

Minimal Ranks, Maximum Confidence: Parameter-efficient Uncertainty Quantification for LoRA

Patryk Marszałek Klaudia Bałazy Jacek Tabor Tomasz Kuśmierczyk

tl;dr: Bayesian LoRA in a Subspace via SVD Projections

Method: B-LoRA-XS

- Compute **truncated SVD** of W^0 : $W^0 \approx U_r S_r V_r^T$.
- Freeze projections $A = U_r S_r$, $B = V_r^T$.
- Insert small **adapter** R :

$$\Delta W = ARB, \quad R \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}.$$

- Learn **Bayesian posterior** over R

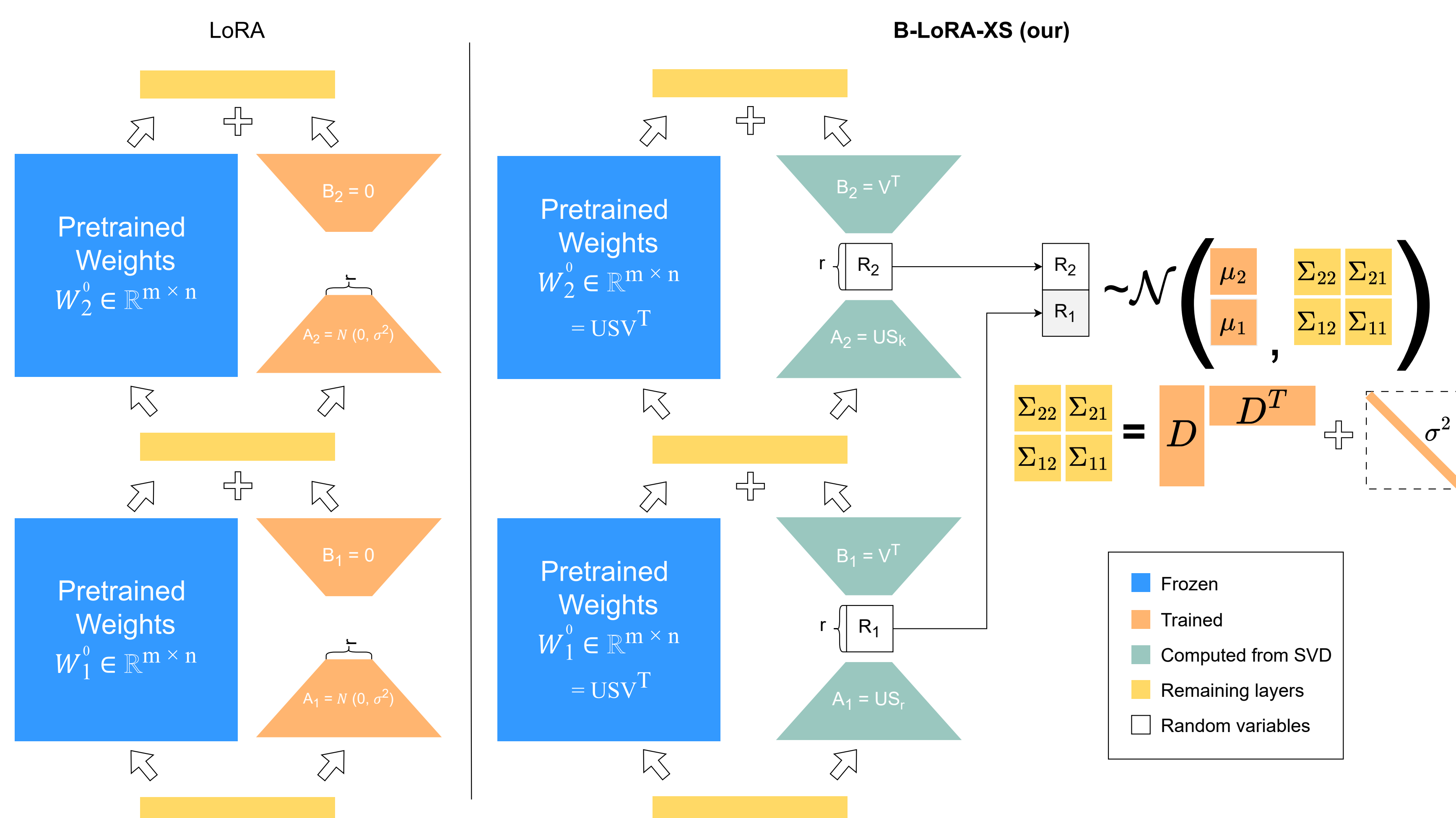
$$p(R \mid D) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mu_R, \Sigma_R),$$

