

# Exploring the Use of LLMs for Agent Planning Strengths and Weaknesses

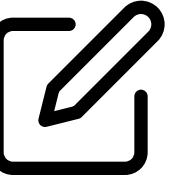
DAVIDE MODOLO  
20/03/2025  
*Supervisor PAOLO GIORGINI*



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# Context

# Large Language Models' Capabilities



**Text Generation**  
Their Scope

1. Context

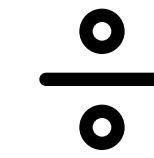


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# Large Language Models' Capabilities



**Text Generation**  
Their Scope



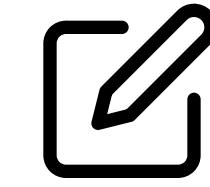
**Math Reasoning**  
Emerging Behavior

1. Context



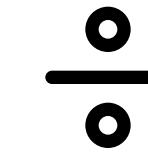
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# Large Language Models' Capabilities



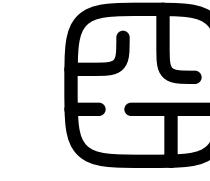
## Text Generation

Their Scope



## Math Reasoning

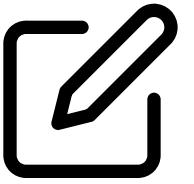
Emerging Behavior



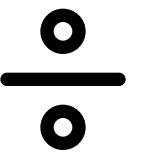
## Planning Abilities

Emerging Behavior

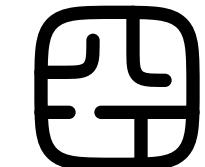
# Large Language Models' Capabilities



**Text Generation**  
Their Scope



**Math Reasoning**  
Emerging Behavior



**Planning Abilities**  
Emerging Behavior

...

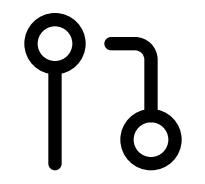
**More**

1. Context



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# LLM-based Planning



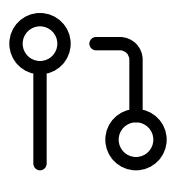
Chain of  
Thought

Reasoning<sup>1</sup>

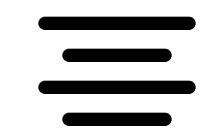
<sup>1</sup> *Chain-of-thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models* - Wei et al., 2022



# LLM-based Planning



**Chain of  
Thought**  
Reasoning<sup>1</sup>



**Few-Shots**  
Prompting<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Chain-of-thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models* - Wei et al., 2022

<sup>2</sup> *PDDL planning with pretrained large language models* - Silver et al., 2022

# LLM-based Planning

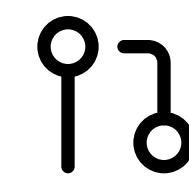


<sup>1</sup> *Chain-of-thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models* - Wei et al., 2022

<sup>2</sup> *PDDL planning with pretrained large language models* - Silver et al., 2022

<sup>3</sup> *Unlocking Large Language Model's Planning Capabilities with Maximum Diversity Fine-tuning* - Wenjun Li et al., 2024

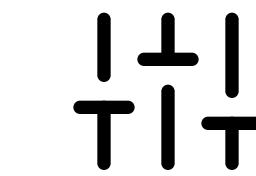
# LLM-based Planning



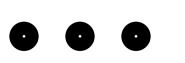
**Chain of Thought**  
Reasoning<sup>1</sup>



**Few-Shots**  
Prompting<sup>2</sup>



**Fine-Tuning**  
Models<sup>3</sup>



**More**

<sup>1</sup> *Chain-of-thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models* - Wei et al., 2022

<sup>2</sup> *PDDL planning with pretrained large language models* - Silver et al., 2022

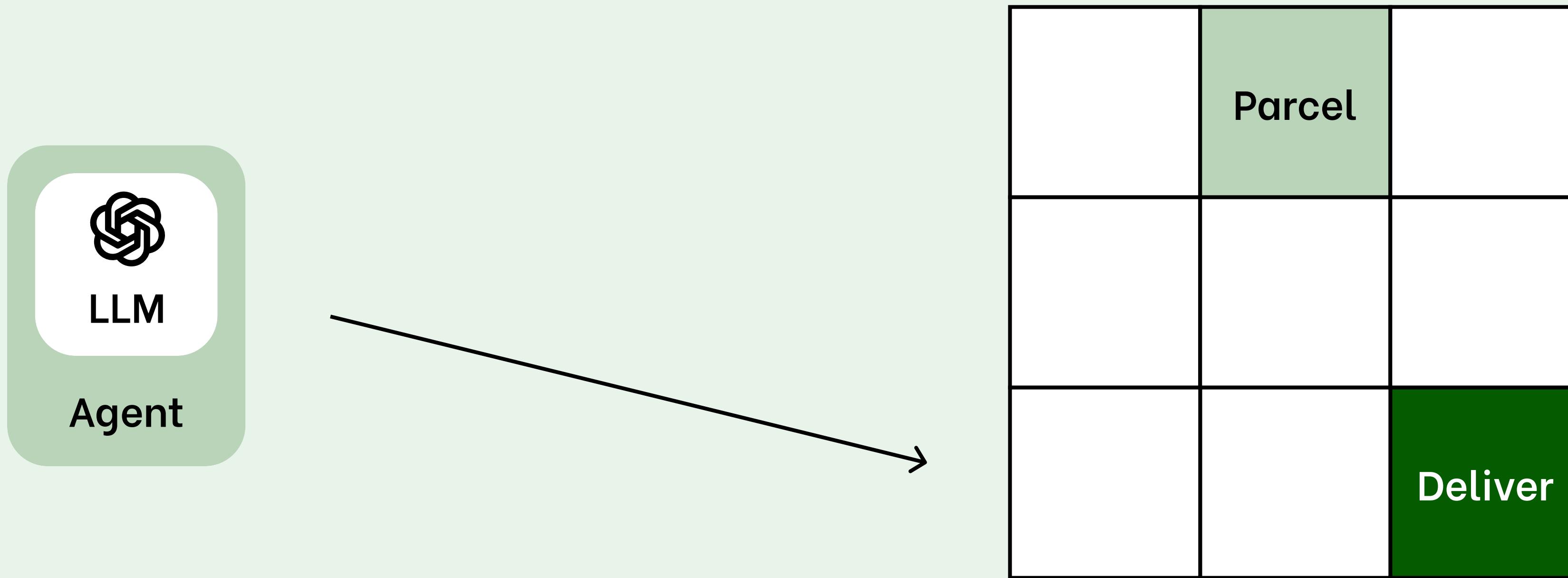
<sup>3</sup> *Unlocking Large Language Model's Planning Capabilities with Maximum Diversity Fine-tuning* - Wenjun Li et al., 2024

But what happens if we strip anything prior away?

Can an LLM, without additional training or frameworks, effectively plan and navigate in an unknown environment?

How well can LLMs make sequential decisions in such environments?

# Idea



Environment

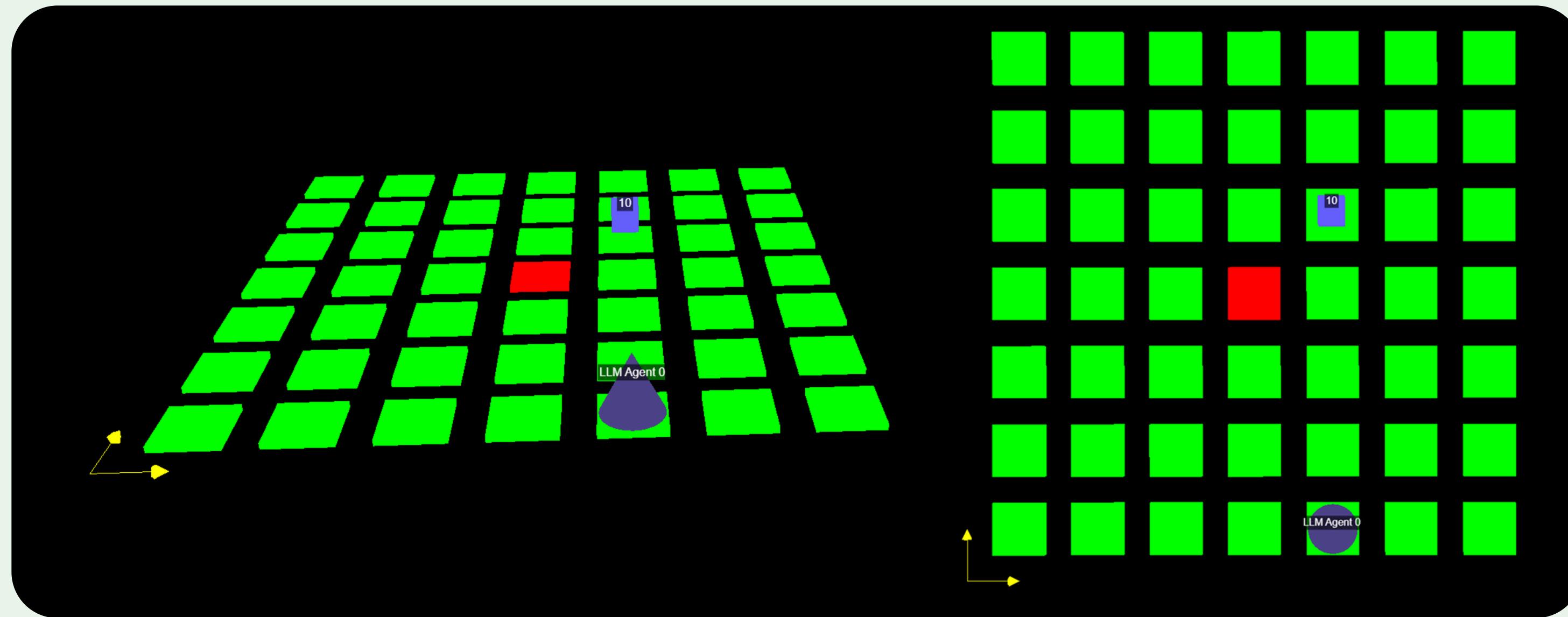
1. Context



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# Setting

# Deliveroo.js



## Educational Game

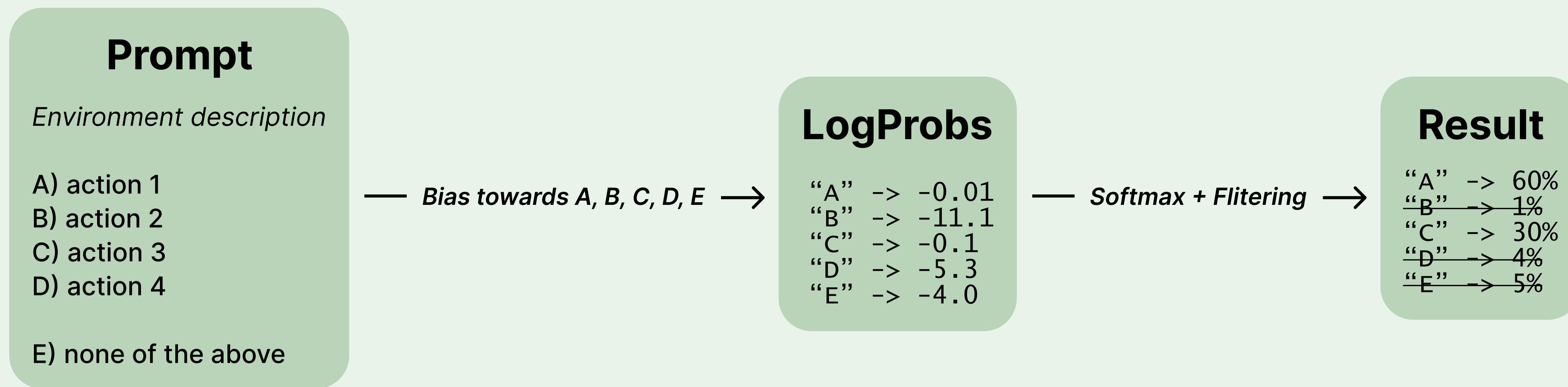
Parcels spawns all around the map. The goal is to pickup and deliver them.

