

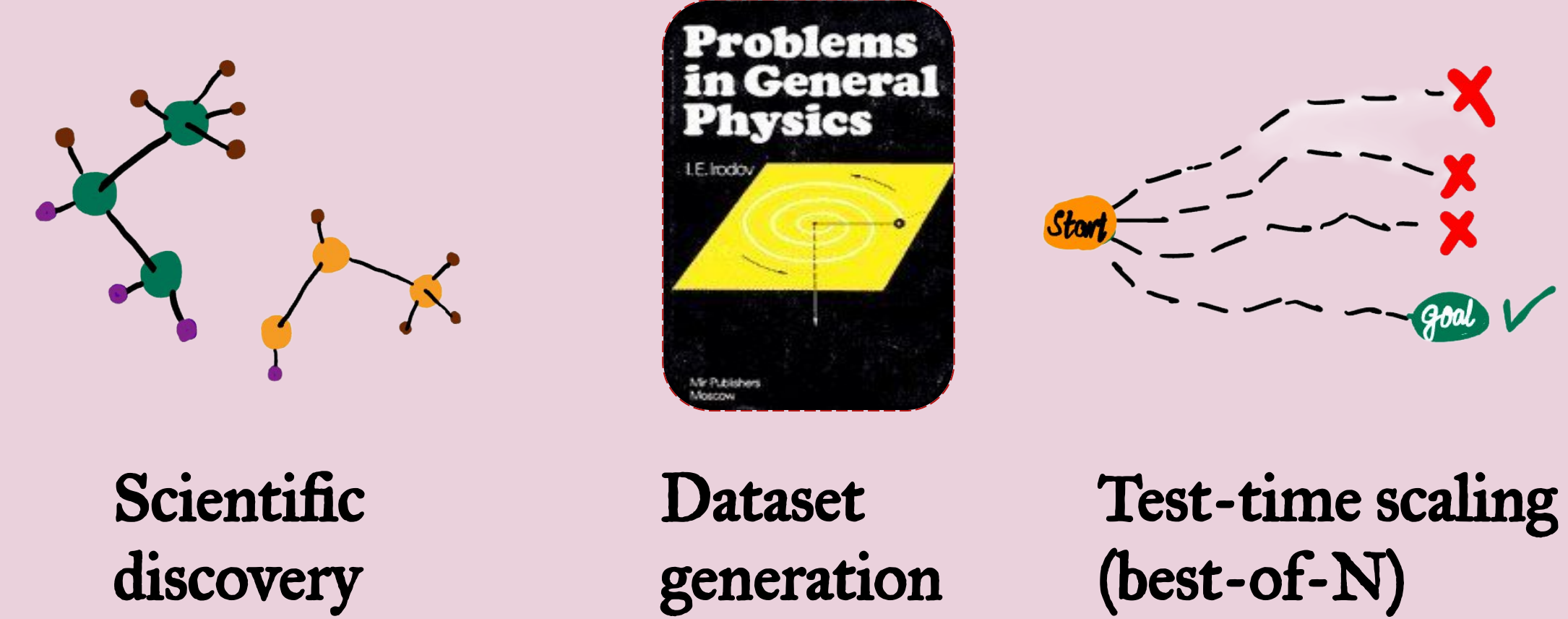


Roll the dice & look before you leap:

