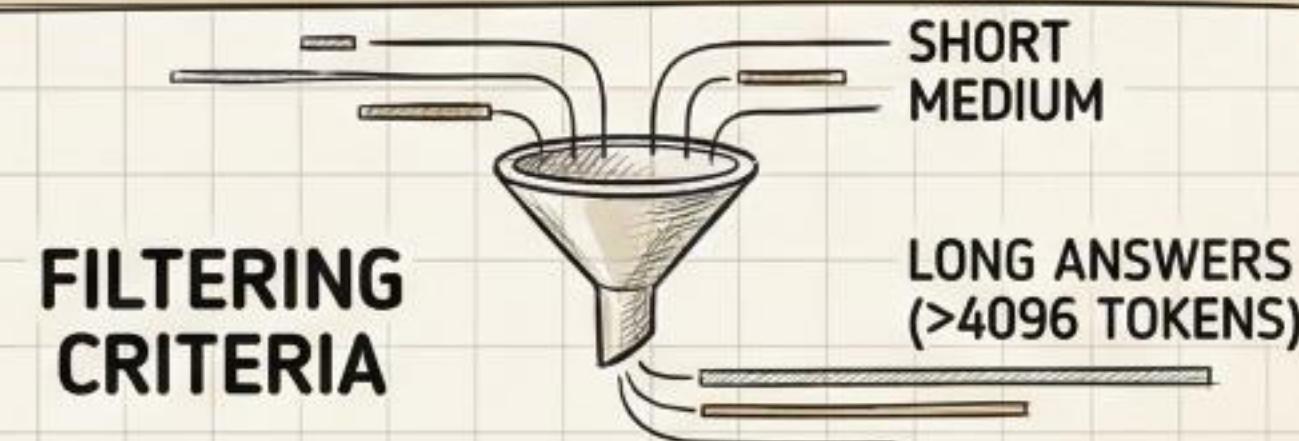
Curated, high-quality examples.

3. LARGE-SCALE, MIXED-QUALITY DATA (DLMQ)



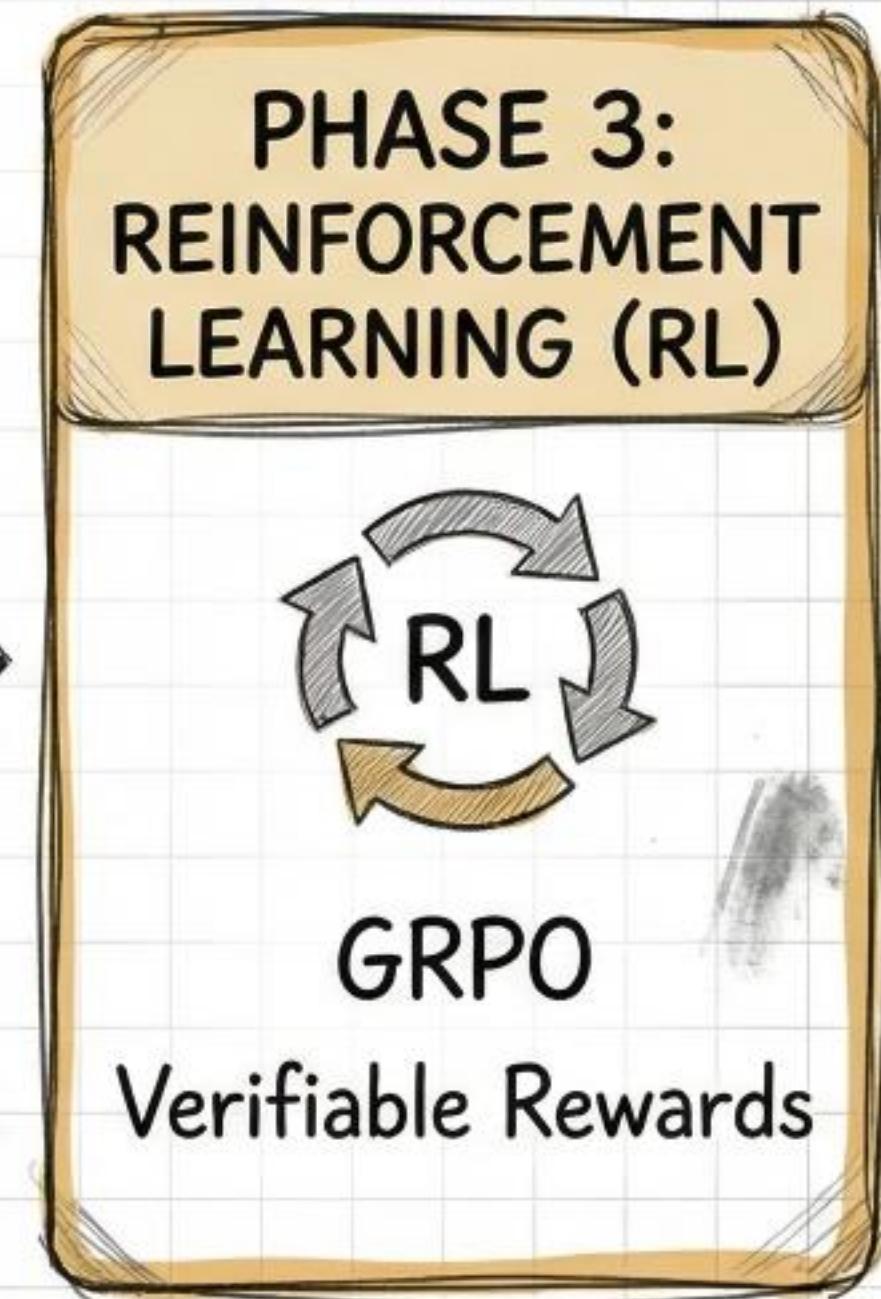
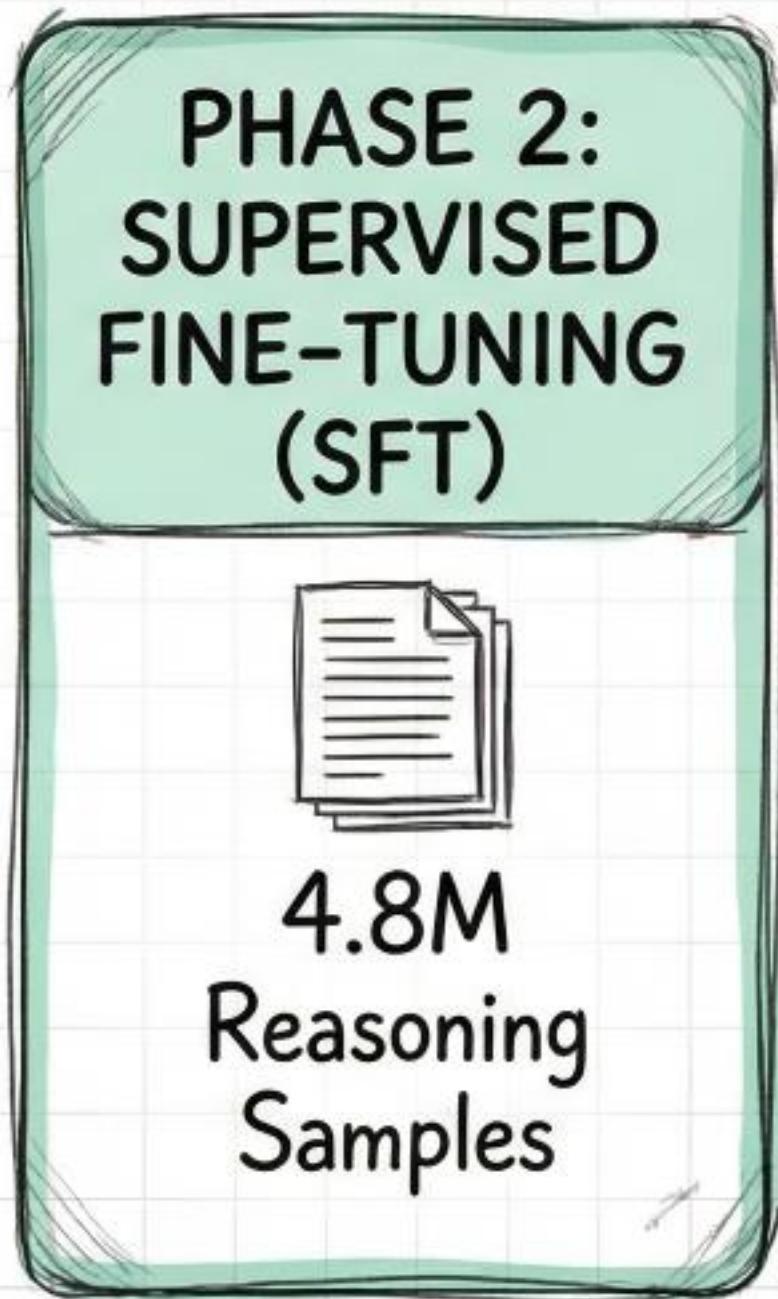
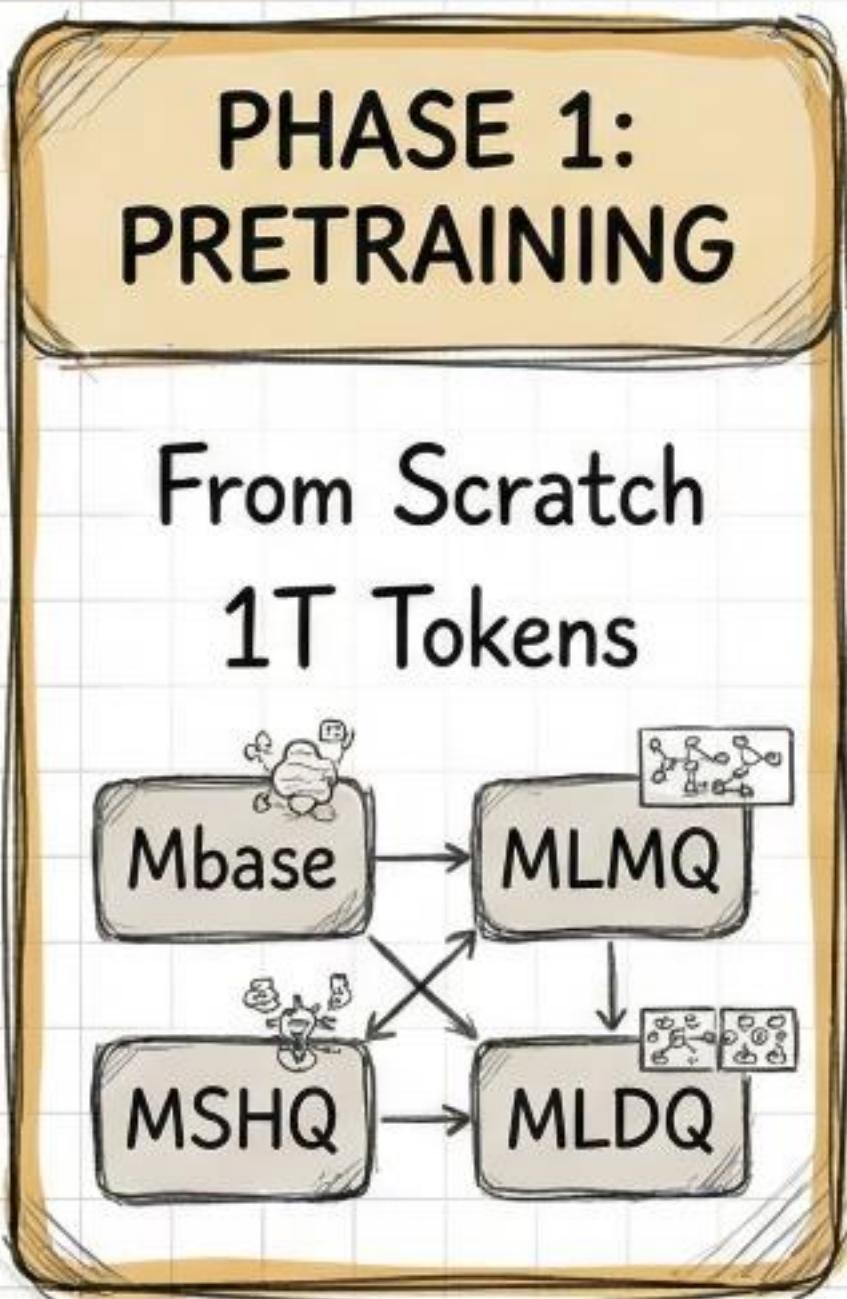
Combines scale and quality.

