

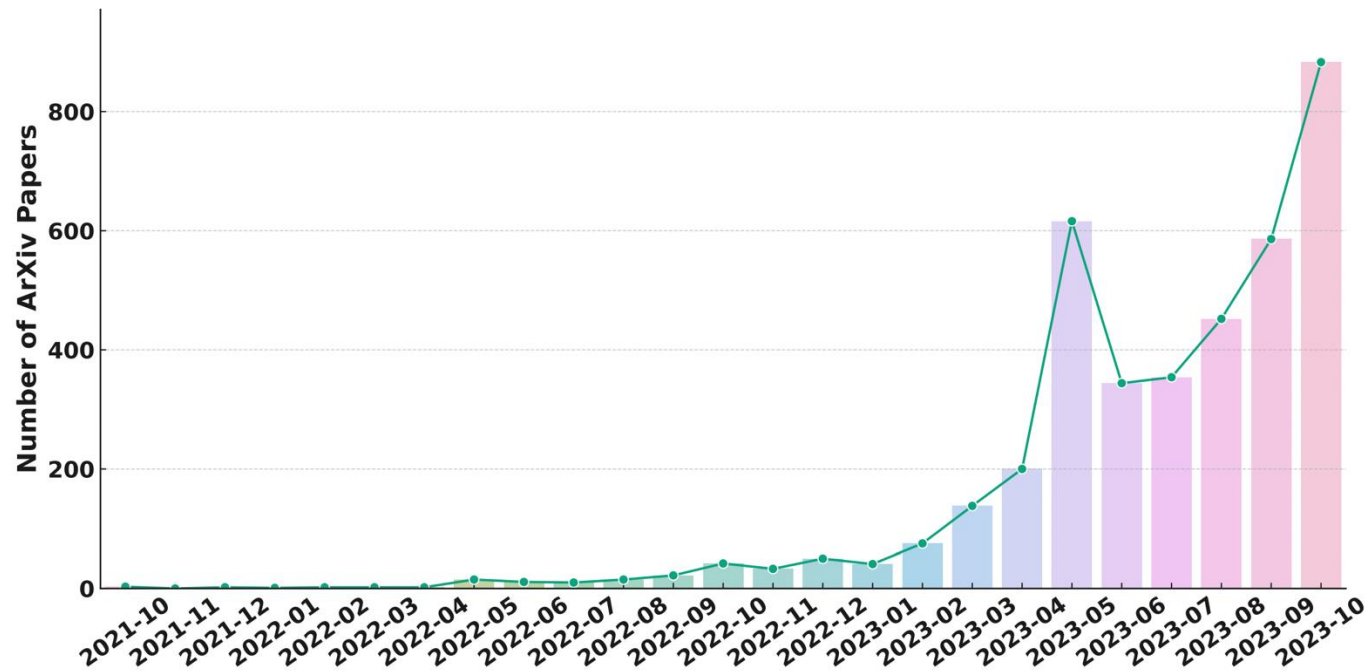
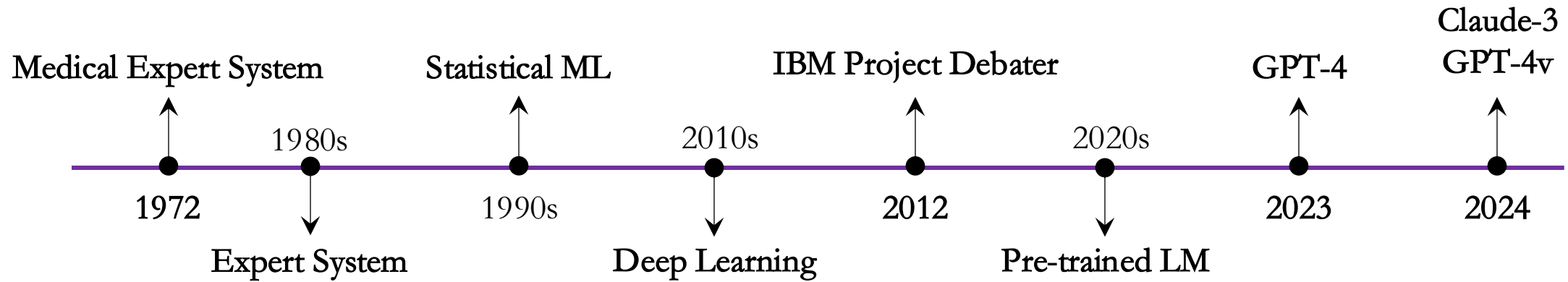


AMOR: A Recipe for Building **Adaptable **MO**dula**R** Knowledge Agents Through Process Feedback**

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Reasoning as the Longstanding Aim of AI

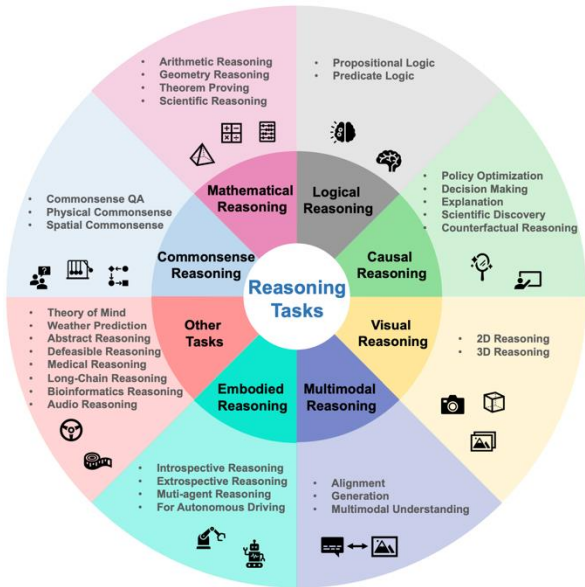


Sun et al. A Survey of Reasoning with Foundation Models. 2023.

