

## Do Think Tags Really Help LLMs Plan? A Critical Evaluation of ReAct-Style Prompting

Mudit Verma\*, Siddhant Bhambri\*, Subbarao Kambhampati School of Computing & Al, Arizona State University {muditverma, siddhantbhambri, rao} @ asu.edu



## **ReAct-style prompting for Decision-Making**

- · RQ1: Location of `think'
  - Does the agent performance depend on interleaving reasoning trace with action execution?
- RQ2: Content of `think'
  - How does the nature of the reasoning trace or guidance information affect the performance of LLM Agents?
- RQ2: Example-Query Similarity
  - How does the similarity between the example (problem, solution) and the query (problem,? ), which are present in the prompt, affect LLM Agent performance?

## Interact with a household to solve a task. Here are two examples. <EXAMPLE 1 of same task as QUERY> You are in the middle of a room ... <Task Description> Your task is to : put some spraybottle on toilet. Act 1: think : To solve the task, I need to find and take a spraybottle, then put it on toilet. Obs 1: OK. Act 2: think : First, I need to find a spraybottle. A spraybottle is more likely to appear in cabinet (1-4), countertop (1), toilet (1), sinkbasin (1-2), garbagecan (1). I can check one by one, starting with cabinet 1. Obs 2: OK. Act 3: go to cabinet 1. Obs 3: Ot the cabinet 1, you can see cloth 1, a soapboar 1, a soapbottle 1. ... Act 6: think : Now I find a spraybottle (2), next I need to take it. Obs 6: OK. ... <EXAMPLE 2 of same task as QUERY> ... <CQUERY> Here is the task. You are in the middle of the room ... Your task is to put some soapbottle in toilet.

# Prompt Variations: RQ1 and RQ2 (RQ1 a) Exemplar-CoT You are in the middle of a room ... <Task Description> You task is to: put some spraybottle or toilet. Act 1: think: To solve the task, I need to find and take a spraybottle, then put it on toilet. First, I need to find a spraybottle. A spraybottle is more likely to appear in cabinet (I-4), countertop (I), toilet (I), sinkbasin (I-2), garbagecan (I). I can check one by one, starting with cabinet 1. Her Once I find a spraybottle eith, next I need to to take it. Her Once I take a spraybottle (2), next I need to put it in/on toilet (I). Obe 1: OK. Act 2: go to cabinet 1. Obe 2: on the cabinet 1, you can see cloth 1, a soapboar 1, a soapboar 1. Act 1: think: To solve the task, I need to find and take a spraybottle the object, then put it on sellet the desired location. First, I need to find a spraybottle the object, then put it on sellet the desired location. First, I need to find a spraybottle the object then put it on sellet the desired location. First, I need to find a spraybottle on toilet. Act 1: think: To solve the task, I need to find and take a spraybottle then object is more likely to appear in sellet (II), shabbasin I: 2, gasbagean (II), one of the different locations. I can check one by one, starting with subhest I the first location. New Once I find a spraybottle? The object, next I need to take it. Act 2: go to cabinet 1. Obe 2: on the cabinet 2. The cabinet 2 is open. In it, you see a candle 1, and a spraybottle 2. Act 3: open cabinet 2. Obe 3: You open the cabinet 2. The cabinet 2 is open. In it, you see a candle 1, and a spraybottle 2. Act 4: think I wo I find a spraybottle 2. Act 4: think I wo I find a spraybottle 2. Act 5: One of the cabinet 2. Act 6: The cabinet 3: The cabinet

