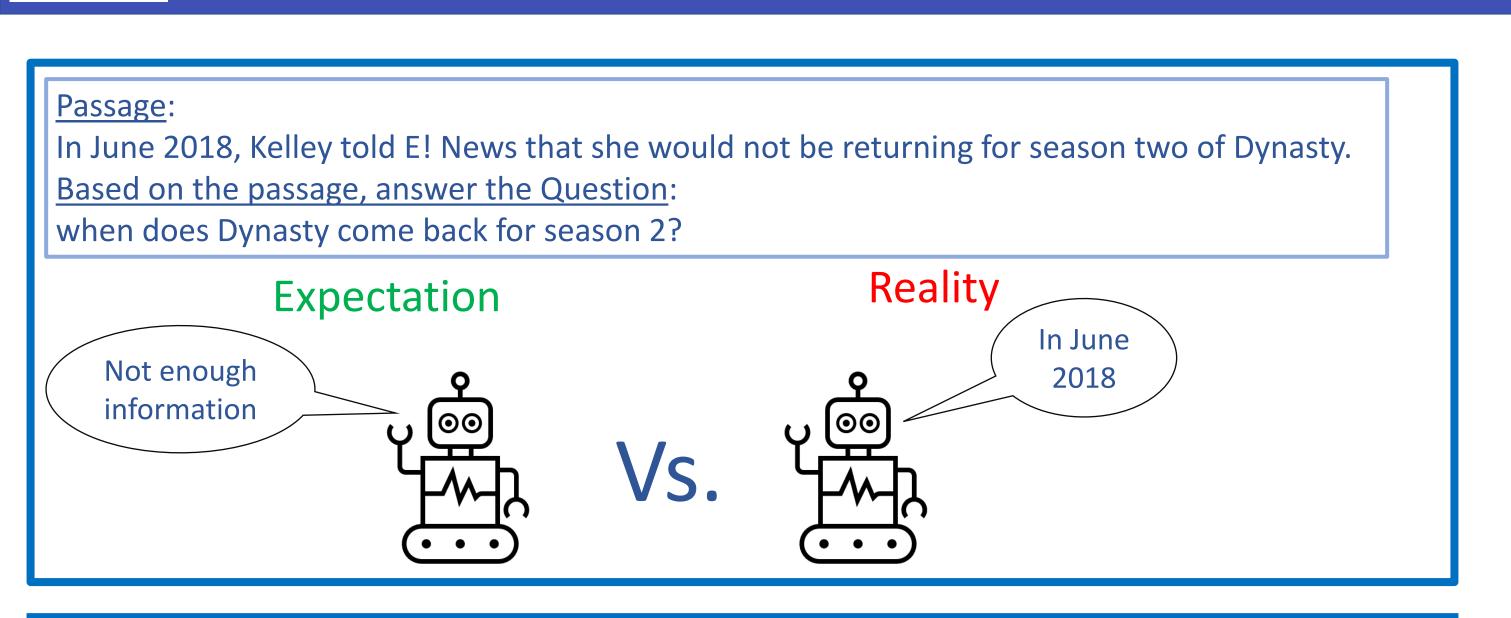


The Curious Case of Hallucinatory (Un)answerability: Finding Truths in the Hidden States of Over-Confident Large Language Models



