

# Cursos Extraordinarios

verano 2025

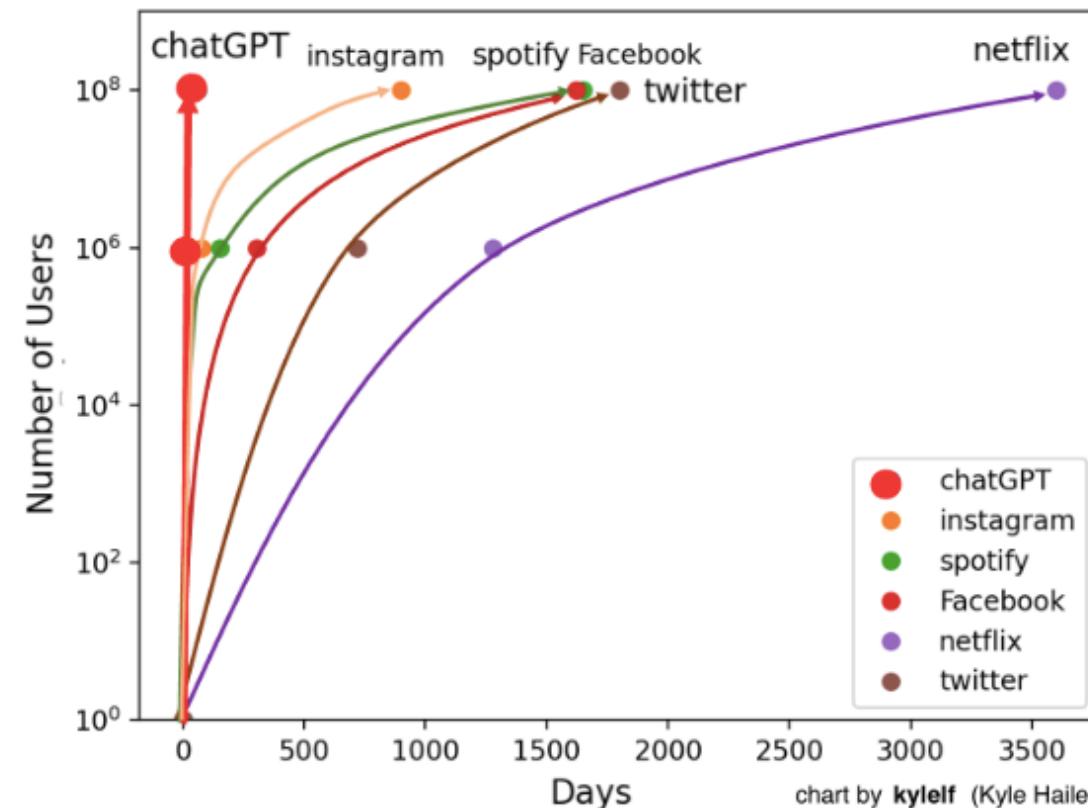
“Inteligencia Artificial y Grandes Modelos de Lenguaje: Funcionamiento, Componentes Clave y Aplicaciones”

Zaragoza, del 30 de junio al 02 de julio de 2025

# Grandes Modelos de Lenguaje

# Introducción

- **Contexto:**
  - ChatGPT fue lanzado a finales de noviembre 2022.
  - Repercusión mediática sin precedentes:

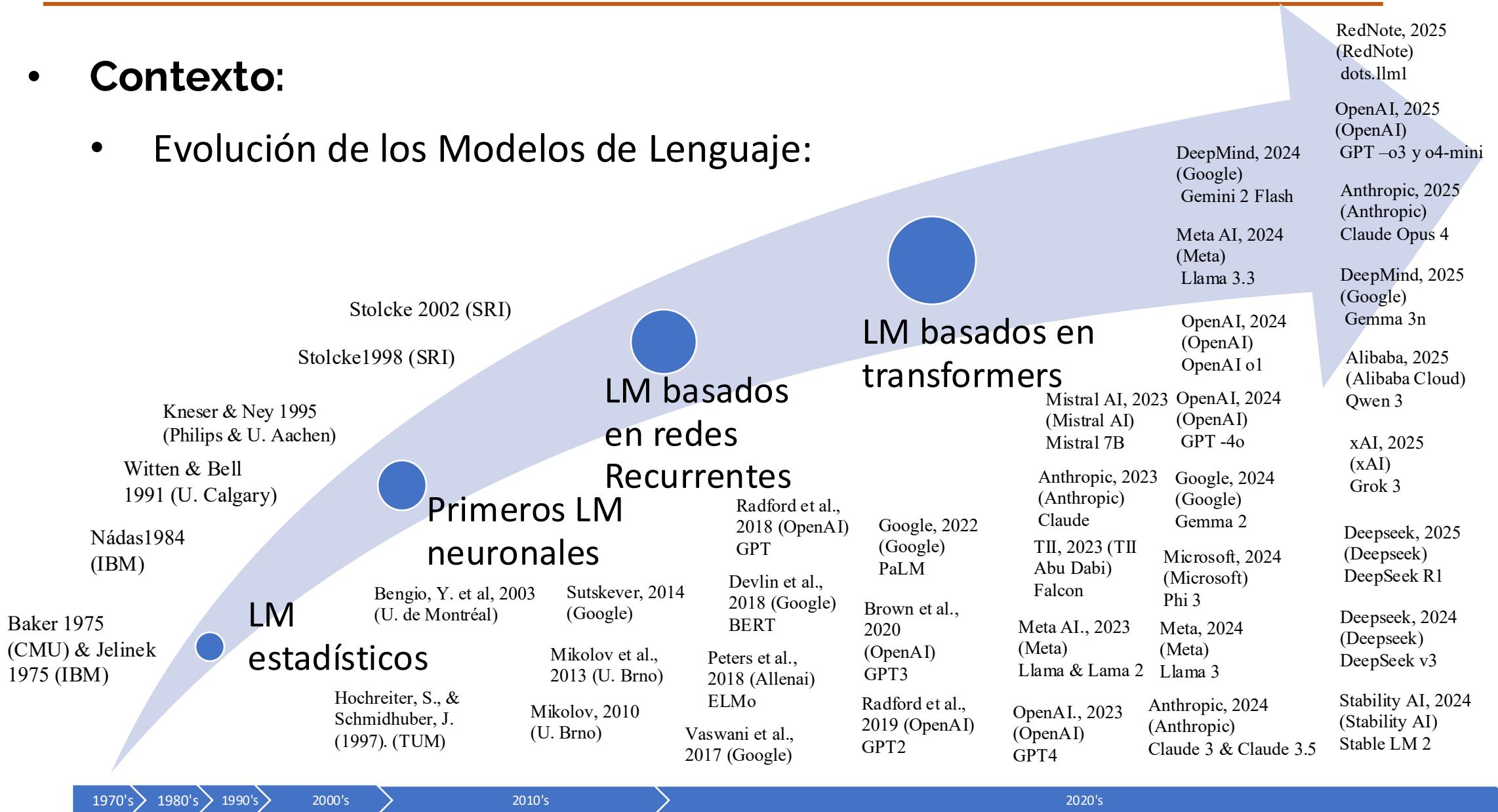


Evolución del número de usuarios en función de los días transcurridos desde su lanzamiento para diversos productos tecnológicos



