



6. (2022)AUTOMATIC CHAIN OF THOUGHT PROMPTING IN LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

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Tags	
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1woW9_vR1c	https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/618904090
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1woW9_vR1c (1)	https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/article/2321413

<https://prod-files-secure.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/0b0c1a86-b713-4c99-9c35-4c26e958a80d/b420a3d9-e32f-4c22-98c5-56c8fde6b95f/AutoCoT.pdf>

1. Abstract

利用GPT-3進行自動化生成CoT，效果希望超越手動CoT。



Let's not just think step by step, but also one by one.

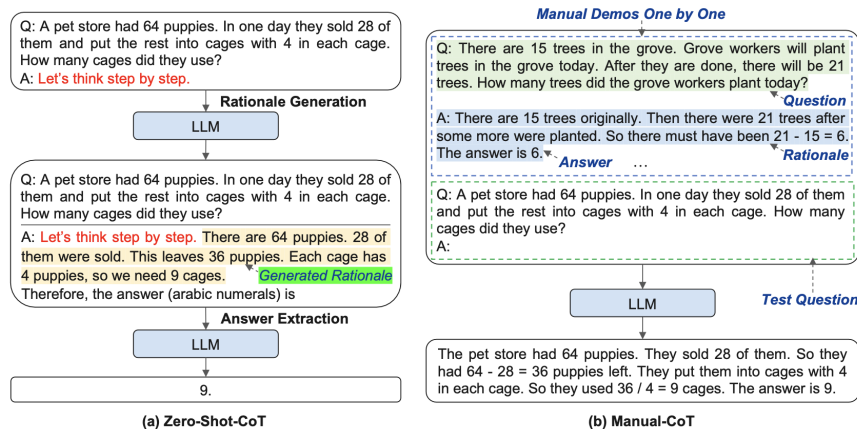
發現多樣性的CoT可以減少錯誤CoT帶來的效果影響。

Auto-CoT步驟



1. 將給定數據集的問題劃分為幾個群組。
2. 從每個群組中選擇一個代表性問題，並使用簡單的啟發式方法使用零射 CoT 生成其推理鏈。

2. Related work



(兩種範式: Zero-shot-CoT ; Manual-CoT)

作者回顧2種相關任務:

1. CoT prompting (又分成zeroshot和manual CoT)
2. In context learning (ICL)
 - a. 有學者質疑(2022) ICL的正確與否並不會影響表現太多，是因為任務往往是標準分類 <Input, Output>映射
 - b. 對於較複雜的映射(<input, rationale, output>)出現錯誤時，效能急遽下降

3. Challenge of AutoCoT

不同標記者(annotator)寫出不同的demo，在符號推理任務上差距甚至達到28% → 怎麼寫範例很重要。

3.1 挑出MultiArith資料集來了解為什麼Retrieval-Q-CoT比Random-Q-CoT差

Method	MultiArith	GSM8K	AQuA
Zero-Shot-CoT	78.7	40.7	33.5
Manual-CoT	91.7	46.9	35.8 [†]
Random-Q-CoT	86.2	47.6 [†]	36.2 [†]
Retrieval-Q-CoT	82.8	48.0[†]	39.7[†]

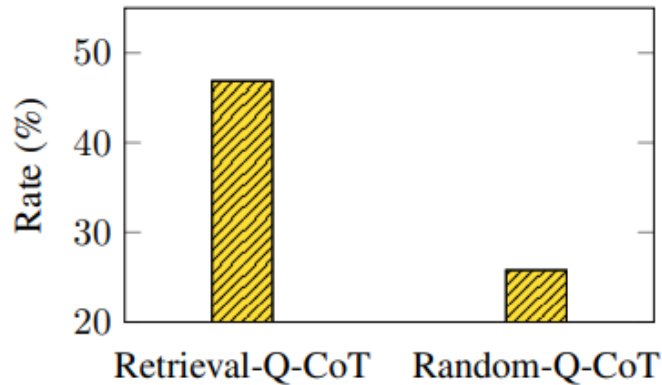


Figure 2: Unresolving Rate.



