DeepSeek-R1: Incentivizing Reasoning Capability in LLMs via Reinforcement Learning

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Objective

- Improve the reasoning capability of large language models
 - OpenAl has made huge progress on reasoning capability with their o1/o3 family of models
 - Much better at certain advanced topics that need multiple steps of reasoning
- Ideally we want "thinking" in plain english that we can inspect and interpret
- We have very strong large language models that can do many things on the first step, but some problems are too complicated and need extra step by step processing to do correctly
- Have to figure out how to make this behavior emerge without directly providing the model millions of these chains of thought generated by humans

Training Phases

Pretraining

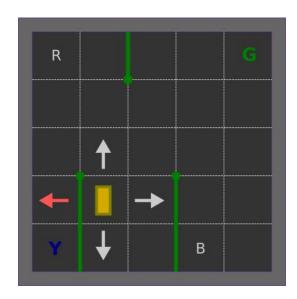
- DeepSeek v3 base 671B parameters
- Trained on a large corpus of text self-supervised next-token prediction

Post-Training

- Instruction Tuning Using a curated set of data, teach the model to follow instructions instead
 of just guessing the most likely next token
- Supervised fine-tuning, GRPO, RLHF, DPO, etc.

Post-Training - GRPO

- GRPO Group Relative Policy Optimization
- A reinforcement learning setup that avoids needing to train a value/reward model
- In PPO, one of the common RL paradigms, 2 models are used
 - Policy Decides which action to take next
 - Value Predicts how good a given state is
- In GRPO the value network is traded for more usage of the policy network
 - Policy is used many times to generate many outcomes and then these outcomes are compared to pick which behavior to get more of and which to get less of
- Credit assignment is a hard problem
 - o Only receive signal at the end, not for every intermediate step



GRPO - Formula

https://x.com/virattt/status/1885102056546910672

$$\mathcal{J}_{GRPO}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\left[q \sim P(Q), \left\{o_{i}\right\}_{i=1}^{G} \sim \pi_{\theta_{old}}(O|q)\right]
\frac{1}{G} \sum_{i=1}^{G} \left(\min\left(\frac{\pi_{\theta}(o_{i}|q)}{\pi_{\theta_{old}}(o_{i}|q)}A_{i}, \operatorname{clip}\left(\frac{\pi_{\theta}(o_{i}|q)}{\pi_{\theta_{old}}(o_{i}|q)}, 1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon\right)A_{i}\right) - \beta \mathbb{D}_{KL}\left(\pi_{\theta}||\pi_{ref}\right)\right),$$

$$\mathbb{D}_{KL}\left(\pi_{\theta}||\pi_{ref}\right) = \frac{\pi_{ref}(o_{i}|q)}{\pi_{\theta}(o_{i}|q)} - \log\frac{\pi_{ref}(o_{i}|q)}{\pi_{\theta}(o_{i}|q)} - 1,$$
(2)

$$A_i = \frac{r_i - \text{mean}(\{r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_G\})}{\text{std}(\{r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_G\})}$$

Reasoning Details

A conversation between User and Assistant. The user asks a question, and the Assistant solves it. The assistant first thinks about the reasoning process in the mind and then provides the user with the answer. The reasoning process and answer are enclosed within <think>

< and <answer> </answer> tags, respectively, i.e., <think> reasoning process here

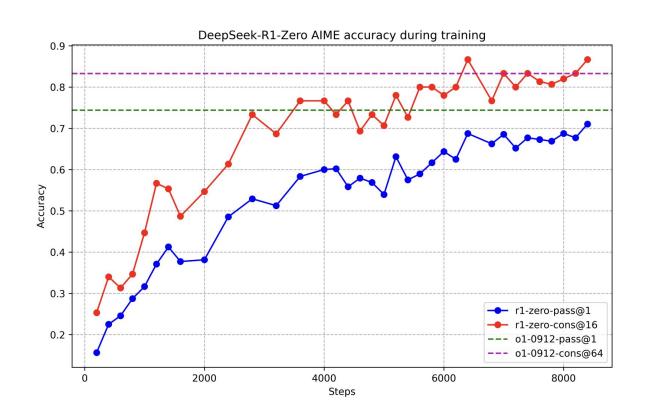
< </th>
< <answer> </answer> </answer>. User: prompt. Assistant:

Table 1 | Template for DeepSeek-R1-Zero. prompt will be replaced with the specific reasoning question during training.

