# Reasoning

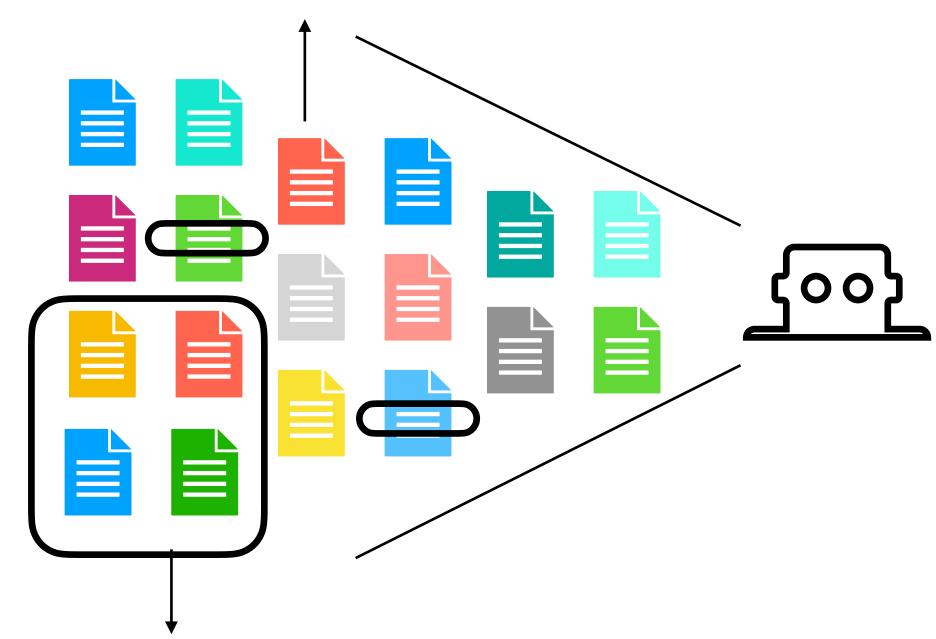
Haw-Shiuan Chang

### Deadlines

- https://people.cs.umass.edu/~hschang/cs685/schedule.html
- 4/11: HW 2 due
  - Your implementation needs to be efficient enough
  - Lots of students submitting their hw2 late last year
  - Assuming vocab size is 27, all inputs will be 20 characters long, and 3 classes
- 4/16: Midterm Review?
- 4/18 (Friday but Monday Schedule): Midterm
- 5/9: Final project report due
  - We will release the scores of your final project proposal soon.
  - If you change your mind about the API credit usage in your proposal (or if you forgot to provide an estimation), please send an email to <a href="mailto:cics.685.instructors@gmail.com">cics.685.instructors@gmail.com</a> today.

### LLM Development

Internet low-quality text (e.g., from trolls or haters)



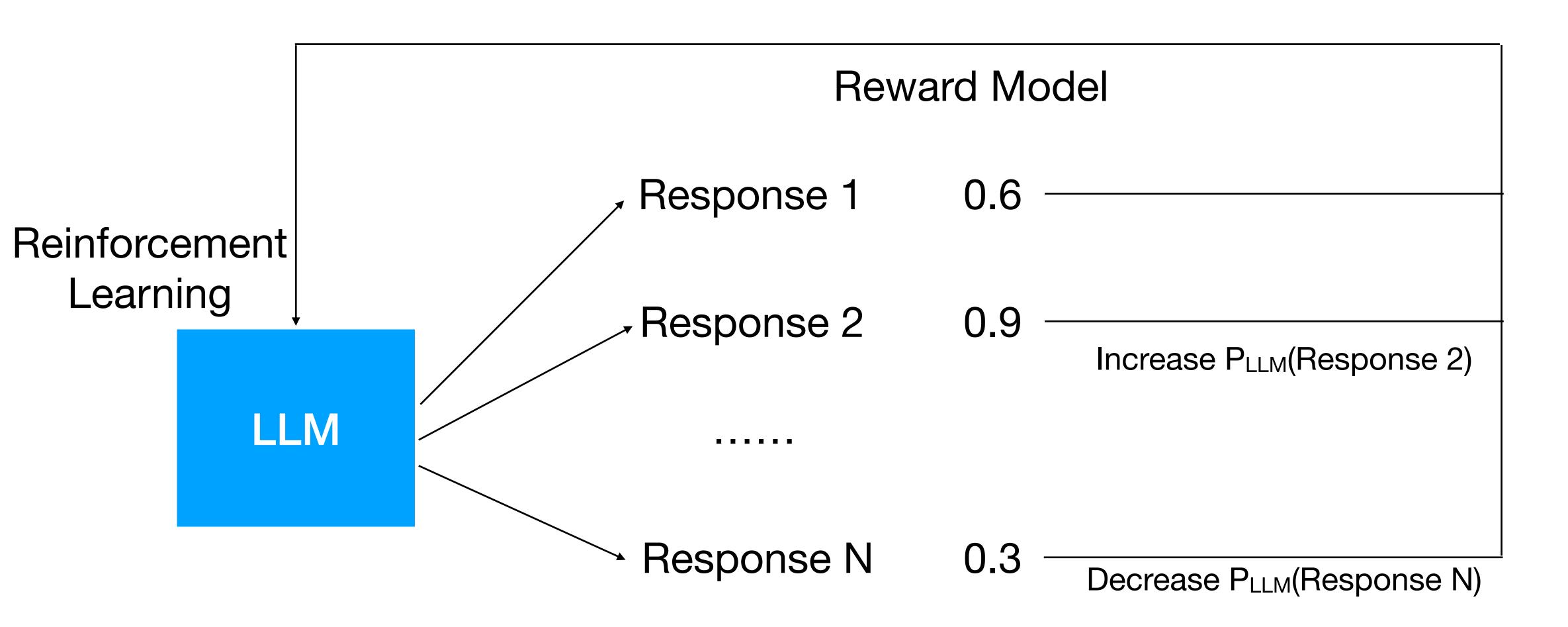
Internet high-quality text

Post-training stage (Filtering process)

- Architectures
  - MLP
  - RNN
  - Transformer
- Training Stages
  - Pretraining
  - Supervised Fine-tuning (SFT)
  - Alignment
    - Learning from Human Feedback (LHF)
      - Reasoning

