

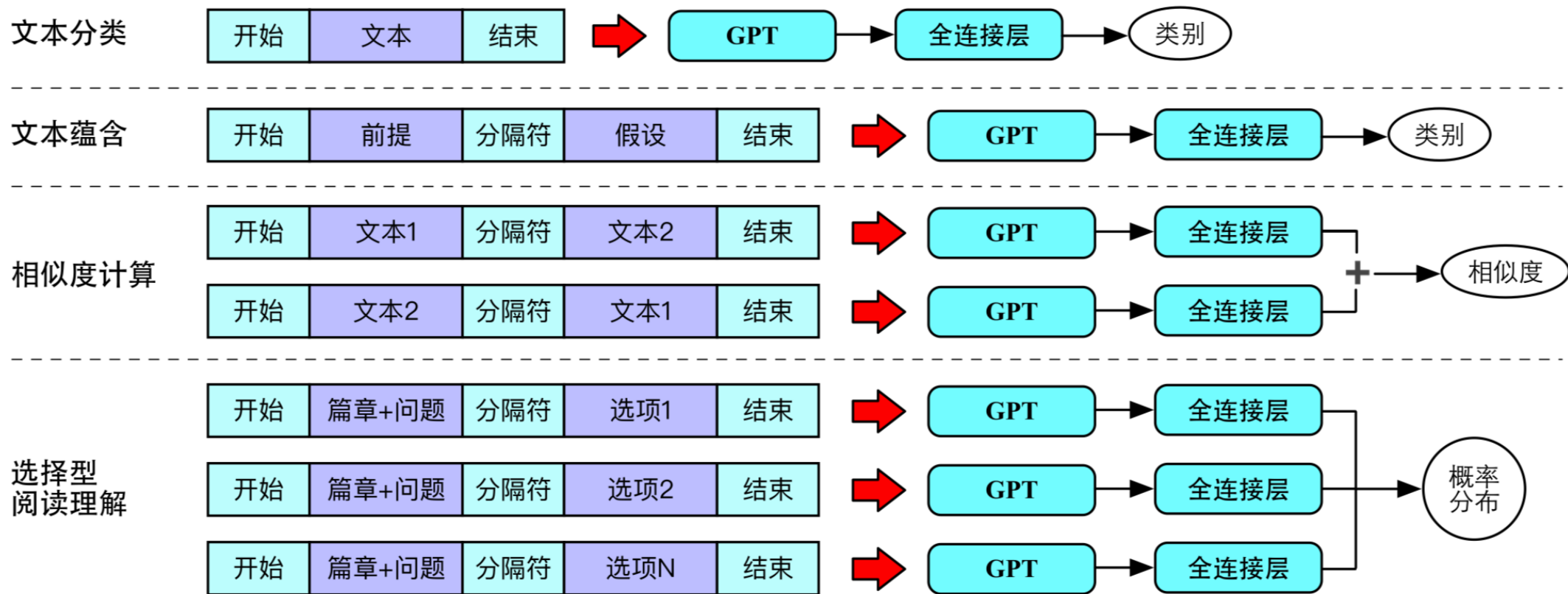
大模型使用1： 提示学习、语境学习、思维链

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回顾经典的预训练模型应用：Finetuning

□ 根据任务特点，设置不同的输入输出形式



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思维链 (chain of thought)

□ 当我们在预训练时，模型在学什么？

- *Stanford University is located in _____, California.* [Trivia]
- *I put ____ fork down on the table.* [syntax]
- *The woman walked across the street, checking for traffic over ____ shoulder.* [coreference]
- *I went to the ocean to see the fish, turtles, seals, and _____.* [lexical semantics/topic]
- *Overall, the value I got from the two hours watching it was the sum total of the popcorn and the drink. The movie was ____.* [sentiment]
- *Iroh went into the kitchen to make some tea. Standing next to Iroh, Zuko pondered his destiny. Zuko left the _____.* [some reasoning – this is harder]
- *I was thinking about the sequence that goes 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ____* [some basic arithmetic; they don't learn the Fibonacci sequence]



知识、语
法、情
感。。。。

语言模型是世界模型 (world model) ?

- 语言模型可以对代理 (agent)、思想 (belief)、动作 (action) 做基本的建模

Pat watches a demonstration of a bowling ball and a leaf being dropped at the same time in a vacuum chamber. Pat, who is a physicist, predicts that the bowling ball and the leaf will fall at the same rate.