Reasoning Details

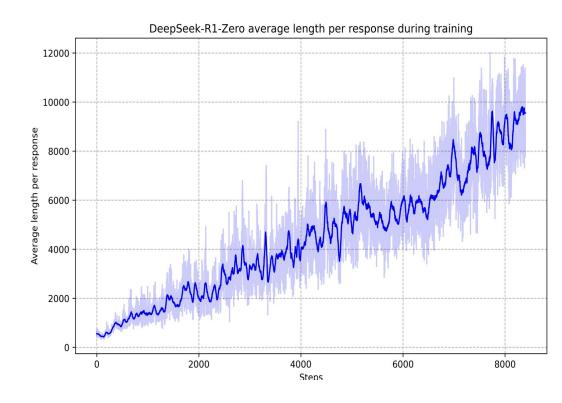
- Reward of the model defined by rules and automatic verifiers
 - We know what the correct answers are for math problems
 - We know what output we expect from correct code
- Additional reward given for output that matches the correct formatting with reasoning inside of <think> tags

Results



Results

- Length of response naturally grew as training occurred
- Model correctly learned to work problems out more thoroughly
- Reflection and self-verification



Aha moment

Question: If a > 1, then the sum of the real solutions of $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a + x} = x$ is equal to

Response: <think>

To solve the equation $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$, let's start by squaring both ...

$$\left(\sqrt{a-\sqrt{a+x}}\right)^2 = x^2 \implies a-\sqrt{a+x} = x^2.$$

Rearrange to isolate the inner square root term:

$$(a-x^2)^2 = a+x \implies a^2-2ax^2+(x^2)^2 = a+x \implies x^4-2ax^2-x+(a^2-a)=0$$

. . .

Wait, wait. Wait. That's an aha moment I can flag here.

Let's reevaluate this step-by-step to identify if the correct sum can be \cdots

We started with the equation:

$$\sqrt{a-\sqrt{a+x}}=x$$

First, let's square both sides:

$$a - \sqrt{a + x} = x^2 \implies \sqrt{a + x} = a - x^2$$

Next, I could square both sides again, treating the equation: \cdots

. .

Table 3 | An interesting "aha moment" of an intermediate version of DeepSeek-R1-Zero. The model learns to rethink using an anthropomorphic tone. This is also an aha moment for us, allowing us to witness the power and beauty of reinforcement learning.

Problem

- This variant they produced, R1 Zero, exhibited language mixing and other properties that made the thinking tokens confusing to humans
- They created many outputs from this model and then did rejection sampling to remove these uninterpretable samples
- They used this as a cold-start guide to teach the model to think in chinese/english via supervised fine-tuning and then applying the GRPO process again

