

Title: GPT-4.1

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Categories: Category:2025 in artificial intelligence, Category:2025 software, Category:Generative pre-trained transformers, Category:Large language models, Category:OpenAI

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GPT-4.1 is a large language model within OpenAI 's GPT series. It was released on April 14, 2025. GPT-4.1 can be accessed through the OpenAI API or the OpenAI Developer Playground. [1] [2] [3] Three different models were simultaneously released: GPT-4.1, GPT-4.1 mini , and GPT-4.1 nano . [4] Since May 14, GPT-4.1 has been available for users subscribed to the ChatGPT Plus and Pro plans, and GPT-4.1 mini that replaces GPT-4o mini is available for all ChatGPT users. [5]

Overview

All three models have a context window of 1 million tokens and a knowledge cutoff of June 2024. [4]

The models were tested on numerous benchmarks . Academic knowledge benchmarks included the 2024 AIME , GPQA , and MMLU . [4] Coding benchmarks included SWE-bench and SWE-Lancer. [4] Instruction following benchmarks included COLLIE and IFEval. [4] Vision benchmarks included MMMU (answering questions about images), MathVista (solving vision-related mathematical tasks), and CharXiv (answering questions about charts from research papers). [4] Long-context benchmarks included two brand-new benchmarks invented by OpenAI: "multi-round coreference" (where the model has to find the i-th instance of something in a fake long conversation synthetically generated by GPT-4o) [6] and "Graphwalks" (forcing the model to simulate breadth-first search). [4]

The models underwent more training regarding tool-calling , so the "OpenAI cookbook" recommends exclusively using the tools field when giving the model access to tools. [7] The models are also trained to follow instructions more literally, making the model more steerable. [7]

Reception

The Verge described GPT-4.1's release as "mark[ing] a pivot in the company's release schedule". [1] HackerNoon praised the model as "a HUGE win for developers", and stated that it challenged the advantages of Gemini 2.5 Pro 's longer context window and Claude 3.7 Sonnet 's strong reasoning capabilities. [8] Zvi Mowshowitz described GPT-4.1-mini as an "excellent practical model". [9] However, he criticized OpenAI for not doing enough safety testing, saying that he "hate[s] the precedent this sets". [9]

Two research teams - one led by Oxford University researcher Owain Evans, the other based at the AI red-teaming startup SplxAI - independently found evidence that GPT-4.1 could be more misaligned than GPT-4o . [10]

See also

List of large language models

References

External links

Official website

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in education

GPT Store

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ChatGPT Deep Research

Operator

Sam Altman removal

removal

Greg Brockman

Sarah Friar

Jakub Pachocki

Scott Schools

Mira Murati

Emmett Shear

Sam Altman

Adam D'Angelo

Sue Desmond-Hellmann

Zico Kolter

Paul Nakasone

Adebayo Ogunlesi
Nicole Seligman
Fidji Simo
Lawrence Summers
Bret Taylor (chair)
Greg Brockman (2017–2023)
Reid Hoffman (2019–2023)
Will Hurd (2021–2023)
Holden Karnofsky (2017–2021)
Elon Musk (2015–2018)
Ilya Sutskever (2017–2023)
Helen Toner (2021–2023)
Shivon Zilis (2019–2023)
Stargate LLC
Apple Intelligence
AI Dungeon
AutoGPT
Contrastive Language-Image Pre-training
" Deep Learning "
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Reinforcement learning from human feedback

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Self-supervised learning

Stochastic parrot

Synthetic data

Top-p sampling

Transformer

Variational autoencoder

Vibe coding

Vision transformer

Waluigi effect

Word embedding

Character.ai

ChatGPT

DeepSeek

Ernie

Gemini

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Copilot

Claude

Gemini

Gemma

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Qwen3-Coder
Replit
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Recraft
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Suno AI
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Agentforce
AutoGLM
AutoGPT
ChatGPT Agent
Devin AI
Manus
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Aleph Alpha
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Canva
Cognition AI
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Hyperparameter

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Bias–variance tradeoff

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SGD

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15.ai

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Aurora

DALL-E

Firefly

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Dream Machine

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Riffusion

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Claude

Gemini Gemini (language model) Gemma

Gemini (language model)

Gemma

Grok

LaMDA

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AutoGPT

Robot control

Alan Turing

Warren Sturgis McCulloch

Walter Pitts

John von Neumann

Claude Shannon

Shun'ichi Amari

Kunihiko Fukushima

Takeo Kanade

Marvin Minsky

John McCarthy

Nathaniel Rochester

Allen Newell

Cliff Shaw

Herbert A. Simon

Oliver Selfridge

Frank Rosenblatt

Bernard Widrow

Joseph Weizenbaum

Seymour Papert

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Demis Hassabis

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Andrej Karpathy

Ashish Vaswani

Noam Shazeer

Aidan Gomez

John Schulman

Mustafa Suleyman

Jan Leike

Daniel Kokotajlo

François Chollet

Neural Turing machine

Differentiable neural computer

Transformer Vision transformer (ViT)

Vision transformer (ViT)

Recurrent neural network (RNN)

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