

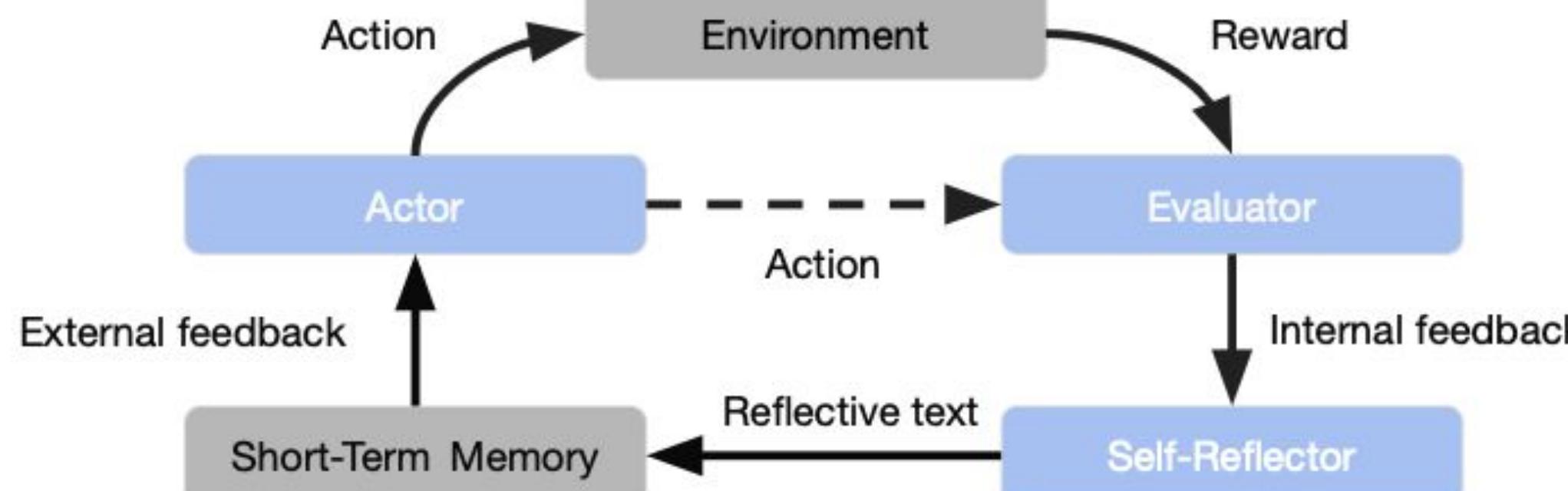
# MAR: Multi-Agent Reflexion Improves Reasoning Abilities in LLMs

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## Introduction

- **Reflexion** (Shinn et al., 2023) enables language models to revise their reasoning through feedback.
- However, **Reflexion** often fails due to self-reinforcing errors and limited reasoning diversity.
- We propose **Multi-Agent Reflexion (MAR)** which improves upon standard Reflexion, achieving a 3% gain on HotPotQA and a 6.2% improvement on HumanEval.

## Reflexion: Overview



## Reflexion: Limitations

Reflexion improves reasoning through self-reflection, but has:

- Confirmation bias
- Repeated failed reasoning
- **Degeneration-of-Thought** (Liang et al., 2025)