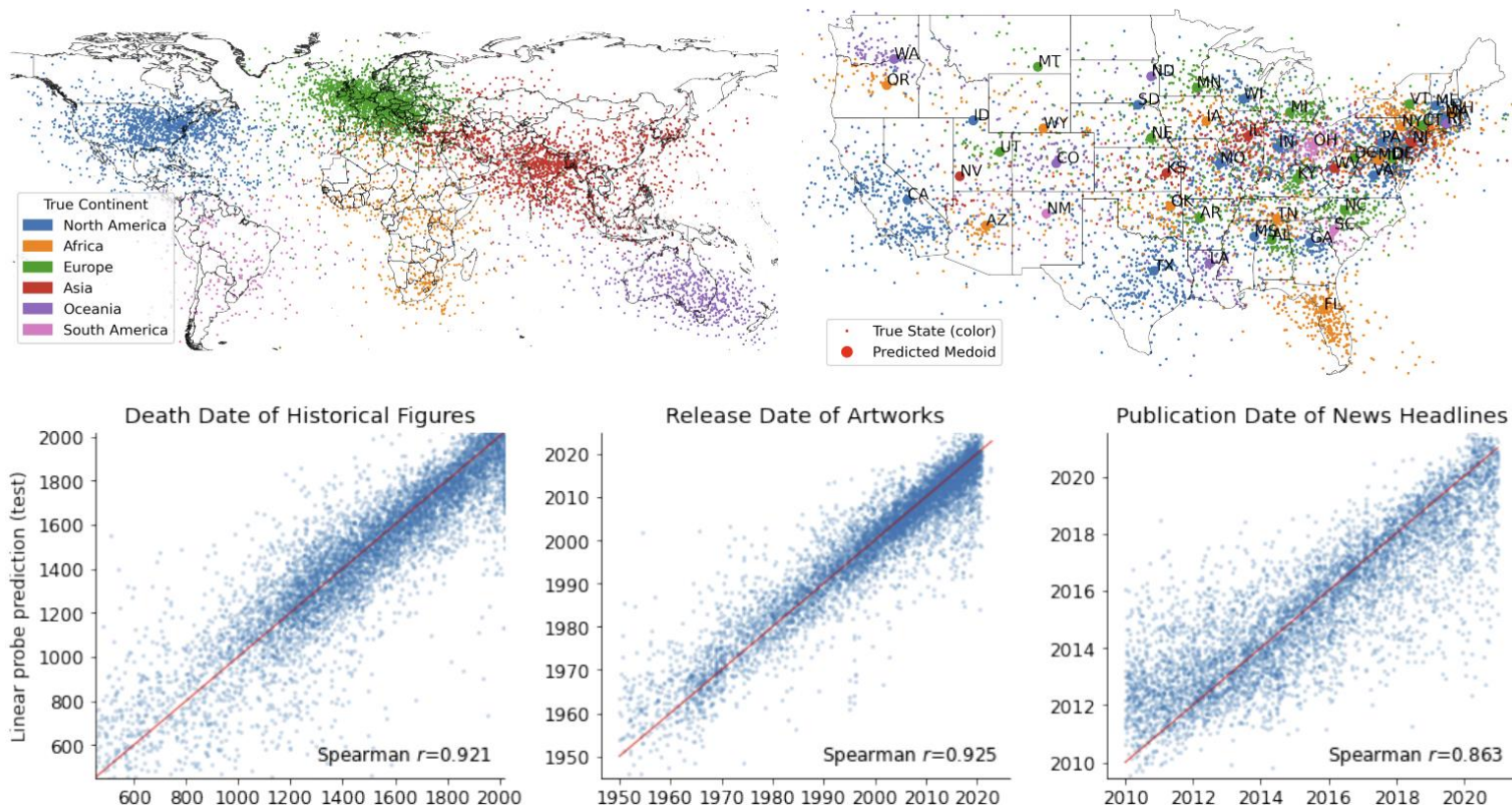
Changing the last sentence of the prompt, we get:

...Pat, who has never seen this demonstration before, predicts that the bowling ball will fall to the ground first. This is incorrect. In a vacuum chamber, there is no air

Language Models as Agent Models [[Andreas, 2022](#)]

语言模型是世界模型 (world model) ?

□ 语言模型可以对时间和空间做基本的建模



数学、代
码。。。

Language Models Represent Space and Time [Wes Gurnee, 2023]

GPT的涌现能力

□ GPT (117M)

- 12层transformer decoder
- 在BooksCorpus上训练 (4.6G)
- 表现了在大规模的语言模型上预训练的技术对于下游任务很有用
- 5年前

□ GPT2 (XL 1.5B)

- 和GPT结构相同，但是更大
 - GPT2-small 117M
- 在互联网文本上训练 (40G)
- 《Language Models Are Unsupervised Multitask Learners》

zero-shot learning

□ zero-shot learning 是GPT2的一个重要能力：即在沒有例子和梯度更新的情况下完成任务的能力

□ QA任务

□ prompt: passage:

passage: 哈尔滨工业大学在黑龙江省哈尔滨市
question: 哈尔滨工业大学在哪儿
answer:

□ 比较句子的可能性

□ prompt:

这只猫不能戴这个帽子因为它太大了。这里的“它”指的是猫还是帽子？

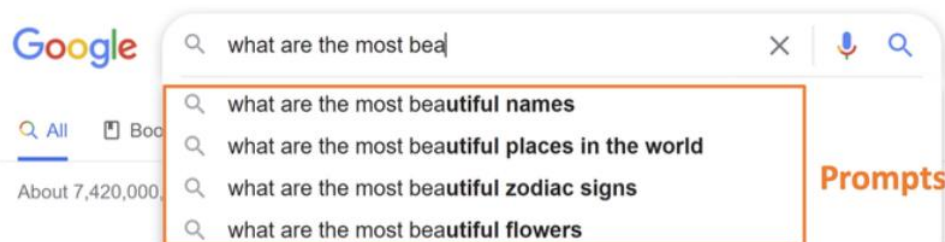
□什么是prompt和prompt learning

- prompt其实就是输入，目的是更好挖掘预训练语言模型的能力

- prompt learning, is the technique of making better use of the knowledge from the pre-trained model by adding additional texts to the input (Liu et al., 2021)