zero-shot-CoT中(只有“Let’s think step by step”這個咒語)，錯誤率21.3% (128/600)，而當額外加入Retrieval-Q-CoT和Random-Q-CoT後，

依然失敗的占比在Figure.2。Retrieval-Q-CoT比Random-Q-CoT更差的原因是因為Retrieval-Q-CoT使用相似度方法，造成“一步錯步步錯”的概念。

Retrieval-Q-CoT	Random-Q-CoT
<p>Q: A chef needs to cook 9 potatoes. He has already cooked 7. If each potato takes 3 minutes to cook, how long will it take him to cook <u>the rest</u>?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. The chef has already cooked 7 potatoes. That means it has taken him $7 * 3$ minutes to cook those 7 potatoes. That means it will take him 3 more minutes to cook each of the remaining 2 potatoes. That means it will take him a total of $7 * 3 + 2 * 3 = 21$ minutes to cook all 9 potatoes. The answer is 21. ✗</p> <p>Q: A chef needs to cook 13 potatoes. He has already cooked 5. If each potato takes 6 minutes to cook, how long will it take him to cook <u>the rest</u>?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. The chef has already cooked 5 potatoes. That means it has taken him 30 minutes so far. There are 13 potatoes in total. 5 have been cooked so far. That means there are 8 left to cook. Each potato takes 6 minutes to cook. That means it will take the chef 48 minutes to cook the 8 remaining potatoes. In total, it will take the chef 78 minutes to cook all 13 potatoes. The answer is 78. ✗</p> <p>Q: A chef needs to cook 15 potatoes. He has already cooked 8. If each potato takes 9 minutes to cook, how long will it take him to cook <u>the rest</u>?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. The chef has already cooked 8 potatoes. That means it has taken him $8 * 9$ minutes to cook those 8 potatoes. That means it will take him 9 minutes to cook each of the remaining 7 potatoes. That means it will take him a total of $8 * 9 + 7 * 9 = 135$ minutes to cook all 15 potatoes. The answer is 135. ✗</p>	<p>Q: Wendy uploaded 79 pictures to Facebook. She put 44 pics into one album and put the rest into 5 different albums. How many pictures were in each album?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. Wendy uploaded 79 pictures to Facebook. She put 44 pictures into one album. That means she put the rest of the pictures into 5 different albums. That means each album would have $(79-44)/5 = 15$ pictures in each album. The answer is 15. ✓</p> <p>Q: At a restaurant each adult meal costs \$5 and kids eat free. If a group of 15 people came in and 8 were kids, how much would it cost for the group to eat?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. There are 8 kids, so that means there are 7 adults. Each adult meal costs \$5, so that means that the 7 adults will cost $5*7=35$. Now we just need to add the two numbers together. $35+8=43$. So it would cost \$43 for the group to eat. The answer is 43. ✗</p> <p>Q: A chef needs to cook 15 potatoes. He has already cooked 8. If each potato takes 9 minutes to cook, how long will it take him to cook <u>the rest</u>?</p> <p>A: Let’s think step by step. The chef needs to cook 15 potatoes. He has already cooked 8. That means he has to cook $15-8=7$ more potatoes. Each potato takes 9 minutes to cook. That means it will take him $9*7=63$ minutes to cook <u>the rest</u> of the potatoes. The answer is 63. ✓</p>

3.2證明Retrieval-Q-CoT失敗的原因是因為有“頻繁錯誤群集”