with Σ_R low-rank (via SWAG).

Properties

- **Subspace learning:** inference restricted to the affine subspace $\mathcal{S}_B = \{w = w^0 + Pz \mid z \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}\}$, $w = \text{vec}(W)$, $P = B^T \otimes A$.
- Covariance of ΔW induced by Kronecker structure:

$$\Sigma_{\Delta W} = (B^T \otimes A) \Sigma_R (B^T \otimes A)^T.$$



Motivation

Achieve **parameter efficiency**
while enabling **epistemic uncertainty** in LoRA

	LoRA	SVD-projected
Standard	No Uncertainty $n \times r \cdot (d_{\text{in}} + d_{\text{out}})$	No Uncertainty $n \times r^2$
Bayesian	Parameter Inefficient $n \times r \cdot (d_{\text{in}} + d_{\text{out}}) \cdot (k + 2)$	B-LoRA-XS (Our) $(n \times r^2) \cdot (k + 2)$

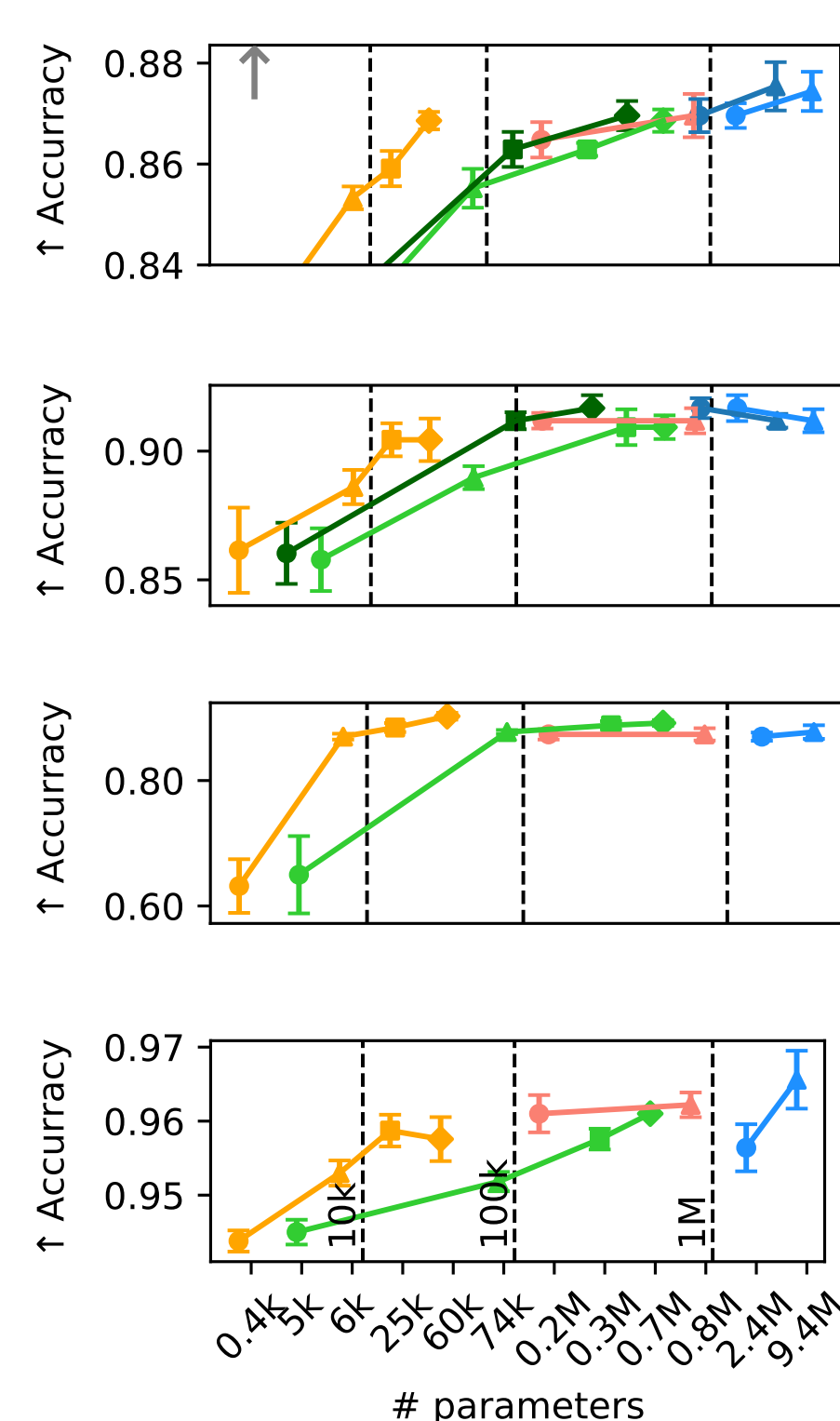
	Method	r	k	# Parameters
Standard	LoRA	2	-	0.2M
	LoRA	8	-	0.8M
	LoRA-XS	8	-	6k
	LoRA-XS	25	-	60k
Bayesian	SWAG-LoRA	2	10	2.4M
	SWAG-LoRA	8	10	9.4M
	SWAG-LoRA	8	5	5.5M
	Our	8	10	74k
	Our	25	10	0.7M
	Our	25	5	0.4M