# Introducción

- **Contexto:**
  - Evolución de los Modelos de Lenguaje:



# Large Language Models

- Transformer-Based:

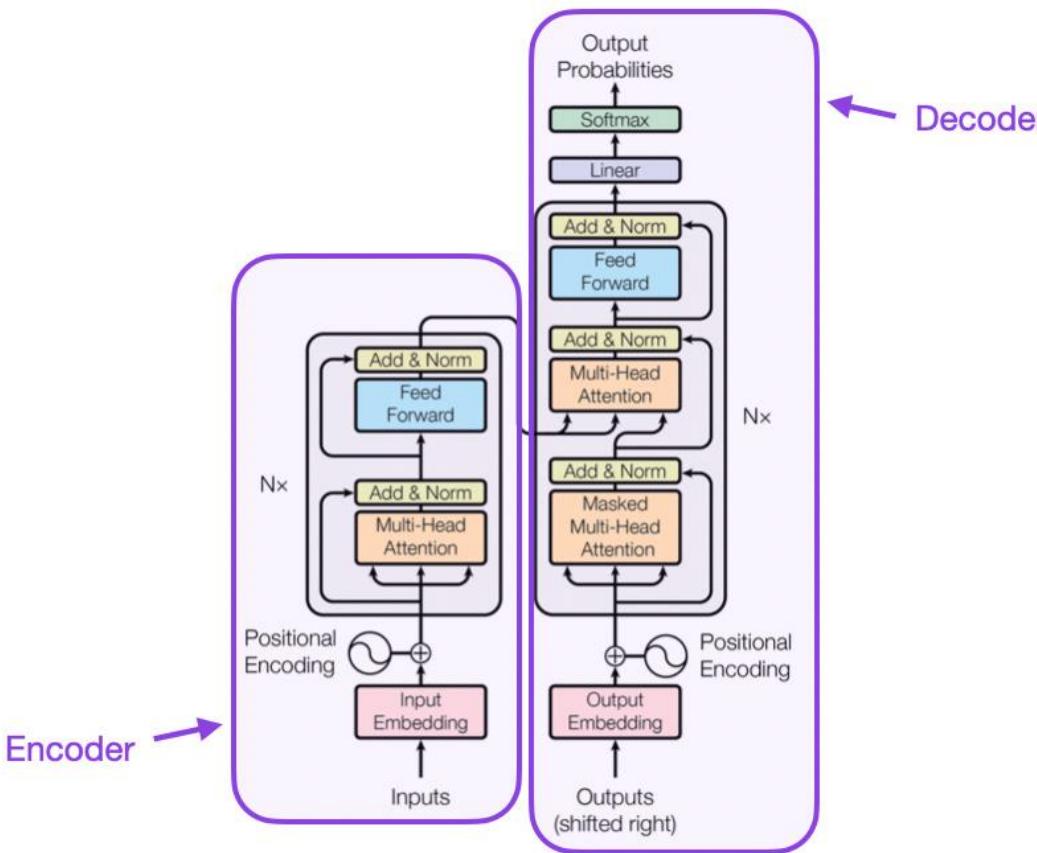


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

- Encoder Only:

- Decoder Only:

- Encoder-Decoder :

# Large Language Models

- Transformer-Based:

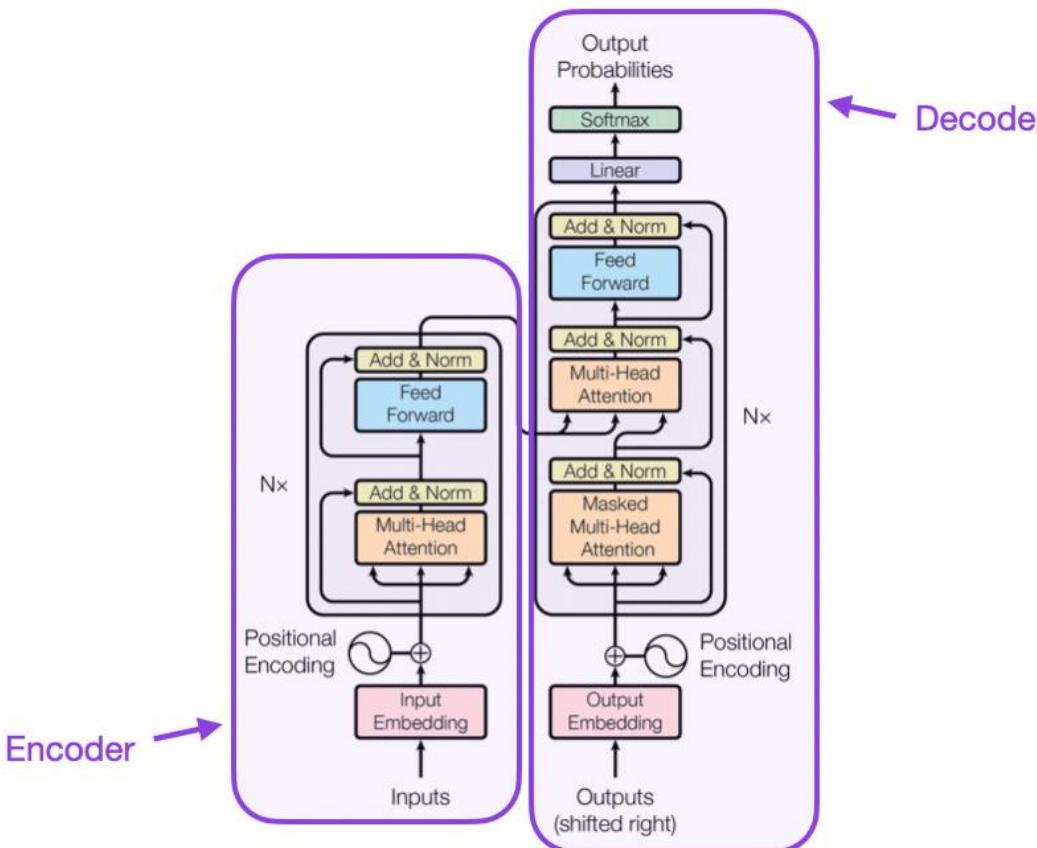
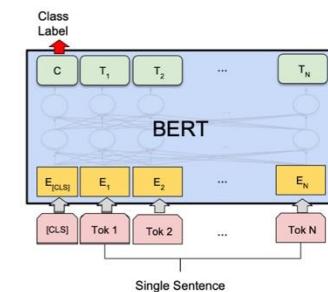
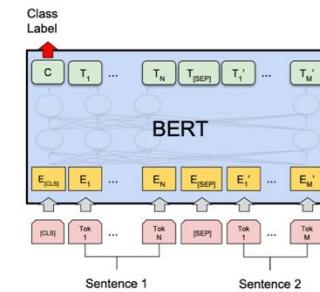


