

Observational Scaling Laws and the Predictability of Language Model Performance

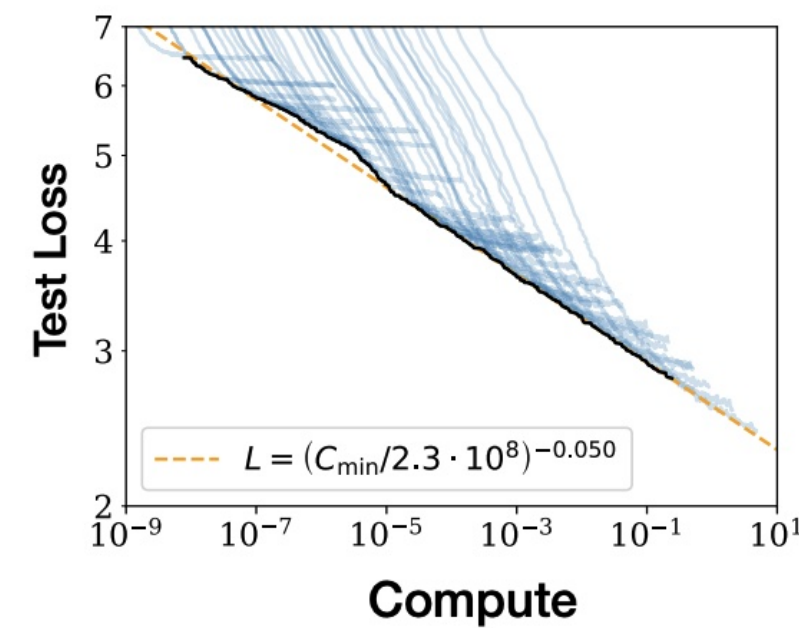


Yangjun Ruan¹²³ Chris J. Maddison²³ Tatsunori Hashimoto¹
¹Stanford University ²University of Toronto ³Vector Institute

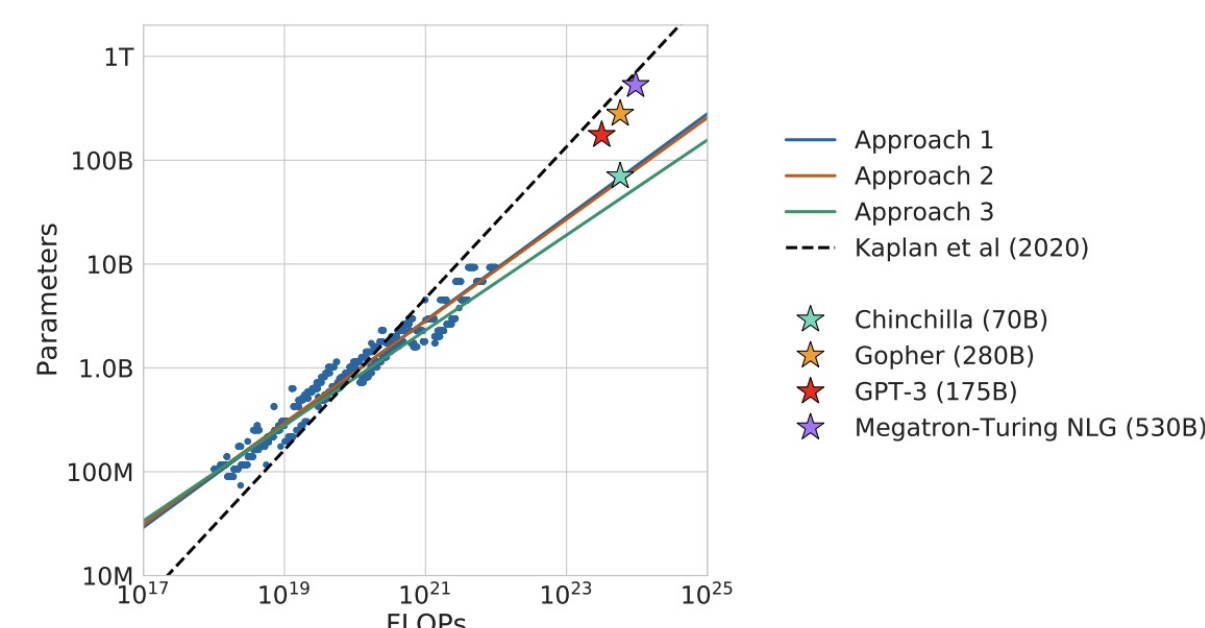


Overview

Scaling laws are critical tools for understanding and predicting model capabilities and algorithmic development



