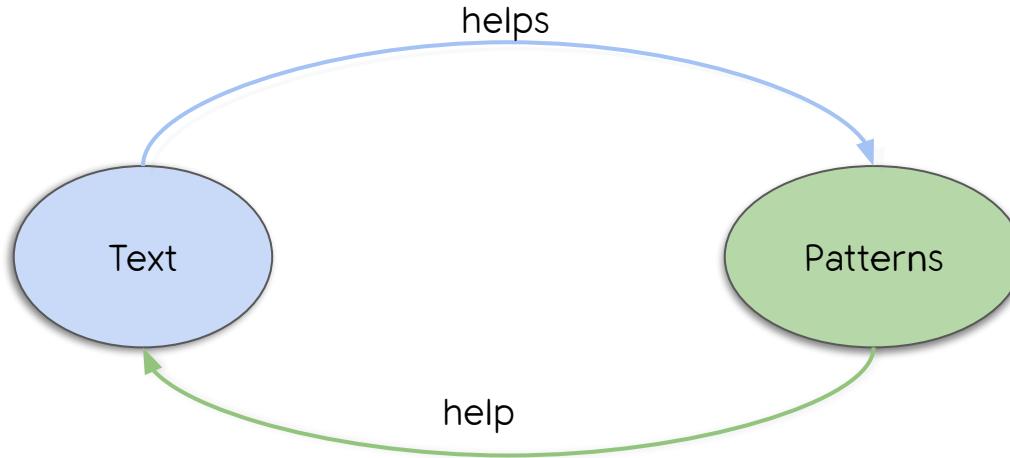


Text and Patterns: For Effective Chain of Thought, It Takes Two to Tango



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(Equal Contribution)

[Paper](#)

Background

Solving middle-school math problems

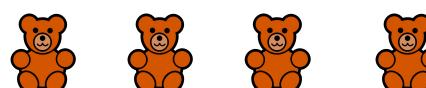
Q: *Shawn has 5 toys. For Christmas, he got 2 toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?*



+



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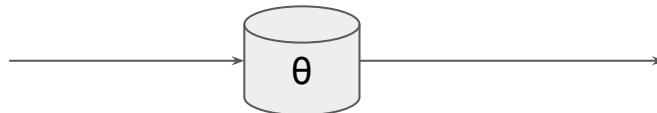


A: The answer is 9 toys



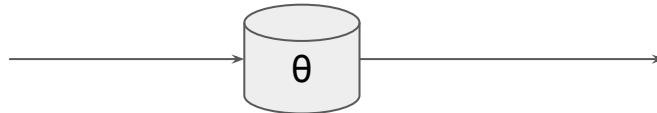
Fine-tuning

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?



A: The answer is 5 cars.

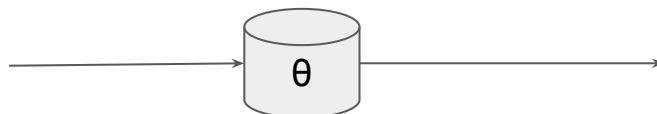
Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?



A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Train/Fine-tune

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?



A: The answer is 9 toys

Test

Few-shot prompting (in-context learning/autocomplete)

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

A: The answer is 5 cars.

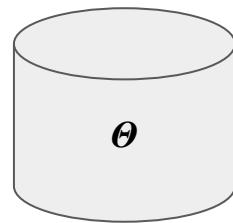
Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

A:

Prompt



The answer is 9 toys

Design of prompt
(prompt engineering) is critical

Chain of thought prompting ([go/cot](#))

Jason Wei, Xuezhi Wang, Dale Schuurmans, Maarten Bosma, Ed Chi, Quoc Le, and Denny Zhou. "Chain of thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.11903* (2022).

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 74$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 39$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

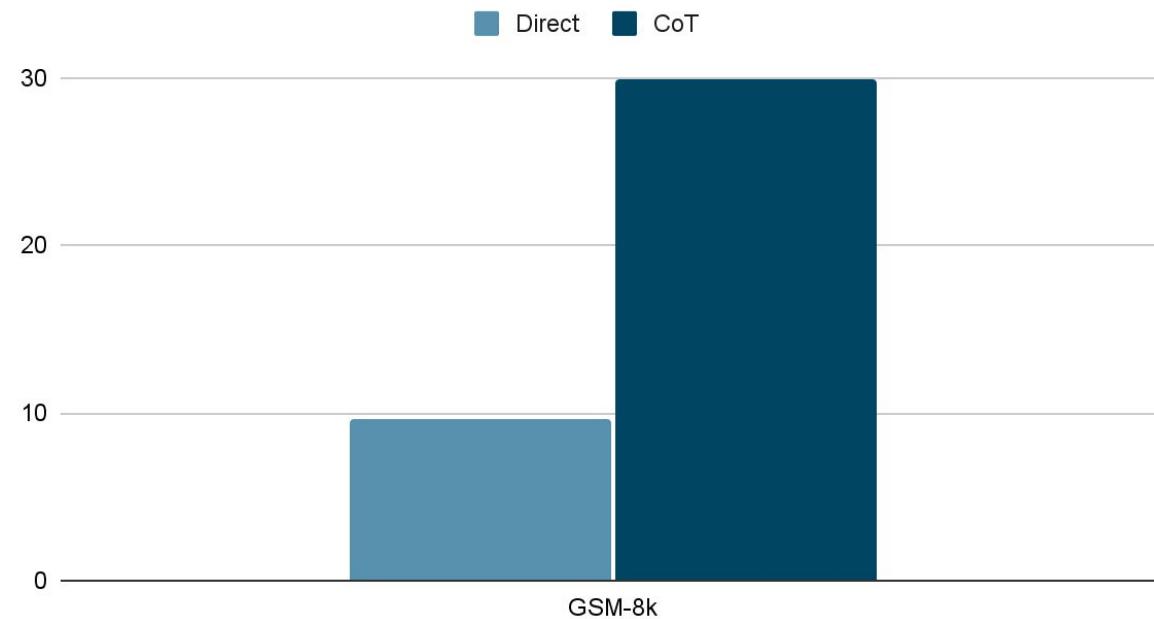
Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:

Adds a thought to the prompt that explains the answer - *the thought process*.

Chain of thought prompting is extremely effective ([go/cot](#))

PaLM 62B



How PaLM-SayCan Works

Large Language Models are Zero-Shot Reasoners

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Shixiang Shane Gu
Google Research, Brain Team

Machel Reid
Google Research*

Yutaka Matsuo
The University of Tokyo

Yusuke Iwasawa
The University of Tokyo

This demo shows a PaLM-enabled helper robot performing a series of complex tasks using chain of thought prompting and the step-by-step solution needed to carry out the requests.

- 1 Select a task for the helper robot
- 2 See how PaLM-SayCan interprets the task
- 3 See how the helper robot executes the task
- 4 Learn the step-by-step solution behind PaLM-SayCan

[Jump to tasks](#)

<https://say-can.github.io/>

Google Research

LEAST-TO-MOST PROMPTING ENABLES COMPLEX REASONING IN LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

Denny Zhou* Nathanael Schärlí Le Hou Jason Wei Nathan Scales Xuezhi Wang

Dale Schuurmans Claire Cui Olivier Bousquet Quoc Le Ed Chi

Google Research

SELF-CONSISTENCY IMPROVES CHAIN OF THOUGHT REASONING IN LANGUAGE MODELS

Xuezhi Wang^{†‡}, Jason Wei[†], Dale Schuurmans[†], Quoc Le[†], Ed H. Chi[†], Sharan Narang[†], Aakanksha Chowdhery[†], Denny Zhou^{†§}

[†]Google Research, Brain Team

[‡]xuezhiw@google.com, [§]dennyyzhou@google.com

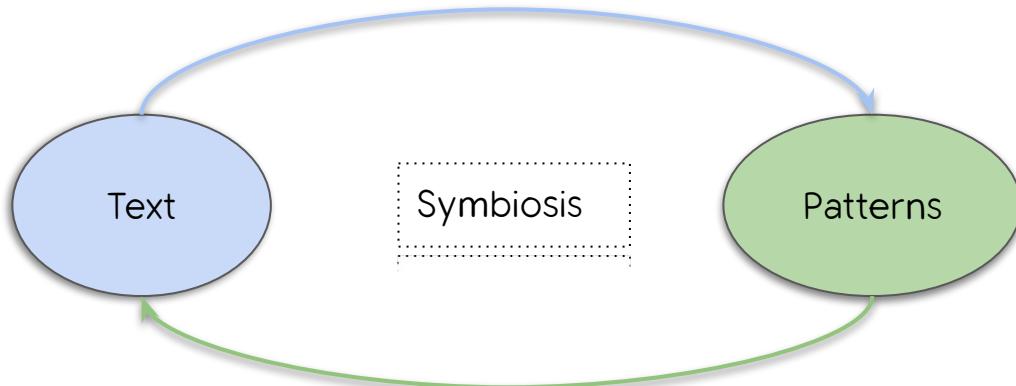
What makes chain of thought prompting so effective?