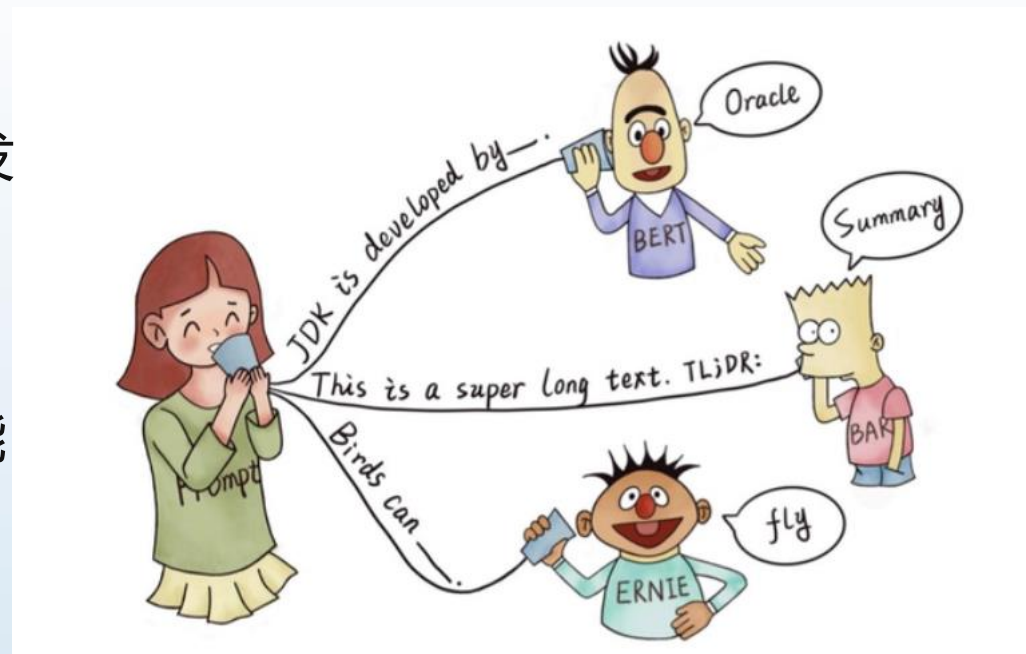
更多示例

搜索引擎，可以根据我们的输入，进行输出的提示



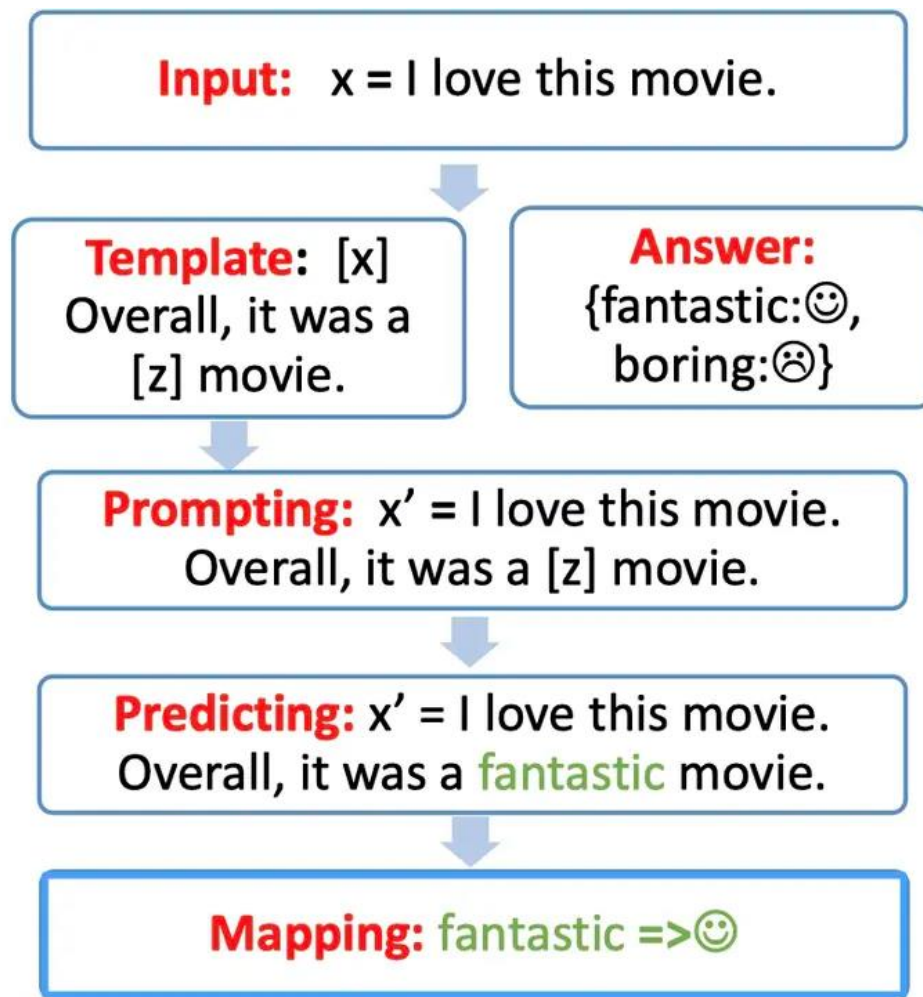
语言模型

- 根据提示，BERT能回答，JDK 是 Oracle 研发的
- 根据 TL;DR: 的提示，BART知道人类想要问的是文章的摘要
- 根据提示，ERNIE 知道人类想要问鸟类的能力--飞行



□ 以情感分析举例

- 数据集 $D = \{(x, y)\}$, x 是句子, y 是对应的情感label
- Step 1: prompt construction 【Template】
- Step 2: answer construction 【Verbalizer】
- Step 3: answer prediction 【Prediction】
- Step 4: answer-label mapping 【Mapping】



提示学习的工作流

Step 1: prompt construction 【Template】

我们需要构建一个模版Template，模版的作用是将输入和输出进行重新构造，变成一个新的带有mask slots的文本，具体如下

定义一个模版，包含了2处代填入的slots: [x] 和 [z]