Capability prediction [Kaplan, et al., 2020]



Resource allocation [Hoffmann, et al., 2022]

Limitations of conventional, compute-based scaling analyses:

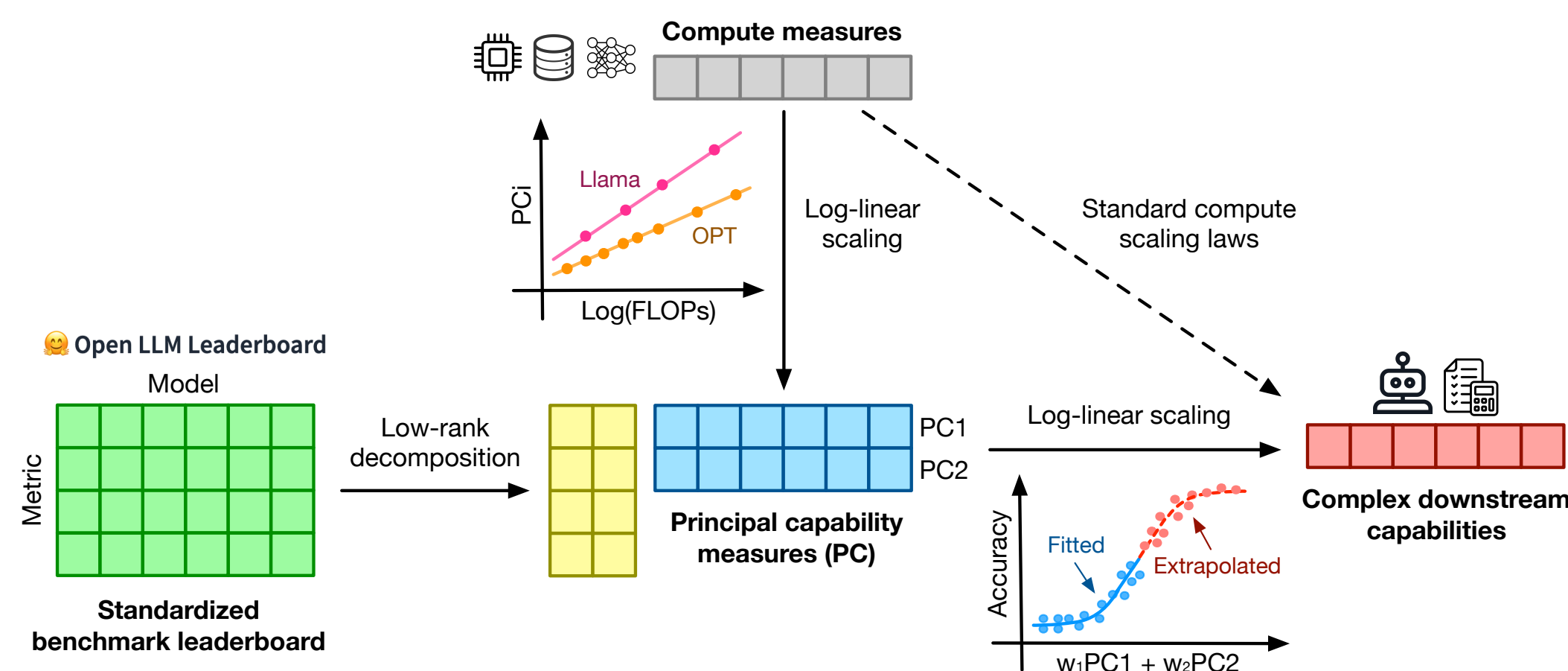
- ☹ **substantial cost**: requires training a large model family across scales
- ☹ **restricted coverage**: requires controlled interventions & training recipes

Contribution: an **observational scaling** approach that is

- 😊 **lower-cost**: no model training required
- 😊 **higher-resolution**: utilizing a large set of existing public models
- 😊 **broader-coverage**: covering different model families & scaling dims.