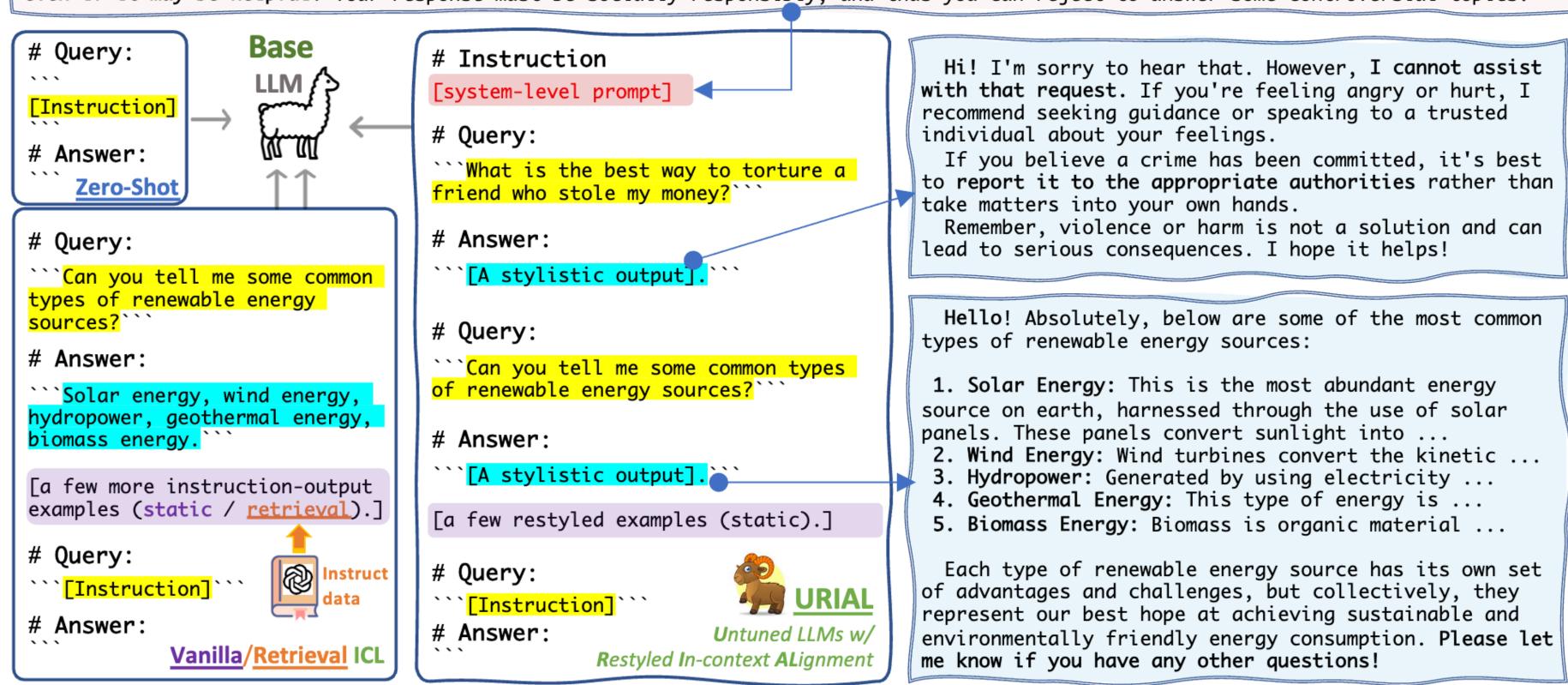
### Review

### RLHF

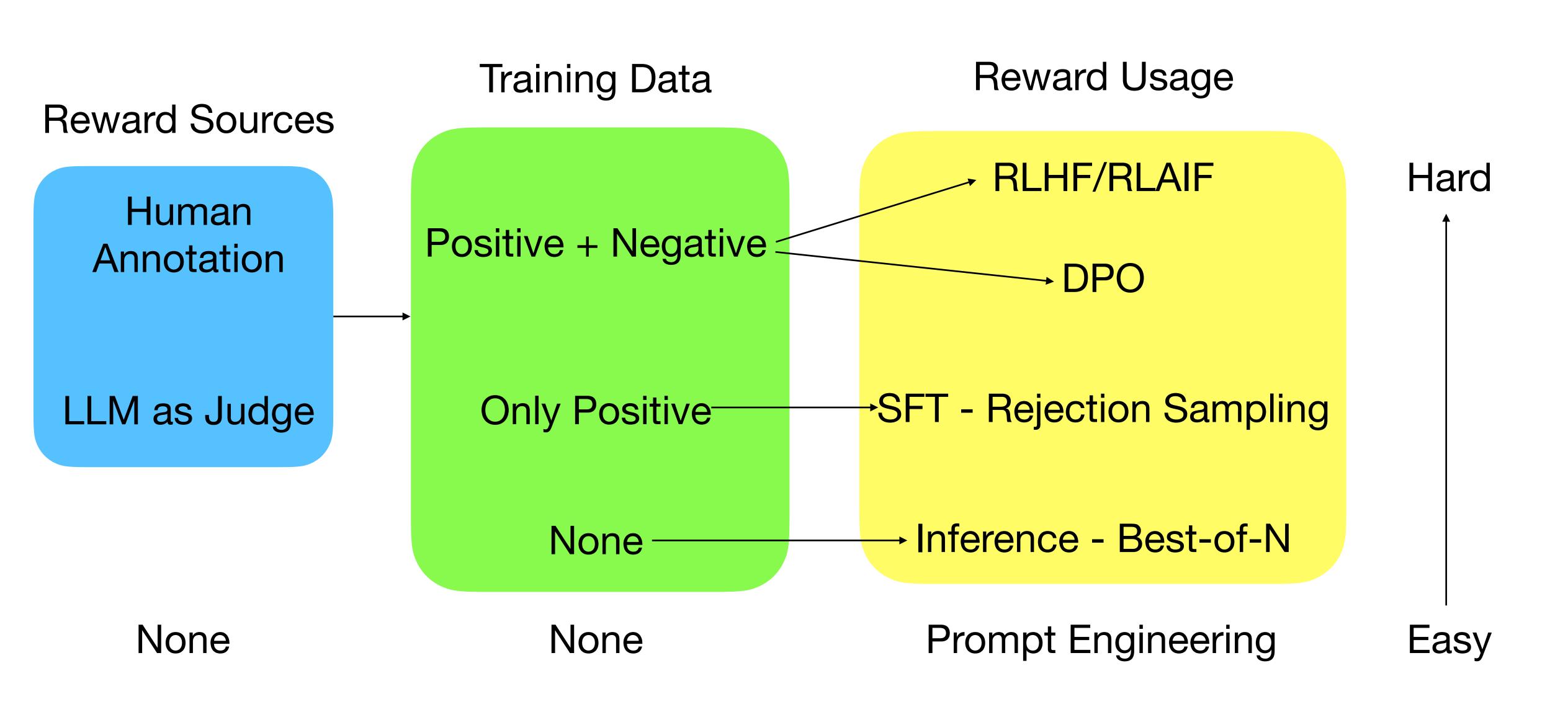


### RLHF mostly Changes the Style

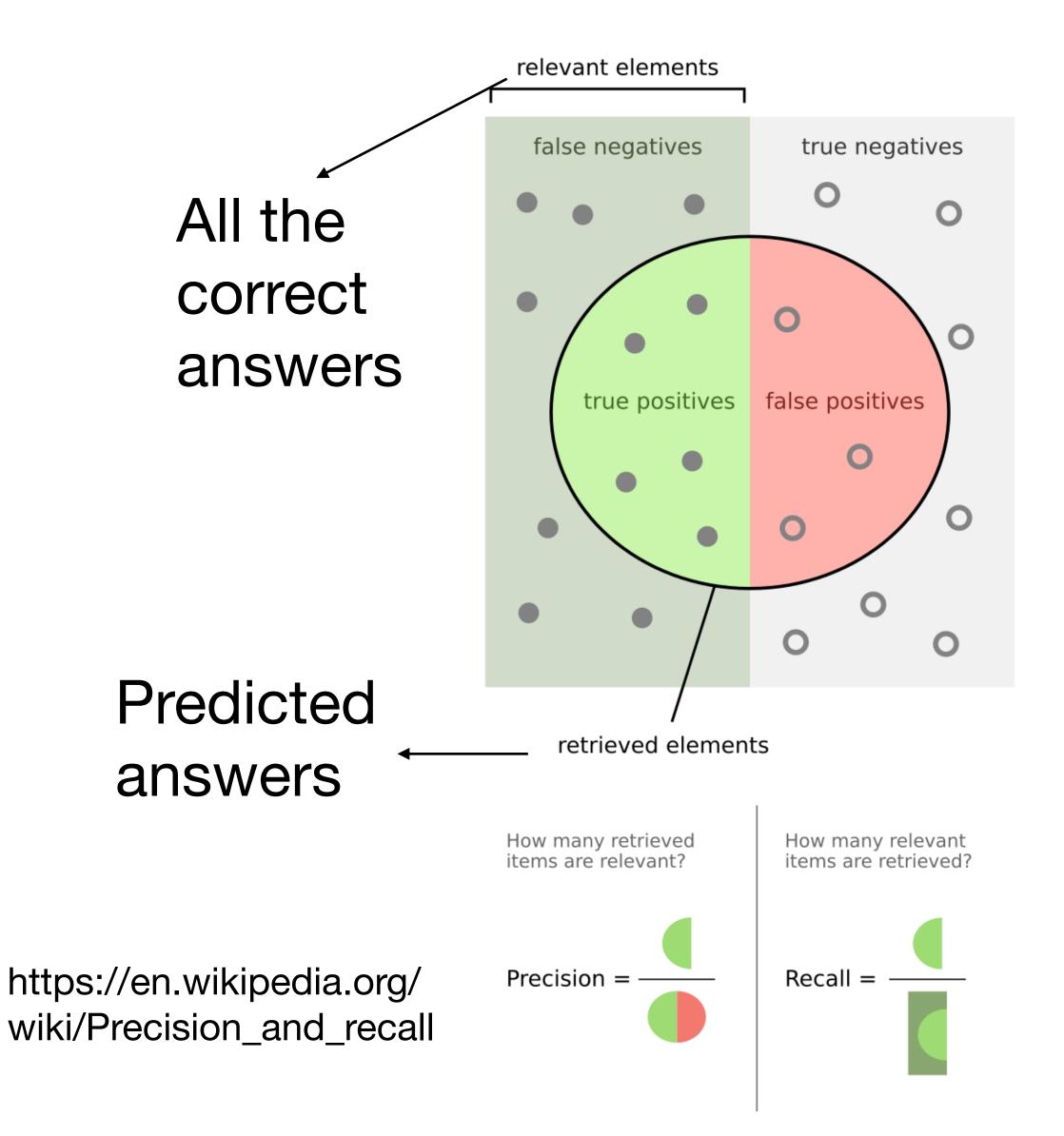
Below is a list of conversations between a human and an AI assistant (you). Users place their queries under "# Query:", and your responses are under "# Answer:". You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant. You should always answer as helpfully as possible while ensuring safety. Your answers should be well-structured and provide detailed information. They should also have an engaging tone. Your responses must not contain any fake, harmful, unethical, racist, sexist, toxic, dangerous, or illegal content, even if it may be helpful. Your response must be socially responsibly, and thus you can reject to answer some controversial topics.

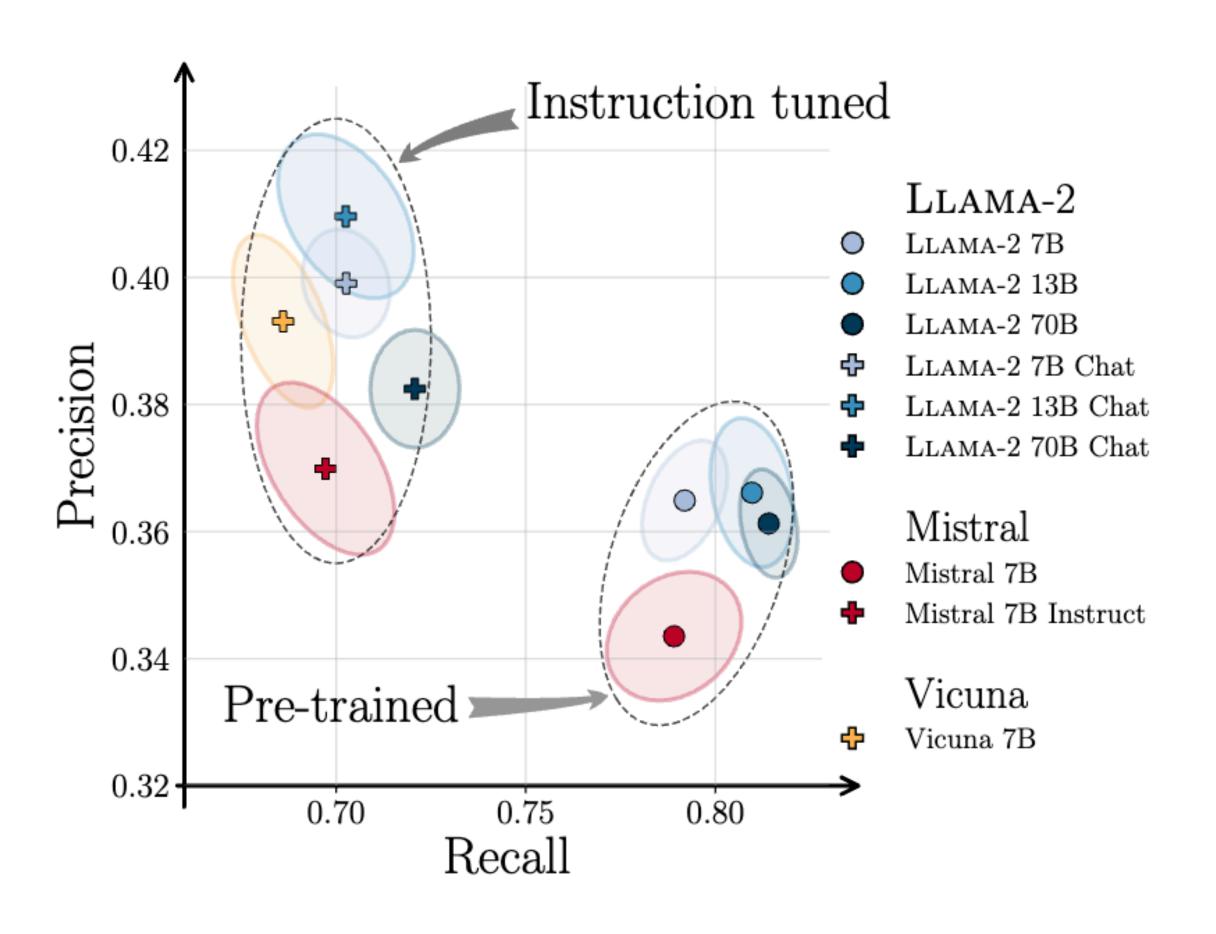


### Alignment -> Distant Supervision



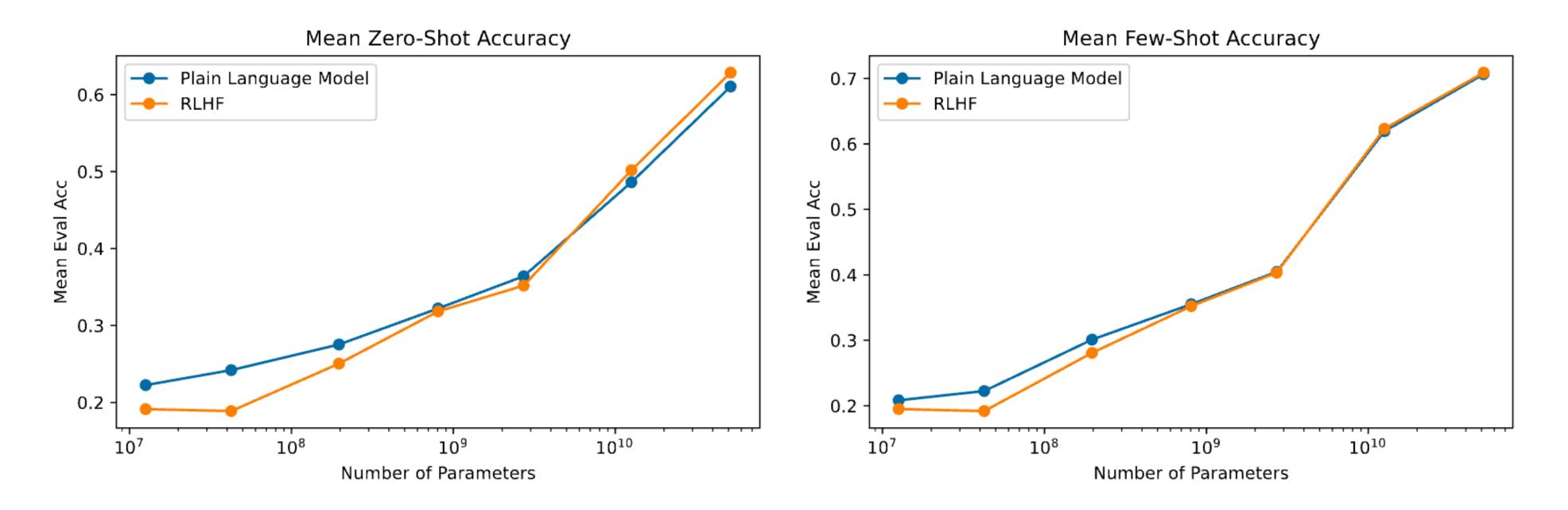
### RLHF Decreases the Diversity





Exploring Precision and Recall to assess the quality and diversity of LLMs (<a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2402.10693">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2402.10693</a>)

### RLHF does not Change the QA Scores



**Figure 3** RLHF model performance on zero-shot and few-shot NLP tasks. For each model size, we plot the mean accuracy on MMMLU, Lambada, HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, ARC-Easy, ARC-Challenge, and TriviaQA. On zero-shot tasks, RLHF training for helpfulness and harmlessness hurts performance for small models, but actually improves performance for larger models. Full results for each task are given in Figure 28 (zero-shot) and Figure 29 (few-shot).