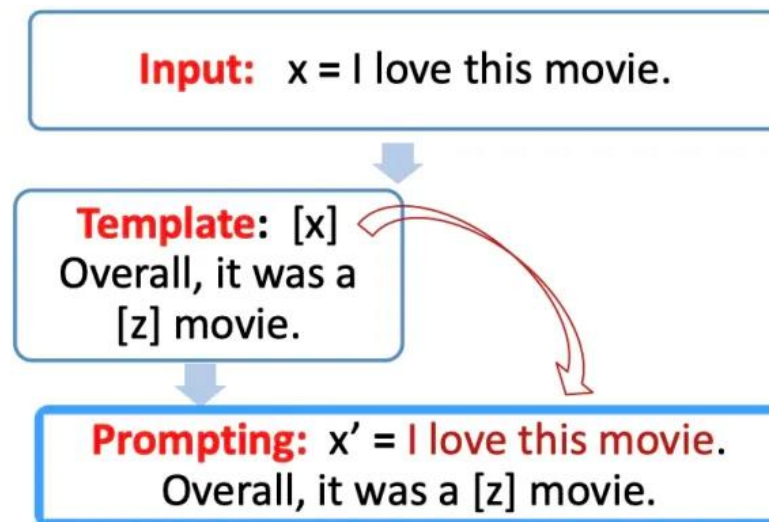
将[x] 用输入文本代入

例如：

输入：x = 我喜欢这个电影。

模版：[x]总而言之，它是一个[z]电影。

代入（prompting）：我喜欢这个电影。
总而言之，它是一个[z]电影。



提示学习的工作流

□ Step 2: answer construction 【Verbalizer】

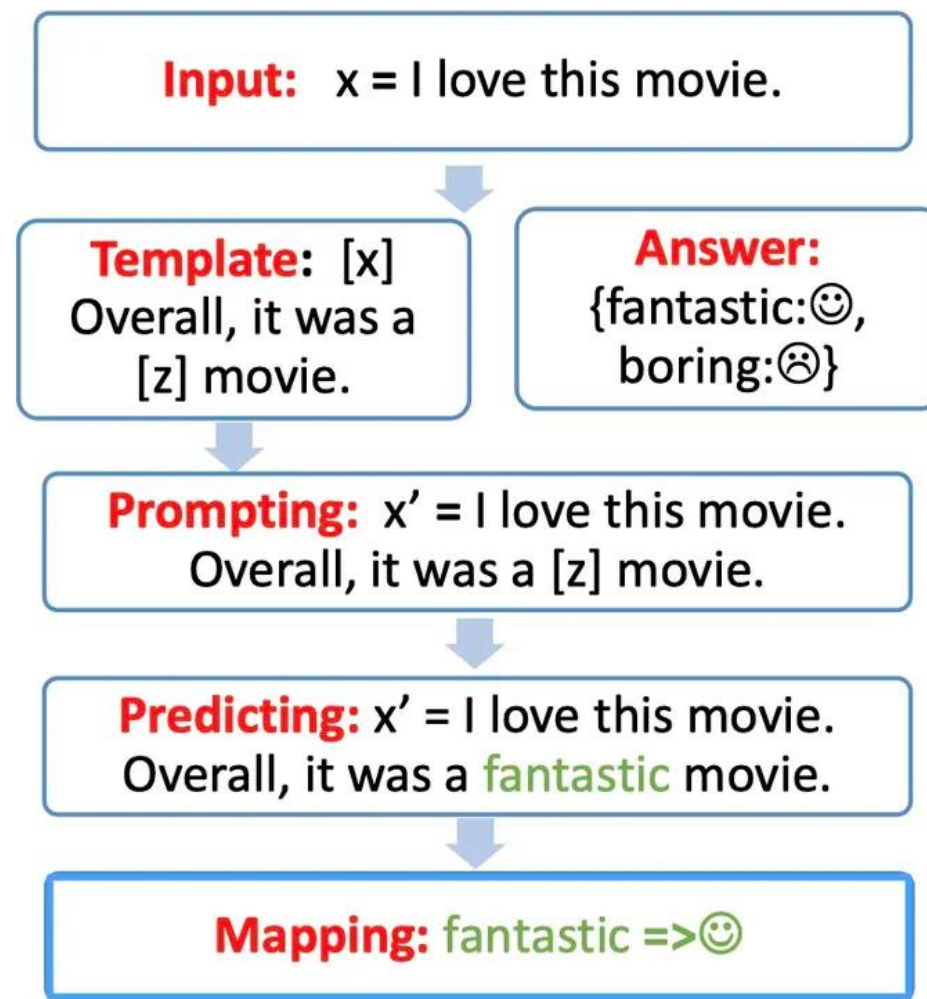
□ 建立预测词 z 与标签 $y_{\hat{}}$ 之间的映射, 例如

□ fantastic \rightarrow good

□ Boring \rightarrow bad

□ Step 3: answer prediction 【Prediction】

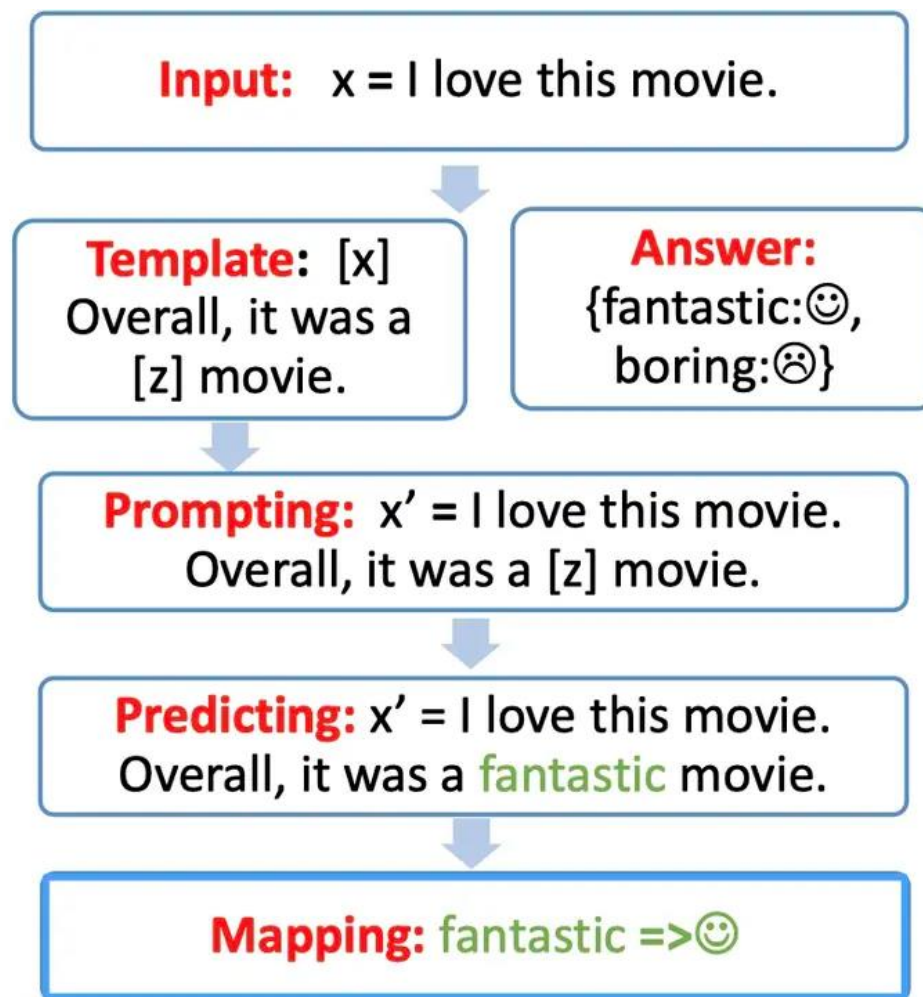
□ 预测mask slot的词 z



提示学习的工作流

□ Step 4: answer-label mapping 【Mapping】

□ 按照step 3的映射将z映射为y_hat



对比

❑对比Pretrain + Fine-tuning,

❑优点:

- ❑Pretrain + Fine-tuning的范式需要对于每个任务都重新 fine-tune 一个新的模型，不能共用。而prompt learning只需要人工设计新的模板就可以适应各种下游任务
- ❑Pretrain + Fine-tuning需要新的参数，而prompt learning不需要，后者只是在激发在预训练中学到的知识

❑缺点:

- ❑设计prompt类似于特征工程，难以选择，并且不同的prompt会有较大的性能差距

zero-shot learning

- GPT2在许多LM benchmark上达到了SOTA而没有使用具体任务的指令微调

Context: “Why?” “I would have thought you’d find him rather dry,” she said. “I don’t know about that,” said Gabriel.

“He was a great craftsman,” said Heather. “That he was,” said Flannery.

Target sentence: “And Polish, to boot,” said ----- **LAMBADA** (language modeling w/ long discourse dependencies)

