**A NotSo Simple way to beat Simple Bench**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper presents an innovative approach to solving reasoning problems using prompt engineering and iterative refinement with GPT-based models. Through a case study on the “SimpleBench” benchmark, we highlight the challenges of addressing implicit constraints in problem statements and demonstrate how an iterative reasoning framework, equipped with feedback gates and global consistency checks, enhances the performance of a base model. We also examine the psychological alignment of reasoning processes, such as the human tendency to ignore irrelevant details, and propose improvements to the feedback and consistency mechanisms. Our findings suggest pathways to further optimize reasoning systems for both accuracy and contextual understanding.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background**

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have transformed numerous industries by enabling systems to learn from data and make intelligent decisions. Neural networks, inspired by the human brain's interconnected neurons, are central to these advancements. Despite significant progress, traditional neural network architectures often face challenges in adaptability, interpretability, and efficiency, particularly when dealing with complex, non-linear data patterns.

Feedforward networks (FFNs) and transformer models have been the cornerstone of many successful applications. However, their limitations necessitate the exploration of new architectures that can adapt dynamically to data, provide better interpretability, and efficiently capture complex relationships.

**1.2 Problem Statement**

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1. **METHODOLOGY**

Talk about the method and why we used CoT to mimic human reasoning

**Model Infrastructure-**

**Step Generation-**

**Feedback Gate-**

**Global Consistency Check-**

**Final Solution Derivation-**

**Restart Counter & # Steps Limiter**

**Prompting Methods-**

**Specialized Instruction Sets- show how models were prompted differently**

**Testing Baseline Models-**

* Used top p of 0.95 and used temperature of 0.7. Used the same system message and prompt format as done in the Simple Bench study

A diagram of a process

Description automatically generated

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1. **FINDINGS & ANALYSIS**

**Start By discussing simple bench**

**Scoring-**

* Scoring was done in 2 ways – AVG@5 & Rounded EAG@5.
* Explain why it was done this way – EAG is focusing on extremes and because we don’t have a lot of trial data – Show sample graph of a trial and how it forces it to the extremes – did not do MAG due to being self funded and also Simple Bench showed consistent results between MAG & AVG so EAG was used as a new metric to possibly give us more insight

**Models of comparison –**

* 4 models for baseline were used – o1, claude 3.5, 4o, & llama
* Note that for the study only 4o and llama were used as they are most likely the only ones on that list that were not CoT based models however it would be interesting to study that
* Test with different p values & temperatures – future study esp with hollistical feedback gate

**Results-**

* Bar graph of showing how the 2 models improves with CoT prompting – for both MAG@5 & EAG@5 - OVERALL for all models

**Performance gains mimic the results in SimpleBench study-**

* O1 performance gains vs 4o 🡪 o1 may have 4o as a baseline theory -> could it be that scaling that baseline model would still see performance gains in the reasoning sense? However, do cite that o1 performed worse on creative design in one of the benchmarks and we still need a way to facet this – possibly provide dynamic temperature adjustments and some other methods?
* How do you define performance if no solution choices are given 🡪 can we allow for suggestions of possible studies partial credit as it hints the correct answer
* Do you believe that the o1 model uses the output of the reasoning step that it prompted the baseline model with to generate its next reasoning step or is it trying to do it in oneshot? I ask this because the playground from OpenAI only unique reasoning tokens for output but not for input

**Examples of 2 specifically picked prompts and model outputs**

* Talk about how the model responded to these prompts in further detail and compare it to the baseline model performance – Show exact results for these specific 2 prompts
* Generated steps asked for more context -> Wanted to know more about personal and situational context

**Examples of a prompt giving strong feedback but wrong solution**

* Show how it suggested a possible idea but then the user refined the same prompt to gain the correct solution without context -> Should we rather train a model to ask more to the user about uncertainties that it faces to create more situational awareness?

**Future work**

* What if we tried to used o1 for reasoning steps or claude as a baseline? Or even do a mix and match of using CoT based models for feedback or global consistency – A CoT inside a CoT
* Expand on simple bench to more questions and test even more models – lack of funding and access – compare data better using MAG and possibly a metric where we give no answer choices at all – test MAG across answer choices instead of just Booleans to see how often reasoning paths were consistent in choosing a solution wheter it was right or wrong – creativity index?
* Also look at possibly the reasoning paths generated between different baselines of model and how many times the feedback gate rejected steps

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1. **IMPROVEMENTS**

***4.1 - Specifically Trained Models***

One possible improvement that can be made in the current implementation of our system is to use specifically trained models for step generation. These models can be trained not only to generate intermediate reasoning steps but also to derive feedback and comprehend the assumptions underlying their outputs. In simpler terms, having a contextually aware and specifically trained model on how to generate reasoning steps that mimic Chain-of-Thoughts may provide more accurate solutions and pathways. This strategy combined with the recent studies in Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting may show that such step-by-step generation could significantly improve task performance in language models from an end-to-end user perspective ([Wei et al., 2022](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.11903)).