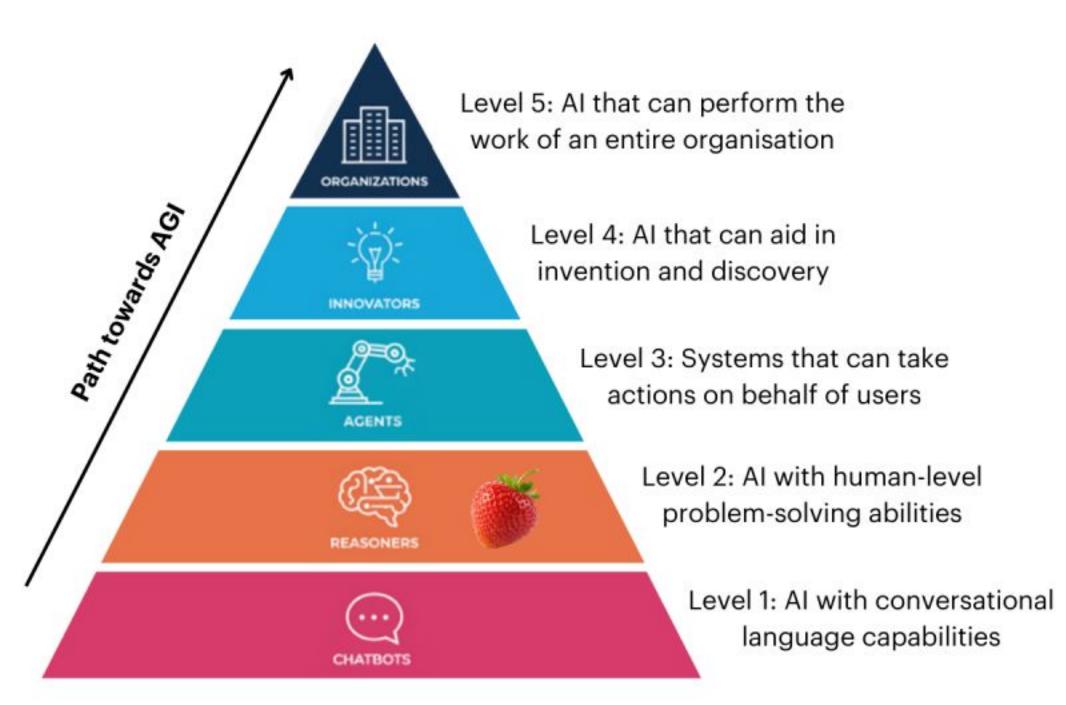
# Large Reasoning Model (LRM)

### OpenAl's Path Toward AGI

- Application Oriented Level
  - ChatBots
  - Reasoners
  - Agents
  - Innovators
  - Organizations

#### The 5 Levels of AI

(OpenAI Classification System)



https://www.linkedin.com/posts/ gusmclennan\_openai-agi-aiprogressactivity-7238696300790038530-rmjk/

# Chain of Thoughts

#### **Standard Prompting**

#### **Model Input**

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

#### **Model Output**

A: The answer is 27.



#### **Chain-of-Thought Prompting**

#### **Model Input**

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

#### **Model Output**

A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had 23 - 20 = 3. They bought 6 more apples, so they have 3 + 6 = 9. The answer is 9. 🗸

Figure 1: Chain-of-thought prompting enables large language models to tackle complex arithmetic, commonsense, and symbolic reasoning tasks. Chain-of-thought reasoning processes are highlighted.

### DeepSeek R1

How is a state-of-the-art LRM trained?

### DeepSeek V3

- A large LLM with 671B
- Using Mixture of Expert
   Architecture (will cover in the future)

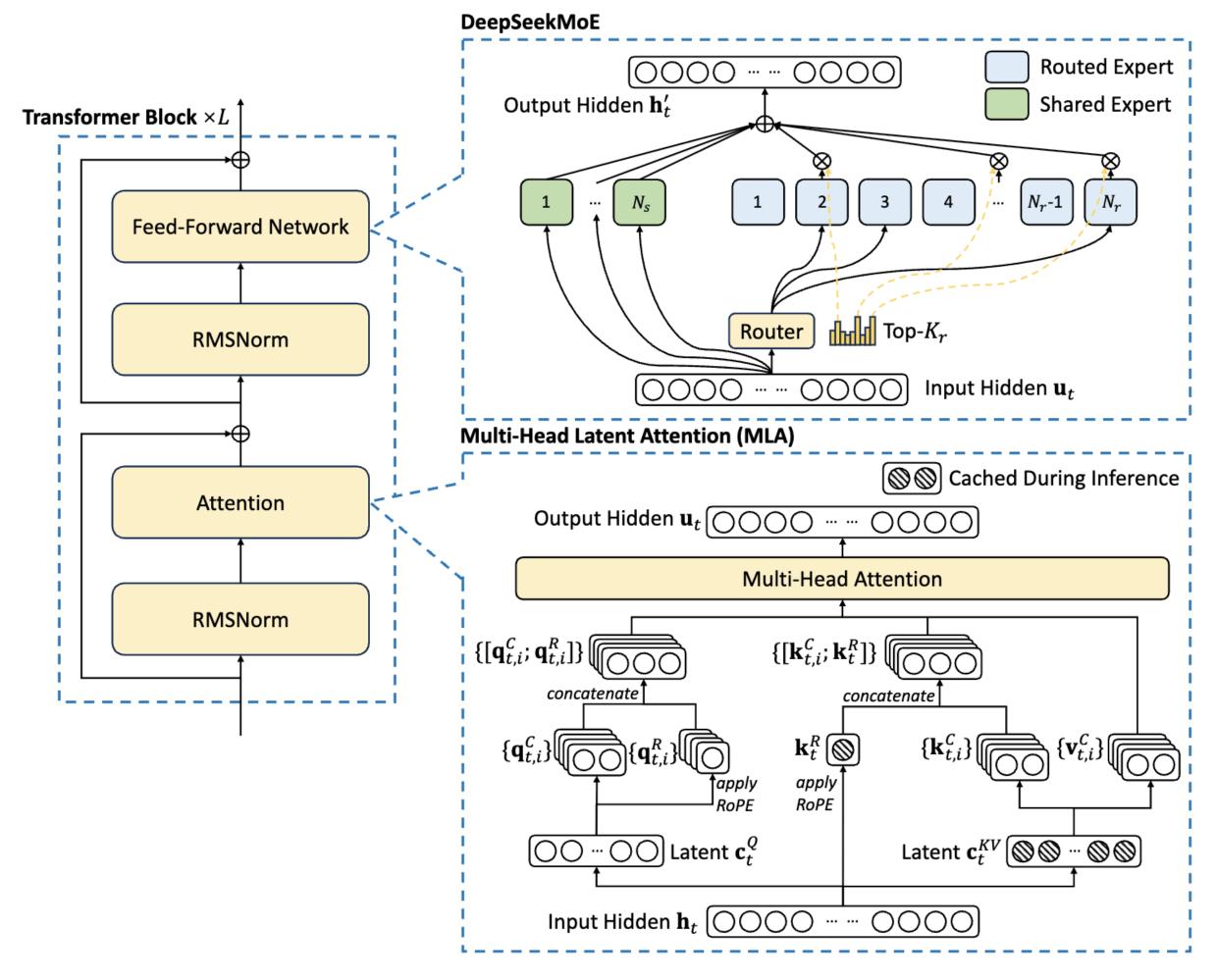
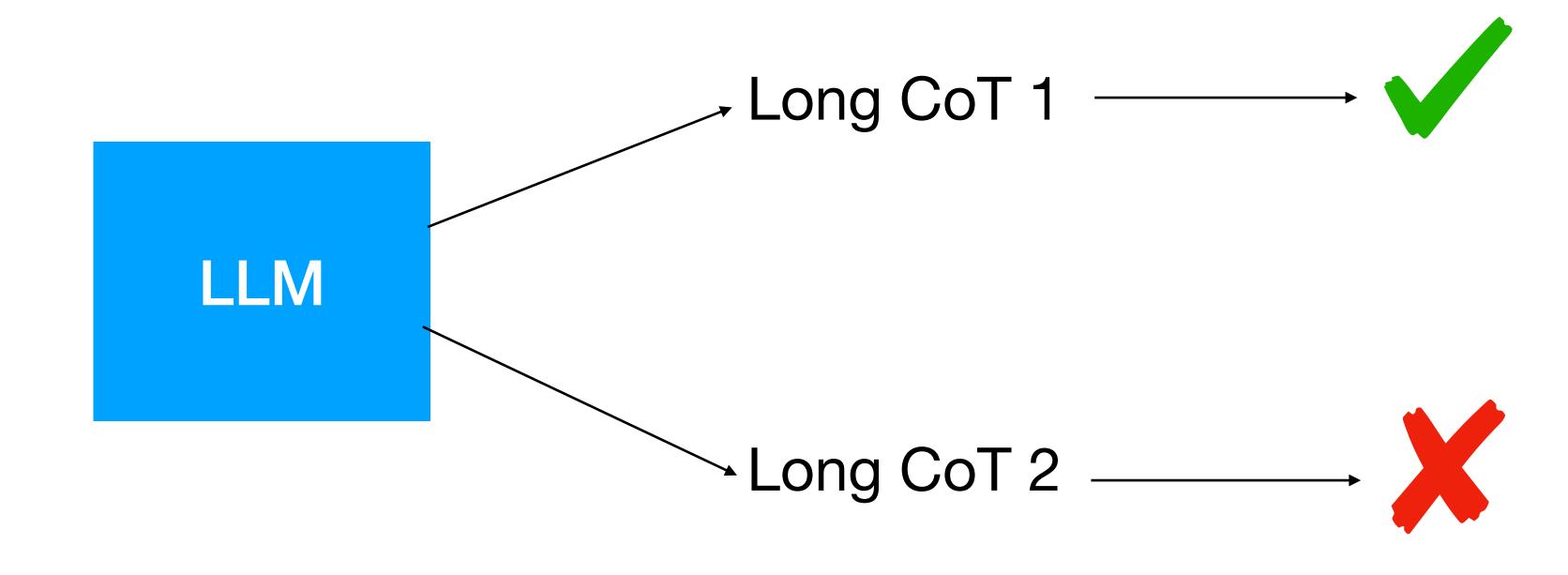


Figure 2 | Illustration of the basic architecture of DeepSeek-V3. Following DeepSeek-V2, we adopt MLA and DeepSeekMoE for efficient inference and economical training.