What makes the chain of thought prompting so effective?

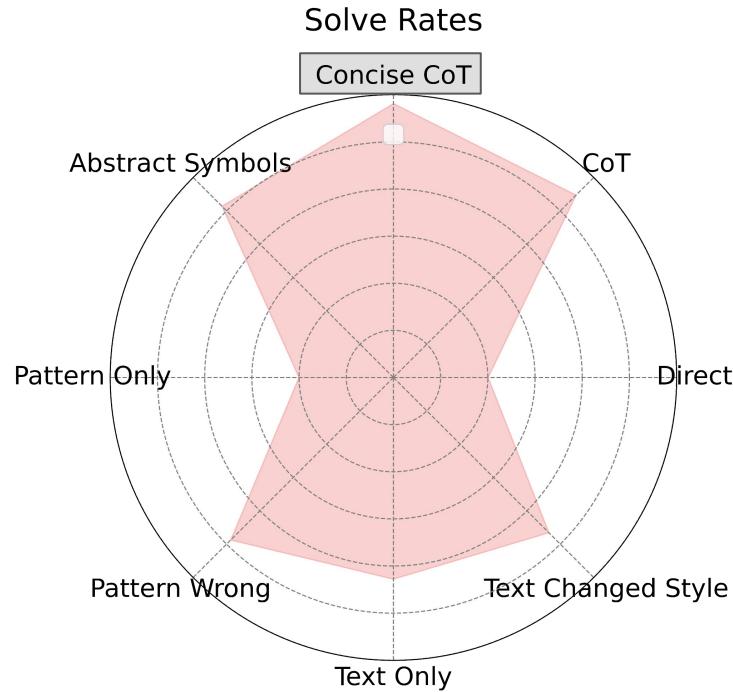
- *The thought makes the model think about the problem?*
- *The thought helps the model learn better*
- *The thought serves as an additional example of the task*
- *The thought helps the model remind of the task*
- *The thought helps extract relevant information for solving the task*

What makes chain of thought prompting so effective

Text: Extracting common sense, copy mechanism



Patterns: Task understanding, final answer generation



Approach

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

T: There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Symbols

Patterns

Text

- ***Counterfactual prompting:***

- Change one *knob* at a time (symbol, patterns, text)



What if? prompting (counterfactual prompting)

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

What if we don't have actual numbers?

What if the prompt is misleading?

Q: If there are α cars in the parking lot and β more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally α cars. β more cars arrive. $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$.

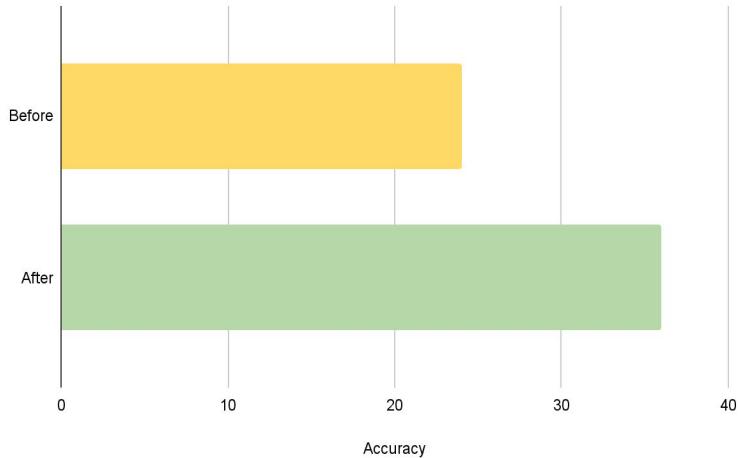
A: The answer is λ cars.

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

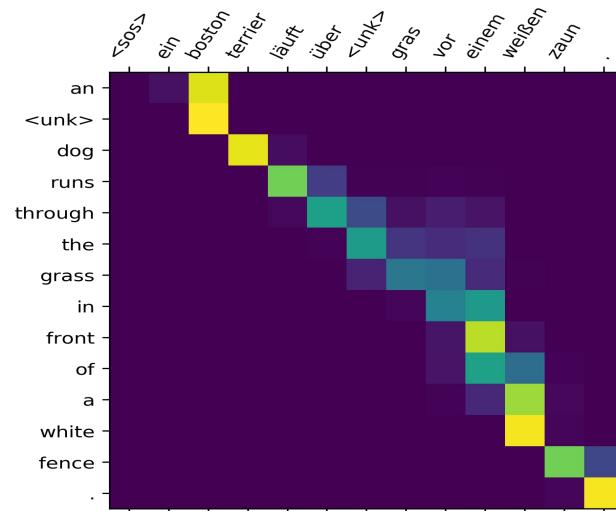
Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 7$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Evaluating counterfactual prompts



Empirical results: difference in final outcome



Attention patterns: difference in mechanism

Experimental Setup

Setup

- Models: PaLM-62B, PaLM-540B, CODEX, GPT-3
- Run each experiment with three seeds, report average etc.
- Results here are for PaLM-62B

Tasks

◀ MATHEMATICAL ▶

► Q → Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

◆ T → Shawn started with 5 toys. If he got 2 toys each from his mom and dad, then that is 4 more toys. $5 + 4 = 9$.

◆ A → The answer is 9.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (SPORTS)

► Q → Is the following sentence plausible? “Jamal Murray was perfect from the line.”

◆ T → Jamal Murray is a basketball player. Being perfect from the line is part of basketball.

◆ A → The answer is yes.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (DATE)

► Q → It is 4/19/1969 today. What is the date 24 hours later in MM/DD/YYYY?

◆ T → Today is 04/19/1969. 24 hours later is one day after today, which would be 04/20/1969.

◆ A → The answer is 04/20/1969.

◀ SYMBOLIC ▶ (SORTING)

► Q → 2, 4, 3, 8, 9, 6, 7, 1.

◆ T → 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9.

◆ A → The answer is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Symbols, Patterns, Text

◀ MATHEMATICAL ▶

Question: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

Thought: Shawn started with **5** toys. If he got **2** toys each from his mom and dad, then that is **4** more toys.
 $5 + 4 = 9$.

Question: Jason had 20 lollipops. He gave Denny some lollipops. Now Jason has 12 lollipops. How many lollipops did Jason give to Denny?

Thought: Jason started with **20** lollipops. Then he had **12** after giving some to Denny. So he gave Denny
 $20 - 12 = 8$.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (SPORTS)

Question: Is the following sentence plausible? "Jamal Murray was perfect from the line."

Thought: **Jamal Murray** is a **basketball** player. **Being perfect from the line** is part of **basketball**.

Question: Is the following sentence plausible? "Joao Moutinho caught the screen pass in the NFC championship."

Thought: **Joao Moutinho** is a **soccer** player. **The NFC championship** is part of American football, **not soccer**.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (DATE)

Question: It is **4/19/1969** today. What is the date 24 hours later in MM/DD/YYYY?