4. ANSWER-LENGTH FILTERED DATA (DALF)

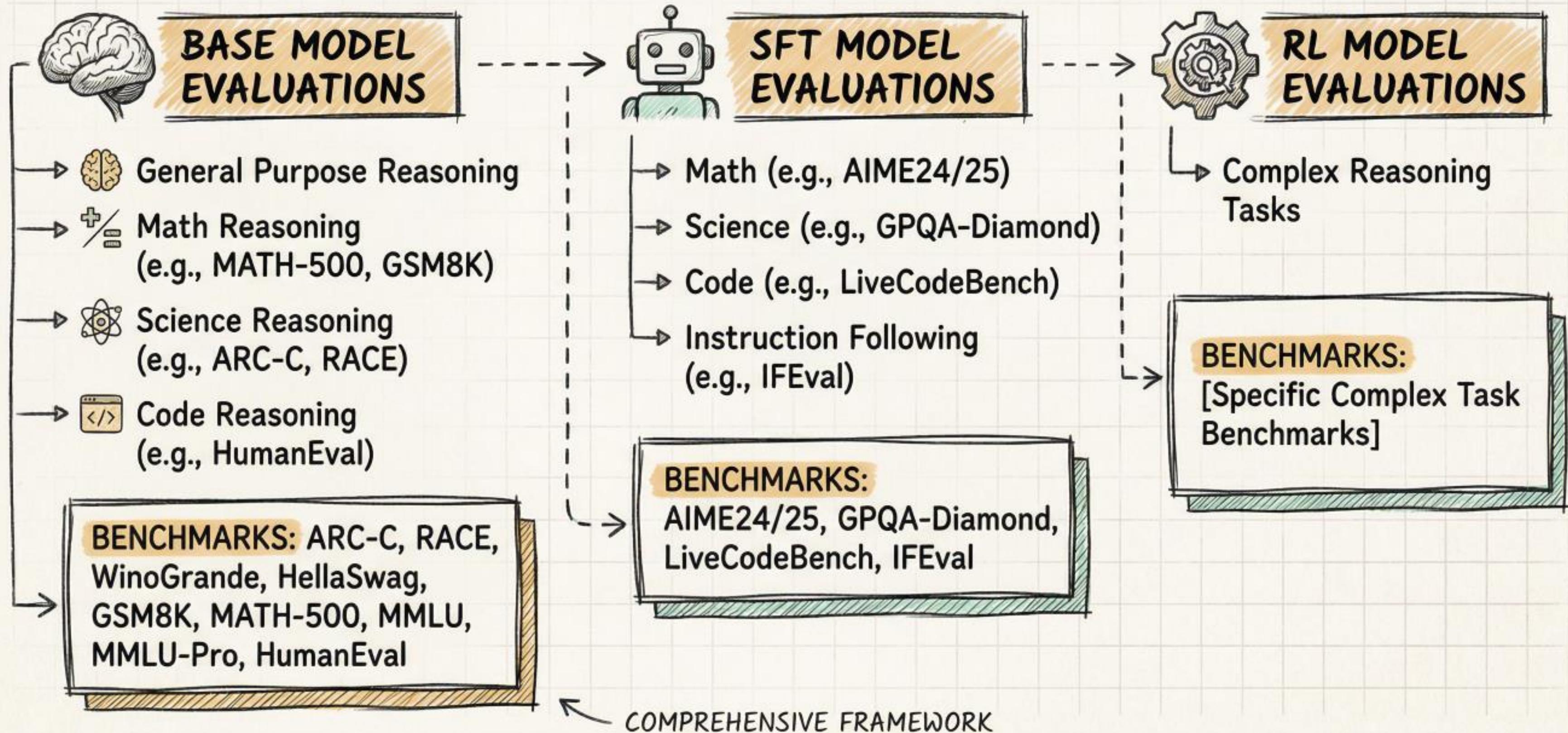


Focuses on extended reasoning.

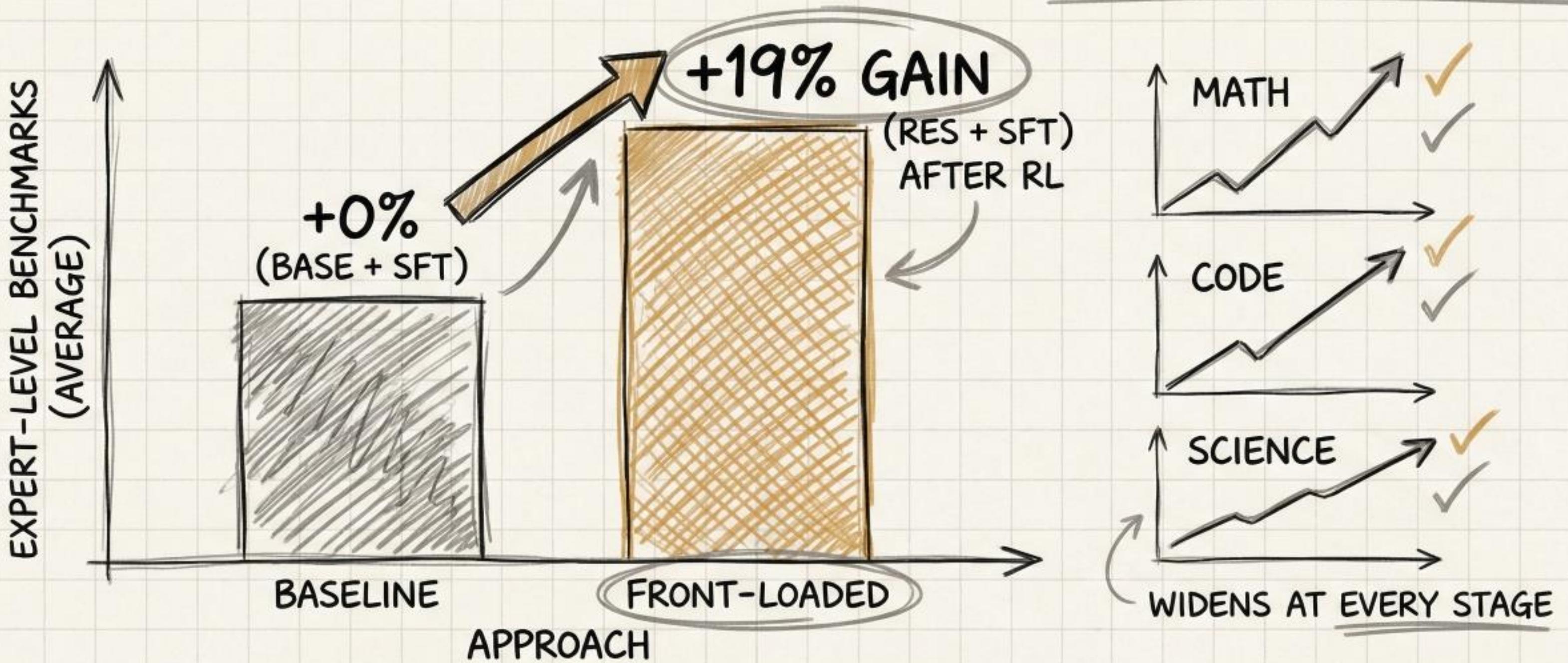
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: THREE TRAINING PHASES



EVALUATION METRICS & BENCHMARKS



KEY FINDING 1: FRONT-LOADING CREATES DURABLE ADVANTAGE



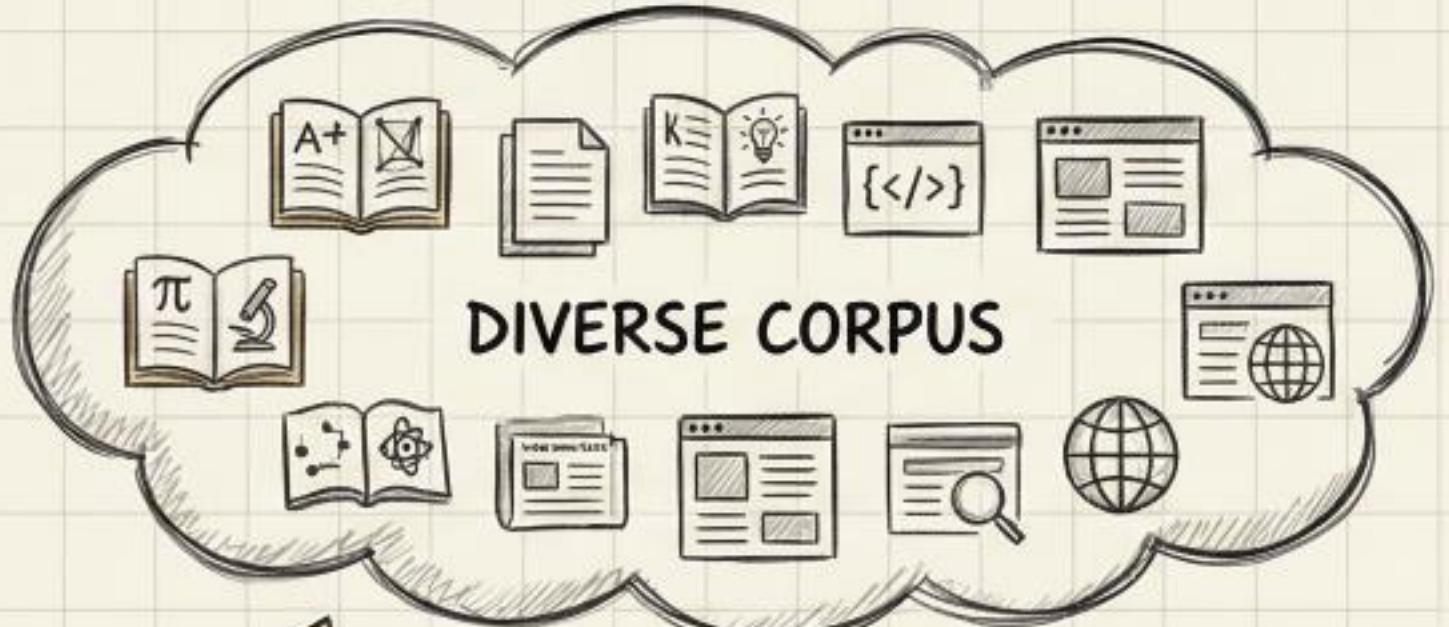
CORE INSIGHT: Injecting reasoning data during PRETRAINING establishes a SUPERIOR FOUNDATION. Widely refutes catch-up & overfitting hypotheses. SFT CANNOT COMPENSATE for weak foundations.