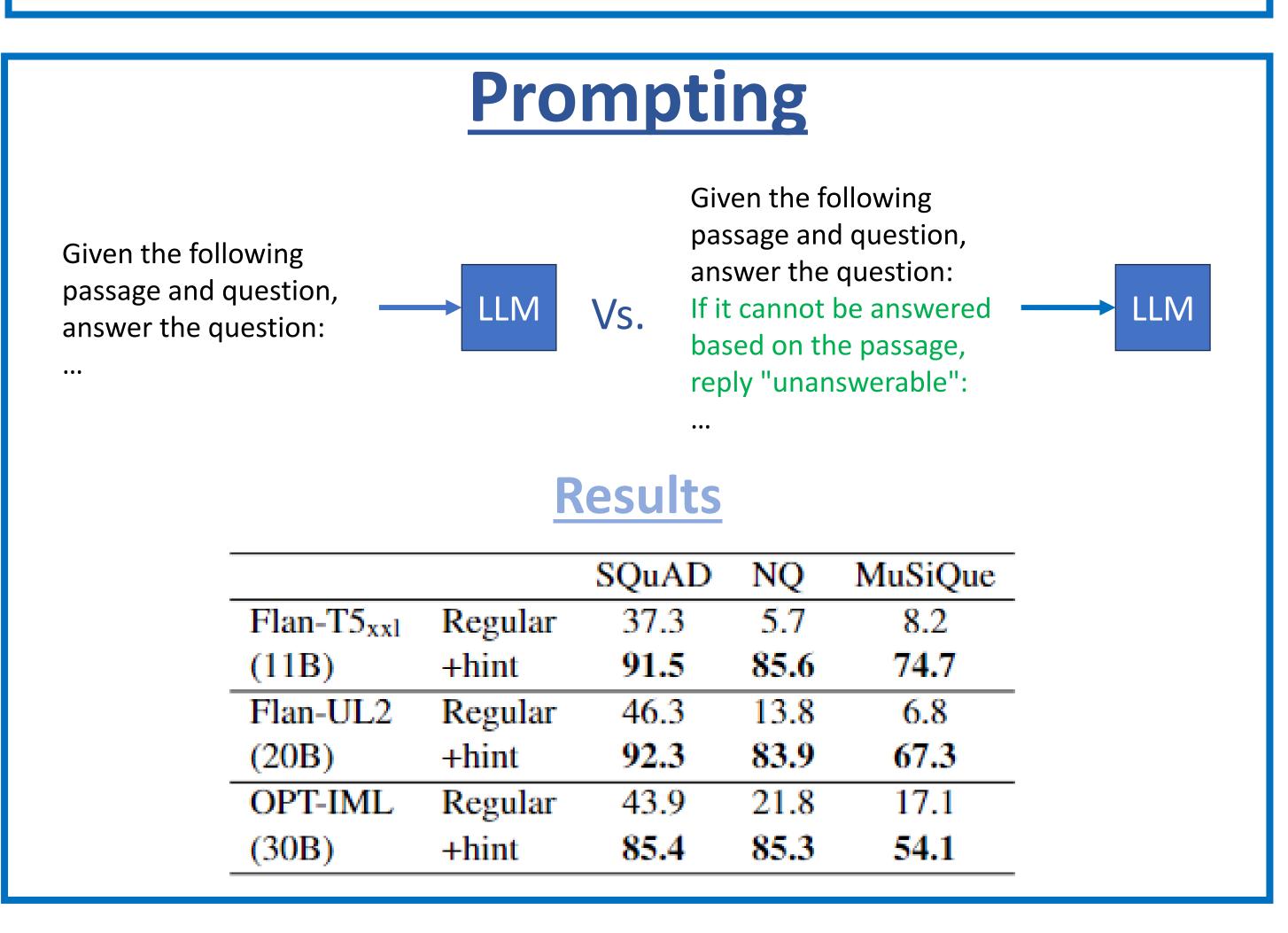


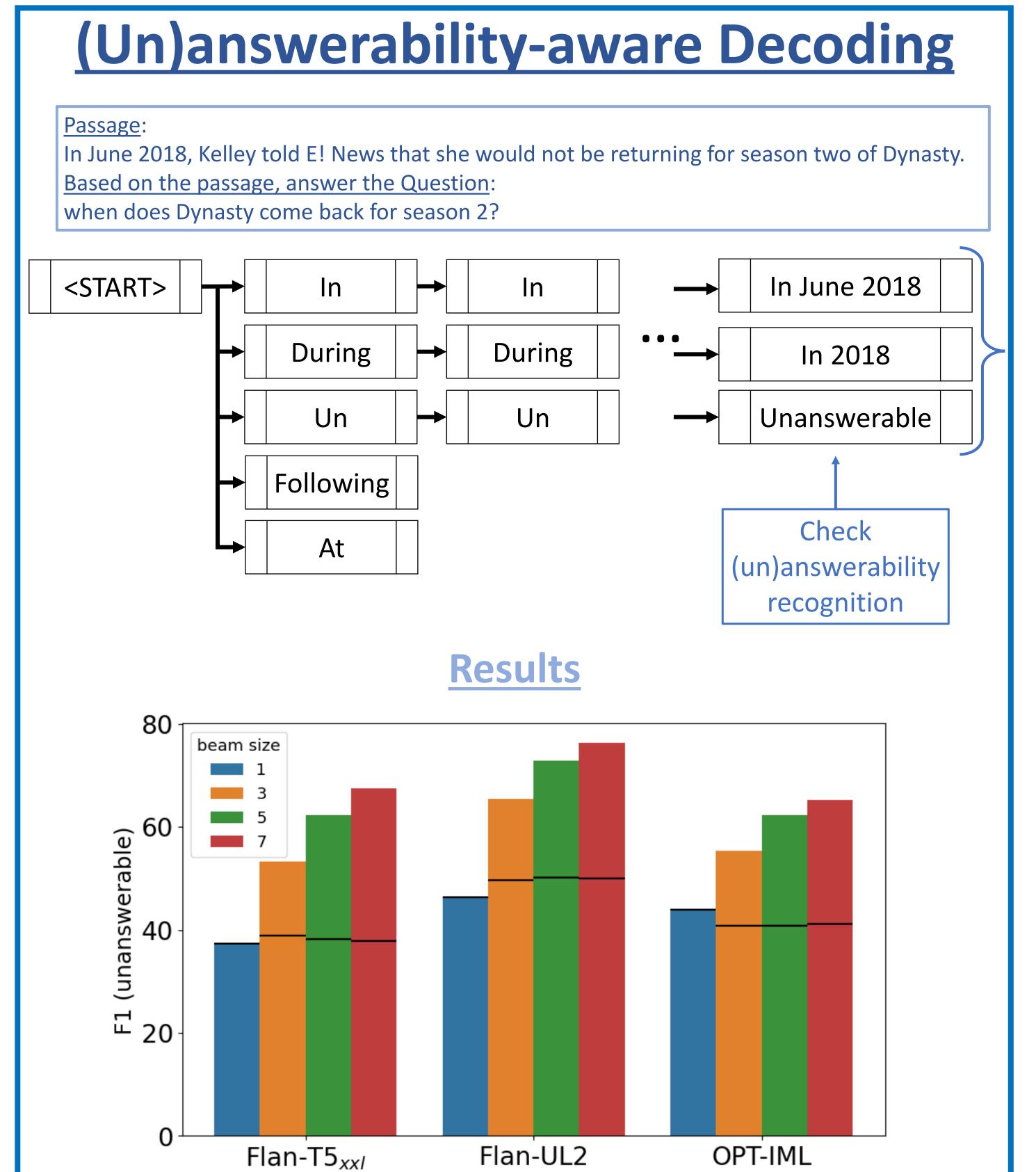
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Do LLMs already represent (un)answerability when producing answers?

