Instruction Tuning Enhances PaLM 2 Alignment with Human Preferences on Helpfulness-Harmlessness Benchmarks

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: To what extent does instruction tuning improve PaLM 2's alignment with human preferences on the Helfulness-Harmlessness benchmark relative to untuned variants of similar parameter counts. 13 claims were extracted from source literature; 2 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Arithmetic Control of LLMs for Diverse User Preferences: Directional Preference Alignment with Multi-Objective Rewards. Research question: To what extent does instruction tuning improve PaLM 2's alignment with human preferences on the Helfulness-Harmlessness benchmark relative to untuned variants of similar parameter counts?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.8/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 2 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.8/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Figure 2 (Right) shows that the preferences of User-1, User-2, and User-3 can be accurately represented by specifying th	×	0.07
Directional Preference Alignment (DPA) can alleviate the problem of misspecification in RLHF.	×	0.13
The proposed approach utilizes Multi-Objective Rewards involving learning with multiple different preference targets sim	×	0.10
Directional Preference Alignment encodes user preferences as unit vectors for preference-aware LLM alignment.	✓	0.18
Existing popular RLHF frameworks have limited capacity for capturing real-world complicated human preference.	×	0.09
Existing popular RLHF frameworks lack adaptability for user-dependent preference.	×	0.11
Directional Preference Alignment (DPA) allows a single LLM to accommodate users with varying preferences.	×	0.13
The study considers both helpfulness and verbosity rewards.	×	0.09
The Mistral-7B model was aligned using the proposed DPA method.	×	0.09
Empirical evaluations show that DPA offers effective arithmetic control over the trade-off between helpfulness and verbo	✓	0.21
Empirical evaluations show that DPA maintains competitive performance with DPO (Rafailov et al., 2023).	×	0.05
The Linear Scalarization formula used is R = v1 $\cdot$helpfulness + v2 $\cdot$verbosity.	×	0.03
In the described Linear Scalarization example, the values v1 = 0.8 and v2 = 0.6 are used.	×	0.02

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.11690v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.18571v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2304.07995v1