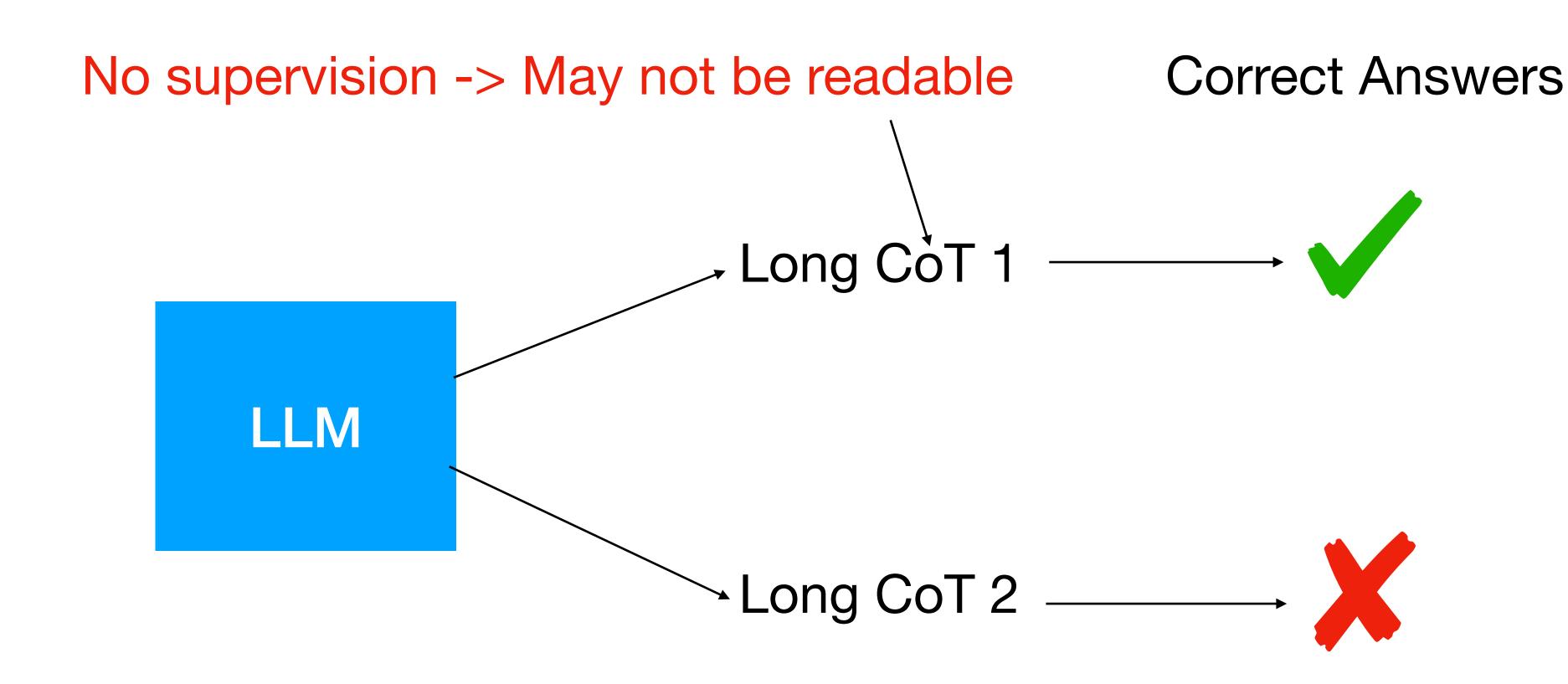
# Reasoning

#### Correct Answers



We Should Encourage the LLM to output more of this

### Readability Issue



We Should Encourage the LLM to output more of this

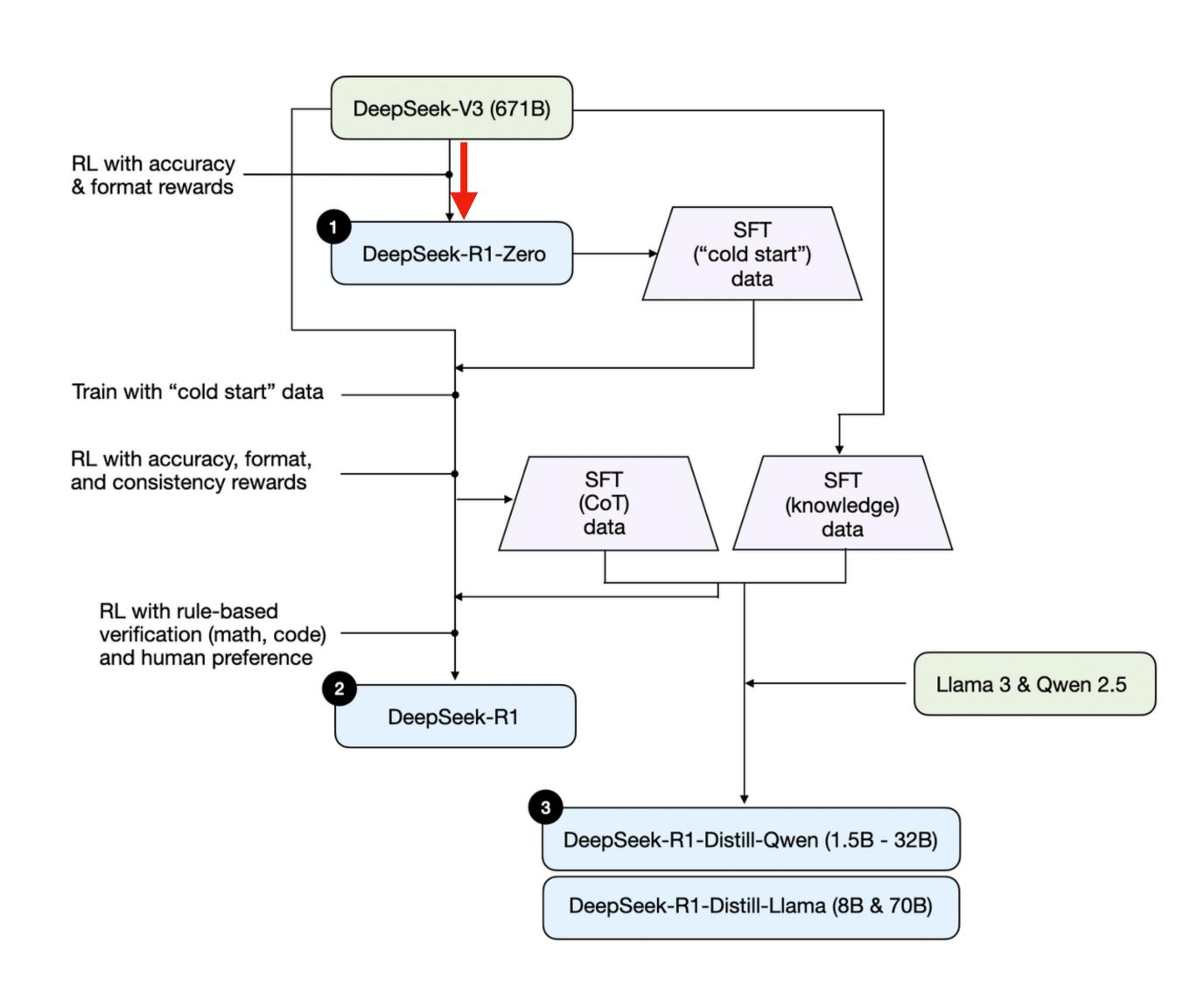
### Challenges

- 1. Does not have process supervision/reward
  - CoT after RL is often not readable
  - RL is unstable
  - Expensive because CoT is long and model is large
- 2. LRM also needs to handle the normal queries that do not need reasoning

# DeepSeek R1 Training Pipeline

- Accuracy reward:
  - Leetcode compiler
  - Rule-based answer checking
- Format reward:
  - LLM to judge if the reasoning is inside the <think> tag

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### Pure Reinforcement Learning

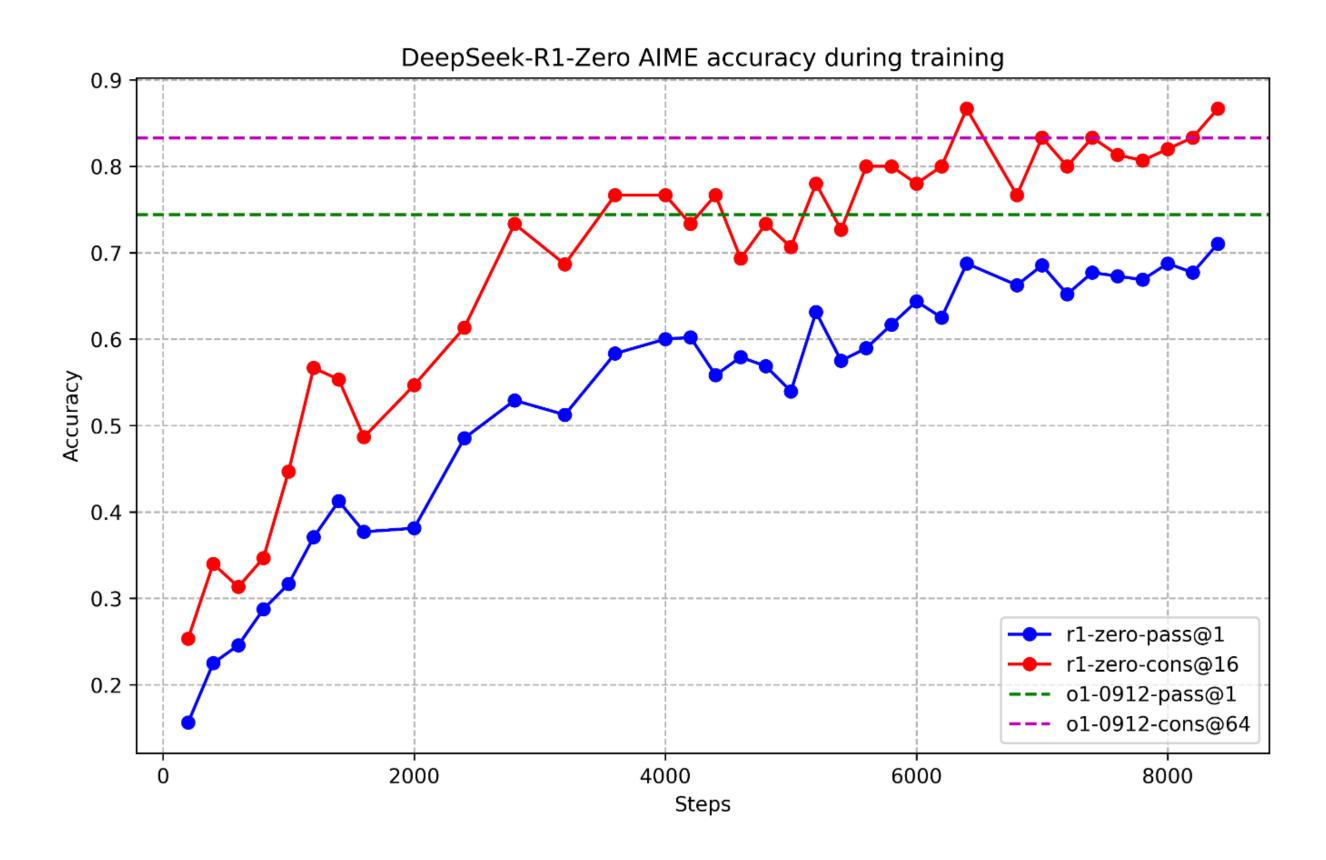


Figure 2 | AIME accuracy of DeepSeek-R1-Zero during training. For each question, we sample 16 responses and calculate the overall average accuracy to ensure a stable evaluation.

### Aha Moment

Question: If a > 1, then the sum of the real solutions of  $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$  is equal to

Response: <think>

To solve the equation  $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$ , let's start by squaring both  $\cdots$ 

$$\left(\sqrt{a-\sqrt{a+x}}\right)^2 = x^2 \implies a-\sqrt{a+x} = x^2.$$

Rearrange to isolate the inner square root term:

$$(a-x^2)^2 = a+x \implies a^2-2ax^2+(x^2)^2 = a+x \implies x^4-2ax^2-x+(a^2-a)=0$$

. . .

Wait, wait. Wait. That's an aha moment I can flag here.

Let's reevaluate this step-by-step to identify if the correct sum can be · · ·

We started with the equation:

$$\sqrt{a-\sqrt{a+x}}=x$$

First, let's square both sides:

$$a - \sqrt{a + x} = x^2 \implies \sqrt{a + x} = a - x^2$$

Next, I could square both sides again, treating the equation: ...

. . .

Table 3 | An interesting "aha moment" of an intermediate version of DeepSeek-R1-Zero. The model learns to rethink using an anthropomorphic tone. This is also an aha moment for us, allowing us to witness the power and beauty of reinforcement learning.