Number of arXiv Papers on “Reasoning with Large Language Models” over the past two years.

What is Reasoning in the Context of LLMs?

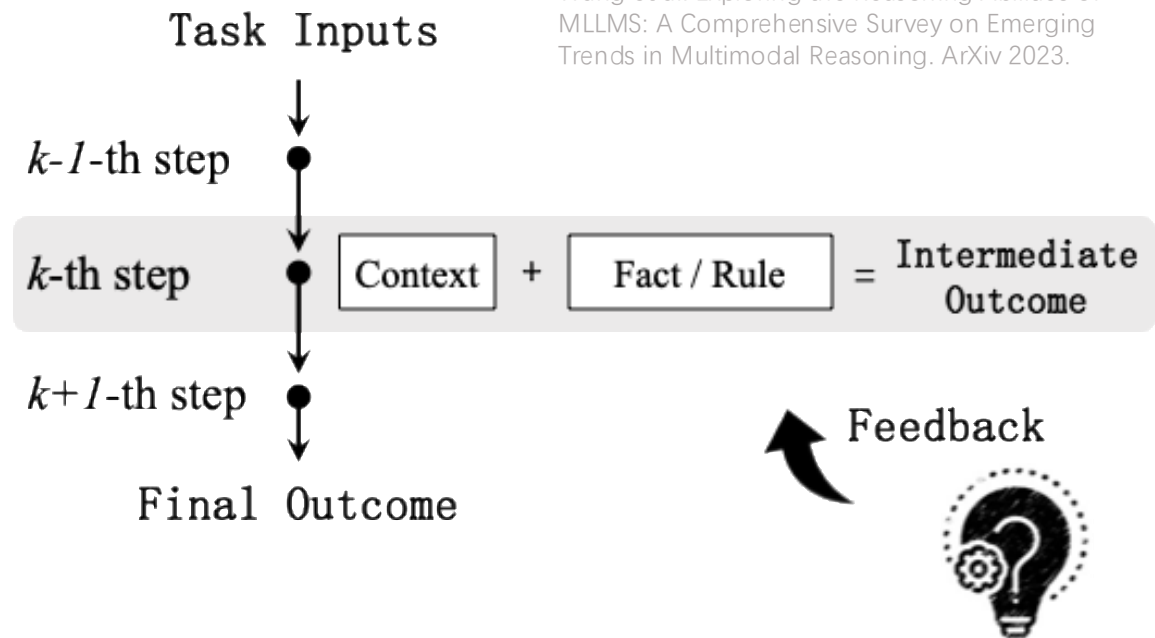
- Natural language reasoning is a **process** of **selecting** and **interpreting information** from given contexts, **making connections**, **verifying**, and finally **drawing conclusions**.



Reasoning tasks span various domains and require broad knowledge.

Sun et al. A Survey of Reasoning with Foundation Models. 2023.

Wang et al. Exploring the Reasoning Abilities of MLLMs: A Comprehensive Survey on Emerging Trends in Multimodal Reasoning. ArXiv 2023.

