

References

- [1] OpenAI. Learning to reason with llms, 2024.
- [2] Daya Guo, Dejian Yang, Haowei Zhang, Junxiao Song, Ruoyu Zhang, Runxin Xu, Qihao Zhu, Shirong Ma, Peiyi Wang, Xiao Bi, et al. Deepseek-r1: Incentivizing reasoning capability in llms via reinforcement learning. arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.12948, 2025.
- [3] OpenAI. GPT4 technical report. arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.08774, 2023.
- [4] Anthropic. Claude 3.5 sonnet, 2024.
- [5] Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, et al. Language models are few-shot learners. Advances in neural information processing systems, 33:1877–1901, 2020.
- [6] Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Adam Roberts, Paul Barham, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, et al. Palm: Scaling language modeling with pathways. Journal of Machine Learning Research, 24(240):1–113, 2023.
- [7] Aixin Liu, Bei Feng, Bing Xue, Bingxuan Wang, Bochao Wu, Chengda Lu, Chenggang Zhao, Chengqi Deng, Chenyu Zhang, Chong Ruan, et al. Deepseek-v3 technical report. arXiv preprint arXiv:2412.19437, 2024.
- [8] XAI. Grok 3 beta — the age of reasoning agents, 2024.
- [9] Google DeepMind. Gemini 2.0 flash thinking, 2024.
- [10] Qwen. Qwq-32b: Embracing the power of reinforcement learning, 2024.
- [11] Kimi Team, Angang Du, Bofei Gao, Bowei Xing, Changjiu Jiang, Cheng Chen, Cheng Li, Chenjun Xiao, Chenzhuang Du, Chonghua Liao, et al. Kimi k1. 5: Scaling reinforcement learning with llms. arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.12599, 2025.
- [12] An Yang, Baosong Yang, Beichen Zhang, Binyuan Hui, Bo Zheng, Bowen Yu, Chengyuan Li, Dayiheng Liu, Fei Huang, Haoran Wei, et al. Qwen2. 5 technical report. arXiv preprint arXiv:2412.15115, 2024.
- [13] Zhipeng Chen, Yingqian Min, Beichen Zhang, Jie Chen, Jinhao Jiang, Daixuan Cheng, Wayne Xin Zhao, Zheng Liu, Xu Miao, Yang Lu, et al. An empirical study on eliciting and improving r1-like reasoning models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2503.04548, 2025.
- [14] Jingcheng Hu, Yinmin Zhang, Qi Han, Daxin Jiang, and Heung-Yeung Shum Xiangyu Zhang. Open-reasoner-zero: An open source approach to scaling reinforcement learning on the base model. <https://github.com/Open-Reasoner-Zero/Open-Reasoner-Zero>, 2025.
- [15] Jian Hu. Reinforce++: A simple and efficient approach for aligning large language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.03262, 2025.
- [16] Ganqu Cui, Lifan Yuan, Zefan Wang, Hanbin Wang, Wendi Li, Bingxiang He, Yuchen Fan, Tianyu Yu, Qixin Xu, Weize Chen, et al. Process reinforcement through implicit rewards. arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.01456, 2025.
- [17] Jung Hyun Lee, June Yong Yang, Byeongho Heo, Dongyoon Han, and Kang Min Yoo. Token-supervised value models for enhancing mathematical reasoning capabilities of large language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.12863, 2024.
- [18] Amirhossein Kazemnejad, Milad Aghajohari, Eva Portelance, Alessandro Sordoni, Siva Reddy, Aaron Courville, and Nicolas Le Roux. Vineppo: Unlocking rl potential for llm reasoning through refined credit assignment. arXiv preprint arXiv:2410.01679, 2024.
- [19] Yufeng Yuan, Yu Yue, Ruofei Zhu, Tiantian Fan, and Lin Yan. What’s behind ppo’s collapse in long-cot? value optimization holds the secret. arXiv preprint arXiv:2503.01491, 2025.
- [20] Guangming Sheng, Chi Zhang, Zilingfeng Ye, Xibin Wu, Wang Zhang, Ru Zhang, Yanghua Peng, Haibin Lin, and Chuan Wu. Hybridflow: A flexible and efficient rlhf framework. arXiv preprint arXiv:2409.19256, 2024.
- [21] John Schulman, Filip Wolski, Prafulla Dhariwal, Alec Radford, and Oleg Klimov. Proximal policy optimization algorithms. arXiv preprint arXiv:1707.06347, 2017.