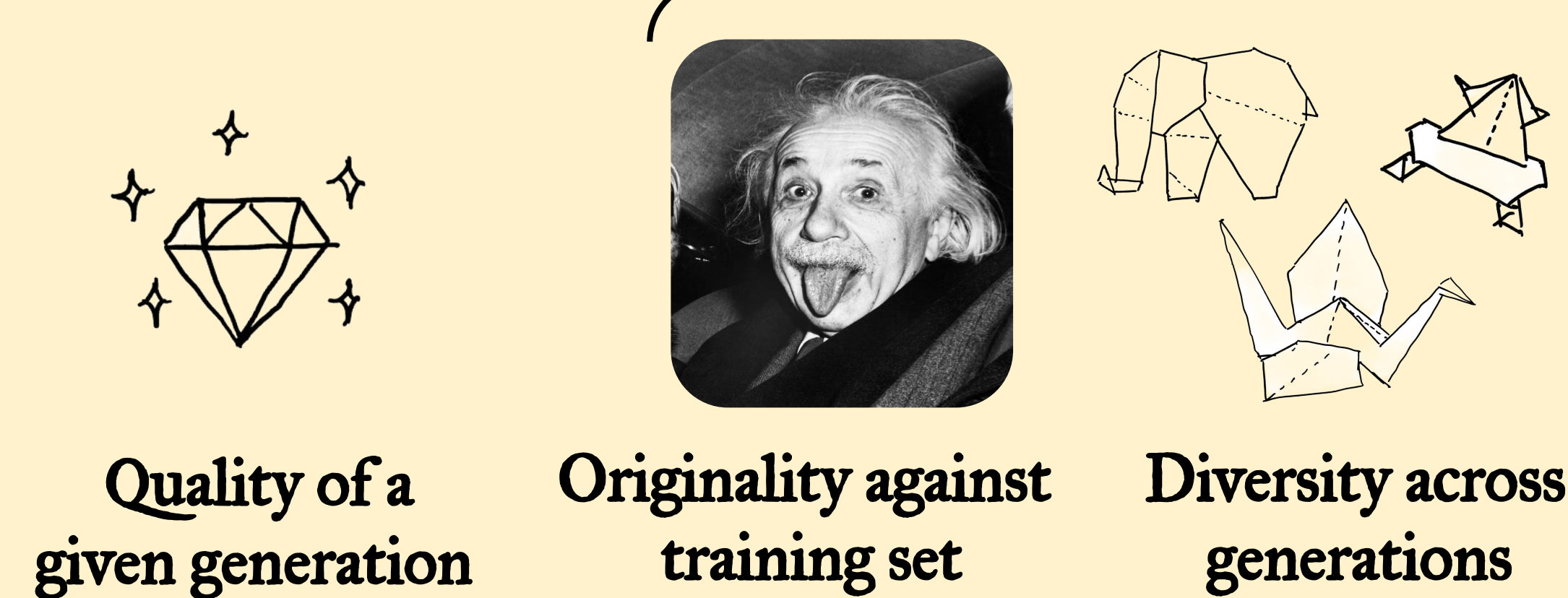
# Going beyond the creative limits of next-token prediction

Chen Henry Wu\* (CMU), Vaishnavh Nagarajan\* (Google Research NY), Charles Ding (CMU), Aditi Raghunathan (CMU)

We want LLMs to *creatively solve open-ended tasks*



We must not only care about...

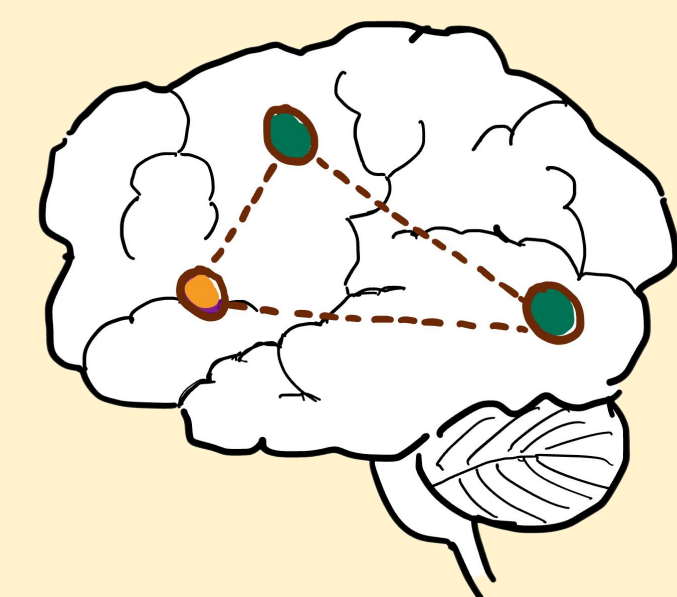


but also about:

Our approach: study *minimal, open-ended* tasks abstracting two modes of creativity

## Combinational creativity

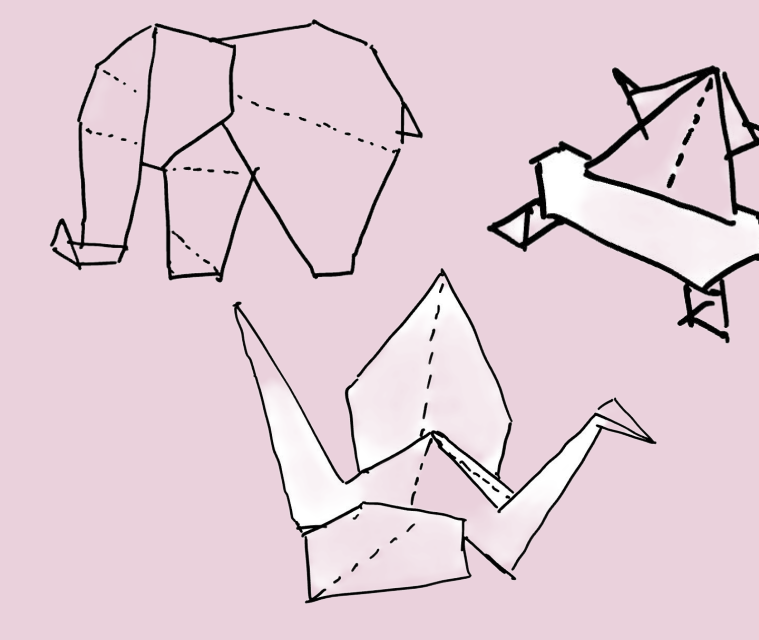
wordplay, analogies, science, discovering contradictions in literature



Search, retrieve and plan over vast memory of known things to find novel connections

## Exploratory creativity

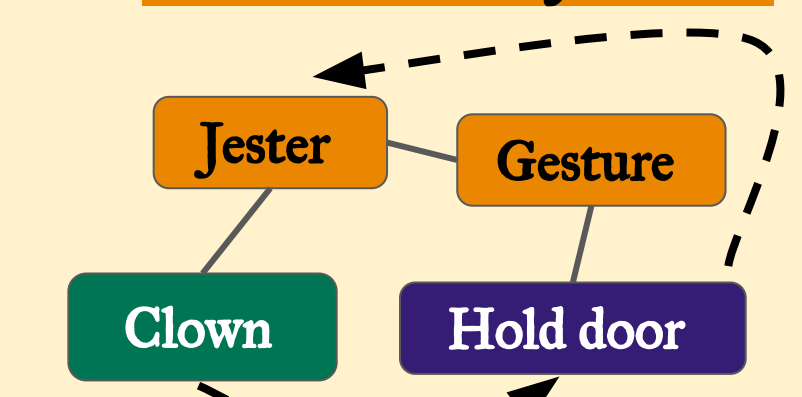
designing problems, deriving corollaries, generating molecules, crafting stories



Plan and devise novel patterns that obey a small set of rules (little to no memory needed)