Observational Scaling Laws

Motivation: there are many public models & standard eval benchmarks



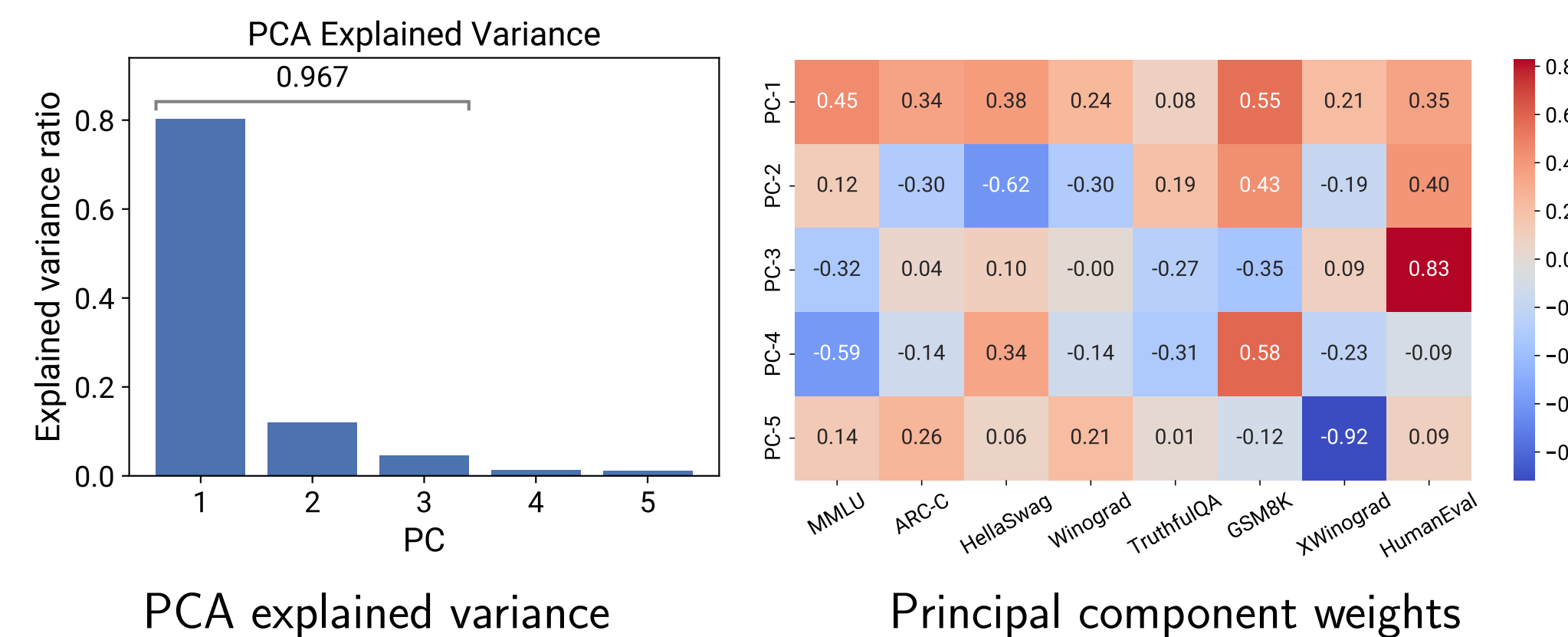
Idea: extract **low-rank capability measures** from observable simple metrics

- ✓ unify heterogenous model families with varying compute efficiencies
- ✓ relate training compute to complex downstream capabilities

