## Multi-token prediction boosts creativity in algorithmic tasks

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

#### We'd want LLMs to creatively solve open-ended tasks



**Discovery:** "Are there any surprising connections between some of these molecules?"



Synthetic data: "Generate
a dataset of original
olympiad problems"

But this demands evaluating *subjective*, *unscalable* metrics including not only







**Our questions:** How do we precisely evaluate LLM creativity? Is the current LLM paradigm optimal for creativity? Can we improve it?

**Our approach:** Design *minimal open-ended algorithmic tasks* modeled after creative tasks. General setup: In all our tasks, the model must learn an underlying distribution *D* through a training set *S* of *m* independent samples. *Algorithmic creativity* is defined as fraction of generations that are *unique*, *original (not in S)*, and *coherent (in D)*.

Through this, we isolate two types of creativity in CogSci [1]:



# **Result 1:** Multi-token learning boosts creativity over NTP

**Result 2:** "Hash-conditioning" improves creativity over temperature sampling

#### **Hash-conditioning:**



**Intuition :** Creative tasks require planning for **global constraints** ; NTP succumbs to "Clever Hans" *shortcuts* .

### What's next?

- Generalize results to non-algorithmic, linguistic results
- Consider other forms of creativity
- Multi-token prediction / hash-conditioning for
  - $\circ$  Test-time compute
  - Synthetic data generation

During training: prefix unique hash string per point
 During inference: prompt with novel hash strings





#### **Temperature sampling**

Hash-conditioning



(a) Gemma v1 (2B)



**Intuition :** Hash-conditioning fixes dice upfront; then, easier to plan/coordinate multiple random choices.