KEY FINDING 2: ASYMMETRIC DATA ALLOCATION PRINCIPLE

A Systematic Study of Data Allocation Strategies for LLM Reasoning Development

PRETRAINING



+11% GAIN

BENEFITS MOST
FROM DIVERSITY
& SCALE

- ☐ Massive Data Volume
- ☐ Varied Sources
- ☐ Broad Knowledge Base

SUPERVISED FINE-TUNING (SFT)



+15% GAIN

DOMINATED BY
DATA QUALITY

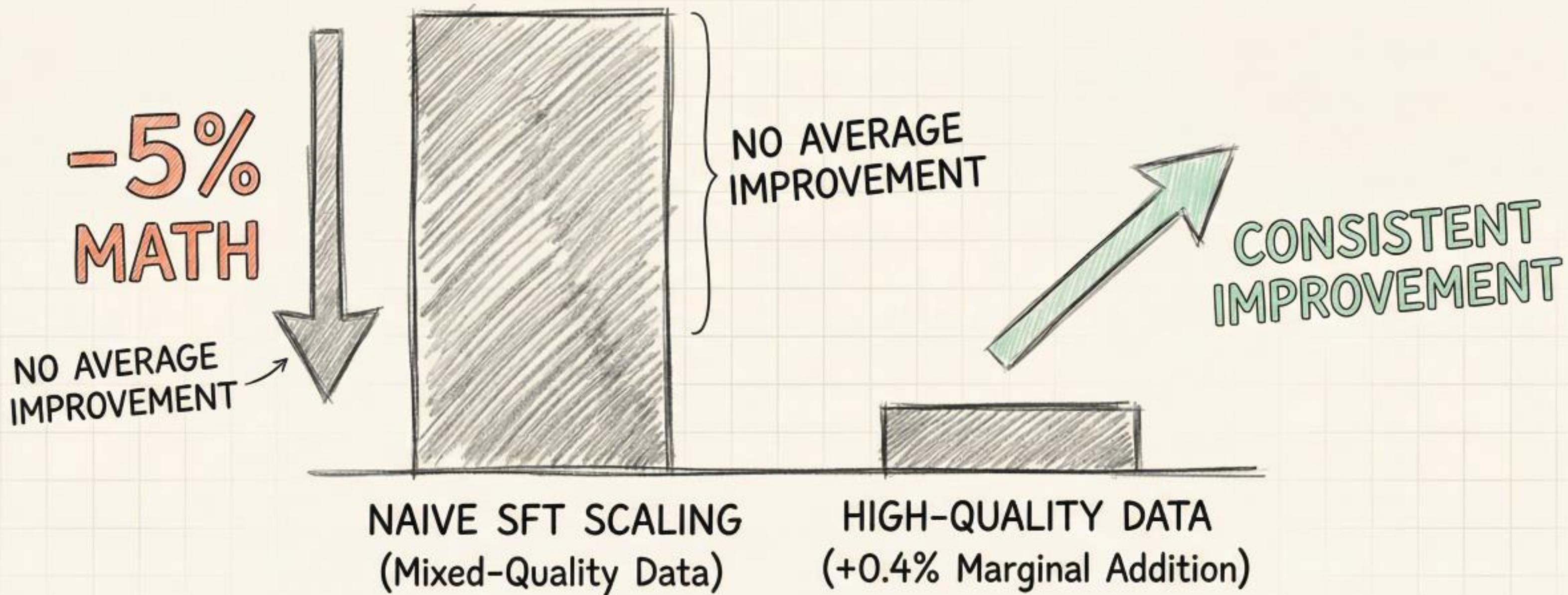
- ☐ Curated Samples
- ☐ Expert-Level Answers
- ☐ High-Precision Labels

ACTIONABLE HEURISTIC

OPTIMIZE: $P(\text{DIVERSE}) + S(\text{QUALITY}) = \text{MAX PERFORMANCE}$
STRATEGIC DATA ALLOCATION IS KEY TO
MAXIMIZE REASONING GAINS.

STRATEGIC DATA ALLOCATION IS KEY TO
MAXIMIZE REASONING GAINS.

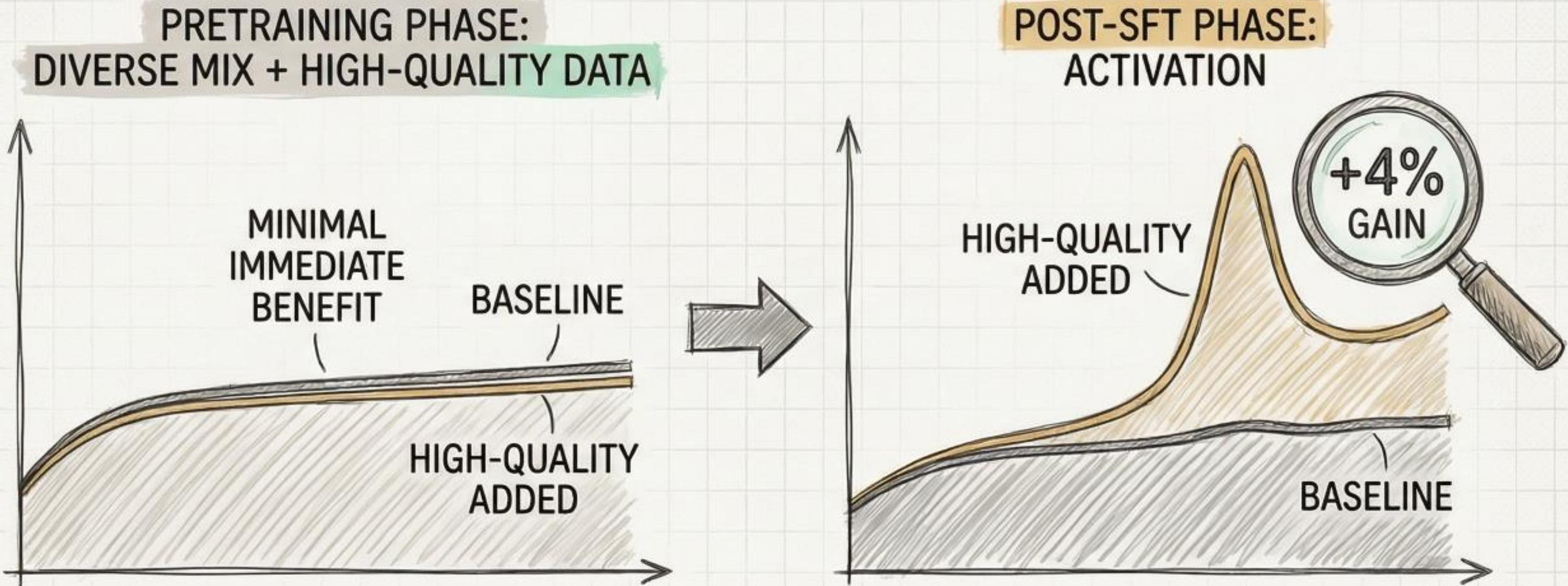
KEY FINDING 3: NAIVE SFT SCALING IS HARMFUL



✖ BLIND SCALING ACTIVELY HARMS MATHEMATICAL REASONING.

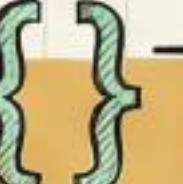
➊ SMALL ADDITION OF HIGH-QUALITY DATA YIELDS CONSISTENT GAINS.

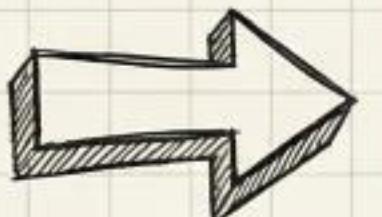
KEY FINDING 4: HIGH-QUALITY DATA HAS LATENT EFFECTS



LATENT EFFECT DISCOVERY: High-quality data added to pretraining shows little immediate gain, but unlocks a +4% advantage after SFT. This reveals a deeper synergy where pretraining instills latent potential activated during alignment.

