
LEARNING IN THE FISHER SUBSPACE: A GUIDED INITIALIZATION FOR LORA FINE-TUNING

Presenter: Zhi-Quan Feng

National Cheng Kung University, CSIE

National Tsing Hua University, CS

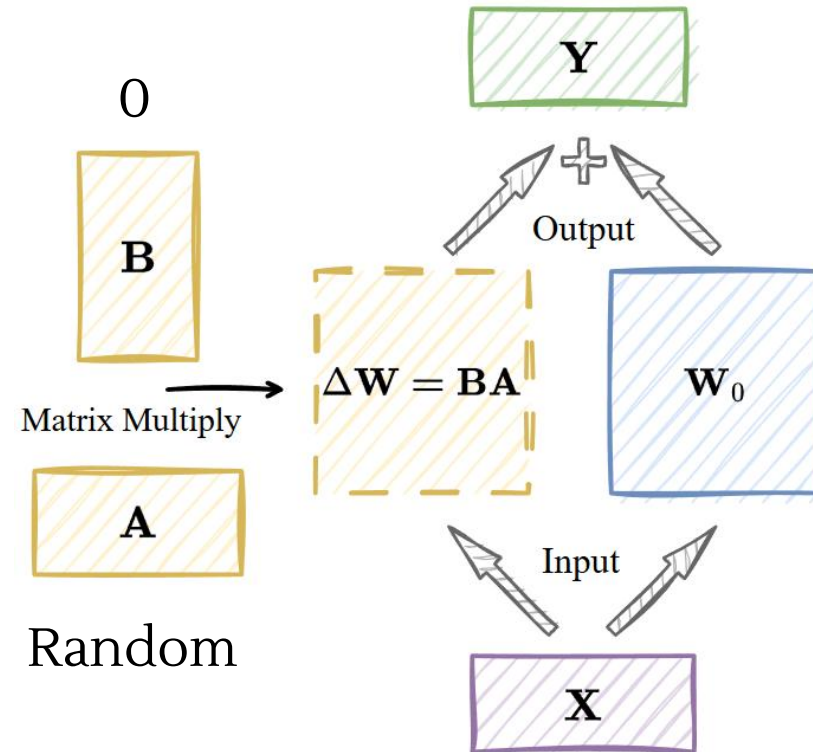


LORA INITIALIZATION

LoRA Initialization determines the starting point of finetuning.

- The original initialization method is:
 - Matrix A: Random initialization
 - Matrix B: 0

Under random initialization, the LoRA weights contain no prior information and **may converge to suboptimal local minima** during fine-tuning.



LORA INITIALIZATION

A common approach is to decompose a high-dimensional linear transformation into **a set of one-dimensional directions** (e.g., SVD, QR, etc.).

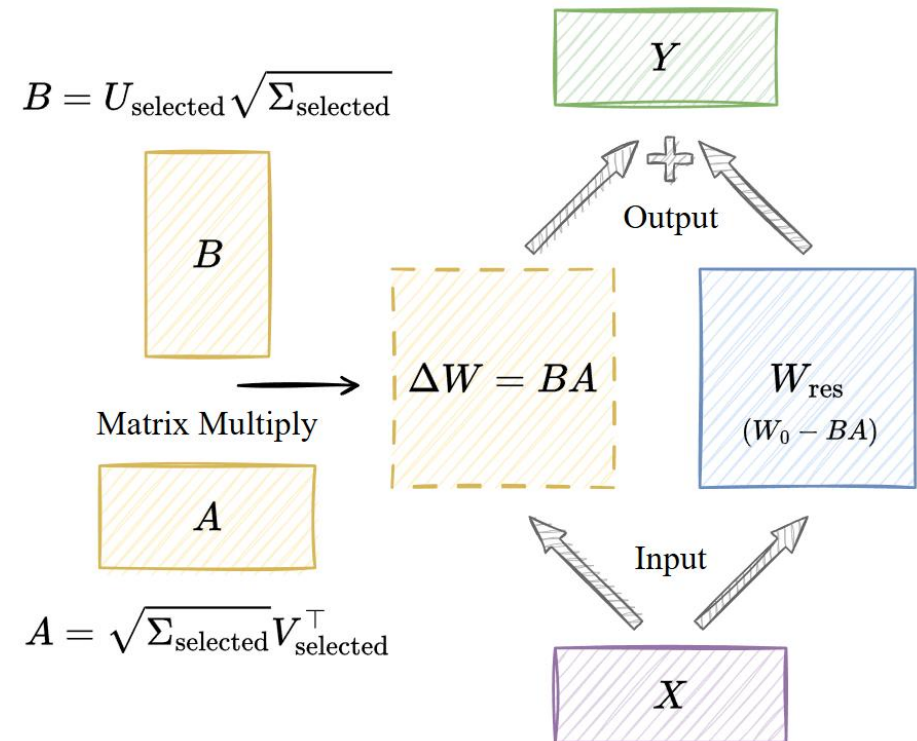
SVD:

$$W_0 = U_0 \Sigma_0 V_0^\top + U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^\top + \dots + U_d \Sigma_d V_d^\top$$

$\Delta W = U_{\text{selected}} \Sigma_{\text{selected}} V_{\text{selected}}^\top$ $W_{\text{res}} = W_0 - \Delta W$

$B = U_{\text{selected}} \sqrt{\Sigma_{\text{selected}}}$ $A = \sqrt{\Sigma_{\text{selected}}} V_{\text{selected}}^\top$

A subset of these directions is used to initialize the LoRA modules.



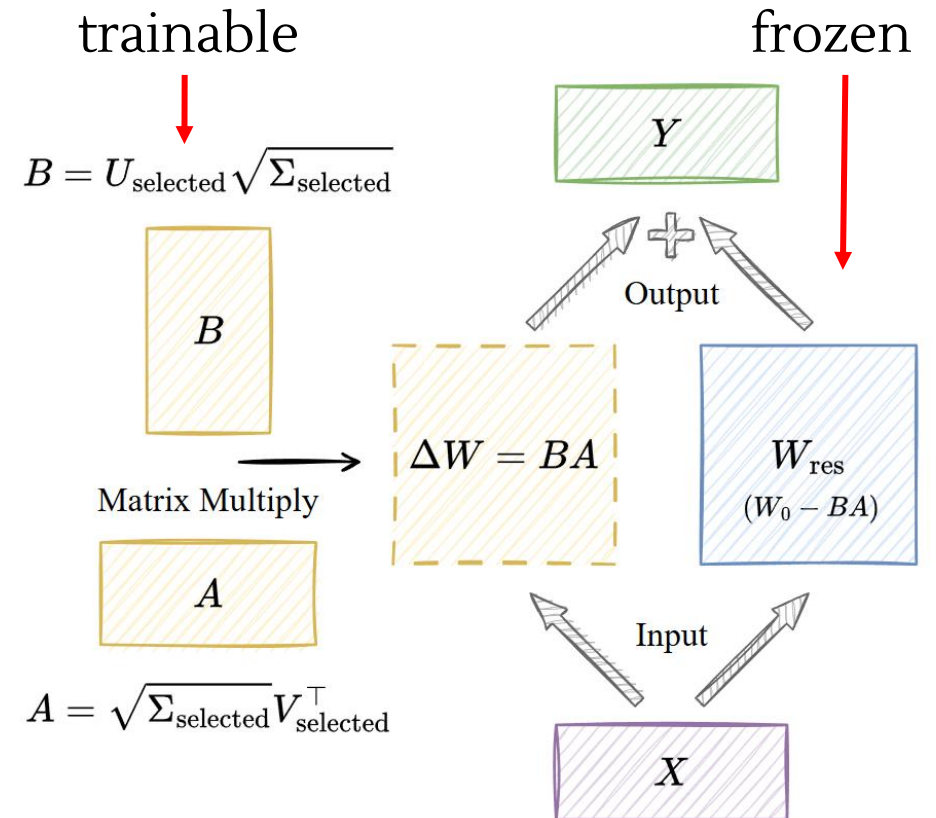
METHOD

PROBLEM DEFINITION

LoRA initialization divides the pretrained weight into two parts, **one is used to initialize LoRA while the other is frozen**.