- r - LoRA rank
- k - covariance matrix rank
- n - number of LoRA layers

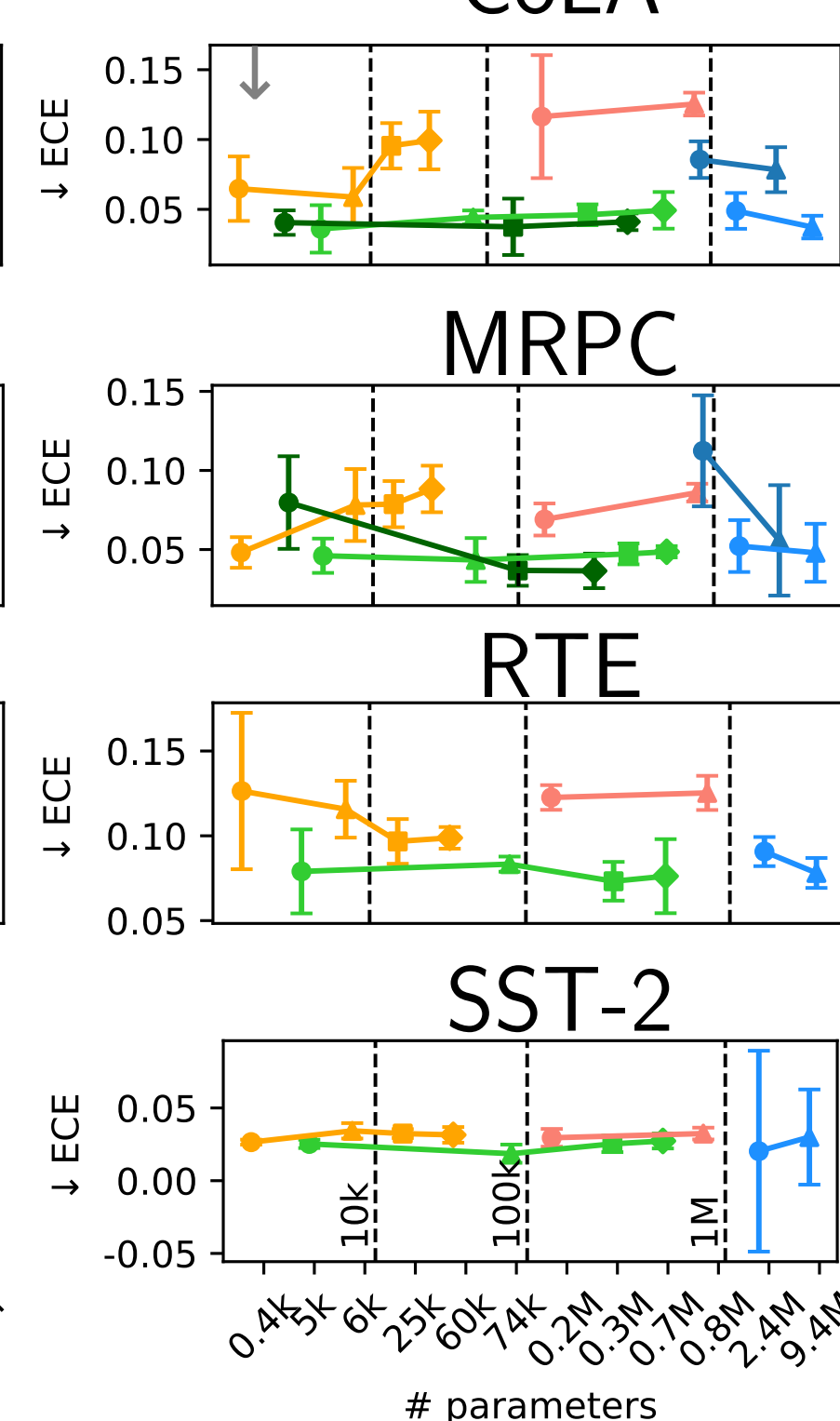
Performance at varying #Parameters

- lower *ECE* and *NLL* than standard LoRA across various parameter scales
- fewer parameters than Bayesian counterparts