## 2. Setting



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# KnowNo Uncertainty Framework

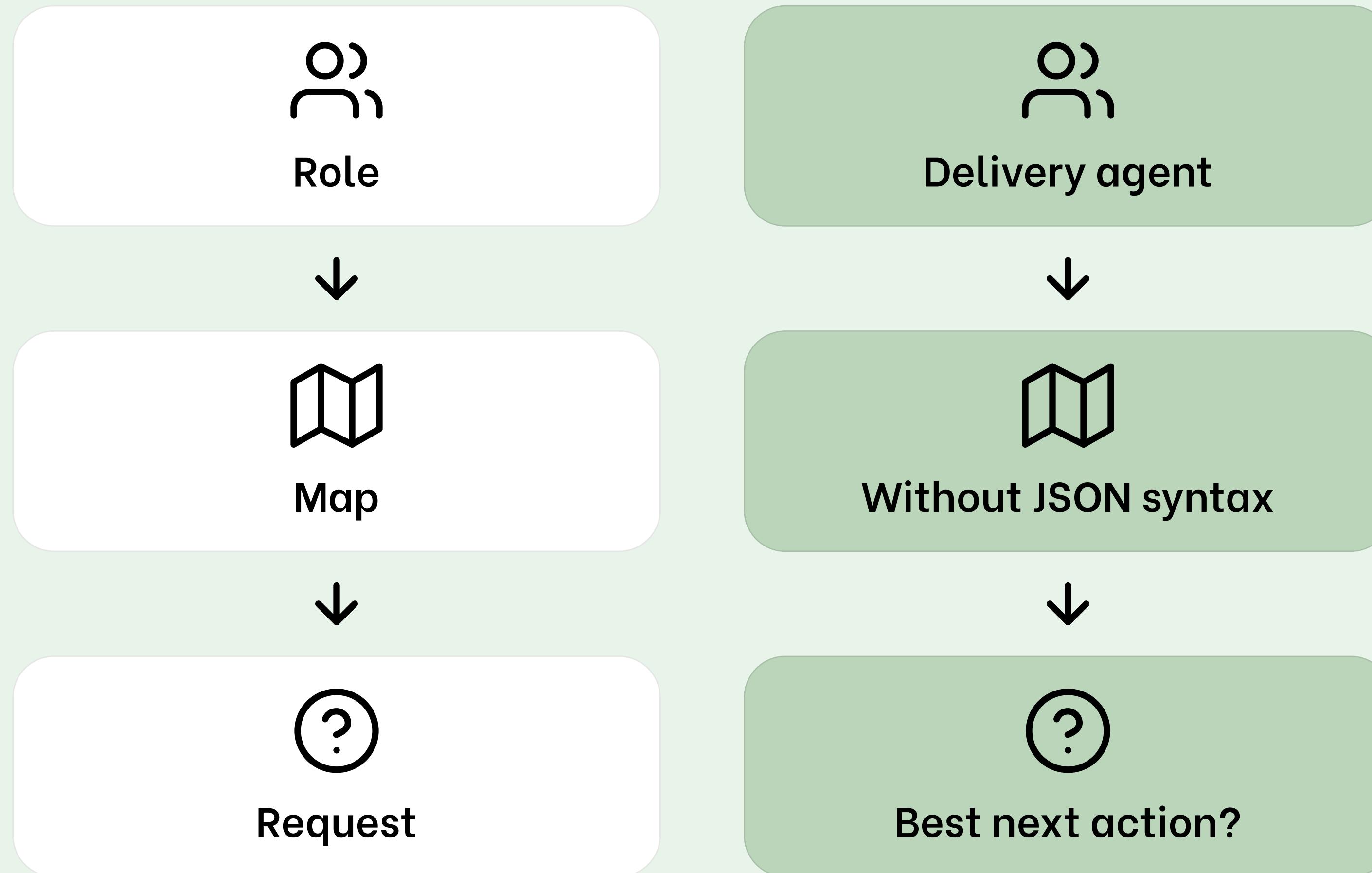


## 2. Setting



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# Prompting Strategy



# Model

- OpenAI models
- GPT-4o was the best
- GPT-4o-mini selected for price/performance

	GPT-4o	GPT-4o-mini
top1%	77%	84%
top2%	95%	91%
top3%	96%	92%

## 2. Setting





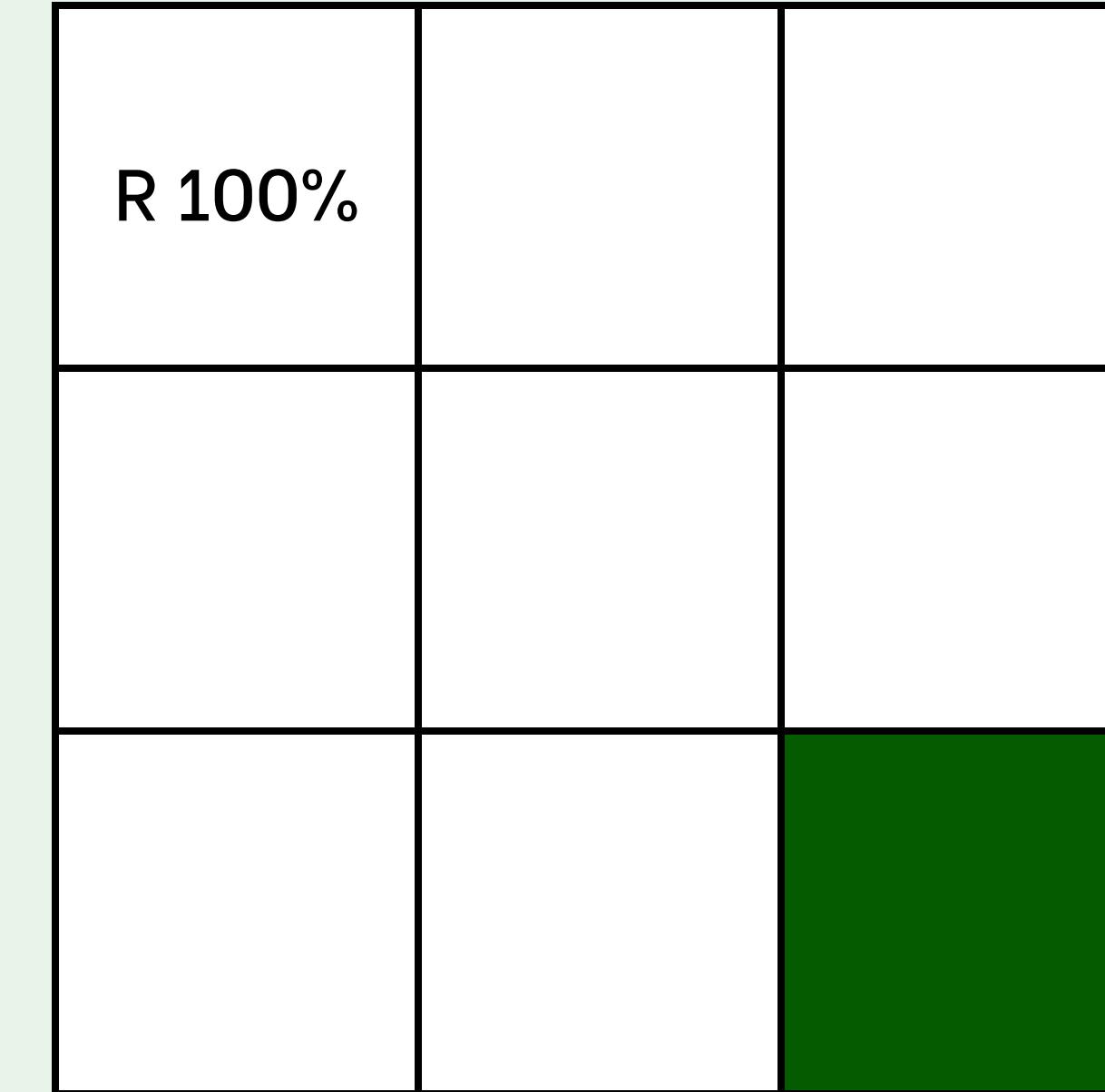
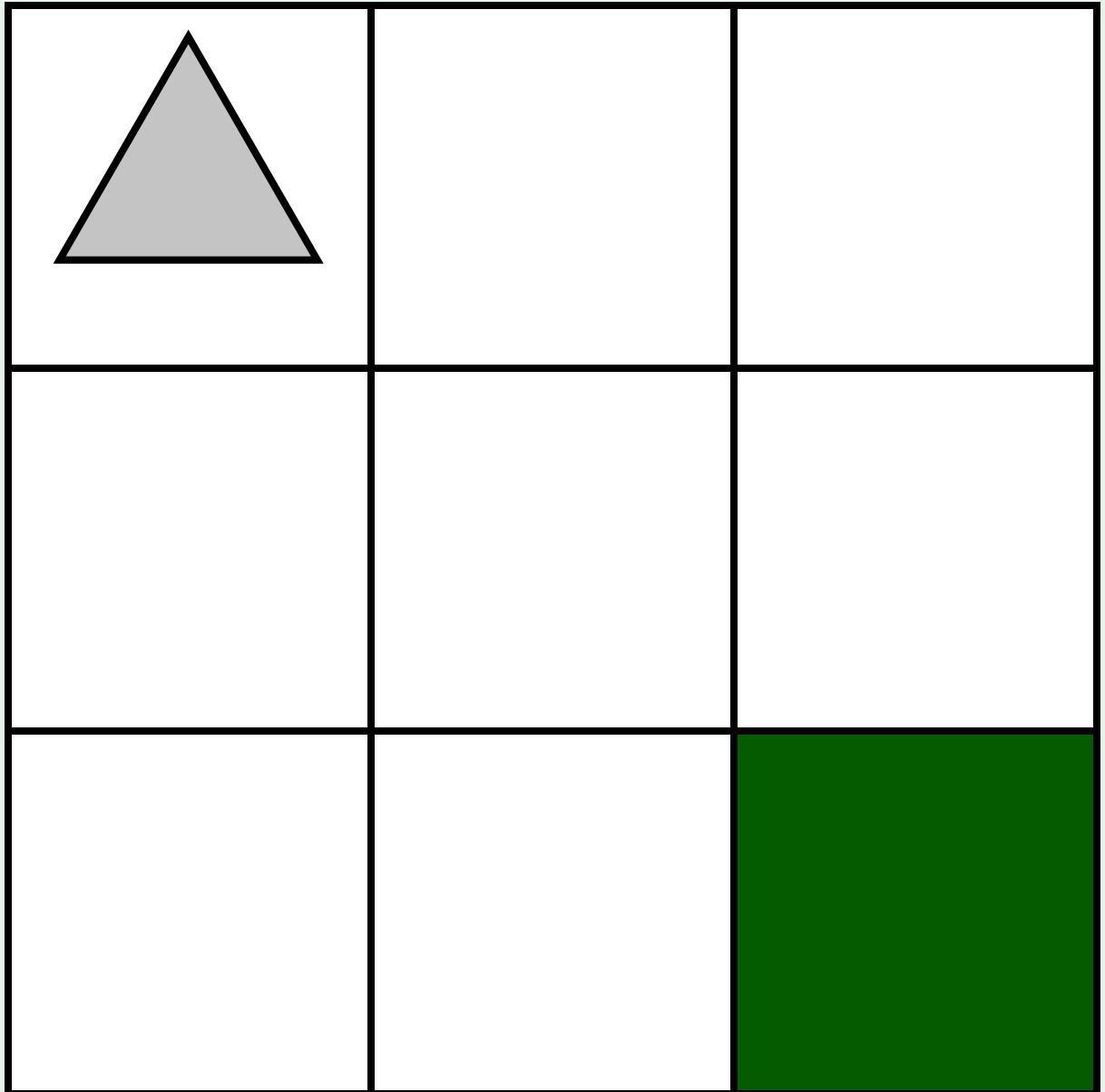
# Data Collection