Target word: Gabriel

[\[Paperno et al., 2016\]](#)

| | LAMBADA (PPL) | LAMBADA (ACC) | CBT-CN (ACC) | CBT-NE (ACC) | WikiText2 (PPL) |
|-------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| SOTA | 99.8 | 59.23 | 85.7 | 82.3 | 39.14 |
| 117M | 35.13 | 45.99 | 87.65 | 83.4 | 29.41 |
| 345M | 15.60 | 55.48 | 92.35 | 87.1 | 22.76 |
| 762M | 10.87 | 60.12 | 93.45 | 88.0 | 19.93 |
| 1542M | 8.63 | 63.24 | 93.30 | 89.05 | 18.34 |

[Radford et al., 2019]

Prompt-based Training Strategies (训练策略选择)

■ 主要是两部分的选择：语言模型和prompt

□ Promptless Fine-tuning

□ 只有预训练语言模型，没有prompts，然后fine-tuning

□ Fixed-Prompt Tuning

□ 使用精调预训练语言模型+固定prompts

□ Prompt+LM Fine-tuning

□ 使用精调预训练语言模型+可训练的prompts

□ Adapter Tuning

□ 使用固定预训练语言模型无prompt，只是插入task-specific模块到预训练语言模型中

□ Tuning-free Prompting

□ 使用固定预训练语言模型和离散固定的prompt

□ Fixed-LM Prompt Tuning

□ 使用固定预训练语言模型和可训练的prompt

□ Prompt模版工程、答案工程

□ 预训练模型选择

□ Prompt集成、prompt增强、prompt 组合

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思维链 (chain of thought)

Few-shot learning

□ GPT3

- 2020年
- 更大 (1.5B->175B)
- 更多数据 (40G->over 600G)
- 《Language Models Are Low-shot Learners》

