ARS Accuracy-Throughput Trade-offs in InternVL3-8B Code Generation Benchmarks

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 9 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the accuracy-throughput tradeoff of ARS when applied to InternVL3-8B on code generation tasks, as measured by HumanEval or MBPP benchmarks. 7 claims were extracted from source literature; 7 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 7.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: The LLM Already Knows: Estimating LLM-Perceived Question Difficulty via Hidden Representations. Research question: What is the accuracy-throughput tradeoff of ARS when applied to InternVL3-8B on code generation tasks, as measured by HumanEval or MBPP benchmarks?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 9 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.7/10.

3 Results

9 papers retrieved. 7 claims extracted; 7 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.7/10.

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
Estimating the difficulty of input questions as perceived by large language models (LLMs) is essential for accurate perf	✓	0.37
Existing methods typically rely on repeated response sampling, auxiliary models, or fine-tuning the target model itself,	✓	0.40
A novel approach for difficulty estimation leverages only the hidden representations produced by the target LLM.	✓	0.37
The token-level generation process is modeled as a Markov chain and a value function is defined to estimate the expected	✓	0.30
The method allows for efficient and accurate difficulty estimation based solely on the initial hidden state, without gen	✓	0.38
Extensive experiments across both textual and multimodal tasks demonstrate that the method consistently outperforms exis	✓	0.33
The difficulty estimates are applied to guide adaptive reasoning strategies, including Self-Consistency, Best-of-N, and	✓	0.39

References

- https://openalex.org/W7159547167
- https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2025.emnlp-main.61
- https://doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2025.103789