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20/03/2025  
*Supervisor PAOLO GIORGINI*

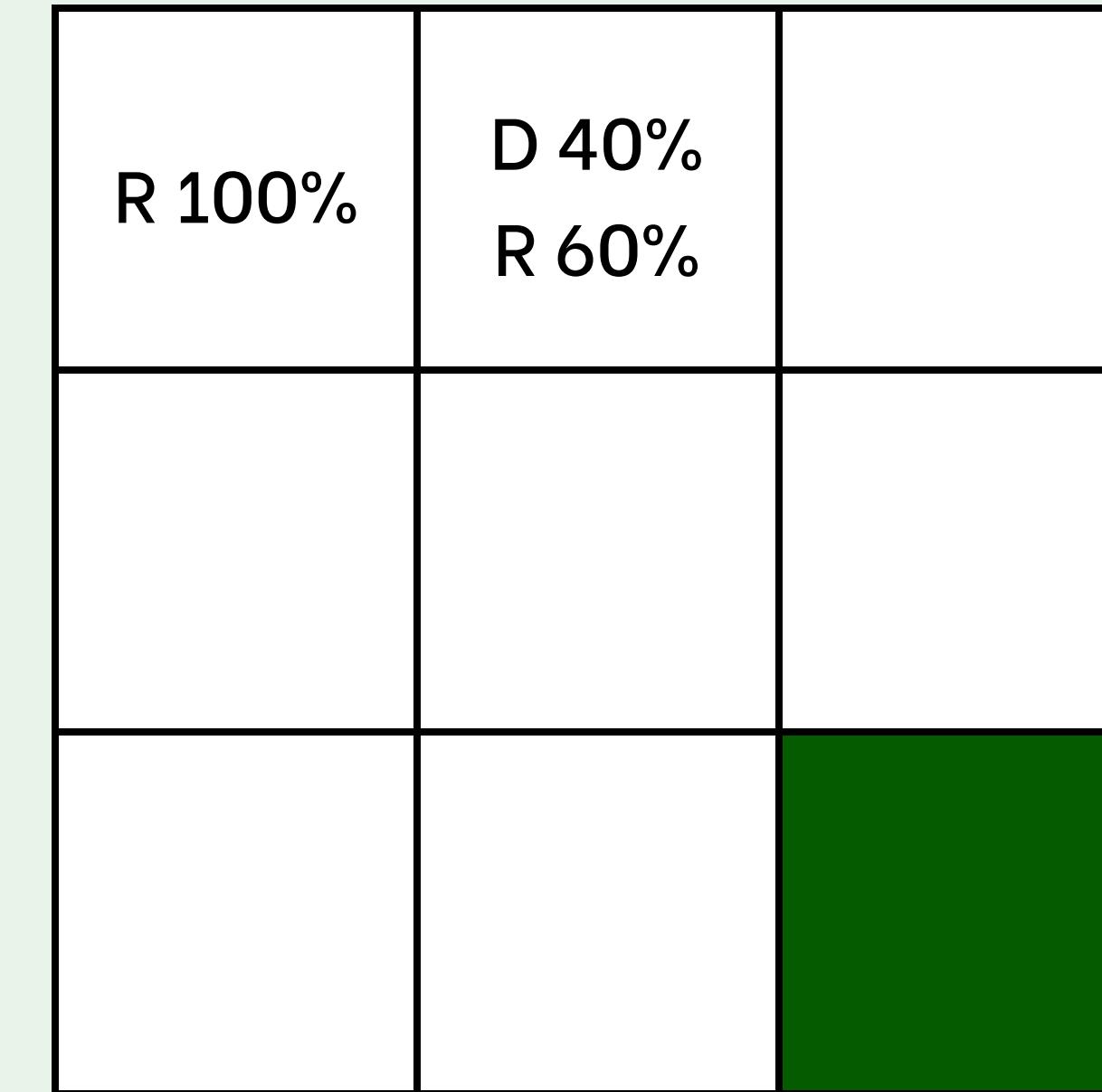
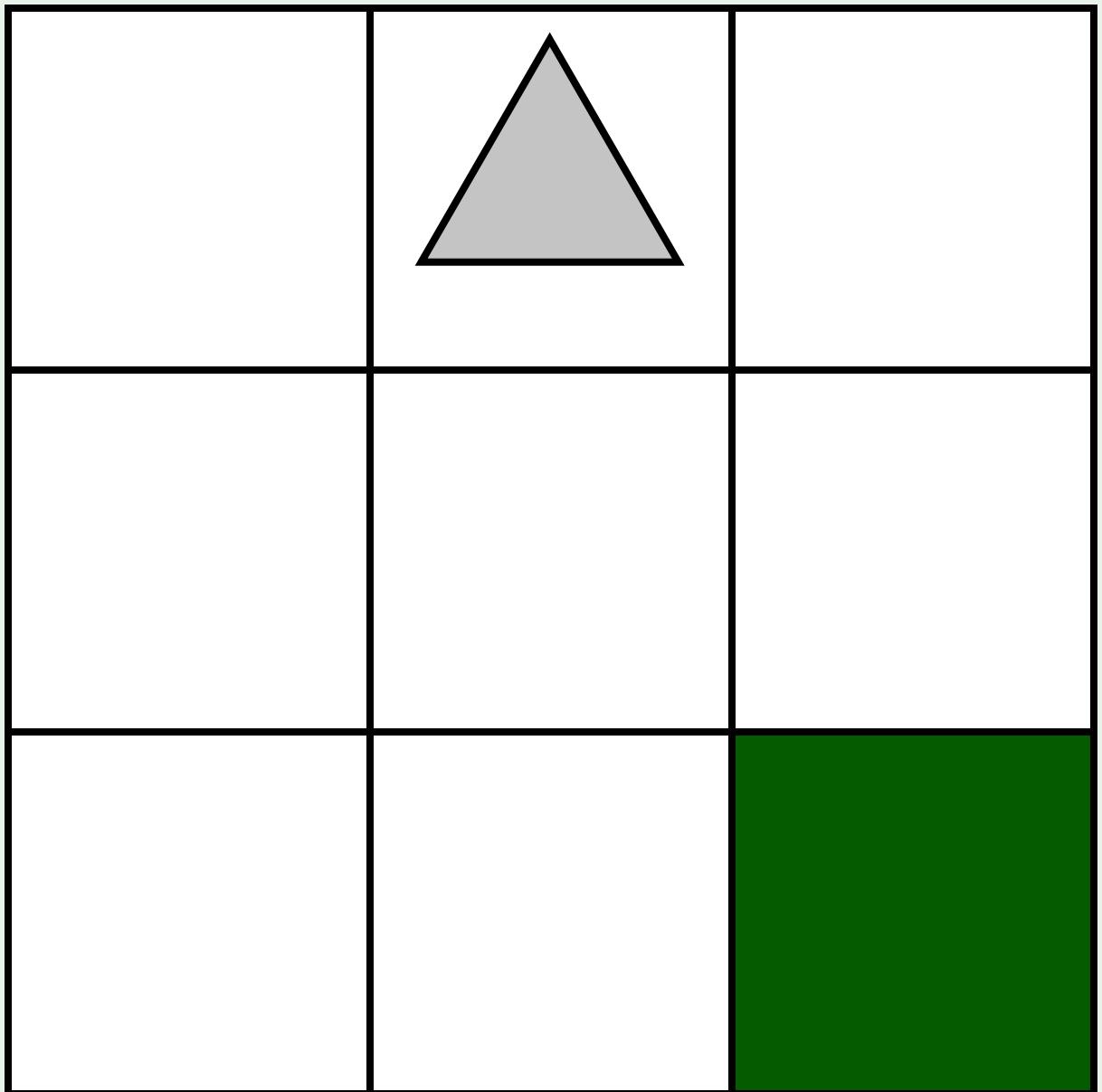


