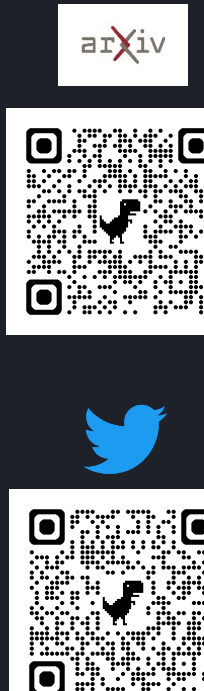




Self-Improving Transformers Overcome Easy-to-Hard & Length Generalization Challenges

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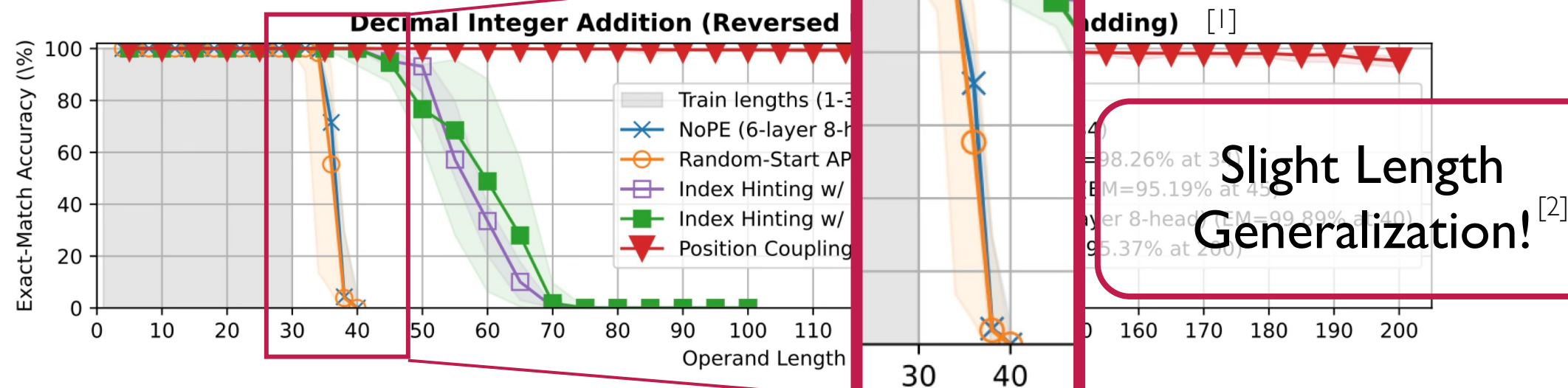
1. Introduction

Motivation:

- LLMs, despite their success, struggle to Length Generalize – extrapolating to longer sequences than seen during training
- Recent attempts involve modifying data formats / architecture / positional encodings, leading to task-specific solutions

Q: Can we solve Length Generalization without changing data/architecture/PE?

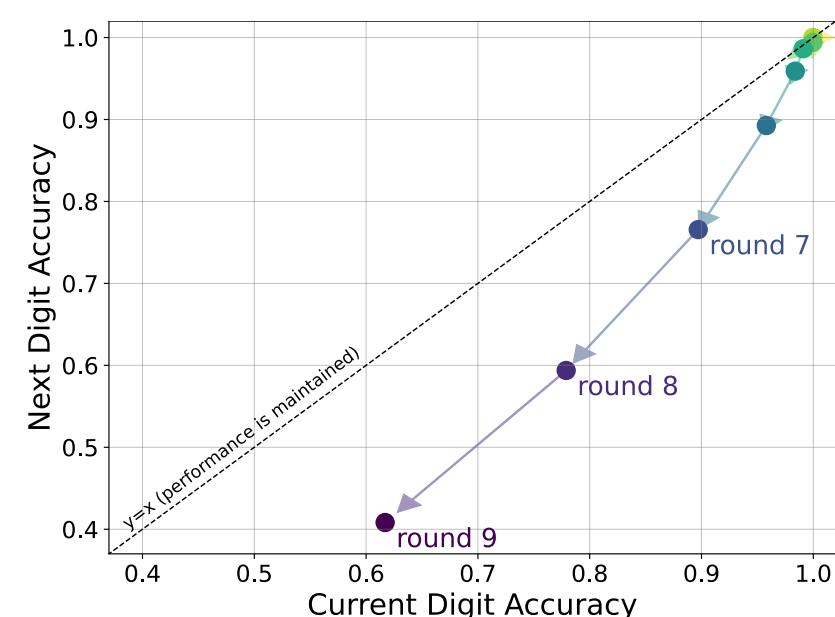
Idea:



- Use the model to progressively label harder data and train on it (=self-improvement!)

