
Algorithm 1 CAPO: Cost-Aware Prompt Optimization

Require: Dataset $\mathcal{D} = \{(X_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$, Meta-LLM $\Phi(x)$, Downstream LLM $\phi(x)$,
Cost function $\ell(y, \hat{y})$, Initial instructions $\Lambda = \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$, Population size p ,
Block size b , Number of iterations n , Number of crossovers per iteration c

- 1: **for** $\lambda \in \Lambda$ **do**
- 2: num_shots $\sim \text{U}(\text{lower}, \text{upper})$
- 3: $\xi \leftarrow \text{sample}(X, \text{num_shots})$ \triangleright Sample few shot examples
- 4: $\theta \leftarrow \phi(\lambda || \xi)$ \triangleright Generate few shots with reasoning
- 5: $\pi \leftarrow (\lambda, \theta)$
- 6: $\Pi \leftarrow \Pi.\text{append}(\pi)$
- 7: **end for**
- 8: Divide dataset \mathcal{D} into blocks $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_k\}$ where $|B_i| = b$
- 9: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 10: $\Pi_{\text{off}} \leftarrow \text{cross_over}(\Pi, c)$
- 11: $\Pi_{\text{off}} \leftarrow \text{mutate}(\Pi_{\text{off}})$
- 12: $\Pi \leftarrow \text{do_racing}(\Pi \cup \Pi_{\text{off}}, k = p)$
- 13: **end for**
- 14: best_prompt $\leftarrow \text{do_racing}(\Pi, k = 1)$
- 15: **return** best_prompt

Is reasoning always necessary? Maybe this is not important for simple tasks and costs a lot of tokens. (Idea: some few shot examples can be included without reasoning)

Algorithm 2 cross_over

Require: Population Π , Meta-LLM $\Phi(x)$, Cross-Over-Meta-Prompt λ_C , Number of crossovers c

- 1: $\Pi_{\text{off}} \leftarrow []$
- 2: **for** $j = 1$ to c **do**
- 3: $P_1 \leftarrow \text{sample}(\Pi, 1)$ $\triangleright P_1 = (\lambda_1, \theta_1)$
- 4: $P_2 \leftarrow \text{sample}(\Pi, 1)$ $\triangleright P_2 = (\lambda_2, \theta_2)$
- 5: $\lambda_{\text{off}} \leftarrow \Phi(\lambda_C || \lambda_1 || \lambda_2)$ \triangleright Let Meta-LLM cross over the prompts
- 6: $\theta_{\text{off}, j} \leftarrow \text{sample}(\theta_1 \cup \theta_2, \lfloor \frac{|\theta_1| + |\theta_2|}{2} \rfloor)$ \triangleright Sample from all few-shot examples
- 7: $\pi_{\text{off}, j} \leftarrow (\lambda_{\text{off}}, \theta_{\text{off}, j})$
- 8: $\Pi_{\text{off}} \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{off}}.\text{append}(\pi_{\text{off}, j})$
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** Π_{off}

Currently we do a random parent selection. In EvoPrompt they do a roulette wheel selection based on the fitness scores. This would require us to find a way of already having scores here.

We have to clarify where the new few-shot examples are coming from.

Extra Split:

+ no data leakage (fair, comparable assessment of prompts)

Algorithm 3 mutate

Require: Population of offsprings Π_{off} , Meta-LLM $\Phi(x)$, Mutation-Meta-Prompt λ_M , Dataset samples X

- 1: **for** $\pi_{\text{off}} \in \Pi_{\text{off}}$ **do**
- 2: $\lambda_{\text{off}} \leftarrow \Phi(\lambda_M || \lambda_{\text{off}})$
- 3: $\text{num_shots} \sim U(\text{lower}, \text{upper})$
- 4: $\text{num_new_shots} \sim U(\text{lower}, \text{num_shots})$
- 5: $\xi \leftarrow \text{sample}(X, \text{num_new_shots})$ ▷ Sample new few shot examples
- 6: $\theta_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \phi(\lambda_{\text{off}} || \xi)$ ▷ Generate few shots with reasoning
- 7: $\theta_{\text{old}} \leftarrow \text{sample}(\theta_{\text{off}}, \text{num_shots} - \text{num_new_shots})$
- 8: $\theta \leftarrow \theta_{\text{old}} \cup \theta_{\text{new}}$
- 9: $\theta \leftarrow \text{shuffle}(\theta)$
- 10: $\pi_{\text{off}} \leftarrow (\lambda_{\text{off}}, \theta)$
- 11: **end for**
- 12: **return** Π_{off}

- constrained pool of few-shot examples (how to get this pool?) - potentially smaller dev Split

From Train Split:

- data leakage (prompts that contain eval data point already as few-shot examples which are already confirmed as correct have advantages)
+ we can use the full train set

Algorithm 4 do_racing

Require: Prompts Π , Top-k k , cost function $\ell(y, \hat{y})$, blocks \mathcal{B} , Downstream LLM $\phi(x)$, number of evaluations a

- 1: survivors $\leftarrow \Pi$
- 2: $i \leftarrow 0$
- 3: scores $\leftarrow [0] * \text{len}(\Pi)$
- 4: $\text{shuffle}(\mathcal{B})$
- 5: **while** $\text{len}(\text{survivors}) > k \wedge i < \text{len}(\mathcal{B})$ **do**
- 6: $i \leftarrow i + 1$
- 7: scores $\leftarrow \frac{1}{i} (\text{evaluate}(\Pi, B_i) + (i - 1) * \text{scores})$
- 8: survivors $\leftarrow \text{racing_elimination}(\Pi, \text{scores}, i * b, \alpha, k)$
- 9: **end while**
- 10: **return** survivors

Algorithm 5 racing_elimination

Require: Prompts Π , scores S , confidence level α , top-k k

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1:  $z_\alpha \leftarrow \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$  ▷ Critical value
2: survivors  $\leftarrow \Pi$ 
3: for  $\pi_i \in \Pi$  do
4:   n_subst_better  $\leftarrow \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{1}_{[(s_j - s_i)\sqrt{a} > z_\alpha]}$ 
5:   if n_subst_better  $\geq k$  then
6:     survivors  $\leftarrow$  survivors  $\setminus \{\pi_i\}$  ▷ Eliminate  $\pi_i$ 
7:   end if
8: end for
9: return survivors
```