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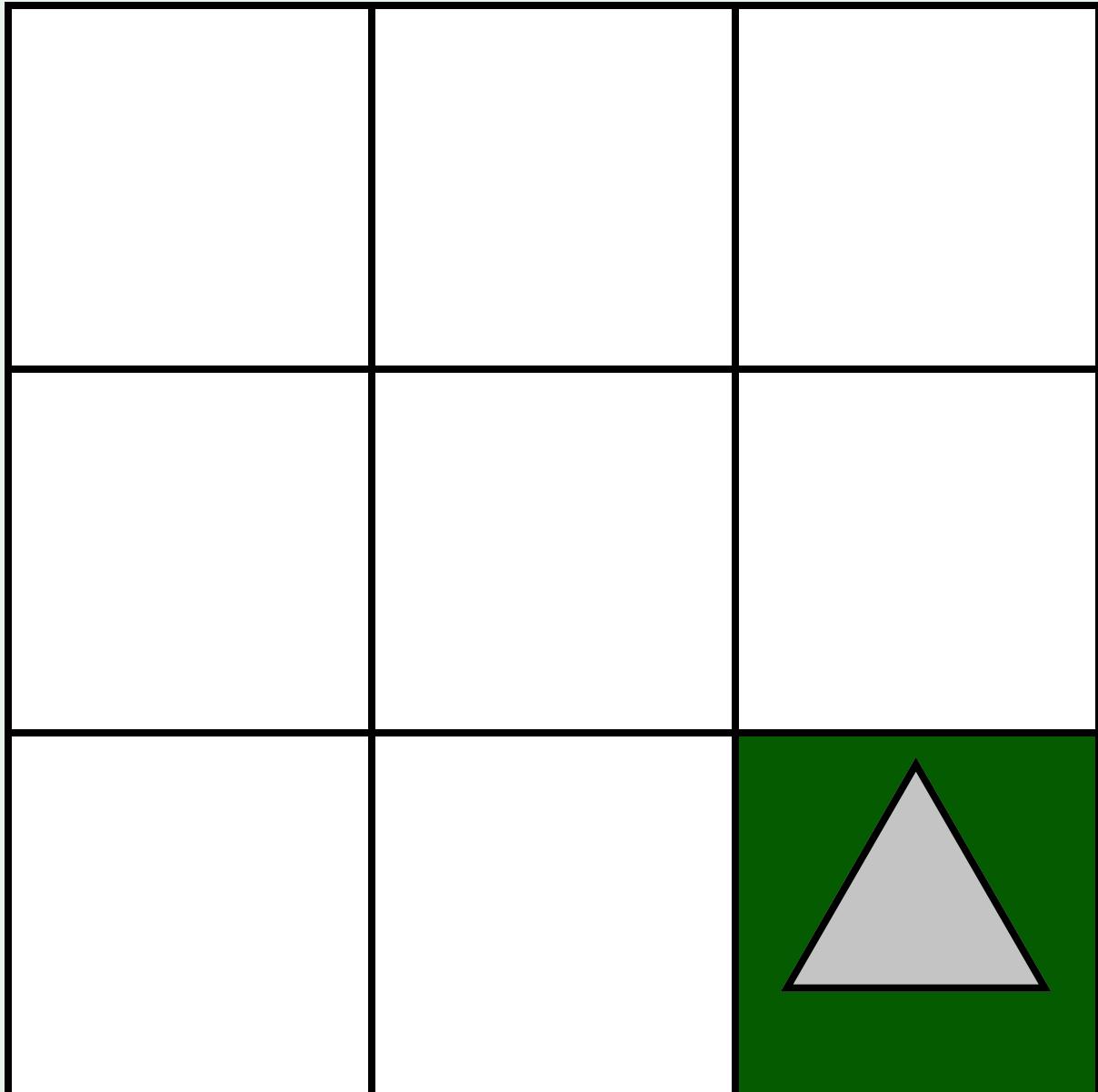
# Heatmaps Creation #1



# Heatmaps Creation #1



# Heatmaps Creation #1



R 100%	D 40% R 60%	D 35% R 65%
D 5% R 95%	D 5% R 95%	D 30% R 70%
D 5% U 7% R 88%	D 5% R 95%	

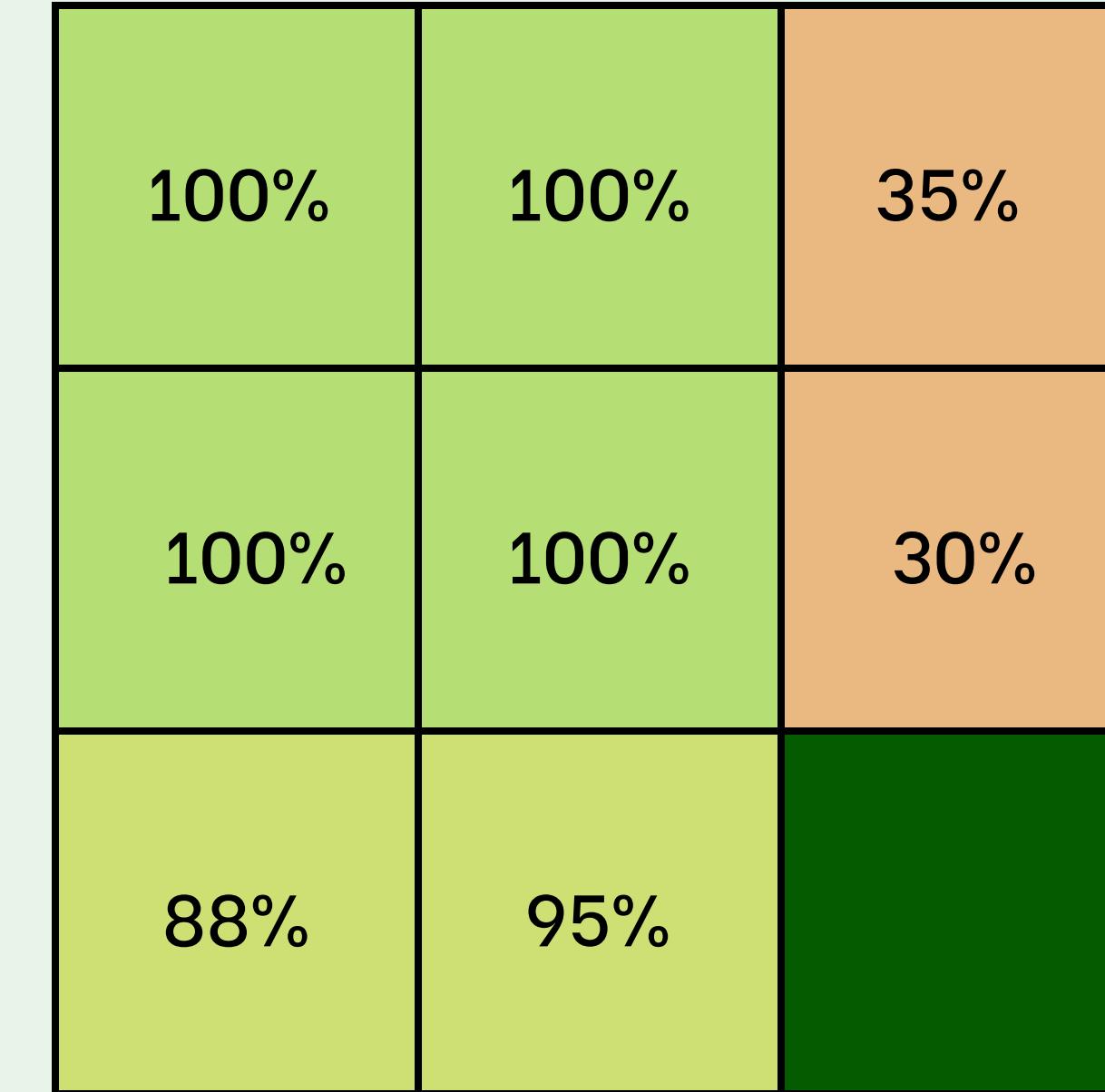
## 3. Data Collection



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# Heatmaps Creation #2

R 100%	D 40% R 60%	D 35% R 65%
D 5% R 95%	D 5% R 95%	D 30% R 70%
D 5% U 7% R 88%	D 5% R 95%	



## 3. Data Collection



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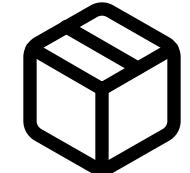
# Testing Strategy

## Goals



### Deliver

Goal tile identified in  
map description

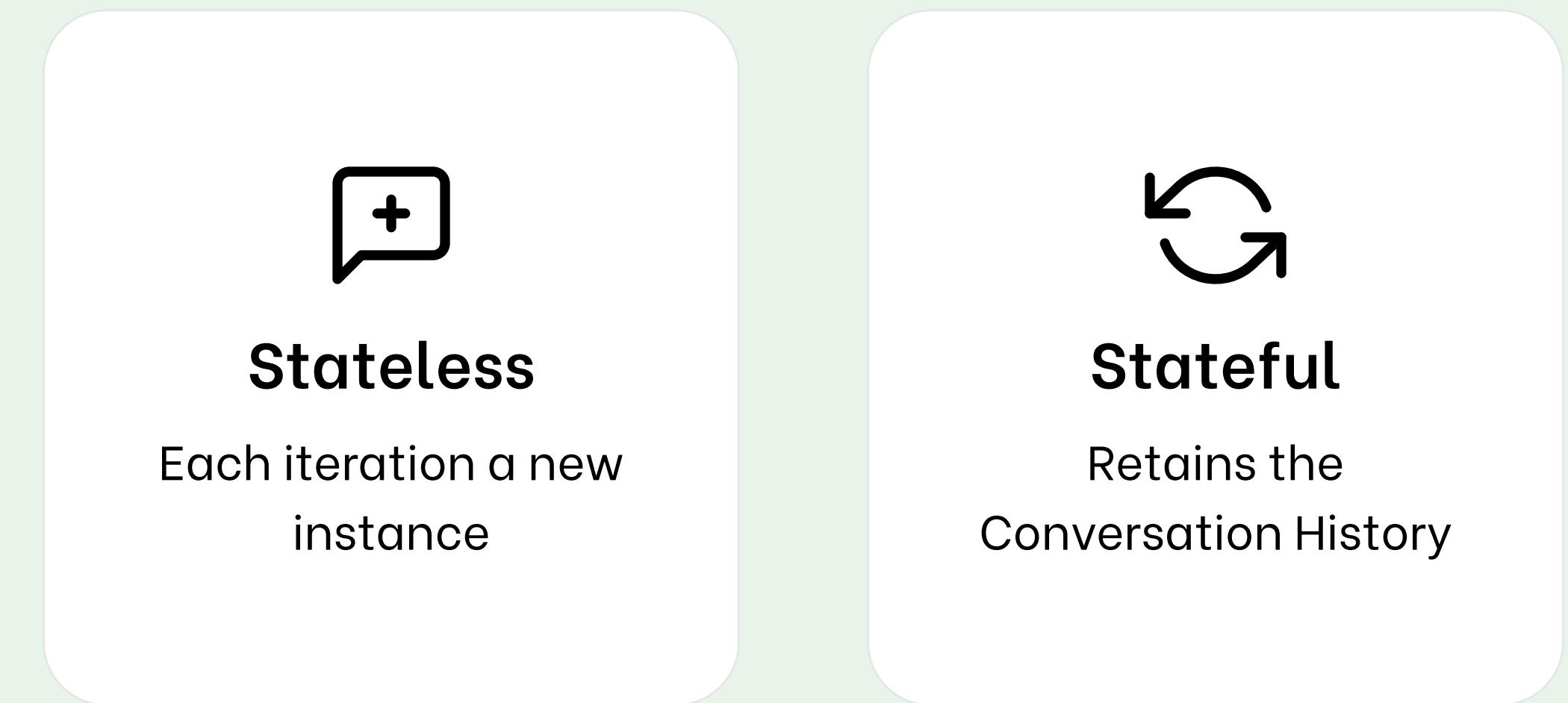


### Pickup

Goal tile identified in  
map description

# Testing Strategy

## Agents



## 3. Data Collection



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# Our Findings

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*Supervisor PAOLO GIORGINI*



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# Map Orientation

“Since we did not provide  
any info about the  
orientation, how does the  
LLM perceive it?”