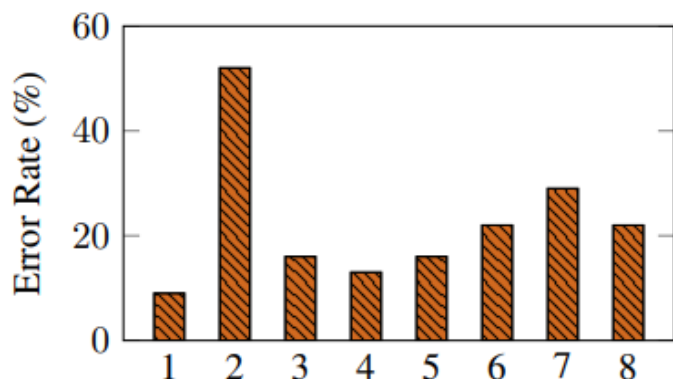
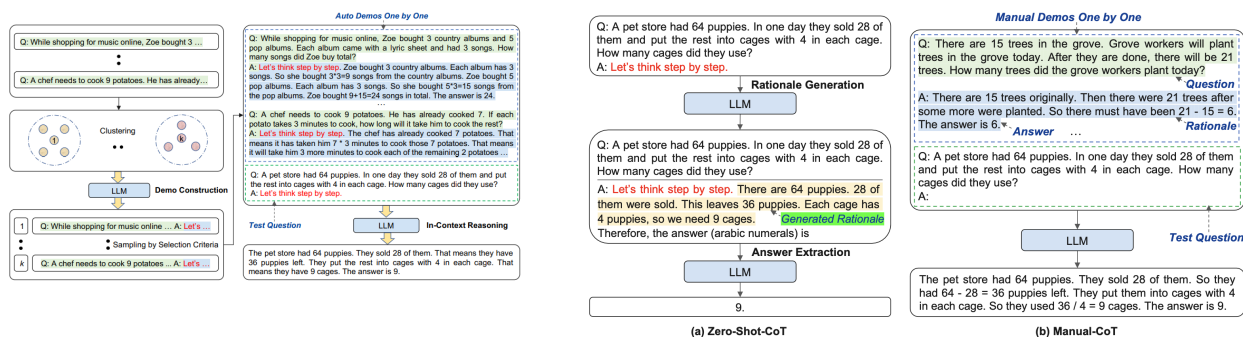


Figure 3: Clusters of similar questions.



Cluster.2可能是因為缺乏問題解決的常用面相，所以才會解決不了問題

4. AutoCoT map(示意圖)



4.1 Question Clustering問題分群

- 先用Sentence-BERT計算每個question的向量長度，並且統一所有問題的vector大小。
- K-means將questions分群

4.2 Demonstration Sampling

- 假設現在Question set中有k個cluster，產生出[Q: q(i)j. A: [P]]
- 丟入LLM產生出rationale，形成[Q: q(i)j, A: r(i)j ◦ a(i)j] → 一個完整demonstration (限制:60tokens內,rationale在5個步驟以內)

Algorithm 1 Cluster**Require:** A set of questions \mathcal{Q} and the number of demonstrations k **Ensure:** Sorted questions $\mathbf{q}^{(i)} = [q_1^{(i)}, q_2^{(i)}, \dots]$ for each cluster i ($i = 1, \dots, k$)

```

1: procedure CLUSTER( $\mathcal{Q}, k$ )
2:   for each question  $q$  in  $\mathcal{Q}$  do
3:     Encode  $q$  by Sentence-BERT
4:   Cluster all the encoded question representations into  $k$  clusters
5:   for each cluster  $i = 1, \dots, k$  do
6:     Sort questions  $\mathbf{q}^{(i)} = [q_1^{(i)}, q_2^{(i)}, \dots]$  in the ascending order of the distance to the cluster center
7:   return  $\mathbf{q}^{(i)}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, k$ )