Thought: **⟨calculation⟩** Today is **04/19/1969**. 24 hours later is one day after today, which would be **04/20/1969**. **⟨output⟩** The answer is **04/20/1969**.

Question: The concert was scheduled to be on **06/01/1943**, but was delayed by one day to today. What is the date 10 days ago in MM/DD/YYYY?

Thought: **⟨calculation⟩** One day after **06/01/1943** is **06/02/1943**, so today is **06/02/1943**. **⟨output⟩** 10 days before today is **05/23/1943**.

◀ SYMBOLIC ▶ (SORTING)

Question: 3, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9, 4

Thought: **1 < 2 ... < 9**

Part 1: Symbols

*What if we replace all the numbers
with greek alphabets?*

Abstract symbols

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive.
 $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 74$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 39$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:



Q: If there are α cars in the parking lot and β more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

T: There are originally α cars. β more cars arrive. $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$,

A: The answer is λ cars.

Q: Leah had α chocolates and her sister had β . If they ate λ , how many pieces do they have left in total?

T: Originally, Leah had α chocolates. Her sister had β . So in total they had $\alpha + \beta = \pi$. After eating λ , they had $\pi - \lambda = \mu$.

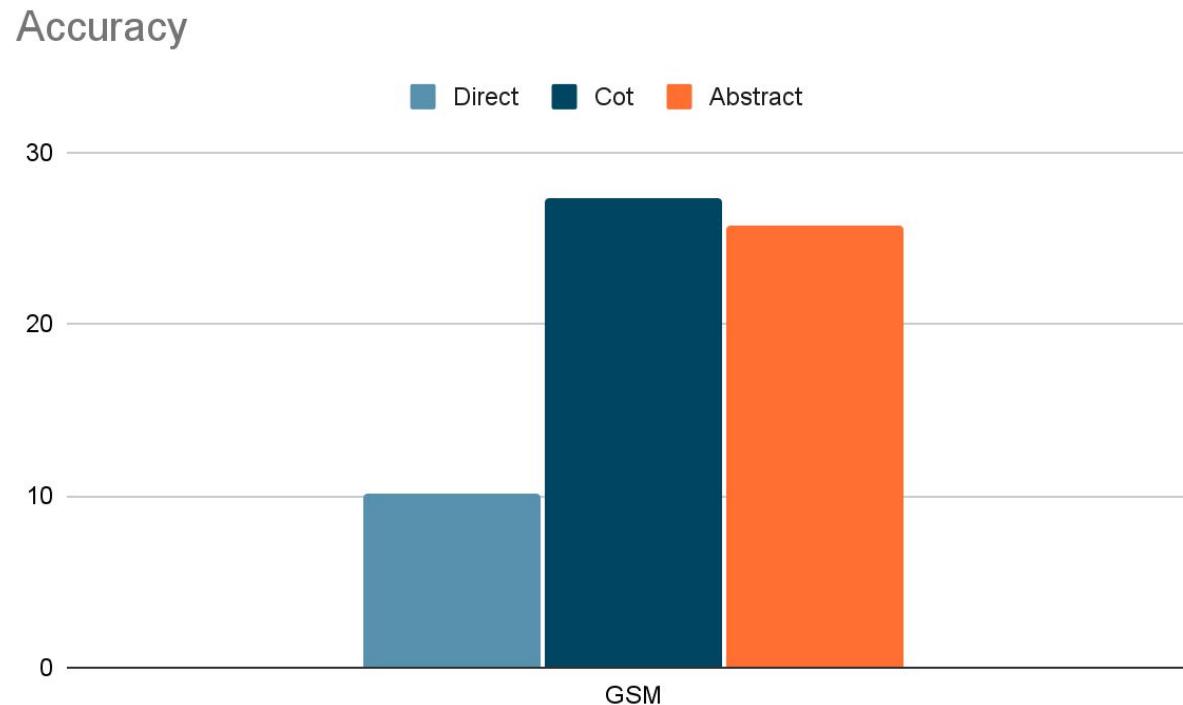
A: The answer is μ pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:

The test questions are not changed.

Abstract symbols results (outcome)



Performance does not change!

Abstract symbols results (mechanism)

Q : There are 5 trees the grove . Grove workers will plant trees in grove today . After they are done , there will be 2 1 trees . How many trees did the grove workers plant today ? A : There are 5 trees originally . Then there were 2 1 trees after more were planted . So there must have been $2 - 5 =$. The answer is 6 . Q : If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive , how many cars are in the parking lot ? A : There are originally 3 cars . 2 more cars arrive . $3 + 2 = 5$. The answer is 5 . Q : Leah had 3 2 chocolates and her sister had 4 2 . If they ate 3 , how many pieces do they have left total ? A : Originally , Leah had 3 2 chocolates . Her sister had 4 2 . So total they had $3 + 4 = 7$. After eating 3 5 they had $4 - 3 = 3$. The answer is 3 9 . Q : Jason had 2 0 lollipops . He gave Denny some lollipops . Now Jason has 1 2 lollipops . How many lollipops did Jason give to Denny ? A : Jason started with 2 lollipops . Then he had 2 after giving some to Denny . So he gave Denny $2 - 1 = 1$. The answer is 1 8 . Q : Shawn has five toys . For Christmas , he got two toys each from his mom and dad . How many toys does he have now ? A : Shawn started with 5 toys . If he got 2 toys each from his mom and dad , then that is 4 more toys . $5 + 4 = 9$. The answer is 9 . Q : There were nine computers in the server room . Five more computers were installed each day , from monday to thursday . How many computers are now in the server room ? A : There were originally 9 computers . For each of 4 days , 5 more computers were added . So $5 * 4 = 20$ computers were added . $9 + 20 = 29$. The answer is 2 9 . Q : Michael had 5 8 golf balls . On tuesday , he lost 2 3 golf balls . On wednesday , he lost 2 more . How many golf balls did he have at the end of wednesday ? A : Michael started with 5 8 golf balls . After losing 2 3 on tuesday , he had $5 - 2 = 3$. After losing 2 more , he had $3 - 2 = 1$ golf ball . The answer is 1 3 . Q : Olivia has \$ 2 3 . She bought five bagels for \$ 3 each . How much money does she have left ? A : Olivia had 2 3 dollars . 5 bagels for 3 dollars each will be $5 * 3 = 15$ dollars . So she has $23 - 15 = 8$ dollars left . The answer is 8 .

Identical mechanism!

Q : There are α trees in the grove . Grove workers will plant trees in the grove today . After they are done , there will be β one trees . How many trees did the grove workers plant today ? A : There are α trees originally . Then there were β one trees after some more were planted . So there must have been $\beta - \alpha = \lambda$. The answer is λ . Q : If there are α cars in the parking lot and β more cars arrive , how many cars are the parking lot ? A : There are originally α cars . β more cars arrive . $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$. The answer is λ . Q : Leah had α chocolates and her sister had β . If they ate λ , how many pieces do they have left in total ? A : Originally , Leah had α chocolates . Her sister had β . So in total they had $\alpha + \beta = \pi$. After eating λ , they had $\pi - \lambda = \mu$. The answer is μ . Q : Jason had α lollipops . He gave Denny some . Now Jason has β lollipops . How many lollipops did Jason give to Denny ? A : Jason started with α lollipops . Then he had β after giving some to Denny . So he gave Denny $\alpha - \beta = \lambda$. The answer is λ . Q : Shawn has α toys . For Christmas , he got β toys each from his mom and dad . How many toys does he have now ? A : Shawn started with α toys . If he got β toys each from his mom and dad , then that is λ more toys . $\alpha + \lambda = \pi$. The answer is π . Q : There were α computers in the server room . β more computers were installed each day , from monday to thursday . How many computers are now in the server room ? A : There were originally α computers . For each of four days , β more computers were added . So $\beta * 4 = \lambda$ computers were added . $\alpha + \lambda = \pi$. The answer is π . Q : Michael had α golf balls . On tuesday , he lost β golf balls . On wednesday , he lost γ more . How many golf balls did he have at the end of wednesday ? A : Michael started with α golf balls . After losing β on tuesday , he had $\alpha - \beta = \mu$. After losing γ more , he had $\mu - \gamma = \nu$ golf balls . The answer is ν . Q : Olivia has \$ α . She bought five bagels for \$ β each . How much money does she have left ? A : Olivia had α dollars . 5 bagels for β dollars each will be $5 * \beta = \lambda$ dollars . So she has $\alpha - \lambda$ dollars left . $\alpha - \lambda = \pi$. The answer is π .

