

Mathematical Reasoning in Visual Contexts

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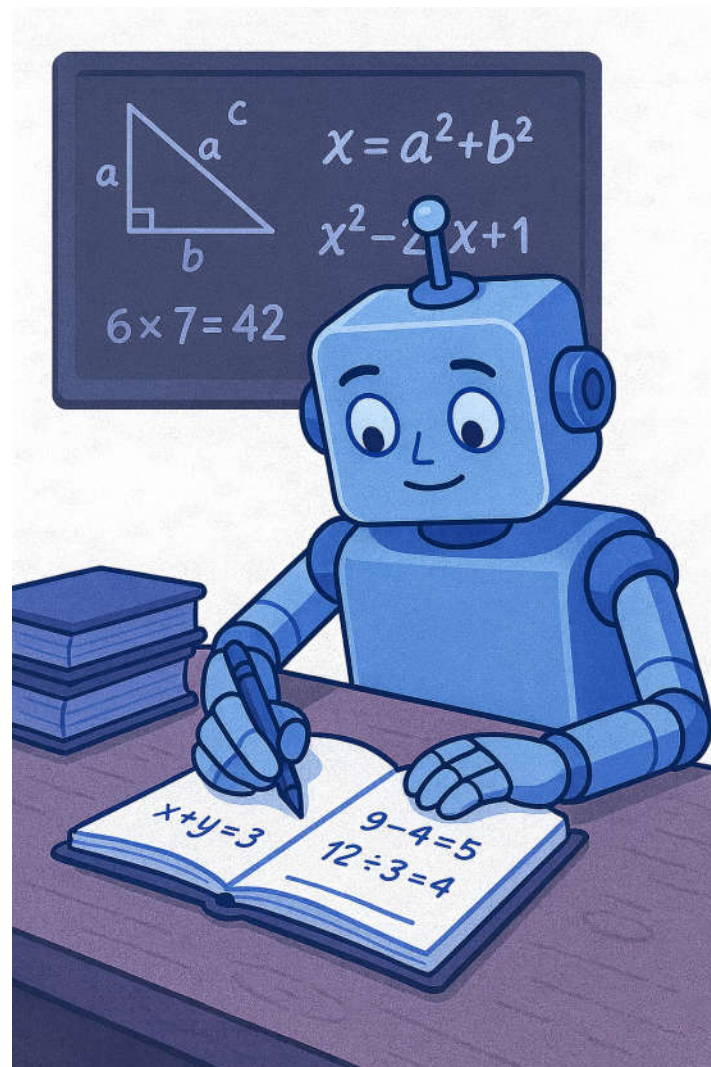
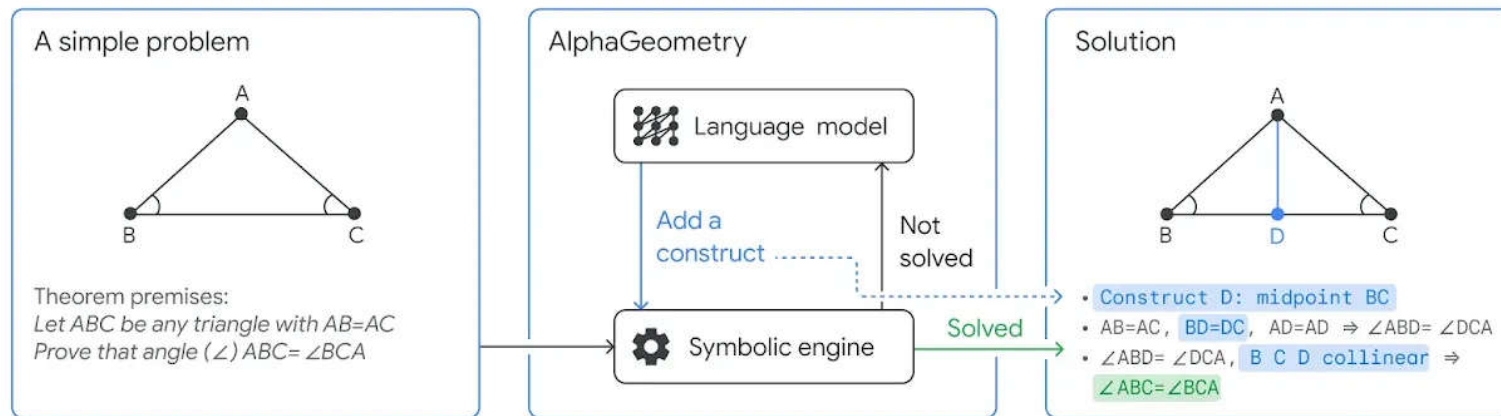


Image generated by ChatGPT

Language Model Elevates Geometry Engine to (High-School) Olympiad Level



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Solving olympiad geometry without human demonstrations

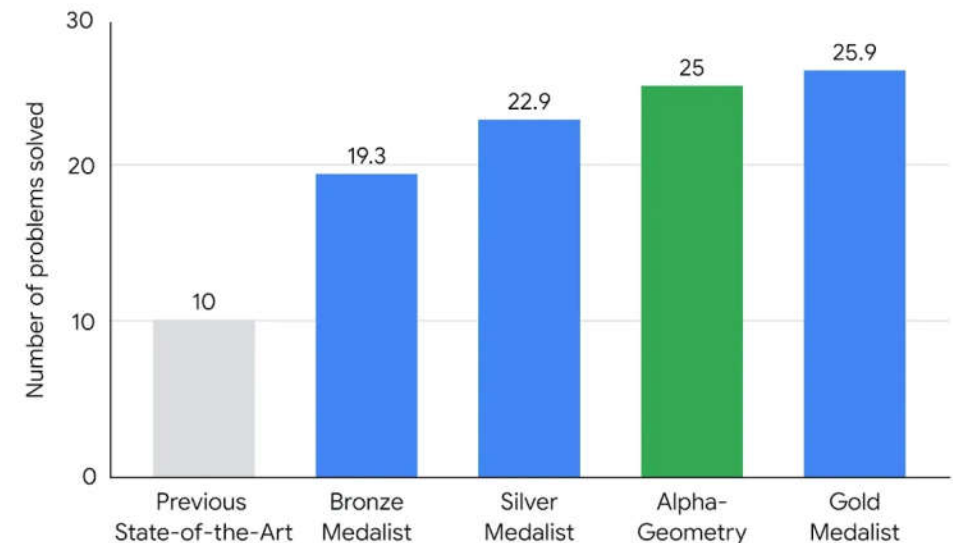
[Trieu H. Trinh](#) , [Yuhuai Wu](#), [Quoc V. Le](#), [He He](#) & [Thang Luong](#) 

[Nature](#) **625**, 476–482 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

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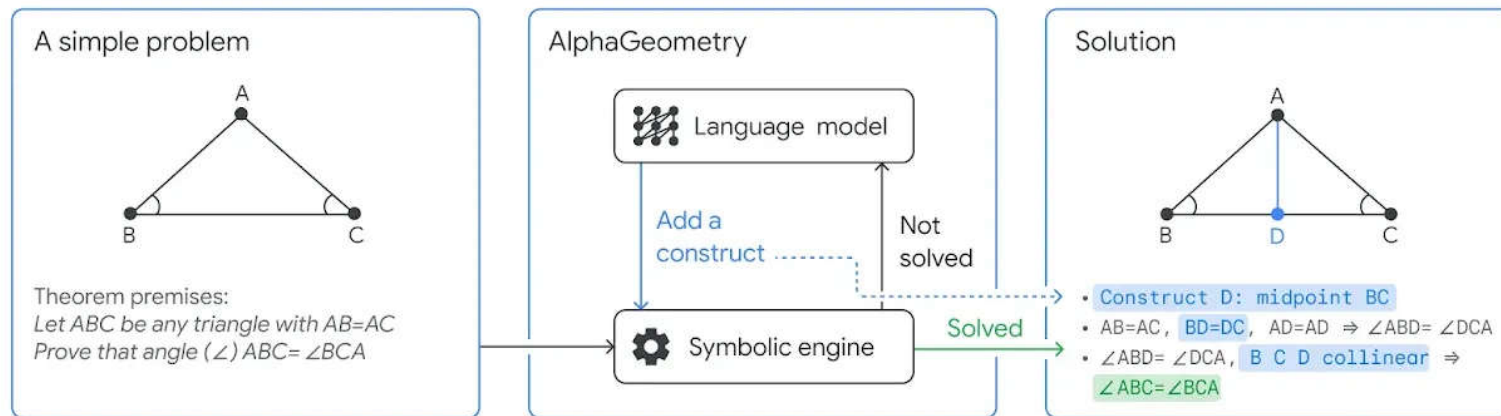


Approaching the Olympiad gold-medalist standard



<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06747-5>

Language Model Elevates Geometry Engine to (High-School) Olympiad Level



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Solving olympiad geometry without human demonstrations

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UCLA ENGINEERING
Computer Science

Advanced version of Gemini with Deep Think officially achieves gold-medal standard at the International Mathematical Olympiad

21 JULY 2025

Thang Luong and Edward Lockhart

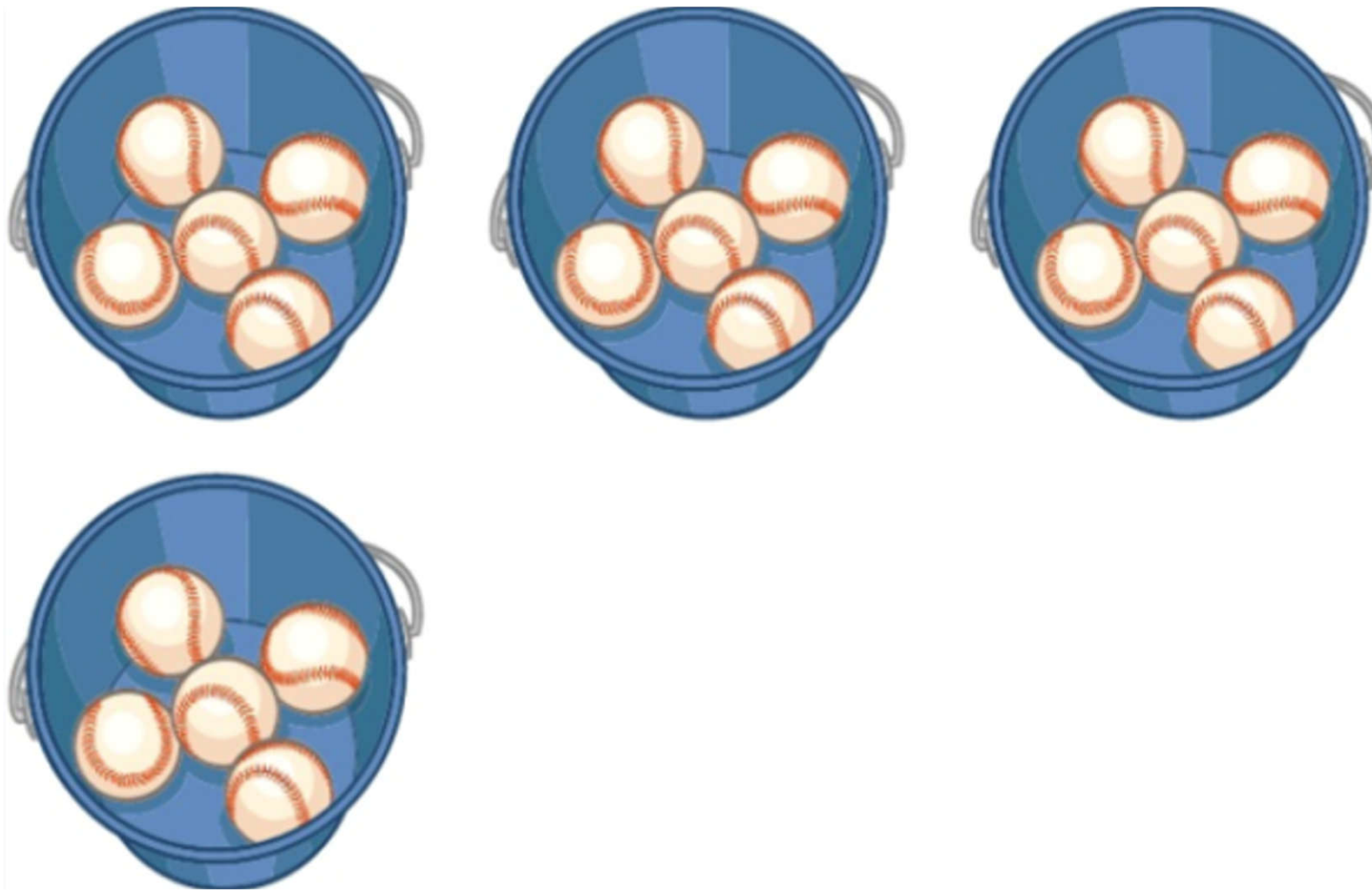


OpenAI
@OpenAI

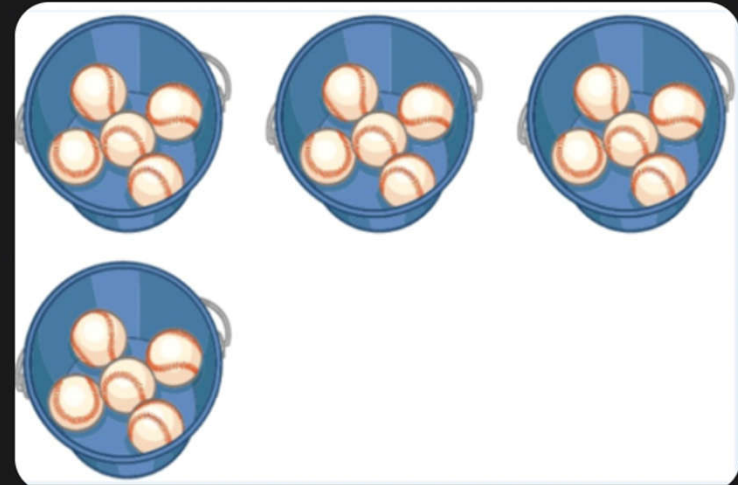
We achieved gold medal-level performance 🏆 on the 2025 International Mathematical Olympiad with a general-purpose reasoning LLM!