BASE MODEL RESULTS: IMMEDIATE FOUNDATIONAL GAINS

MODEL	MATH (ACC) 	CODE (ACC) 	AVERAGE
M_{baseline}	38.2%	21.5%	29.8%
MLDQ	66.6% (+28.4% GAIN)	30.5% (+9%)	48.5%
M...[Other]	60.1%	28.2%	44.1%
M...[Other]	55.8%	25.9%	40.8%
M...[Other]	51.3%	23.7%	37.5%



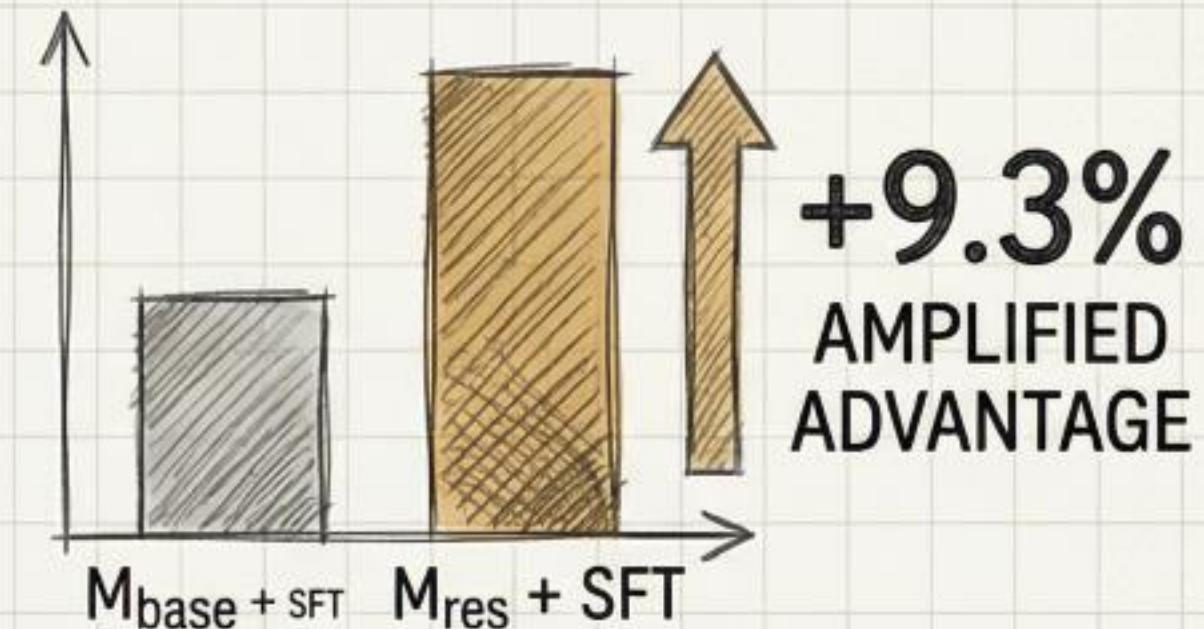
- ★ Every model exposed to reasoning data surpasses M_{baseline} .
- ★ MLDQ achieves highest average (+28.4% Math, +9% Code).
- ★ Scale and diversity are more critical than curated quality at this early stage.



SFT RESULTS: ADVANTAGE AMPLIFIED

TABLE 2: PERFORMANCE COMPARISON (SFT MODELS)

	$M_{base} + SFT$	$M_{res} + SFT$
$M_{base} + SFT$	87.7	86.6
$M_{res} + SFT$	87.4	82.7



DOMAIN-SPECIFIC IMPACT: SCIENCE



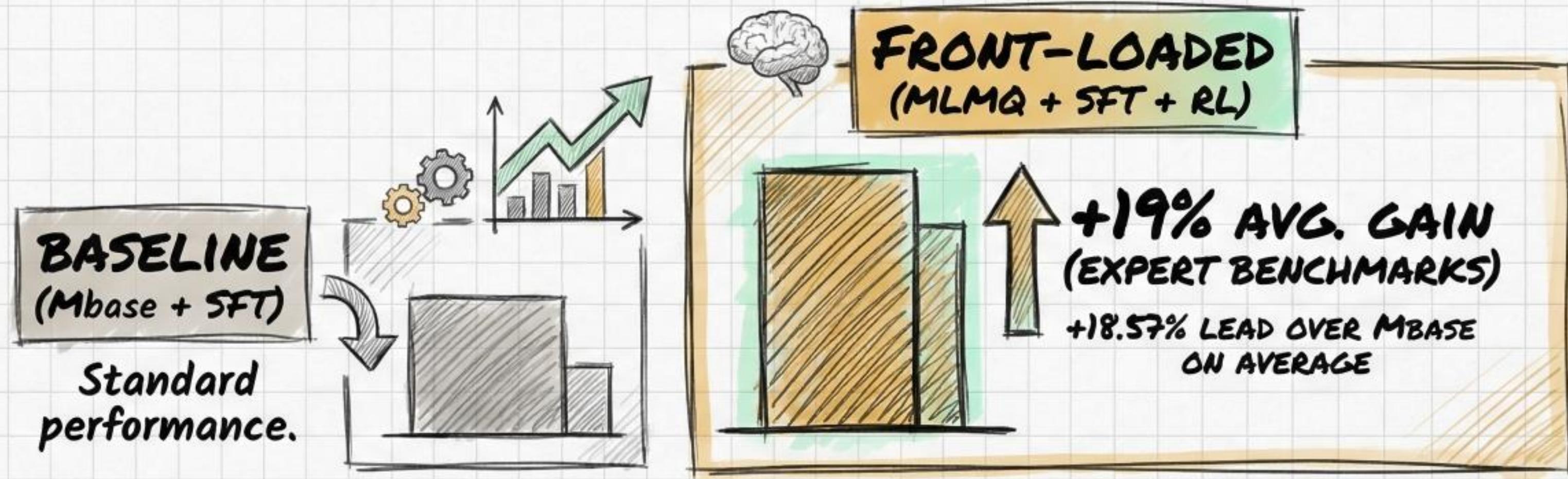
- Largest Disparity in Science.
- Pretraining develops effective internal representations.



CATCH-UP HYPOTHESIS

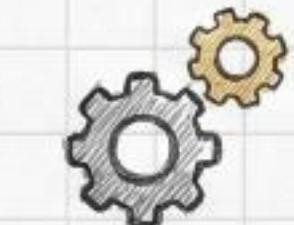
REFUTED: Advantage is Durable & Amplified.

RL RESULTS: PRETRAINING DICTATES FINAL ACCURACY



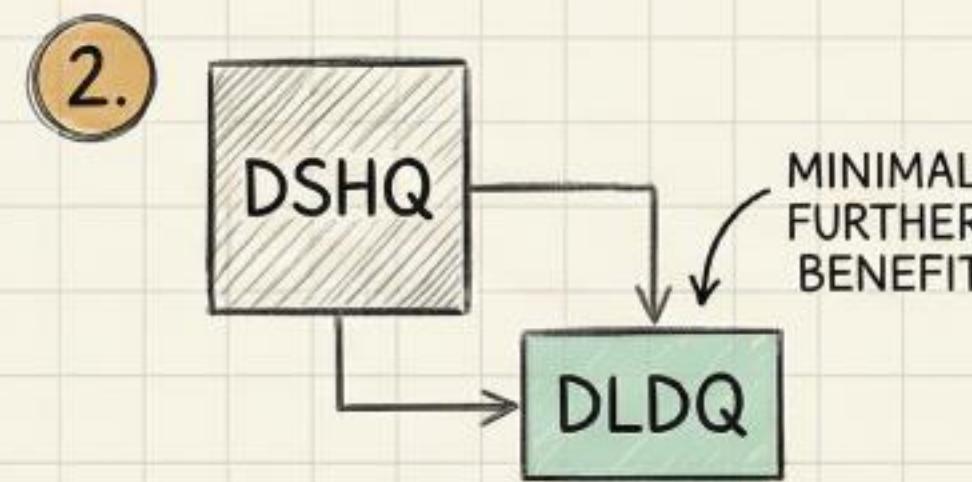
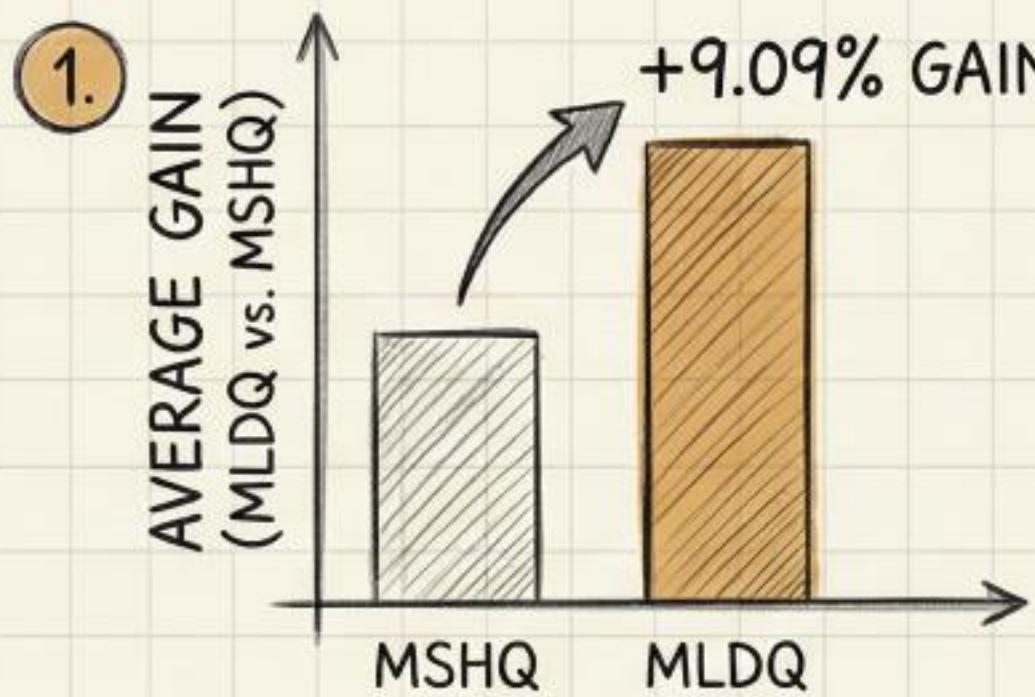
KEY INSIGHTS: COMPOUNDING RETURNS

- +39.32% IMPROVEMENT ON AIME COMPETITION MATH PROBLEMS
(vs Baseline)
- CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF COMPOUNDING RETURNS



ABLATIONS: DOES SCALE & DIVERSITY MATTER IN PRETRAINING?

→ INCREASING SIZE & DIVERSITY of Dres in PRETRAINING shows INCREASING EXTENDED FROM THE  interraator & OBJECTS SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT.