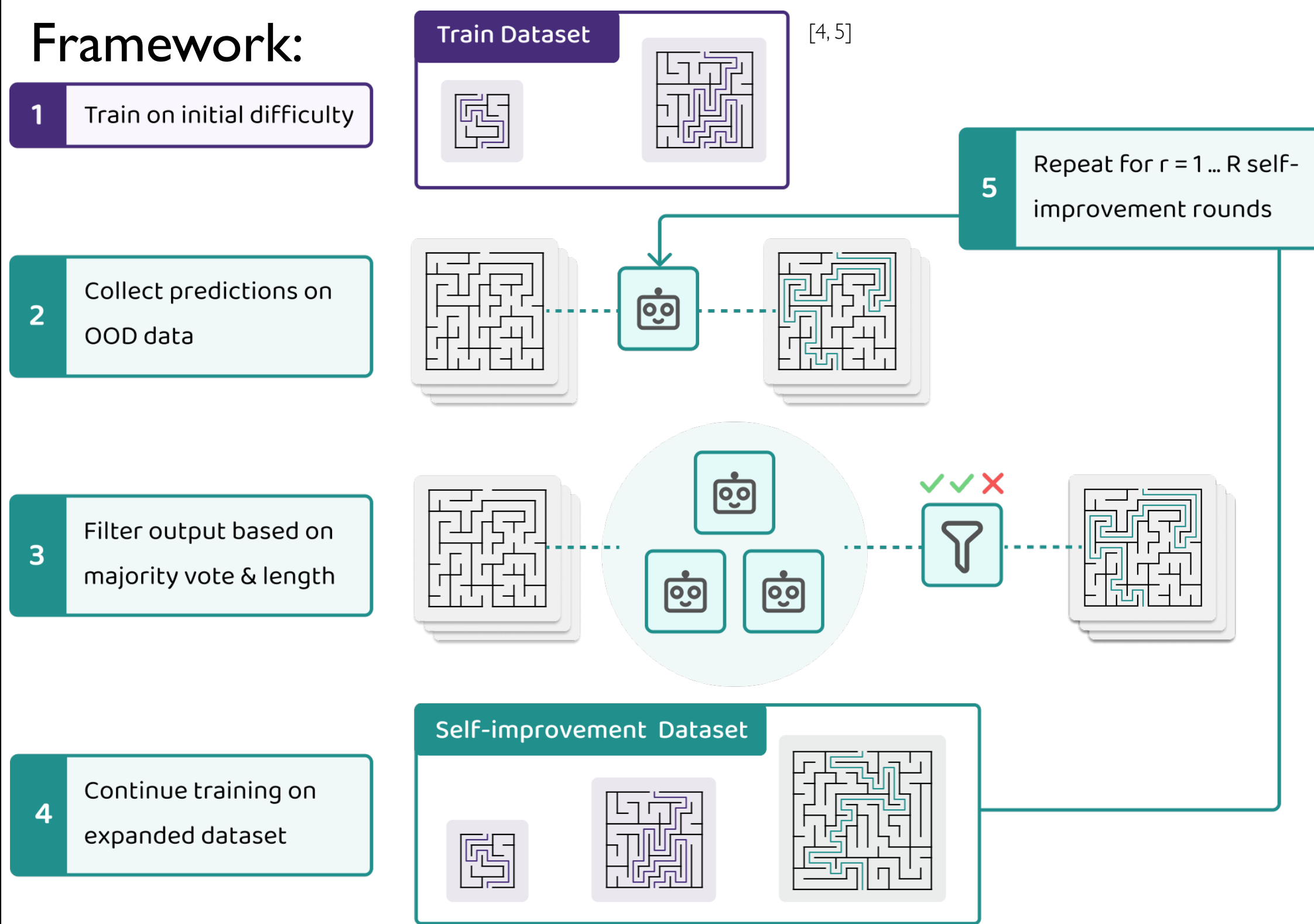
Challenge:

- Error Avalanches!^[3]