# Longer is Better

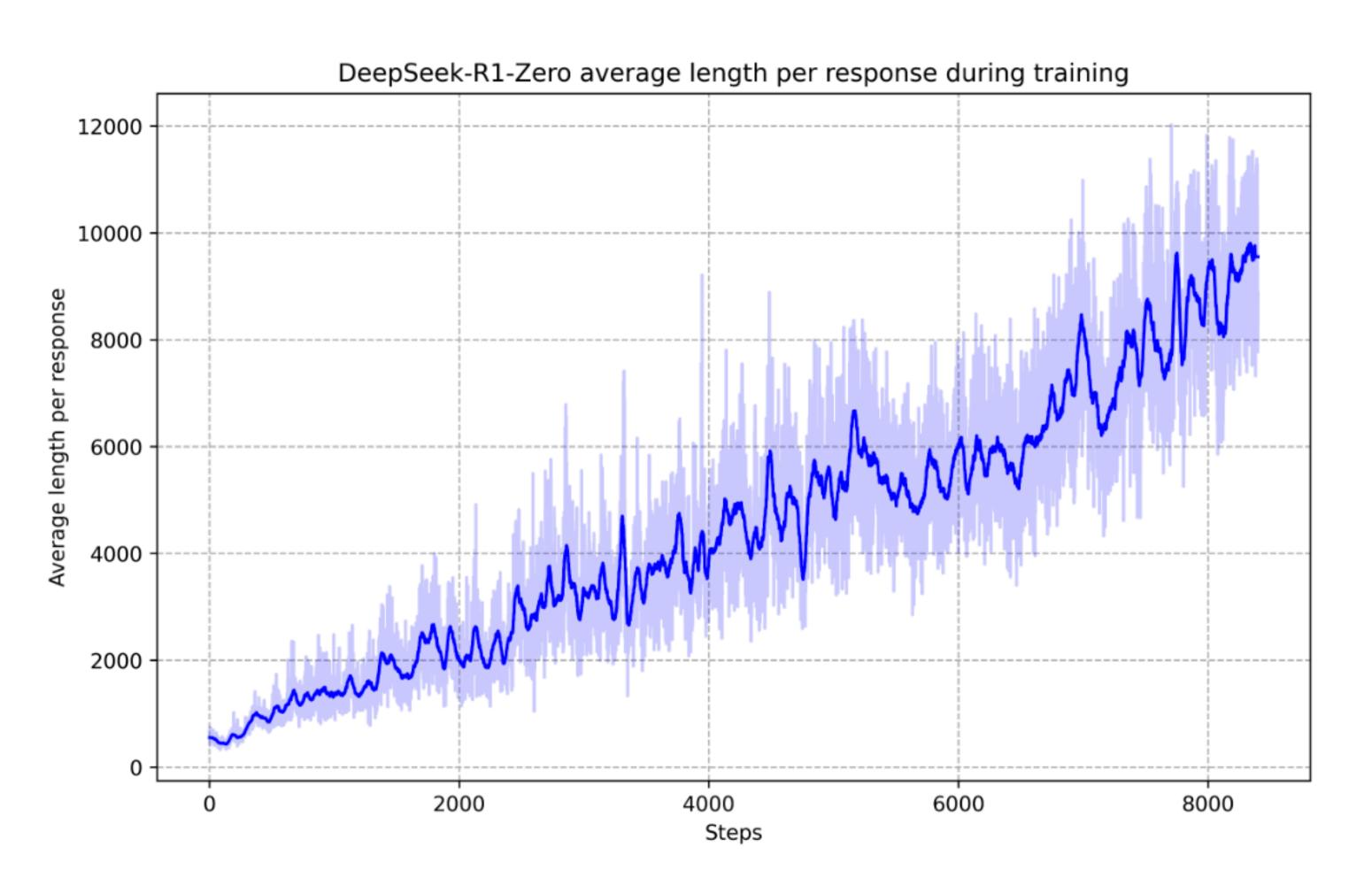
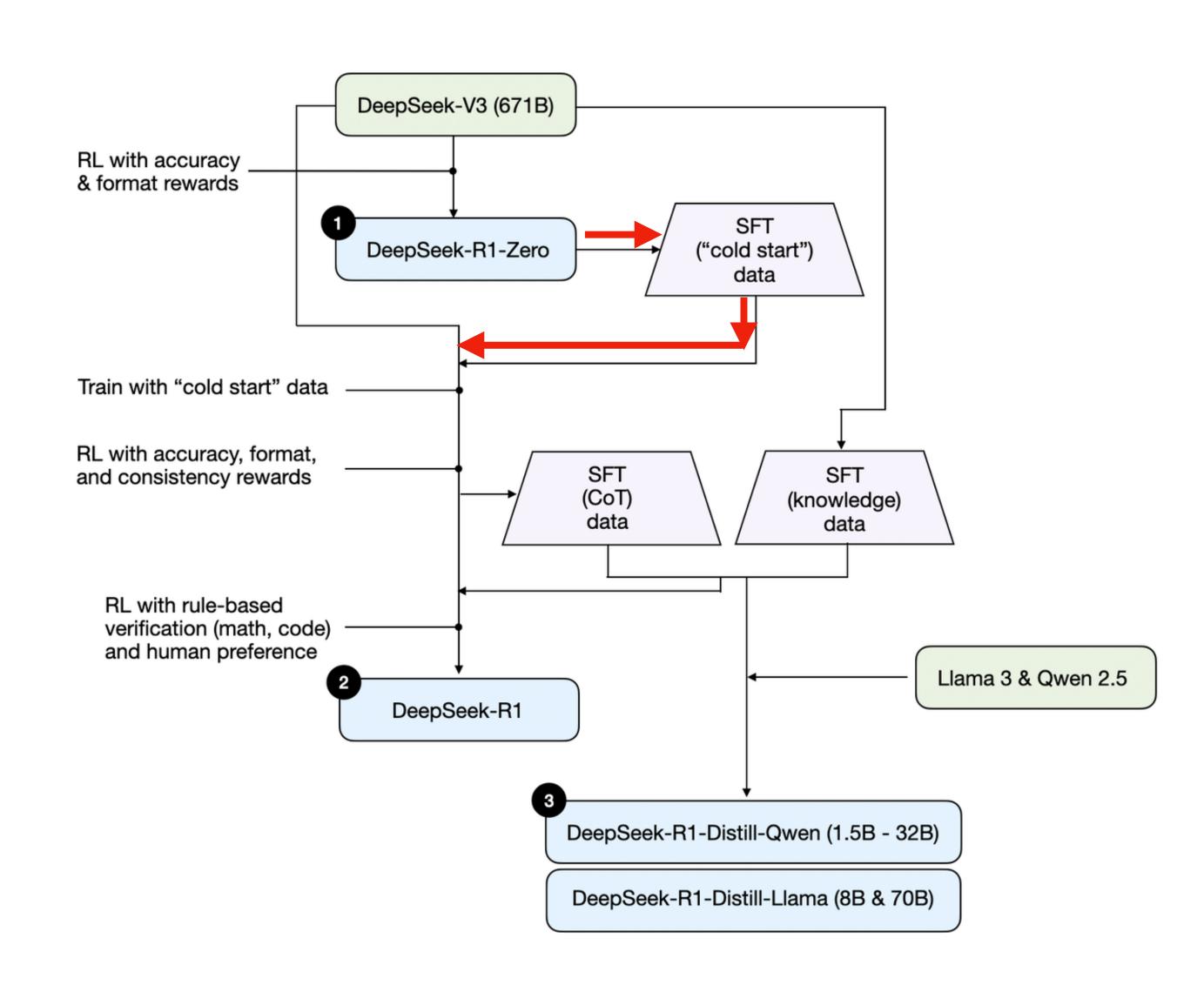


Figure 3 | The average response length of DeepSeek-R1-Zero on the training set during the RL process. DeepSeek-R1-Zero naturally learns to solve reasoning tasks with more thinking time.

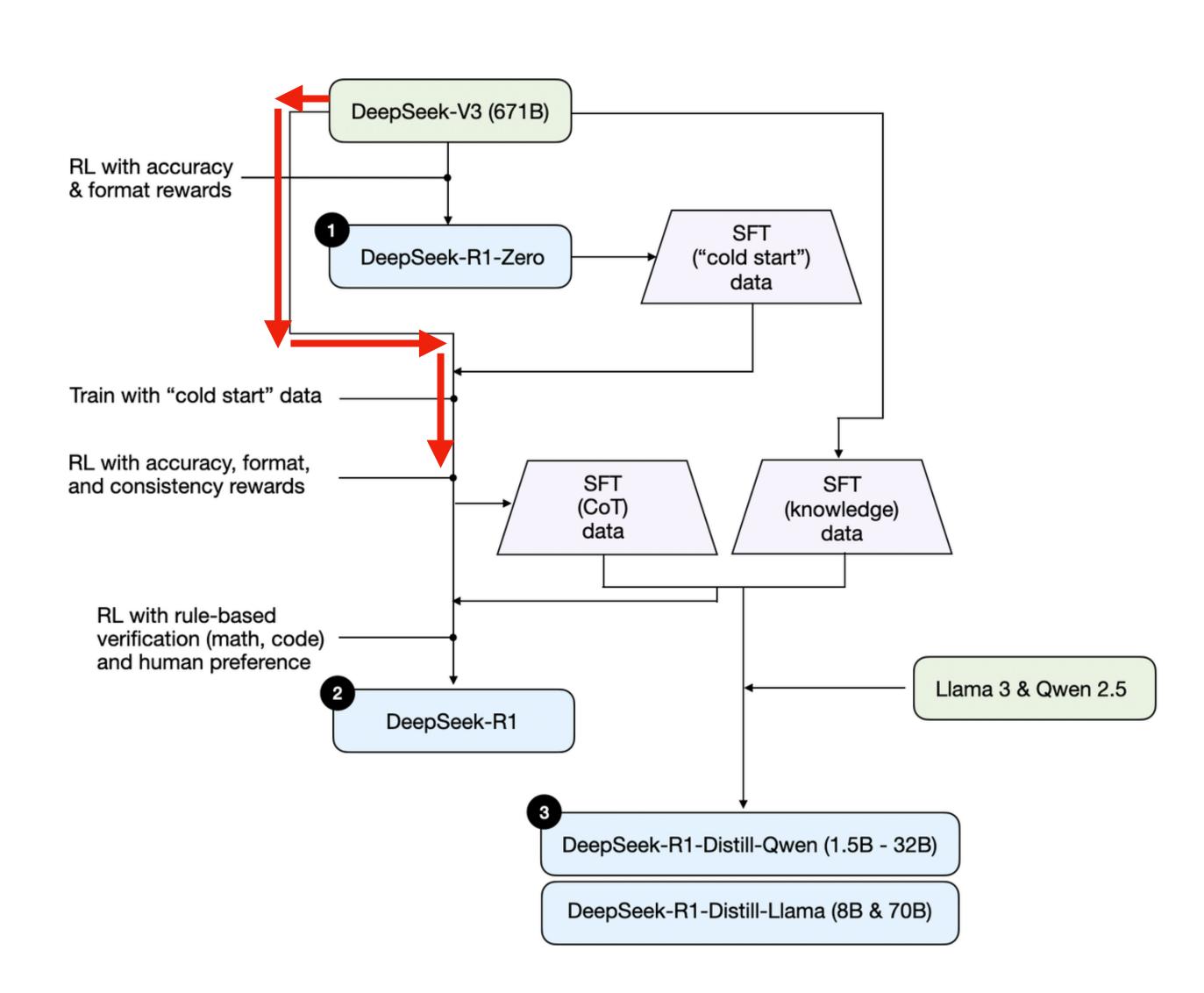
# DeepSeek R1 SFT1 Preparation

- SFT data preparation
  - R1 Zero
  - Few-shot Prompting
  - Manual Cleaning
- To increase the readability and stabilize the RL
  - Like SFT in RLHF but focus on reasoning