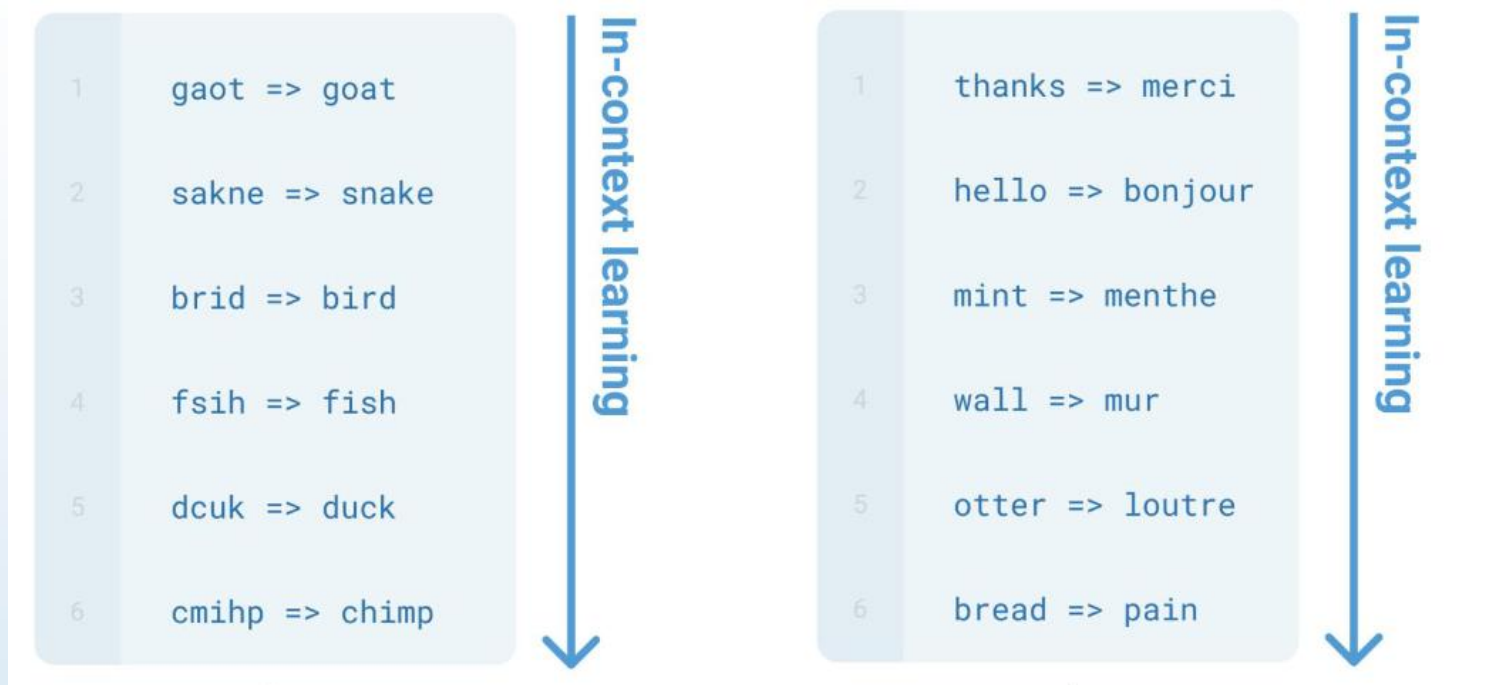
□ Few-shot

- 在你的问题之前举几个例子
- 也叫做语境学习 (in-context learning) , 来强调在学习一个新任务时没有梯度更新

Few-shot learning

□ Few-shot

- 在你的问题之前举几个例子
- 也叫做语境学习 (in-context learning), 来强调在学习一个新任务时没有梯度更新



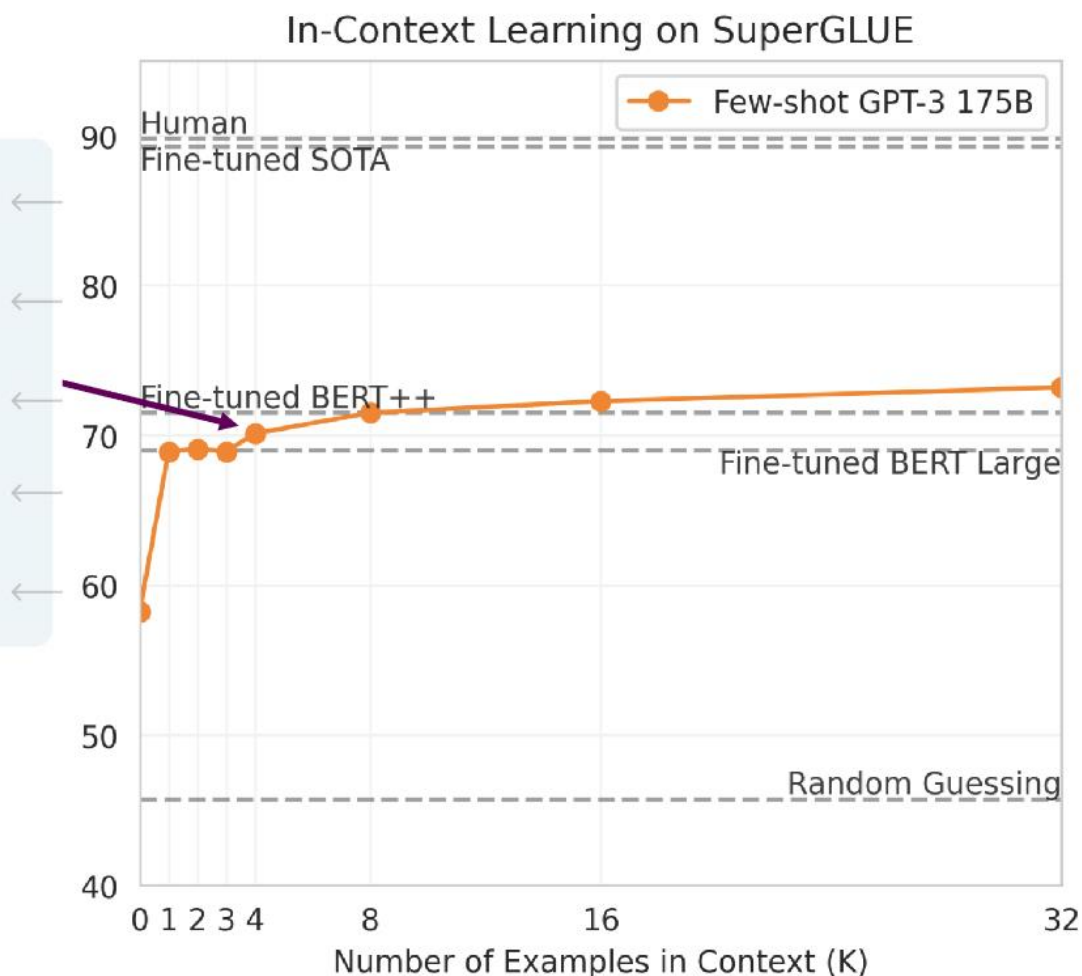
[Brown et al., 2020]

