

Frontier Math Problem Creation

Rabdos AI Team¹

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1 The Context

AI is making remarkable strides in mathematical reasoning with recent breakthroughs demonstrating that LLMs can engage with complex mathematical problems and even contribute to mathematical discovery. Central to realizing its full potential is the creation of abundant high-quality mathematical problems to train and evaluate models. Human-generated datasets remain valuable but relying on humans alone is untenable as models become increasingly capable. AI-driven data generation offers a possible solution, but existing approaches suffer from rapid saturation, limited coverage of mathematical domains, and lack of precise control over difficulty.

2 Our Approach

Rabdos AI creates novel mathematical problems that systematically challenge current frontier models. Our approach combines expert knowledge with automated synthesis tools to produce problems requiring genuine mathematical insight rather than pattern matching or computation alone.

Technical Framework. The creation pipeline integrates human expertise, retrieval systems, large language models, and symbolic verification tools operating at research-grade mathematical rigor. Problems are validated through both computer algebra systems and executable code, ensuring semantic correctness, structural integrity, and computational verifiability.

Coverage and Diversity. Our methodology samples from a broad spectrum of mathematical domains, ensuring that benchmark coverage reflects the genuine breadth of mathematical reasoning rather than concentration in narrow subfields.

Insight Requirements. Unlike problems solvable through direct application of standard algorithms, our creation process enforces non-trivial transformations through deliberate mathematical composition. The resulting problems require solvers to identify and execute sequences of domain-appropriate techniques, with complexity barriers preventing brute-force approaches.

Unambiguous Validation. Our problems are closed-form with unique, rigorously verifiable answers rather than open-ended exercises admitting multiple interpretations. Each problem includes automated verification protocols that eliminate ambiguity in correctness evaluation.

Calibrated Difficulty. The framework supports difficulty calibration through adjustable parameters to enable precise targeting of model capabilities. This permits systematic exploration of the frontier between problems that models can and cannot solve reliably.

3 Evaluation

We evaluate on a total of 73 problems created using our approach that break SOTA reasoning models. We partition the problems into two sets, *core* and *diamond*, based on the difficulty of solving them using such models.

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The core set comprises 55 problems that break models GPT-5.1-thinking-high, Gemini-3-Pro, and Gemini-2.5-Pro. The diamond set comprises 18 problems that are even harder and break models GPT-5.1-Pro, Gemini Deep Think, GPT-5.1-thinking-high, and Gemini-3-Pro. All experiments were conducted between November 17-24, 2025.

3.1 Core Set

Figure 1 summarizes the performance of GPT-5.1-thinking, Gemini-3-Pro, and Gemini-2.5-Pro on the core set comprising 55 problems. We report average pass@1 over 8 runs, and for GPT-5.1-thinking we use a high-reasoning-effort configuration with a 20-minute timeout per problem. Both models fail on a large portion of the problems. The sizable gap between pass@1 and pass@8 for both models shows a significant headroom for performing reinforcement learning on the dataset. Even with access to a coding tool, both models still fail on many questions, suggesting that the problems pose genuinely challenging reasoning tasks.