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

- Encoder Only:

- BERT, RoBERTa

Encoder-style BERT model for predictive modeling tasks



- encoder-style transformers for predictive modeling tasks such as text classification

**BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding (2018)** by Devlin, Chang, Lee, and Toutanova <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

**RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach** by Liu, Ott, et al. (2019) <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.11692>

# Large Language Models

- Transformer-Based:

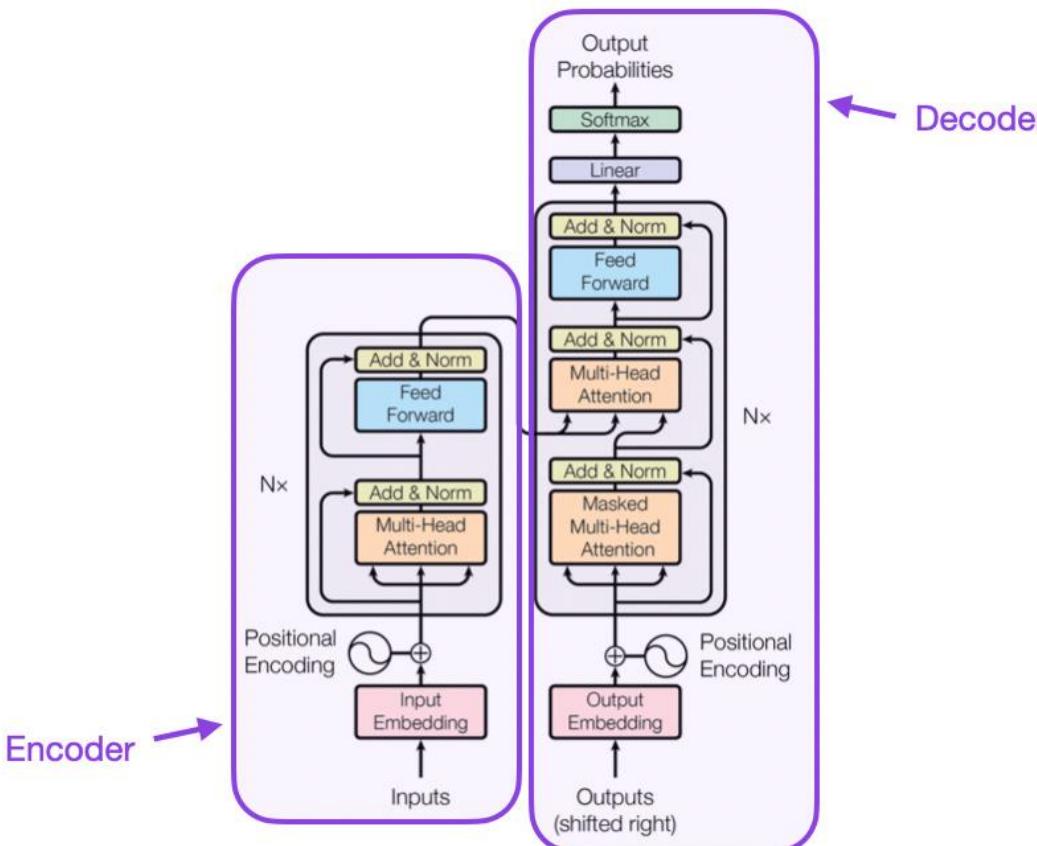
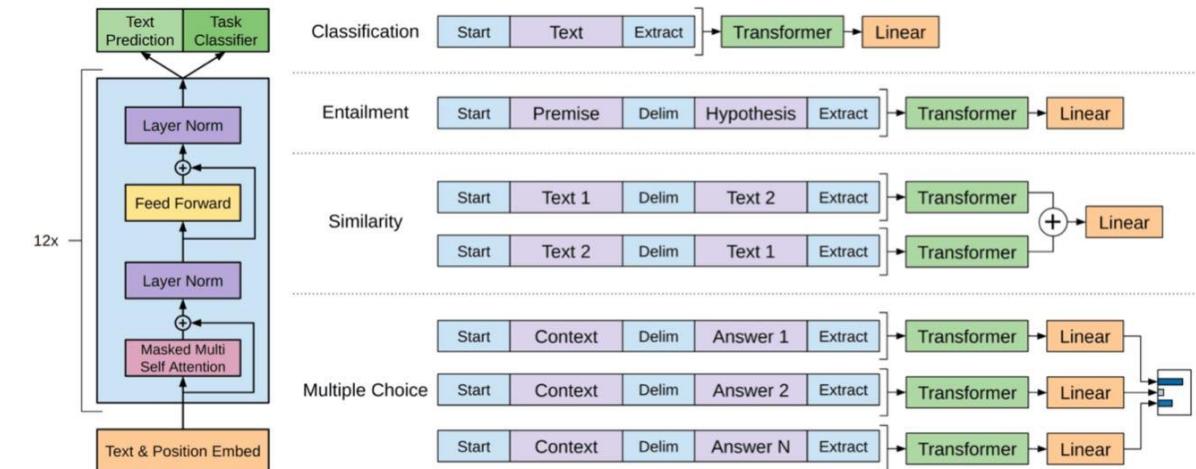