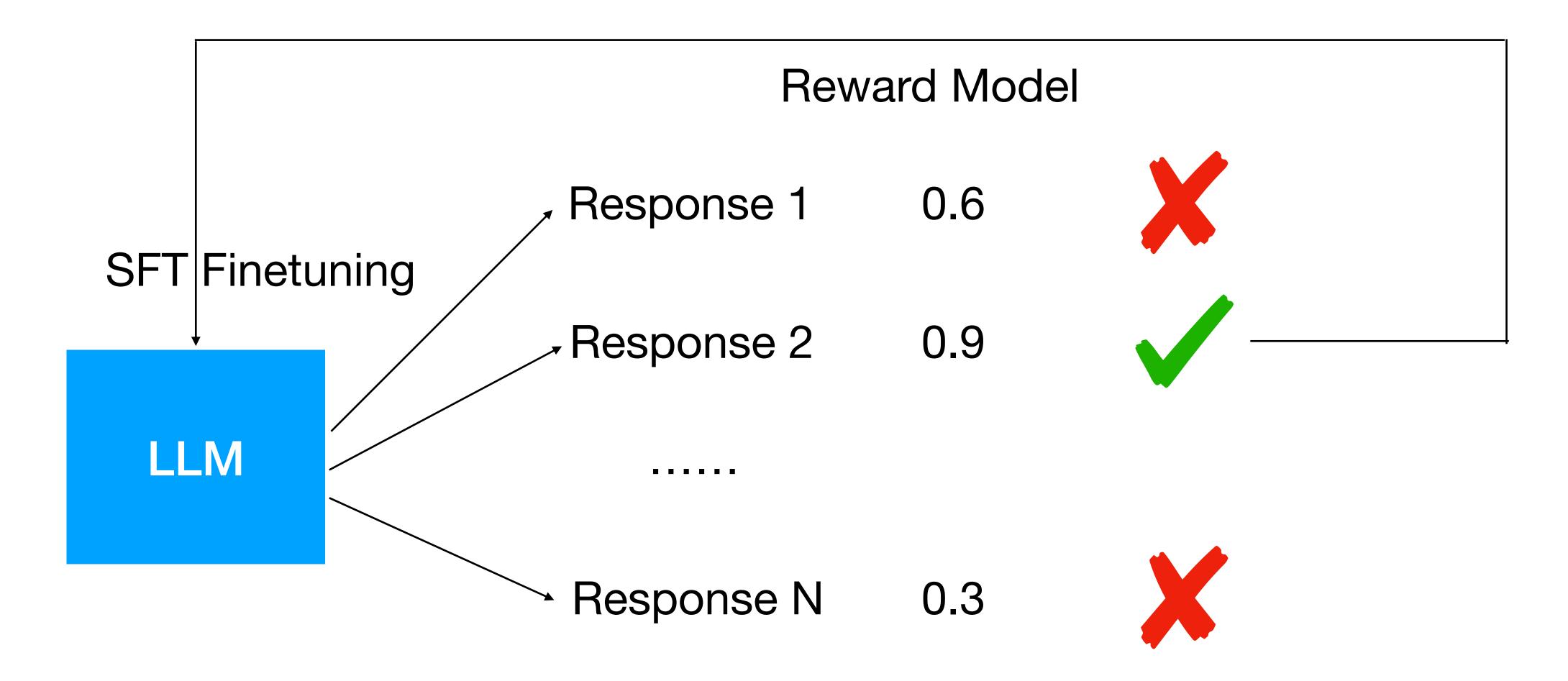


### SFT1+RL

- Reward model
  - Accuracy reward
  - Format reward
  - Consistency reward
    - Avoid language switching
- Limitation
  - Only focus on reasoning



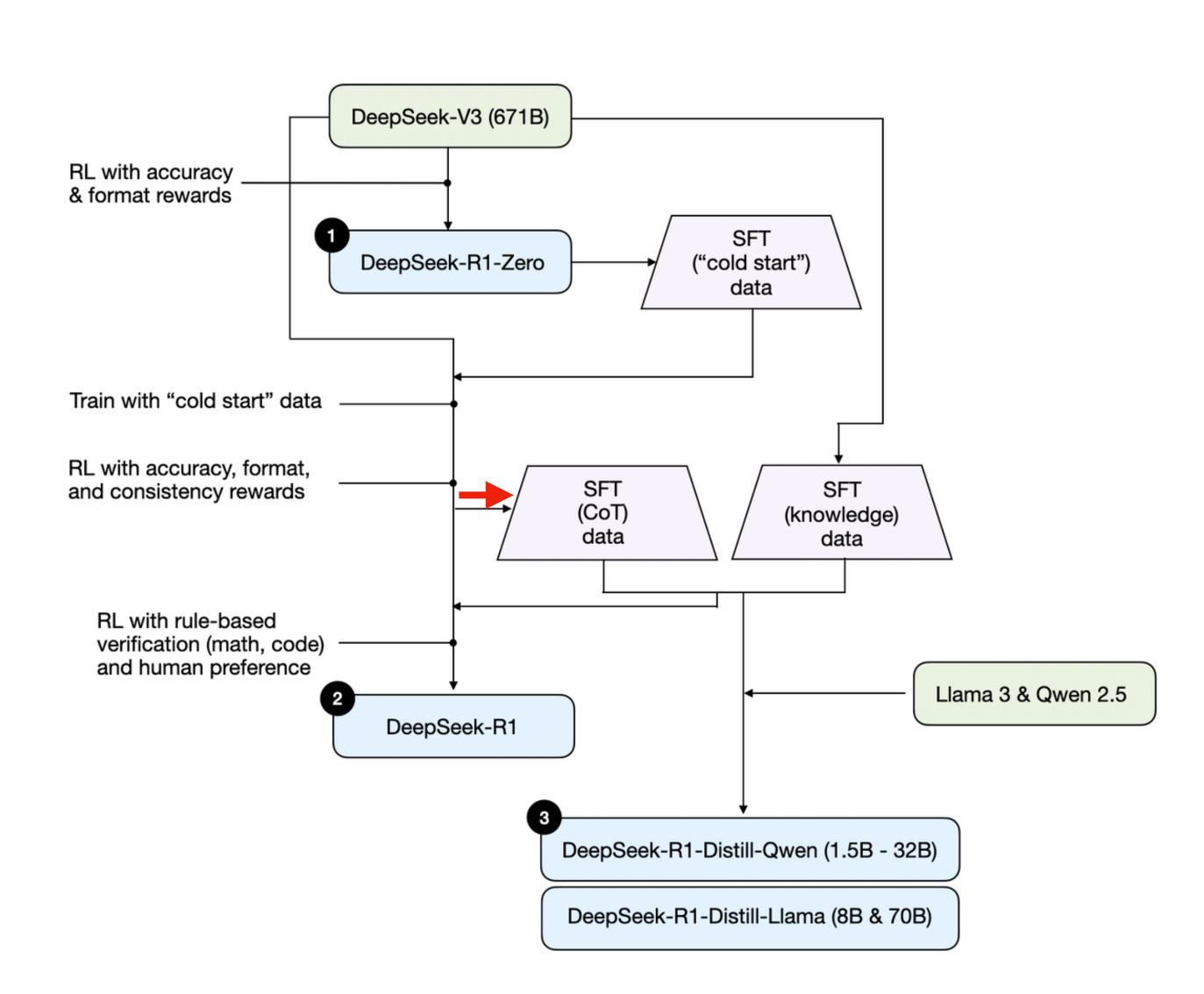
# SFT Rejection Sampling / RAFT



### Merging with RLHF: Rejection Sampling

- Focus on general reasoning tasks
- Reward model
  - DeepSeek V3 judges the similarity between ground truth and prediction
  - Filter out the CoT with language switching, long paragraphs, and code blocks

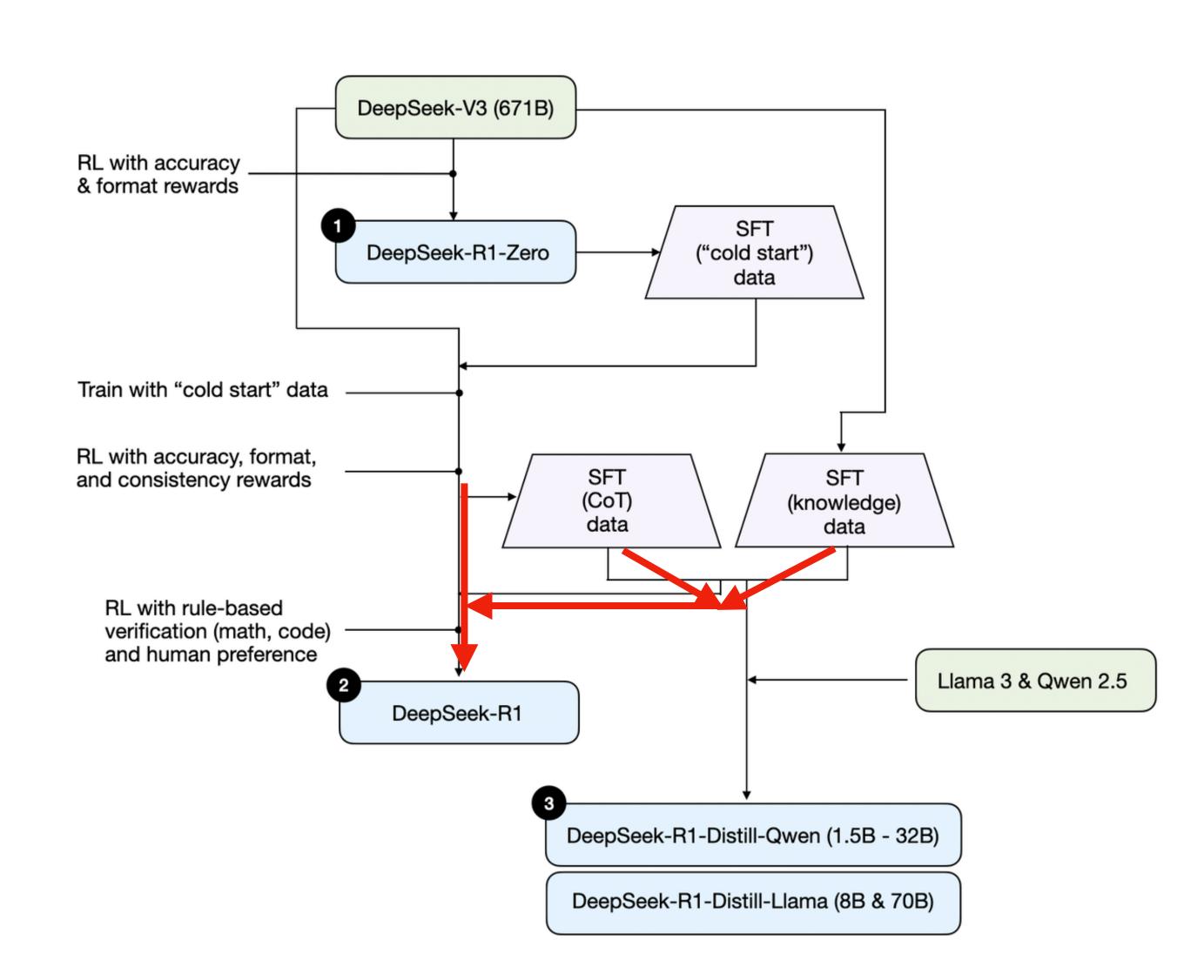
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### Merging with RLHF: Final SFT2 + RL

- Reward model
  - Accuracy
  - Format
  - Helpfulness
    - Do not apply to the content inside <think> tag to prevent interfering the reasoning
  - Harmlessness