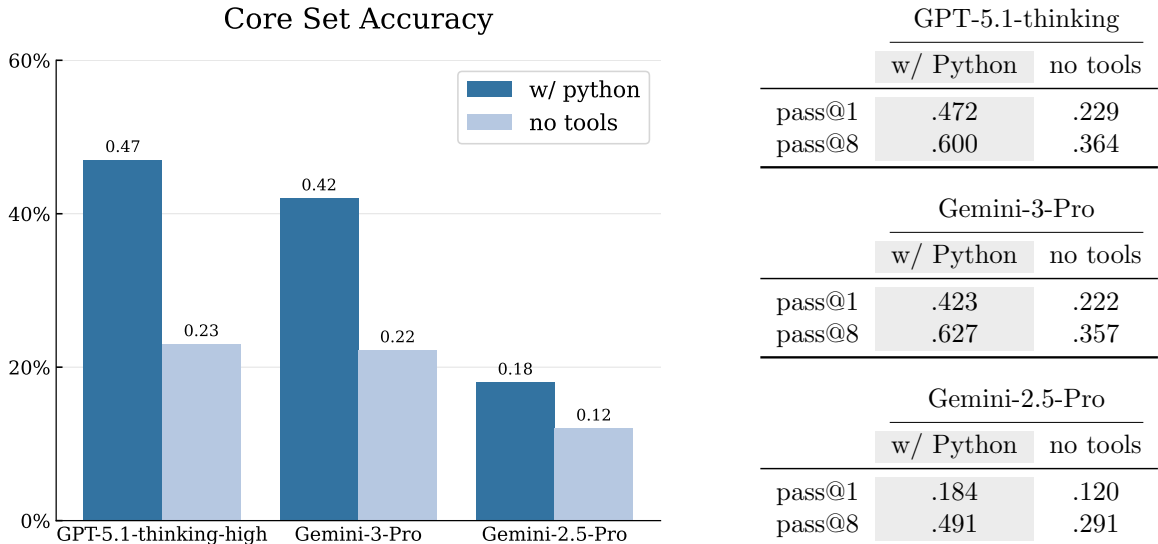


Figure 1: Performance of GPT-5.1-thinking-high, Gemini-3-Pro, and Gemini-2.5-Pro on 55 problems from the core set.

3.2 Diamond Set

Our diamond set comprises 18 problems that require substantially more design effort and are of higher difficulty than the core set. Figure 2 summarizes the performance of GPT-5.1-Pro, Gemini DeepThink, GPT-5.1-thinking-high, and Gemini-3-Pro on the diamond set. For this evaluation, we accessed all four models through the web portal and ran each model once on the full set. Even SOTA reasoning models such as GPT-5.1-Pro and Gemini DeepThink obtain only 2 and 3 of the 18 problems correct, respectively.

4 Team

Our team comprises four researchers at the University of Pennsylvania specializing in mathematics, deep learning, and automated symbolic reasoning.

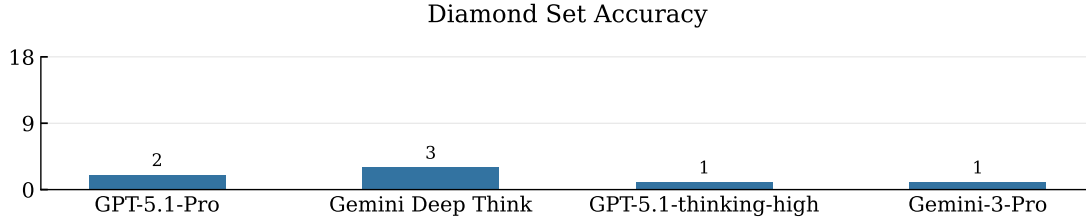


Figure 2: Performance of GPT-5.1-Pro, Gemini Deep Think, GPT-5.1-thinking-high, and Gemini-3-Pro on 18 problems from the diamond set.

Robert Ghrist is Andrea Mitchell University Professor in the departments of Mathematics and Electrical & Systems Engineering. His expertise spans multiple areas of mathematics. His current interests include applications of LLMs to advance mathematics research and education. He serves as Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education in the School of Engineering. He is a recipient of numerous awards in research and teaching, including the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE) in 2004, the Chauvenet Prize by the Mathematical Association of America in 2013, and Penn’s Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 2015. His online calculus course at Coursera (“Single Variable Calculus”) has illustrated the subject to over 100,000 people around the world. He earned his PhD (1995) in applied mathematics from Cornell.

Mayur Naik is Misra Family Professor in the department of Computer and Information Science. His expertise spans the fields of programming languages and artificial intelligence. His current research focuses on neurosymbolic programming, which integrates deep learning with symbolic reasoning to make AI applications safe, interpretable, efficient, and easier to develop. He has published over 80 papers in top-tier conferences in programming languages, deep learning, and related fields. His work has earned four Distinguished Paper awards, three Test-of-Time honors, and four Spotlight Paper recognitions. His online course on software analysis has been taken by over 10,000 students in Georgia Tech’s OMSCS program. He obtained his PhD (2008) in computer science from Stanford University.

Zhiqiu (Oscar) Xu is a third year PhD student in the department of Computer and Information Science advised by Prof. Naik. He is an expert in deep learning representations, training algorithms, and benchmarking. He has five publications in top-tier deep learning conferences. He holds bachelors and Masters degrees from UC Berkeley in Computer Science and Applied Mathematics.