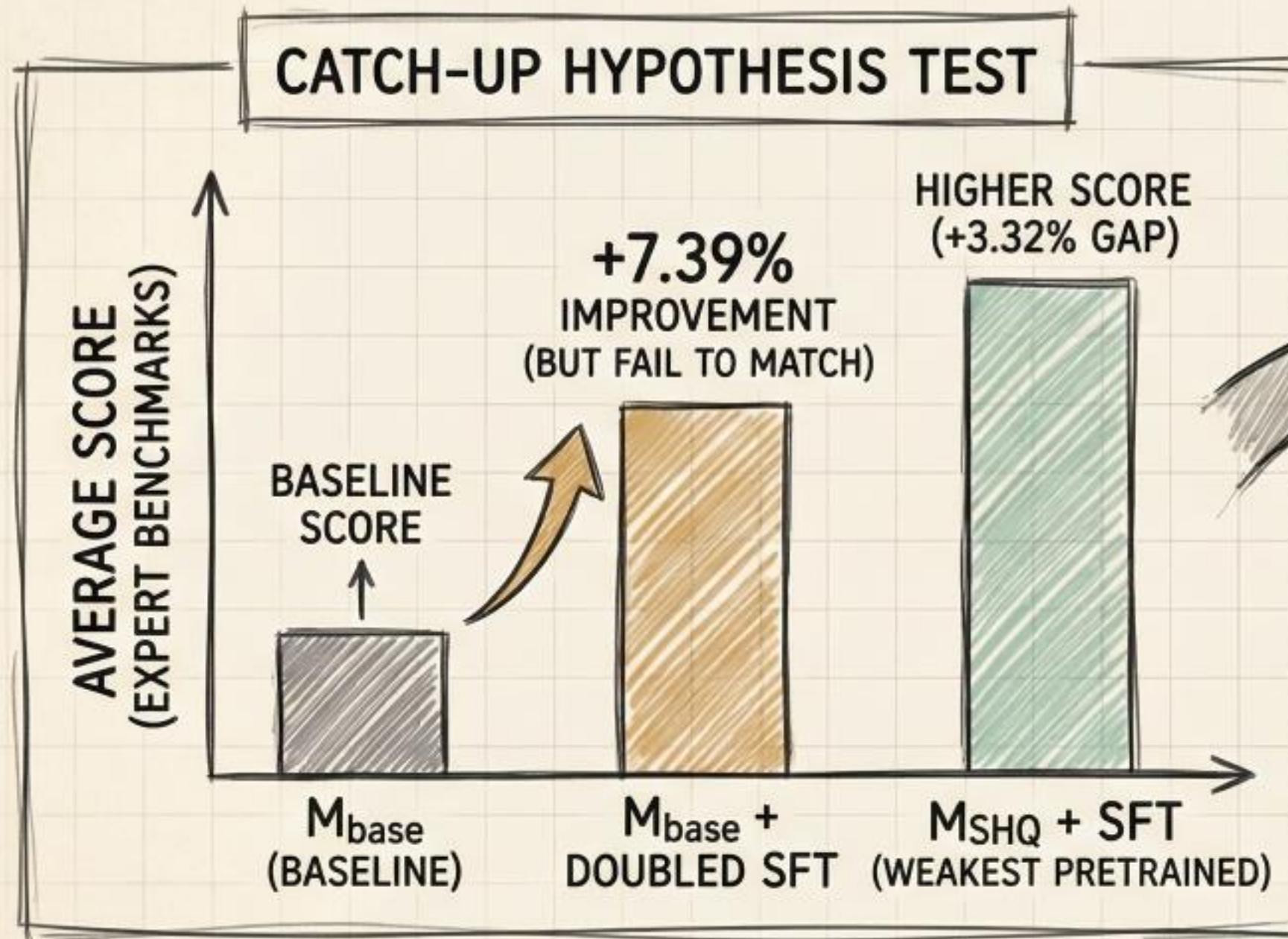
- SCALING DLDQ with DSHQ provides MINIMAL FURTHER BENEFIT.

3. BROAD EXPOSURE to DIVERSE REASONING PATTERNS is IMPACTFUL for BUILDING STRONG FOUNDATION.

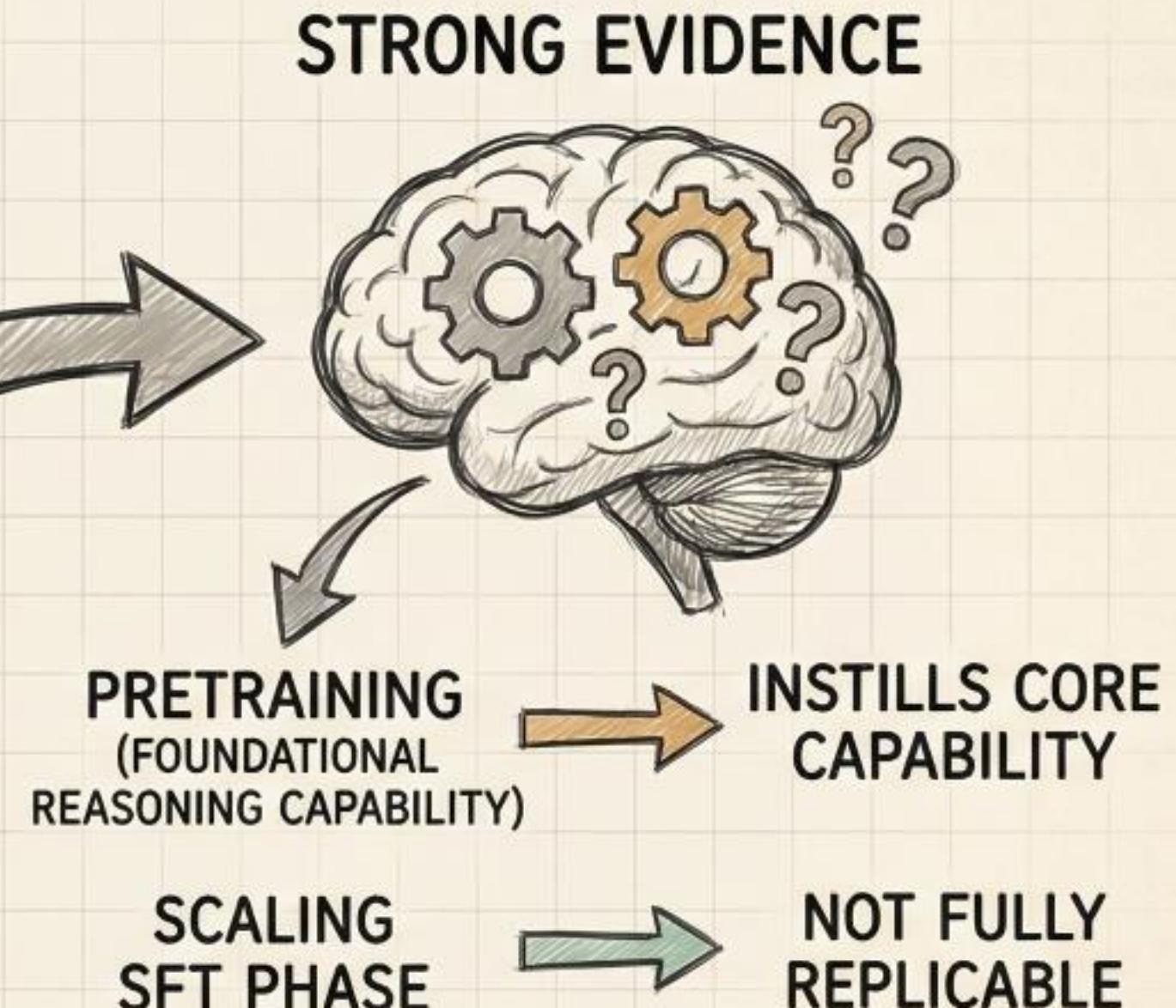


ABLATIONS: PRETRAINING ADVANTAGE RESISTS CATCH-UP

A Systematic Study of Data Allocation Strategies for LLM Reasoning Development

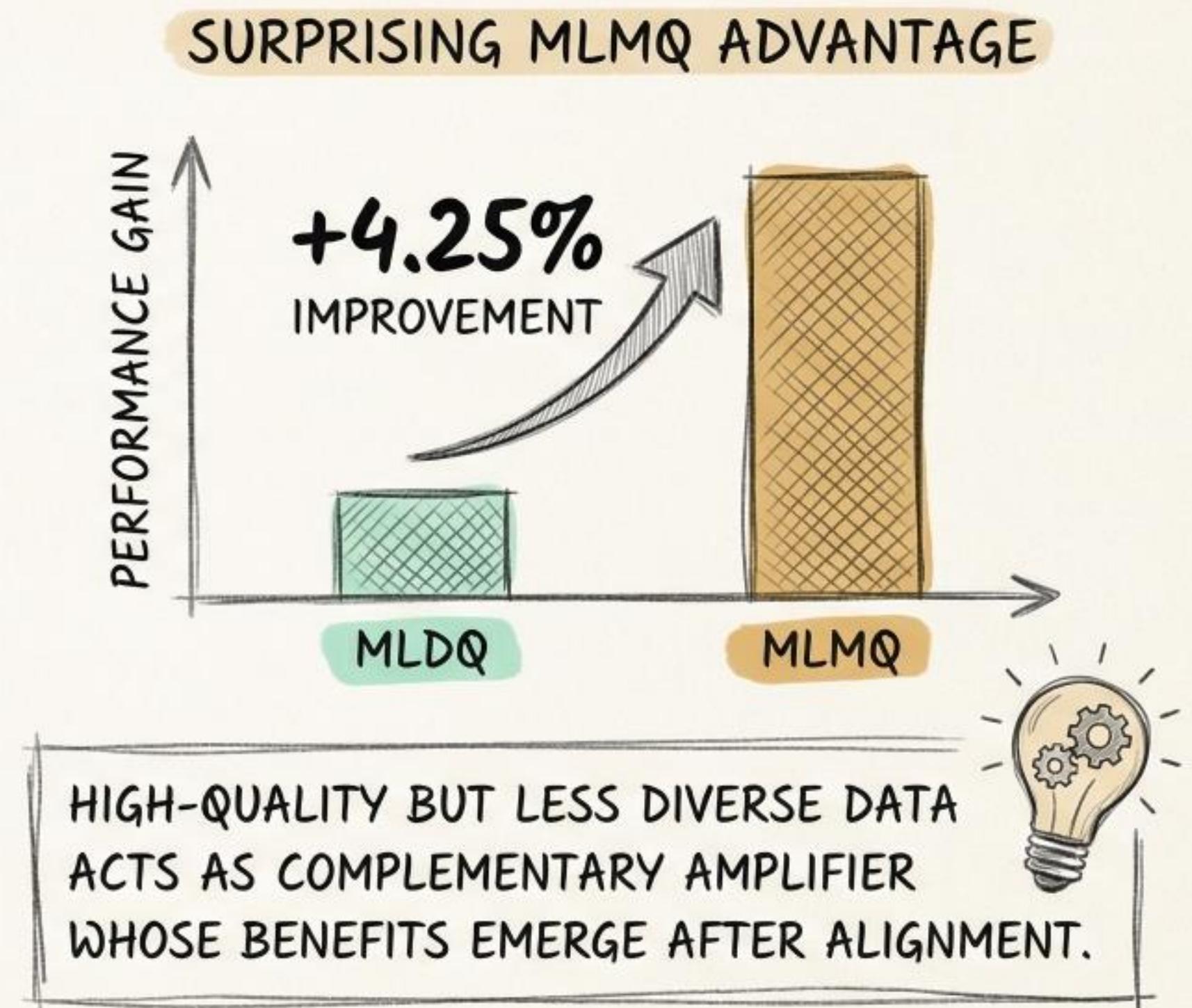
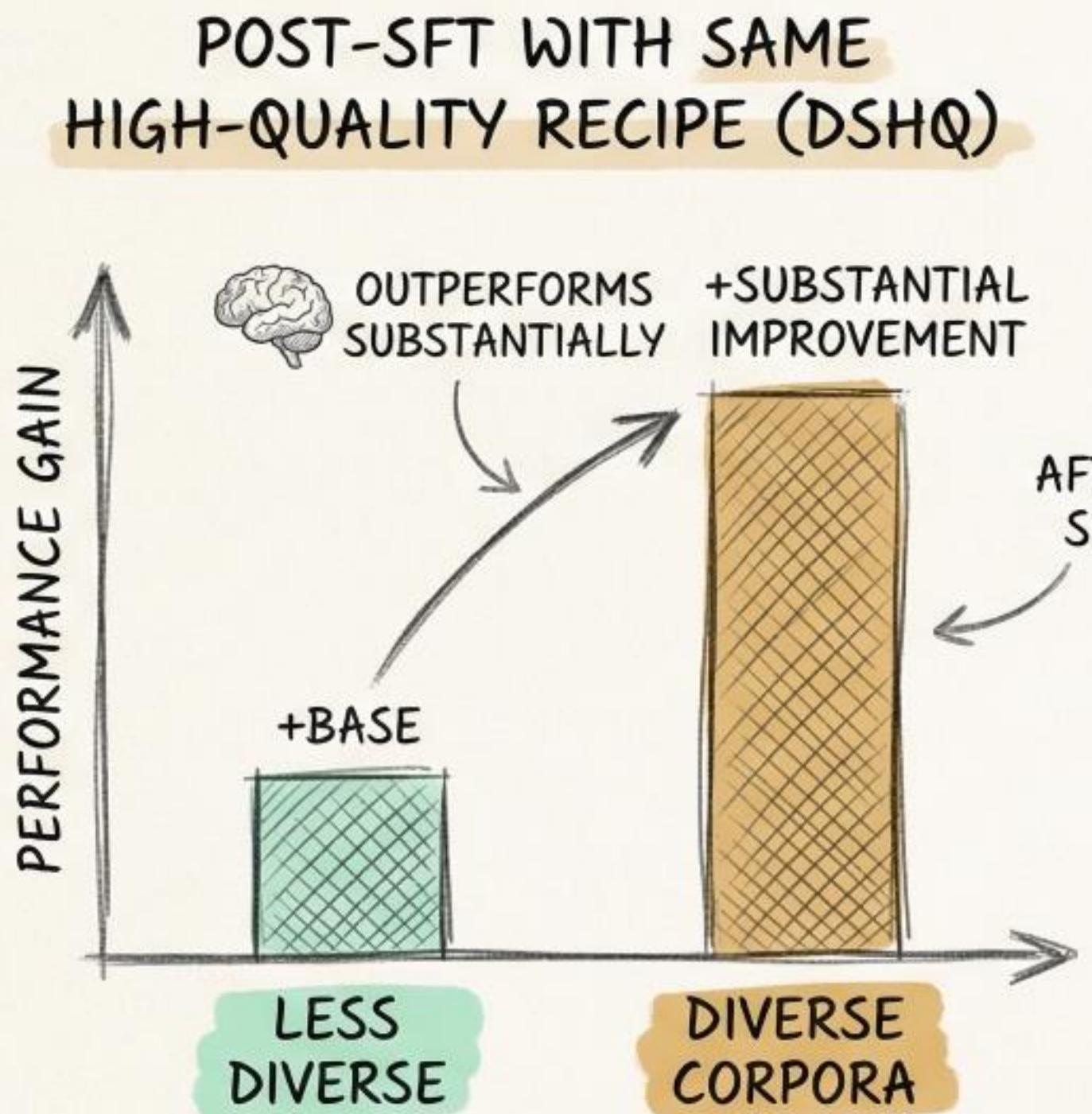