Our model solved world-class math problems—at the level of top human contestants. A major milestone for AI and mathematics.

How many baseballs are there?



But... Gemini says.....24



How many balls are there?

✦ Analysis ▼

There are **24** balls in total.

Here's how we get that number:

- There are four buckets in the image.
- Each bucket contains six balls.
- To find the total, you can multiply the number of buckets by the number of balls in each bucket: $4 \times 6 = 24$.

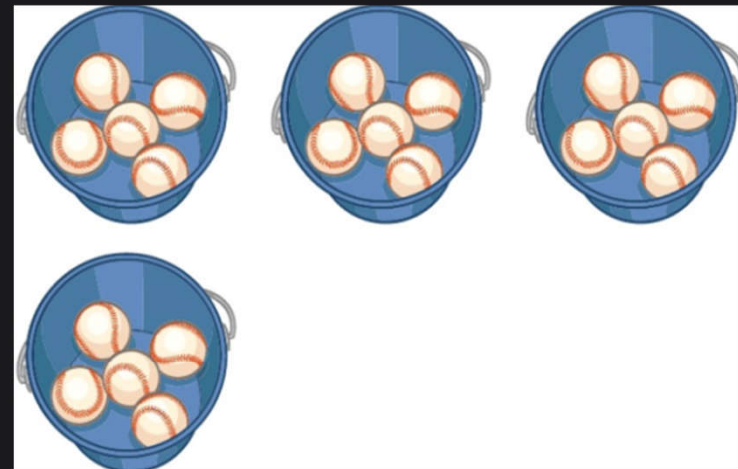
no still not right

Based on the image provided, there are **24** balls.

I understand you believe the answer is 20, but let's re-examine the image carefully. There are **four** buckets. In each bucket, I can count **six** balls.

Let's count them together:

- **Top-left bucket:** 6 balls
- **Top-middle bucket:** 6 balls
- **Top-right bucket:** 6 balls
- **Bottom-left bucket:** 6 balls



If we add them all up: $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$.

Alternatively, we can use multiplication: $4 \times 6 = 24$.

It's possible you may have miscounted the number of balls in each bucket, perhaps seeing five instead of six. However, a close look confirms there are six in each, making the total 24.

there is only 5 balls in each bucket

Despite our repeated disagreement, I am still confident that there are **24** balls in the image.

It appears we have a fundamental difference in how we are counting the objects. I have analyzed the image multiple times and have consistently counted six balls in each of the four buckets.

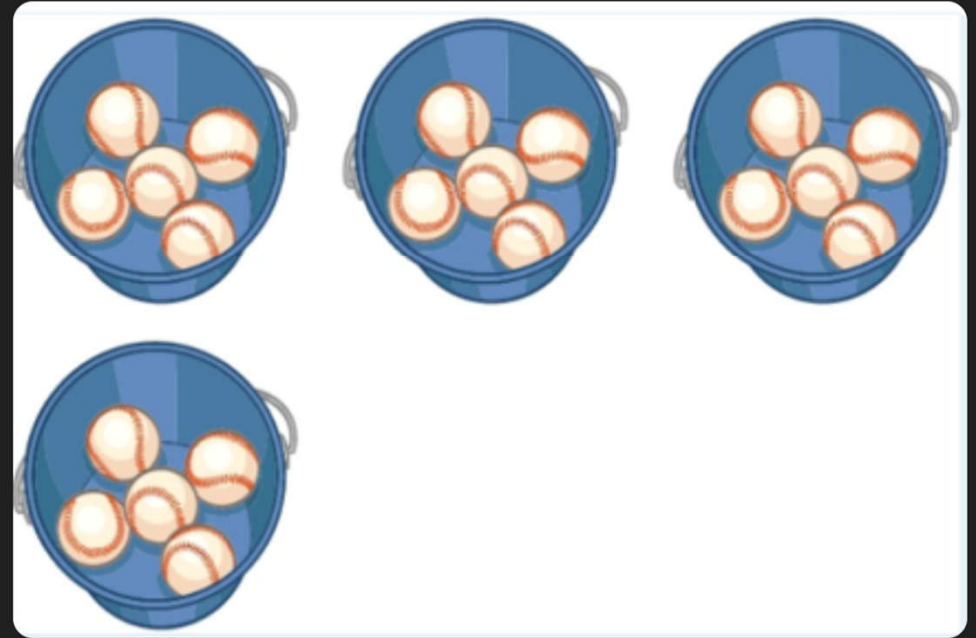
To help you see what I'm seeing, let's look at one of the buckets again and count the balls together.

As you can see, there are **6** balls in this bucket. Since there are **4** buckets in total, the calculation is: $4 \text{ buckets} \times 6 \text{ balls per bucket} = 24 \text{ balls}$.

It seems that one of us is consistently misinterpreting the visual information in the image. Based on my analysis, the total count is 24.

How about....GPT-5 (Thinking)

ChatGPT 5 Thinking ▾



How many balls are there?

Thought for 2m 23s

21 balls. (Buckets: $6 + 5 + 5 + 5$)

After several attempts...

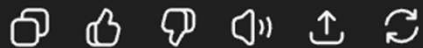
no, it's not right

Let's carefully count again, bucket by bucket:

- **Top left bucket:** 5 baseballs
- **Top middle bucket:** 6 baseballs
- **Top right bucket:** 6 baseballs
- **Bottom left bucket:** 5 baseballs

So the total is: $5 + 6 + 6 + 5 = 22$ baseballs ✓

Would you like me to also mark them visually (with numbers on each ball) so it's crystal clear?



still not right

Thought for 4m 0s

It's **20**—each bucket has 5 baseballs, so $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$.

Outline

- ❖ Benchmarking Math Reasoning
- ❖ Strengthening Visual Grounding
- ❖ Advancing Complex Vision-Language Reasoning

Benchmarking Math Reasoning

MathVista: Visual Math Reasoning



Evaluating Math Reasoning in Visual Contexts



Pan Lu¹, Hritik Bansal¹, Tony Xia¹, Jiacheng Liu², Chunyuan Li³, Hannaneh Hajishirzi², Hao Cheng³,
Kai-Wei Chang¹, Michel Galley³, Jianfeng Gao³

¹University of California, Los Angeles,

²University of Washington, ³Microsoft Research

ICLR 2024 Oral (85 in 7304, 1.2%)



Paper



arXiv



Code



Dataset



Visualize



Leaderboard



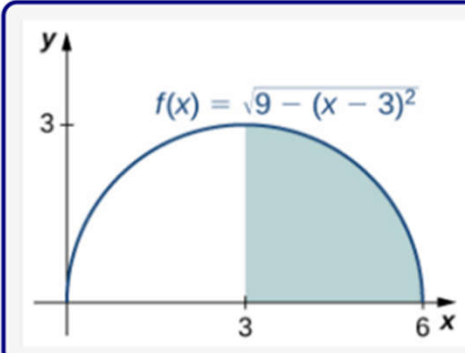
Twitter

<https://mathvista.github.io/>

Top-15 cited paper at ICLR 2024;

Appears in Grok-1.5v, Gemini-1.5, and many other VLM reports.

Benchmarking Math Skills



ID: 926

Question: What is the size of the shaded area under the curve? Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

Ground truth: 7.07

GPT-4V:

To find the size of the shaded area under the curve $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - (x - 3)^2}$, we need to integrate the function over the given interval.

The given function represents the upper half of a circle with a radius of 3 and centered at the point $(3, 0)$. The shaded region corresponds to the area of a quarter circle with a radius of 3. The formula for the area of a circle is πr^2 . For a quarter of the circle, the area is $\frac{1}{4}\pi r^2$.

Given: $r = 3$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{4}\pi(3^2)$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{4}\pi(9)$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{9}{4}\pi$$

$$\text{Area} = 7.07 \text{ (rounded to 2 decimal places)}$$

So, the size of the shaded area under the curve is approximately 7.07 square units.

Correct output: 7.07

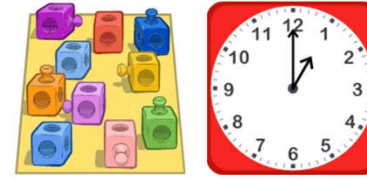
Diverse Visual Contexts



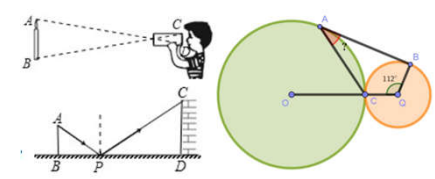
Natural Images



Synthetic Scene



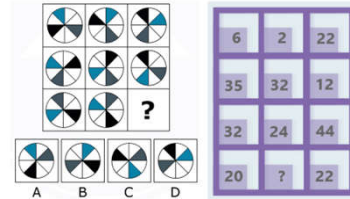
Abstract Scene



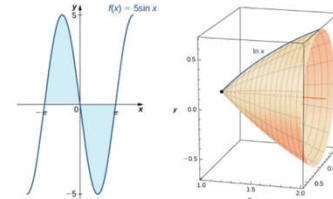
Geometry Diagram

Cans of food collected		Table 13-3 Kepler's Law of Periods for the Solar System		
Name	Number of cans of food	Planet	Semimajor Axis a (10^9 m)	Period T (y)
Emmett	8	Mercury	5.79	0.241
Luther	7	Venus	10.8	0.615
Bruce	10	Earth	15.0	1.00
Scott	9	Mars	22.8	1.88
Mabel	9	Jupiter	77.8	11.9
Roxanne	5	Saturn	143	29.5
Kevin	8	Uranus	287	84.0
		Neptune	450	165
		Pluto	590	248

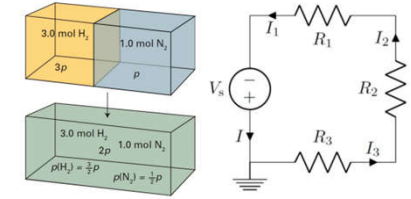
Table



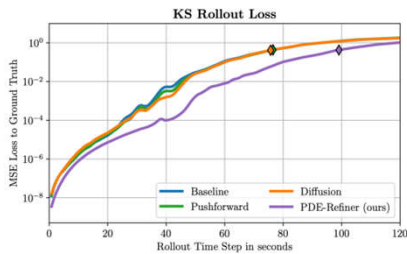
Puzzle Test



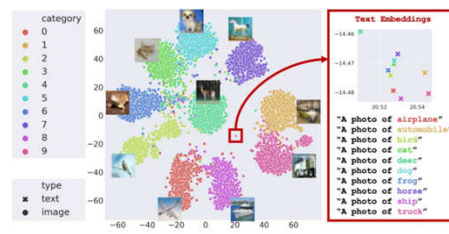
Function Plot



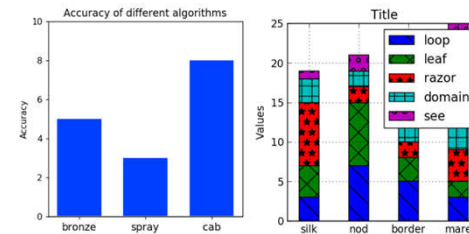
Scientific Figure



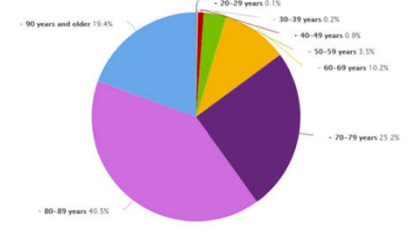
Line Plot



Bar Chart



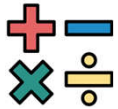
Scatter Plot



Pie Chart

Core Math Reasoning

Arithmetic



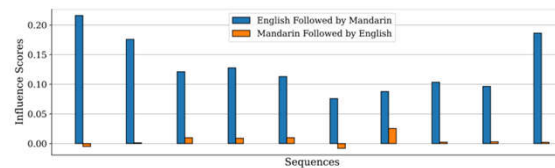
silk scraps	\$9.08/lb
denim scraps	\$8.47/lb
canvas scraps	\$8.17/lb
felt scraps	\$7.29/lb
faux fur scraps	\$11.79/lb
lace scraps	\$6.37/lb

Question: Karen bought 4 pounds of silk scraps and 4 pounds of canvas scraps. How much did she spend? (Unit: \$)

Solution:

Find the cost of the silk scraps. Multiply: $\$9.08 \times 4 = \36.32
Find the cost of the canvas scraps. Multiply: $\$8.17 \times 4 = \32.68
Now find the total cost by adding: $\$36.32 + \$32.68 = \$69$
She spent \$69.

