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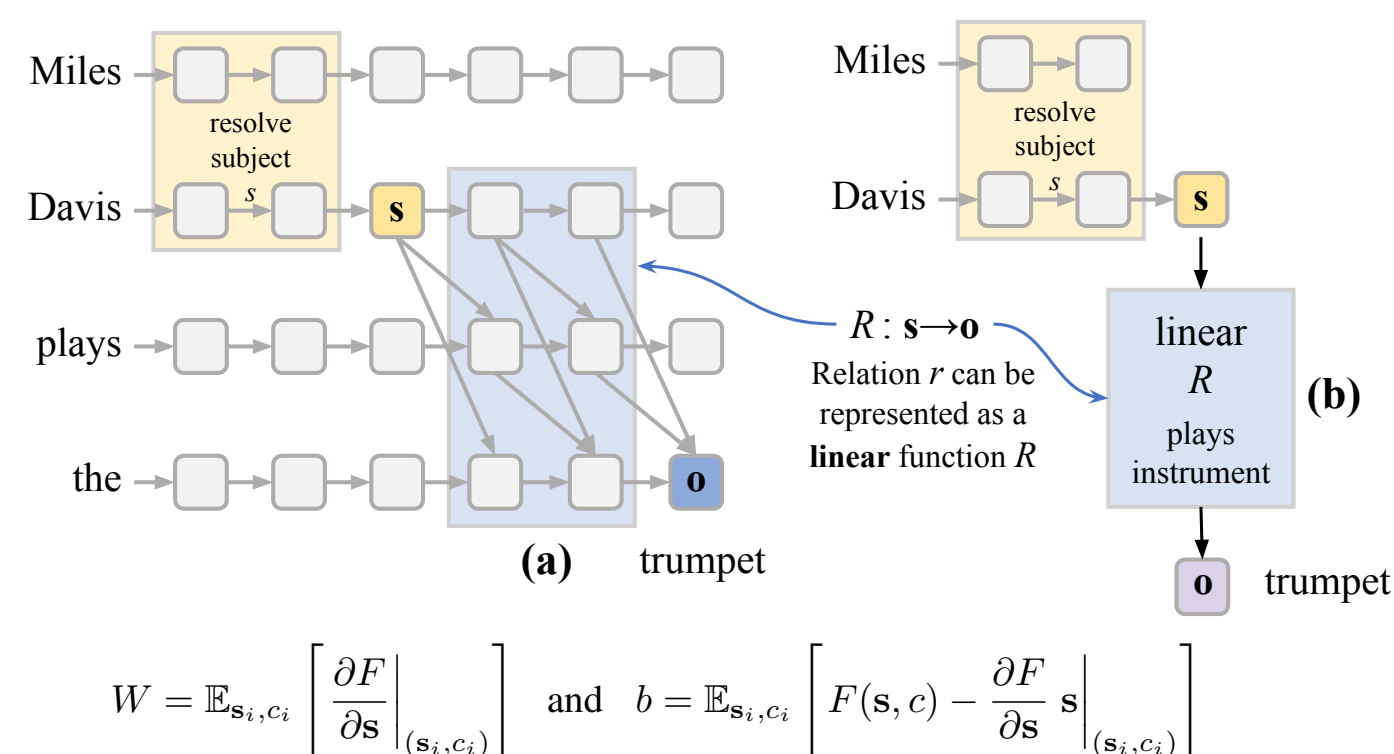
Methods

Example relation: **plays instrument**

“**Miles Davis**[subj] **plays** the **Trumpet**[obj]”

How do we measure linearity?

- A relation is ‘linear’ when it is well approximated by an affine transformation in representation space
- We use *Linear Relational Embeddings (LREs)*, see Hernandez et al., 2024:

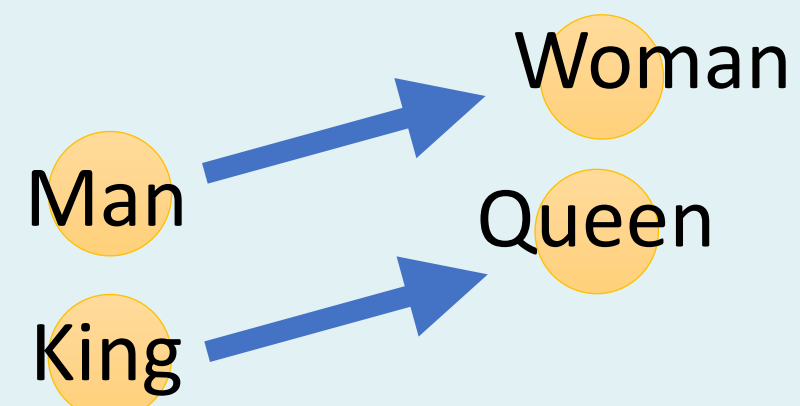


How do we count frequency?