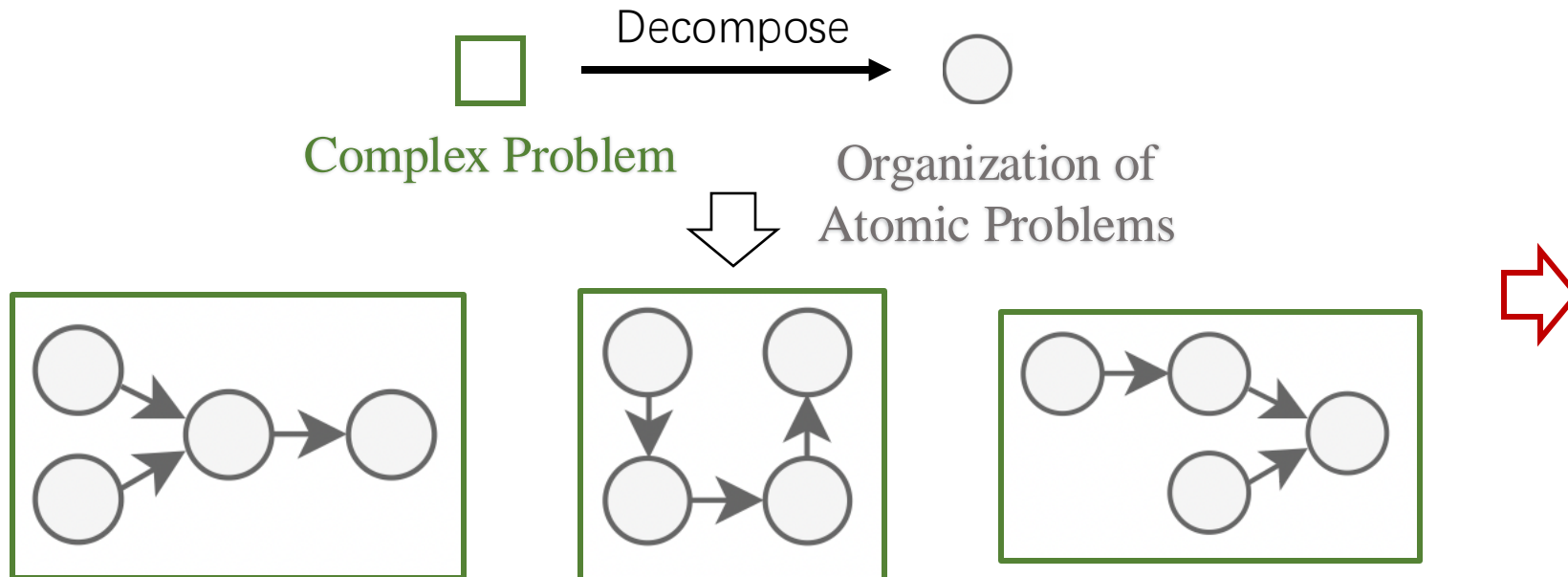


Various reasoning tasks can be formalized as a step-by-step process of solving subtasks.

Principles for Solving Complex Reasoning Tasks

- I'll call "Society of Mind" this scheme in which **each mind is made of many smaller processes**. These we'll call agents. **Each mental agent by itself can only do some simple thing** that needs no mind or thought at all. Yet when we **join these agents ... leads to true intelligence**.
- The law of thought depends not only upon the **properties of those brain cells**, but also on **how they are connected**.

—— 《Society of Mind》 , Marvin Minsky (1969 Turing Award Winner)

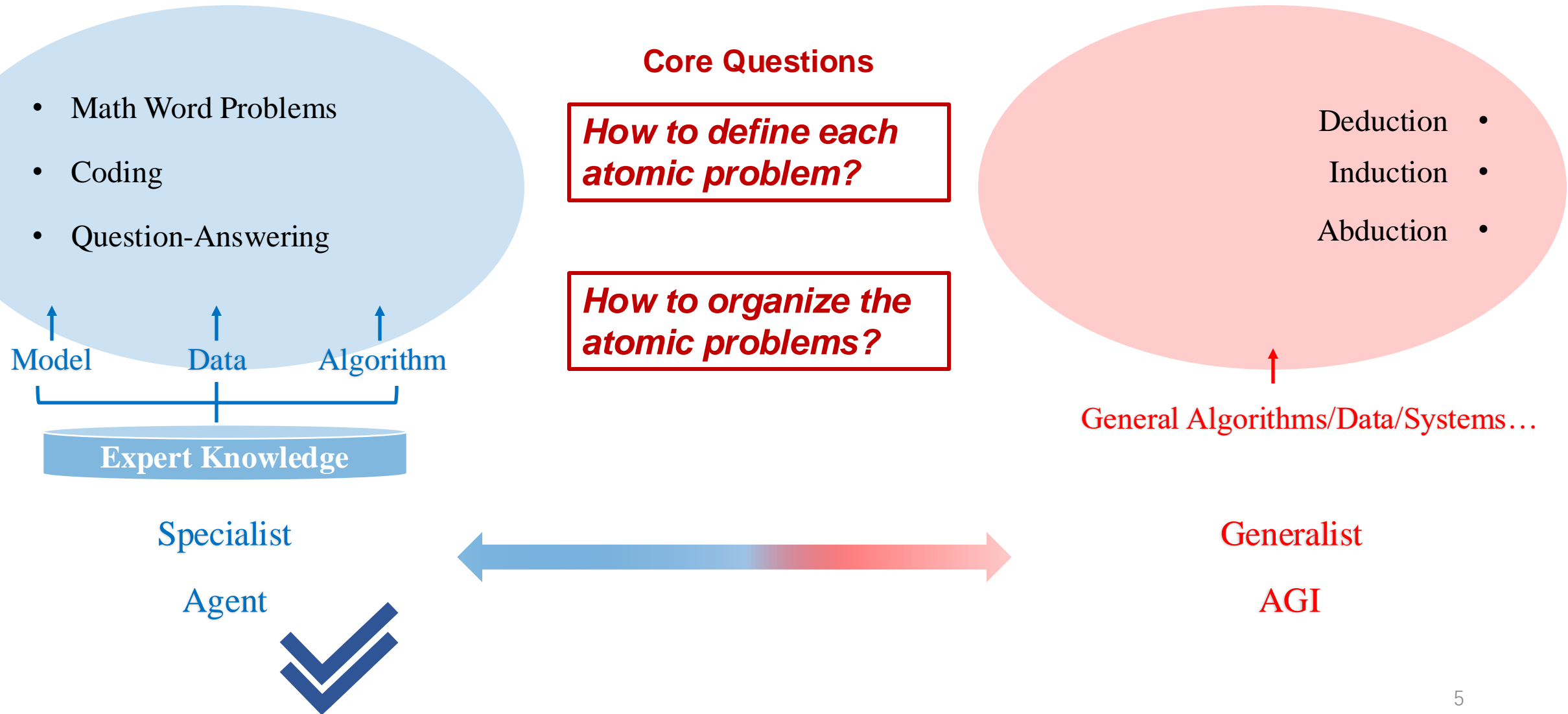


Core Questions

How to define each atomic problem?