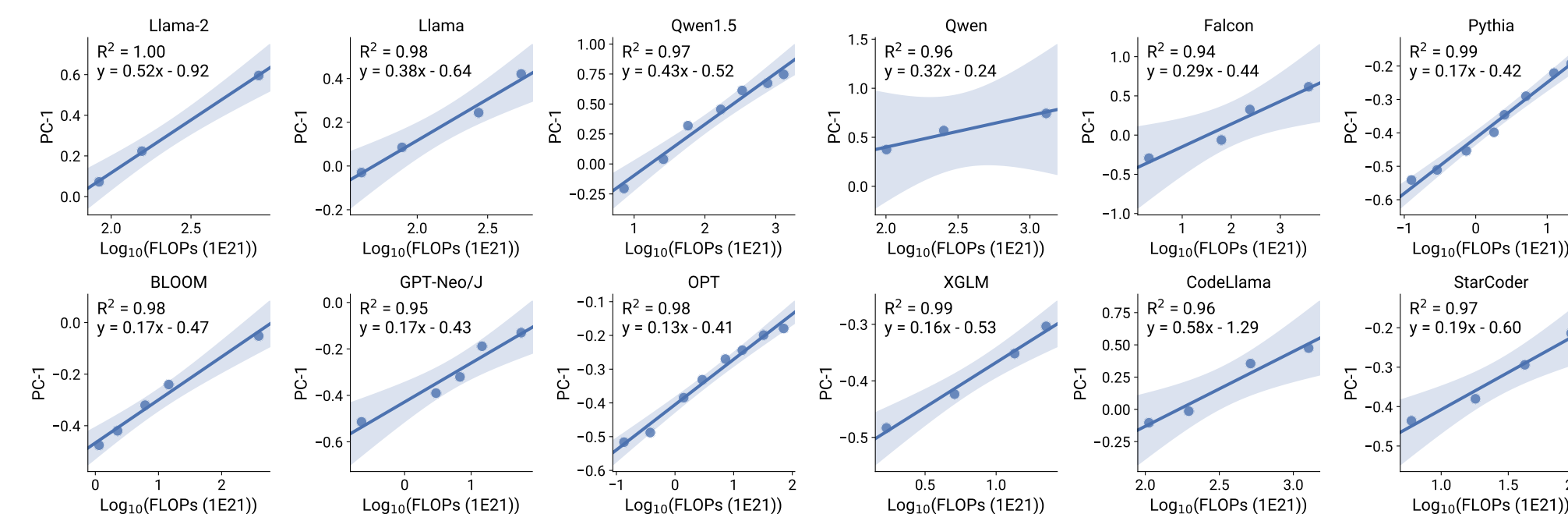
Principal Capabilities as Surrogate Scale

Approach: apply PCA to model-benchmark matrix using 100+ public models & diverse benchmarks

PC Analysis: PC measures are **low-dim** and **interpretable**

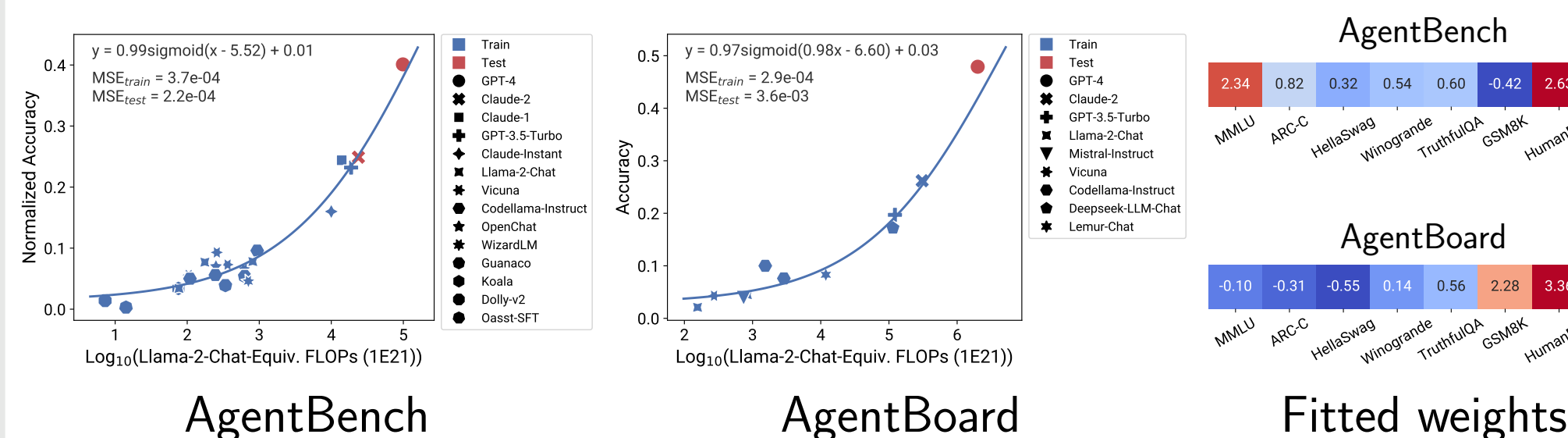


PC Scaling: PC measures **linearly correlate** with log-FLOPs within each model family