```

Algorithm 2 Construct**Require:** Sorted questions $\mathbf{q}^{(i)} = [q_1^{(i)}, q_2^{(i)}, \dots]$ for each cluster i ($i = 1, \dots, k$), empty demonstration list \mathbf{d} **Ensure:** Demonstration list $\mathbf{d} = [d^{(1)}, \dots, d^{(k)}]$

```

1: procedure CONSTRUCT( $\mathbf{q}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{q}^{(k)}$ )
2:   for each cluster  $i = 1, \dots, k$  do
3:     for each question  $q_j^{(i)}$  in  $\mathbf{q}^{(i)}$  do
4:       Generate rationale  $r_j^{(i)}$  and answer  $a_j^{(i)}$  for  $q_j^{(i)}$  using Zero-Shot-CoT
5:       if  $q_j^{(i)}, r_j^{(i)}$  satisfy selection criteria then
6:         Add  $d^{(i)} = [\mathbf{Q}: q_j^{(i)}, \mathbf{A}: r_j^{(i)} \circ a_j^{(i)}]$  to  $\mathbf{d}$ 
7:       break
8:   return  $\mathbf{d}$ 

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5. Experiments

任務類型:

(i) 算術推理 (ii) 符號推理 (iii) 常識推理

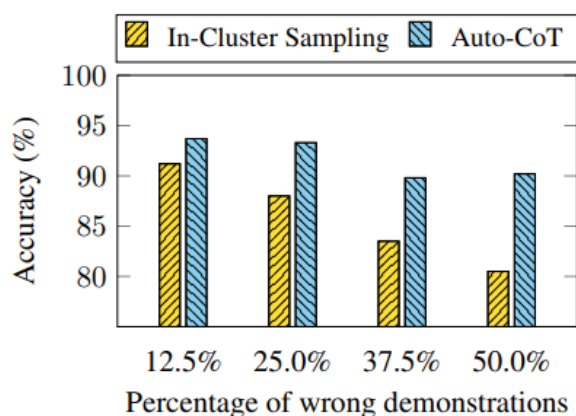
模型: GPT-3 (text-davinci-002 version 175B)

Model	Arithmetic						Commonsense		Symbolic	
	MultiArith	GSM8K	AddSub	AQuA	SingleEq	SVAMP	CSQA	Strategy	Letter	Coin
Zero-Shot	22.7	12.5	77.0	22.4	78.7	58.8	72.6	54.3	0.2	53.8
Zero-Shot-CoT	78.7	40.7	74.7	33.5	78.7	63.7	64.6	54.8	57.6	91.4
Few-Shot	33.8	15.6	83.3	24.8	82.7	65.7	79.5	65.9	0.2	57.2
Manual-CoT	91.7	46.9	81.3	35.8	86.6	68.9	73.5	65.4	59.0	97.2
Auto-CoT	92.0	47.9	84.8	36.5	87.0	69.5	74.4	65.4	59.7	99.9

Auto-CoT全面性優於manual-CoT，原因是手動的成本很高，設計者在設計dataset的CoT時不會一個個demo(在算數dataset中5/6的demo都是同一個)。

比較起來，Auto-CoT比manual-CoT更具彈性和任務的適應性。

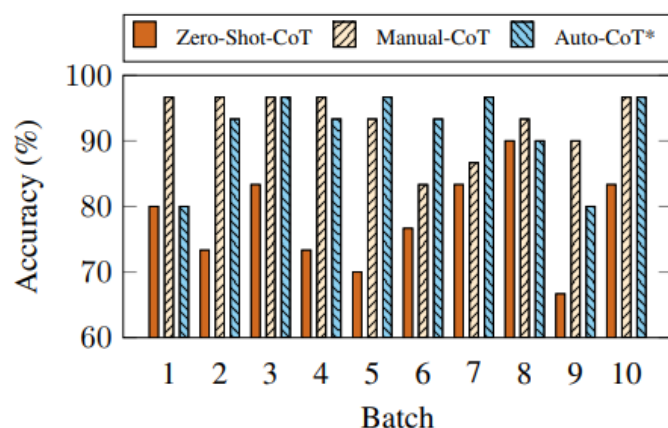
錯誤的Demo造成的影響



(In-Cluster Sampling: 在同一集群中隨機抽樣問題)

更具挑戰的任務

說明: 當Dataset不是一次完整丟進來, 而是批次陸續丟入。



6. Conclusion

LLMs已經展示了在CoT提示下的推理能力。Manual-CoT的卓越性能取決於示範的手工設計。為了消除這種手工設計, 我們提出了Auto-CoT來自動構建示範。

它通過多樣性抽樣問題並生成推理鏈來構建示範。對於十個公共基準推理數據集的實驗結果表明, 使用GPT-3, Auto-CoT始終與需要手工設計示範的CoT範式的性能相匹配或超越。