## 4. Findings

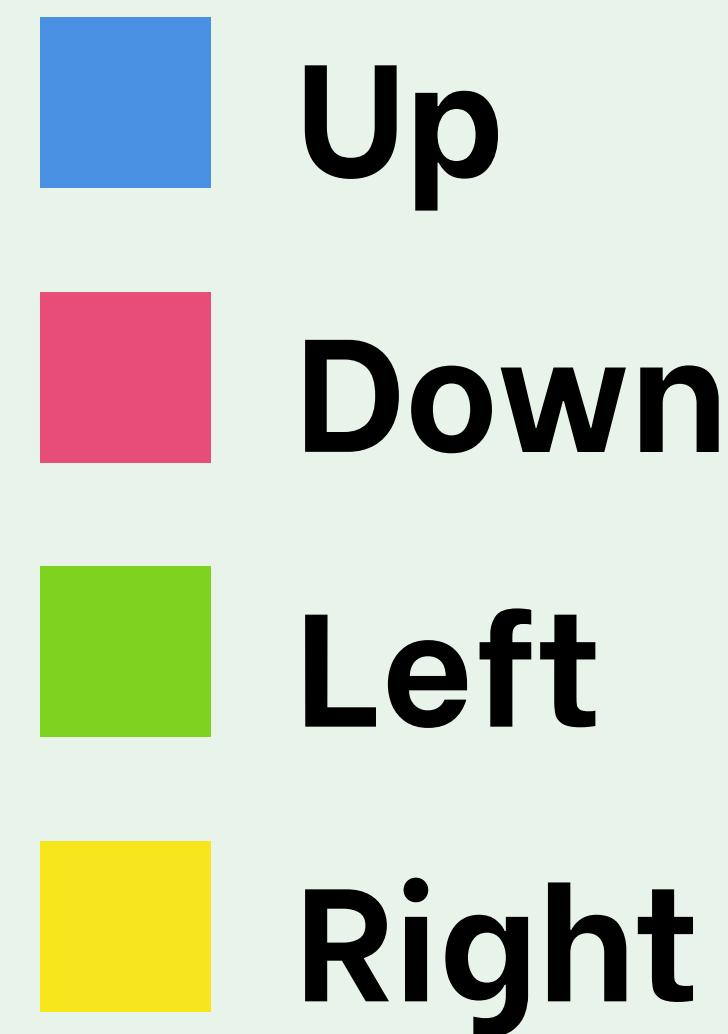


# Map Orientation

(0,0)



(0,0)



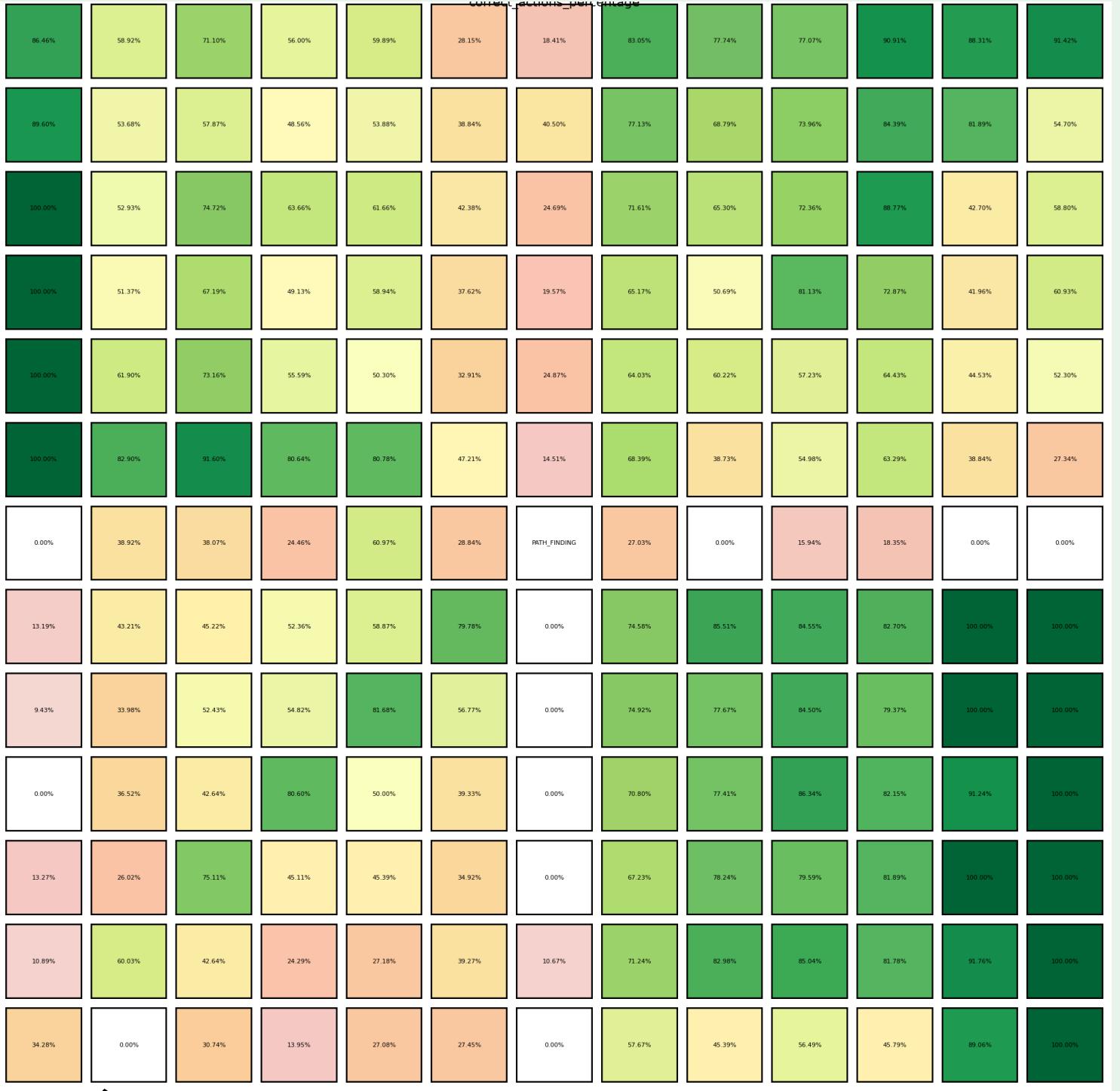
## 4. Findings



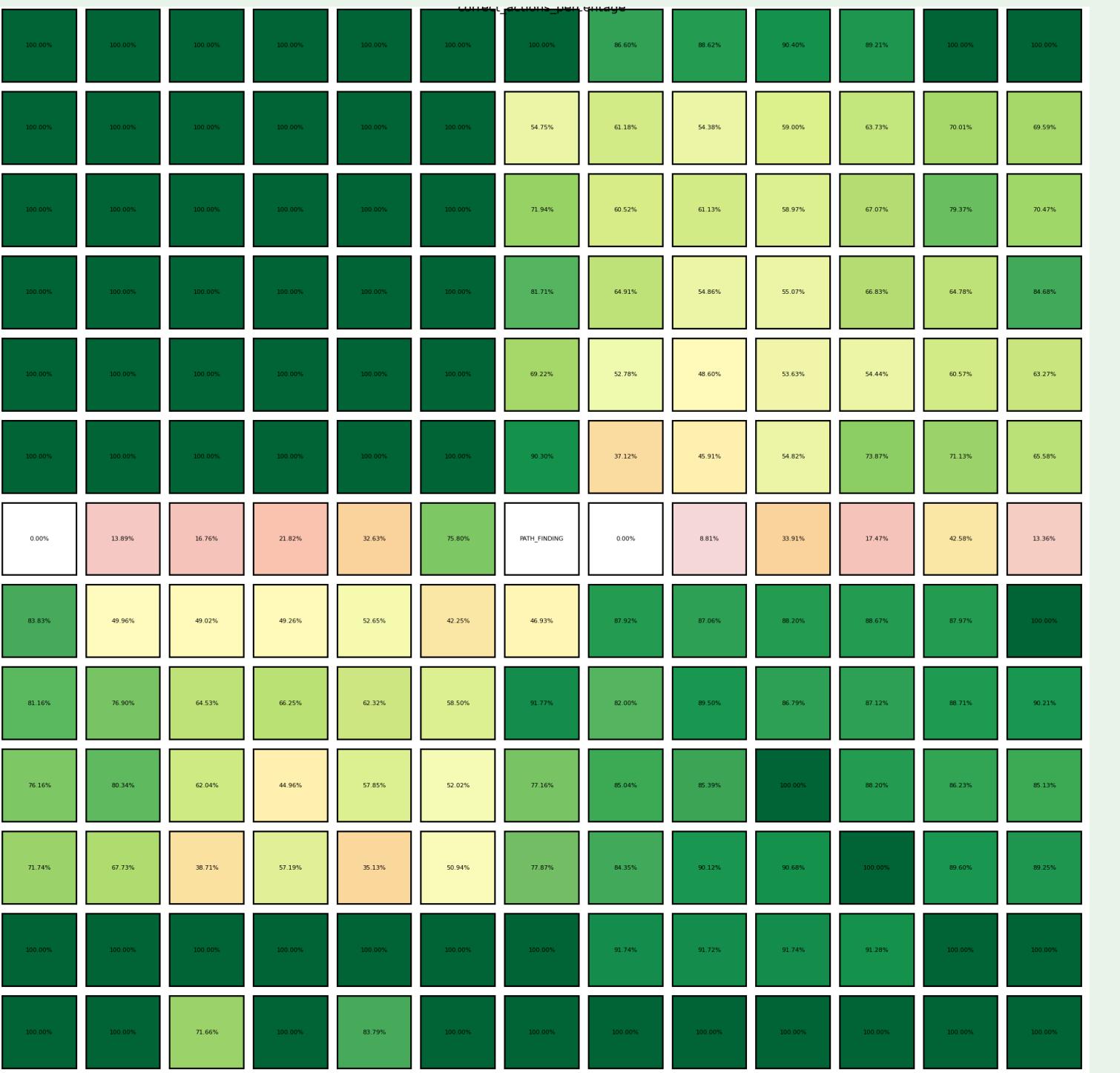
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# Map Orientation