## Act 3: open cabinet 2 Not 4: think. Now I find a spraybottle 2. Now I find a spraybot

## **Prompt Variations: RQ3**

- Variation 1: Synonyms (Domain) For this variation, we replace the object and location names in the example prompts with their synonyms. For example, spraybottle → aerosolbottle, cabinet → cupboard, and microwave → oven.
- Variation 2: Problem Instance-level Instance We inject instance-level changes to the examples provided in the prompts. We change the goal location in exemplar problem to ensure that it does not match with any of the goal locations in query problem.
- ➤ Variation 3: Problem Level Both, One, All All AlfWorld tasks share a large portion of actions (such as exploring cabinets and locations, picking objects etc.). Motivated by this, One uses one exemplar of an arbitrarily picked task and the other exemplar of the same task as the query. Both uses both exemplars from an arbitrarily picked task. Finally, All uses a total of six exemplars (this is the only variation where we provide more than the standard two examples as in ReAct) corresponding to each task.
- Variation 4: Exploration Strategy Optimal In this variation, we provide exemplars which serendipitously take the optimal actions (as if the environment were fully observable) and therefore the example plan is the shortest possible.

### Results on Prompt Variations: RQ1, RQ2 & RQ3

Average Success % of LLM for RQ1 and RQ2 on six AlfWorld tasks.

Model / Prompt	Act	ReAct		RQ1	RQ2				
			CoT	Anon. CoT	Placebo	Order	Failure	Explanation	
GPT-3.5-Turbo	34.3	27.6	46.6	41	30	28.3	43.3	41.6	
GPT-3.5-Instruct	44	50.7	61.9	50.7	41	42.5	47	44.7	
GPT-4-0314 (Old)	-	23.3	43.3	33.3	36.6	30	50	36.6	
GPT-4-0613 (Latest)	70.0	26.7	40.0	26.6	36.6	30	60	36.6	
Claude-Opus	43.3	56.6	50	46.6	30	50	53.3	30	

Average Success % of LLM for RQ1 and RQ2 on WebShop tasks.

Model / Prompt	Act	ReAct		RQ1	RQ2			
			CoT	Anon. CoT	Placebo	Failure	Explanation	
GPT-3.5-Turbo	1.12	1.04	2.20	1.88	1.52	3.48	3.48	
GPT-3.5-Instruct	7.24	7.16	7.52	6.12	7.40	7.20	7.24	
GPT-4-0613 (Latest)	8	4	8	8	6	8	8	
GPT-4o	4.64	2.24	4.68	4.52	4.08	4.68	4.68	
Claude-Opus	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	
LLAMA-3.1-8B	1.44	3.16	3.28	3.92	2.04	1.20	2.16	

Average Success % of LLM for RQ3 on six AlfWorld tasks. OC: Out of context limit

Model / Prompt	Act	ReAct	RQ3						
wiodei / Frompt			Domain	Instance	Optimal	All	One	Both	
GPT-3.5-Turbo	34.3	27.6	1.6	30	20.1	32	28.3	1.6	
GPT-3.5-Instruct	44	50.7	47.6	42.5	39.5	OC	17.9	5.2	
GPT-4-0314 (Old)	-	23.3	13.3	23.3	50	23.3	16.6	0	
GPT-4-0613 (Latest)	70.0	26.7	10.0	20.0	53.3	23.3	20	3.3	
Claude-Opus	43.3	56.6	50	46.6	43.3	50	60	6.6	

## **Concluding Remarks**

- Pitfalls of ReAct-style prompting: With variations on the placement (RQ1) and content (RQ2) of the think tag, we eliminate it as the primary cause of any improvement. Furthermore, slight variations in exemplar tasks (RQ3) lead to a stark decline in success rate, clearly indicating the dependence of performance on the highly curated instance-specific examples by domain experts.
- Lack of generalization: Our results on both domains that the Act baseline performs much better than ReAct for several LLMs, which questions on the compatibility of ReAct to newer-age LLMs. ReAct performs worse with newer models as compared to the results they report on PaLM, which is currently decommissioned.
- Key considerations: Our findings caution against an uncritical adoption of ReAct-style frameworks for their putative abilities to enhance performance in domains requiring planning. To conclude, we believe that it will be helpful for practitioners and future works to take these results into account, particularly when designing prompts for text-based decision-making problems, and benefit from

avoiding putting any efforts into constructing reasoning traces but rather selecting the right examples for subsequent problems.

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https://tinyurl.com/InvestigatingReAct