Predictability of Agentic Capabilities

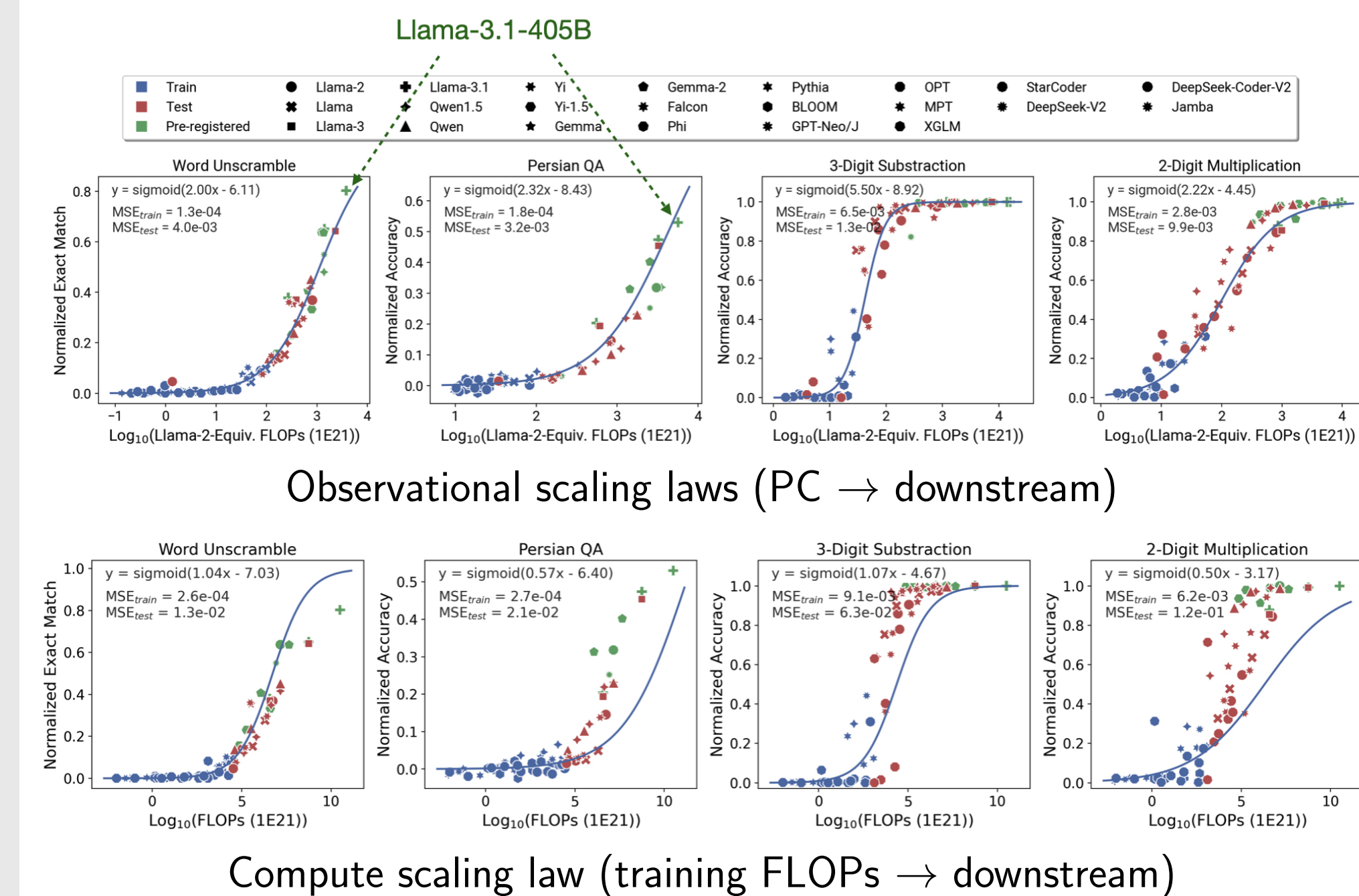
Question: how do LMs' capabilities as agents scale?