- As a result, our goal is to :
 - preserve the most **task-relevant information in the residual weight**
 - and
 - **task-irrelevant information in the LoRA module**.

We use “sensitivity” to measure “task-relevance”



METHOD

FILET

We employ the Fisher Information to characterize the sensitivity associated with each direction.

$$S_W = \mathbb{E} \left[\text{vec}(\nabla_W \mathcal{L}) \text{vec}(\nabla_W \mathcal{L})^\top \right]$$

We then define the **Fisher Energy** and seek to initialize LoRA with directions that minimize this quantity.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(Z) &:= \text{vec}(Z)^\top S_W \text{vec}(Z) \\ &= \text{vec}(uv^\top)^\top S_W \text{vec}(uv^\top) \end{aligned}$$

We propose "**F**isher-guided **I**nitialization for **L**oRA **F**inetuning (FILet)", which use Fisher Energy to select candidate directions.

METHOD

FILET

Fisher Energy:

$$\mathcal{E}(Z) = \text{vec}(uv^\top)^\top S_W \text{vec}(uv^\top)$$

The Fisher information matrix can be factorized using K-FAC (ICML 2015):

$$S_W = \mathbb{E} \left[\text{vec}(\nabla_W \mathcal{L}) \text{vec}(\nabla_W \mathcal{L})^\top \right]$$
$$\nabla_W \mathcal{L} = (\nabla_Y \mathcal{L}) X^\top.$$

The Fisher Energy could be factorized as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(Z) &= \text{vec}(Z)^\top (S_X \otimes S_Y) \text{vec}(Z) \\ &= (v^\top S_X v) (u^\top S_Y u). \end{aligned}$$

METHOD

FILET

Obtain the candidate directions: $\hat{V} = \text{normalize}(W_0^\top W_0)$,
 $\hat{U} = \text{normalize}(W_0 \hat{V})$.

We compute the Fisher Energy of all candidate directions $-\Sigma_{\text{fisher}}$.
Select directions with lowest Fisher Energies: $\mathcal{I} = \text{TopK}(-\Sigma_{\text{fisher}}, r)$,
 $\hat{V}_{\text{sel}} = \hat{V}[:, \mathcal{I}]$,
 $\hat{U}_{\text{sel}} = \hat{U}[:, \mathcal{I}]$,
 $\Sigma_{\text{sel}} = \Sigma_{\text{fisher}}[\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}]$.

Then initialize LoRA modules $A = \sqrt{\Sigma_{\text{sel}}} \hat{V}_{\text{sel}}^\top$,
 $B = \hat{U}_{\text{sel}} \sqrt{\Sigma_{\text{sel}}}$,