- We study (un)answerability with:
 - 1. Prompting
 - 2. (Un)answerability-aware decoding
 - 3. Probing
- Three models: Flan-T5-XXL (11B), Flan-UL2 (20B), OPT-IML (30B)
- Three benchmarks: SQuAD, Natural Questions (NQ), MuSiQue



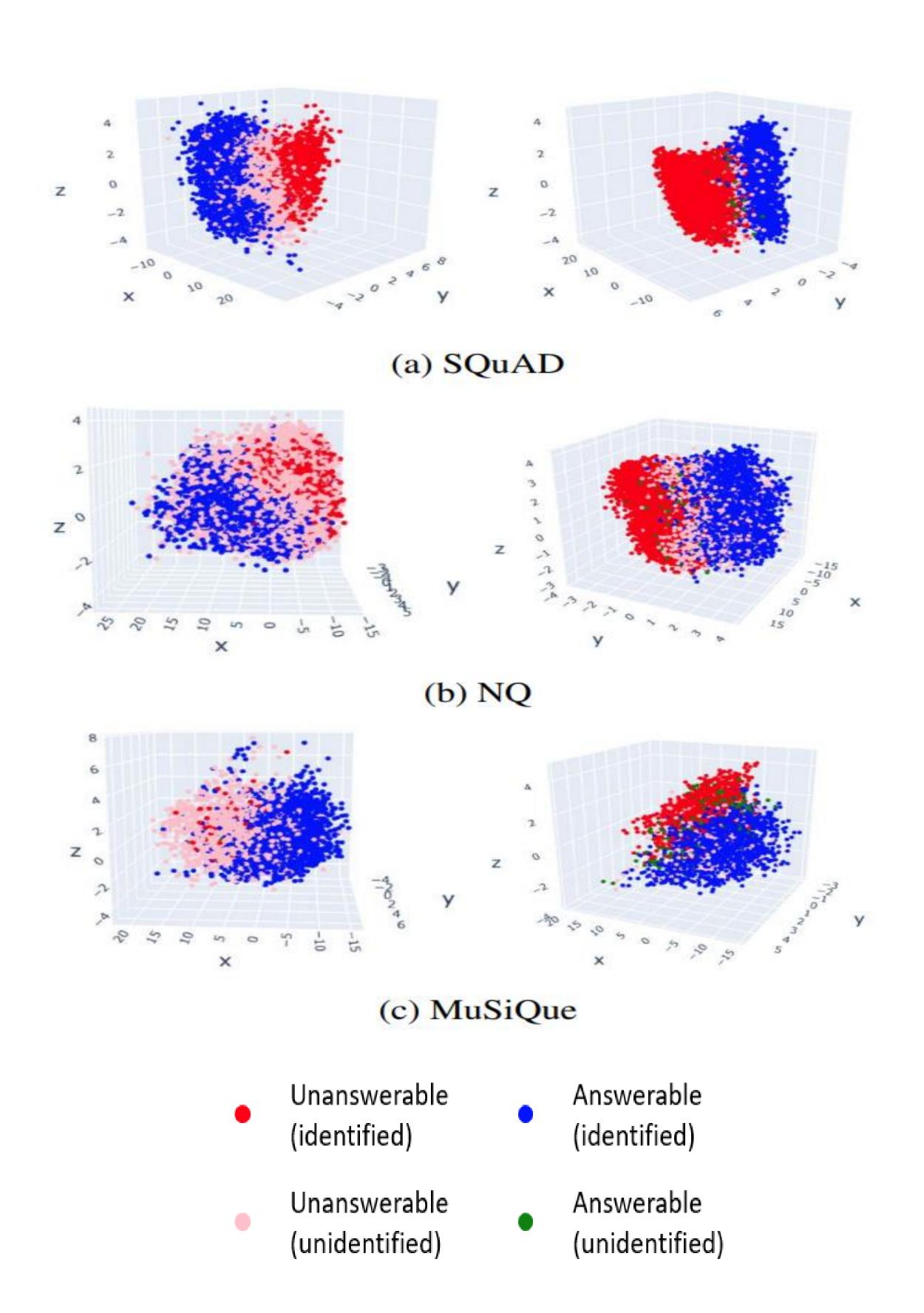


Probing

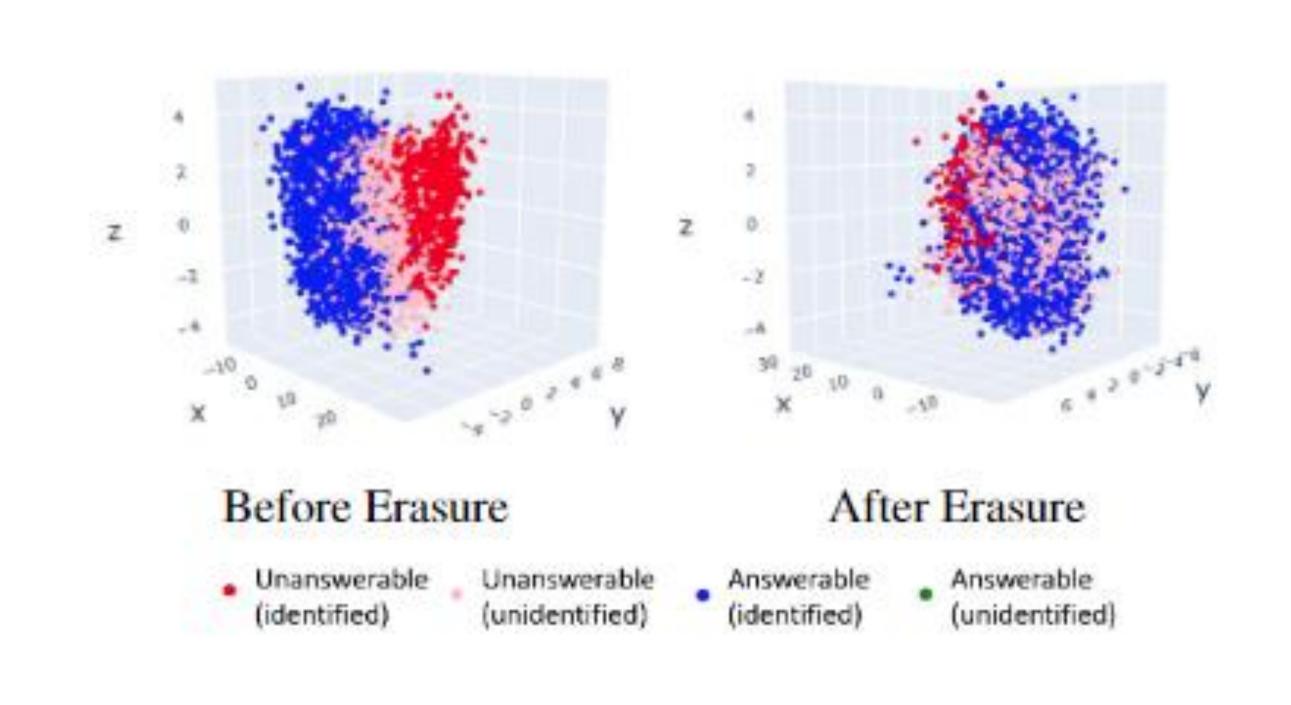
• Train linear classifier on model's embedding space.

		SQuAD		NQ		MuSiQue	
Model		1^{st} layer	last layer	1 st layer	last layer	1^{st} layer	last layer
Flan-T5 _{xxl}	regular	40.1	89.9	23.0	86.1	47.4	77.5
(11B)	+hint	40.0	89.4	26.6	86.2	38.6	77.3
Flan-UL2	regular	39.4	90.4	42.2	87.3	15.1	78.3
(20B)	+hint	39.6	89.9	41.5	87.9	41.6	78.3
OPT-IML	regular	48.4	82.8	40.8	85.5	45.6	75.5
(30B)	+hint	48.4	83.9	45.3	86.2	45.6	84.9

PCA projection of embedding space onto 3-D plane.



Erase answerability subspace



		All		Answerable	
k-beam Type		EM	F1	EM	F1
Regular	w\o erasure	60.2	63.8	87.1	94.1
	with erasure	50.2	55.1	82.0	91.8
Relaxed	w\o erasure	60.9	64.4	87.1	94.1
	with erasure	50.8	55.7	82.0	91.8