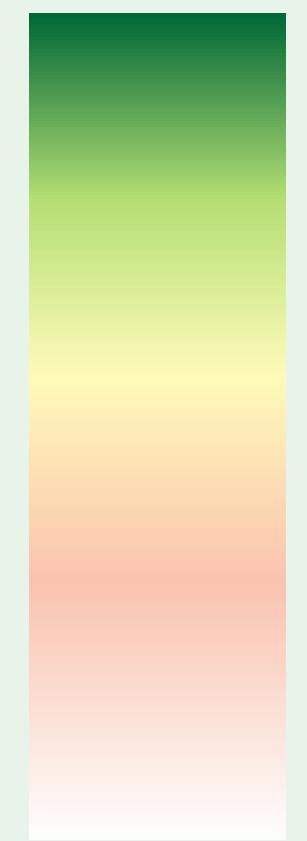
(0,0)



(0,0)



100%



0%

## 4. Findings



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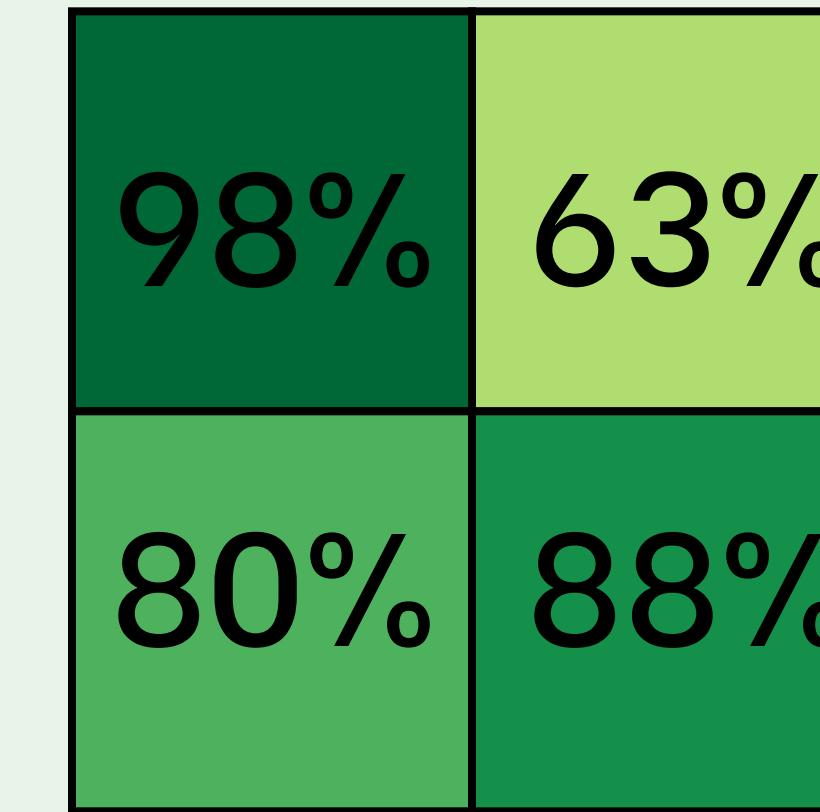
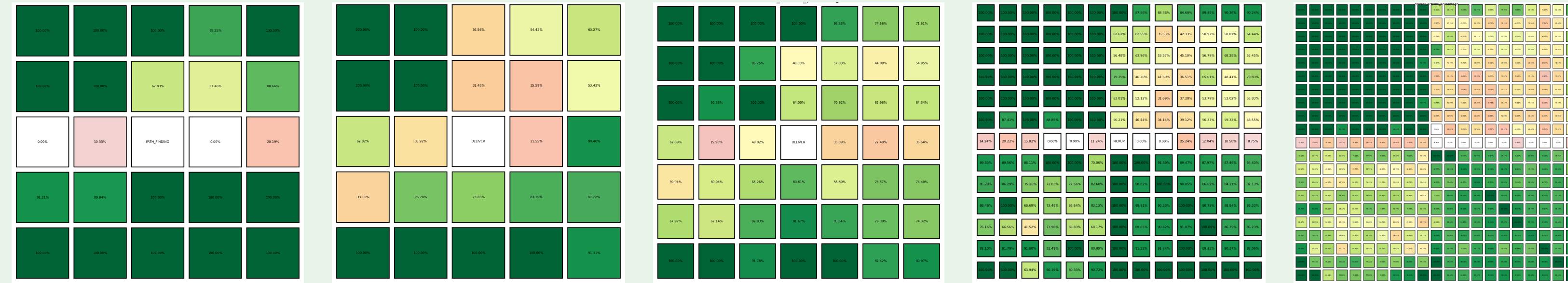
# Map Orientation

	Bottom-Left Origin	Top-Left Origin
top1%	62%	92%
top2%	92%	97%
top3%	93%	99%

## 4. Findings



# Common Uncertainty Patterns #1

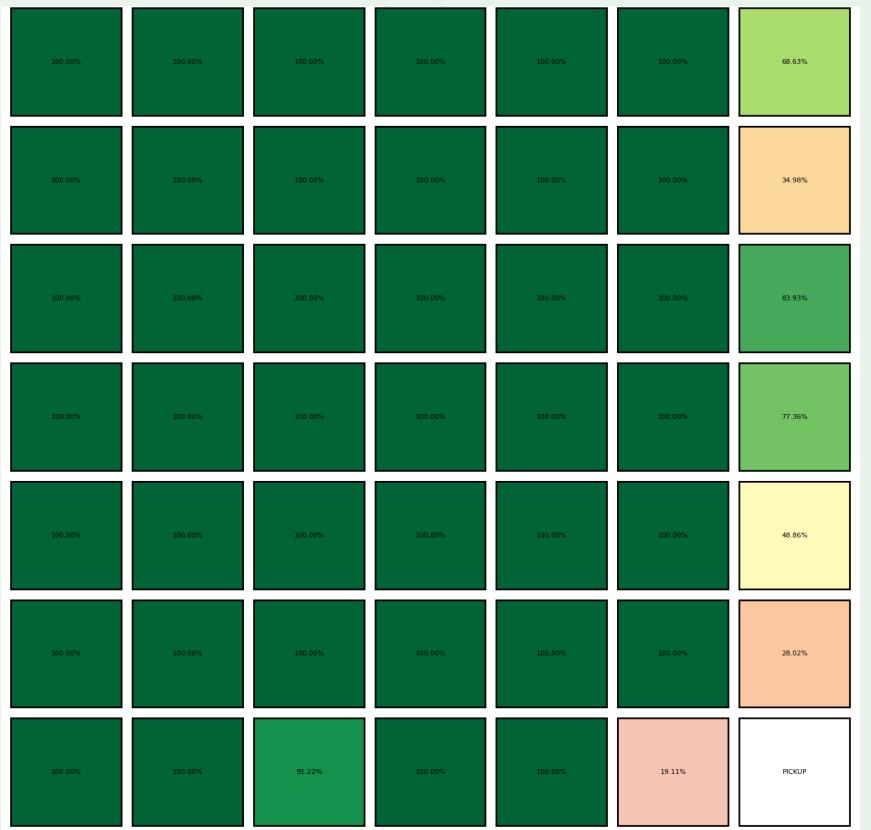


## 4. Findings



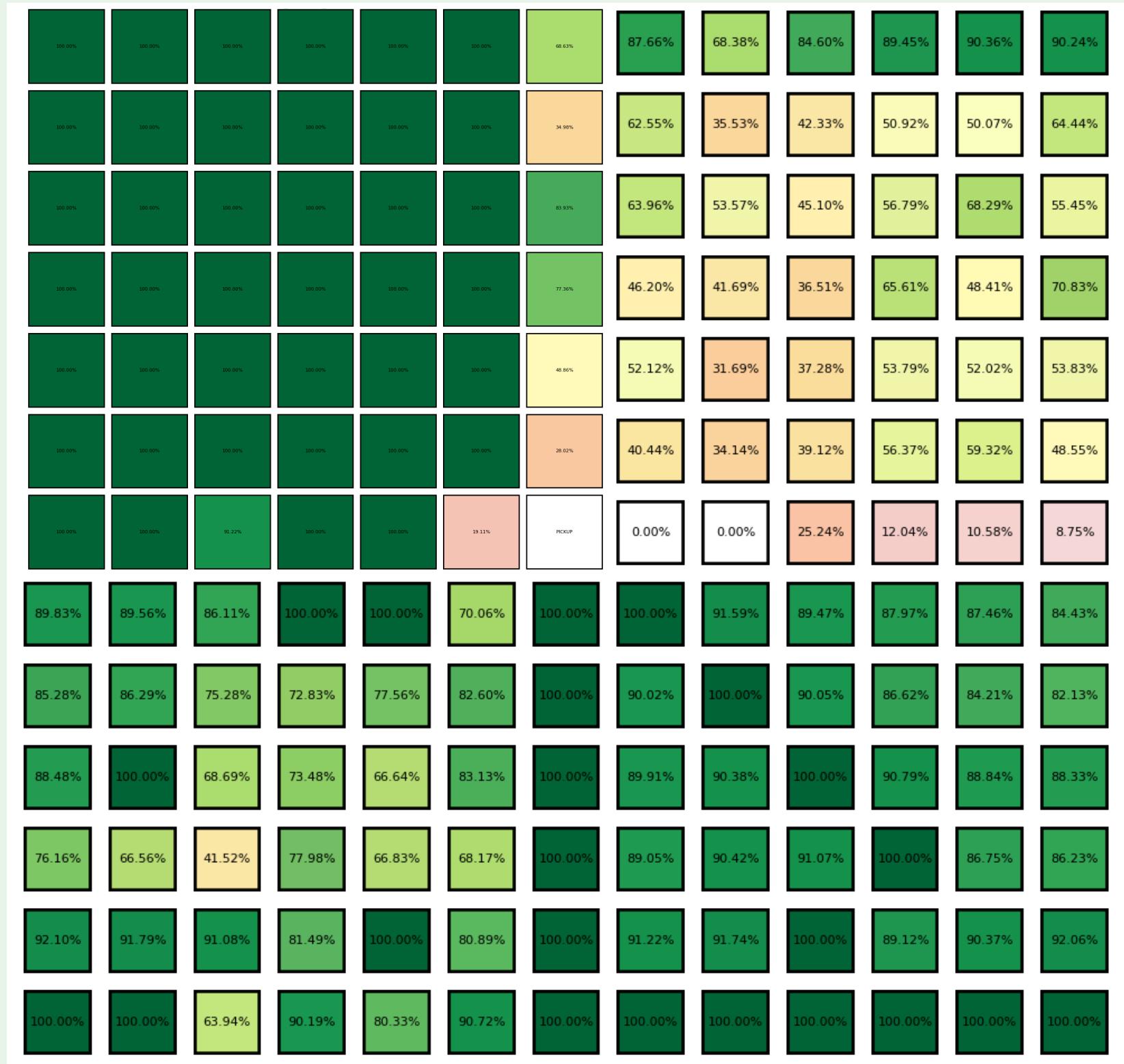
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# Common Uncertainty Patterns #1.1



