

Are LLMs Consistent Reasoners?

Authors: Vasilis Karlis, Theofanis Aslanidis, Daniël Van Dijk, Zoë Tzifa-Kratira, Oliver Neut

Supervisors: Alina Leiding

1. background

- LLMs' responses are sensitive to minor textual changes:
 - sycophancy, prompt attacks, typos...
- 🤔 can LLMs consistently reason?
- ➡ Need for systematic evaluations
- NLI is a representative task for assessing the logical reasoning ability of LLMs
 - LoNLI: Logical natural language inference
- Chain of thought:

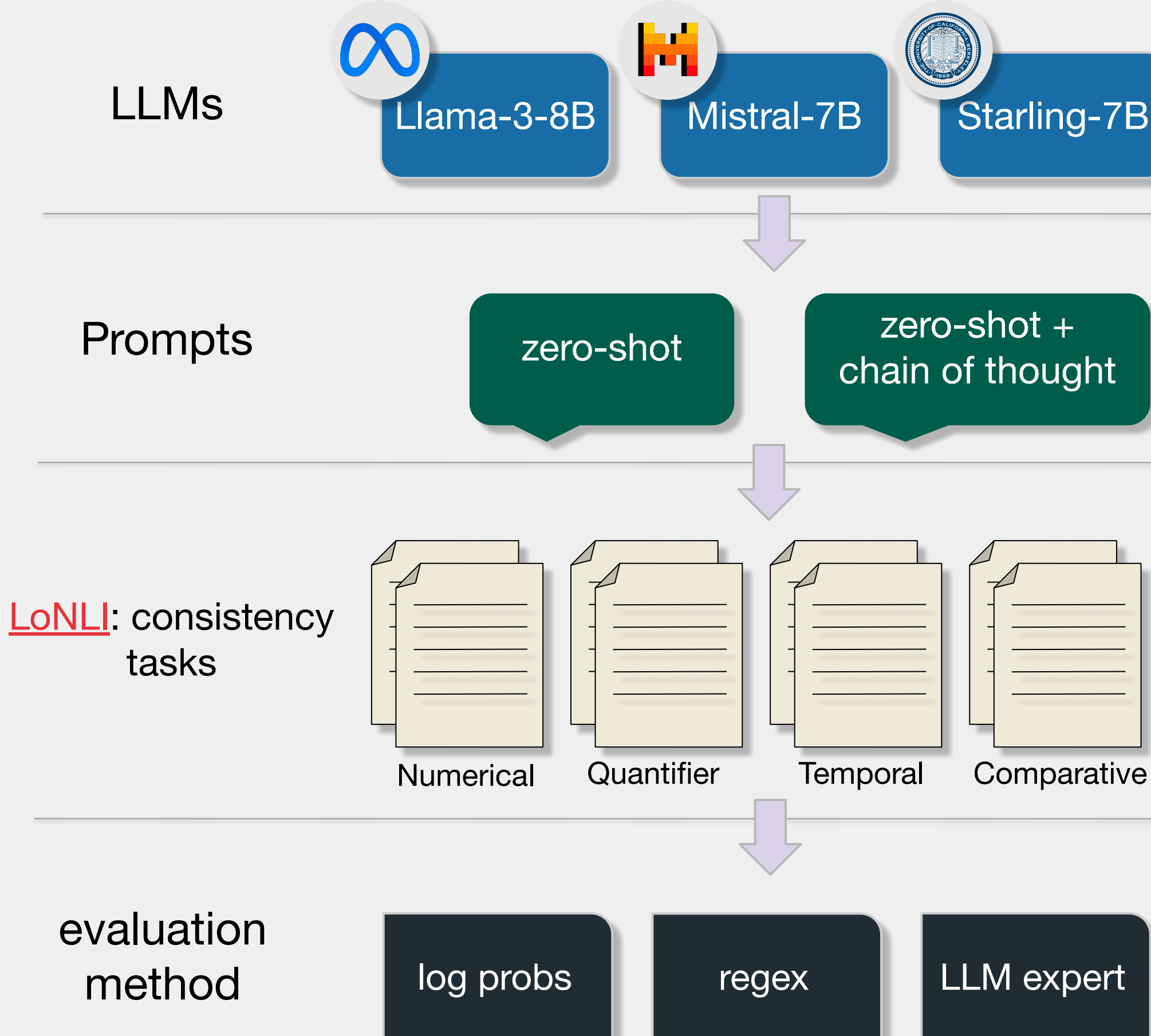
Q: "Paul has 5 dollars. He received 6 more dollars. Paul now has 19 dollars."
A: "Let's think step by step"

A: "Let's think step by step! From the premise, we know: 1. Paul has 5 dollars. 2. He received 6 more dollars. Now let's analyze the hypothesis: Paul now has 19 dollars..."