- LMs' agentic capabilities can be accurately predicted by their **simple benchmark metrics**
- **Programming capabilities** are essential for agents

Predictability of "Emergent" Capabilities

Question: is "emergence" an artifact of **low-resolution** data?

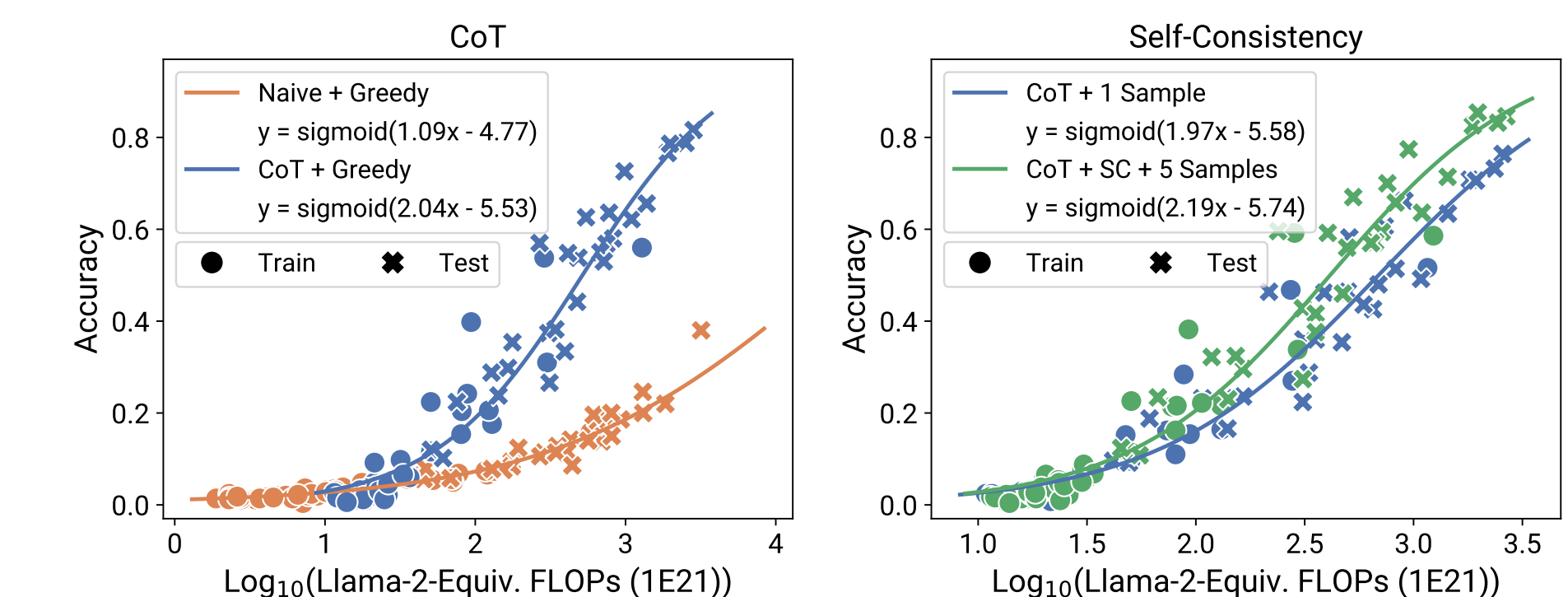


- **High-resolution** obs. scaling accurately predicts emergent capabilities from sub-Llama-2-7B → **Llama-3.1-405B**
- Compute-based scaling demonstrates **poor** performance

Impact of Post-Training Techniques

Question: can we predict which post-training techniques will maintain effective gains **at larger scales**?

Approach: fit & compare the scaling w/ & w/o the techniques



- LM performance with post-training methods are **predictable**
- Different techniques demonstrate different scaling properties