Final Results - R1

	Benchmark (Metric)	Claude-3.5- Sonnet-1022	GPT-40 0513	DeepSeek V3		OpenAI o1-1217	
	Architecture	-	-	MoE	-	-	MoE
	# Activated Params	-	-	37B	-	-	37B
	# Total Params	-	-	671B	-	-	671B
English	MMLU (Pass@1)	88.3	87.2	88.5	85.2	91.8	90.8
	MMLU-Redux (EM)	88.9	88.0	89.1	86.7	-	92.9
	MMLU-Pro (EM)	78.0	72.6	<i>7</i> 5.9	80.3	-	84.0
	DROP (3-shot F1)	88.3	83.7	91.6	83.9	90.2	92.2
	IF-Eval (Prompt Strict)	86.5	84.3	86.1	84.8	-	83.3
	GPQA Diamond (Pass@1)	65.0	49.9	59.1	60.0	75.7	71.5
	SimpleQA (Correct)	28.4	38.2	24.9	7.0	47.0	30.1
	FRAMES (Acc.)	72.5	80.5	73.3	76.9	-	82.5
	AlpacaEval2.0 (LC-winrate)	52.0	51.1	70.0	57.8	-	87.6
	ArenaHard (GPT-4-1106)	85.2	80.4	85.5	92.0	-	92.3
	LiveCodeBench (Pass@1-COT)	38.9	32.9	36.2	53.8	63.4	65.9
Code	Codeforces (Percentile)	20.3	23.6	58.7	93.4	96.6	96.3
Code	Codeforces (Rating)	717	759	1134	1820	2061	2029
	SWE Verified (Resolved)	50.8	38.8	42.0	41.6	48.9	49.2
	Aider-Polyglot (Acc.)	45.3	16.0	49.6	32.9	61.7	53.3
Math	AIME 2024 (Pass@1)	16.0	9.3	39.2	63.6	79.2	79.8
	MATH-500 (Pass@1)	78.3	74.6	90.2	90.0	96.4	97.3
	CNMO 2024 (Pass@1)	13.1	10.8	43.2	67.6	-	78.8
Chinese	CLUEWSC (EM)	85.4	87.9	90.9	89.9	-	92.8
	C-Eval (EM)	76.7	76.0	86.5	68.9	-	91.8
	C-SimpleQA (Correct)	55.4	58.7	68.0	40.3	-	63.7

Table 4 | Comparison between DeepSeek-R1 and other representative models.

Distillation

- Now with a very strong model, R1 they can generate many valid chain of thought sequences
- Using these they can teach a smaller model to try to match this behavior
- Surprisingly, this yields significantly better performance than trying to do GRPO on it directly

Model	AIME 2024		MATH-500	GPQA Diamond	LiveCode Bench	CodeForces
	pass@1	cons@64	pass@1	pass@1	pass@1	rating
GPT-40-0513	9.3	13.4	74.6	49.9	32.9	759
Claude-3.5-Sonnet-1022	16.0	26.7	78.3	65.0	38.9	717
OpenAI-o1-mini	63.6	80.0	90.0	60.0	53.8	1820
QwQ-32B-Preview	50.0	60.0	90.6	54.5	41.9	1316
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-1.5B	28.9	52.7	83.9	33.8	16.9	954
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-7B	55.5	83.3	92.8	49.1	37.6	1189
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-14B	69.7	80.0	93.9	59.1	53.1	1481
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-32B	72.6	83.3	94.3	62.1	57.2	1691
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Llama-8B	50.4	80.0	89.1	49.0	39.6	1205
DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Llama-70B	70.0	86.7	94.5	65.2	57.5	1633

Table 5 | Comparison of DeepSeek-R1 distilled models and other comparable models on reasoning-related benchmarks.

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Table 6 | Comparison of distilled and RL Models on Reasoning-Related Benchmarks.

References:

Original Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/2501.12948

Additional youtube talk on this paper: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XMnxKGVnEUc

GRPO trainer in TRL huggingface library: https://huggingface.co/docs/trl/grpo_trainer

Talk discussing DeepSeek Math/GRPO paper: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bAWV_yrqx4w

RLHF Online Book: https://rlhfbook.com/

Visual Guide to R1 -

https://www.reddit.com/r/LocalLLaMA/comments/1i66j4f/deepseekr1 training pipeline visualized/

Code to train R1 style - https://gist.github.com/willccbb/4676755236bb08cab5f4e54a0475d6fb

Tweet simplifying GRPO - https://x.com/virattt/status/1885102056546910672

Final Results

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