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

- Decoder Only:

- GPT

Decoder-style GPT model (originally for predictive modeling)



- BERT is bidirectional with masked language model pretraining objective, GPT is unidirectional, autoregressive model

Radford, Alec; Narasimhan, Karthik; Salimans, Tim; Sutskever, Ilya (2018). "Improving Language Understanding by Generative Pre-Training" [https://cdn.openai.com/research-covers/language-unsupervised/language\\_understanding\\_paper.pdf](https://cdn.openai.com/research-covers/language-unsupervised/language_understanding_paper.pdf)

# Large Language Models

- Transformer-Based:

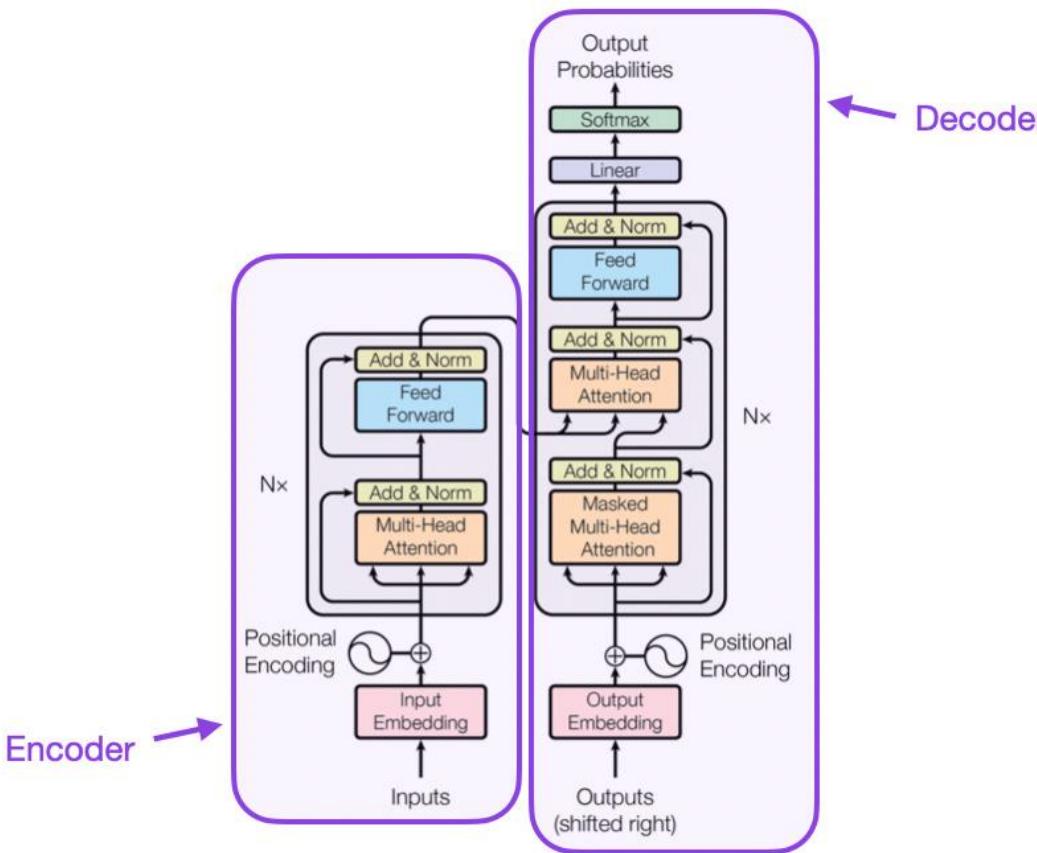
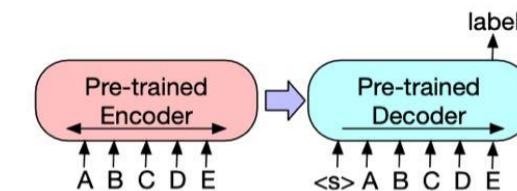


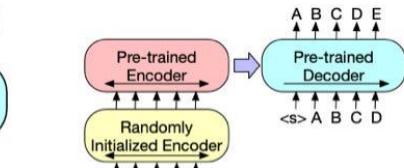
Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

- Encoder-Decoder :
- BART

BART combines encoder and decoder parts



(a) To use BART for classification problems, the same input is fed into the encoder and decoder, and the representation from the final output is used.