Other tasks

Thought: **Jamal Murray** is a basketball player. **Being perfect from the line** is part of basketball.

SPORTS

Thought: **PERSON** is a basketball player. **Being perfect from the line** is part of basketball.

Thought: **Jamal Murray** is a basketball player. **Being ACTIVITY** is part of basketball.

Thought: Today is **04/19/1969**. 24 hours later is one day after today, which would be **04/20/1969**.

DATE

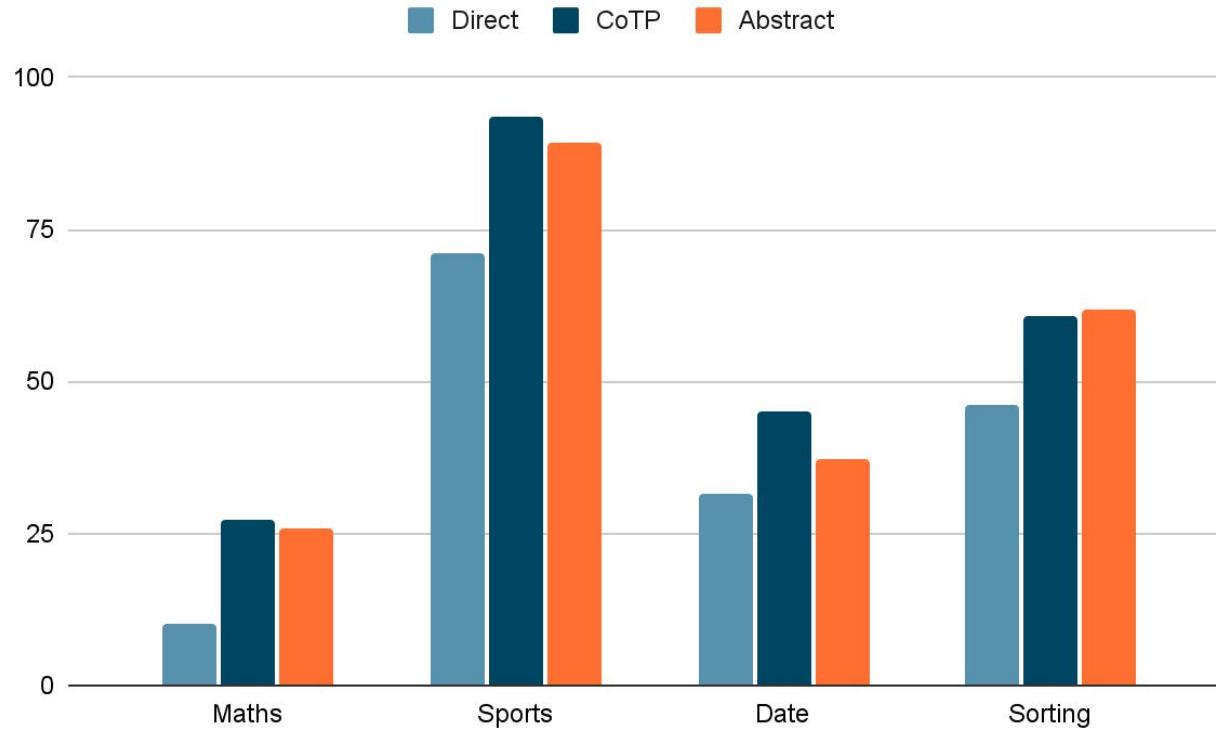
Thought: Today is **DATE**. 24 hours later is one day after today, which would be **DATE**.

Thought: **1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9**

SORTING

Thought: **$\varsigma < \phi < \gamma < \delta < \zeta < \chi < \epsilon < \pi < \upsilon$**

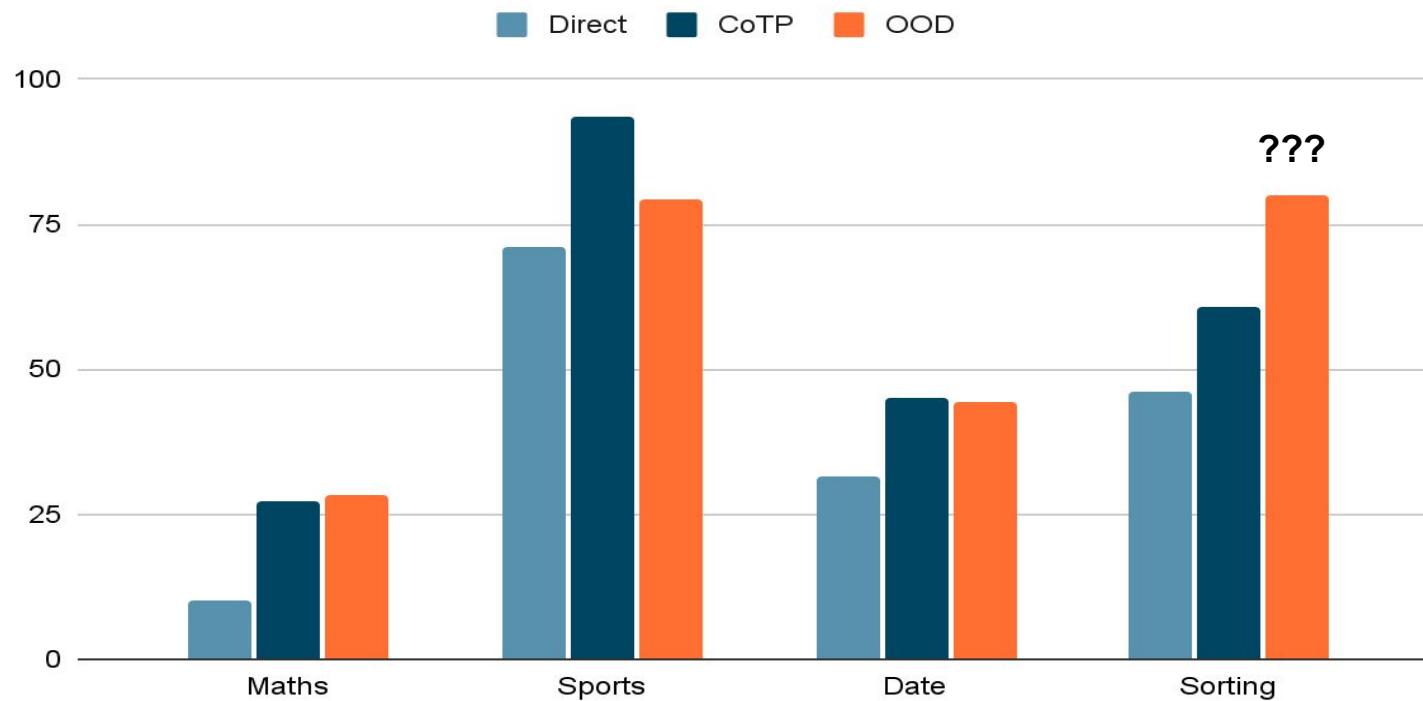
Abstract Symbols



OOD Symbols

- Instead of replacing symbols with abstract outputs, replace with “OOD” symbols
 - 5 toys → 5.5 toys
 - Fractions don’t appear in GSM
 - Jamal Murray → Adair Foster
 - Randomly generated name
 - 04/19/1969 → 04/30/3069
 - Date in the future
 - $1 < 2 \rightarrow 11 < 23$
 - The task involves sorting integers

OOD Symbols



Few-shot learning?