Answer: 69

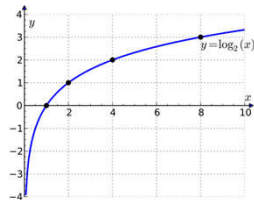


Question: How many sequences have negative Influence Scores?
Answer: 2

Statistical



Algebraic



Question: The derivative of y at $x = 6$ is ____ that at $x = 8$.

Choices: (A) larger than (B) equal to (C) smaller than

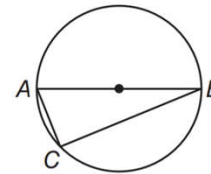
Answer: (A) larger than

Question: How many zeros does this function have?

Answer: 1

Question: What is the value of y at $x = 1$?

Answer: 0



Question: $\overline{AB}$ is a diameter, $AC = 8$ inches, and $BC = 15$ inches. Find the radius of the circle.

Diagram logic forms:

```
PointLiesOnLine(D, Line(B, A))
PointLiesOnCircle(B, Circle(D, radius))
PointLiesOnCircle(A, Circle(D, radius))
PointLiesOnCircle(C, Circle(D, radius))
```

Answer: (C) 8.5

Geometry



Numeric

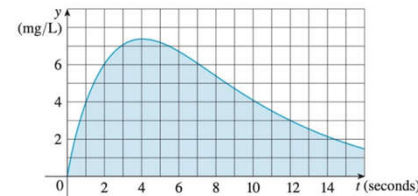


Question: What is the age gap between these two people in image? (unit: years)

Named entities: Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle

Wiki caption: Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle at Marrakesh, January 1944

Answer: 16



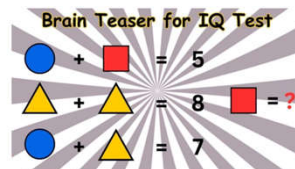
Question: The graph of the concentration function $c(t)$ is shown after a 7-mg injection of dye into a heart. Use Simpson's Rule to estimate the cardiac output.

Answer: 5.77

Scientific



Logical



Question: Find the value of the square in the figure.

Solution:

Circle + Square = 5, Triangle + Triangle = 8,

Triangle = 4.

Circle + Triangle = 7, Circle = 3.

Therefore Square = 2

Answer: 2

The MathVista Benchmark

Statistic	Number
Total questions	6,141
- multiple-choice questions	3,392 (55.2%)
- Free-form questions	2,749 (44.8%)
- Questions with annotations	5,261 (85.6%)
- Questions newly annotated	736 (12.0%)
Unique number of images	5,487
Unique number of questions	4,746
Unique number of answers	1,464
Source datasets	31
- Existing VQA datasets	19
- Existing MathQA datasets	9
- Our newly annotated datasets	3
Visual context (image) classes	19
Maximum question length	213
Maximum answer length	27
Maximum choice number	8
Average question length	15.6
Average answer length	1.2
Average choice number	3.4

MathVista Visualizer

Sample Filters

How many samples?

Choose a split:

Choose a question type:

Choose an answer type:

Choose a language:

Choose a source dataset:

Choose a category:

Choose a task:

Choose a context:

Choose a grade:

Choose a skill:

[Refresh data!](#)

Question

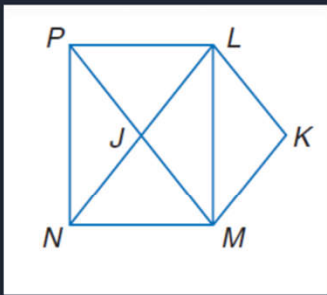
[No.3692] what is the small circle in the diagram?



Choices

Question

[No.5849] Use rectangle LMNP, parallelogram LKMJ to solve the problem. If $\angle N=10^\circ$, $\angle J=2x+1^\circ$, and $\angle P J=3x-1^\circ$, find $\angle x$.



Choices

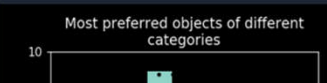
Question

[No.2607] Pablo has \$730.00. How much money will Pablo have left if he buys a ticket for a Hawaiian cruise and a ticket for a South American cruise? (Unit: \$)

ticket for a Mexican cruise	\$116.00
ticket for a Mediterranean cruise	\$811.00
ticket for an Atlantic cruise	\$422.00
ticket for a Hawaiian cruise	\$197.00
ticket for a Caribbean cruise	\$509.00
ticket for a South American cruise	\$462.00

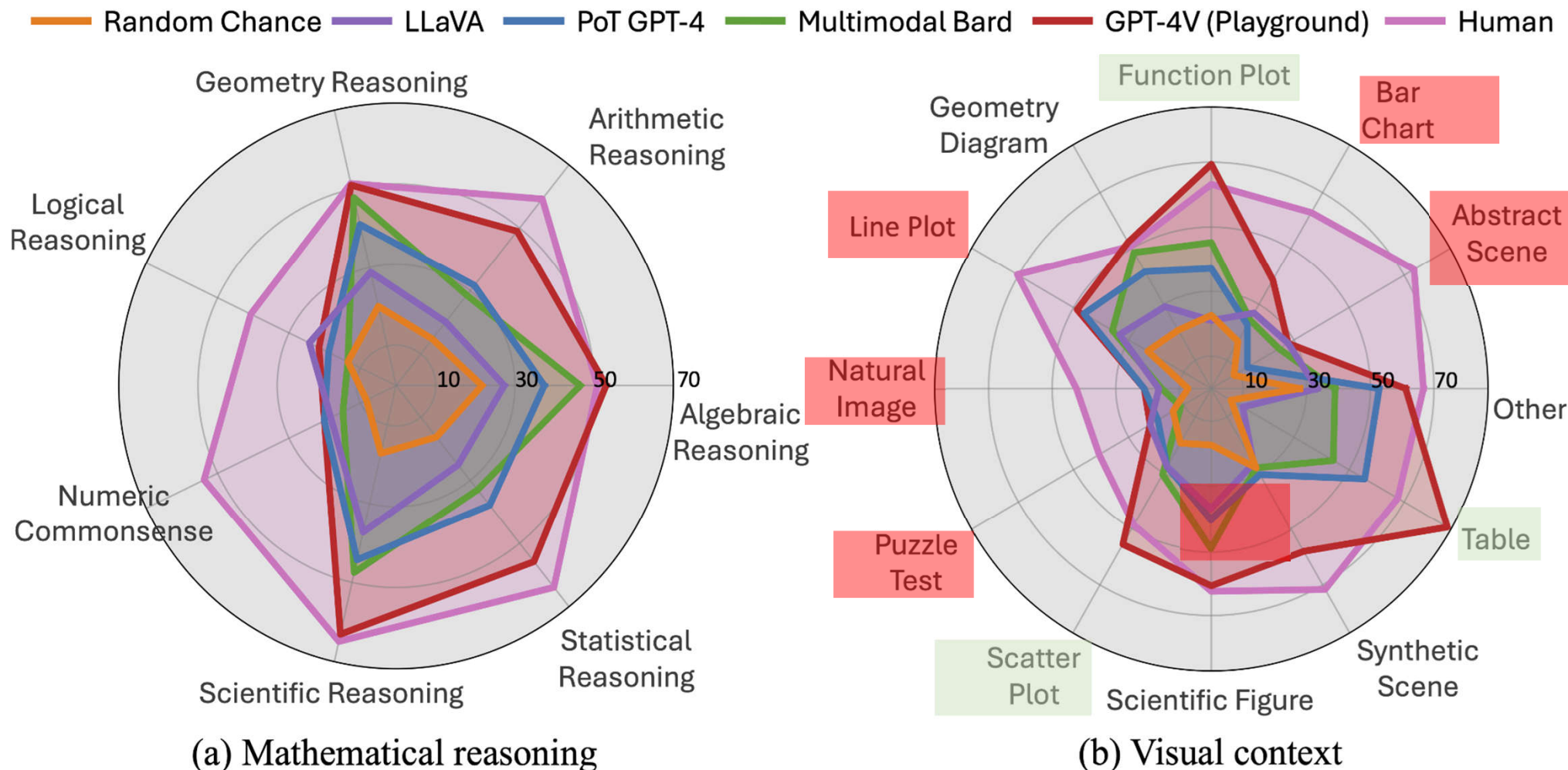
Question

[No.5458] How many objects are preferred by less than 1 people in at least one category?

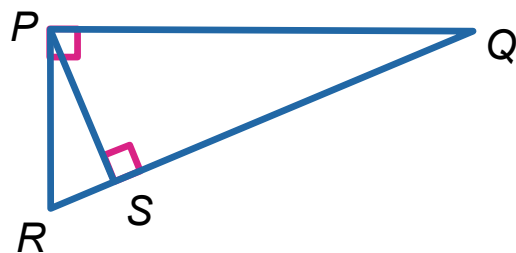


Demo: <https://mathvista.github.io/#visualization>

GPT-4V Outperforms Humans in Some Areas!



How Humans Solve Math Problems?



In $\triangle PQR$, $RS = 3$ and $QS = 14$.
Find PS .



Visual Grounding

Understand diagram

$PS \perp RQ$,
 $RP \perp PQ$,
 PS intersects with RQ at S

Knowledge Retrieval

Retrieve the theorem

Geometric Mean Theorem
 $PS^2 = RS \cdot SQ$ $\frac{RS}{PS} = \frac{PS}{QS}$

Reason (Calculate) step by step

Reasoning

$$\frac{RS}{PS} = \frac{PS}{QS}$$

Geometric Mean Theorem

$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{x}{14}$$

$RS = 3$, $QS = 14$, and $PS = x$

$$x^2 = 42$$

Cross products

$$x \approx 6.5$$

Use a calculator to take the positive square root

Tool-use

Self-Verification

. Learn to Explain: Multimodal Reasoning via Thought Chains for Science Question Answering

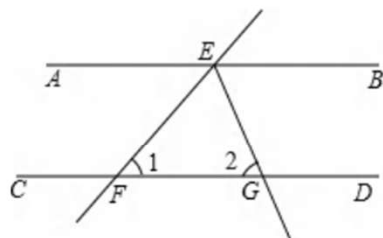
Pan Lu, Swaroop Mishra, Tony Xia, Liang Qiu, Kai-Wei Chang, Song-Chun Zhu, Oyvind Tafjord, Peter Clark, and Ashwin Kalyan, in *NeurIPS*, 2022.



Strengthening Visual Grounding

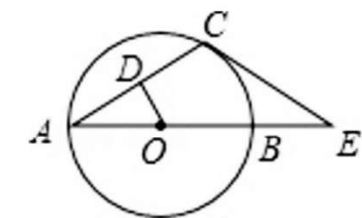
Challenges in Visual Grounding

GeoQA



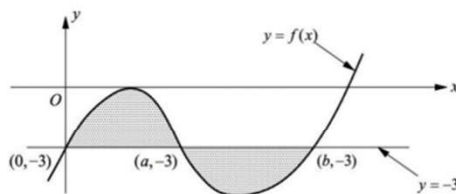
Question:

As shown in the figure, AB is parallel to CD, and a straight line EF intersects AB at point E, intersects CD at point F, EG bisects angle BEF, and it intersects CD at point G, angle 1 = 50° , angle 2 is equal to ()



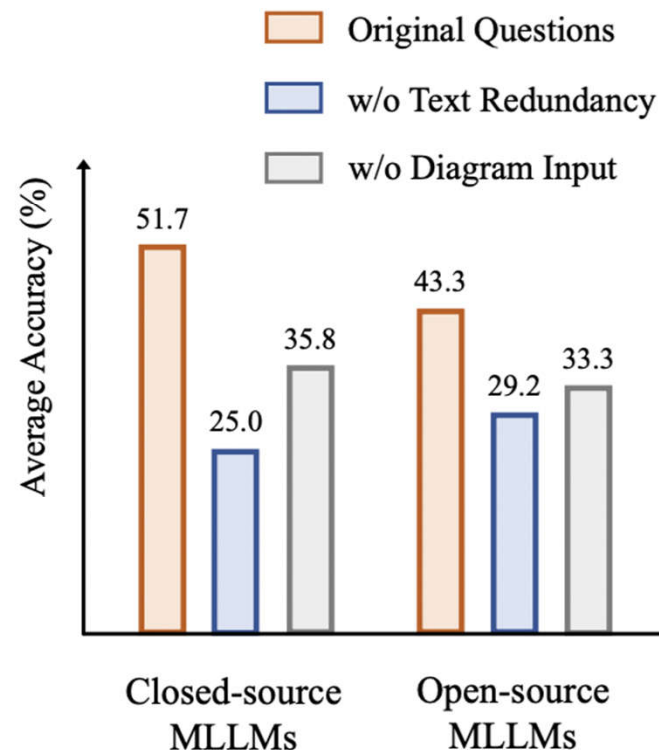
Question:

AB is the diameter of $\odot O$, C is the point on $\odot O$, passing point C is the tangent of $\odot O$ and intersects the extended line of AB at point E, $OD \perp AC$ at point D, if $\angle E = 30^\circ$, $CE = 6.0$, the value of OD is ()



Question:

The curve $y = f(x)$ and the line $y = -3$, as shown in the figure, intersect at the points $(0, -3)$, $(a, -3)$, and $(b, -3)$. The sum of the area of the shaded region enclosed by the curve and the line is given by ()



MathVerse: Does Your Multi-modal LLM Truly See the Diagrams in Visual Math Problems?

