Impact Of Domain-Adaptive Fine-Tuning On Openpangu-7B-Mla'S Cross-Domain Robustness In Mmsu, Comparing

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 10 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the impact of domain-adaptive fine-tuning on OpenPangu-7B-MLA's cross-domain robustness in MMSU, comparing pre-training-only performance to fine-tuned performance across domains using. 11 claims were extracted from source literature; 3 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 5.2/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Transfer Learning Robustness in Multi-Class Categorization by Fine-Tuning Pre-Trained Contextualized Language Models. Research question: What is the impact of domain-adaptive fine-tuning on OpenPangu-7B-MLA's cross-domain robustness in MMSU, comparing pre-training-only performance to fine-tuned performance across domains using accuracy variance and F1-score metrics?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 10 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 5.2/10.

3 Results

10 papers retrieved. 11 claims extracted; 3 independently verified. Quality review score: 5.2/10.

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
BERT consistently outperforms XLNet using identical hyperparameters across the entire range of class label quantities fo	✓	0.39
BERT requires less computational cost (time and memory) for training compared to XLNet.	✓	0.15
All performance metrics (precision, recall, F1 score, and accuracy) on the test set decrease approximately linearly as t	×	0.14
The probability of incorrectly categorizing an item is proportional to the number of classes (p(y $\neq$ j|xj) K).	×	0.04
The performance degradation rate is approximately 1% per additional class for all models studied.	×	0.14
For balanced data, macro-averaged recall equals accuracy, with only negligible differences due to rounding and floating	×	0.03
Fitted lines for performance metrics versus number of classes result in coefficients of determination (R2) close to 1.	×	0.05
The dispersion of data points increases with the number of classes.	×	0.04
Performance drops below the fitted line are most evident when the number of classes (K) is 11 and 13.	×	0.04
The study utilized Amazon data to evaluate multi-class text classification performance.	✓	0.15
BERT-Base and XLNet-Base models were fine-tuned under identical hyperparameters.	×	0.12

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/1909.03564v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2508.11281v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2505.07166v1