## Combinational creativity as graph tasks

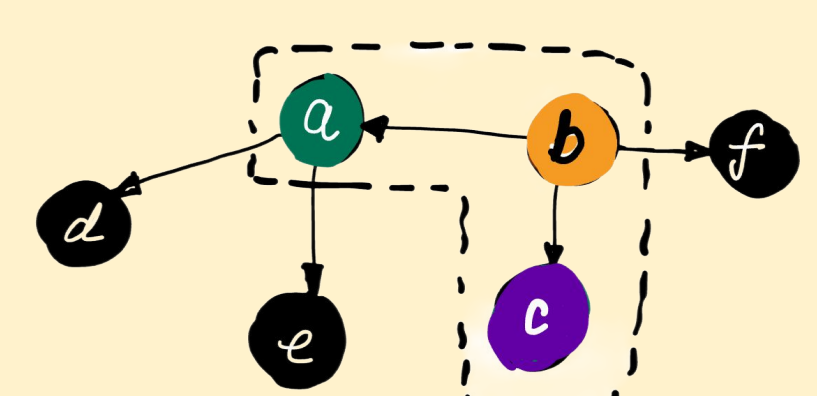
A clown held the door for me. What a nice jester!



Wordplay is a “find a novel path from vocabulary graph” task

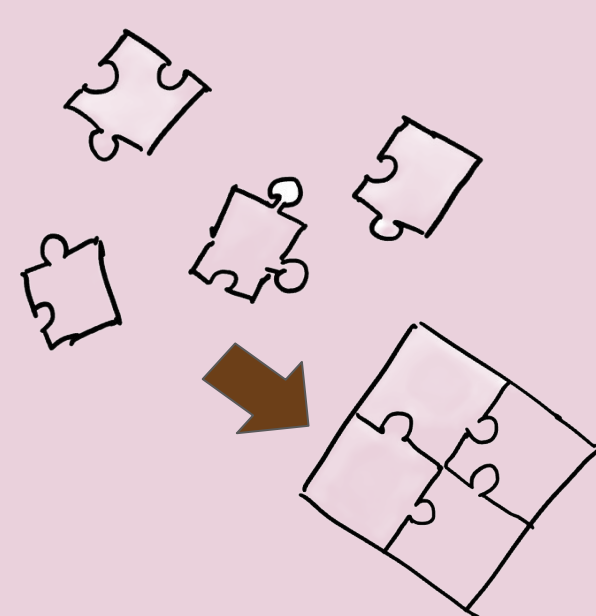
Our task

Generate *a c b* from



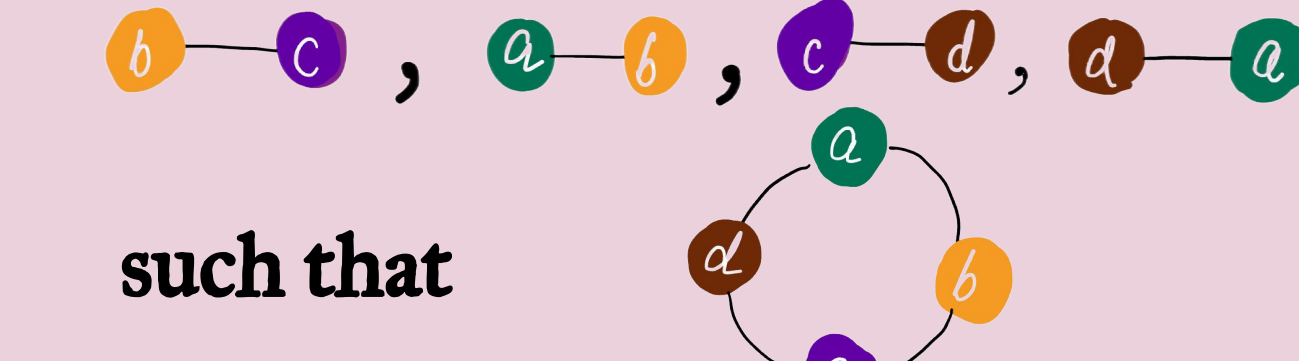
Discover novel *sibling-parent* triplets in an *in-weights* graph