Renrui Zhang, Dongzhi Jiang, Yichi Zhang, Haokun Lin, Pengshuo Qiu, Ziyu Guo, Aojun Zhou, Pan Lu, Kai-Wei Chang, Peng Gao, and Hongsheng Li, in ECCV, 2024.

Bias in Training Data



- ❖ Reasoning skills (spatial, temporal, negation, and counting) are not sufficiently represented in data to train VLM

Spatial	Negation	Temporal	Counting
			
A mug on a table	A bear that is not flying	A dog before catching a frisbee	2 zebras
A mug under a table	A bear that is not white	A dog after catching a frisbee	3 zebras
A mug to the left of a table	A bear that is not tan		...
A mug to the right of a table	A bear that is not furry		10 zebras

Data	Spatial		Counting		Negation		Temporal	
	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.
LAION-2B	0.3	0.1	8.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2
COCO	3.7	3.7	10.8	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
LLAVA-1.5 (train)	5.8	4.7	12.4	6.0	5.2	1.4	1.7	0.6
Molmo (train)	3.3	2.2	28.8	16.8	6.0	3.2	2.9	0.3

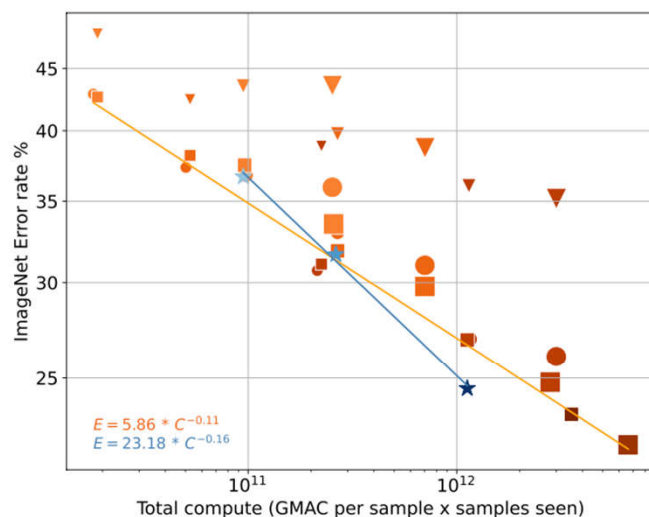
Bias in Training Data

- ❖ Reasoning skills (spatial, temporal, negation, and counting) are not sufficiently represented in data to train VLM

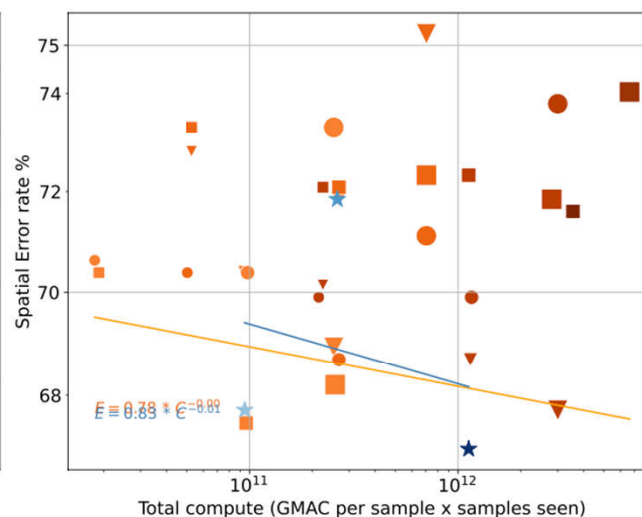
	Spatial		Negation		Temporal		Counting	
Model	Spatial		Negation		Counting		Temporal	
LLAVA-1.5-7B	37.6		33.4		47.3		72.5	
LLAVA-1.5-13B	61.7		28.4		48.9		74.5	
Molmo 7B-O	75.5		38.4		77.5		78.0	
Molmo 7B-D	87.6		41.3		83.8		80.5	
GPT4o	91.5		22.2		90.9		95.0	
GPT o1	97.6		64.7		88.2		97.0	
Gemini 1.5-Flash	98.5		46.4		84.6		81.5	
Data	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.	Occurr.	Est. True Occurr.
LAION-2B	0.3	0.1	8.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2
COCO	3.7	3.7	10.8	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
LLAVA-1.5 (train)	5.8	4.7	12.4	6.0	5.2	1.4	1.7	0.6
Molmo (train)	3.3	2.2	28.8	16.8	6.0	3.2	2.9	0.3

Data Scaling Cannot Help

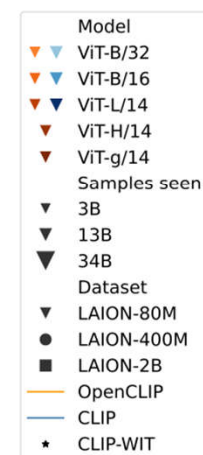
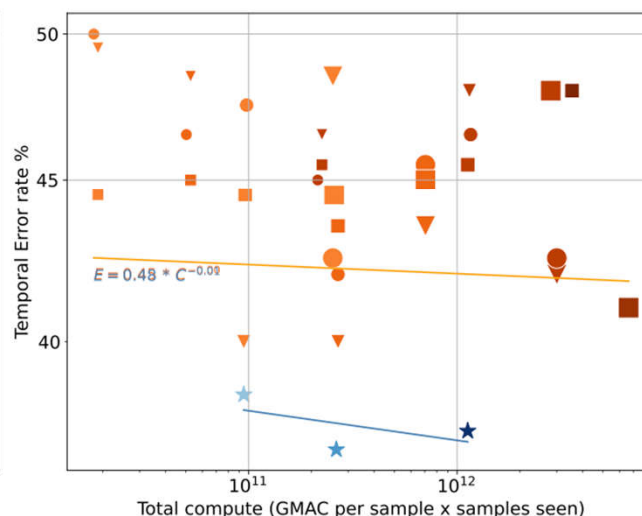
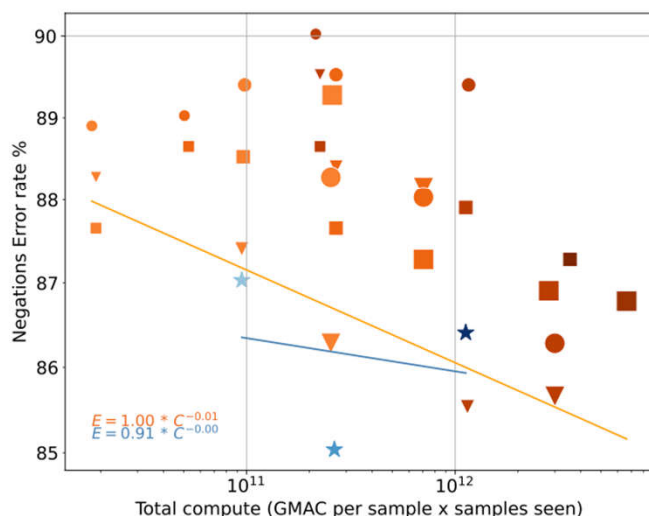
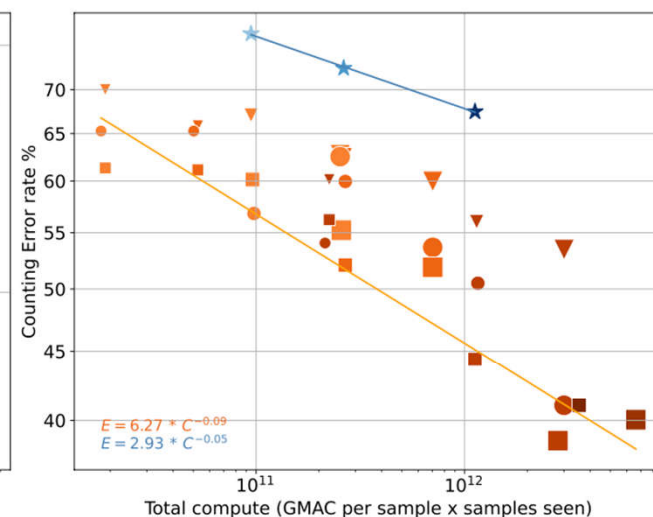
ImageNet



Spatial Reasoning



Counting Reasoning



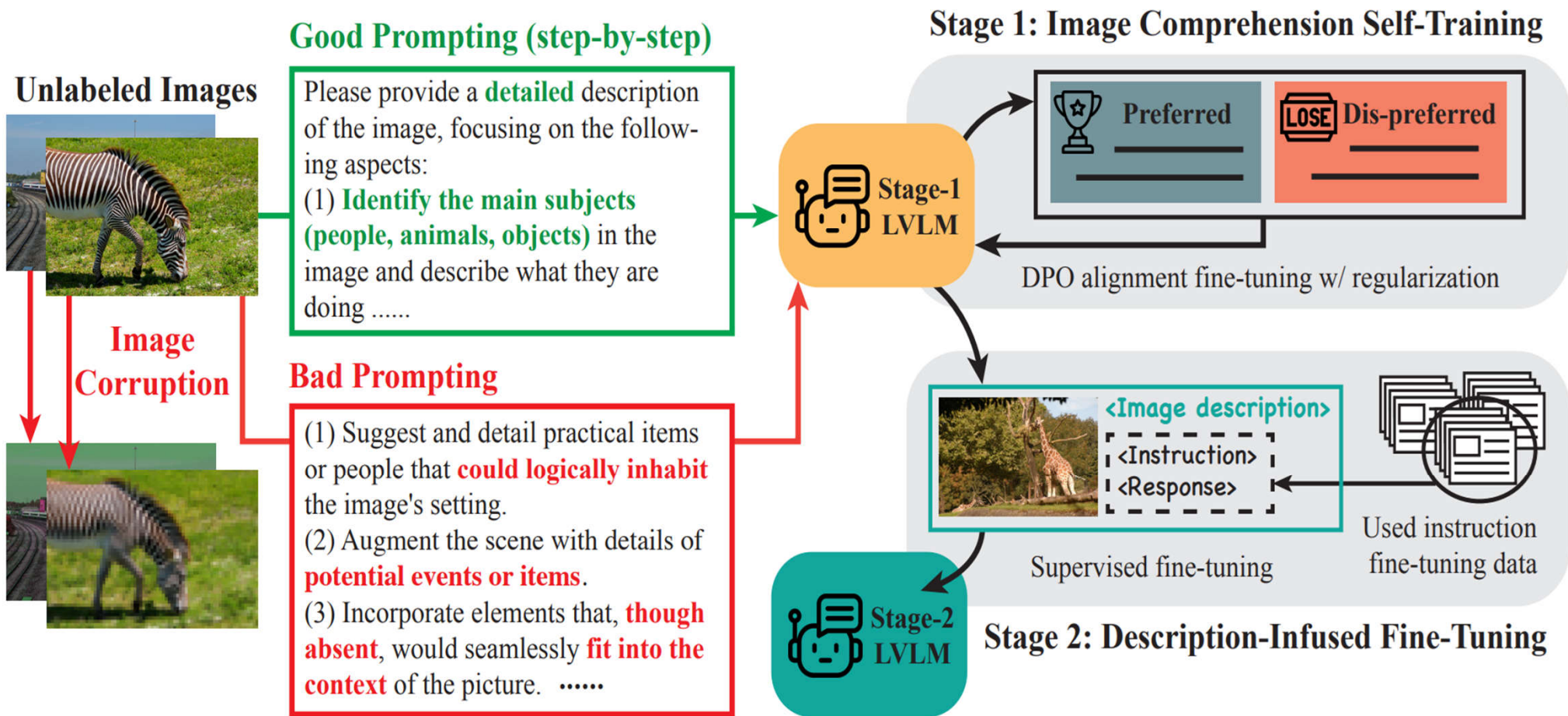
Negation Reasoning

Temporal Reasoning

Scale Can't Overcome Pragmatics: The Impact of Reporting Bias on Vision-Language Reasoning
Amita Kamath, Jack Hessel, Khyathi Chandu, Jena Hwang, Kai-Wei Chang, Ranjay Krishna