## 4. Findings

# Common Uncertainty Patterns #1.1



## 4. Findings

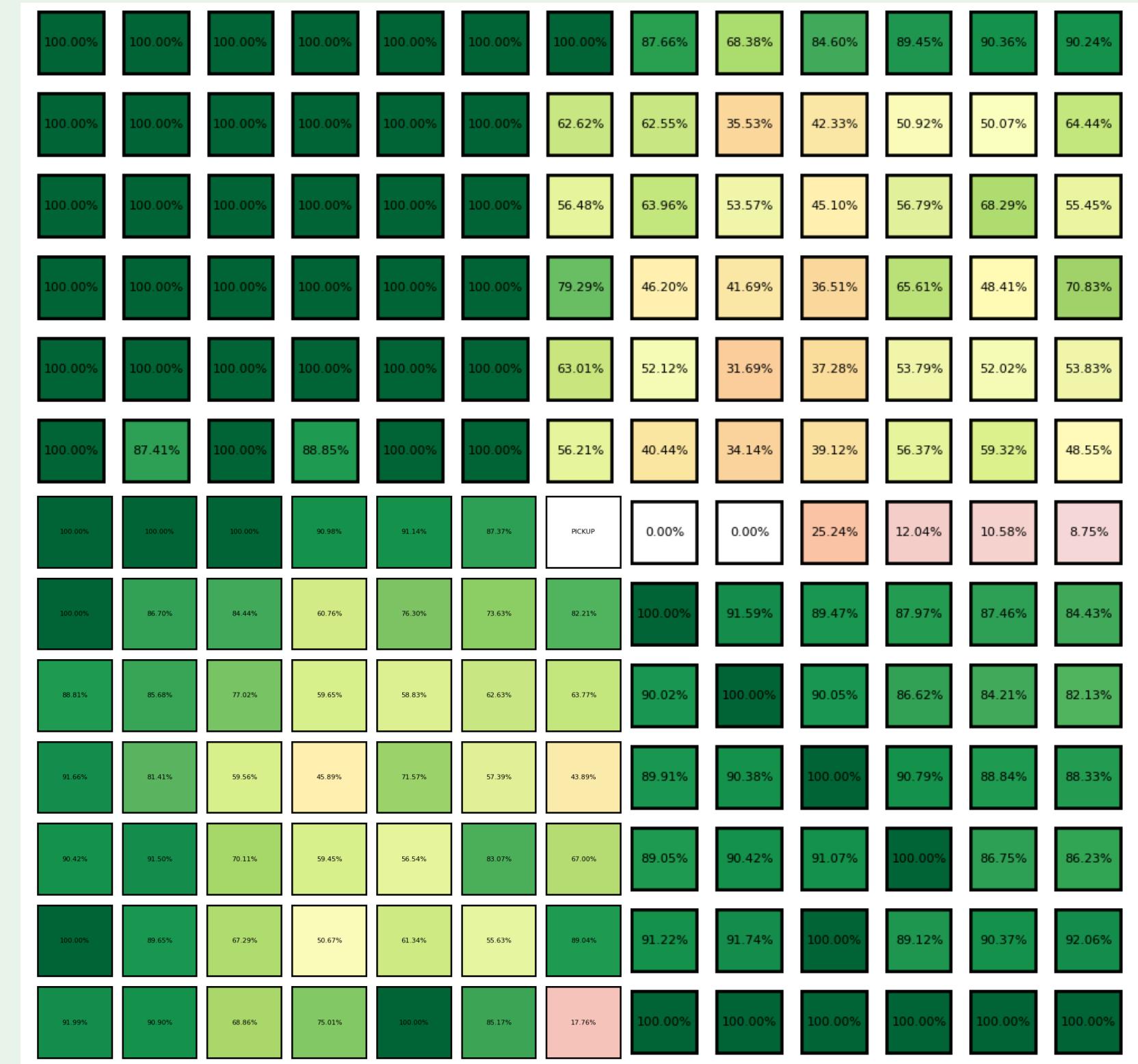
# Common Uncertainty Patterns #1.2



## 4. Findings

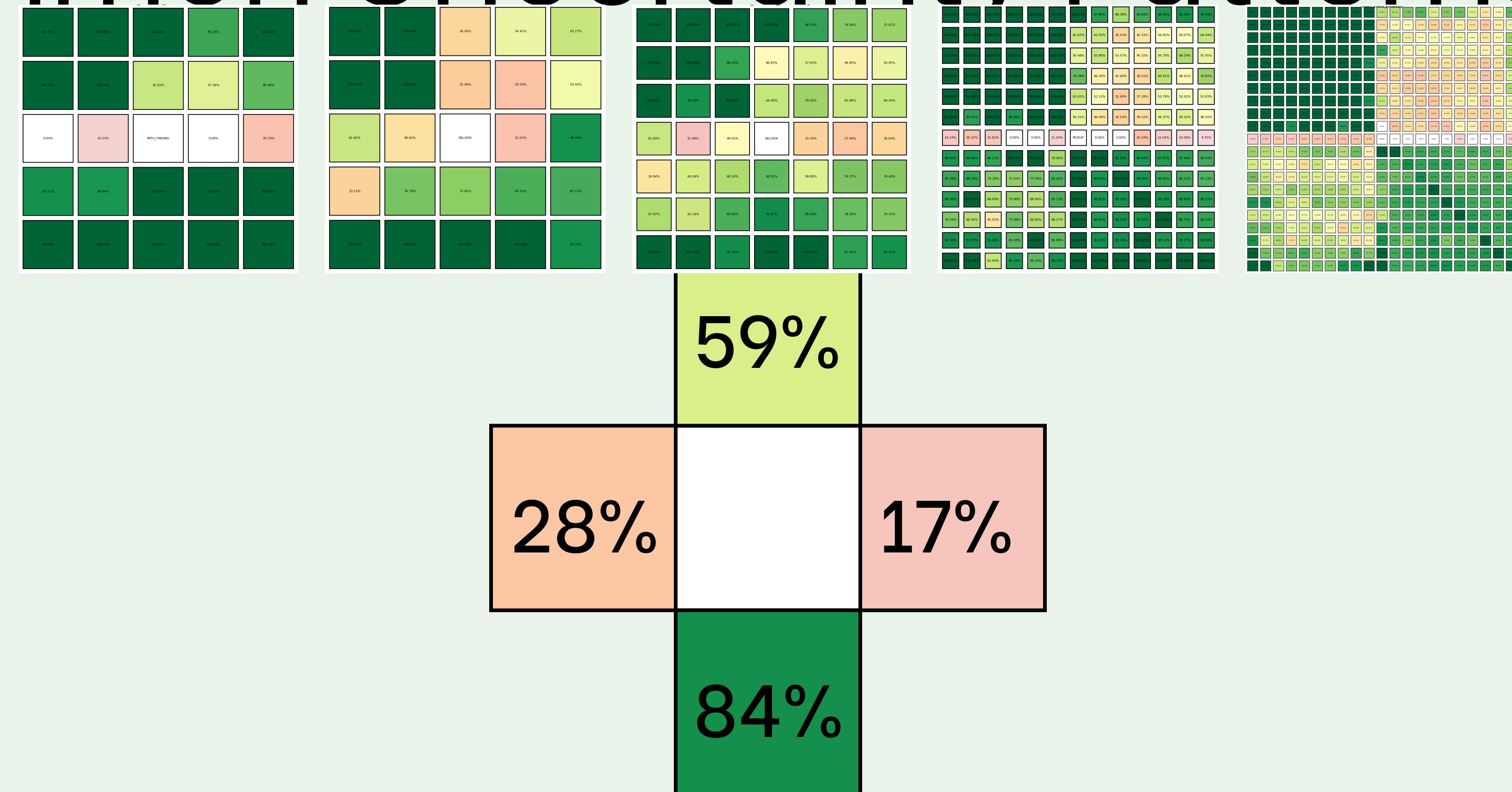


# Common Uncertainty Patterns #1.2



## 4. Findings

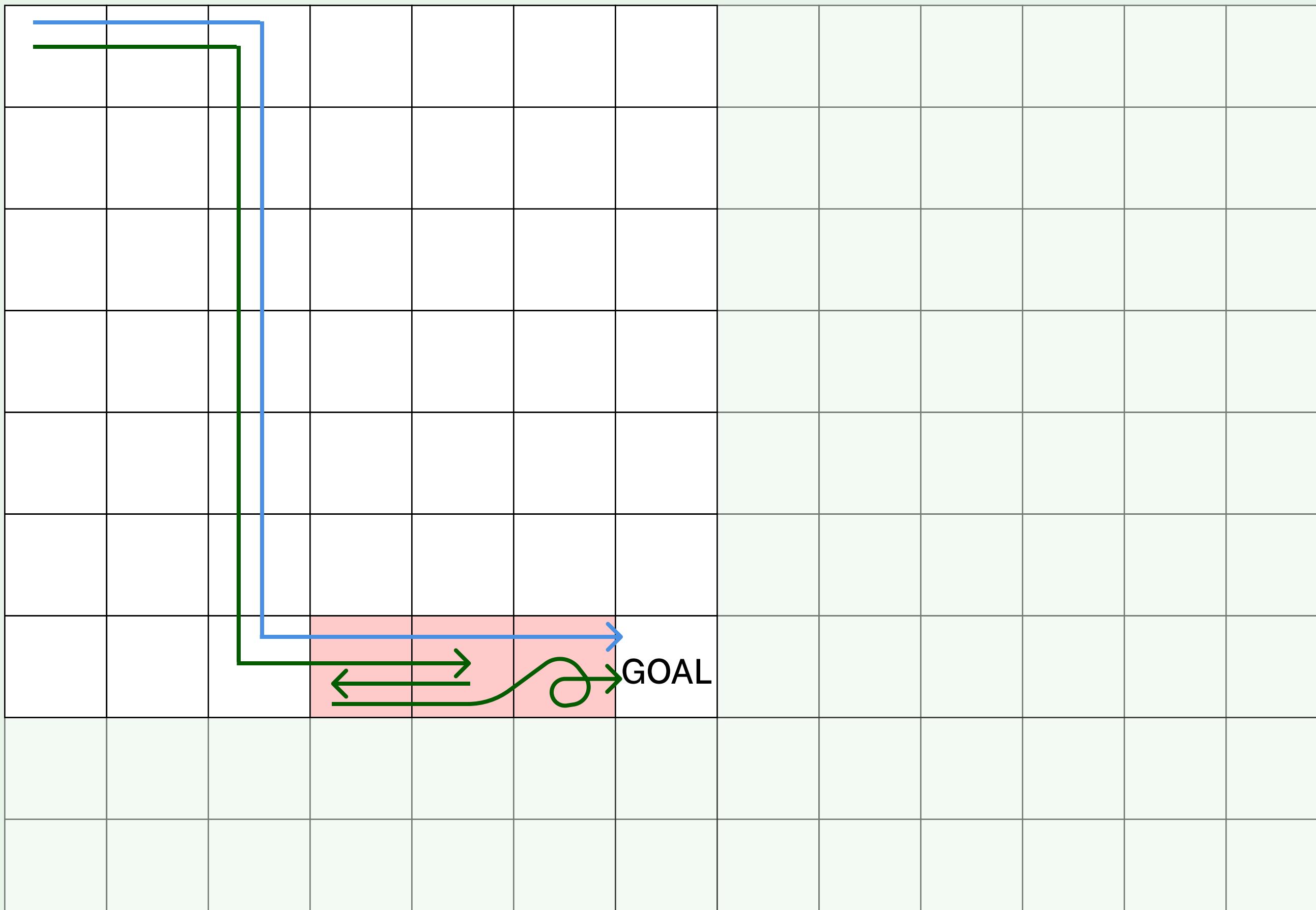
# Common Uncertainty Patterns #2



## 4. Findings



# Stateful Example



█ Optimal path  
█ Our path  
█ Repeated cells

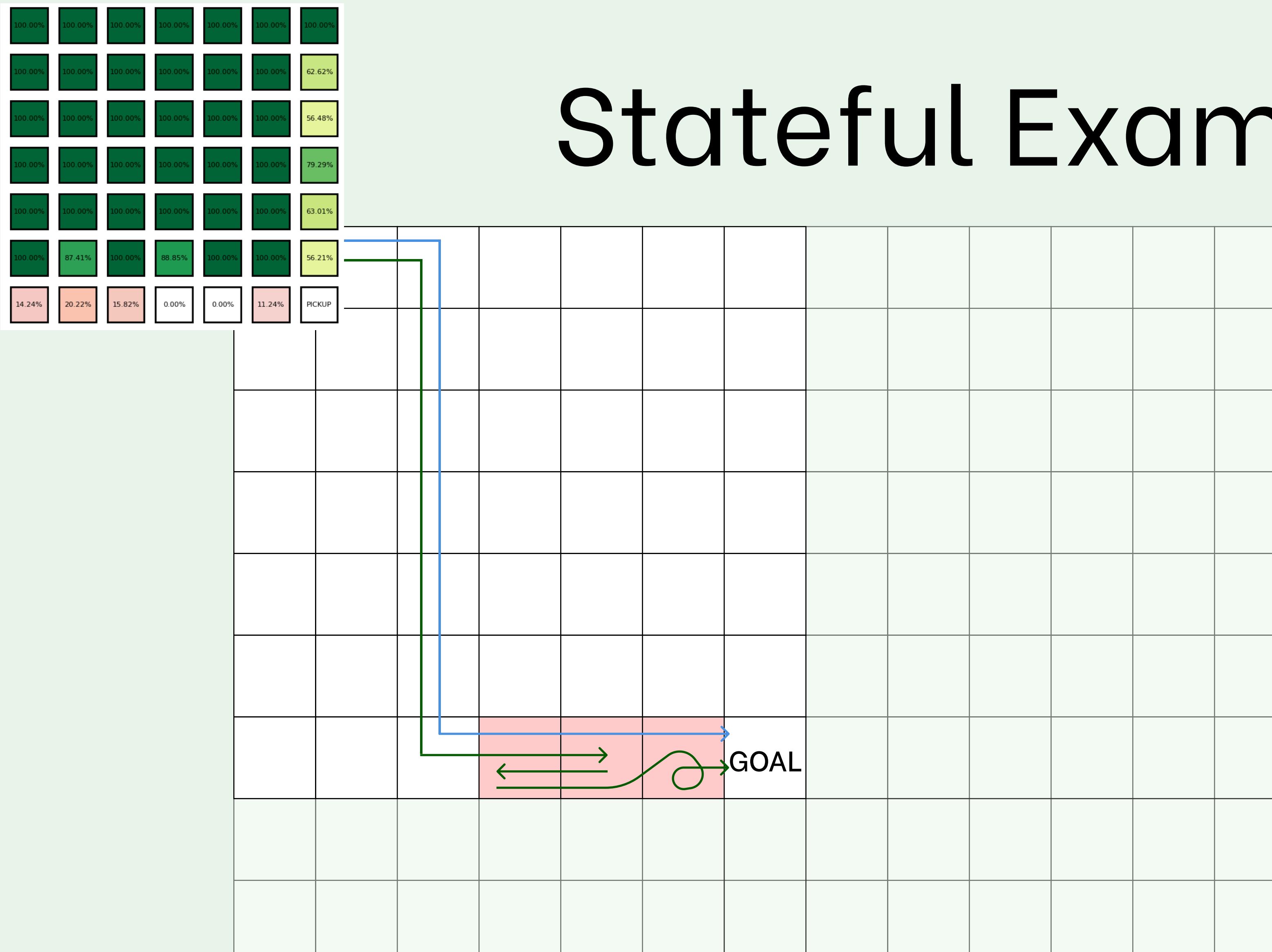
Shared Nodes: 100%

Ratio: 81%

## 4. Findings



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# Stateful Example

Shared Nodes: 100%  
Ratio: 81%



## 4. Findings

# Central difference

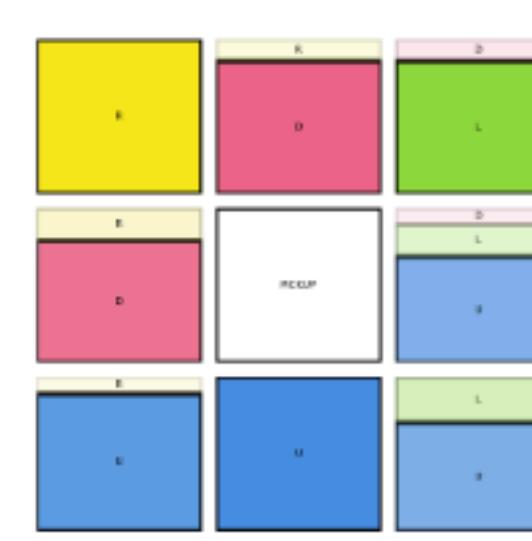


Figure 6.35: 3x3