## Exploratory creativity as graph tasks



Our task

Generate



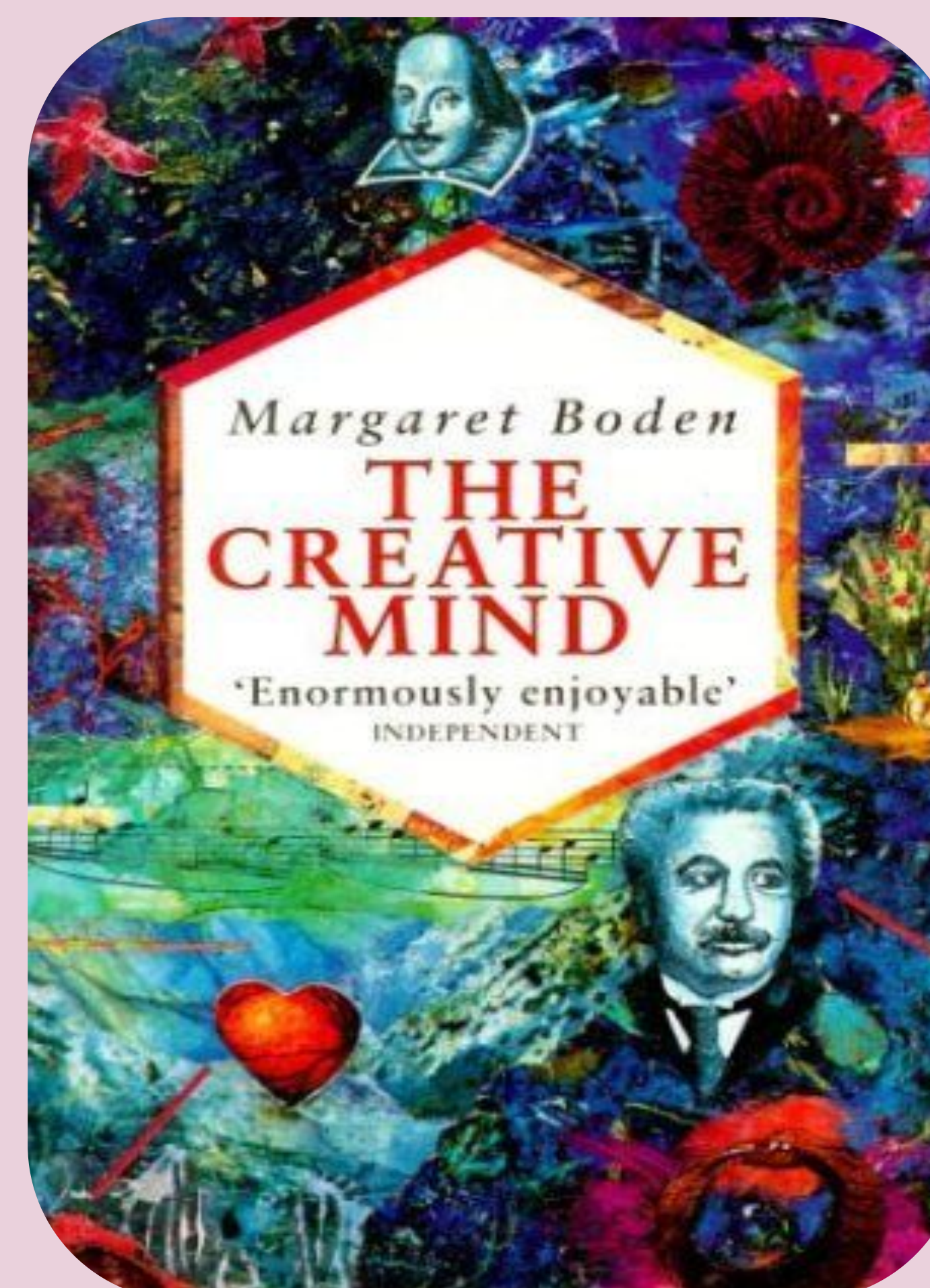
such that

In problems & stories, one sets pieces in conflict s.t. there is a novel resolution under rules

Construct adjacency lists that *resolve* into a circle graph via novel permutations

How optimal is the current LLM paradigm for *creative, open-ended* generations? Can we do better?