Shreya Arya is a postdoctoral scholar and Hans Rademacher Instructor in the department of Mathematics. She is interested in geometry, topology and category theory and its applications to statistics, computer science and mathematical physics. She holds a PhD in Mathematics from Duke University in 2024 where she received the Rudin Prize for Outstanding PhD Dissertation.

A Sample Problems from the Core Set

We present 3 sample problems from the core set. Each problem required an hour of steering by a math expert. For each problem, we provide a ground truth numeric answer and the number of correct runs out of 5 for GPT-5.1-thinking-high and Gemini-2.5-Pro as of November 17, 2025.

A.1 Discrete Geometry

Let H be the set of all hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^{48} given by $x_i - x_j = 0$ or $x_i - x_j = 1$ for every pair of indices with $1 \leq i < j \leq 48$. Intersect H with the hyperplane $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{48} = 0$ to obtain an arrangement inside that 47-dimensional subspace.

Let r be the number of regions of this arrangement, and let b be the number of relatively bounded regions. What is the remainder of $(r - b)$ when divided by 48?

Answer (mod 48): $\boxed{2}$

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: 1/5] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: 1/5]

A.2 Topology

Let X be the set of real numbers and define

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \right\}.$$

Define a topology τ on X by declaring that a set $O \subset X$ belongs to τ if and only if

$$O = U - B,$$

where U is an open set in the usual Euclidean topology on \mathbb{R} and $B \subset A$.

Determine whether the topological space (X, τ) is **countably paracompact**. Write 1 for true and 0 for false.

Answer: $\boxed{0}$

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: 3/5] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: 1/5]

A.3 Calculus

Evaluate the double integral

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{16 \sin^2(\pi s) \sin^2(\pi t) - 16 \sin^2(\pi t) + 4}{(-8 \sin^2(\pi s) \sin^2(\pi t) + 8 \sin^2(\pi t) + 1)^{3/2}} ds dt.$$

Give your answer as an exact real number.

Answer: $\boxed{1}$

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: 0/5] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: 3/5]

B Sample Problems from the Diamond Set

We present 2 sample problems from the diamond set. For each problem, both GPT-5.1-Pro and Gemini DeepThink fail under our single-run evaluation.

B.1 Group Theory

Let n beads be arranged on a circle and indexed $0, 1, \dots, n-1$. Each bead is colored by an element of the finite field $\mathbb{F}_7 = \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$. Two colorings $(c_0, \dots, c_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{F}_7^n$ are considered equivalent if one can be obtained from the other by a rotation or reflection of the necklace (i.e. by the usual dihedral action D_n on indices).

A coloring is *admissible* if it satisfies all three linear constraints in \mathbb{F}_7 :

$$(C0) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i \equiv 0, \quad (C1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i c_i \equiv 0, \quad (C2) \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}}} c_i \equiv 1.$$

For this problem, take $n = 30$.

How many D_n -equivalence classes of admissible colorings are there for $n = 30$? Report your answer modulo 1,000,003 as a positive integer.

Answer (mod 1,000,003): 587,104

Evaluation: [Gemini Deep Think: False] [GPT-5.1-Pro: False]

B.2 Probability

Imagine you're studying the geometry of random cubic curves in the projective plane over a finite field.

Over \mathbb{F}_{101} (a prime field with 101 elements), a random homogeneous cubic polynomial in three variables X, Y, Z is given by

$$f(X, Y, Z) = aX^3 + bY^3 + cZ^3 + dX^2Y + eX^2Z + gY^2X + hY^2Z + iZ^2X + jZ^2Y + kXYZ,$$

where each coefficient $a, b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k \in \mathbb{F}_{101}$ is chosen independently and uniformly at random (including zero).

Let $N(f)$ be the number of projective points $[X : Y : Z] \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_{101})$ satisfying $f(X, Y, Z) = 0$. (There are exactly $101^2 + 101 + 1 = 10303$ projective points in total.)

We say the random cubic hypersurface is *balanced* if

$$N(f) \equiv 1 \pmod{3}.$$

Compute the exact probability that a random cubic is balanced. Express the answer as a reduced fraction $\frac{r}{s}$ in lowest terms.

Answer: $\boxed{3423841/1030301}$

Evaluation: [Gemini Deep Think: False] [GPT-5.1-Pro: False]

C More Samples

C.1 Number Theory

How many pairs of nonnegative integers (m, n) with $0 \leq m \leq 9999$ and $0 \leq n \leq 10000$ satisfy

$$v_2(S_{m,n}) = v_5(S_{m,n}),$$

where

$$S_{m,n} = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} \binom{k}{m}$$

and v_p denotes the p -adic valuation?