◀ SYMBOLIC ▶ (SORTING)

Question: 7 , 8 , 4 , 1 , 2 , 9 , 3 , 6 , 5	DIRECT	46.0%
Thought: 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9	COT (Table 32)	60.6%
Thought: $\varsigma < \phi < \gamma < \delta < \zeta < \chi < \epsilon < \pi < \nu$	$C_{\text{symb_abs}}(p)$ (Table 35)	61.8%
Thought: 11 < 23 < 34 < 48 < 56 < 63 < 72 < 85 < 95	$C_{\text{symb_ood}}(p)$ (Table 42)	80.0%

- With standard prompt, the model tends to generate the count 1, 2, ..., 9
- OOD prompt is better at “reminding” the model of the task

Part 2: Patterns

Symbols, Patterns, Text

◀ MATHEMATICAL ▶

Question: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

Thought: Shawn started with **5** toys. If he got **2** toys each from his mom and dad, then that is **4** more toys.
5 + 4 = 9.

Question: Jason had 20 lollipops. He gave Denny some lollipops. Now Jason has 12 lollipops. How many lollipops did Jason give to Denny?

Thought: Jason started with **20** lollipops. Then he had **12** after giving some to Denny. So he gave Denny
20 - 12 = 8.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (SPORTS)

Question: Is the following sentence plausible? "Jamal Murray was perfect from the line."

Thought: **Jamal Murray** is a **basketball** player. **Being perfect from the line** is part of **basketball**.

Question: Is the following sentence plausible? "Joao Moutinho caught the screen pass in the NFC championship."

Thought: **Joao Moutinho** is a **soccer** player. **The NFC championship** is part of American football, **not soccer**.

◀ COMMONSENSE ▶ (DATE)

Question: It is **4/19/1969** today. What is the date 24 hours later in MM/DD/YYYY?

Thought: **⟨calculation⟩** Today is **04/19/1969**. 24 hours later is one day after today, which would be **04/20/1969**. **⟨output⟩** The answer is **04/20/1969**.

Question: The concert was scheduled to be on **06/01/1943**, but was delayed by one day to today. What is the date 10 days ago in MM/DD/YYYY?

Thought: **⟨calculation⟩** One day after **06/01/1943** is **06/02/1943**, so today is **06/02/1943**. **⟨output⟩** 10 days before today is **05/23/1943**.

◀ SYMBOLIC ▶ (SORTING)

Question: 3, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9, 4

Thought: **1 < 2 ... < 9**

What if all the math is wrong?

Abstract symbols

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 74$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 39$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:



Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 7$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

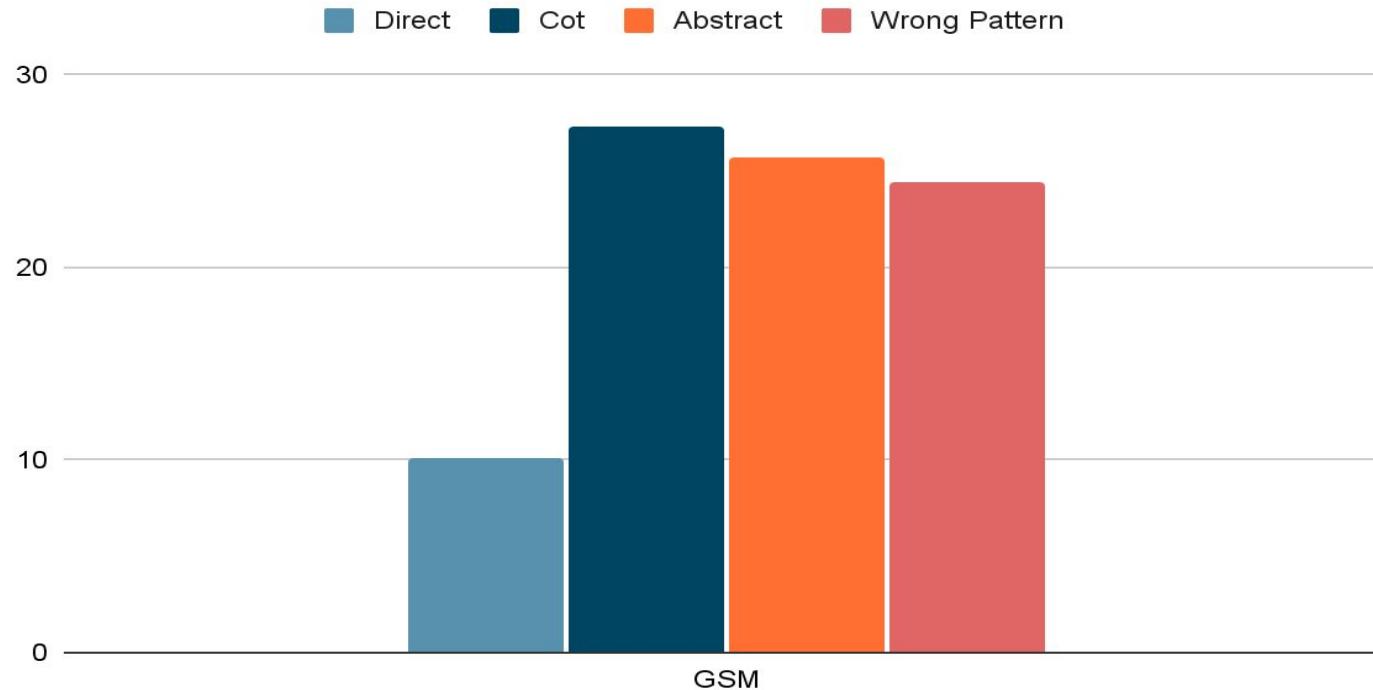
Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 50$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 25$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

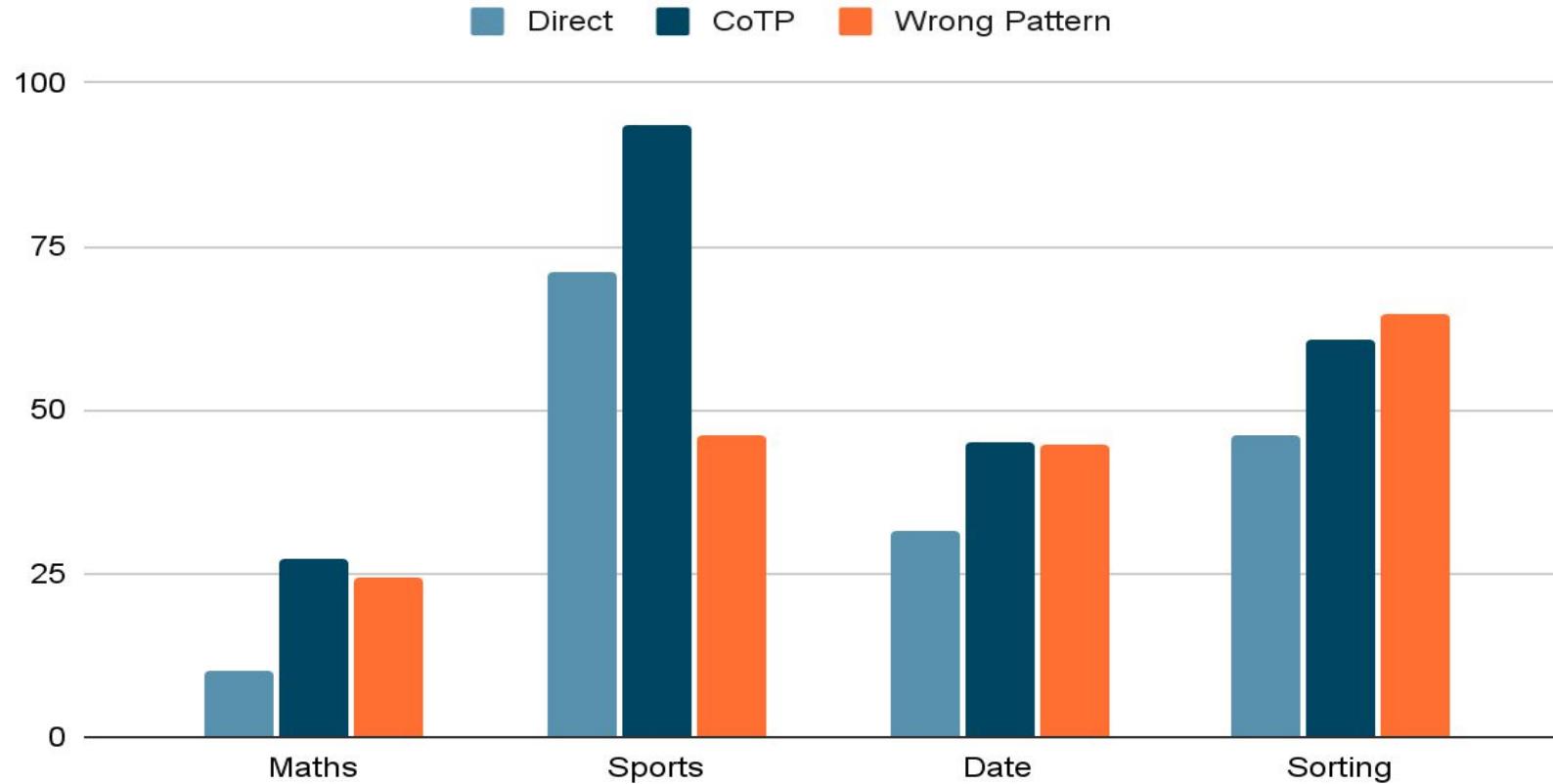
T:

Wrong math



Performance does not change!

Other Tasks



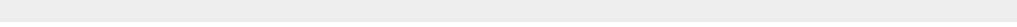
Wrong Patterns Drastically Impact SPORTS

Thought: Jamal Murray **is** a **basketball** player. Being perfect from the line **is** part of CoT (Table 31) 93.67%

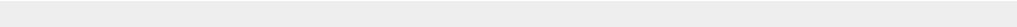
Thought: Jamal Murray **is** a **soccer** player. Being perfect from the line **is** part of $C_{\text{pat_wrong}}(p)$ (Table 55) 46.02%

- 50% is random baseline – the model is intentionally trying to generate misleading outputs!?
- The role of label correctness is task dependent – as long as the model can be reminded of the task

Kim, Junyeob, Hyuhng Joon Kim, Hyunsoo Cho, Hwiyeol Jo, Sang-Woo Lee, Sang-goo Lee, Kang Min Yoo, and Taeuk Kim. "Ground-Truth Labels Matter: A Deeper Look into Input-Label Demonstrations." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2205.12685* (2022).



***What if we remove
all the patterns?***



No patterns

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 74$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 39$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:



Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

T: There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

T: Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had 74. After eating 35, they had 39.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

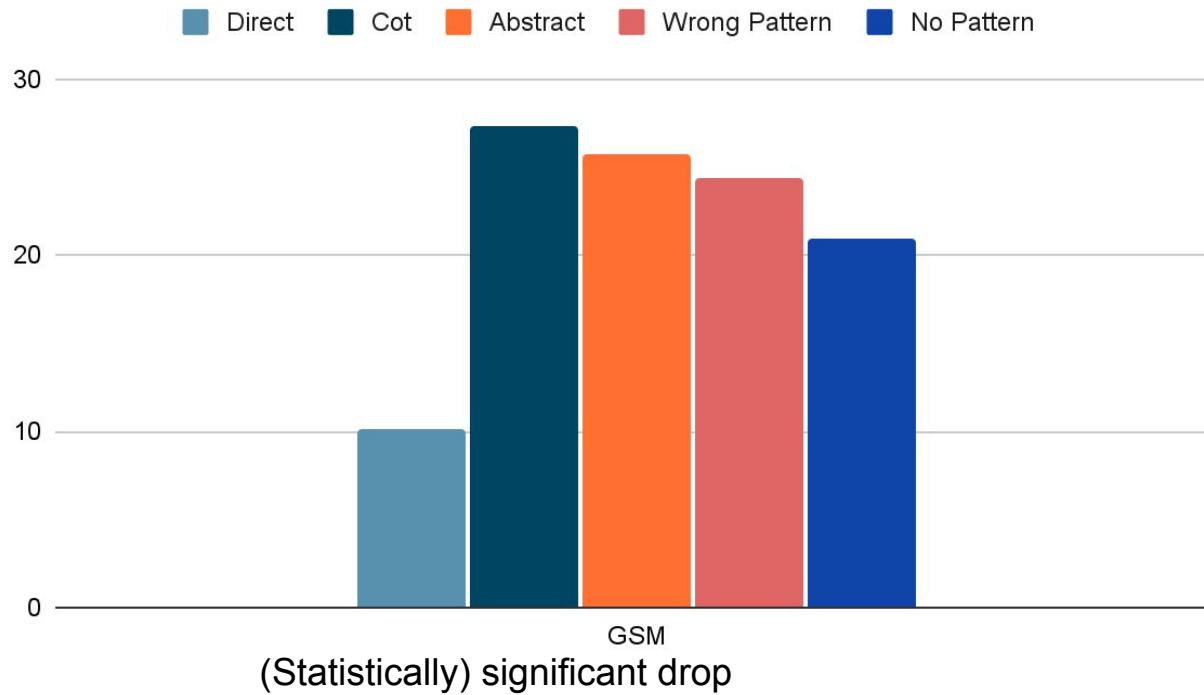
Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:

The test questions are not changed.

No patterns results (outcome)

Accuracy no pattern





**What if we ~~delete the text~~ and
just keep the patterns?**

No Text

Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

Thought (T): There are originally 3 cars. 2 more cars arrive. $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

Thought (T): Originally, Leah had 32 chocolates. Her sister had 42. So in total they had $32 + 42 = 74$. After eating 35, they had $74 - 35 = 39$.

A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:



Q: If there are 3 cars in the parking lot and 2 more cars arrive, how many cars are in the parking lot?

T: $3 + 2 = 5$.

A: The answer is 5 cars.

Q: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?

T: $32 + 42 = 74$. $74 - 35 = 39$.