- Elsahar et al., 2018*: “subject and object co-occurrence is a good proxy for the mention of facts”
- We count co-occurrences of subject-object pairs in pretraining data
- We wrote a (cython!) library that efficiently counts cooccurrences and scale to trillions of tokens!

Linear structure of relations forms in LMs’ hidden representations over the course of pretraining, according to relation frequency

- 1) Example linear structure in **static** embeddings: Word vector analogies (Mikolov et al., 2013).

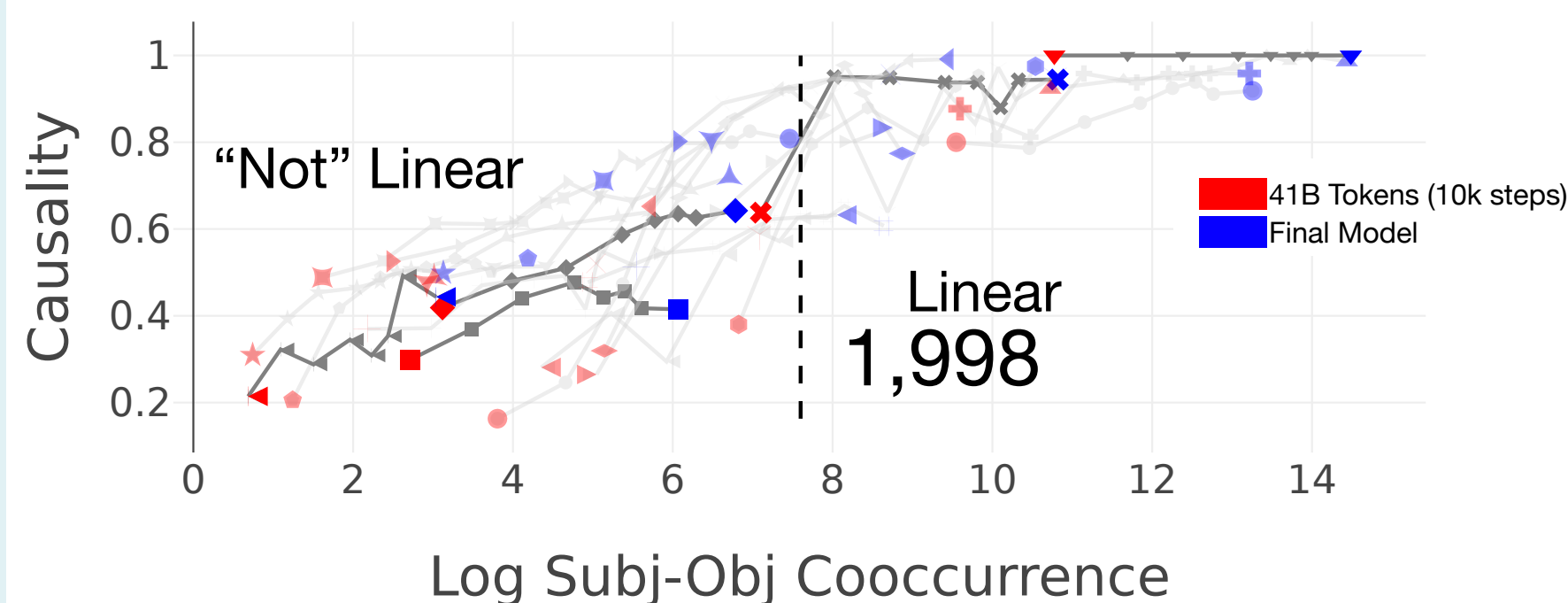


Motivation: linear structure also appears in LMs’ representations, **sometimes** (Hernandez et al., 2024).

- 2) Can we explain (or predict) when linear representations appear in LLMs?

Finding: Regardless of pretraining step, if a relation is **common enough**, it has **linear structure in the representations**

OLMo-7B 0424 Development of LREs over Training Time



- 3) **Finding:** We show that factual relations accuracy **and** linearity is **highly correlated** with the subject-object co-occurrence frequency in the model’s pretraining data!

- 4) **Application:** Presence/absence of linear structure can help predict frequency of individual terms



Input	Label	Ground Truth	Predicted
Emma Watson went to university at	Brown University	80,660	57,867
India’s currency is	Rupee	36,055	68,523
Nvidia’s CEO is	Jensen Huang	1,603	575