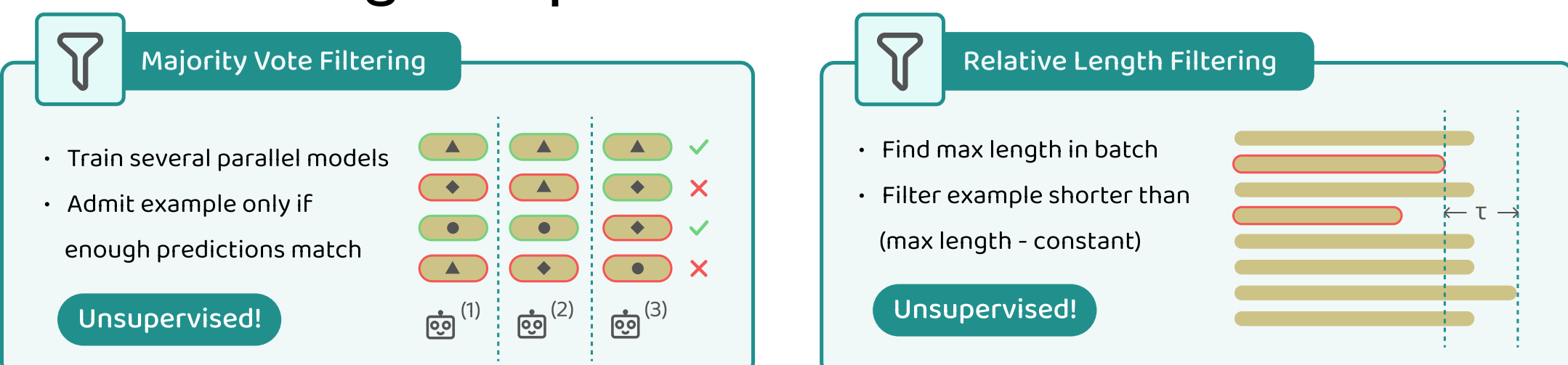


2. Self-Improvement Framework

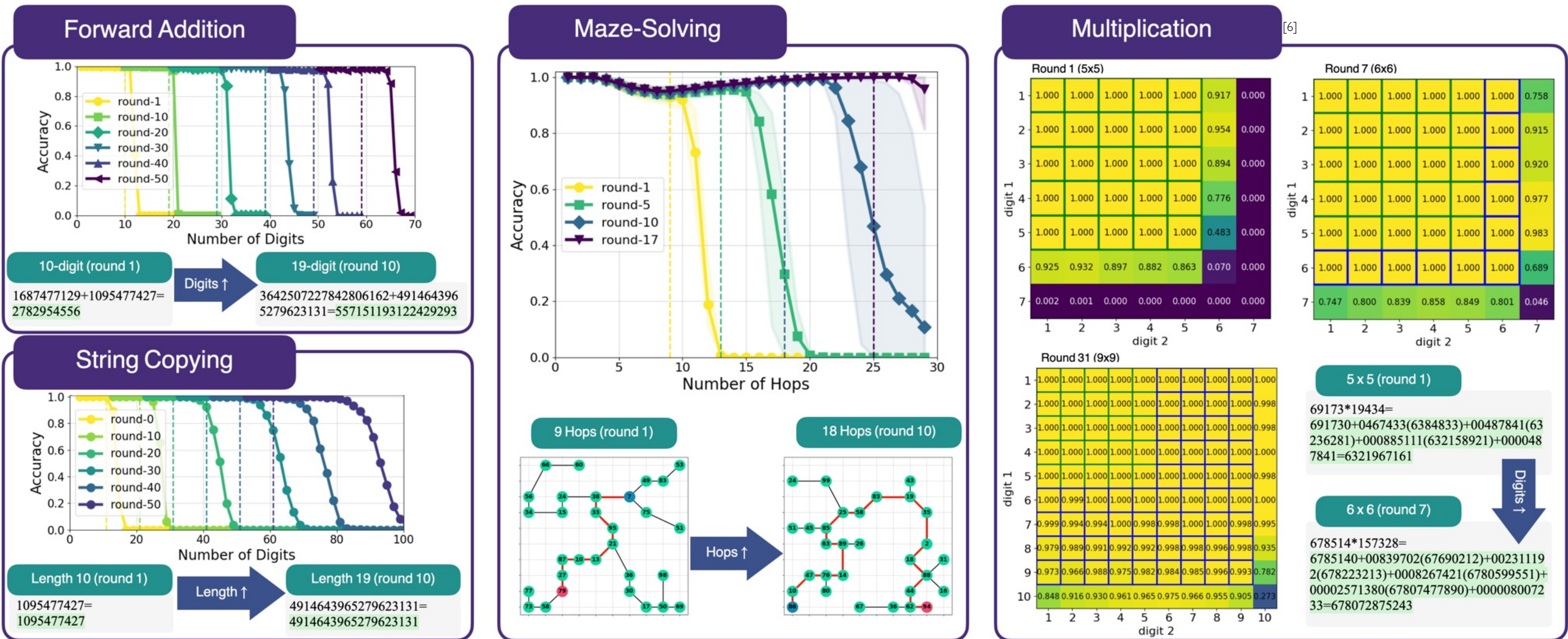
Framework:



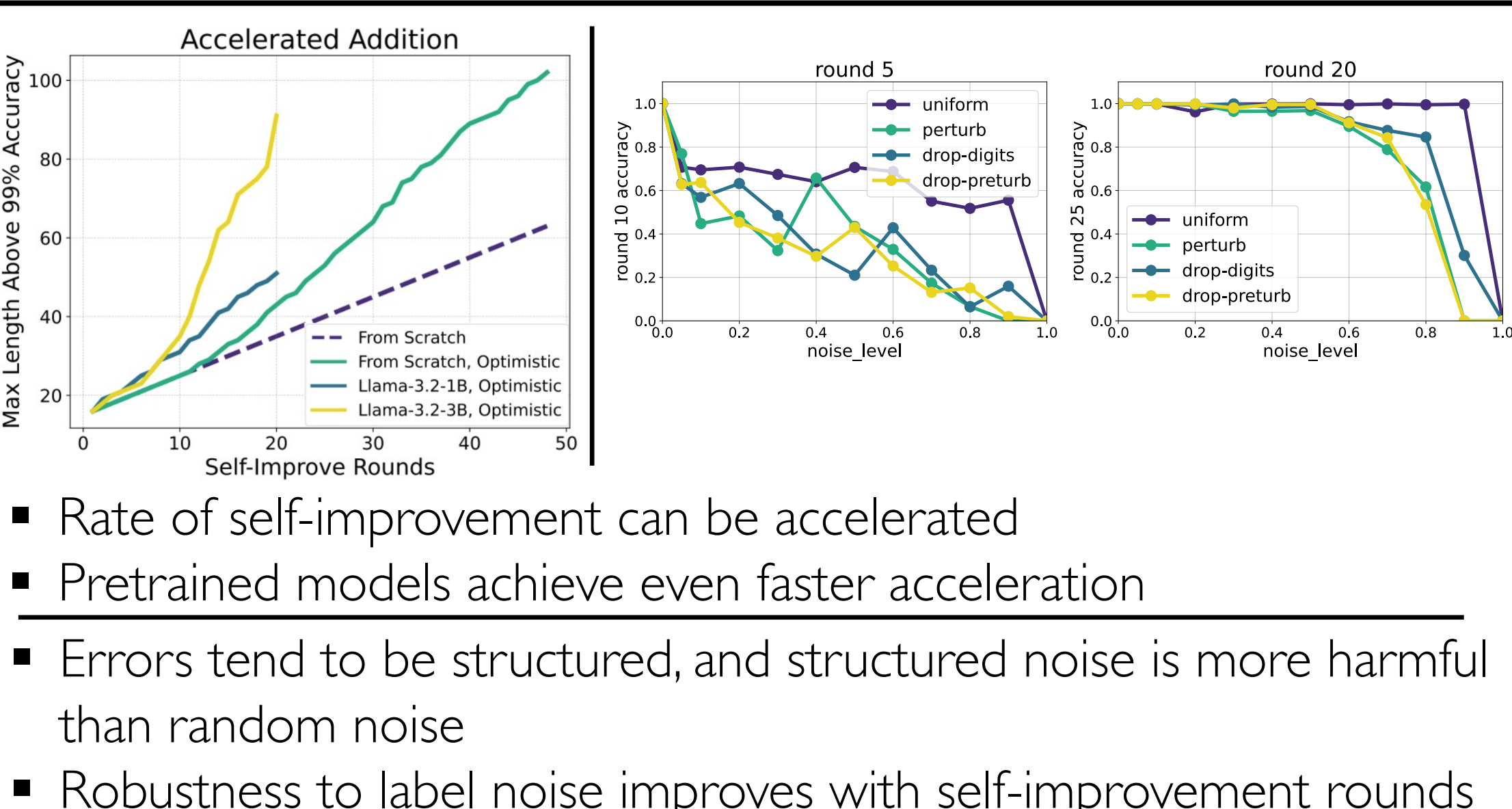
Data Filtering is Important!



3. Overall Results



4. Ablations and Error Analysis



5. Key Take-aways

- Length generalization can be tackled with Self-Improvement
- Model errors are structured, and error avalanches
- Unsupervised data filtering (length, majority voting) is important
- Rate of self-improvement can be accelerated

References:

- [1] Cho et al., 2024, "Position Coupling: Leveraging Task Structure for Improved Length Generalization of Transformers."
- [2] Zhang et al., 2024, "Transcendence: Generative Models Can Outperform The Experts That Train Them."
- [3] Zhang and Parkes, 2023, "Chain-of-Thought Reasoning is a Policy Improvement Operator."
- [4] Zelikman et al., 2022, "STaR: Self-Taught Reasoner Bootstrapping Reasoning With Reasoning"
- [5] Gulcehre et al., 2023, "Reinforced Self-Training (ReST) for Language Modeling."
- [6] Deng et al., 2024, "From explicit cot to implicit cot: Learning to internalize cot step by step."