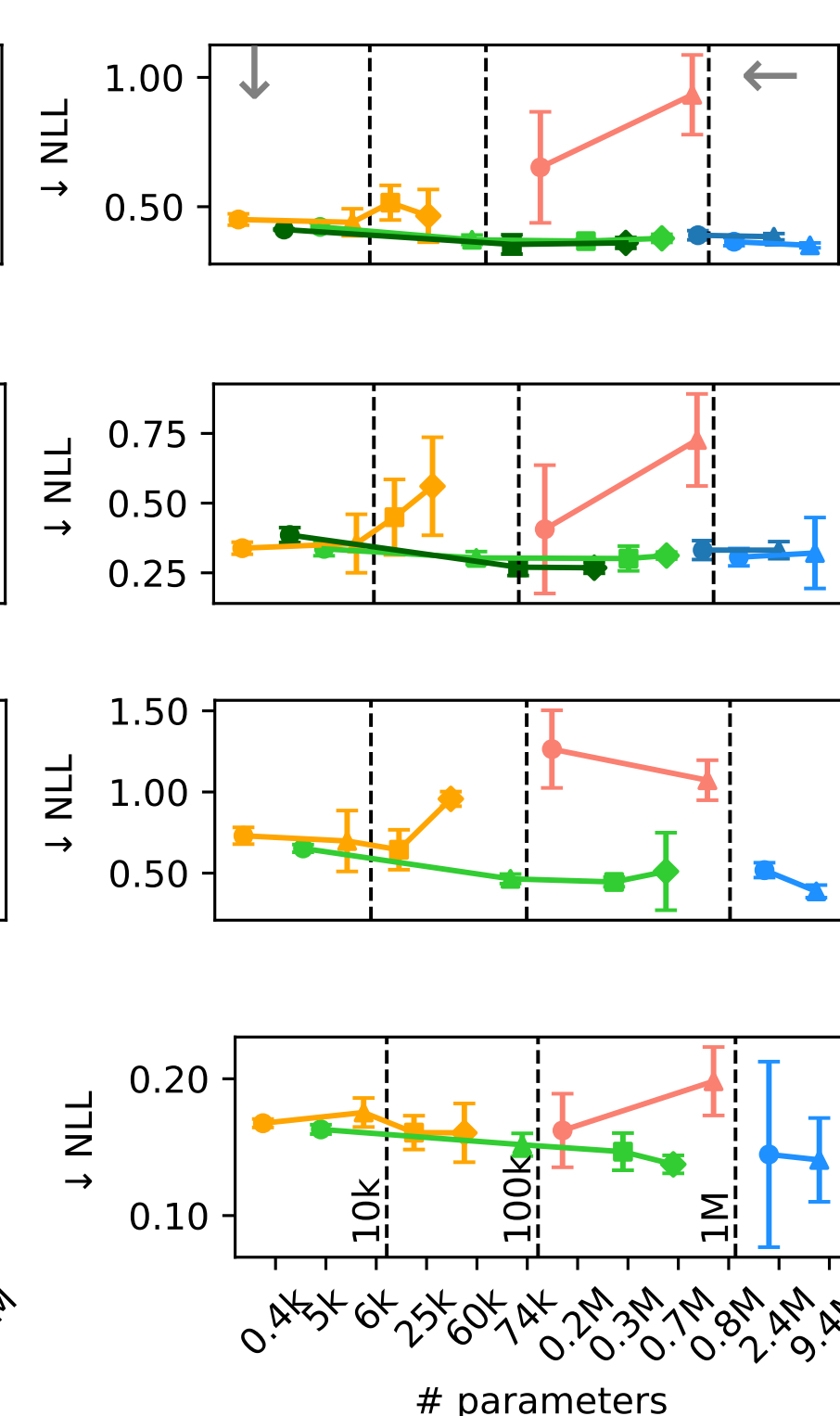
Accuracy



ECE

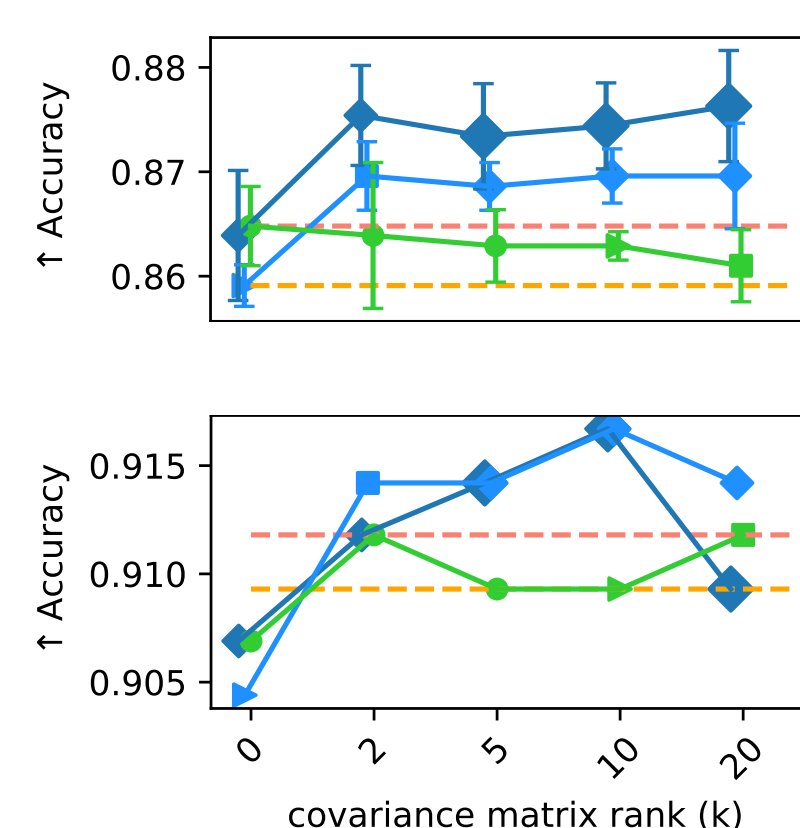


NLL