How to organize the atomic problems?

Towards Specific and General Approaches



Desiderata for a qualifying agent

- ✓ Possess a robust **reasoning logic** to address a specific task
- ✓ Maintain an **adaptive mechanism** to adjust to specific environments
- ✓ Be amenable to human interventions through direct **feedback**

| Method | Reasoning Logic | | Adaptive Mechanism | Feedback |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Step | Inter-Step Dependency | | |
| WebGPT [27] | Tool Invoking | <i>Undefined</i> | Imitation Learning from Humans | Outcome |
| CoT [43] | Reasoning | <i>Undefined</i> | Prompting | <i>Undefined</i> |
| ToT [49] | Reasoning | <i>Undefined</i> | Prompting | Process |
| ReAct [50] | Reasoning&Tool Invoking | <i>Undefined</i> | Prompting | <i>Undefined</i> |
| Reflexion [35] | Reasoning&Tool Invoking | <i>Undefined</i> | Prompting | Process |
| AgentLM [52] | Reasoning&Tool Invoking | <i>Undefined</i> | Imitation Learning from LLMs | Outcome |
| MetaGPT [14] | Specialized Module | Sequential Pipeline | Prompting | Process |
| LUMOS [51] | Specialized Module | Sequential Pipeline | Imitation Learning from Humans | <i>Undefined</i> |
| AMOR | Specialized Module | Finite State Machine | Exploration&Exploitation | Process |

No existing agents fulfill all the required criteria due to their *uncontrollable reasoning logic*, *static model capability*, or *sparse/missing feedback signals*.

Our recipe to building agents

- **Part I: Finite-State Machine (FSM)-based Reasoning Logic**
 - Structured Thinking.
 - Skill Disentanglement. (cf. Part II)
 - Intervenable Workflow. (cf. Part III)
- **Part II: Warming-up open-source LLMs**
 - Reasoning steps (modules) of AMOR can be **independently optimized** with separate public datasets.
- **Part III: Adaptation through process feedback**
 - AMOR can adapt to specific knowledge environments through **process-based supervision** to each of the reasoning steps (modules) from users.

Our recipe to building agents

- **Part I: Finite-State Machine (FSM)-based Reasoning Logic**

Driven by Expert Knowledge

How to define each atomic problem?

How to organize the atomic problems?



Using Specialized Modules

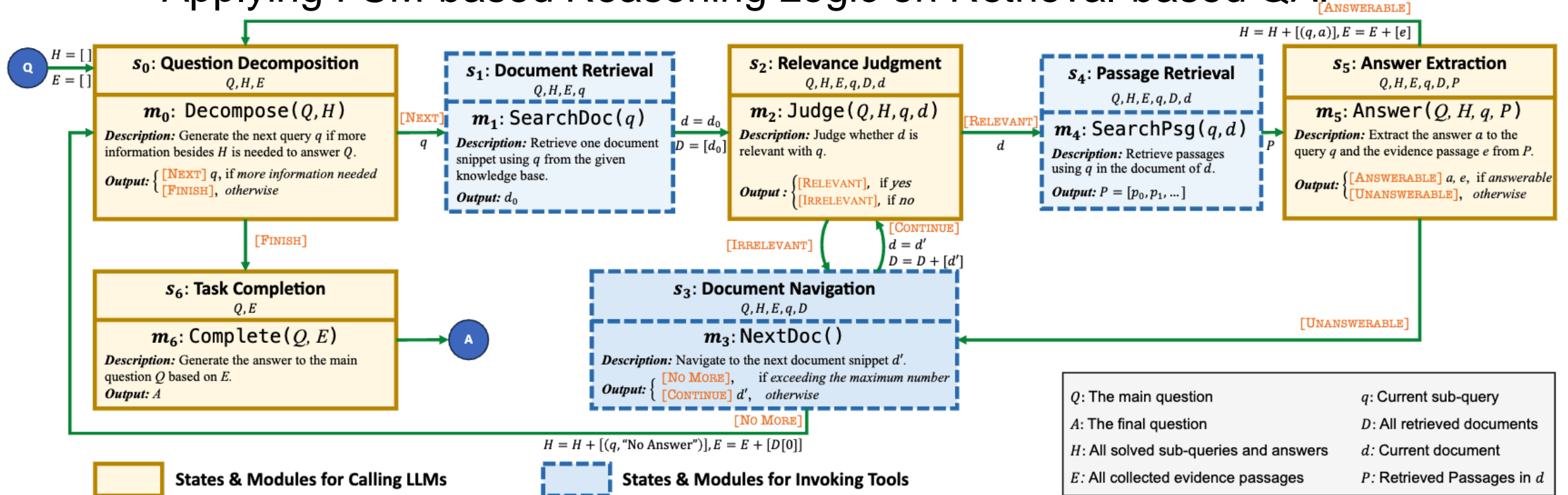
Using FSM

- An FSM can be defined as a quadruple:

- $\mathcal{S} = \{s_0, \dots, s_{N-1}\}$: a set of states (s_0 : initial state; s_{N-1} : final state)
- $\mathcal{M} = \{m_0, \dots, m_{N-1}\}$: a set of modules, with one-to-one correspondence with \mathcal{S}
 - $\mathcal{M}_{\text{TOOL}}$: Tool modules for invoking tools
 - \mathcal{M}_{LLM} : LLM modules for calling LLMs
- \mathcal{E} : the set of all possible outputs of \mathcal{M}
- $\mu : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$: transition function

Our recipe to building agents

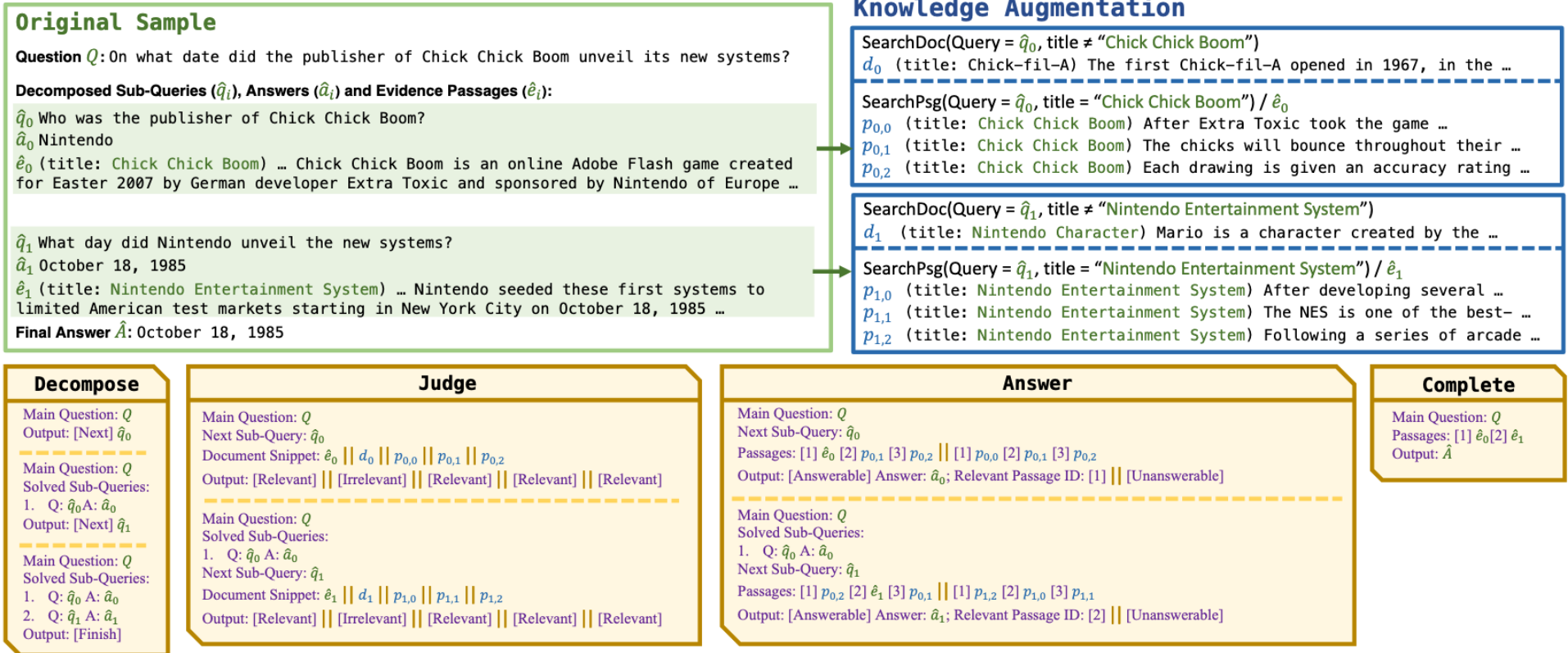
- **Part I: Finite-State Machine (FSM)-based Reasoning Logic**
 - Applying FSM-based Reasoning Logic on Retrieval-based QA:



AMOR's state transition diagram. Each box represents a state and the corresponding module that is executed when entering the state. There may be multiple categories of execution results distinguished by special branch tokens such as "[NEXT]." Then AMOR determines the next state based on the branch tokens.