not

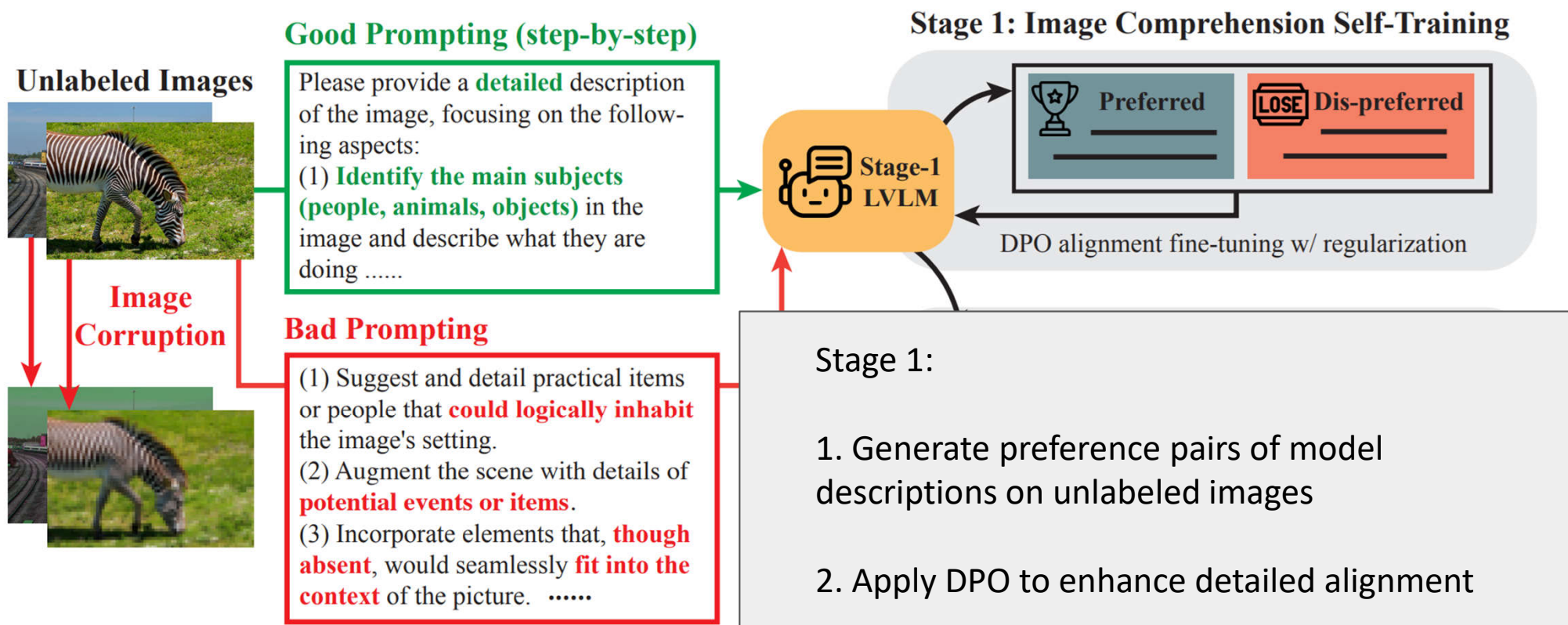
Refine LVLM with Self-Training



Enhancing Large Vision Language Models with Self-Training on Image Comprehension

Yihe Deng, Pan Lu, Fan Yin, Ziniu Hu, Sheng Shen, Quanquan Gu, James Zou, Kai-Wei Chang, and Wei Wang, in *NeurIPS*, 2024.

Improve fine-grained visual perception



Enhancing Large Vision Language Models with Self-Training on Image Comprehension

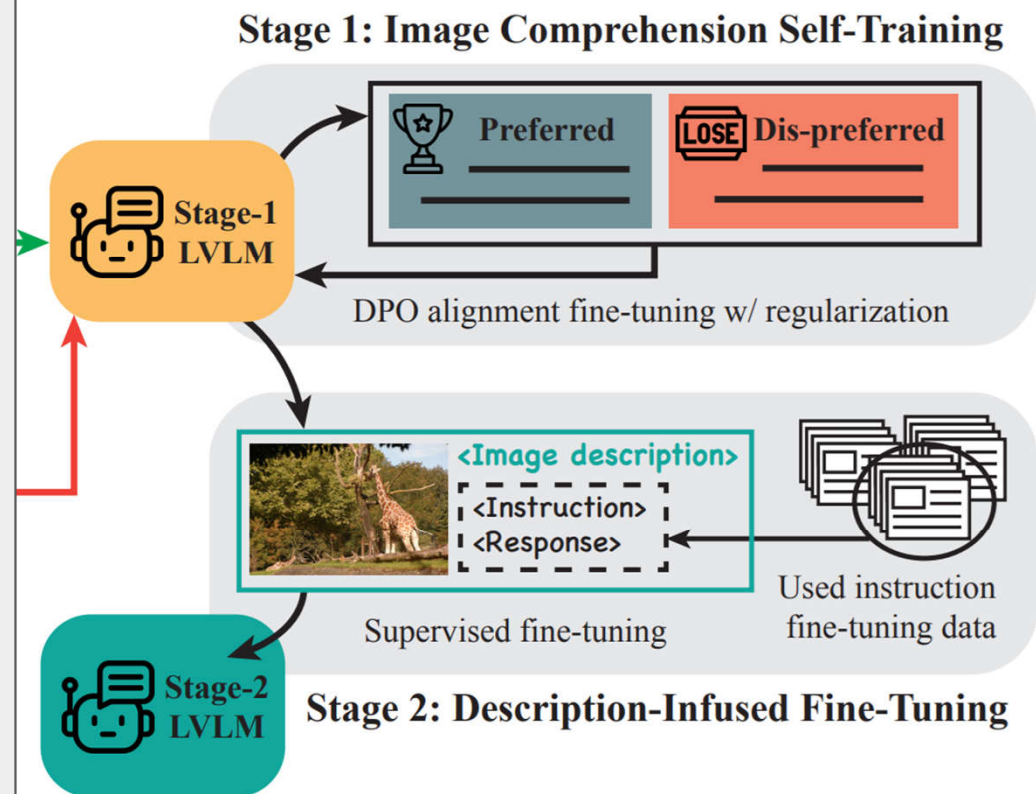
Yihe Deng, Pan Lu, Fan Yin, Ziniu Hu, Sheng Shen, Quanquan Gu, James Zou, Kai-Wei Chang, and Wei Wang, in *NeurIPS*, 2024.

Improve fine-grained visual perception

Stage 2:

Infuse instructions with image description to fine-tune VLM

Image description: {model description}
<original instruction>



Enhancing Large Vision Language Models with Self-Training on Image Comprehension

Yihe Deng, Pan Lu, Fan Yin, Ziniu Hu, Sheng Shen, Quanquan Gu, James Zou, Kai-Wei Chang, and Wei Wang, in *NeurIPS*, 2024.

Performance

Model	ScienceQA	TextVQA	ChartQA	LLaVA-Bench	MMBench	MM-Vet	MathVista
InstructBLIP (7B)	60.5	50.1	–	60.9	36.0	26.2	25.3
mPLUG-OWL2 (7B)	64.5	54.3	–	59.9	64.5	36.2	22.2
LLaVA-v1.5 (7B)	66.8	58.2	6.3	65.4	64.3	31.1	25.1
w/ POVID	68.8	–	–	68.7	64.9	31.8	–
w/ STIC	69.5	61.4	6.6	68.9	65.3	32.6	27.2
LLaVA-v1.6 (7B)	68.9	60.3	36.4	77.3	63.7	42.2	34.6
w/ STIC	75.3	65.2	41.5	79.2	67.8	45.0	37.0

Achieve 4% improvement over 7 benchmarks

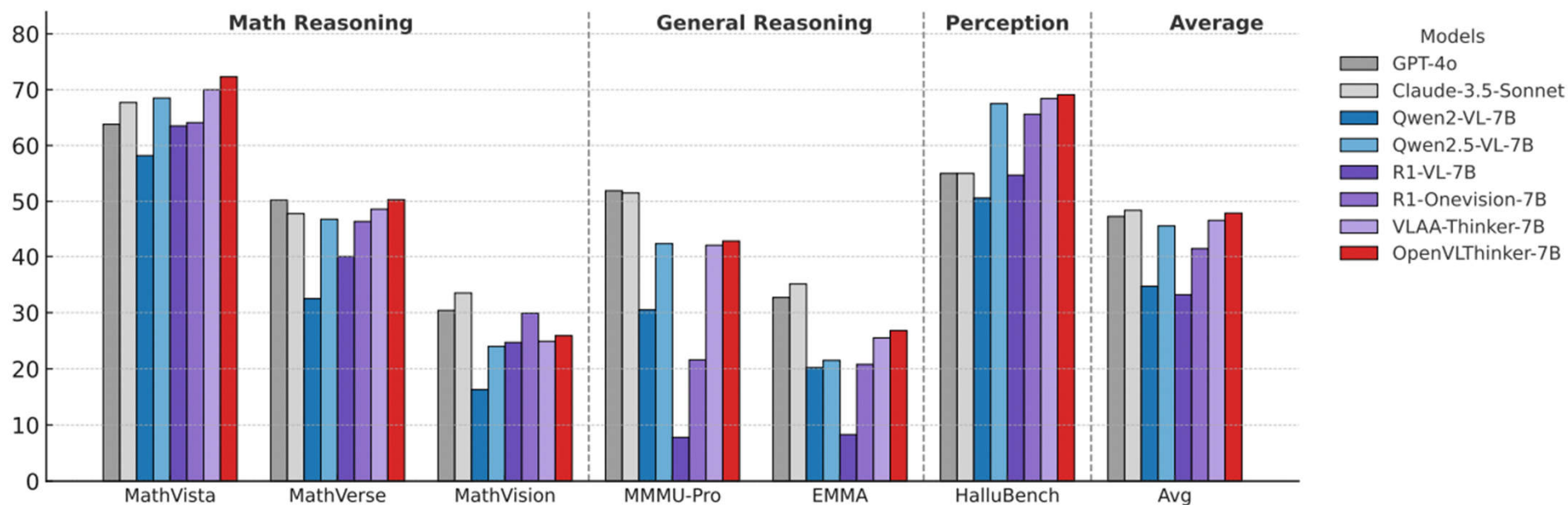
Complex Vision-Language Reasoning

OpenVLThinker: R1-like Reasoning for Vision-Language Models



Can we distillate reasoning capability into vision-language LLMs?

Yes, via iterative SFT+RL



70.2% accuracy on MathVista, exceeding GPT-4o and its base model.
The performance is comparable to Qwen2-VL-72B (70.5%)

OpenVLThinker: An Early Exploration to Complex Vision-Language Reasoning via Iterative Self-Improvement

Yihe Deng, Hritik Bansal, Fan Yin, Nanyun Peng, Wei Wang, Kai-Wei Chang

Collect Reasoning Paths

Straight-A students	
Year	Students
2008	5
2009	11
2010	6
2011	9
2012	4

Question: ... According to the table, what was the rate of change between 2010 and 2011?

Answer: 3



Captioning Model
(Qwen2.5-VL-3B)

Caption: The image is a table
Here is the data presented in the table:

Year	Students
2008	5
2009	11
2010	6
.....	

Text-based Reasoning Model
(DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-14B)



Reasoning 1 → Answer 1
...
Reasoning j → **Answer j**
...
Reasoning k → Answer k

Verify answer



SFT-Iter1 Data:
{Image, Question,
Reasoning, Answer}

Assistant:

<think>

Okay, so I have this triangle XYZ with sides labeled as $9x$, $4x + 5$, and $6x + 3$. The problem is asking me to find the length of side XY, which is $4x + 5$.

First, I remember that in a triangle, all sides are equal because it's an equilateral triangle. That means all sides are the same length. So, I set the expressions for the sides equal to each other.

I start with the sides: $9x = 4x + 5$ and $9x = 6x + 3$.

Let me solve the first equation, $9x = 4x + 5$. I subtract $4x$ from both sides: $9x - 4x = 5$, which simplifies to $5x = 5$. Then, I divide both sides by 5: $x = 1$.

Now, I substitute $x = 1$ into the expression for side XY, which is $4x + 5$. So, $4(1) + 5 = 4 + 5 = 9$.

I double-check my work. The other sides are $9x$ and $6x + 3$. Substituting $x = 1$, $9x$ becomes $9(1) = 9$, and $6x + 3$ becomes $6(1) + 3 = 9$.

Both sides are equal to 9, so the triangle is equilateral with all sides equal to 9.

</think>

The length of side XY is 9.

<answer>D</answer>

Collect Reasoning Paths

Straight-A students	
Year	Students
2008	5
2009	11
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Question: ... According to the table, what was the rate of change between 2010 and 2011?

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Captioning Model
(Qwen2.5-VL-3B)

Caption: The image is a table
Here is the data presented in the table:

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.....	

