

Graph of Thoughts:





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Motivation

Large Language Models (LLMs) are taking over the world of AI, offering versatile solutions across a spectrum of complex tasks. Despite advancements, current prompting paradigms like Chain-of-Thought (CoT) and Tree of Thoughts (ToT) are restricted by their linear and tree-like structures, limiting the potential for modeling the multifaceted nature of reasoning. Graph of Thoughts (GoT) introduces a novel framework that models LLM reasoning as an arbitrary graph, enabling the integration of diverse thought patterns and transformations beyond the constraints of existing methods. This approach enables the combination of arbitrary LLM thoughts into synergistic outcomes, distilling the essence of whole networks of thoughts, or enhancing thoughts using feedback loops, thereby bringing LLM reasoning closer to human thinking and significantly improving LLM problem-solving capabilities.



Framework

Architecture Overview





Specifying the Structure of the Graph of Operations (GoO)

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Here, k=10 means

k = 10 ~

Aggregate(k)

Merge 32 elements

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Graph of Operations enables seamless specification of not only GoT, but also existing schemes such as CoT, CoT-SC, ToT.





Thought state + operations Thought state + score Thoughts Dependencies Abandon thoughts Abandon thought for thought Sort Agregate to Aggregate to Legend

Evaluation



x ample> ut: [3, 1, 9, 3, 7, 5, 5, 4, 8, 1, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 0, 9, 7, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 5, 0, , 3, 3, 8, 7, 0, 9, 5, 1, 6, 7, 6, 8, 9, 0, 3, 0, 6, 3, 4, 8, 0, 6, 9, 8, 4, 1, , 0, 4, 8, 8, 9, 9, 8, 5, 9] put:
List 1": [3, 1, 9, 3, 7, 5, 5, 4, 8, 1, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 0], List 2": [9, 7, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 5, 0, 8, 7, 3, 3, 8, 7, 0], List 3": [9, 5, 1, 6, 7, 6, 8, 9, 0, 3, 0, 6, 3, 4, 8, 0], List 4": [6, 9, 8, 4, 1, 2, 9, 0, 4, 8, 8, 9, 9, 8, 5, 9] xample> The input for thought t
A prompt used by Generate(t, k=1)+Repeat(k=4)
struction> Sort the following list of numbers in ascending order. Output the sorted list of numbers, no additional text. struction> xample> It: [3, 7, 0, 2, 8, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 7, 8, 5, 5, 3, 9, 4, 3, 5, 6, , 4, 5, 2, 0, 9, 3, 3, 9, 2, 1] put: [0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, , 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9] xample> The input
ut: {input}
A prompt used by
Aggregate(t1,t2)+Repeat(k=3)+KeepBest(N=1)

To merge the two lists in a merge-sort style approach, follow these steps: 1. Compare the first element of both lists. 2. Append the smaller element to the merged list and move to the next element in the list from which the smaller element came. 3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until one of the lists is empty.

