## **Competing Theories of Grokking**

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The mental picture is:

F1: There are generlization (gen) and memorization (mem) solutions.

F2: Gen and mem solutions are separated in parameter space, along some direction.

F3: There is a **force** that drives the model from **mem** to gen.

All theories share the same mental picture above, but vary in details:

## Q1: Why do generalization solutions exist at all?

All theories agree that representation is key [1][2][3][4][5].

Q2: What is the direction that separates gen and mem solutions?

- Neuron activity [3]
- Sparsity [7]
- time scales of pattern formation [9]
  last layer norm [10]

- weight norm of model parameters [6]

- Fourier gap [8]

Q3: What is the *force* that drives the model from *mem* to gen?

- weight decay [6] Gradual process by optimization [3][7][8][9]
- Instability from Adam optimization [10]

Bonus Q: Universality and predictability

- Grokking can be avoided [2][6].
- Grokking can be predicted [13].
- Grokking can happen for non-algorithmic datasets [6].
- Grokking can occur for (analytically solvable) toy models [11] [12].

## Reference

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