The pre-trained weight is decomposed as: $W_0 = W_{\text{res}} + \alpha(BA)$,

EXPERIMENTS

REASONING EXPERIMENTS

LoRA rank = 32

Model	PEFT	BoolQ	PIQA	SIQA	HellaS.	WinoG.	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA	Avg.
ChatGPT [†]	-	73.1	85.4	68.5	78.5	66.1	89.8	79.9	74.8	77.0
Llama2-7b	LoRA [†]	69.8	79.9	79.5	83.6	82.6	79.8	64.7	81.0	77.6
	DoRA [†]	71.8	83.7	76.0	89.1	82.6	83.7	68.2	82.4	79.7
	PiSSA [†]	67.6	78.1	78.4	76.6	78.0	75.8	60.2	75.6	73.8
	MiLoRA [†]	67.6	83.8	80.1	88.2	82.0	82.8	68.8	80.6	79.2
	NEAT [†]	71.9	84.0	80.4	88.9	84.6	86.5	71.6	83.0	81.4
	KaSA	74.3 _{0.71}	85.2 _{0.66}	81.9 _{0.32}	93.4 _{0.23}	85.3 _{0.59}	86.3 _{0.62}	67.4 _{0.87}	80.2 _{0.77}	81.7 _{0.22}
	LoRA-Dash	73.9 _{0.58}	85.0 _{0.79}	82.0 _{0.38}	94.2 _{0.19}	84.3 _{0.90}	85.7 _{0.49}	68.6 _{0.92}	79.4 _{0.79}	81.7 _{0.38}
	FiLet	75.0 _{0.40}	86.6 _{0.50}	82.8 _{0.50}	94.2 _{0.22}	85.7 _{0.53}	87.1 _{0.58}	70.5 _{0.45}	82.6 _{0.52}	83.1 _{0.26}
	LoRA [†]	70.8	85.2	79.9	91.7	84.3	84.2	71.2	79.0	80.8
	DoRA [†]	71.8	83.7	76.0	89.1	82.6	83.7	68.2	82.4	79.7
Llama3-8b	PiSSA [†]	67.1	81.1	77.2	83.6	78.9	77.7	63.2	74.6	75.4
	MiLoRA [†]	68.8	86.7	77.2	92.9	85.6	86.8	75.5	81.8	81.9
	NEAT [†]	72.1	87.0	80.9	94.3	86.7	91.4	78.9	84.8	84.5
	KaSA	74.3 _{0.71}	87.8 _{0.70}	82.2 _{0.55}	95.2 _{0.38}	87.5 _{0.54}	91.6 _{0.57}	80.3 _{0.63}	87.0 _{0.62}	85.7 _{0.23}
	LoRA-Dash	74.7 _{0.67}	87.4 _{0.53}	82.0 _{0.42}	95.8 _{0.30}	87.2 _{0.55}	92.0 _{0.43}	80.0 _{0.66}	86.0 _{1.06}	85.6 _{0.29}
	FiLet	75.4 _{0.55}	90.6 _{0.57}	82.8 _{0.52}	96.1 _{0.28}	89.0 _{0.45}	92.2 _{0.58}	79.9 _{0.39}	87.4 _{0.61}	86.7 _{0.13}

EXPERIMENTS

NLG EXPERIMENTS

LoRA rank = 8

Model	PEFT	GSM8k	MBPP	BLEU	NIST	E2E		CIDEr	MT-bench
						METEOR	Rouge-L		
Llama2-7b	LoRA	32.9	15.7	39.8	5.50	65.6	54.4	12.9	4.26
	KaSA	33.2	15.6	39.3	5.43	65.4	54.5	12.5	4.12
	LoRA-Dash	34.1	15.8	40.1	5.55	65.8	54.6	12.8	4.29
	FIlet	34.5	16.6	40.7	5.57	66.5	54.9	13.3	4.39
Llama3-8b	LoRA	55.6	22.2	39.3	5.47	65.6	54.9	12.4	4.91
	KaSA	53.7	23.4	40.4	5.48	66.0	55.0	12.9	4.75
	LoRA-Dash	55.8	22.8	40.5	5.60	66.3	54.8	13.2	4.95
	FIlet	58.8	27.1	40.7	5.56	66.3	55.1	13.1	5.01
Gemma-7b	LoRA	54.1	29.4	39.7	5.49	65.6	54.0	12.6	4.32
	KaSA	54.5	29.9	38.9	5.41	65.8	54.4	12.8	4.37
	LoRA-Dash	58.7	29.5	39.3	5.46	65.0	54.5	12.9	4.43
	FIlet	63.5	30.8	39.9	5.48	65.4	54.7	13.0	4.56
Qwen2.5-7b	LoRA	77.6	39.3	42.2	5.64	66.6	55.7	13.5	4.99
	KaSA	76.4	40.2	41.8	5.63	66.7	55.6	13.3	5.05
	LoRA-Dash	75.9	39.2	42.3	5.65	67.4	56.1	13.5	5.03
	FIlet	78.8	42.5	42.4	5.68	66.9	56.3	13.7	5.11

CONCLUSION

We presented FLEt, a data-aware LoRA initialization method that leverages **Fisher Energy** to identify and scale directions

FLEt captures the **local parameter sensitivity** induced by the target data distribution and achieved better performance .