Doubling SFT for M_{base} improves score by 7.39% but fails to match even the weakest reasoning-pretrained model (+3.32%).



Pretraining instills foundational reasoning capability that cannot be fully replicated by simply scaling SFT phase.

ABLATIONS: POST-SFT HIGH-QUALITY DATA REVEALS LATENT VALUE



ABLATIONS: SFT IS DOMINATED BY DATA QUALITY

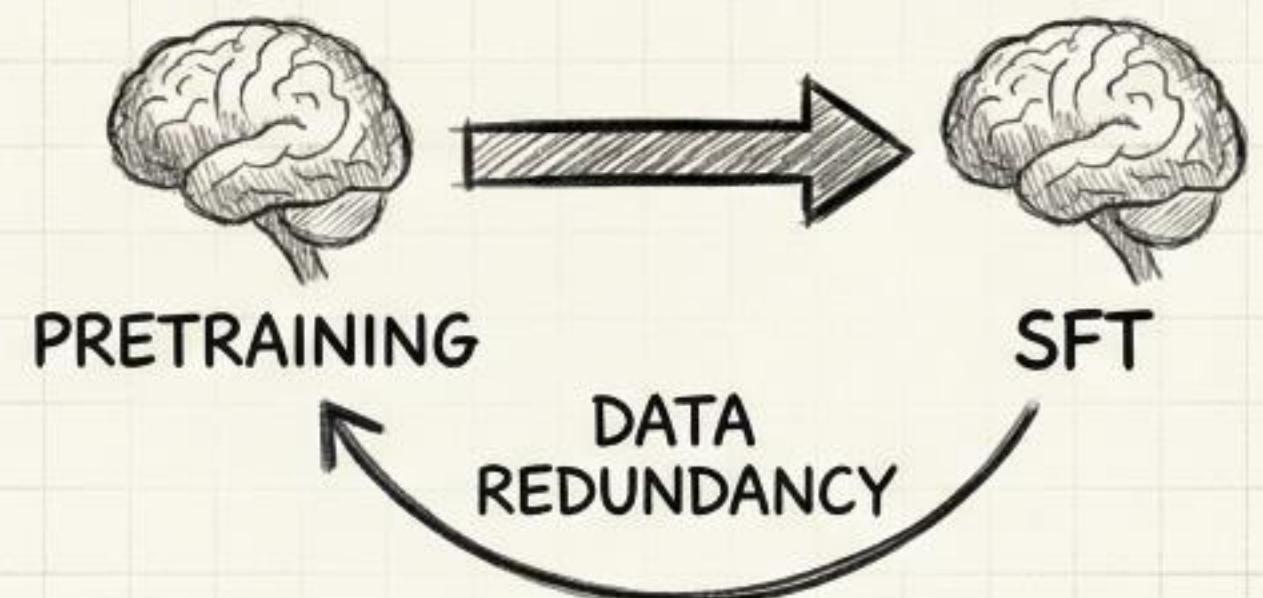
TABLE 5 RESULTS

MODEL (SFT DATA)	SFT PERFORMANCE (RELATIVE)
DLDQ (DIVERSE, LOW QUALITY)	 DEGRADES PERFORMANCE
DLMQ (DIVERSE, MED. QUALITY)	 UNDERPERFORMS
DSHQ (SMALL, HIGH QUALITY, LONG-CoT)	 +HIGHEST PERFORMANCE

➡ BLINDLY SCALING DIVERSE
REASONING DATA DURING SFT
DEGRADES PERFORMANCE.

SKILL CONSOLIDATION MECHANISM

DATA REDUNDANCY BETWEEN
PRETRAINING & SFT
= POWERFUL MECHANISM
FOR SKILL CONSOLIDATION.



ABLATIONS: HOW TO EXPAND REASONING DATA DURING SFT?