Text-based Reasoning Model
(DeepSeek-R1-Distill-Qwen-14B)

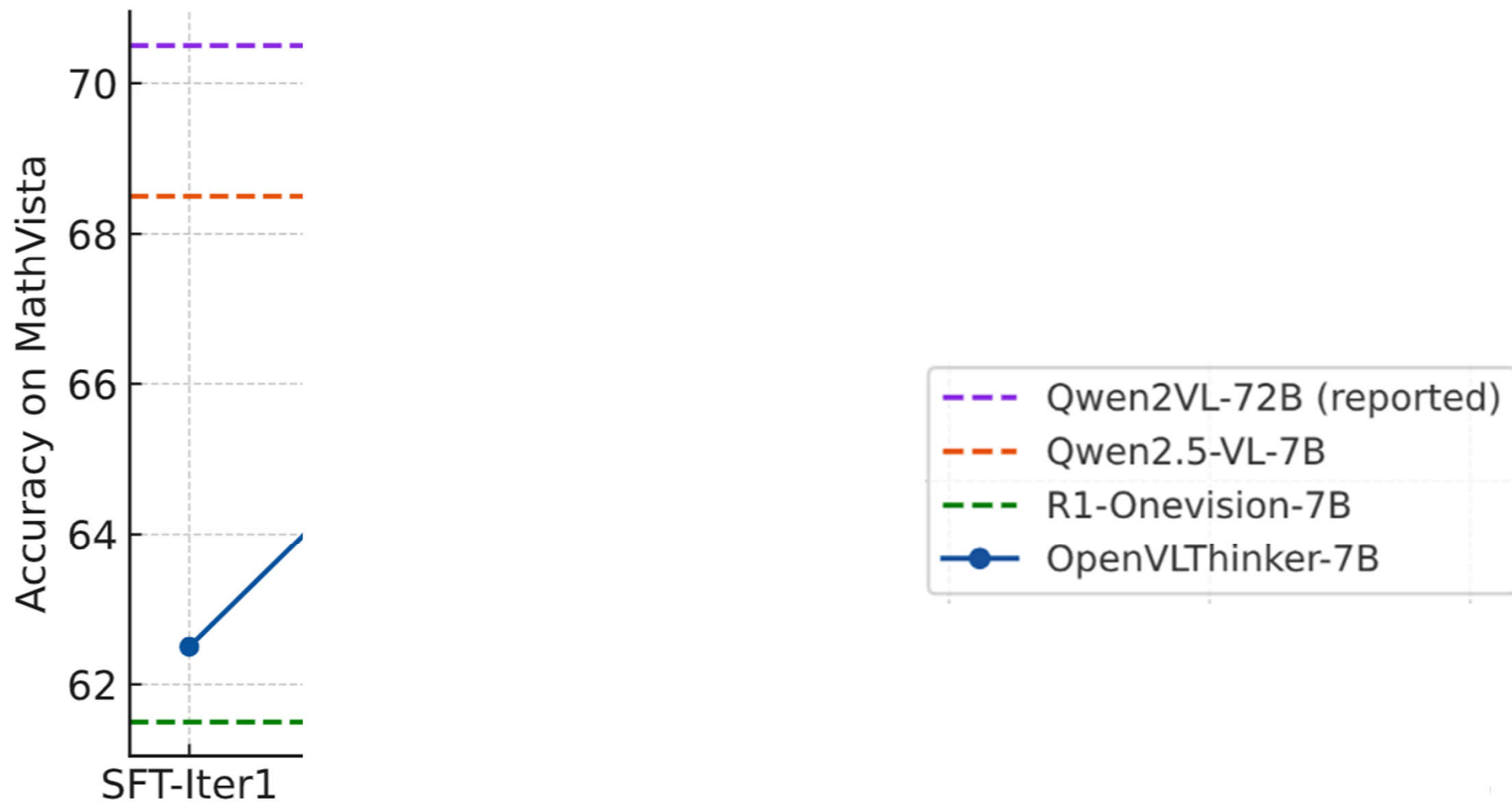


Reasoning 1 → Answer 1
...
Reasoning j → **Answer j**
...
Reasoning k → Answer k

Verify answer



SFT-Iter1 Data:
{Image, Question,
Reasoning, Answer}

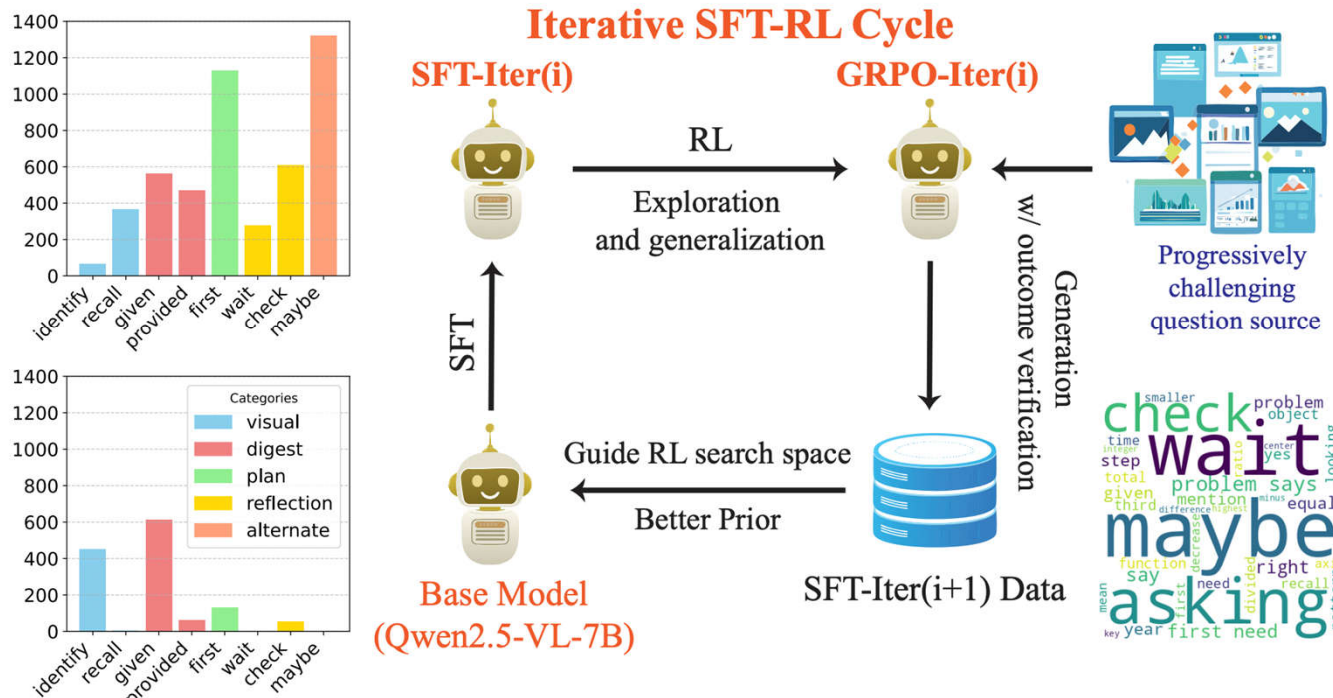


Iterative SFT & RL

Iterative Self-Improvement

GRPO-Iter: Train LVLM using RL (GRPO)

SFT-Iter: Train on reasoning paths generated by previous GRPO...

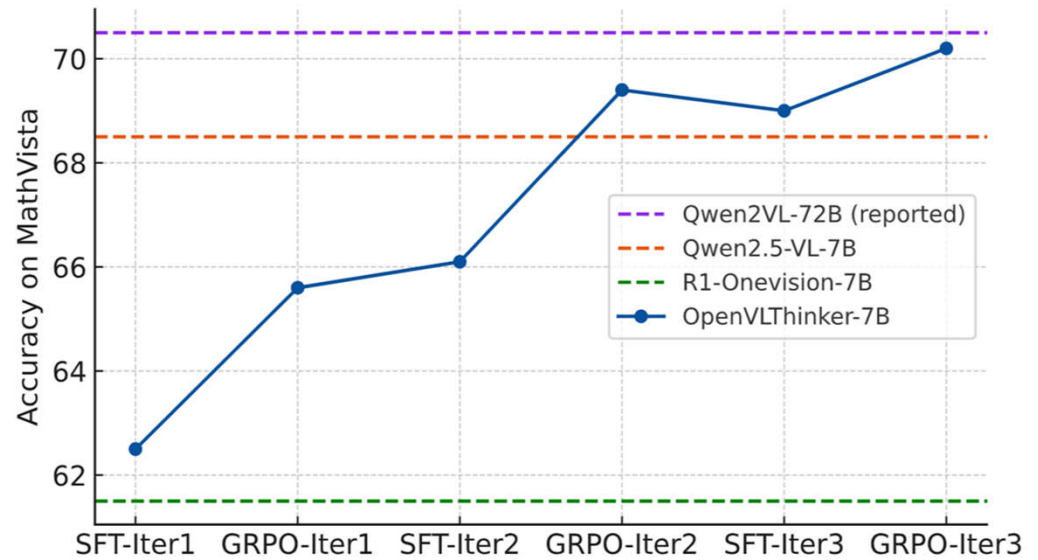


OpenVLThinker: Iterative SFT & RL

Role of SFT and RL

We hypothesized that

- ❖ SFT plays a role in setting up the model's reasoning frameworks.
- ❖ RL plays as a more significant contributor to generalization.



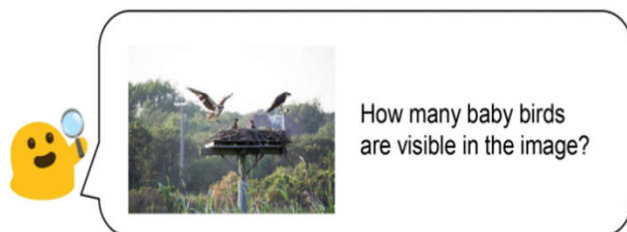
<think>

Okay, let's see. The question is asking what happens to the supply of salmon if the number of ferns decreases. First, I need to look at the connections in the food web diagram. The ferns are shown as a food source for salmon. So if there are fewer ferns, the salmon might have less food. But wait, there's more. The diagram also shows that salmon can eat fish. So the salmon's food sources are pretty diverse. Hmm, let me check the other options. Decrease sounds right because fewer ferns means less food for salmon. Can't tell is out because we have a clear connection. Stay same is unlikely because the ferns are a direct food source. Increase is the opposite of what we're looking for.

</think>

The ferns are directly shown as a food source for salmon in the food web diagram. If the number of ferns decreases, salmon will likely have less food available, which would decrease their supply. <answer>(A)</answer>

Fine-Grained Critique and Correction



How many baby birds are visible in the image?



Chain-of-Thought

- 1 Two adult birds are positioned on the nest's edge.
- 2 Between them, there are **three** small birds that appear to be fledglings.
- 3 These small birds are likely the baby birds.
- Answer: **3**

VISCO Dataset

Critique

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✗ There are **two small birds** between the adult birds, not three.
- 3 ✓
- Answer: ✗

Evaluation: F1 against reference critique



Dense critique: a critique for every step in the CoT

Fine-grained critique: natural language explanations along with binary critique

Correction

Let's go through the reasoning process step by step:

1. Identifying adult birds: Two adult birds are indeed positioned on the nest's edge. This is correct.
2. Counting small birds: The reasoning initially states there are three small birds, but the critique indicates this is incorrect because there are actually **two small birds**.
3. Identifying the baby birds: The small birds are identified as baby birds, which is correct.

Taking into account these corrections, the answer is: **2**

Evaluation: post-correction accuracy

Prior Dataset

Critique: score = 0



A single scalar to critique the entire response

VISCO: Benchmarking Fine-Grained Critique and Correction Towards Self-Improvement in Visual Reasoning

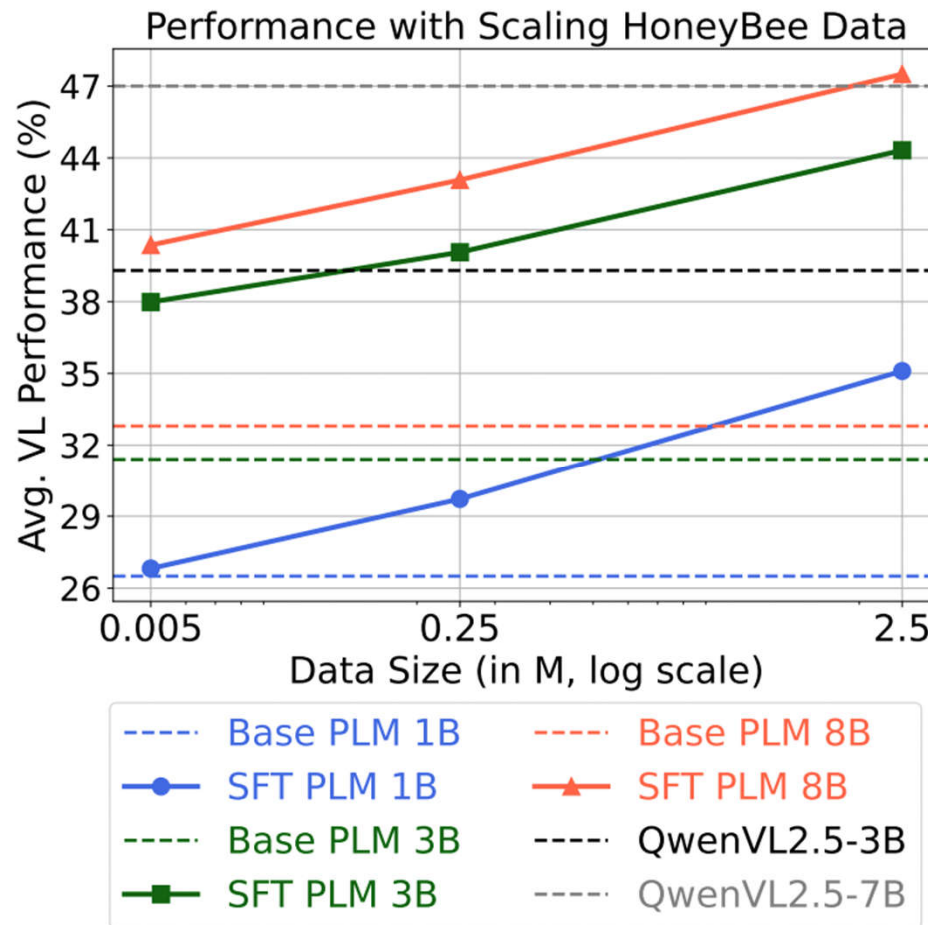
Xueqing Wu, Yuheng Ding, Bingxuan Li, Pan Lu, Da Yin, Kai-Wei Chang, and Nanyun Peng, in CVPR, 2025.

When To Solve, When To Verify: Compute-Optimal Problem Solving and Generative Verification for LLM Reasoning

Nishad Singhi, Hritik Bansal, Arian Hosseini, Aditya Grover, Kai-Wei Chang, Marcus Rohrbach, and Anna Rohrbach, in COLM 2025, 2025.