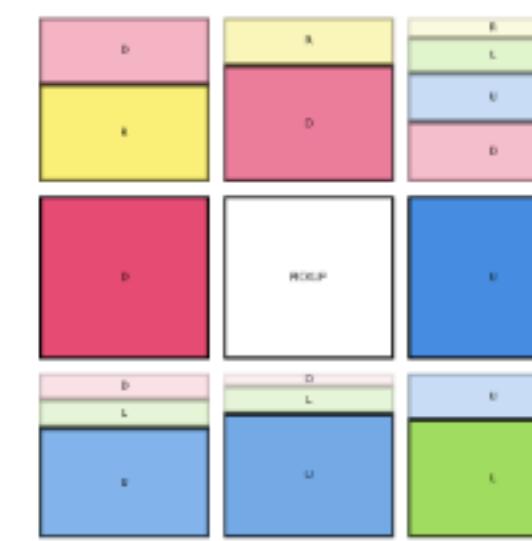


Figure 6.36: 5 × 5

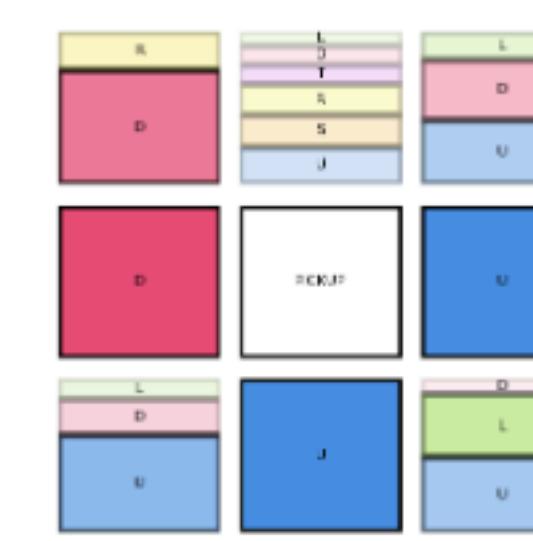


Figure 6.37: 7 × 7

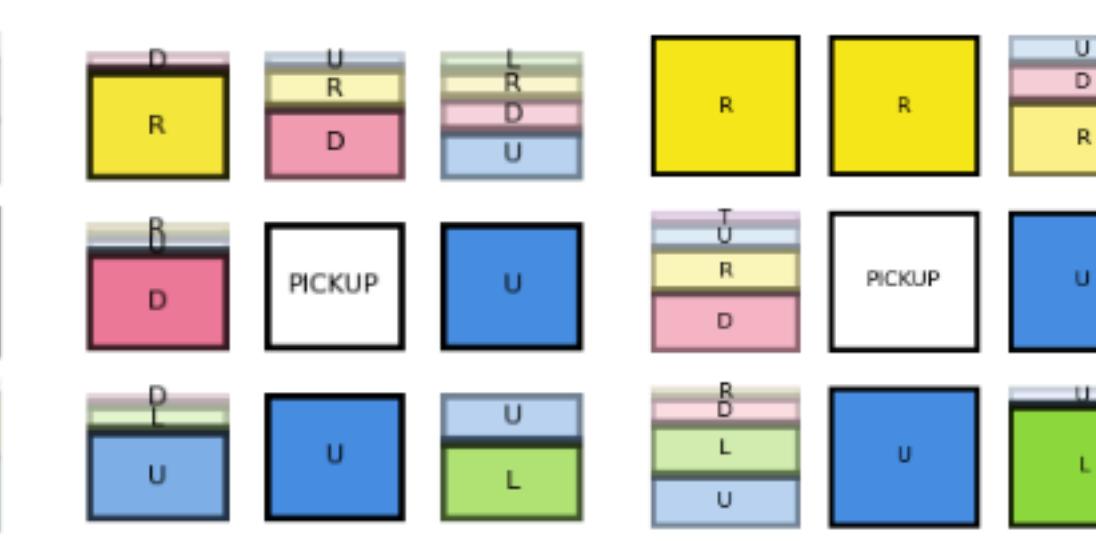


Figure 6.38: 13 × 13    Figure 6.39: 21x21

79%	59%	53%	59%	50%	100%	45%	57%
13%	GOAL				13%	4%	
69%	95%	98%			69%	95%	98%

## 4. Findings

# Strengths & Weaknesses

it's possible  
history helps - 20% less actions  
correctly identify goal in a big  
map definition

Better models, better results

prone to error near the goal  
consistent problematic zones  
same % error as the size increase, but  
real number is a problem  
  
Context size is a big limitation



# Thank You

## Exploring the Use of LLMs for Agent Planning: Strengths and Weaknesses