

Abstract

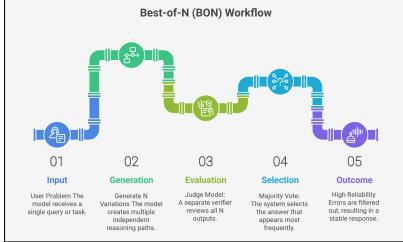
- Problem:** Large language model agents frequently make unreliable decisions in multi-step tasks requiring planning, validation, and rule adherence.
- Approach:** We explore test-time scaling to enhance reasoning during inference rather than retraining models.
- Implementation:** Evaluated 5 strategies - Best-of-N, TTI, Budget Forcing, DBS and SVR on the tau-bench benchmark.
- Key Results:** These methods significantly reduced premature actions, prevented invalid tool calls, and enhanced multi-step reasoning capabilities.

Introduction

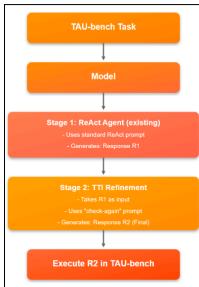
- The Reliability Gap:** Despite high language fluency, agents frequently fail at real-world tasks by overlooking domain rules, losing track of user intent, or abandoning multi-step goals.
- The "Thinking" Hypothesis:** Recent research suggests that performance gains come from enabling models to "think" more carefully during inference rather than solely from scaling model parameters.
- Our Objective:** We investigate whether expanding the reasoning horizon at test time can bridge the gap between raw capability and trustworthy, context-aware tool use.

Method

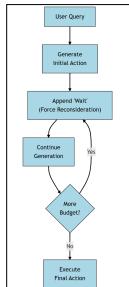
Best-of-N



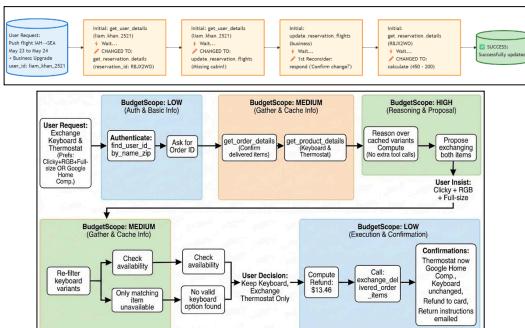
TTI



Budget Forcing



Examples

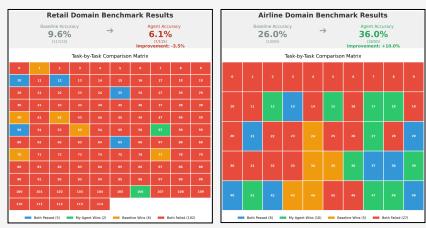


Experimental Results

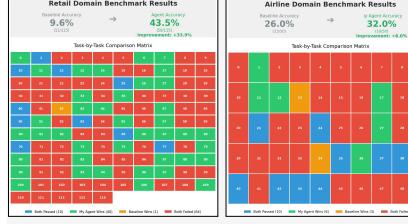
Best of N



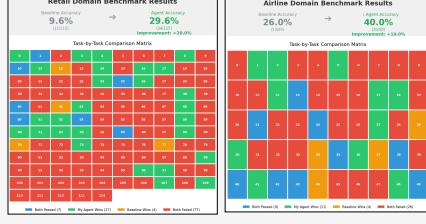
Budget Forcing



Dynamic Budget Steering



Simulate-Verify-Replan



Test-Time Interaction

Environment	Pass'1	Pass'2	Pass'3	Pass'4	Pass'5	Environment	TTI-1	TTI-2	TTI-4	TTI-6
Airline	0.368	0.310	0.284	0.268	0.260	Airline	0.368	0.280	0.300	0.340
Retail	0.115	0.066	0.053	0.047	0.043	Retail	0.115	0.157	0.139	0.113

(a) Pass'5 for TTI round 1

(b) Ablation across TTI refinement rounds

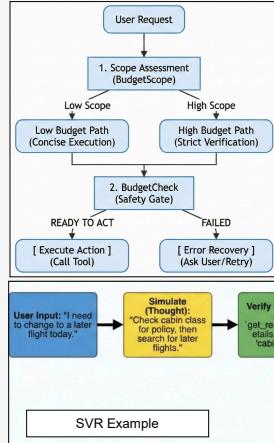
Table 1: Test-Time Interaction (TTI) results across environments

Retail improved by 0.9%
Airline improved by 8%

$$\text{Pass}@k = 1 - \left(\frac{n-c}{k} \right)$$

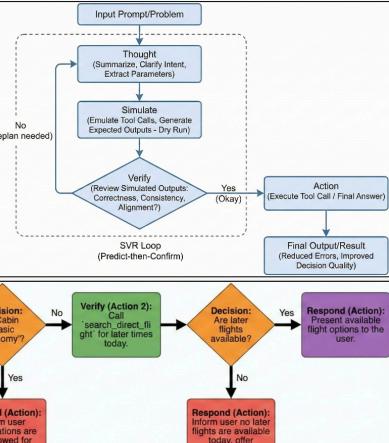
$$\text{Pass}^k = \left(\frac{c}{n} \right)^k$$

DBS



SVR Example

Simulate-Verify-Replan



Conclusion

Our 4B parameter model, enhanced with Dynamic Budget Steering (DBS) and Simulate-Verify-Replan (SVR), outperforms significantly larger proprietary models, achieving 43.5% in Retail (surpassing Claude-3-Sonnet's 26.3%) and 40.0% in Airline (exceeding GPT-4o's 35.2%), proving that inference-time architecture is more effective than parameter scaling for complex tool-use

References

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