We quantify this by designing minimal tasks. These tasks abstract two modes of creativity in *cognitive science*.



Paper



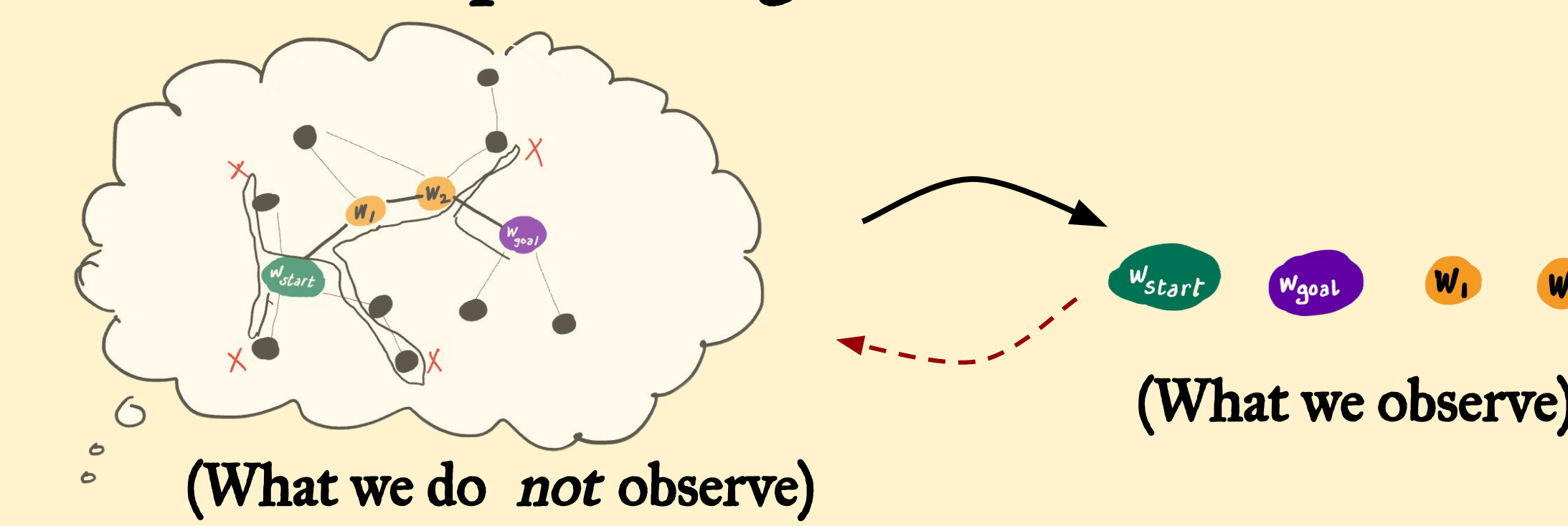
Code

In these tasks, we quantify limits of next-token learning & temperature sampling. We highlight alternatives, multi-token prediction & “seed-conditioning”.