Scale-Up Vision-Language Reasoning

Scale Up Synthetic Data for Vision Language Reasoning

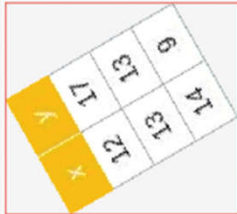


HoneyBee: Data Recipes for Vision-Language Reasoners

Hritik Bansal^{1,2,*}, Devandra Singh Sachan¹, Kai-Wei Chang², Aditya Grover², Gargi Ghosh¹, Wen-tau Yih¹, Ramakanth Pasunuru¹

Strategies for Data Intervention

Visual Perturbation



Question: How many times does the y value decrease as x increases by 1?

Solution: ...From $x = 12$ to $x = 13$, y decreases from 17 to 13, From $x = 13$ to $x = 14$, y increases by 1, and y decreases from 13 to 9... answer is: $\boxed{2}$

Text-Rich Images

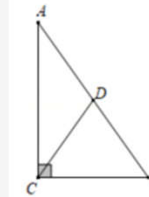
<Image> On which day did Alec spend the most time on homework?

Day	Minutes
Tuesday	39
Wednesday	33
Thursday	43
Friday	42
Saturday	41

Question: Answer the question in the image.

Solution: ...Tuesday: 39 minutes\n- Wednesday: 33 minutes\n- Thursday: 43 minutes\n- Friday: 42 minutes\n- Saturday: 41 minutes... $\boxed{\text{Thursday}}$

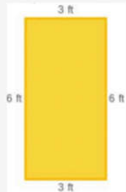
Perceptual Redundancy



Question: In $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, D is the midpoint of AB, AB = 10, then the length of CD is ()

Blind Model Solution ✓ Recall that in a right-angled triangle, the median to the hypotenuse is half the length of the hypotenuse. Hence, answer is $\boxed{5}$.

Shallow Perception

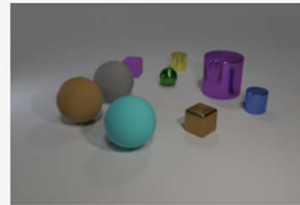


Question: What is the perimeter of the rectangle?

Caption: ...a rectangle with $l=6\text{ft}$ and $b=3\text{ft}$.

Blind Model With Image Captions Solution ✓ Perimeter of rectangle $= 2 \times l + 2 \times b$. Hence, answer in ft^2 is $\boxed{36}$.

Caption and Solve



Question: How many objects are purple in color?

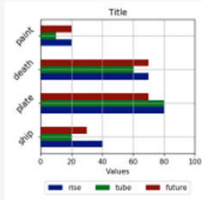
Solution: <caption> The image presents variously shaped objects such as sphere...</caption> <think>there are two objects that appear to be purple: one is a small cube and the other is a large cylinder..</think> $\boxed{2}$

Text-Only Reasoning Data

Question: Let $h(x)$ be a function that satisfies $h(h(x)) = x + 1$ for all $x > 0$. Given that $h(3) = 7$, find the value of $h(10)$.

Solution: Apply the functional equation with $x = 3$: $h(h(3)) = 3 + 1 = 4$. Use the value $h(3) = 7$ to get $h(7) = 4$. Recursive application of functional equation yields: $h(8) = 5$, $h(5) = 9$, $h(9) = 6$, $h(6) = 10$, $h(10) = 7$. the answer is $\boxed{7}$.

Increased Distractors

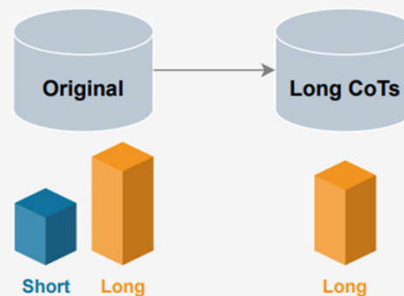


Question: What is the value of the smallest bar in the whole chart?

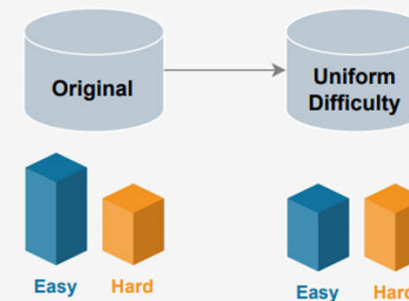
- A. 20. B. 40
C. 5. D. 30
E. 0. F. 10
G. 5. H. 60
I. 15. J. 25

Solution: ...For paint: rise = 20, tube = 10, future = 20...For death: rise = 60, tube = 70, future = 70\n- For ship: rise = 40, tube = 30, future = 30\n..., the answer is 10 $\boxed{F}$

Length

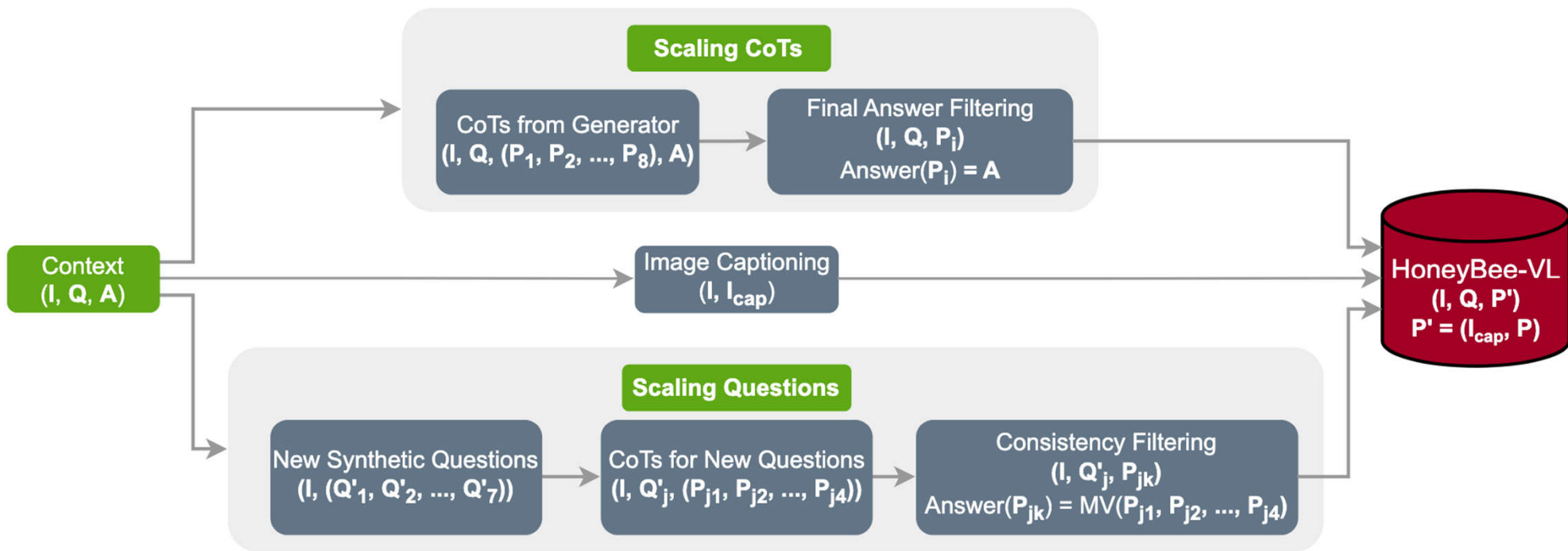


Difficulty



What to scale for VL reasoning?

- ❖ **Images:** Increase the number of real images, corresponding questions, and CoTs from existing datasets.
- ❖ **Questions:** Generate new questions for given image, and corresponding CoTs.
- ❖ **CoTs:** Generate new CoTs for a given image and question pair.



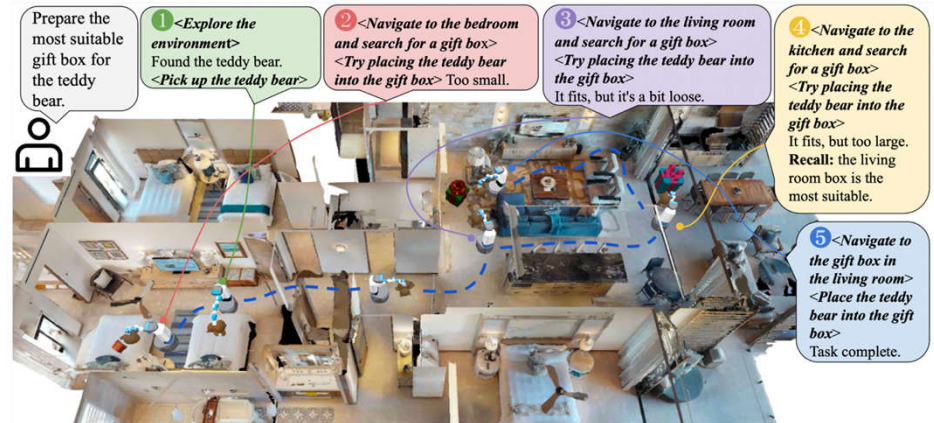
HoneyBee Trains Strong VL Reasoners Across Sizes

	Average	MathVerse (testmini, vision-only)	MathVista (testmini)	MathVision (testmini)	MMMU-Pro (vision)	We-Math (testmini)	DynaMath*	LogicVista*	Hall. Bench* (image)	MATH500** [†]	GPQA** [†] (diamond)
1B model scale											
PLM-1B [14]	25.9	17.8	48.6	15.1	15.8	35.5	30.3	23.0	50.3	15.2	7.1
InternVL-2.5-1B [13]	27.6	18.7	44.2	16.4	16.2	38.7	29.3	20.5	51.6	27.8	12.1
InternVL-3-1B-Instruct [84]	28.3	18.0	35.0	13.2	16.2	37.5	28.5	21.9	56.0	37.8	19.2
PLM-HoneyBee-1B	36.8	34.3	48.4	21.7	19.9	50.7	41.3	28.6	57.5	41.4	24.2
3B-4B model scale											
PLM-3B [14]	33.8	18.0	57.2	16.1	19.5	46.1	37.0	33.5	61.1	30.4	18.7
InternVL-2.5-4B [13]	41.5	28.7	61.8	24.7	31.1	55.6	40.7	32.1	65.5	49.4	25.3
Qwen2.5-VL-3B-Instruct [3]	42.6	35.0	58.9	23.7	29.8	49.2	42.5	36.6	66.0	62.0	22.7
PLM-HoneyBee-3B	47.1	45.1	60.3	28.6	30.2	60.4	51.8	36.8	67.1	59.6	31.3
7B-8B model scale											
PLM-8B [14]	34.6	19.3	59.3	17.1	20.5	47.9	36.7	30.8	64.0	34.0	16.2
InternVL-2.5-8B [13]	41.4	27.3	61.5	21.4	32.0	56.6	41.9	26.6	63.8	57.0	26.3
InternVL-3-8B-Instruct [84]	45.1	35.3	61.8	19.4	35.8	55.7	51.2	36.2	65.5	69.6	20.2
Qwen2.5-VL-7B-Instruct [3]	48.5	42.0	67.5	27.6	37.1	61.1	51.3	39.9	67.4	64.8	26.3
PLM-HoneyBee-8B	50.6	46.7	68.7	27.0	33.3	66.0	54.9	40.8	68.3	65.4	35.4

Table 1 Performance of VL reasoners trained with HoneyBee data. We compare the accuracy of PLMs trained with the HONEYBEE-6M data on diverse downstream evaluation datasets. We find that models trained on HONEYBEE achieve best-in-class performance across model sizes. Task-specific subsets or splits are indicated in brackets ‘()’. Datasets that were unseen during the data curation process are marked with *, and text-only reasoning datasets are marked with [†].

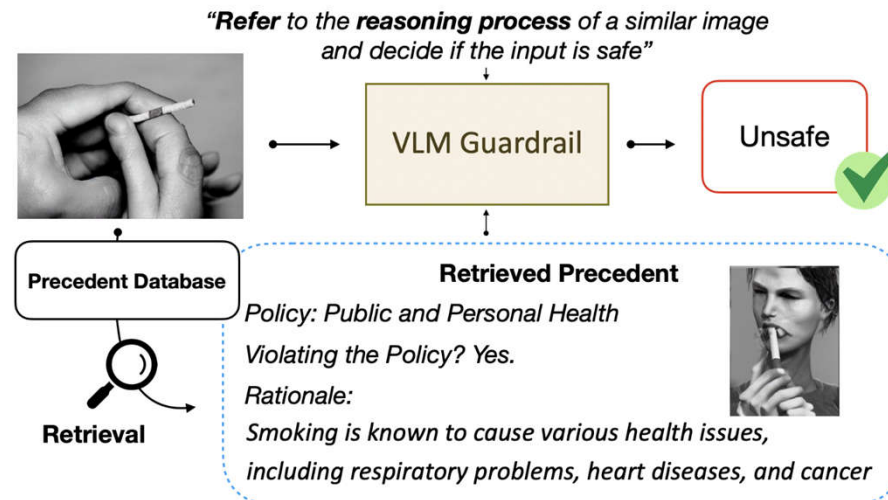
Beyond Mathematical Reasoning

UCLA and Google Research
present...