Another novel concept involves the use of a dedicated end-gate model that synthesizes the outputs of multiple CoT’s to produce a coherent and validated final solution. Similar to the global consistency check that is used in our solution, we can provide this end-gate model with a diverse set of reasoning paths to ensure consistency, robustness, and an improved capacity for error detection. This end gate model falls in the same family as the specifically trained models that are small at scale yet domain rich in their specific role.

This inherently brings forward the question of the Chain-of-Thought process itself. Why is it that we are judging the performance of this model based on the final solution that the CoT produced? A question that arises in our discussions is what if we rather trained our specific models to synthesize multiple CoT’s that reach the same yet correct final solution? Instead of treating loss as the distance from the final solution, we should rather train the loss on the quality of the CoT’s it produces to reach that final solution. This loss term however is just a fractional representation of all the specific models involved in producing the final result. The division of this loss term would need to be understood as a combined value between the accuracy of the step generated, the logical flow of all steps, and the effectiveness of the global consistency check. This self-learning paradigm could bridge the gap between pre-defined human heuristics and emergent model-driven logic.

***4.2 - Incorporating Assumptions, Consistency, and Diversions into Feedback Loops***

Efficiently handling assumptions, inconsistencies, and diversions within the reasoning process is critical for optimizing the CoT system. Our current method involves restarting the CoT generation process whenever a logical inconsistency or error is identified. However, this approach is computationally expensive and may lead to redundant evaluations.

We propose a more efficient strategy where the feedback mechanism has the authority to generate alternative CoTs at the specific point of divergence, rather than restarting the entire process. By delegating the authority to address diversions to the feedback gate, the model can target critical junctures without reprocessing the entire reasoning chain. This method reduces computational overhead while maintaining high solution fidelity as CoT’s are generated recursively as they are identified.

Furthermore, by restricting global evaluations to the end-gates of CoTs (start node – end node path), the system can streamline its validation process, focusing only on how the synthesized outputs differ from where they diverged in their reasoning steps.

**INSERT GRAPHIC OF SYSTEM HERE WITH SPECIFIC MODELS**

**INSERT GRAPHIC OF TREE SYSTEM WITH HEAT MAP BEHIND IT AND TALK ABOUT IT -> How our current solution could be improved using the tree method and RL to train specific models**

***4.3 - Context Expansion & Situational Awareness***

One of the hallmarks of human reasoning is the ability to dynamically expand the context of a question by recalling relevant knowledge. For instance, when solving a physics problem, individuals instinctively draw upon applicable physical laws and prior experiences. Mimicking this cognitive process in AI could significantly enhance its problem-solving capabilities.

We propose the development of another specifically trained model trained to expand the context of a given prompt as a preliminary step. This model would generate multiple potential assumptions by first broadening the scope of relevant information. Such a mechanism could increase the richness and depth of reasoning pathways from the start of a solution derivation, enabling the system to address complex and ambiguous queries more effectively.

This context-expansion capability aligns with the notion of attention mechanisms in transformers, where selective focus on relevant inputs has already demonstrated success in natural language understanding ([Vaswani et al., 2017](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762)). Expanding more on that same concept could involve enriching attention via querying the correct situational context given an input prompt. Training models specifically to emulate human-like context expansion could further refine their ability to adapt to diverse and inconclusive problem spaces.

***4.4 – AI Benchmarks***

While benchmarks provide controlled environments for testing, their oversimplification often fails to capture the nuances of practical applications. For example, recent studies highlight the discrepancies between benchmark performance and real-world task adaptability in large language models ([Kojima et al., 2022](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11916)). However, as previously mentioned, Simple Bench is one of the only benchmarks where artificial intelligence model scores still fall far behind human scores.

However, as we have seen with the results of this study, we can synthetize system level methods that allow for even baseline models to improve upon their performance. For example, a human would look at this altered prompt:

**INSERT EXAMPLE OF HOW A HUMAN MAY ADJUST THE PROMPT**

from an objective perspective where they would derive the most logical answer choice. However, without being given explicit context, they could possibly question the consistency of the prompt itself. The goal of our study was not to conclude on the final solution but rather raise awareness on the possibility of other solutions as the human would have in this example. This notion is key in improving future models through the methods proposed above by focusing on mimicking logical reasoning in a system sense rather than focusing on the outcome. Combined with the general scale of models such as GPT-4, we can most likely assume these CoT’s can be representative of the human enriched prompts that were utilized to improve that same baseline model performance.

An interesting thought however is the assumption that human CoT is the strongest baseline. As discussed previously, allowing models to independently learn and optimize their reasoning pathways could surpass human-designed heuristics in certain contexts. This approach emphasizes the importance of providing models with the flexibility to generate and validate diverse reasoning chains, rather than strictly adhering to human-established patterns.