**Task:** `def iscube(a: int) -> bool:  
 '''returns True if this integer is a cube.'''`

**Output 1:** `return (a >= 0) and (round(a ** (1/3)) ** 3 == a)`

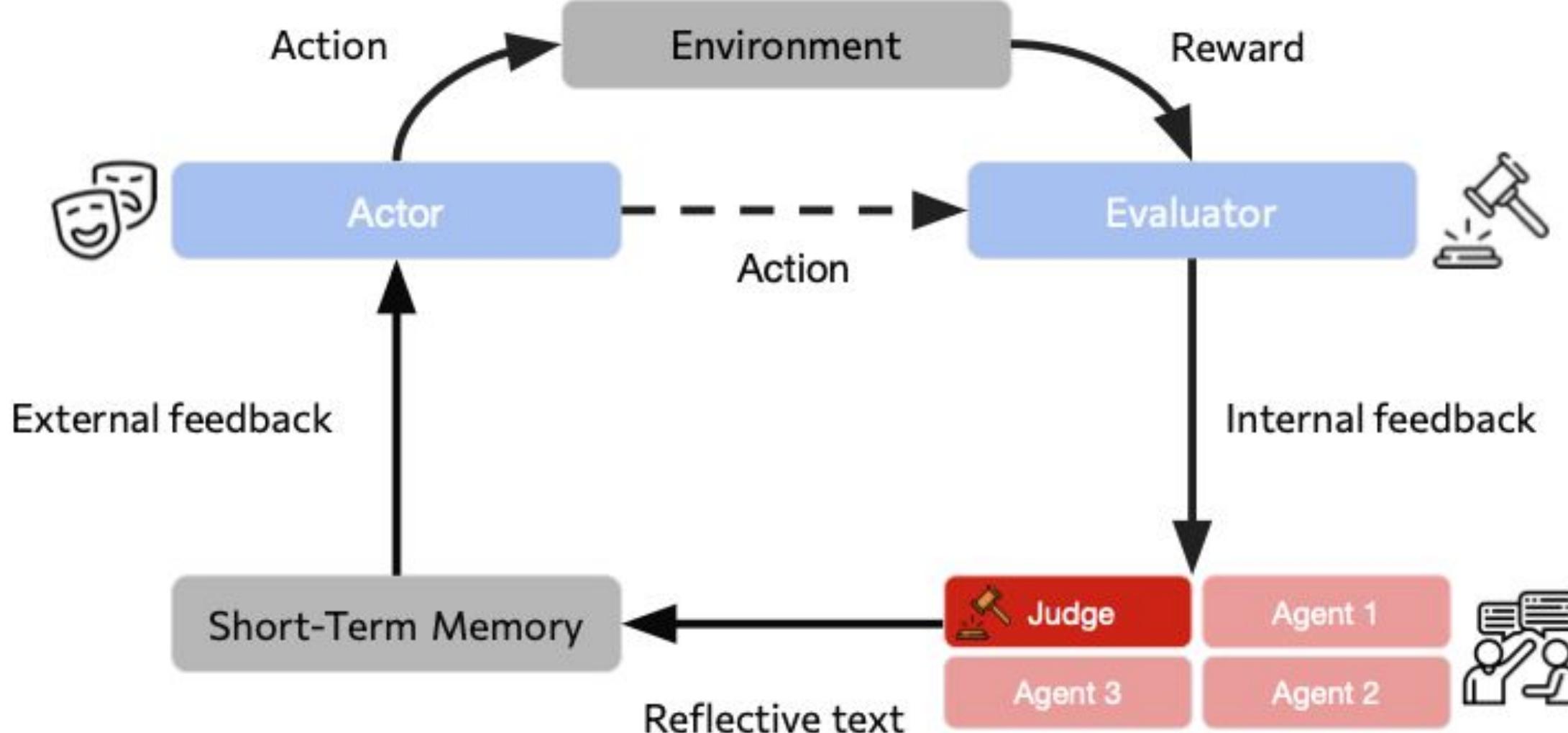
**Reflection:** The condition `(a >= 0)` allows negative numbers to pass through.

