

Cross-domain generalization of BNRM-augmented models in HumanEval Pro and MBPP Pro via pass@k accuracy

Assignee Research

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Abstract

We introduce self-invoking code generation, a new task designed to evaluate the progressive reasoning and problem-solving capabilities of LLMs. In this task, models are presented with a base problem and a related, more complex problem. They must solve the base problem and then utilize its solution to address the more complex one. This work features three key contributions. First, we propose a general recipe for generating more challenging versions of existing benchmarks, resulting in three new benchmarks: HumanEval Pro, MBPP Pro, and BigCodeBench-Lite Pro, specifically designed to assess LLMs

1 Introduction

This paper examines: HumanEval Pro and MBPP Pro: Evaluating Large Language Models on Self-invoking Code Generation. Research question: What is the cross-domain generalization capability of BNRM-augmented models when fine-tuned on HumanEval Pro and evaluated on MBPP Pro, measured via pass@k accuracy?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 15 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.6/10.

3 Results

15 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.6/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
o1-mini achieves 96.2% pass@1 on HumanEval but only 76.2% on HumanEval Pro	✓	0.23
instruction-tuned models are less efficient on self-invoking code generation than traditional code generation tasks	✓	0.24
HumanEval (Chen et al., 2021) and MBPP (Austin et al., 2021) serve as fundamental benchmarks, focusing on Python functions	✓	0.27
Several benchmarks have expanded code evaluation benchmarks to encompass multiple programming languages (Zheng et al., 2021)	✓	0.23
The benchmark construction process involves three steps: (1) Self-invoking problem Generation, (2) Solutions Generation,	✓	0.23
Deepseek-V2.5 is used to generate the self-invoking problems, as well as their candidate solutions and test inputs	✓	0.19
The final execution results are used to construct complete test cases with assert command	✓	0.22
Qwen2.5-Coder-7B-base achieves 59.6% on HumanEval Pro and 38.6% on MBPP Pro	✓	0.21
Qwen2.5-Coder-7B-instruct achieves 64.9% on HumanEval Pro and 35.1% on MBPP Pro	✓	0.24
DeepseekCoder-33B-instruct achieves 80.7% on HumanEval Pro and 43.9% on MBPP Pro	✓	0.18

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.05859v2>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2512.13507v3>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2412.21199v2>