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### Multiple Rounds

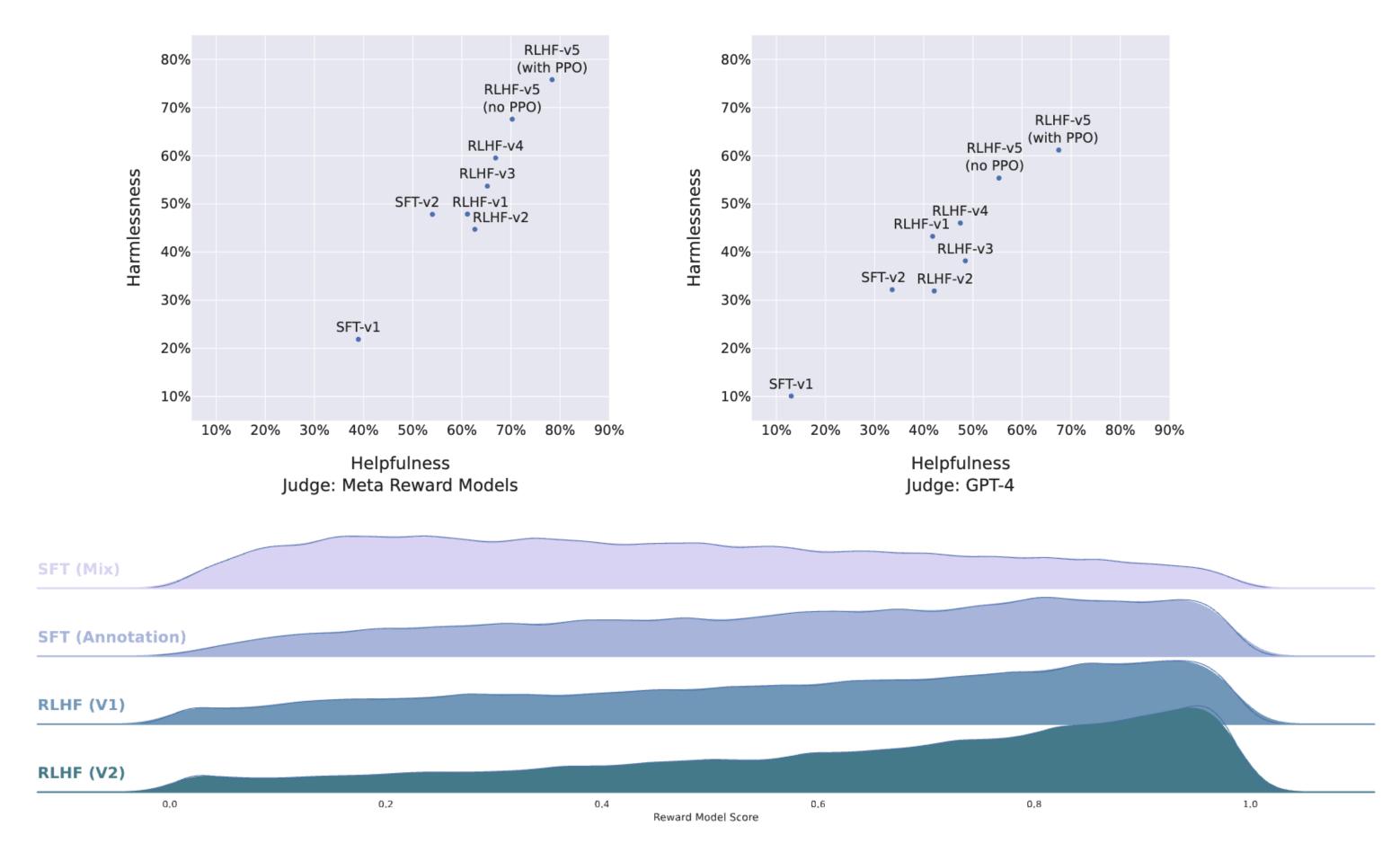
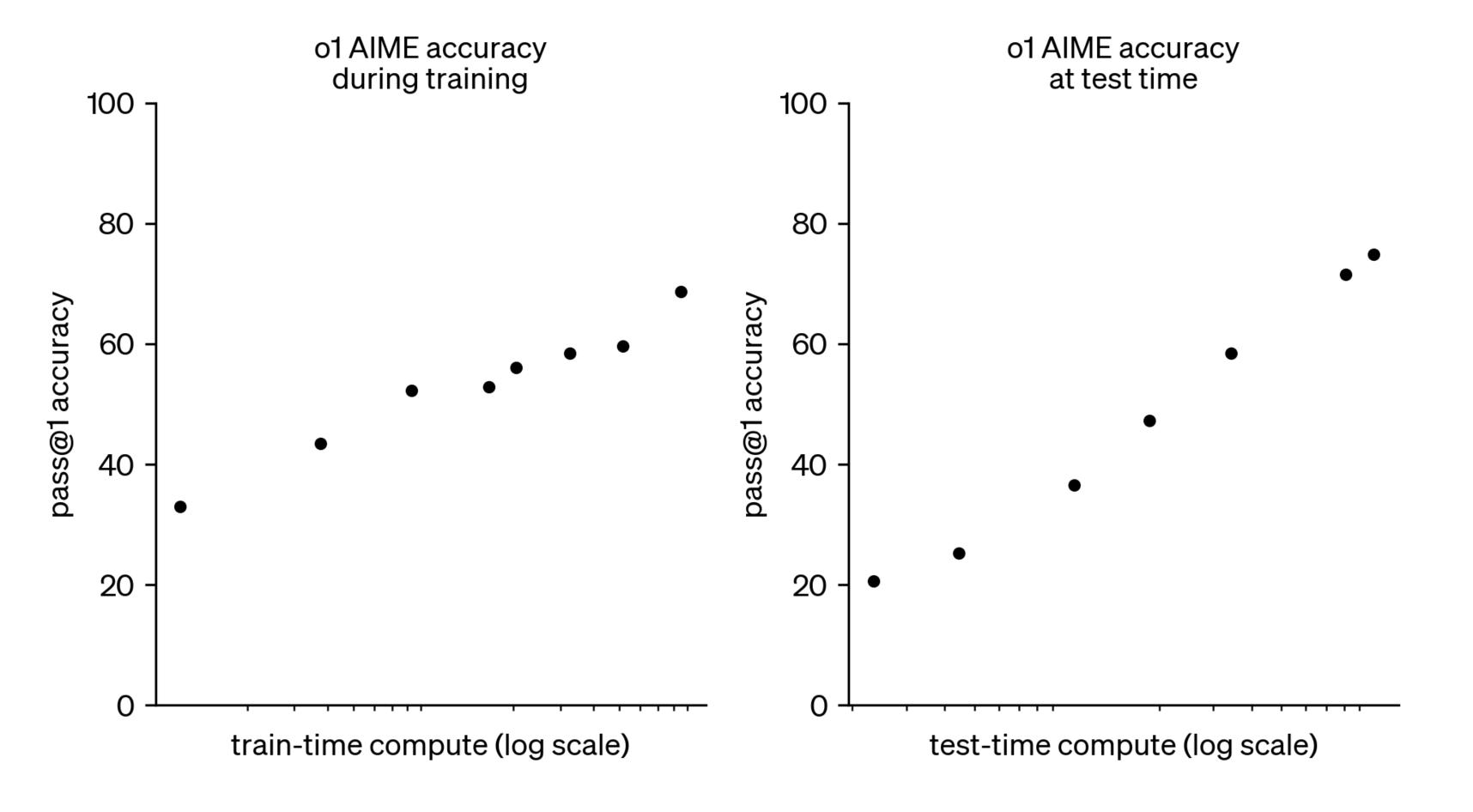


Figure 20: Distribution shift for progressive versions of LLAMA 2-CHAT, from SFT models towards RLHF.

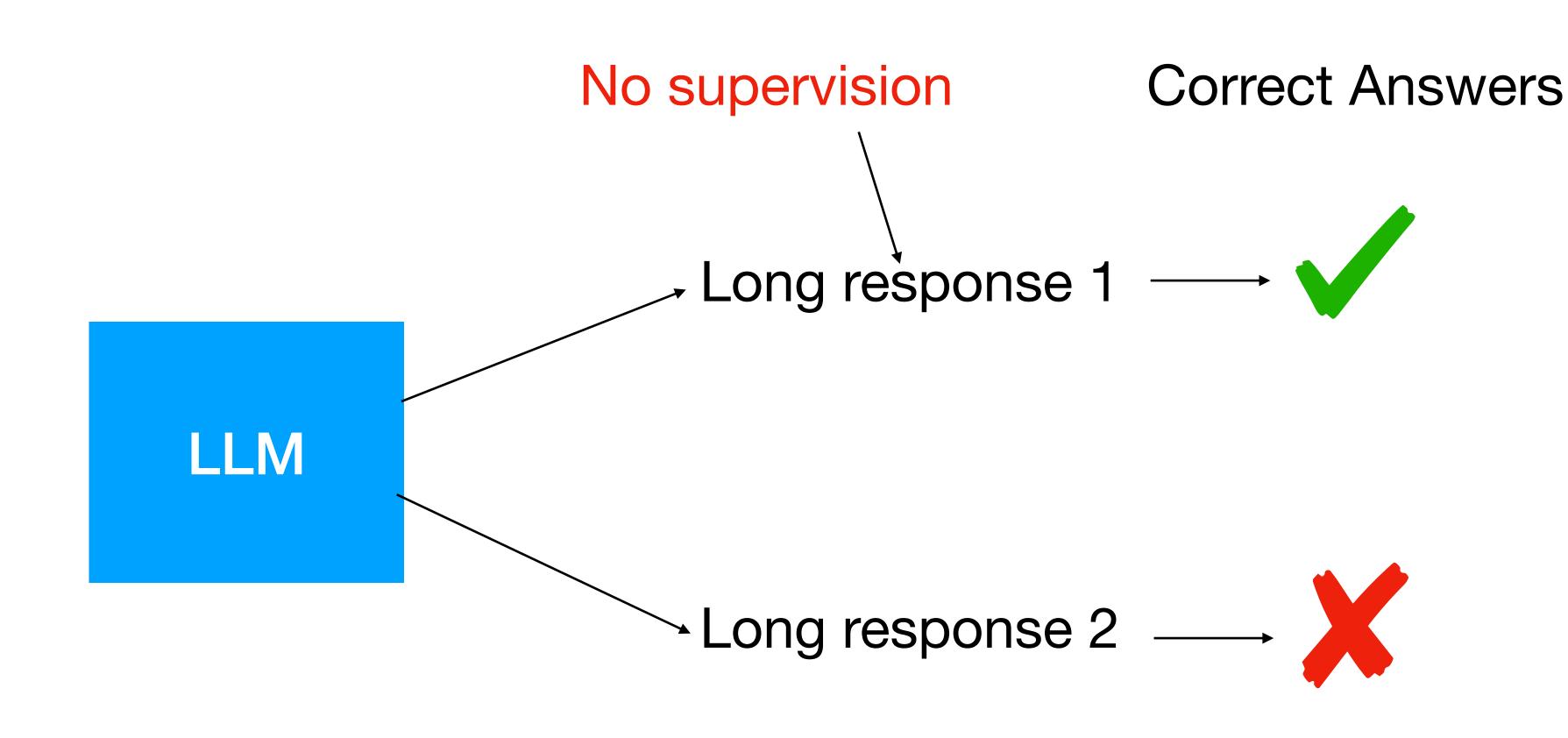
Llama 2: Open Foundation and Fine-Tuned Chat Models (https://arxiv.org/pdf/2307.09288)

# Test-time Scaling Law

Will explain this in more details in the future lectures



### Reasoning -> Distant Supervision



We Should Encourage the LLM to output more of this

### Tool Usage

• Tools could be a calculator, search engine, python program, joke generators, ....