Comparing Scaling Strategies for Supervised Fine-Tuning

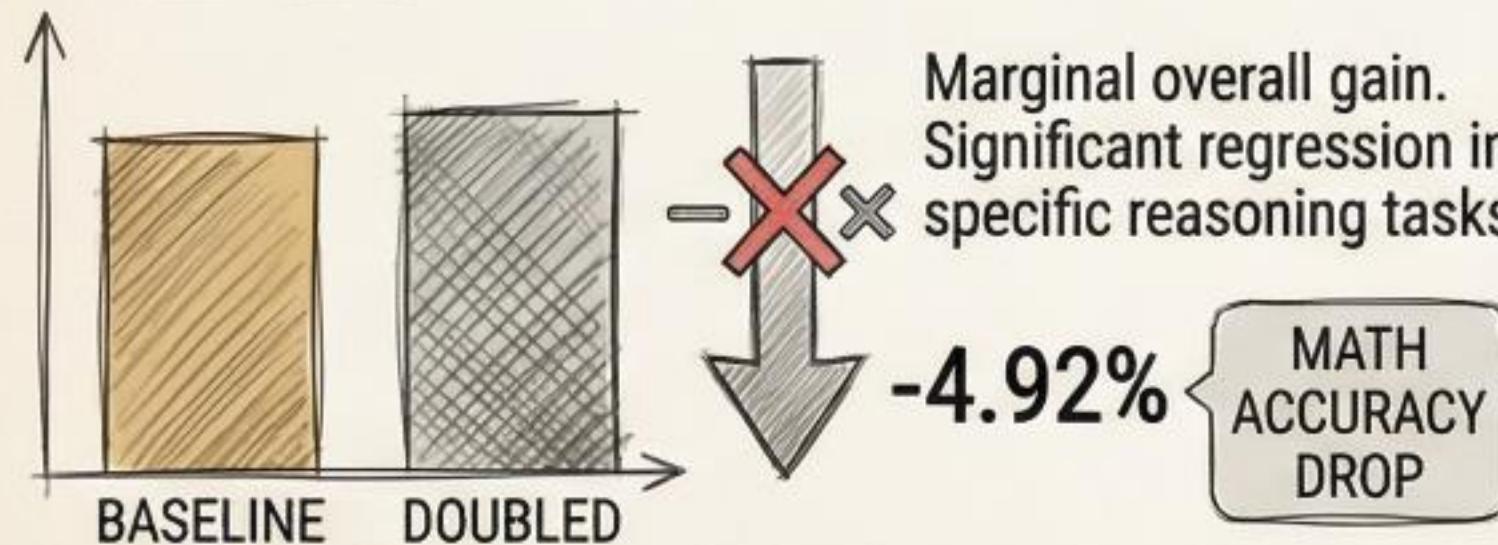
STRATEGY 1: DOUBLING MIXED-QUALITY DATA



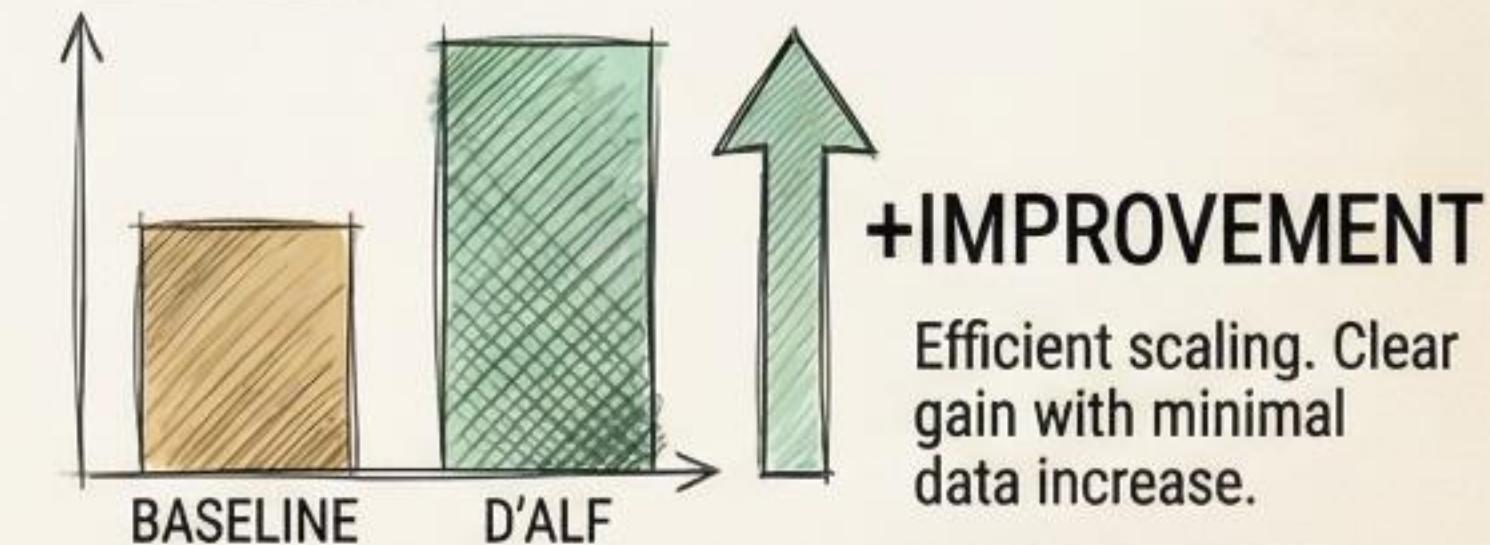
STRATEGY 2: SCALING DALF WITH HIGH-QUALITY DSHQ (D'ALF)



RESULTS: NEGLIGIBLE IMPROVEMENT



RESULTS: IMPROVED AVERAGE ACCURACY

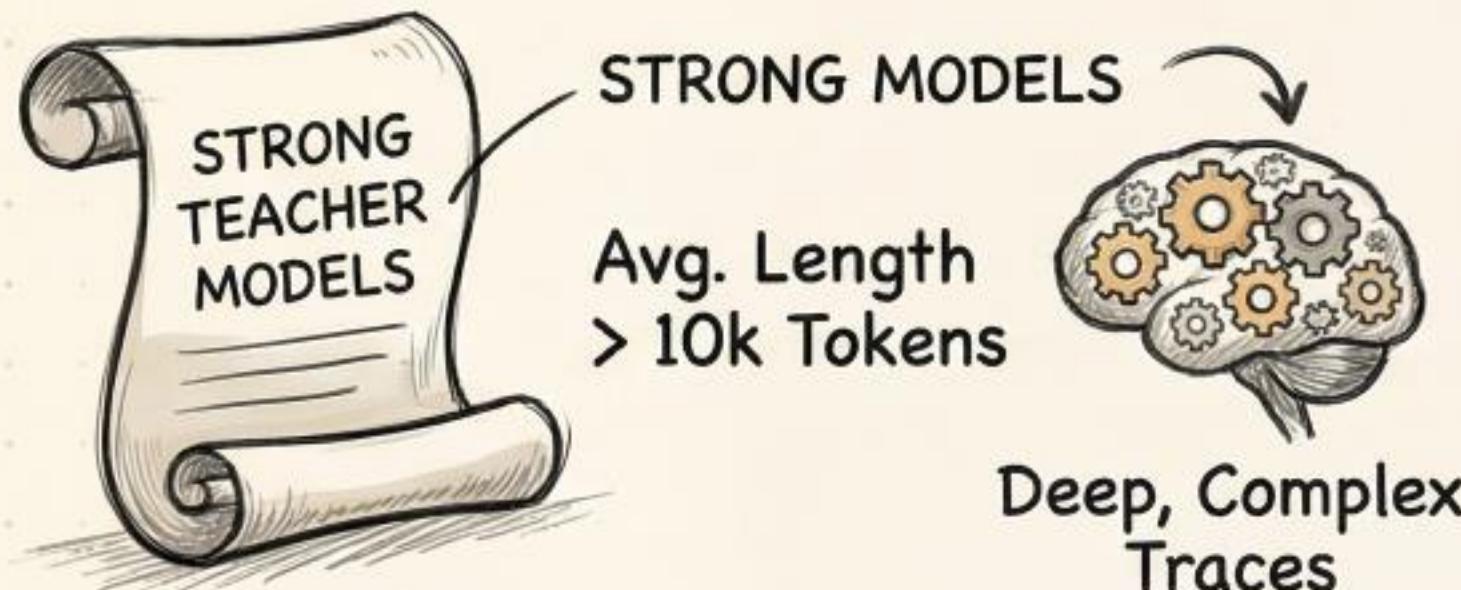


CONCLUSION: SFT IS A PHASE OF TARGETED REFINEMENT, NOT BROAD DATA ABSORPTION.

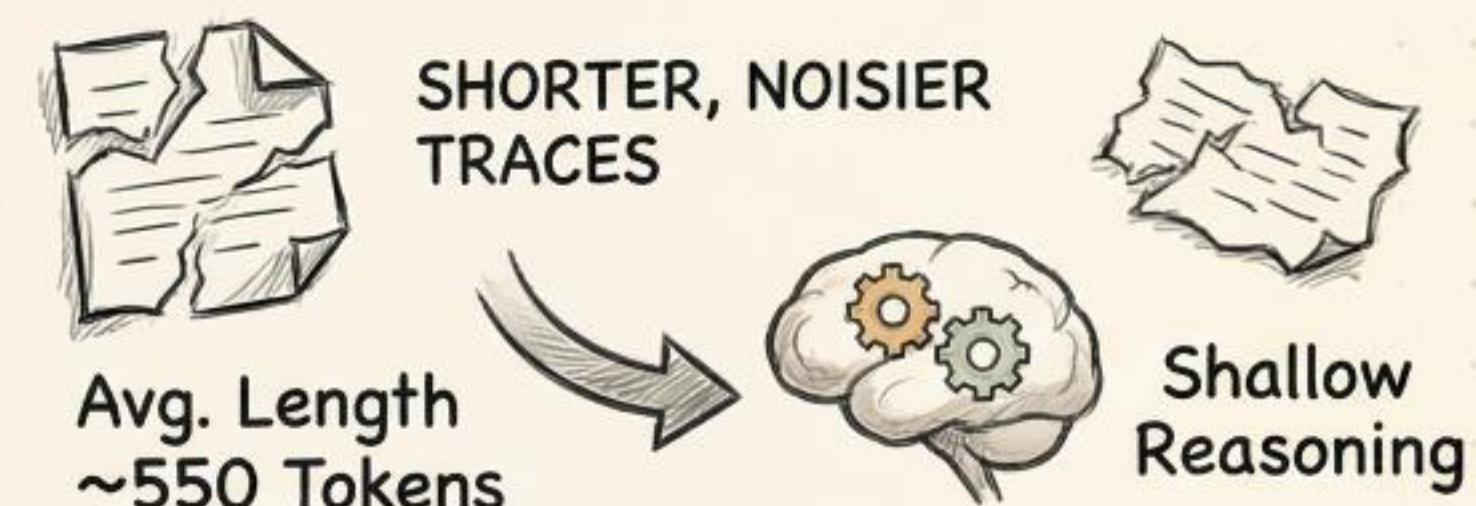
ANATOMY OF HIGH-QUALITY REASONING DATA IN SFT

REASONING TRACE DEPTH & COMPLEXITY (TABLE 9)

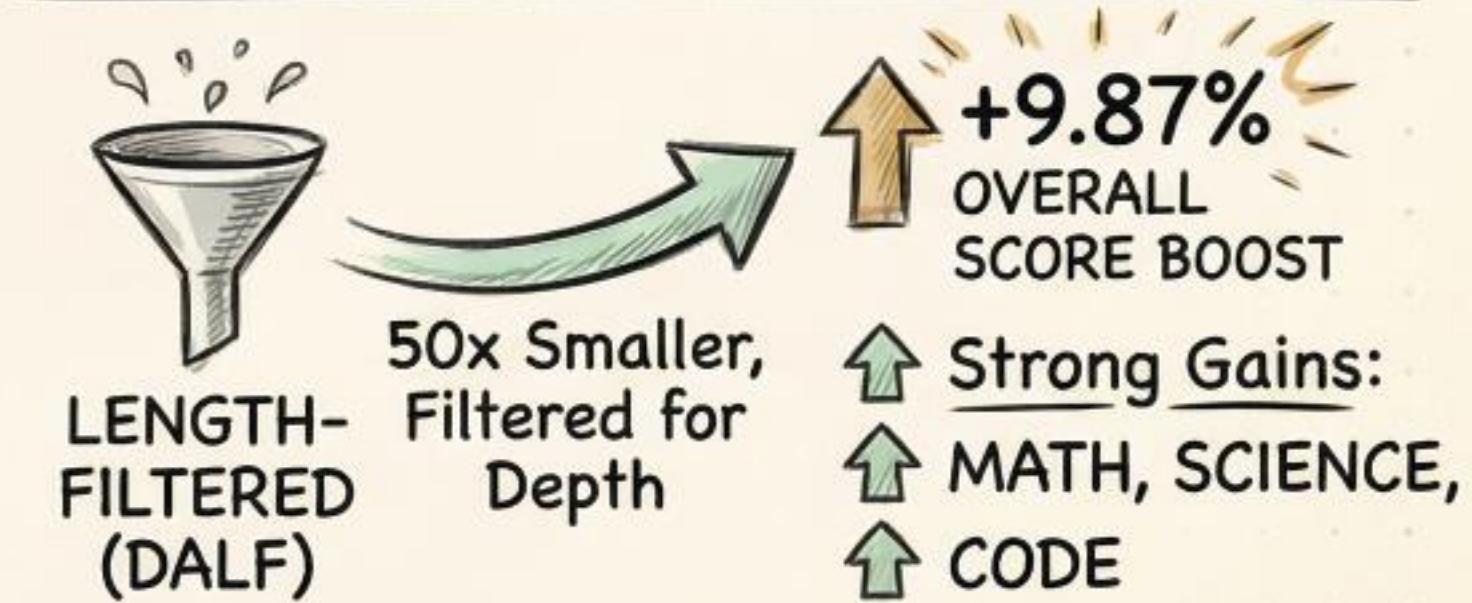
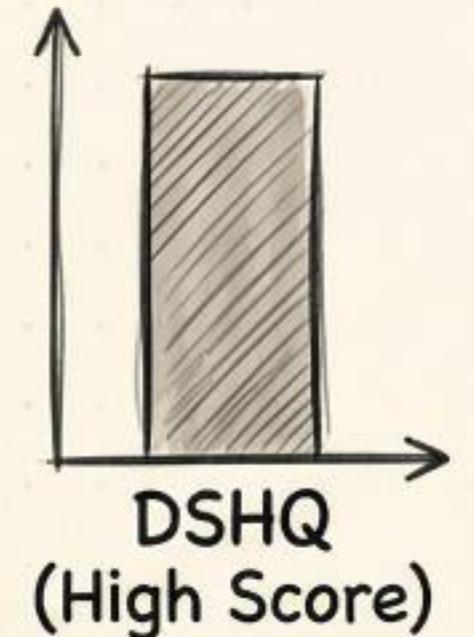
HIGH-QUALITY CORPUS (DSHQ)