Google Research



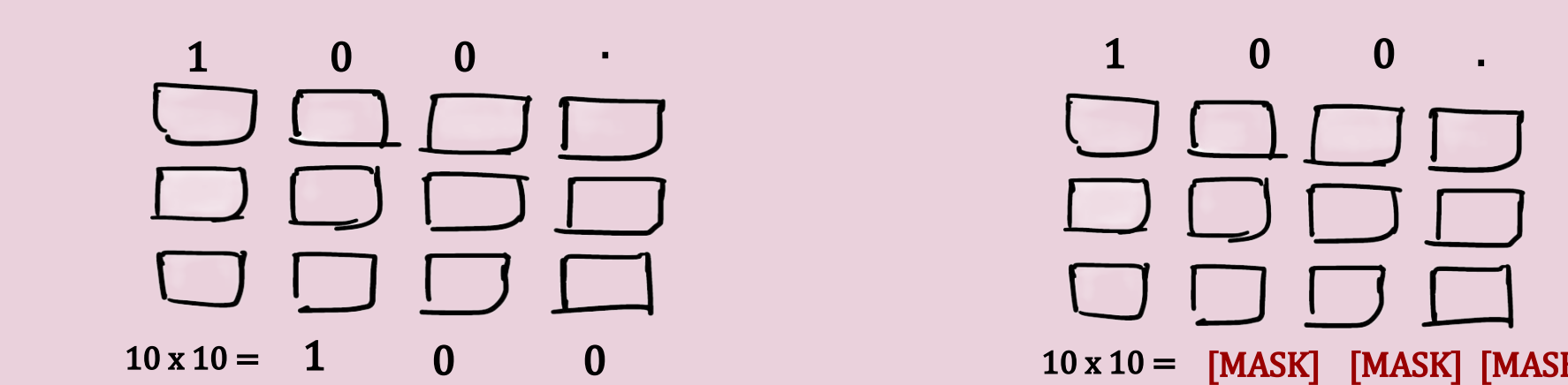
Creative outputs are generated from an unobserved *leap of thought*



Can “*local*” next-token-learning (NTP) on the creative output *infer* the “*global*” end-to-end creative process?

We build on Bachmann and Nagarajan ‘2024’s negative result.

## Multi-token vs next-token learning



Standard next-token training (aka “teacher-forced”)

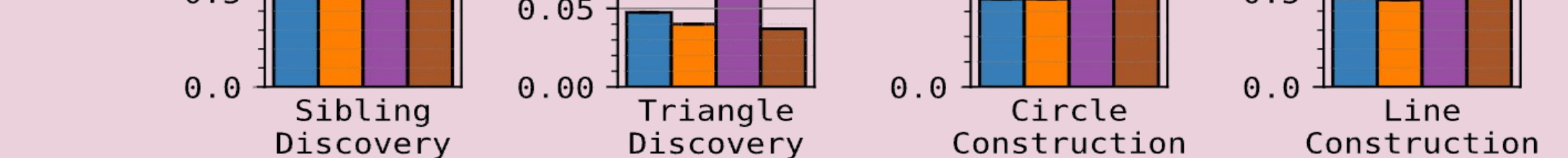
Teacherless multi-token training (Bachmann and Nagarajan, 2024; Monea et al., 2023; Tschannen et al., 2023)

We also test diffusion models, another multi-token training method (Hoogetboom et al., 2021; Austin et al., 2021; Lou et al., 2023)

Training Objective

Standard (Next-Token)      Diffusion-Absorb (Multi-Token)      Teacherless (Multi-Token)      Diffusion-Uniform (Multi-Token)

GPT architecture (100M)



Gemma architecture (2B)