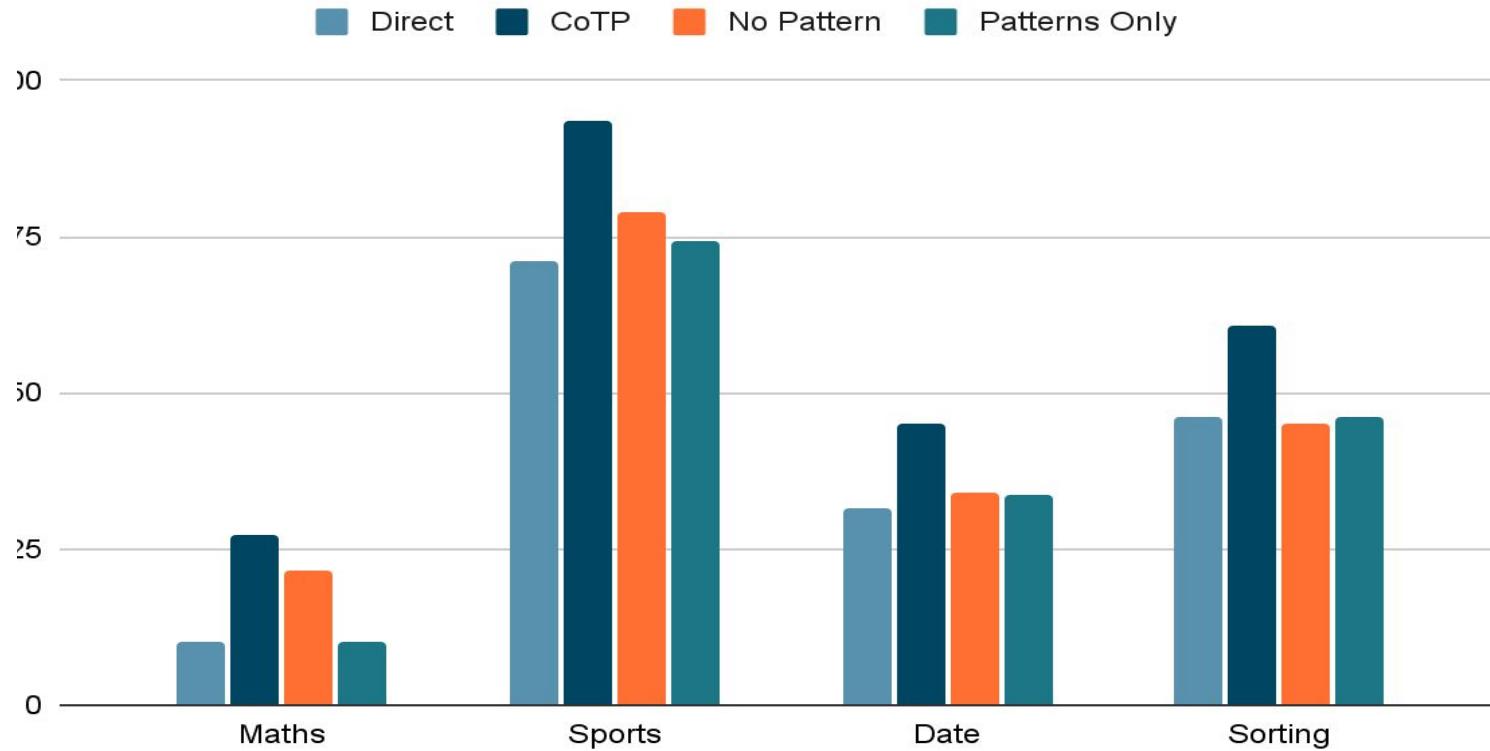
A: The answer is 39 pieces.

Q: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?

T:

The test questions are not changed.

Patterns are necessary but not sufficient



Correctness is task dependent – as long as they can remind the model of the task!

Part 3: Text

**Change the grammatical
style of the text, we will**

Question / Thought	Prompt Type	Solve Rate
◀ MATHEMATICAL ▶		
Question: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?	DIRECT	10.11%
Thought: Shawn started with 5 toys. If he got 2 toys each from his mom and dad, then that is 4 more toys. $5 + 4 = 9$.	CoT (Table 29)	27.37%
Thought: Teddy started with 5 cookies. If he got 2 cookies each from his Jenna and Rehan, then that is 4 more cookies. $5 + 4 = 9$.	$C_{\text{text_diff_entities}}(p)$ (Table 59)	16.60%
Thought: Capacity of one bus is 198 passengers / 9 buses = 22 passengers in one bus. Thus, 5 buses can fit $22 * 5 = 110$ passengers.	$C_{\text{text_rand}}(p)$ (Table 61)	2.98%
-	$C_{\text{text_yoda_question}}(p)$ (Table 73)	27.09%
Thought: With 5 toys, Shawn started. 2 toys each from his mom and dad, if he got, then that is 4 more toys. $5 + 4 = 9$.	$C_{\text{text_yoda_thought}}(p)$ (Table 70)	23.22%
Thought: With 5 toys, Shawn started. 2 toys each from his mom and dad, if he got, then that is 4 more toys. $5 + 4 = 9$.	$C_{\text{text_yoda_both}}(p)$ (Table 73)	22.19%
Thought: dad, he got 5 toys. then started mom 2 each is more than from If his and toys. toys 4 with Shawn $5 + 4 = 9$.	$C_{\text{text_inter_shuf}}(p)$ (Table 67)	10.84%
Thought: with Shawn toys 5 started. dad, from more 2 his toys then is toys he mom got that each 4 and If. $5 + 4 = 9$.	$C_{\text{text_intra_shuf}}(p)$ (Table 64)	17.01%

Performance \propto change

Changing the question doesn't affect performance

Analogical Reasoning

Part 4: Symbiosis

Symbiosis of Text and Patterns Enables effective CoT

► Q3 → A pet store currently has 5 dogs, 2 cats, and 10 birds. How many legs in total do the pets in the store have?

◆ $\mathcal{T}^r[\text{CoT}(p)] \mapsto$ There are 5 dogs, 2 cats, and 10 birds. 5 dogs have 4 legs each, so $5 * 4 = 20$ legs. 2 cats have 4 legs each, so $2 * 4 = 8$ legs. 10 birds have 2 legs each, so $10 * 2 = 20$ legs. So the total number of legs is $20 + 8 + 20 = 48$.
The answer is 48.✓

◆ $\mathcal{T}^r[C_{\text{pat_only}}(p)] \mapsto 5 + 2 + 10 = 17.$ The answer is 17.✗

► Q6 → Today is Christmas Eve of 1937. What is the date one week ago from today in MM/DD/YYYY?

◆ $\mathcal{T}^r[\text{CoT}(p)] \mapsto$ Today is 12/24/1937. One week ago from today is 12/17/1937. So the answer is 12/17/1937.✓

◆ $\mathcal{T}^r[C_{\text{pat_only}}(p)] \mapsto 12/20/1937$ ✗

Symbiosis of Text and Patterns Enables effective CoT

→ Q3 → A pet store currently has 5 dogs, 2 cats, and 10 birds. How many legs in total do the pets in the store have?

◆ $\mathcal{T}[\text{CoT}(p)] \rightarrow$ There are 5 dogs, 2 cats, and 10 birds. 5 dogs have 4 legs each, so $5 * 4 = 20$ legs. 2 cats have 4 legs each, so $2 * 4 = 8$ legs. 10 birds have 2 legs each, so $10 * 2 = 20$ legs. So the total number of legs is $20 + 8 + 20 = 48$.
The answer is 48. ✓

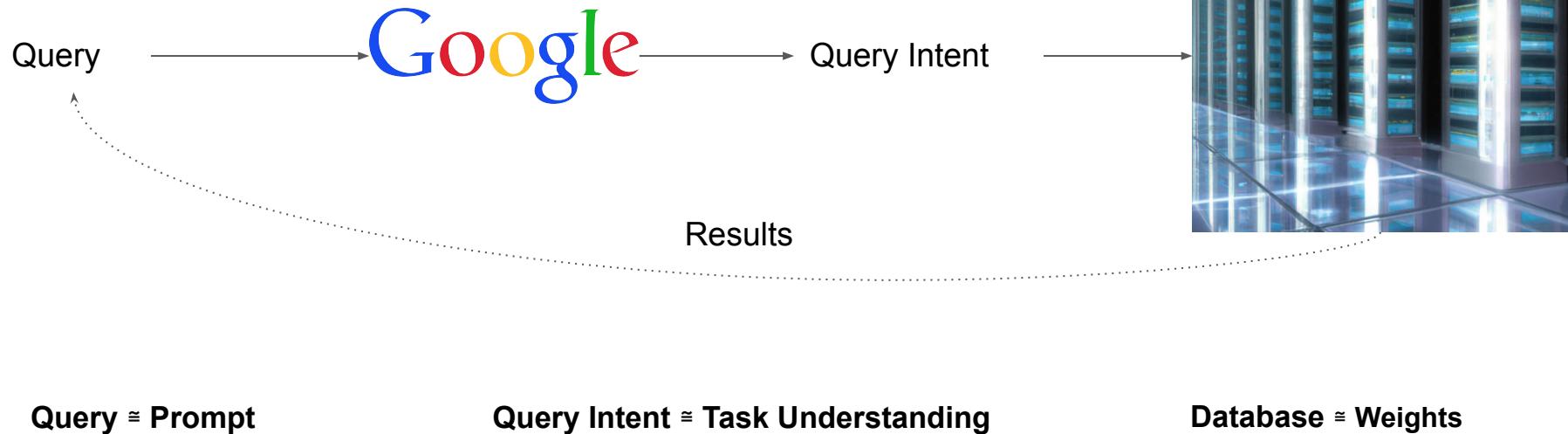
◆ $\mathcal{T}[C_{\text{pat_none}}(p)] \rightarrow$ The pet store has 5 dogs, 2 cats, and 10 birds. So the total number of legs is $5 + 2 + 10 = 17$.
The answer is 17. ✗

→ Q4 → Yes or no: Is the following sentence plausible? “Robert Woods killed the powerplay”.