RAG

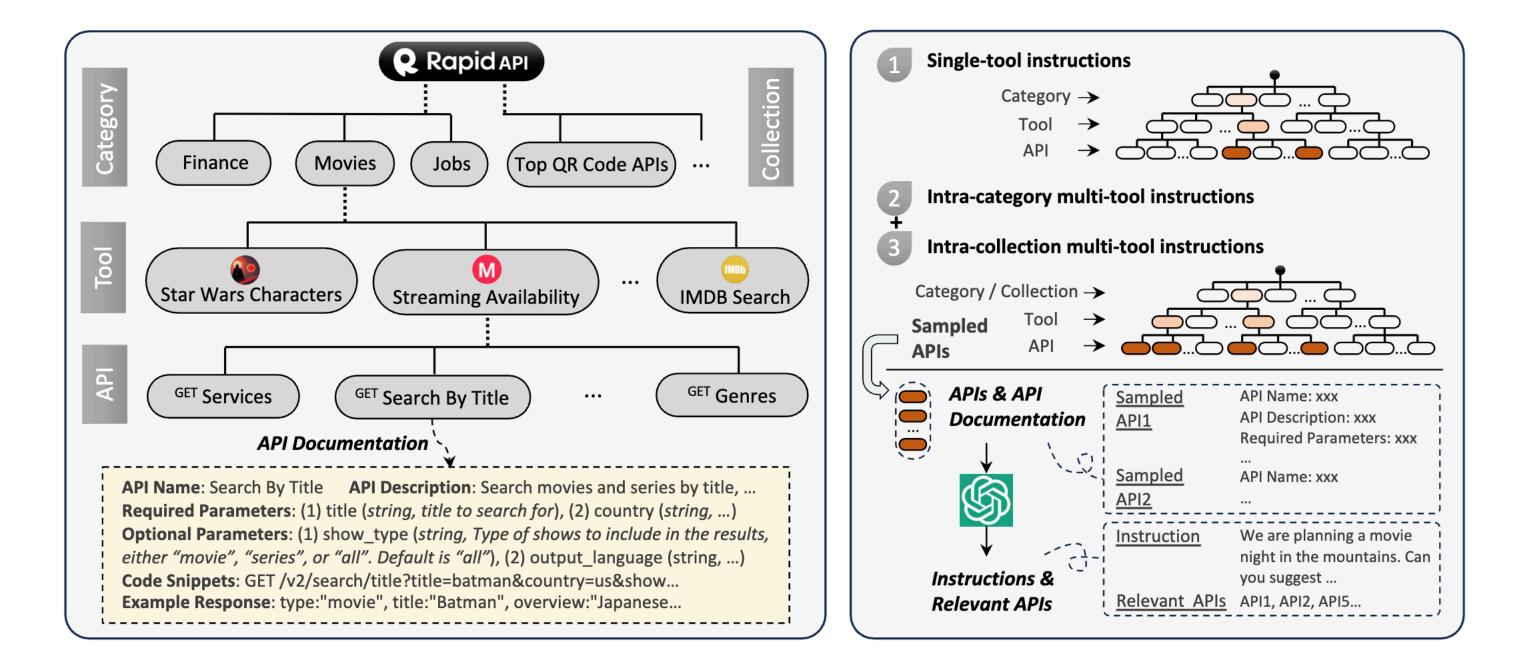
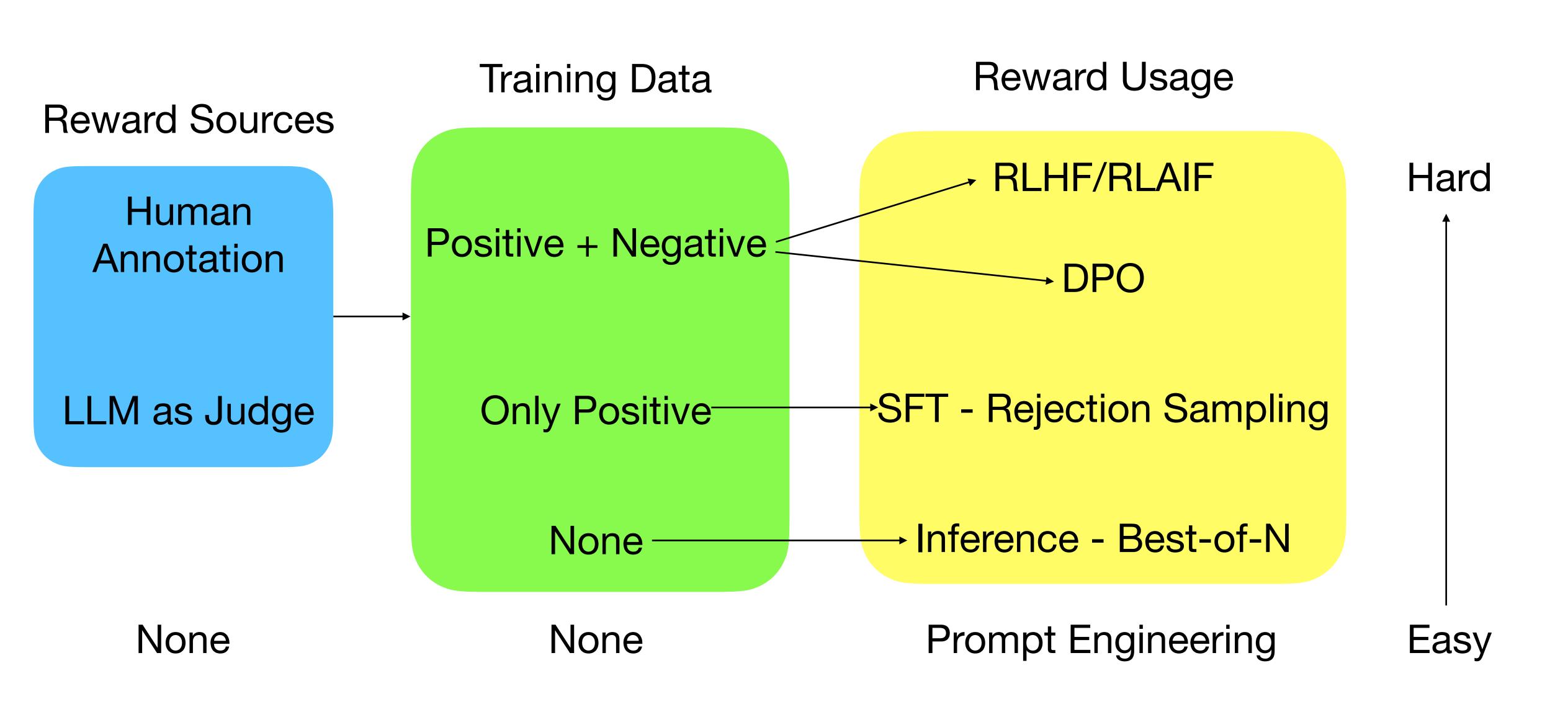


Figure 3: The hierarchy of RapidAPI (left) and the process of instruction generation (right).

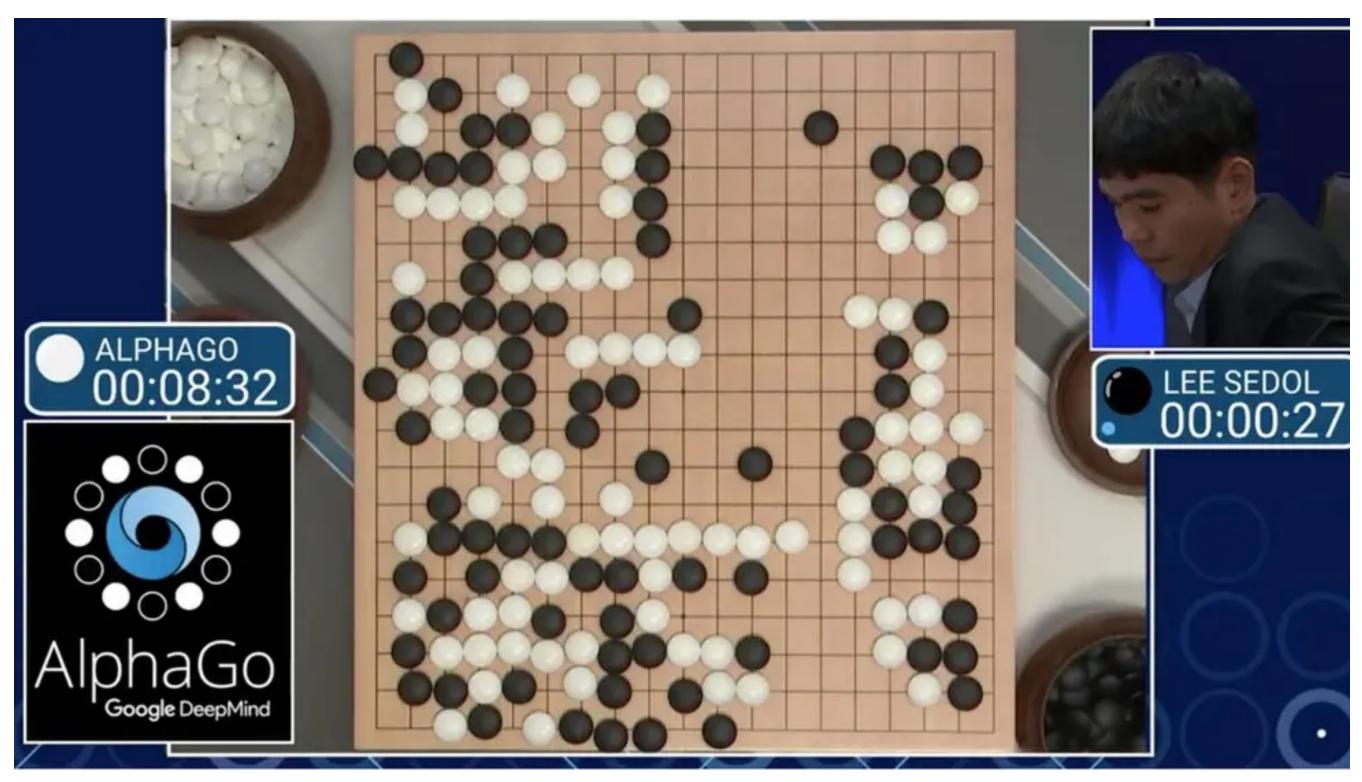
TOOLLLM: FACILITATING LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS TO MASTER 16000+ REAL-WORLD APIS (https://arxiv.org/pdf/2307.16789)

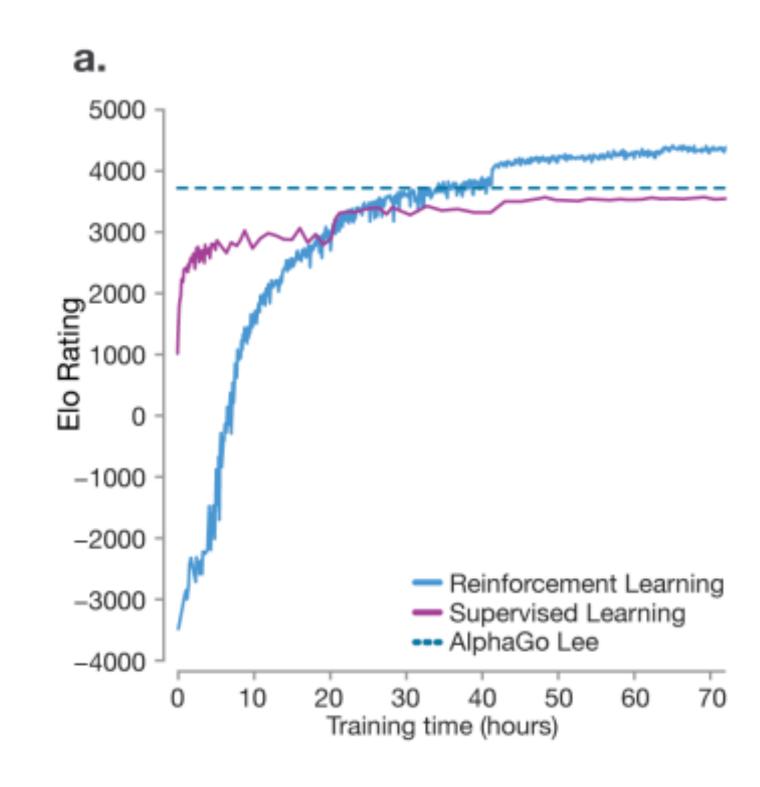
### Alignment -> Distant Supervision



# Do LRMs really Learn to Think like Humans?

### AlphaGo and AlphaZero





Why can AlphaGo be better than top human players, but LRM cannot?