- [22] John Schulman, Philipp Moritz, Sergey Levine, Michael Jordan, and Pieter Abbeel. High-dimensional continuous control using generalized advantage estimation, 2018.
- [23] Long Ouyang, Jeffrey Wu, Xu Jiang, Diogo Almeida, Carroll Wainwright, Pamela Mishkin, Chong Zhang, Sandhini Agarwal, Katarina Slama, Alex Ray, John Schulman, Jacob Hilton, Fraser Kelton, Luke Miller, Maddie Simens, Amanda Askell, Peter Welinder, Paul F Christiano, Jan Leike, and Ryan Lowe. Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback. In S. Koyejo, S. Mohamed, A. Agarwal, D. Belgrave, K. Cho, and A. Oh, editors, *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 35, pages 27730–27744. Curran Associates, Inc., 2022.
- [24] Dario Amodei, Chris Olah, Jacob Steinhardt, Paul Christiano, John Schulman, and Dan Mané. Concrete problems in ai safety, 2016.
- [25] Tom Everitt, Victoria Krakovna, Laurent Orseau, Marcus Hutter, and Shane Legg. Reinforcement learning with a corrupted reward channel, 2017.
- [26] Victoria Krakovna, Jonathan Uesato, Vladimir Mikulik, Matthew Rahtz, Tom Everitt, Ramana Kumar, Zac Kenton, Jan Leike, and Shane Legg. Specification gaming: the flip side of ai ingenuity, 2020.
- [27] Tom Everitt, Marcus Hutter, Ramana Kumar, and Victoria Krakovna. Reward tampering problems and solutions in reinforcement learning: A causal influence diagram perspective, 2021.
- [28] Leo Gao, John Schulman, and Jacob Hilton. Scaling laws for reward model overoptimization, 2022.
- [29] Lilian Weng. Reward hacking in reinforcement learning. lilianweng.github.io, Nov 2024.
- [30] Stanislas Polu and Ilya Sutskever. Generative language modeling for automated theorem proving, 2020.
- [31] Trieu H Trinh, Yuhuai Wu, Quoc V Le, He He, and Thang Luong. Solving olympiad geometry without human demonstrations. *Nature*, 625(7995):476–482, 2024.
- [32] Trieu Trinh and Thang Luong. Alphageometry: An olympiad-level ai system for geometry, 2024.
- [33] AlphaProof and AlphaGeometry Teams. Ai achieves silver-medal standard solving international mathematical olympiad problems, 2024.
- [34] Hung Le, Yue Wang, Akhilesh Deepak Gotmare, Silvio Savarese, and Steven Chu Hong Hoi. Coderl: Mastering code generation through pretrained models and deep reinforcement learning. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:21314–21328, 2022.
- [35] Noah Shinn, Federico Cassano, Edward Berman, Ashwin Gopinath, Karthik Narasimhan, and Shunyu Yao. Reflexion: Language agents with verbal reinforcement learning, 2023.
- [36] Xinyun Chen, Maxwell Lin, Nathanael Schärli, and Denny Zhou. Teaching large language models to self-debug, 2023.
- [37] Jonas Gehring, Kunhao Zheng, Jade Copet, Vegard Mella, Quentin Carbonneaux, Taco Cohen, and Gabriel Synnaeve. Rlef: Grounding code llms in execution feedback with reinforcement learning, 2025.
- [38] Zhihong Shao, Peiyi Wang, Qihao Zhu, Runxin Xu, Junxiao Song, Mingchuan Zhang, YK Li, Y Wu, and Daya Guo. Deepseekmath: Pushing the limits of mathematical reasoning in open language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2402.03300*, 2024.
- [39] Ilya Loshchilov and Frank Hutter. Decoupled weight decay regularization. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2019.

Appendix

A Dataset Transformation

Here is an example of data transformation, where we demonstrate the original problem, the transformed problem, and the model outputs during the transformation process (the original is in markdown text, which has been rendered for readability).

To ensure the model can complete this task with high accuracy, our goal is to have it perform comprehensive reasoning while avoiding hallucinations. We achieve this by providing a clear thinking framework that encourages thorough reasoning. Specifically, we employ Chain of Thought (CoT) reasoning along with four well-defined steps: extract the answer format, rewrite the problem statement, solve the modified problem and provide an integer as the final answer. For each step, we provide few-shot solutions or detailed guidelines to guide the model's reasoning.

Through this approach, we have observed that in most cases, the LLM can generate reformulations with both format and quality that are satisfactory.

Original Problem

Let x and y be real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 - 22x - 16y + 113 = 0$. Determine the smallest possible value of x . **Answer:** $11 - 2\sqrt{6}$

Transformed Problem

Let x and y be real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 - 22x - 16y + 113 = 0$. Determine the smallest possible value of x . The original answer is in the form $k - m\sqrt{n}$, where k , m , and n are integers. Please find the value of $k + m + n$. **Answer:** 19

Model's output (Markdown Text)

Transformation Thought Process

The original answer to the problem is an algebraic expression $11 - 2\sqrt{6}$. We need to transform this into an integer form. First, note that the answer consists of an integer part and a square root term. According to the given rule, we replace the integer and square root components with undetermined coefficients. The original problem uses x and y as variables, so we choose other letters as undetermined coefficients. We express the answer in the form $k - m\sqrt{n}$ and require the student to find $k + m + n$.

Answer Format

$k - m\sqrt{n}$

Transformed Problem

Let x and y be real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 - 22x - 16y + 113 = 0$. Determine the smallest possible value of x . The original answer is in the form $k - m\sqrt{n}$, where k , m , and n are integers. Please find the value of $k + m + n$.

Answer Calculation for the Transformed Problem

- The original answer is: $11 - 2\sqrt{6}$.
- The required format is: $k - m\sqrt{n}$.
- Matching the coefficients: $k = 11$, $m = 2$, $n = 6$.
- The final result is: $k + m + n = 11 + 2 + 6 = 19$.

Final Answer

19