**Output 2:** `if a < 0:  
 return False  
return round(a ** (1/3)) ** 3 == a`



**Incorrect!** Input (-1) is still a perfect cube

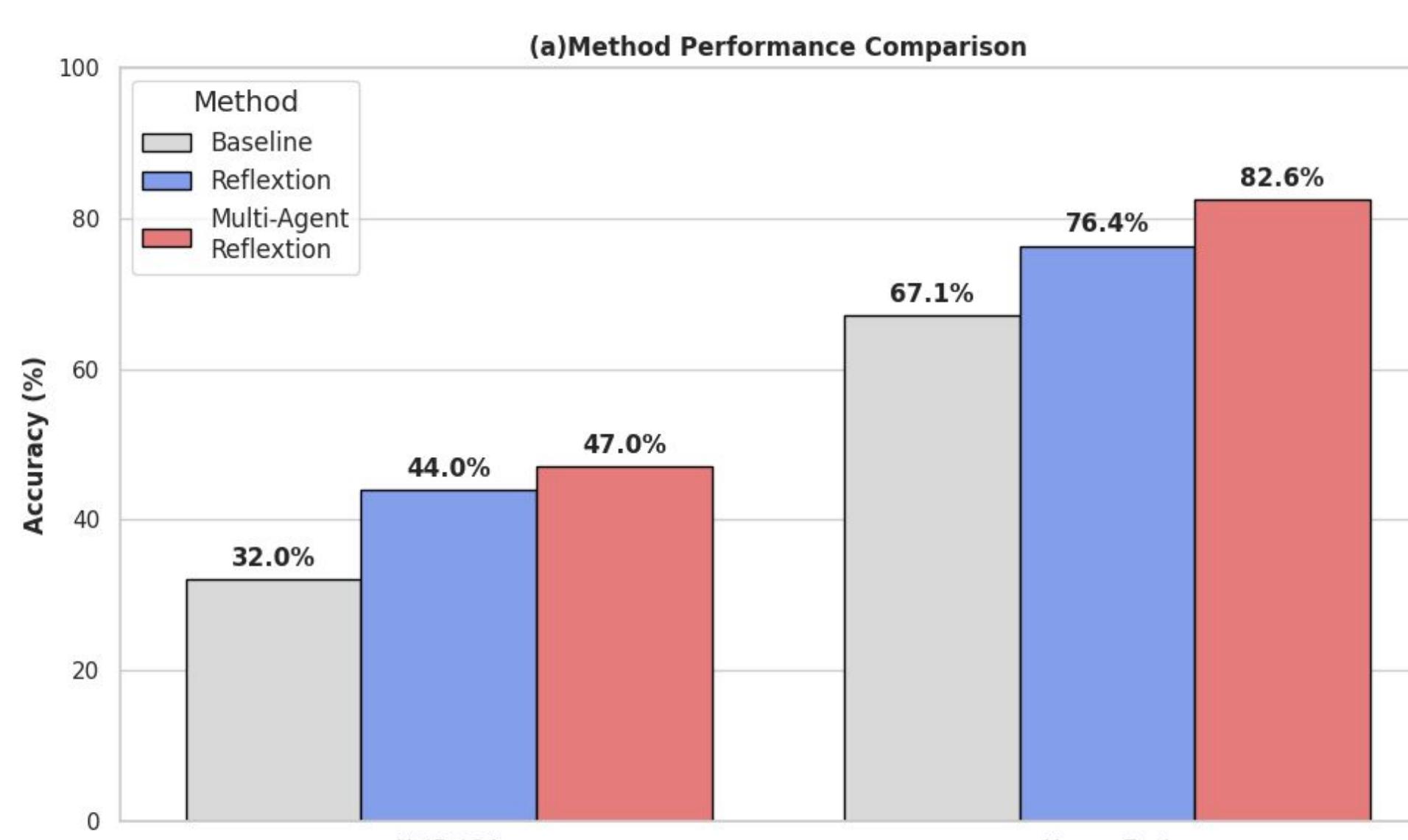
## Multi-Agent Reflexion (MAR)



## Persona Design

- Build distinct personas that disagree by design, encouraging diverse reasoning and avoiding stagnation of debates
  - Final Judge persona to guide, assess, and finalize multi-agent debates
- Encourage “*tit for tat*” disagreement rather than extreme adversarial behavior better reasoning

## MAR Results



- MAR improves HumanEval by +6 points over Reflexion and 15.5 over baseline GPT-3.5.
- MAR improves with ReAct on HotPotQA by +1 points over Reflexion and +15 over baseline with GPT-3.5.

**Task:** `def iscube(a: int) -> bool:  
 '''returns True if this integer is a cube.'''`

**X Output 1:** `return (a >= 0) and (round(a ** (1/3)) ** 3 == a)`

**Debater 1:**  
(correct direction)

“Check if cube root is int.”

**Debater 2:**  
(important correction)

“Account for negative roots.”

**Debater 3:**  
(synthesizing correctly)

“Add this code to the return condition:  
`round(abs(a) ** (1/3)) ** 3 == abs(a)”`

**Judge:**

“The bug was misclassifying numbers as perfect cubes.  
The fix was to verify the cube of the number’s absolute value.”

**Output:** `def iscube(a: int) -> bool:  
 if a == 0:  
 return True  
 return round(abs(a) ** (1/3)) ** 3 == abs(a)`

## Takeaways

### Why MAR Outperforms Baselines and Reflexion

- **Breaks Single-Agent Blind Spots:** Multiple agents bring diverse reasoning styles, reducing repeated mistakes.
- **Catches More Errors:** Different personas (e.g., QA, senior dev, reviewer) surface different failure modes in the code.
- **Judge-Based Selection:** A final judge aggregates all the debaters into the best reflection, preventing convergence on a bad fix.
- **Explores Broader Solution Space:** MAR increases the chance that at least one agent finds the correct logic

## References

1. Shinn, N.; Cassano, F.; Berman, E.; Gopinath, A.; Narasimhan, K.; and Yao, S. 2023. Reflexion: Language.Actors with Verbal Reinforcement Learning. arXiv preprint. arXiv:2303.11366.
2. Du, Y.; Li, S.; Torralba, A.; Tenenbaum, J. B.; and Mordatch, I. 2023. Improving Factuality and Reasoning in Language Models through Multiagent Debate. arXiv preprint. arXiv:2305.14325.