Few-shot learning

Emergent few-shot learning

Few-shot

1 Translate English to French:
2 sea otter => loutre de mer
3 peppermint => menthe poivrée
4 plush girafe => girafe peluche
5 cheese =>



[Brown et al., 2020]

Few-shot learning

□ 模型规模是few-shot能力的重要影响因素

Cycle letters:

pleap ->

apple

Random insertion:

a.p!p/l!e ->

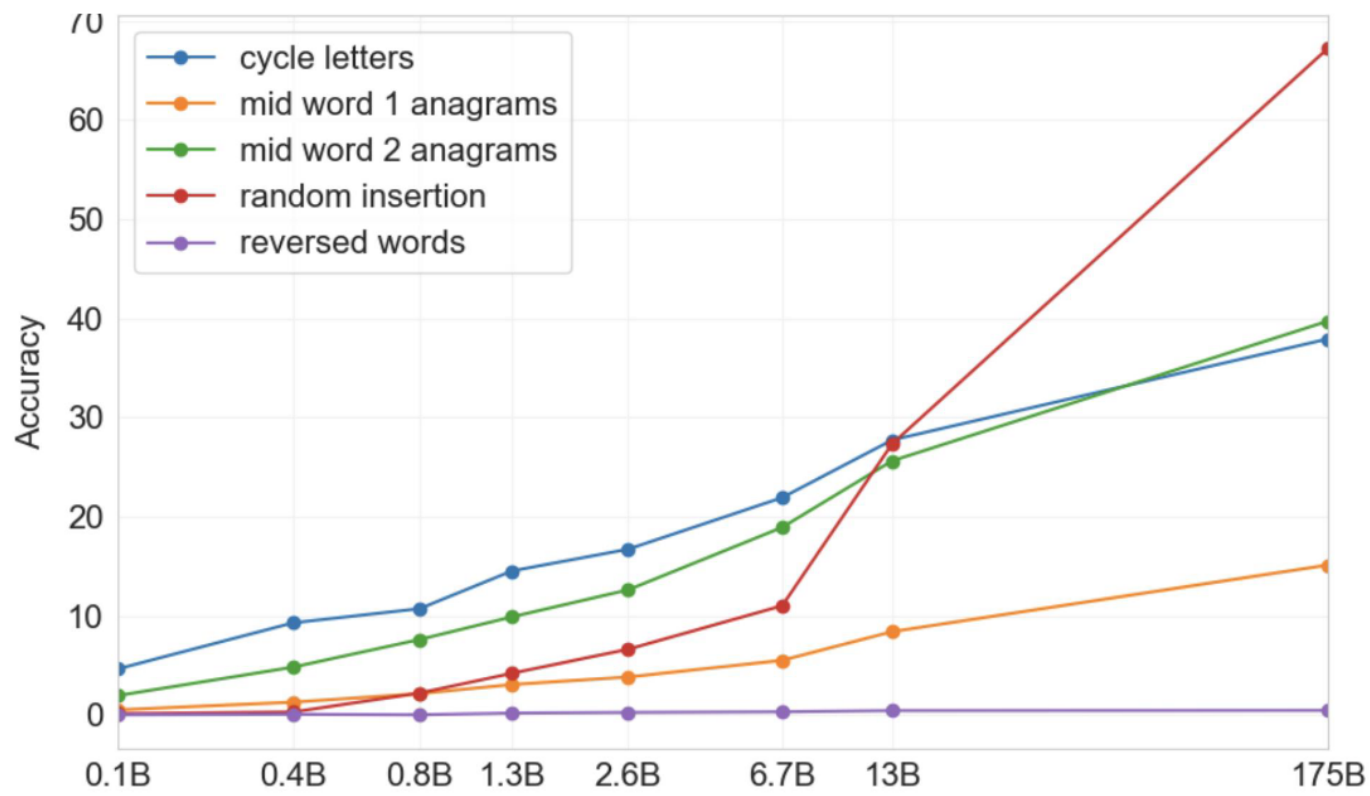
apple

Reversed words:

elppa ->

apple

Synthetic “word unscrambling” tasks, 100-shot



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GPT-3的不足


□ GPT-3测试样例

Question: Which is heavier, a toaster or pencil?(烤箱和铅笔哪个更重?)

GPT-3 : A pencil is **heavier** than a toaster. (铅笔比烤箱重。)

Question: How many eye does my foot have? (我的脚有几只眼睛?)

GPT-3 : Your foot has **two eyes**. (你的脚有两只眼睛。)



缺乏知识
推理与可
解释性

预训练语言模型并不能真正克服现有深度学习模型
鲁棒性差、可解释性弱、推理能力缺失的瓶颈，故
在深层次语义理解上**与人类认知水平还相去较远！**

更难的任务?

- 在更难的任务中，即使是大模型使用prompt的方法效果也不是很好
- 特别是在那些需要更多、更复杂的推理的任务中

$$19583 + 29534 = 49117$$

$$98394 + 49384 = 147778$$

$$29382 + 12347 = 41729$$

$$93847 + 39299 = ?$$

思维链 (Chain-of-Thought, CoT)

思维链表示一系列中间推理步骤，相当于在求解问题过程中将解题步骤也写出来

Examples

(a) Few-shot

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
A: The answer is 11.