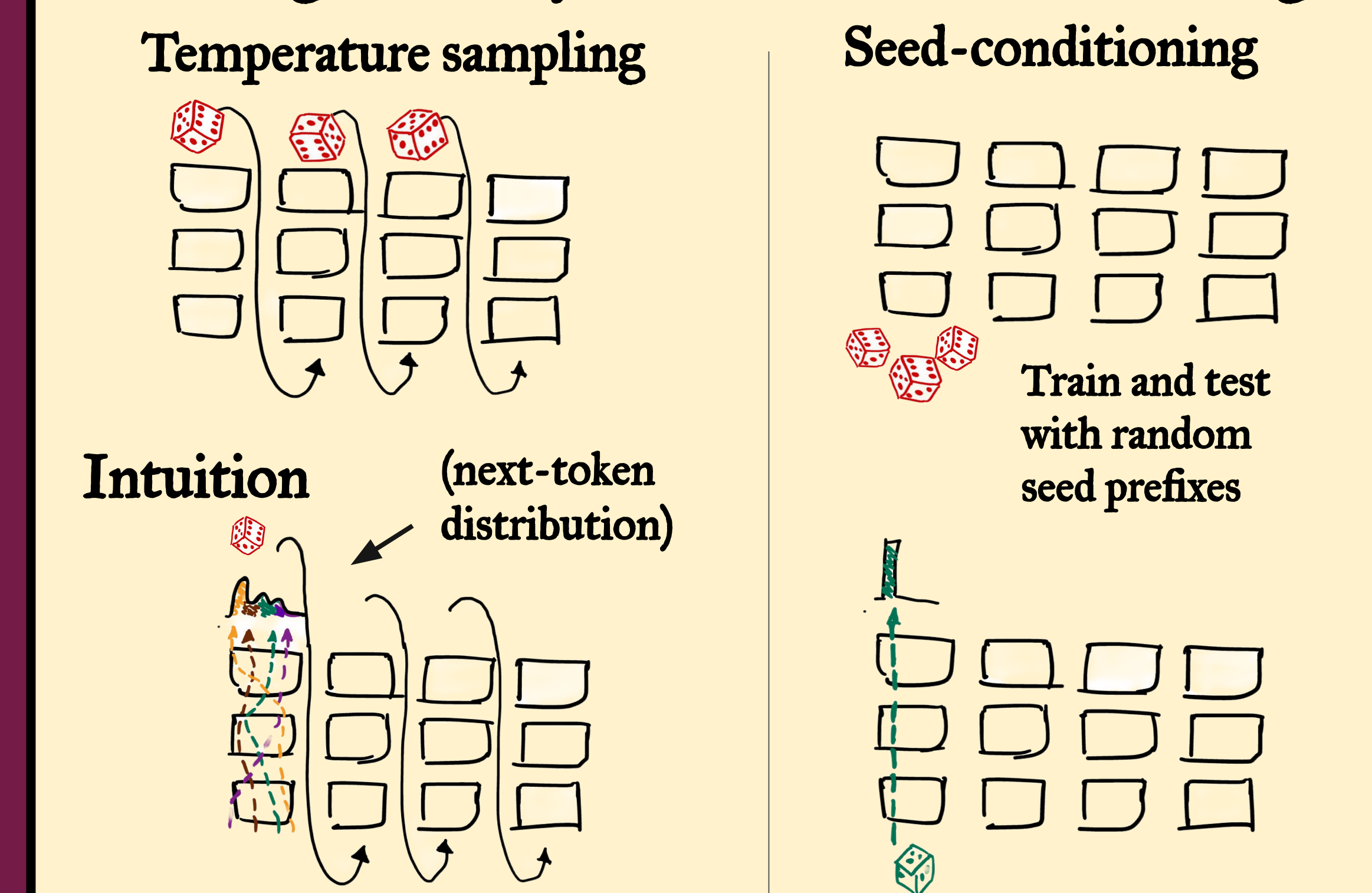


Multi-token tends to be most creative, especially for Gemma 1B, except for GPT sibling (where it is more creative under top-k).

Q: Why bother with alternatives to NTP, when NTP+RL+thinking can plan?

Ans: If RL only elicits existing skills, we must improve how base model picks up creativity from pretraining data!

## Eliciting diversity with *seed-conditioning*



Must process *many thoughts* in parallel to produce diverse next-token distribution

Only needs to *focus on one thought* per seed

## Seed-conditioning vs. temp sampling

Temperature for sampling (trained with NTP)

greedy      temp0.5      temp1.0      temp2.0



Despite the seeds being arbitrary, remarkably they offer non-trivial creativity even with greedy decoding; comparable or sometimes greater than temp sampling!

## Limitations & future work

- Don’t use our spherical cows as a sole benchmark: it for understanding, inspiring new ideas & sniff tests!
  - Make seed-conditioning work in real-world
- We haven’t fully characterized or understood all effects in our tasks e.g., effect of model-size
- How to capture “transformational creativity”?

Disclaimer: No AI was used in drawing the diagrams!