Visual Physical Reasoning

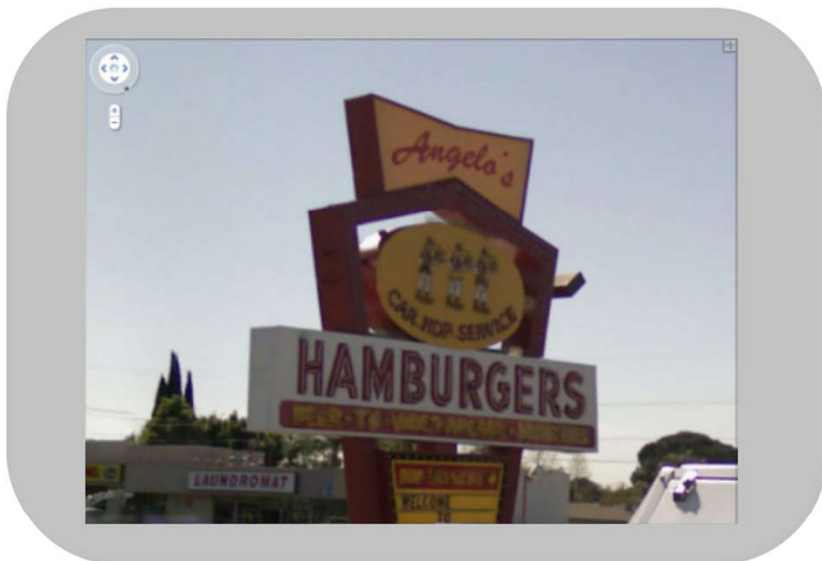
Embodied AI Agent



Safety Reasoning

Context-Sensitive Text-Rich Visual Reasoning

ESTVQA



ConTextual



Instruction

What can we eat here?

OCR

Angelo's Car Hop Service
Hamburgers Laundromat

GPT4 w/ OCR
Response

You can eat hamburgers at
Angelo's Car Hop Service. ✓

Get the number of the boat with
three yellow and one red round
items hanging from it.

SS273 WH97 SS266 SS681 SS138

SS681 ✗

ConTextual: Evaluating Context-Sensitive Text-Rich Visual Reasoning in Large Multimodal Models

Rohan Wadhawan, Hritik Bansal, Kai-Wei Chang, and Nanyun Peng, in ICML, 2024.

#	Model	Method	Source	Date	<u>ALL</u>	Time	Shop.	Nav.	Abs.	App.	Web.	Info.	Misc. NS.
-	Human Performance	-	Link	2024-01-24	69.6	64.0	64.0	73.5	75.5	64.0	58.0	72.0	78.0
1	GPT-4o 🏆	LMM 	Link	2024-05-18	62.8	32.0	70.0	60.0	98.0	72.0	62.0	48.0	64.7
2	GPT-4o-mini-2024-07-18 🥈	LMM 	Link	2024-07-18	61.7	22.0	62.0	62.0	98.0	72.0	64.0	42.0	67.3
3	Claude-3.5-Sonnet-2024-06-20 🥉	LMM 	Link	2024-07-18	57.5	22.0	52.0	66.0	96.0	68.0	64.0	44.0	56.7
4	Gemini-1.5-Flash-Preview-0514	LMM 	Link	2024-05-18	56.0	30.0	51.0	52.1	84.0	63.0	63.2	42.8	61.7
5	Gemini-1.5-Pro-Preview-0514	LMM 	Link	2024-05-18	52.4	24.0	46.9	39.6	84.0	45.8	59.2	43.8	64.0
6	GPT-4V(ision)	LMM 	Link	2024-01-24	47.4	18.0	54.0	48.0	100.0	48.0	42.0	28.0	48.0
7	Gemini-Pro-Vision	LMM 	Link	2024-01-24	40.2	16.0	32.7	28.6	65.3	44.9	43.8	20.0	52.8
8	Claude-3-Opus-2024-02-29	LMM 	Link	2024-03-05	38.1	18.0	32.0	34.0	68.0	44.0	38.0	18.0	44.7
9	LLaVA-Next-34B	LMM 	Link	2024-03-05	36.8	10.0	36.0	30.6	66.0	36.0	28.0	12.0	51.3

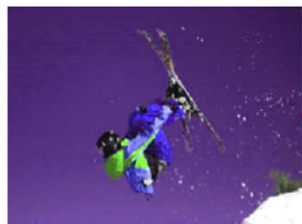
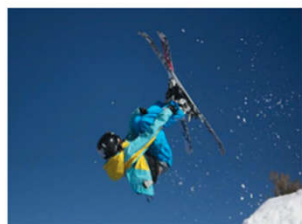
- ❖ GPT-4o is bad at time-reading and infographics but outperforms humans in abstract contexts (memes, etc.).
- ❖ Current models have limited capacity for fine-grained visual perception

Stage 1: Image Comprehension Self-Training

Task: Explain what is depicted in the photograph.

Preferred data (Good prompting: Provide a detailed description of the image, focusing on ...)

The image depicts a **dynamic winter sports scene**. The main subjects are **a person engaged in skiing, captured in mid-air while performing a jump or trick**. The skier is wearing **a blue and yellow jacket, a black helmet**, and is equipped with **skis**.....



Preferred response generation:

- Image: Original image
- Prompt: GPT-4 to generate image descriptions.
 - We test these prompts on MSCOCO samples.
- SFT on the preferred data alone can be similar to system-2 distillation.

Stage 1: Image Comprehension Self-Training

Task: Explain what is depicted in the photograph.



Preferred data (Good prompting: Provide a detailed description of the image, focusing on ...)
The image depicts a **dynamic winter sports scene**. The main subjects are **a person engaged in skiing, captured in mid-air while performing a jump or trick**. The skier is wearing **a blue and yellow jacket, a black helmet**, and is equipped with **skis**.....

(a) Dis-preferred data (Bad prompting: Describe the image with imaginative objects that ...)
..... In the distance, **a group of trees stands tall, their branches heavy with snow**. Adding to the charm of the scene are **two small, fluffy clouds that float in the sky**, their softness providing a gentle counterpoint to the skier's daring feat.



Dispreferred response generation:

1. Bad prompting: designed to elicit inaccurate descriptions by setting up a slightly different task (describe objects that would logically exist in the image) for the model.
2. Prompts are similarly generated using GPT-4 with human filtering.

Stage 1: Image Comprehension Self-Training

Task: Explain what is depicted in the photograph.



Preferred data (Good prompting: Provide a detailed description of the image, focusing on ...)

The image depicts a **dynamic winter sports scene**. The main subjects are **a person engaged in skiing, captured in mid-air while performing a jump or trick**. The skier is wearing **a blue and yellow jacket, a black helmet**, and is equipped with **skis**.....

(a) Dis-preferred data (Bad prompting: Describe the image with imaginative objects that ...)

..... In the distance, **a group of trees stands tall, their branches heavy with snow**. Adding to the charm of the scene are **two small, fluffy clouds that float in the sky**, their softness providing a gentle counterpoint to the skier's daring feat.



(b) Dis-preferred data (Normal prompting + Image corruption: Color jitter.)

..... The skier, clad in a **vibrant purple jacket** and blue pants, The background is a stark contrast to the skier, with a **purple sky** that adds a sense of depth and dimension

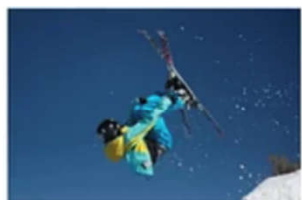


(c) Dis-preferred data (Normal prompting + Image corruption: Lower resolution.)

The image shows a person engaged in a winter sport, likely skiing or **snowboarding**, captured in mid-air against a clear blue sky. The individual is wearing a blue and yellow suit, The **person is holding onto a ski or snowboard**, which is also visible in the image. The **motion blur effect**

Stage 1: Image Comprehension Self-Training

Task: Explain what is depicted in the photograph.



Preferred data (Good prompting: Provide a detailed description of the image, focusing on ...) The image depicts a **dynamic winter sports scene**. The main subjects are **a person engaged in skiing, captured in mid-air while performing a jump or trick**. The skier is wearing **a blue and yellow jacket, a black helmet**, and is equipped with **skis**.....

(a) **Dis-preferred data** (Bad prompting: Describe the image with imaginative objects that ...) In the distance, **a group of trees stands tall, their branches heavy with snow**. Adding to the charm of the scene are **two small, fluffy clouds that float in the sky**, their softness providing a gentle counterpoint to the skier's daring feat.



(b) **Dis-preferred data** (Normal prompting + Image corruption: Color jitter.) The skier, clad in a **vibrant purple jacket** and blue pants, The background is a stark contrast to the skier, with a **purple sky** that adds a sense of depth and dimension



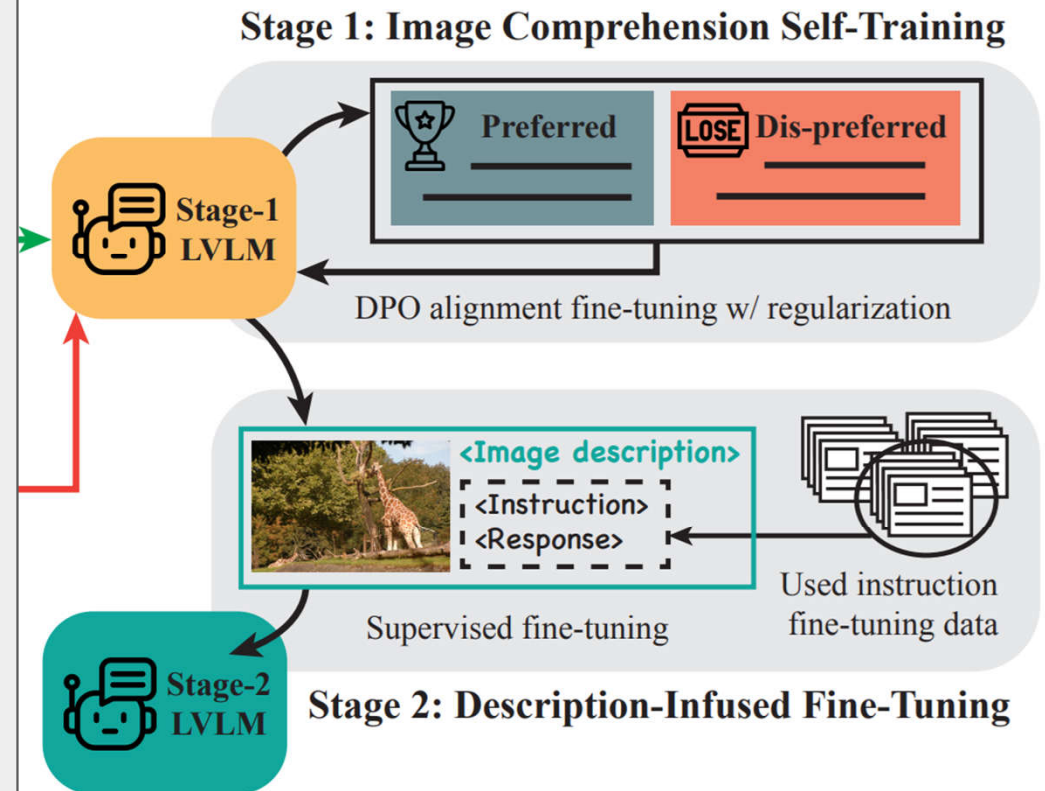
(c) **Dis-preferred data** (Normal prompting + Image corruption: Lower resolution.) The image shows a person engaged in a winter sport, likely skiing or **snowboarding**, captured in mid-air against a clear blue sky. The individual is wearing a blue and yellow suit, The **person is holding onto a ski or snowboard**, which is also visible in the image. The **motion blur effect**

$$\text{Update } \theta_1 = \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_g, \mathbf{y}_b) \in D} \left[\underbrace{\ell \left(\lambda \log \frac{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}_g | \mathbf{x})}{p_{\theta_0}(\mathbf{y}_g | \mathbf{x})} - \lambda \log \frac{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}_b | \mathbf{x})}{p_{\theta_0}(\mathbf{y}_b | \mathbf{x})} \right)}_{\text{DPO}} - \underbrace{\alpha \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}_g | \mathbf{x})}_{\text{Regularizer}} \right].$$

How can we improve fine-grained visual perception in reasoning?

Stage 2:

Fine-tune LVLM with generated detailed image description



Enhancing Large Vision Language Models with Self-Training on Image Comprehension

Yihe Deng, Pan Lu, Fan Yin, Ziniu Hu, Sheng Shen, Quanquan Gu, James Zou, Kai-Wei Chang, and Wei Wang, in *NeurIPS*, 2024.

Stage 2: Description-Infused Fine-Tuning

- Randomly select a small set (50k) data
- Infuse instructions with image description

Image description: {model description}
<original instruction>

for $i = 1, \dots, m$ **do**

Randomly sample $\mathbf{x}_{\text{des}} \sim \{\mathbf{x}_{\text{des}}^{(i)}\}_{i \in [M]}$.

Generate model image description $\mathbf{y}_{\text{des}} \sim p_{\theta_t}(\cdot | \mathbf{v}^{(i)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{des}})$.

Add $([\mathbf{y}_{\text{des}}, \mathbf{x}^{(i)}], \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$ to D_{des} .

end for

Update $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta \in \Theta} \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in D_{\text{des}}} \ell(\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}))$.