Rationale-Augmented Preference Alignment and Its Latency Impact on Large Language Models

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 13 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the impact of rationale-augmented direct preference alignment on the inference latency and throughput of large language models during dynamic threshold adjustment. Large language models (LLMs) based on transformer architectures are typically described through collections of architectural components and training procedures, obscuring their underlying computational structure. This review article provides a concise mathematical reference for. 12 claims were extracted from source literature; 11 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: LLMs as High-Dimensional Nonlinear Autoregressive Models with Attention: Training, Alignment and Inference. Research question: What is the impact of rationale-augmented direct preference alignment on the inference latency and throughput of large language models during dynamic threshold adjustment?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 13 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.7/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.7/10.

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
Large language models (LLMs) are based on transformer architectures.	✓	0.21
LLMs are typically described through collections of architectural components and training procedures.	✓	0.23
This review article provides a concise mathematical reference for researchers seeking an explicit, equation-level descri	✓	0.38
LLMs can be formulated as high-dimensional nonlinear autoregressive models with attention-based dependencies.	✓	0.32
The framework encompasses pretraining via next-token prediction.	✓	0.18
Alignment methods include reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF), direct preference optimization (DPO), rejec	✓	0.35
Autoregressive generation is used during inference.	×	0.13
Self-attention emerges naturally as a repeated bilinear–softmax–linear composition.	✓	0.27
Self-attention yields highly expressive sequence models.	✓	0.18
This formulation enables principled analysis of alignment-induced behaviors such as sycophancy.	✓	0.22
This formulation enables principled analysis of inference-time phenomena such as hallucination, in-context learning, cha	✓	0.33
This formulation serves as a concise reference for interpretation and further theoretical development.	✓	0.18

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2602.00426v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.14477v4
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.18571v3