Answer: $\boxed{54118191}$

Evaluation: [Gemini-3-Pro: False] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]

C.2 Group Theory

Consider the group whose elements are triples $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ with the operation

$$(a, b, c) \cdot (a', b', c') = (a + a', b + b', c + c' + ab').$$

Let $x = (1, 0, 0)$ and $y = (0, 1, 0)$. What is the minimal length of a product of $x^{\pm 1}$ and $y^{\pm 1}$ that equals $(17, 17, 1155)$?

Answer: 102

Evaluation: [Gemini-3-Pro: True] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: False]

C.3 Representation Theory

Determine the maximum possible dimension of a complex representation V of the symmetric group S_{10} such that the character χ_V satisfies $\chi_V((1\ 2)) = -1$ and $\chi_V((1\ 2\ 3)) = -1$, and in the irreducible decomposition $V = \bigoplus_i m_i V_i$, the ratio $m_i / \dim V_i$ is the same constant for every i with $m_i > 0$.

Answer: 3628799

Evaluation: [Gemini-3-Pro: True] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]

C.4 Probability

Consider probability distributions on $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ for nonnegative integer-valued random variables X and Y , where for X we have $\mathbb{P}(X = k) = m_k/50$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3 are nonnegative integers satisfying $m_0 + m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 50$. Similarly, for Y we have $\mathbb{P}(Y = k) = n_k/50$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and $n_0 + n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = 50$. Compute the number of ordered pairs of such distributions (for X and Y) where both satisfy

$$\mathbb{P}\{X > \mathbb{E}X\} > \int_{\mathbb{E}X}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\{X > t\} dt \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}\{Y > \mathbb{E}Y\} > \int_{\mathbb{E}Y}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\{Y > t\} dt.$$

Answer: 207648100

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: False] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]

C.5 Representation Theory

Let $G = A_{12}$ be the alternating group on 12 letters. Compute the sum of the dimensions of all irreducible representations of G over \mathbb{C} whose characters take real values on every element of G .

Answer: 63856

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: True] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: False]

C.6 Knot Theory

The Conway polynomial of a knot K is

$$\nabla_K(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_4 z^4 + \cdots.$$

For the connected sum of 27 figure-eight knots, what is the coefficient a_2 ?

Answer: -27

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: False] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]

C.7 Metric Spaces

Consider the path-metric space X constructed as follows: there is a central point o , and for each integer j from 1 to 168, a chain of exactly j unit-length segments emanating from o , glued end-to-end in a line with no other branches off these chains. The distinguished points are o and all vertices along these chains where segments meet, including the endpoints. Compute the number of unordered pairs of distinct distinguished points such that the relative interior of the topological arc connecting them disconnects X into exactly two connected components.

Answer: 804440

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: True] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: False]

C.8 Commutative Algebra

Consider the 2×102 integer matrix \mathbf{A} with columns

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_i = \begin{pmatrix} i-2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } i = 3, \dots, 102.$$

Let $S = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_{102}]$ and let $I_{\mathbf{A}}$ be the toric ideal associated to \mathbf{A} , namely the kernel of the homomorphism

$$S \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[s_1^{\pm 1}, s_2^{\pm 1}]$$

defined by $x_i \mapsto \mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{a}_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, 102$, where $\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{m}} = s_1^{m_1} s_2^{m_2}$ for $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2)^T$. What is the common number of elements in every reduced Gröbner basis of $I_{\mathbf{A}}$?

Answer: 5050

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: False] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]

C.9 Combinatorial Optimization

How many 2×9 matrices A with entries in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ satisfy the following three conditions?

1. A has full row rank 2.
2. All 2×2 submatrices of A with nonzero determinant have determinants equal to the same value $s \in \{+1, -1\}$.
3. For every integer vector $b = (b_1, b_2)$ with $|b_1| \leq 2$ and $|b_2| \leq 2$, every vertex of the polyhedron

$$P = \{x \geq 0 : Ax = b\}$$

is an integer vector.

Answer: 313344

Evaluation: [Gemini-2.5-Pro: False] [GPT-5.1-thinking-high: True]