Our recipe to building agents

- Part II: Warming-up open-source LLMs
 - Data

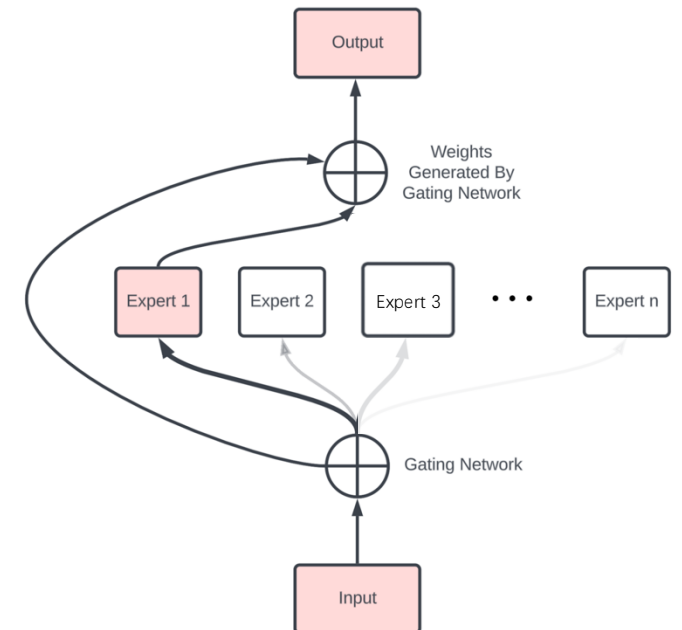


On the top left is a sample question from Musique, providing **ample information** for constructing training examples for four LLM modules of AMOR (bottom). We augment **extra knowledge** for the **Judge** and **Answer** module by invoking the **SearchDoc** and **SearchPsg** tools (top right). In each example, we use “||” to separate different examples for training.

Our recipe to building agents

- **Part II:** Warming-up open-source LLMs
 - **Model: Module-Aware Mixture-of-Experts (MA-MoE).** When AMOR executes a certain module, its module index will be provided to the routers of the model to indicate which expert should
- **Training:**

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathbb{E}_{m \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{LLM}}, (\hat{s}, \hat{y}) \in \mathcal{D}_m} - \lambda_m \log \pi_{\theta_m}(\hat{y} | \hat{s})$$



Our recipe to building agents

• Part III: Adaptation through process feedback

Algorithm 2 Adaptation through Process Feedback

Input: $\{\pi_{\theta_m}^{\text{WFT}}\}$: Initial Policy; T : Exploration Steps between Exploitation; I : Number of Iterations.

Output: $\{\pi_{\theta_m}\}$: Adapted Policy.

```

1 while  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $I$  do
2    $\mathcal{R} = []$  // Feedback-Refined Reasoning Processes
3   while  $t \leftarrow 1$  to  $T$  do
4     // Exploration
5     Receive an input question  $Q$ .
6     Collect AMOR $_{\theta}$ 's reasoning process  $R$ . // Algorithm 1
7     // Feedback Collection for Each LLM Module
8     foreach Step  $r_k \in R$  ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) do
9       Extract the state  $s_k$  and output  $y_k$  from  $r_k$ .
10      if The corresponding module  $m_k \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{LLM}}$  then
11        Collect feedback  $f_k$  for  $s_k$  and  $y_k$ .
12        Determine  $\tilde{y}_k$  and  $o_k$  based on  $f_k$ . // Eq. 2
13         $\mathcal{R}.\text{append}([s_k, \tilde{y}_k, o_k])$ 
14      // Exploitation
15      Optimize  $\{\theta_m\}$  to minimize  $\mathcal{L}_2$  on  $\mathcal{R}$ . // Eq. 3
16 return  $\{\pi_{\theta_m}\}$ 

```

Algorithm 1 FSM-based Reasoning Logic

Input: Agent at the state $s = s_0$; Q : Question.

Output: A : Final Answer; R : Reasoning Process.

```

1  $R = []$ 
2 while  $s \neq s_{N-1}$  do
3    $y = m(s)$  // Obtain the output  $y$  given  $s$ 
4   // from the corresponding module  $m$ .
5    $R.\text{append}(\{"state": s, "output": y\})$ 
6  $A = y$ 
7 return  $A, R$ 

```

$$\tilde{y}_k, o_k = \begin{cases} y_k, 1 & \text{if } f_k = \text{"right"}, \\ y_k, 0 & \text{if } f_k = \text{"wrong"}, \\ f_k, 1 & \text{if } f_k \text{ is refinement.} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \mathbb{E}_{m \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{LLM}}, (s_k, \tilde{y}_k, o_k) \in \mathcal{R}_m} - \lambda_m [o_k - \beta \log(\pi_{\theta_m}(\tilde{y}_k | s_k) / \pi_{\theta_m}^{\text{WFT}}(\tilde{y}_k | s_k))]$$

Empirical Evaluation of AMOR

| Dataset | Knowledge Base | Avg. Len | # Train | # Val | # Test |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| HotpotQA | Wikipedia Articles | 138 | 2,000 | 100 | 500 |
| PubMedQA | PubMed Abstracts | 303 | 401 | 44 | 445 |
| QASPER | One NLP Paper | 102 | 700 | 45 | 382 |

Datasets for adaptation and evaluation. Avg. Len refers to the average length of passages in the corresponding knowledge base, counted by the GPT tokenizer.