2. research questions:

- To what extent do LLMs exhibit consistent logical reasoning behavior?
- Do methods like Chain of Thought enhance consistency and/or performance?
- How do we evaluate consistency of LLMs on logical reasoning?
- How do we evaluate performance of LLMs on logical reasoning?

3. methodology



4. results

Fine-tuned Mistral 7B evaluator

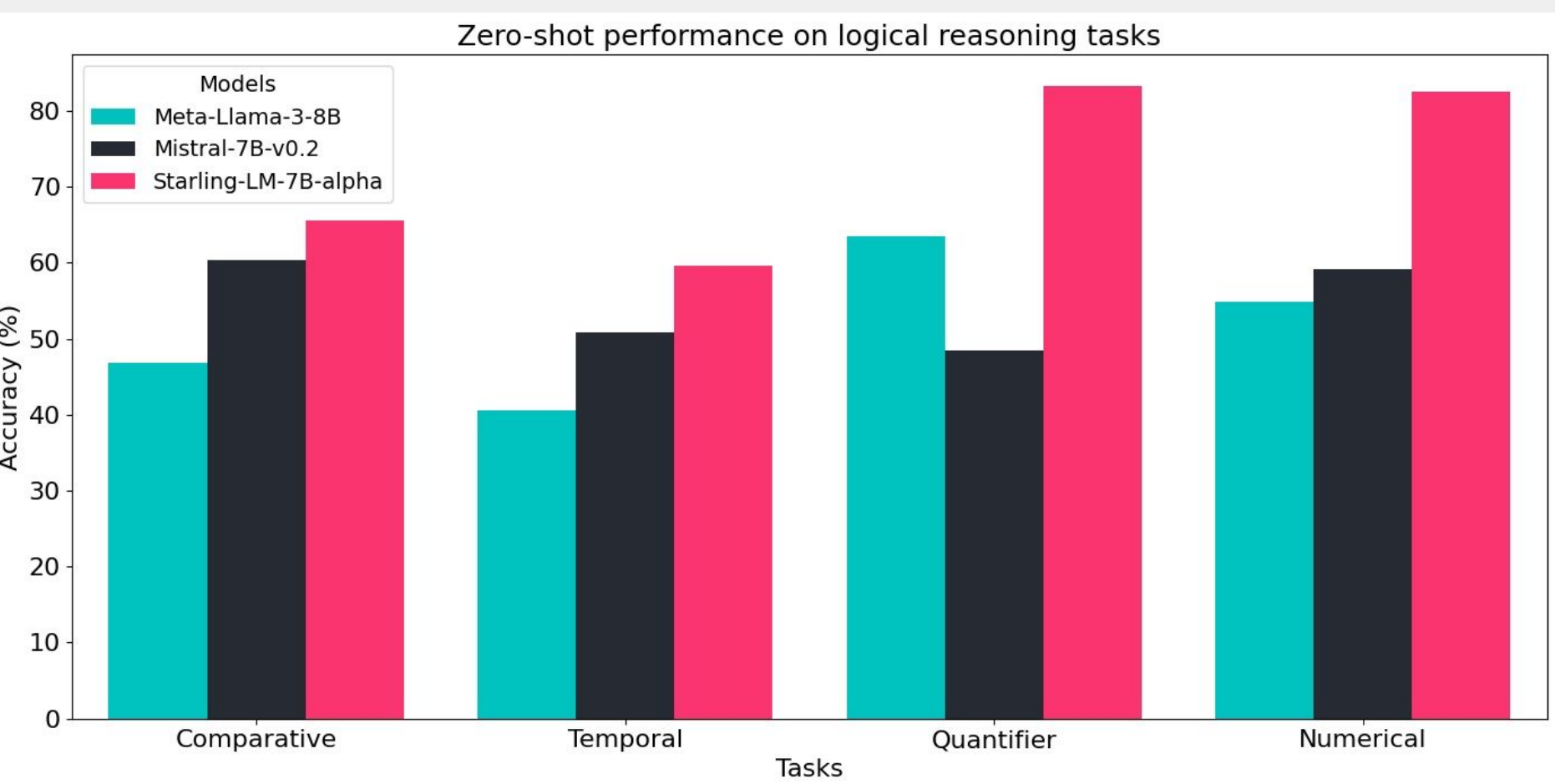


Figure 2: zero-shot performance on logical reasoning tasks using the **fine-tuned LLM evaluator** evaluation method