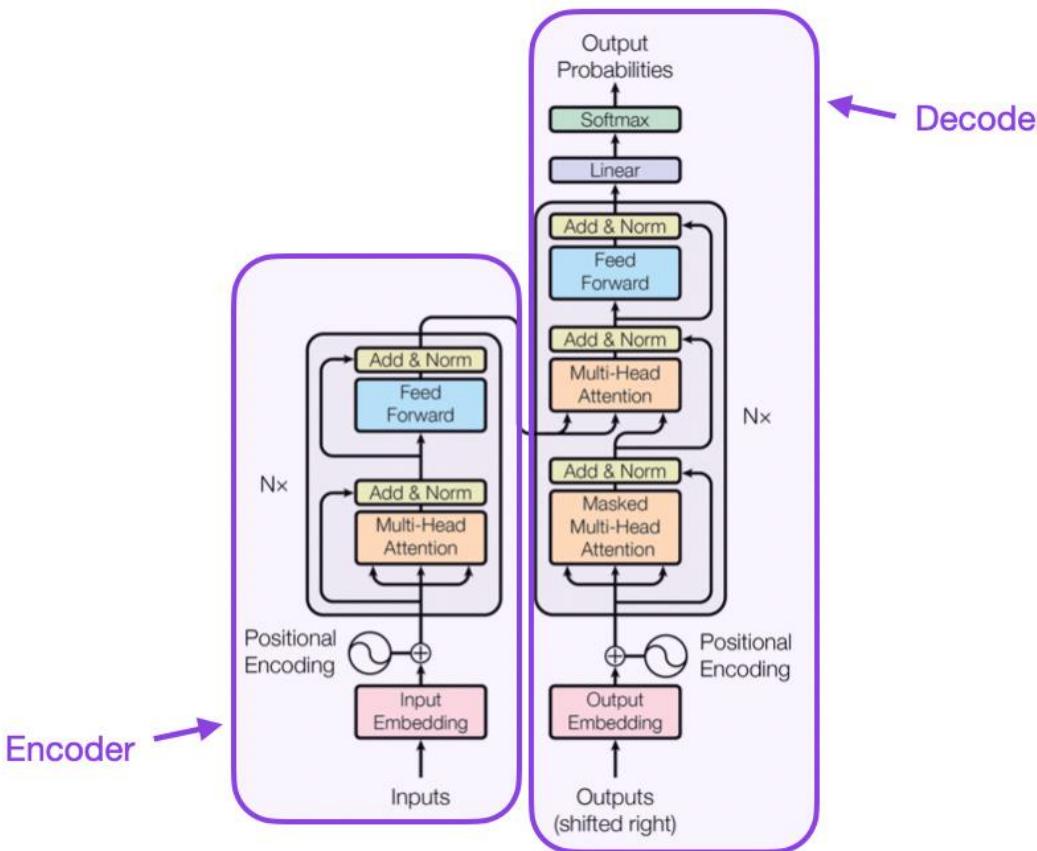


(b) For machine translation, we learn a small additional encoder that replaces the word embeddings in BART. The new encoder can use a disjoint vocabulary.

BART: Denoising Sequence-to-Sequence Pre-training for Natural Language Generation, Translation, and Comprehension (2019) by Lewis, Liu, Goyal, Ghazvininejad, Mohamed, Levy, Stoyanov, and Zettlemoyer, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.13461>

# Large Language Models

- **Transformer-Based:**



- **Encoder Only:**

- Entrenamiento basado en la predicción de palabras enmascaradas de modo discriminativo

- **Decoder Only:**

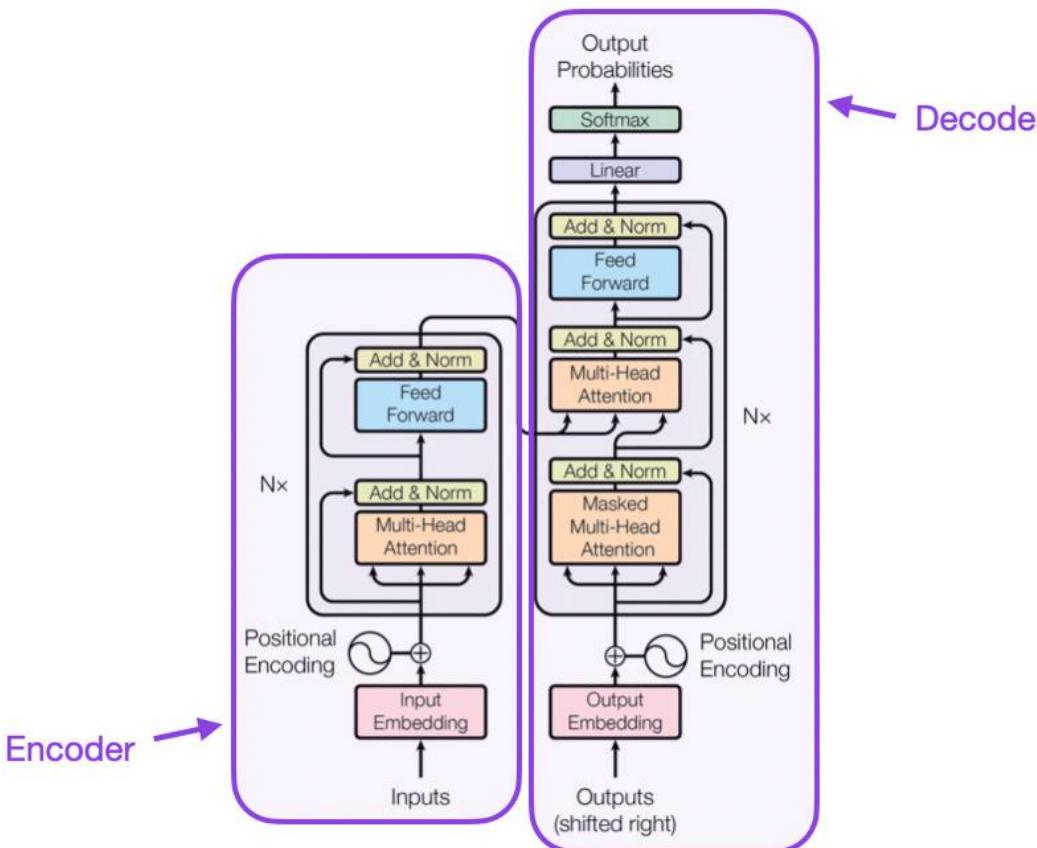
- Entrenamiento generativo basado en la predicción de la siguiente palabra (autorregresivo)

- **Encoder-Decoder :**

- Entrenamiento basado en la predicción de palabras enmascaradas de modo discriminativo

# Large Language Models

- Transformer-Based:



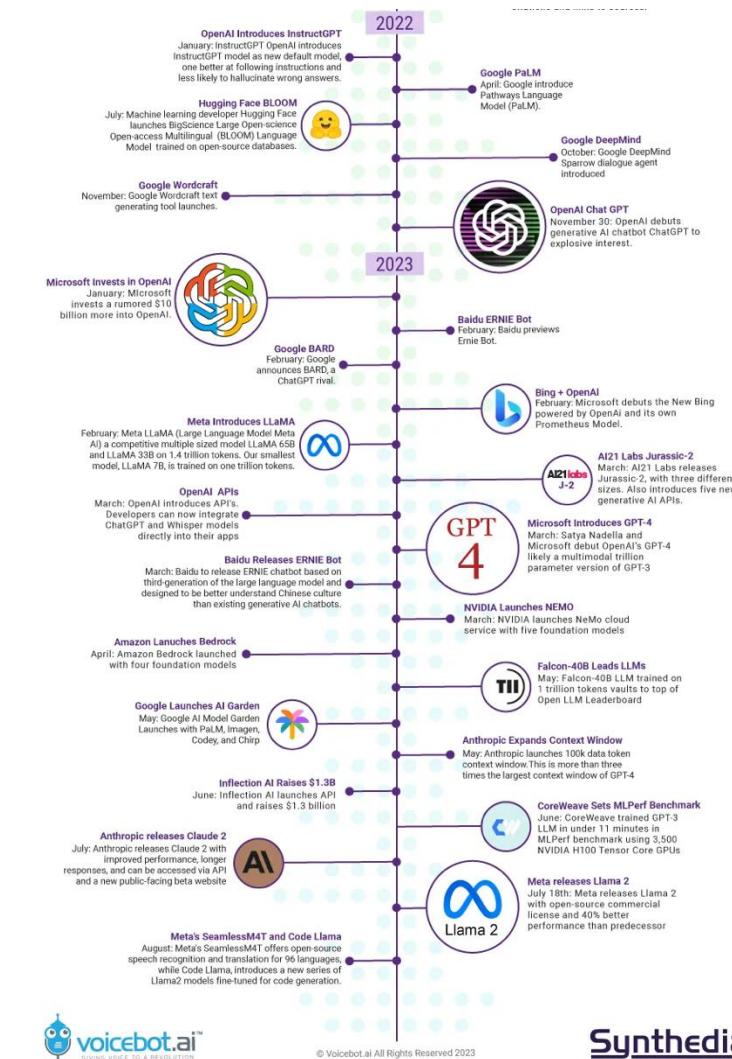
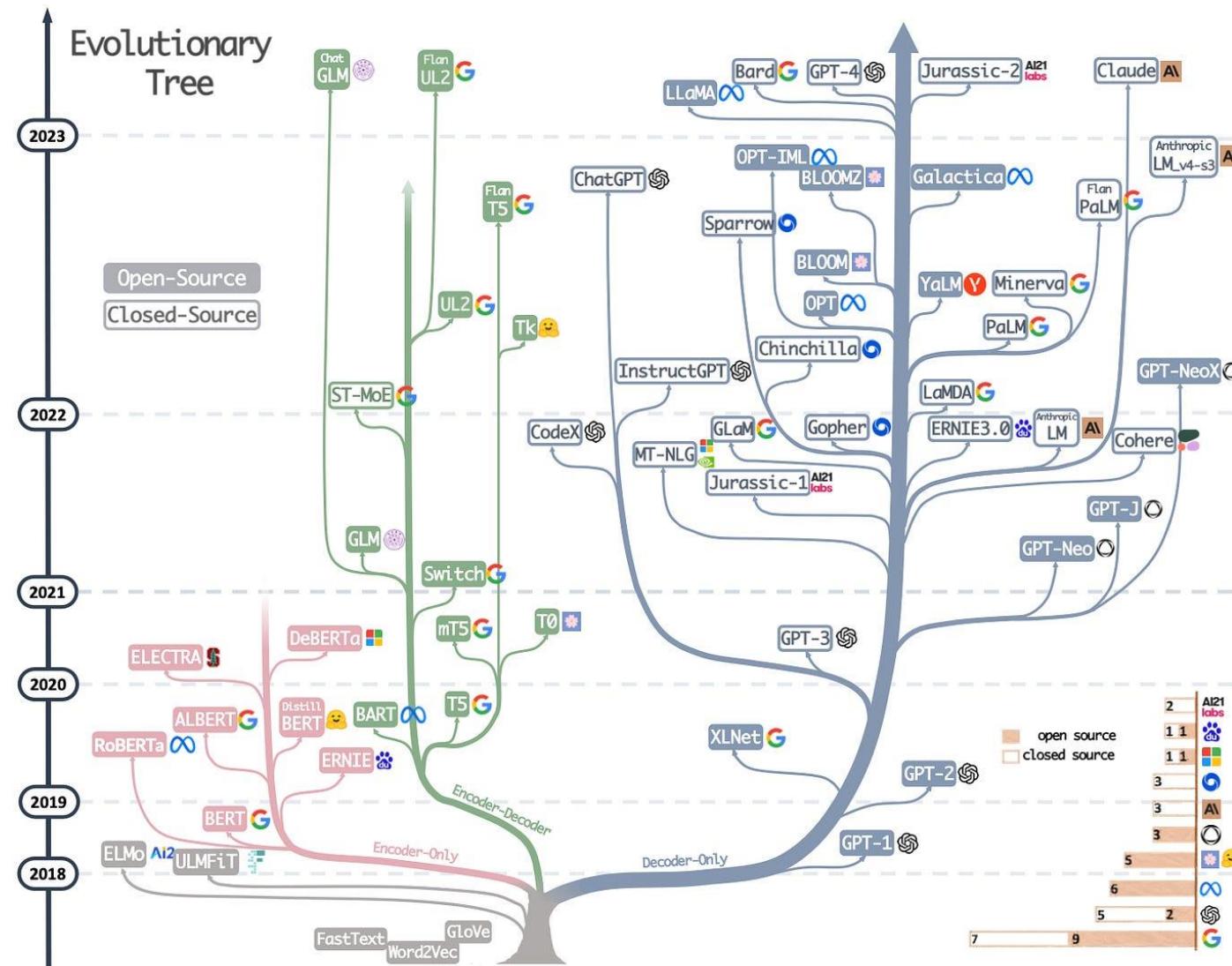
- Encoder-Decoder :

- Entrenamiento basado en la predicción de palabras enmascaradas de modo discriminativo
- Desde el principio y sin fine-tuning ya da resultados razonables en determinadas tareas: Q&A, writing, ...
- Información no fiable, alucinaciones, ...



# Large Language Models

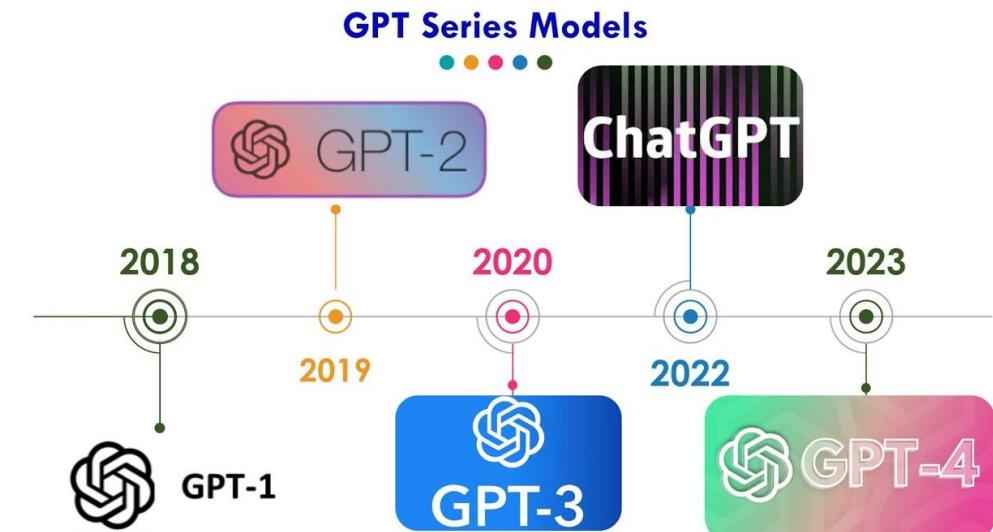
- Evolución Temporal:



Harnessing the Power of LLMs in Practice: A Survey on ChatGPT and Beyond  
 Jingfeng Yang, Hongye Jin, Ruixiang Tang, Xiaotian Han, Qizhang Feng, Haoming Jiang, Bing Yin, Xia Hu

# Large Language Models

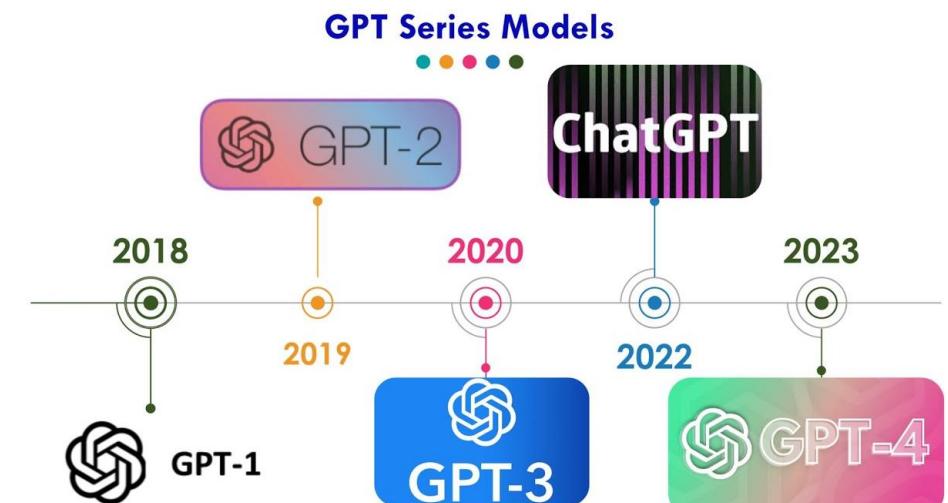
- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - Primera versión GPT 2018
  - Intento de resolver varias tareas de NLU, mediante modelo preentrenado + finetuning
  - 117 Millones de parámetros
  - Pre “leyes de escala de los LLM”



# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**

- Segunda versión 2019: GPT-2
- 1500 Millones de parámetros
- Multitarea mediante entrenamiento no supervisado sin finetuning
- Salida condicionada a la tarea:
  - Salida dada la entrada, pero condicionada a la tarea
  - La tarea viene descrita en lenguaje natural con formato textual
- Prestaciones todavía no superiores a modelos específicamente diseñados para las tareas concretas: Q&A, comprensión, resumen, ...
- Primeras muestras de capacidades zero-shot o few-shot



# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - Segunda versión 2019: GPT-2

System Prompt (human-written)

*In a shocking finding, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote, previously unexplored valley, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that the unicorns spoke perfect English.*

Model Completion (machine-written, 10 tries)

The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white unicorns were previously unknown to science.

Now, after almost two centuries, the mystery of what sparked this odd phenomenon is finally solved.

Dr. Jorge Pérez, an evolutionary biologist from the University of La Paz, and several companions, were exploring the Andes Mountains when they found a small valley, with no other animals or humans. Pérez noticed that the valley had what appeared to be a natural fountain, surrounded by two peaks of rock and silver snow.

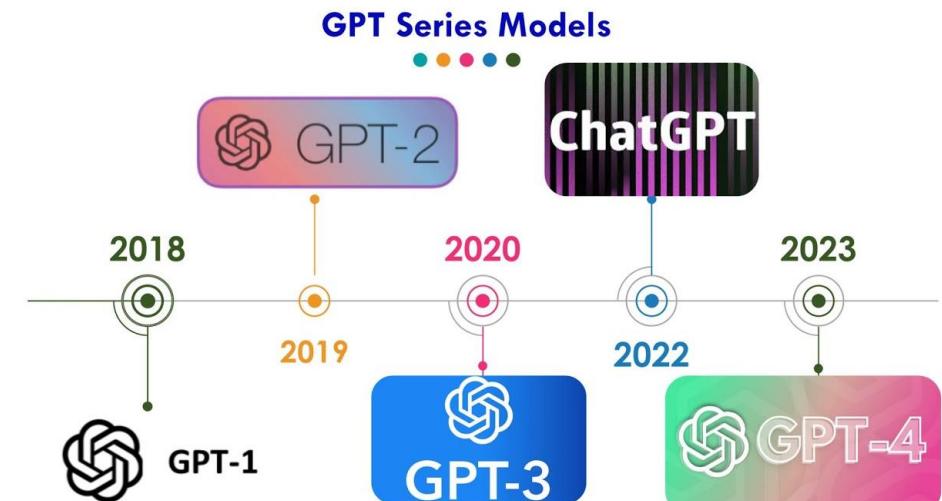
Pérez and the others then ventured further into the valley. "By the time we reached the top of one peak, the water looked blue, with some crystals on top," said Pérez.

Pérez and his friends were astonished to see the unicorn herd. These creatures could be seen from the air without having to move too much to see them – they were so close they could touch their horns.

# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**

- Tercera versión 2020: GPT-3
- 175000 Millones de parámetros
- Capacidad para desempeñar tareas (a partir de unos pocos ejemplos) para la que no fue entrenado:  
“task-agnostic” few-shot Learning
- Competitivo frente a modelos específicamente entrenados para las tareas
- Generación de textos indistinguibles de los textos humanos
- Capacidad “in-context Learning” que permite tareas “zero-shot” o “few-shot”:  
El modelo infiere del contexto lo que debe hacer y responde en consecuencia



# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - Tercera versión 2020: GPT-3

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Context → Final Exam with Answer Key

Instructions: Please carefully read the following passages. For each passage, you must identify which noun the pronoun marked in **\*bold\*** refers to.