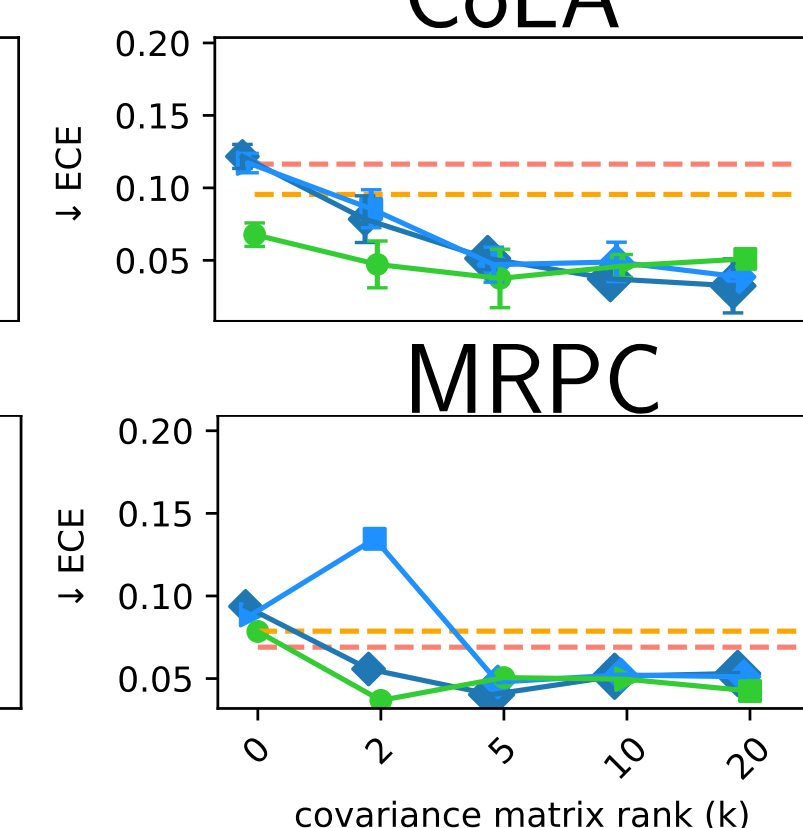


Robustness against covariance rank k

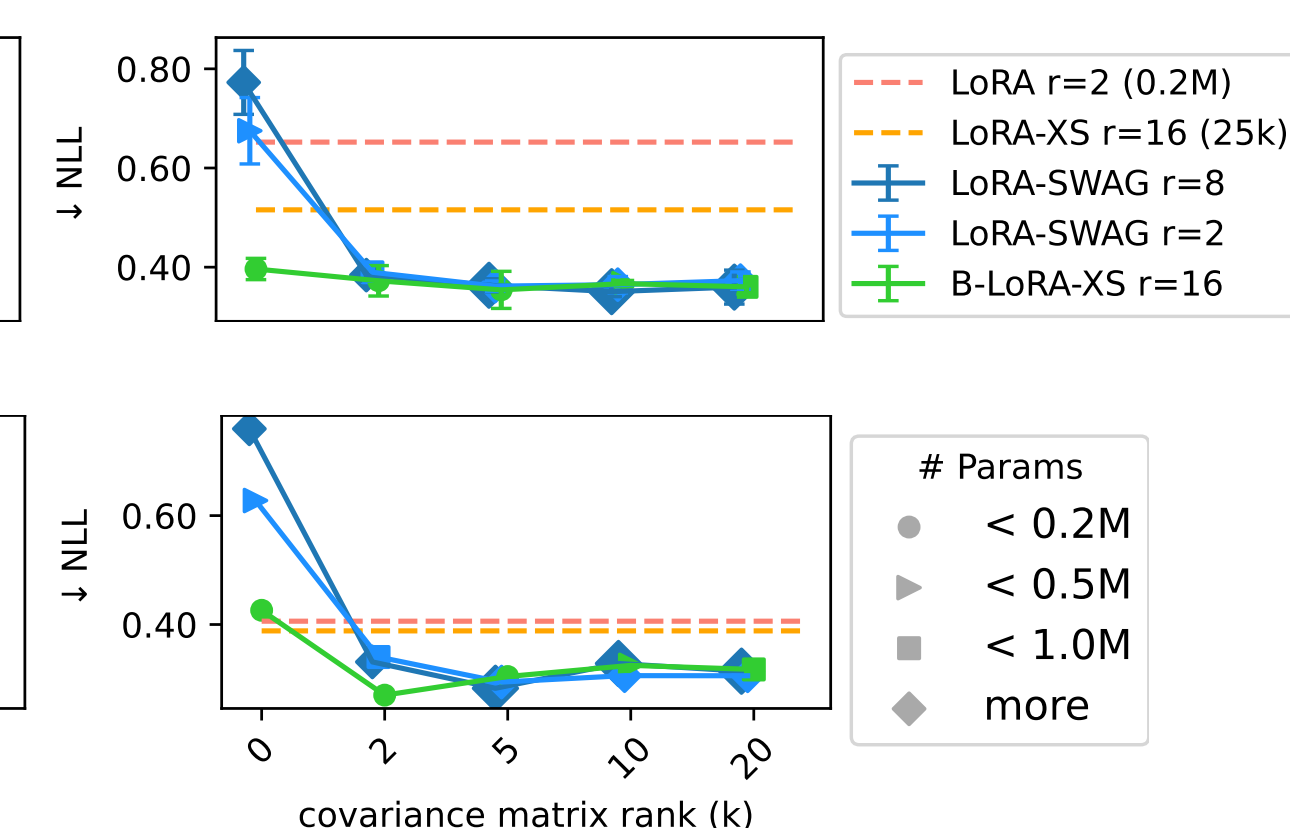
Accuracy



ECE



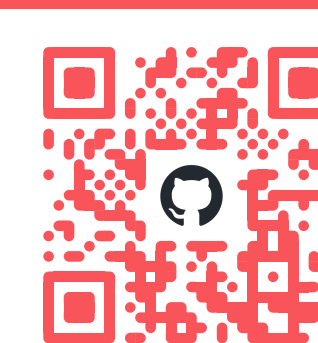
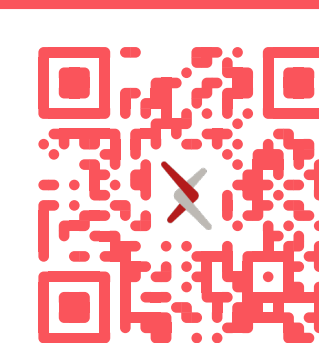
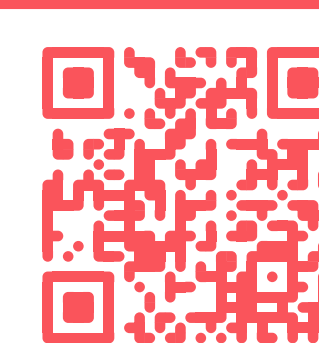
NLL



Website

ArXiv

GitHub



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