Empirical Evaluation of AMOR

- FSM-based reasoning logic outperforms prior frameworks by 30~40%

| Method | Base LLM | HotpotQA | | PubMedQA | QASPER | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | EM | F1 | ACC | EM | F1 |
| Without Fine-Tuning | | | | | | |
| ReAct | L-7B | 12.2 | 16.6 | 61.8 | 6.0 | 19.2 |
| AMOR_{w/o FT} | L-7B | 26.0 | 34.6 | 62.9 | 4.5 | 21.3 |
| CoT | GPT-3.5 | 28.0 [‡] | - | <i>N/A</i> | <i>N/A</i> | <i>N/A</i> |
| OneR | GPT-3.5 | 33.4 | 42.1 | 72.6 | 6.8 | 23.3 |
| ReAct | GPT-3.5 | 30.8 | 38.8 | 58.2 | 5.8 | 27.0 |
| ReWoo | GPT-3.5 | 30.4 [†] | 40.1 [†] | - | - | - |
| AMOR_{w/o FT} | GPT-3.5 | 39.6 | 49.3 | 68.8 | 10.0 | 30.8 |
| CoT | GPT-4 | 45.0 [‡] | - | <i>N/A</i> | <i>N/A</i> | <i>N/A</i> |
| ReAct | GPT-4 | 42.0 [‡] | - | 62.1 | 7.1 | 26.2 |
| AMOR_{w/o FT} | GPT-4 | 55.2 | 65.2 | 80.0 | 11.5 | 37.4 |

Experiment results when with two-stage fine-tuning

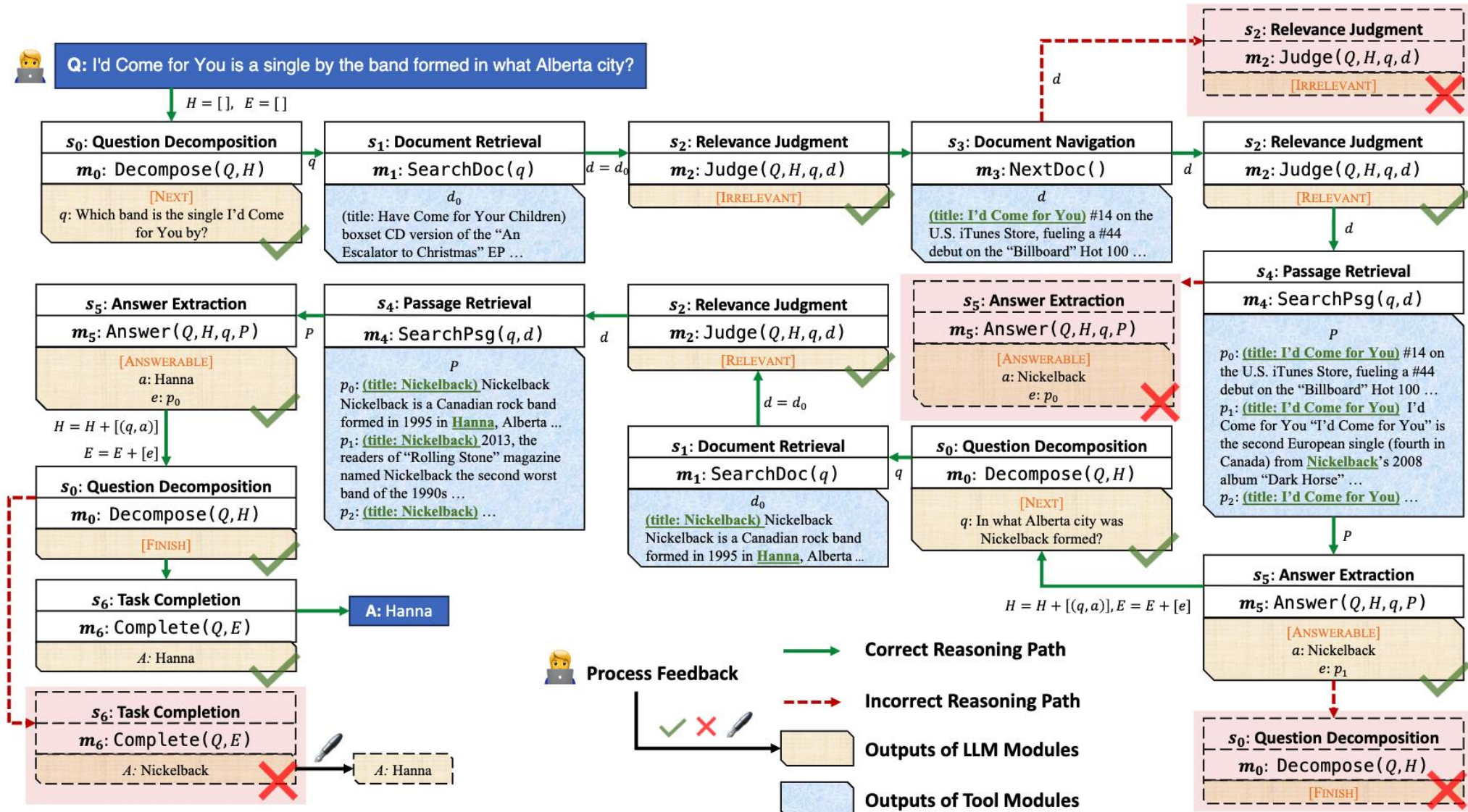
Empirical Evaluation of AMOR

- Process feedback is more effective than outcome feedback.