LOWER-QUALITY CORPUS (DLDQ)

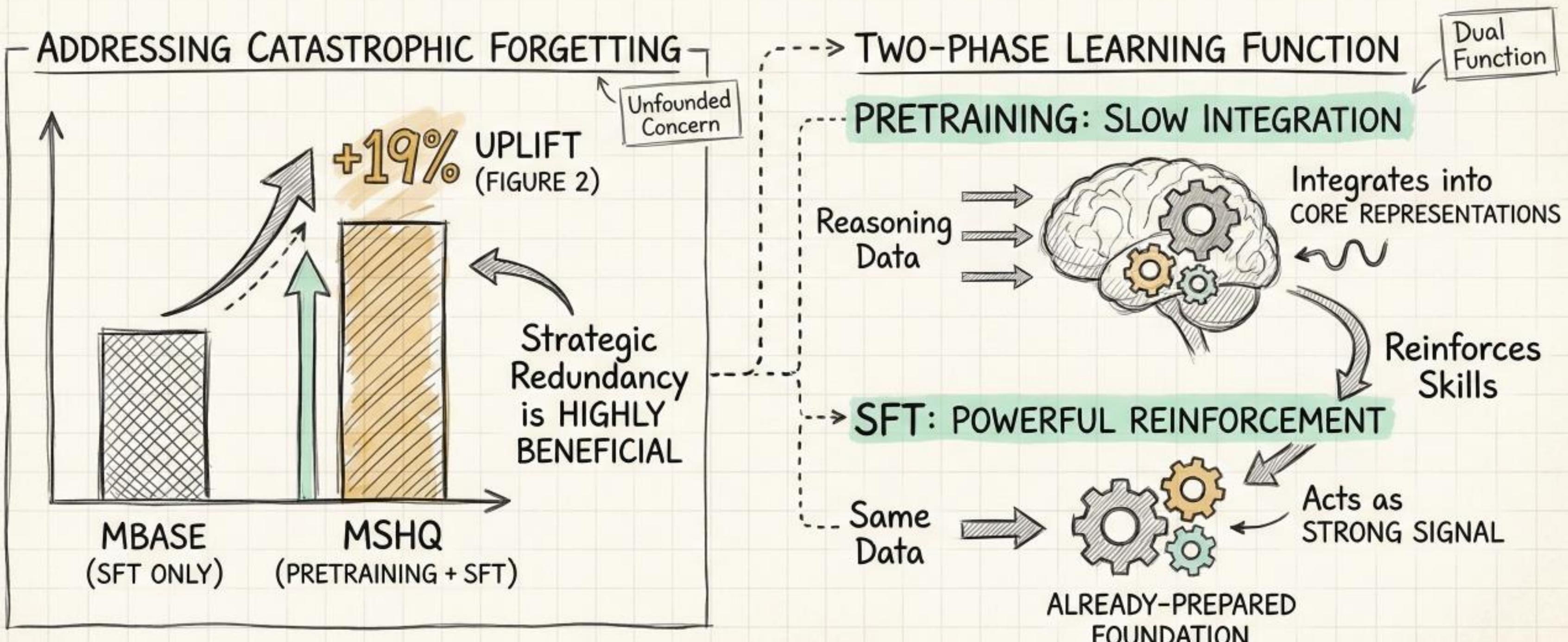


IMPACT OF EMPHASIZING DEPTH

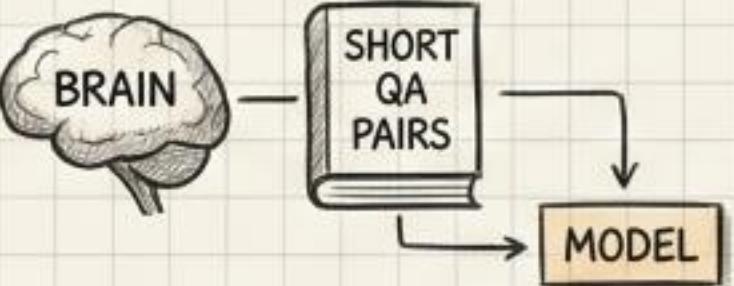
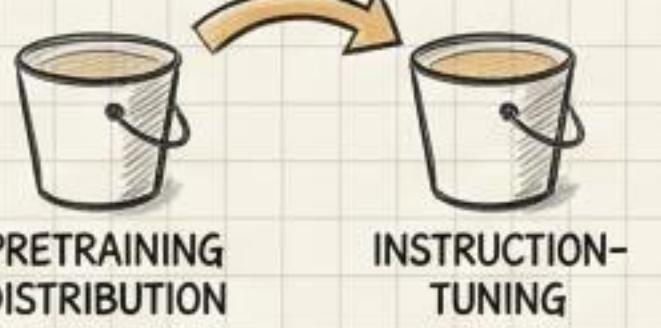
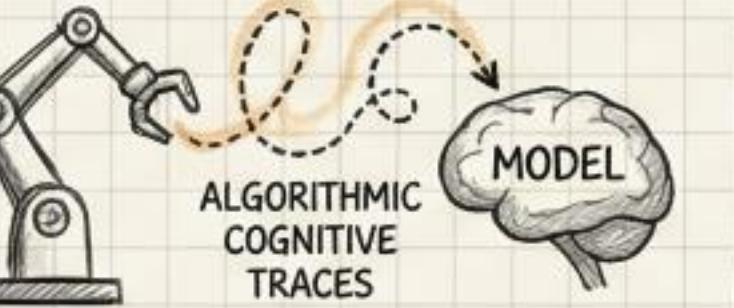


DATA REDUNDANCY REINFORCES FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

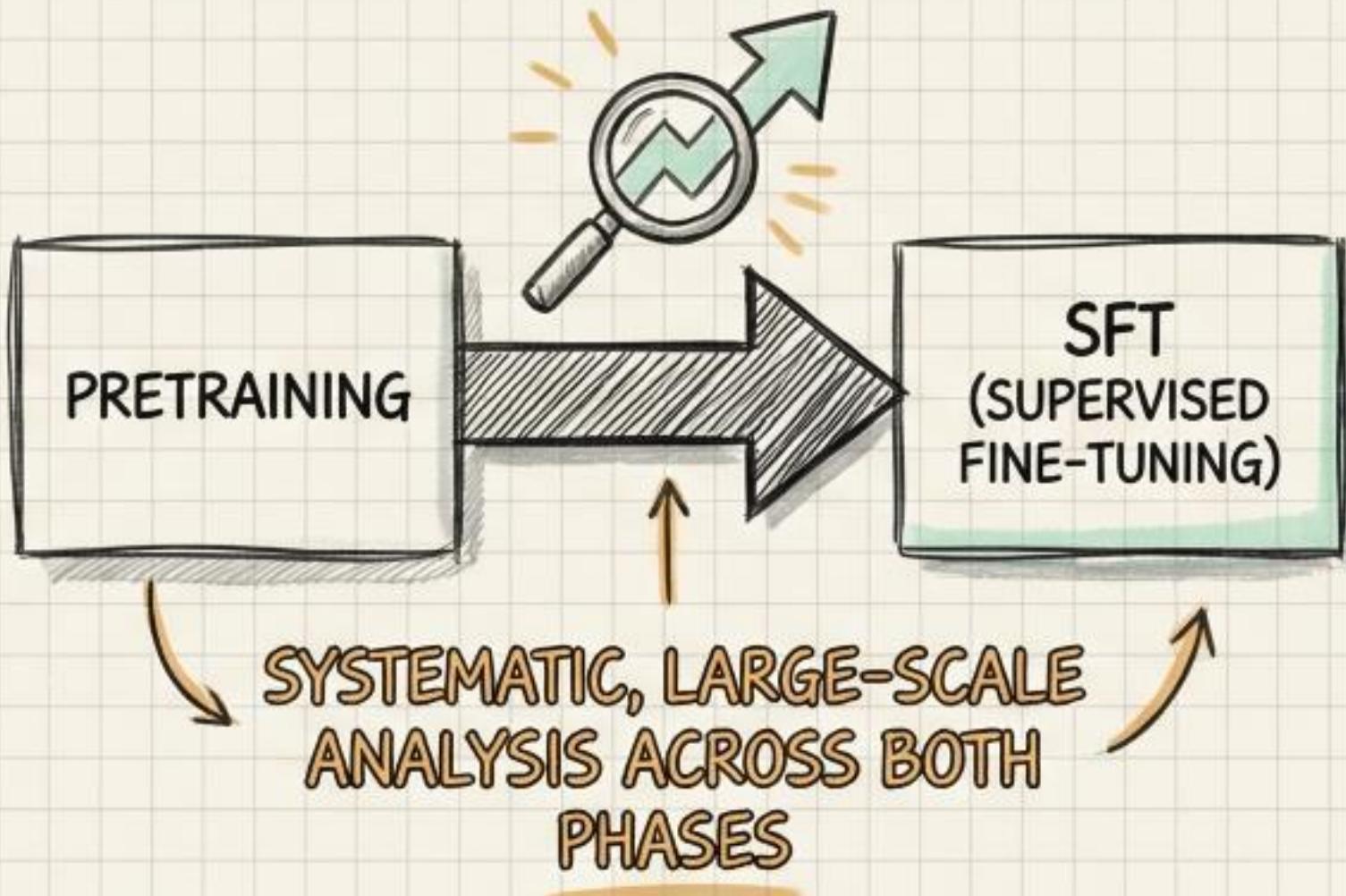
Strategic Redundancy > Catastrophic Forgetting Concerns



RELATED WORK: REASONING IN PRETRAINING AND MIDTRAINING

PRIOR RESEARCH	CURRENT WORK: FIRST SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">CHENG ET AL. (2024) - INSTRUCTION PRETRAINING  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short QA pairs for instruction pretraining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LIANG ET AL. (2025) - ALIGNED INSTRUCTION-TUNING  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aligned with pretraining distribution.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">WANG ET AL. (2025) / AI ET AL. (2025) - MID-TRAINING PHASE  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced mid-training on high-quality reasoning datasets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GANDHI ET AL. (2025) - COGNITIVE TRACES  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injected algorithmically generated cognitive behavioral reasoning traces.

- Extends prior research by providing first comprehensive analysis of reasoning development across Pretraining and SFT phases.



CONCLUSION: STRATEGIC DATA ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