◆ $\mathcal{T}[\text{CoT}(p)] \rightarrow$ Robert Woods is a football player. Killing the powerplay is part of hockey, not football. So the answer is no. ✓

◆ $\mathcal{T}[C_{\text{pat_none}}(p)] \rightarrow$ Robert Woods is a football player. Killing the powerplay is a part of hockey. So the answer is yes. ✗

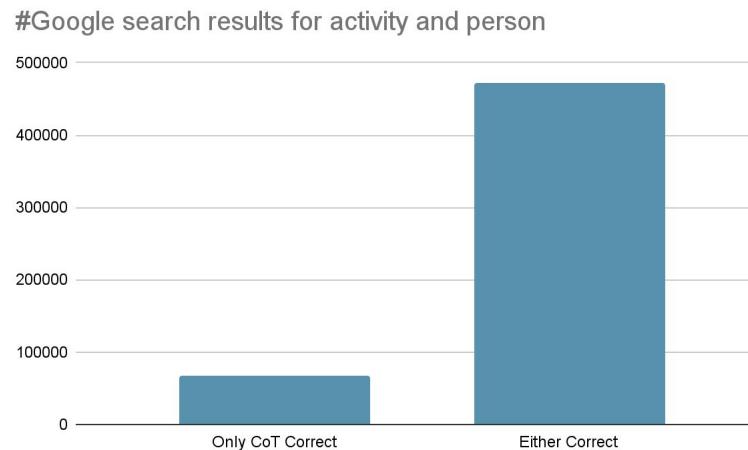
The Search Engine Analogy



Also see: <https://ai.stanford.edu/blog/understanding-incontext/>

The Search Engine Analogy

- For SPORTS, measure the popularity of activities and sports person for cases where CoT is exclusively correct
- CoT is especially helpful for rare entities



Concise Chain of Thought

- Helps us to identify the bare minimum necessary for good performance

Task	PaLM-62B		PaLM-540B	
	CoT	CCoT (ours)	CoT	CCoT (ours)
GSM-8K	27.4%	29.1%	53.2%	56.2%
DATE	44.7%	51.3%	65.3%	69.1%
SPORTS	93.7%	94.6%	95.4%	97.4%
SORTING	55.3%	60.2%	71.2%	88.6%

- **1.8x fewer tokens**

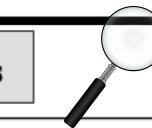
Not Included in the Presentation

- Results on GPT-3, CODEX, PaLM-540B
 - Similar trends across models
- Detailed prompts
- Error analysis

What makes the chain of thought prompting so effective?

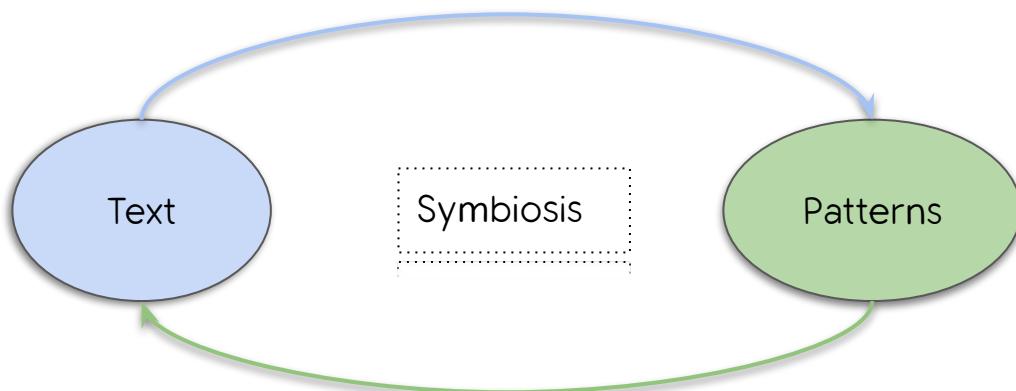
- *The thought makes the model think about the problem?*
- *The thought helps the model learn better*
- *The thought serves as an additional example of the task* ~
- *The thought helps the model remind of the task* ~
- *The thought helps extract relevant information for solving the task* ~

Language Models are Few-Shot Learners



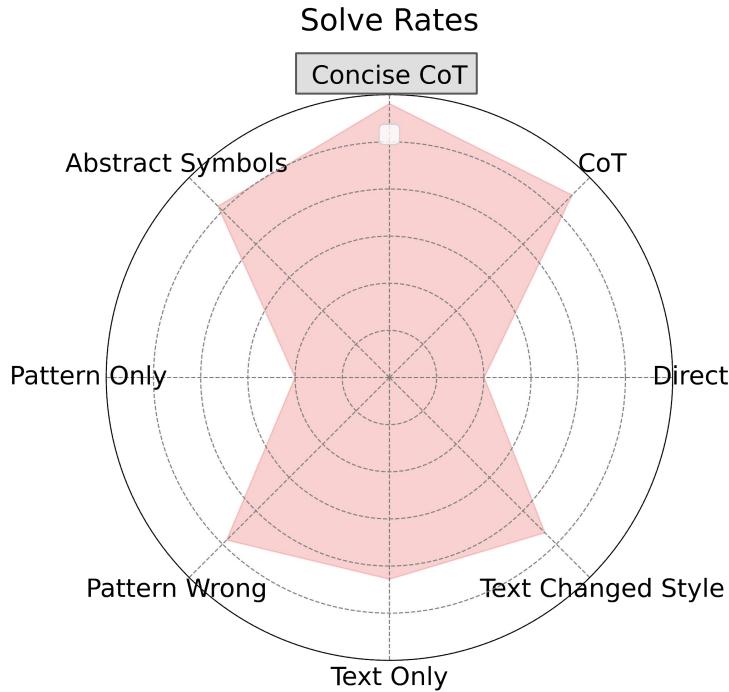
What makes chain of thought prompting so effective?

Text: Extracting common sense, copy mechanism



Patterns: Task understanding, final answer generation

Introduce text in your problem, make sure the prompt conveys the task (can remind the model of the task!)



[Paper](#)

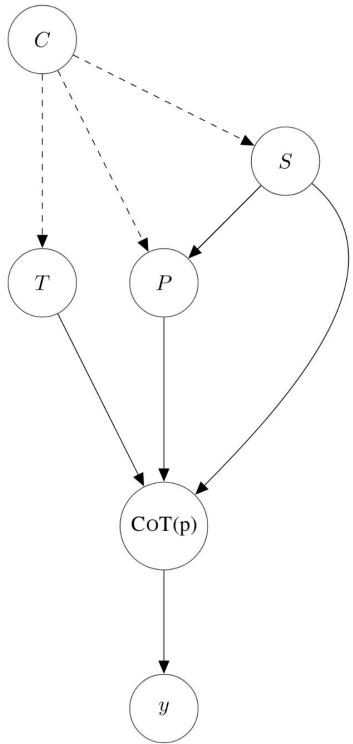


Figure 5: Counterfactual graph for our work: symbols S , patterns P , text T are the key components of our work. The outcome is binary y (accuracy). We make a simplifying assumption that these are identifiable. S and P may be confounded by an unidentifiable C , and this is a limitation of our work.

$$ATE = \mathbb{E}_D[y(p) - y(C_z(p))]$$