| Method | Base LLM | HotpotQA | | PubMedQA | QASPER | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | EM | F1 | ACC | EM | F1 |
| With Fine-Tuning | | | | | | |
| OneR* | L-7B | 34.8 | 43.8 | 75.3 | 11.0 | 25.5 |
| Self-RAG | L-7B | 22.4 | 32.9 | 62.6 | 2.1 | 17.9 |
| AgentLM | L-7B | 22.0 [†] | - | 64.9 | 4.2 | 20.2 |
| FIREACT | L-7B | 26.2 [†] | - | 66.1 | 6.5 | 18.4 |
| LUMOS | L-7B | 29.4 [†] | - | 70.3 | 7.1 | 19.5 |
| AMOR_{Process}* | L-7B | 45.8 | 54.9 | 81.1 | 19.1 | 35.3 |
| AMOR_{WFT} | L-7B | 33.6 | 41.9 | 73.4 | 11.1 | 23.6 |
| AMOR_{Outcome}* | L-7B | 40.8 | 49.3 | 77.5 | 9.4 | 25.4 |
| AgentLM | L-13B | 29.6 [†] | - | 67.9 | 7.1 | 24.4 |
| AMOR_{Process}* | L-13B | 48.6 | 55.3 | 82.2 | 18.1 | 38.0 |
| AMOR_{WFT} | L-13B | 36.8 | 44.1 | 74.6 | 15.2 | 27.3 |
| AMOR_{Outcome}* | L-13B | 42.4 | 51.6 | 80.1 | 9.9 | 26.5 |

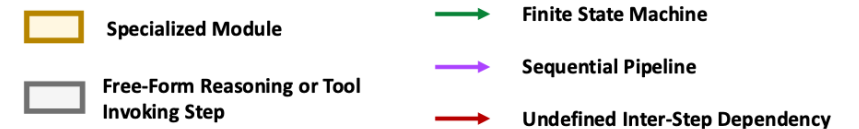
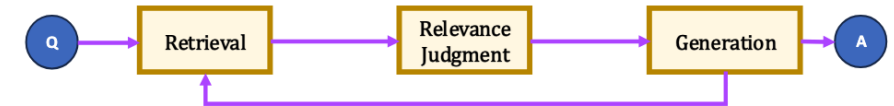
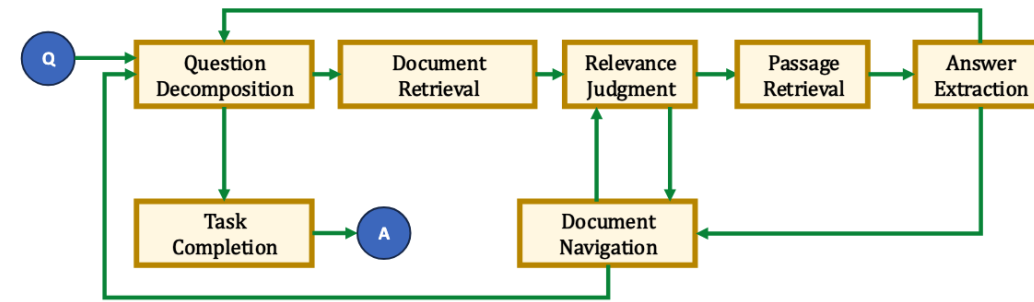
Experiment results when without fine-tuning

Case Study



Summary

| Prior Reasoning Methods | Reasoning Logic | Adaptive Mechanism for New Environments | Human Intervention in the Reasoning Process |
|--|---|---|--|
| AMOR | FSM. Advantage: The controllable FSM-based reasoning logic has a stronger capacity for handling complex tasks than simple pipelines | Exploration and exploitation. Advantage: It enables AMOR to adapt effectively to specific domains based on human feedback. | Process Feedback. Advantage: It enables humans to provide direct feedback on the individual modules within the FSM-based reasoning process. |
| Retrieval-Augmented Generation (e.g., Self-RAG) | Sequential Pipeline. Drawback: It is difficult to handle complex tasks. | Undefined | Undefined |
| Agents with Modular Reasoning (e.g., LUMOS) | Sequential Pipeline. Drawback: It is difficult to handle complex tasks. | Prompting or Imitation Learning from Humans/LLMs. Drawbacks: The former often leads to suboptimal results, while the latter suffers from the scarcity of high-quality data. | Undefined |
| Agents with Free-Form Reasoning (e.g., AgentLM, FireAct) | Undefined | Prompting or Imitation Learning from Humans/LLMs. Drawbacks: The former often leads to suboptimal results, while the latter suffers from the scarcity of high-quality data. | Outcome Feedback. Drawbacks: (1) Outcome feedback alone is often too sparse and insufficient to improve the intermediate reasoning steps effectively; (2) The reasoning steps taken by LLMs can frequently contradict or deviate from the desired outcome. |



Elaboration regarding the advantages and drawbacks when comparing AMOR with prior agents

The reasoning processes of AMOR and related works.

Future Work

- Math Word Problems
- Coding
- Question-Answering

Model Data Algorithm

Expert Knowledge

Specialist
Agent

Core Questions

How to define each atomic problem?

How to organize the atomic problems?

- Deduction
- Induction
- Abduction

General Algorithms/Data/Systems...

Generalist

AGI