=====

Passage: Mr. Moncrieff visited Chester's luxurious New York apartment, thinking that it belonged to his son Edward. The result was that Mr. Moncrieff has decided to cancel Edward's allowance on the ground that he no longer requires **\*his\*** financial support.

Question: In the passage above, what does the pronoun "**\*his\***" refer to?

Answer:

---

Target Completion → mr. moncrieff

---

“zero-shot”

# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - Tercera versión 2020: GPT-3

## Describe a layout.

Just describe any layout you want, and it'll try to render below!

a button for every color of the rainbow

Generate

```
<div style={{backgroundColor: 'red', padding: 20}}>Red</div><div style={{backgroundColor: 'orange', padding: 20}}>Orange</div><div style={{backgroundColor: 'yellow', padding: 20}}>Yellow</div><div style={{background
```



// Here are the 2 description:code pairs used to give GPT-3 some context for how to provide a response

```
// sample 1
description: a red button that says stop
code: <button style={{color: 'white', backgroundColor: 'red'}}>Stop</button>
```

```
//sample 2
description: a blue box that contains 3 yellow circles with red borders
code: <div style={{backgroundColor: 'blue', padding: 20}}><div style={{backgroundColor: 'yellow', border: '5px solid red', borderRadius: '50%', padding: 20, width: 100, height: 100}}></div><div style={{backgroundColor: 'yellow', borderWidth: 1, border: '5px solid red', borderRadius: '50%', padding: 20, width: 100, height: 100}}></div><div style={{backgroundColor: 'yellow', border: '5px solid red', borderRadius: '50%', padding: 20, width: 100, height: 100}}></div></div>
```

Carbon  
carbon.now.sh

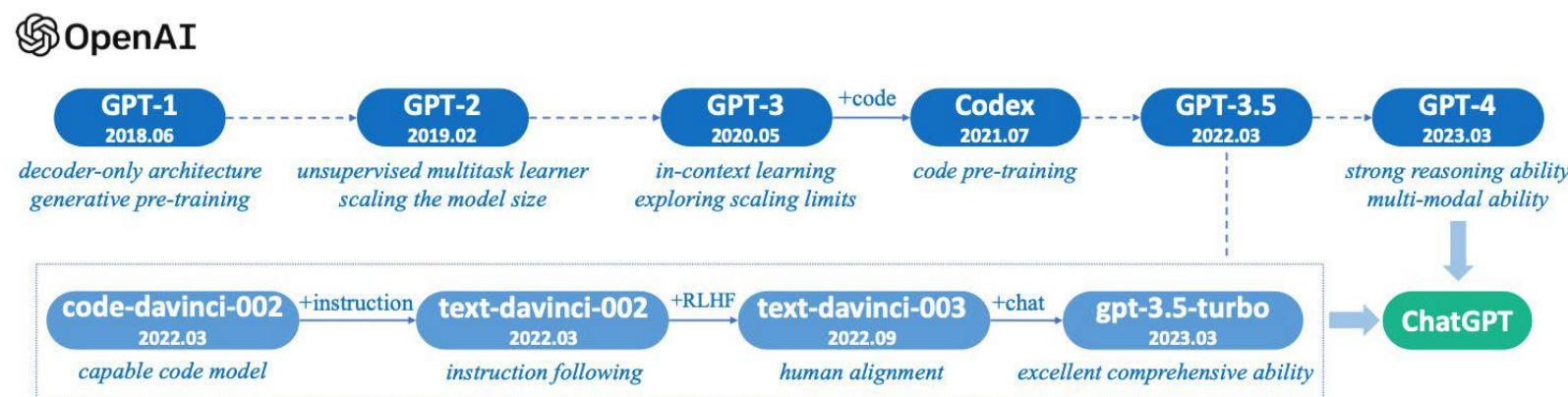
"few-shot": Generación de layouts con JSX

# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - **Refinamientos sobre GPT 3 sobre datos específicos en dos líneas:**
    - Modelo para generación de código: Codex (2021)
      - Fine-tuned con repositorios de código (Repositorios públicos de GitHub).
      - Bueno programando y Bueno también resolviendo problemas matemáticos:
        - GPT-3.5 (code-davinci-002):
          - Bueno en tareas que requieren de capacidades “chain-of-thought”.
          - Se fuerza que el modelo, al generar su respuesta, explique el “razonamiento” que lleva a la generación de dicha respuesta.
    - Modelo ajustado a los estilos y preferencias humanas (human alignment): InstructGPT (2022)
      - Reinforcement Learning: Aprender a partir de respuestas o “preferencias” de humanos. (RLHF)
      - Desarrollo de modelos que “predicen” las preferencias humanas: *reward model*
      - Protección frente a la generación de contenido “tóxico”

# Large Language Models

- **Modelos generativos, GPT:**
  - Noviembre de 2022, siguiendo la línea de InstructGPT: ChatGPT
  - Sistema conversacional entrenado de modo similar a InstructGPT especializado en la tarea de diálogo
  - Conversaciones generadas por humanos en las que ambos actuaban como usuario y agente entre los datos de fine-tuning.
  - Mayor capacidad de comunicación con humanos
  - Amplio conocimiento intrínseco
  - Cierta capacidad de razonamiento para problemas matemáticos.



# Large Language Models

- **Modelos Abiertos (más recientes):**
  - **Mistral (Mistral AI\_), (Septiembre, 2023):**
    - 7B y 7.3B.
    - Contexto 8K
  - **LLAMA 3 (META), (Abril 2024):**
    - Modelo preentrenado y instruction-fine-tuned
    - 8B y 70B, Anuncian que habrá un modelo 400B
    - Contexto 8k -> hasta 1m con llama3 Gradient (Rotary Position Embedding, RoPE)
  - **Phi 3 (Microsoft), (Mayo 2024)**
    - Modelo multimodal (lenguaje + visión): Phi-3-visión 4.2B
    - Phi-3-mini (3.8B), Phi-3-small (7B) y Phi-3-médium (14B).
    - Contexto 4K y 128K
  - **Gemma 2 (Google), (27 Junio 2024)**
    - 9B y 27B
    - Contexto 8.2K
  - **Qwen 3 (Alibaba), (abril 2025)**
    - Familia densa y MoE hasta 235 B (22 B activos)
    - Contexto de 128 K tokens
  - **Dots.Ilm1 (rednote), (junio 2025)**
    - MoE hasta 142 B (14 B activos)
    - Contexto de 32 K tokens