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A:

(Output) The answer is 8. ✗

(c) Zero-shot

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A: The answer (arabic numerals) is

(Output) 8 ✗

(b) Few-shot-CoT (Wei et al., 2022)

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A:

(Output) The juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls. So there are $16 / 2 = 8$ golf balls. Half of the golf balls are blue. So there are $8 / 2 = 4$ blue golf balls. The answer is 4. ✓

(d) Zero-shot-CoT (KoJima et al., 2022)

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A: **Let's think step by step.**

(Output) There are 16 balls in total. Half of the balls are golf balls. That means that there are 8 golf balls. Half of the golf balls are blue. That means that there are 4 blue golf balls. ✓

CoT Examples

Step-by-step Answer

Two-stage Prompting Step-by-step Answer


思维链 (Chain-of-Thought, CoT)

❑ 思维链表示一系列中间推理步骤，相当于在求解问题过程中将解题步骤也写出来

| | MultiArith | GSM8K |
|--|---|-------------|
| Zero-Shot | 17.7 | 10.4 |
| Few-Shot (2 samples) | 33.7 | 15.6 |
| Few-Shot (8 samples) | 33.8 | 15.6 |
| Zero-Shot-CoT | Greatly outperforms zero-shot → 78.7 | 40.7 |
| Few-Shot-CoT (2 samples) | 84.8 | 41.3 |
| Few-Shot-CoT (4 samples : First) (*1) | 89.2 | - |
| Few-Shot-CoT (4 samples : Second) (*1) | 90.5 | - |
| Few-Shot-CoT (8 samples) | Manual CoT still better → 93.0 | 48.7 |

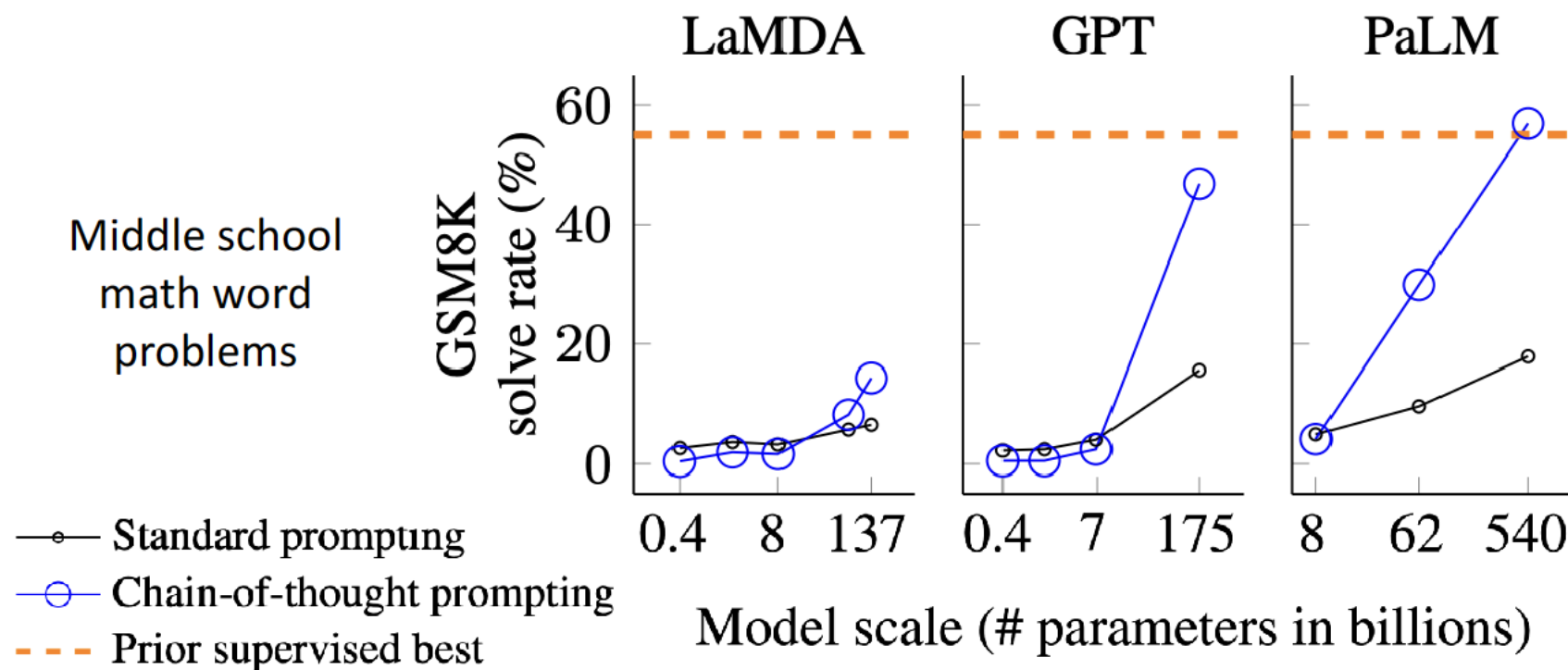
[Kojima et al., 2022]

思维链 (Chain-of-Thought, COT)

| No. | Category | Zero-shot CoT Trigger Prompt | Accuracy |
|-----|--|--|-------------|
| 1 | LM-Designed | Let's work this out in a step by step way to be sure we have the right answer. | 82.0 |
| 2 |  | Let's think step by step. (*1) | 78.7 |
| 3 | | First, (*2) | 77.3 |
| 4 | | Let's think about this logically. | 74.5 |
| 5 | | Let's solve this problem by splitting it into steps. (*3) | 72.2 |
| 6 | | Let's be realistic and think step by step. | 70.8 |
| 7 | | Let's think like a detective step by step. | 70.3 |
| 8 | | Let's think | 57.5 |
| 9 | | Before we dive into the answer, | 55.7 |
| 10 | | The answer is after the proof. | 45.7 |
| - | | (Zero-shot) | 17.7 |

思维链 (Chain-of-Thought, COT)

❑ 思维链是大模型的重要能力



谢谢!



语言技术紫丁香

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