***4.5 - Cost and Scaling***

It is no secret that the computational and financial costs associated with advanced CoT models present significant challenges. Training models to perform iterative reasoning and context expansion demands substantial resources, necessitating strategies to improve efficiency. For example, the following graphic shows the abstracted computational cost of the three systems described in this paper as context increases:

**INSERT GRAPHIC OF EXPONENTIAL COST SCALING**

Scaling remains a double-edged sword in the pursuit of higher intelligence. While larger models excel in objective tasks like mathematics, their performance on reasoning tasks often lags human baselines. This discrepancy suggests that scaling alone may not suffice to bridge the gap. Instead, targeted scaling—focused on enhancing reasoning and evaluation capacities—could unlock new levels of performance without requiring an exponential increase in general training datasets. The development of reasoning-specific datasets and architectures may hold the key to advancing AI’s capabilities in this domain ([Bommasani et al., 2021](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.08463)). While this may be true for the specific models in our system, it is still important that we continue to scale the underlying baseline model with as much data through as many domains of knowledge as possible.

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1. **CONCLUSIONS**

***5.1 – Role of LLMs***

The role of Large Language Models (LLMs) in advancing artificial general intelligence (AGI) is multifaceted, particularly when evaluating their utility as standalone transformers versus their potential as integrated systems. LLMs have the potential to function not only as models for general-purpose tasks but also as dynamic systems capable of leveraging domain-specific knowledge and contextual understanding to perform more sophisticated reasoning.

***5.2 – LLMs as Systems ADD SECTION ON HOW THIS APPLIES TO MULTIMODALITY & HOW Specifically trained models are just smaller fine tuned models all working in unision – Possibly put this section after 5.3***

LLMs can be viewed in two distinct paradigms: as general transformers with broad but shallow applicability, and as systems tailored to integrate domain-specific knowledge, which can significantly enhance their performance. This distinction underscores the importance of prompt engineering. When a human prompter possesses domain-specific expertise, they inherently guide the model to produce more accurate reasoning paths or Chain-of-Thoughts (CoTs). This suggests that the next logical step in advancing toward AGI may involve enabling models to autonomously generate and differentiate CoTs with greater precision.

By understanding LLMs as systems rather than isolated entities, their potential can be further unlocked. This systems-based approach could involve granting models access to external sources, such as the internet, codebases, or historical conversations as we have seen with the recent developments by OpenAI. These capabilities allow LLMs to dynamically retrieve relevant information, facilitating a deeper contextual awareness. Combining this ability with the CoT system as described in this paper, we may possess the key to unlocking the principles of AGI, where the system not only answers queries but actively builds and refines its knowledge base to address increasingly complex scenarios.

***5.3 – Context Expansion and AGI Scaling***

Scaling towards AGI is often discussed in terms of increasing the model's parameter count. However, this approach overlooks an equally critical aspect: scaling contextual awareness. Models that can store, recall, and efficiently manage context over extended interactions are likely to outperform models focused solely on parameter expansion. Context expansion could involve maintaining memory of prior CoTs, solutions, and even user-specific prompting patterns.

Such memory capabilities would enable models to revisit prior assumptions, identify overlooked areas, and iteratively refine solutions. For instance, a model that understands a user's habitual framing of questions within a specific domain can preemptively explore assumptions and offer more personalized solutions. This ability to adaptively expand upon past CoTs provides a pathway for models to break free from repetitive loops, particularly in iterative user interactions.

Improvements in contextual awareness have consistently shown direct gains in performance. For example, research on retrieval-augmented models ([Guu et al., 2020](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.11401)) highlights how access to relevant context enhances reasoning capabilities. Similarly, memory-augmented transformers ([Rae et al., 2020](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.08921)) demonstrate that storing and recalling extended sequences contributes to more coherent and informed outputs.

***5.4 – Limitations & Future Work***

Despite their potential, current LLMs remain constrained by size and computational requirements. Larger models demand substantial resources, making widespread deployment challenging. Additionally, their limited memory prevents them from retaining contextual information across extended sessions, leading to inefficiencies in reasoning and decision-making.

Future research should focus on designing more efficient context-handling mechanisms, such as external memory systems or lightweight retrieval modules, to overcome these limitations. Furthermore, exploring domain-specific adaptations could yield transformative results, enabling smaller, more efficient models to rival the performance of their larger counterparts

***5.5 – Final Thoughts***

The journey toward AGI involves more than scaling parameters—it requires reimagining how models interact with context and domain knowledge. By treating LLMs as systems with dynamic access to external sources and equipping them with advanced context-handling capabilities, we move closer to models capable of human-like reasoning. This approach emphasizes that AGI is not merely about making models larger but about making them smarter, more adaptable, and deeply integrated into their operational environments.

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