- Result: Starling-7B is the winner

4. results

Log probabilities evaluation

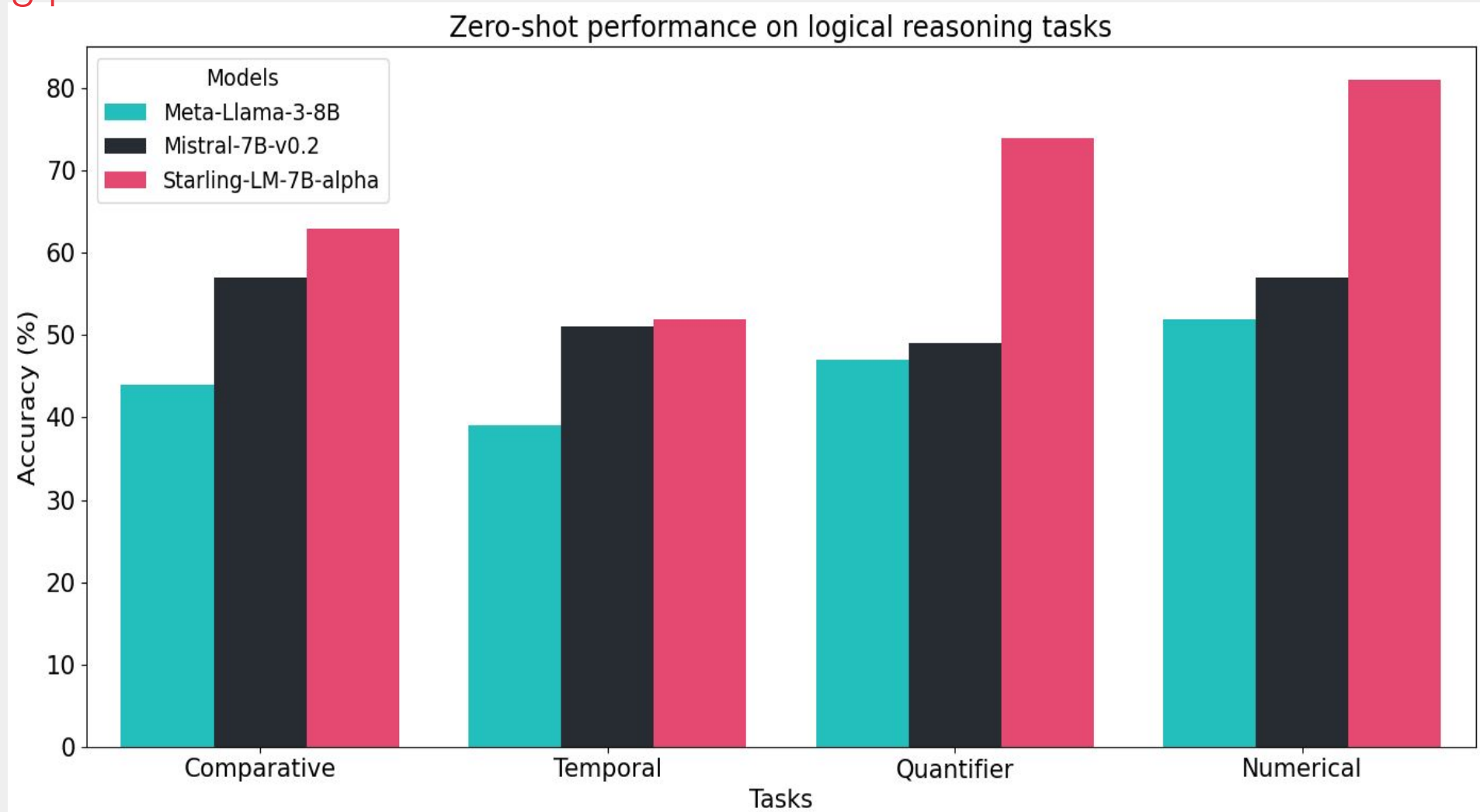


Figure 1: zero-shot performance on logical reasoning tasks using the **log probabilities** evaluation method

5. conclusion

- Even for the same logical task, the same model can have very different performance based on a different template/variation.
 - COT was found to enhance performance and possibly consistency
 - Proper reporting and visualization is important to convey an accurate picture of the consistency of LLMs.
 - Regex and Logprobs prove unreliable.
- 🤔 What does the mismatch rate of first-token probability VS text output say about the source of LLMs reasoning?