Mars: Situated Inductive Reasoning in an Open-World Environment

Yitao Liang Song-chun Zhu Muhan Zhang* Xiaojuan Tang Jiaqi Li (*Corresponding authors)

Institute for Artificial Intelligence, Peking University

Situated Inductive Reasoning



A Novel Benchmark: Mars

Instruction: In Mars, your goal is to unlock achievements: < collect wood, collect diamond, place table, ... >



National Key Laboratory of General Artificial Intelligence, BIGAI

Situatedness: How to summarize and form conclusions from the present, and live observations?

Abstractiveness: how to derive inductive conclusions (i.e., rules or general claims) beyond past experiences?

Given the history trajectory, nduce the possible mechanism .. At t1 time, agent mined stone, then obtained diamond; 2. At t4 time, agent mined stone, then obtained diamond: 3. At t7 time, agent consumed 2 diamonds, then place a table; Thus, I can induce two rules: 1. Mining stone can get diamond 2. Placing table consumes 2 diamonds. apply rules

> collect diamond place table make wood pickaxe

In Mars, agents are required to quickly derive new general knowledge (rules) from interactions within a specific environment and apply the newly acquired knowledge effectively in a new context.

Modified world need to adhere to certain principles:

- resource balance
- each achievement is achievable
- supply exceeds demand
- each collected item is obtainable
- each tool has a practical use
- . . .



Zilong Zheng*

Building on the Jarvis-1 framework, we further introduce IfR module: When the controller finishes a subgoal, LLMs will **induce possible** game mechanisms based on the agent's historical trajectory. The derived rules are then stored in a *rule library*, which the task proposer, planner, and controller can use.



Experimental Results

Metrics	Mod. Type	RL-based methods		LLM-based methods			
		PPO	DreamerV3	ReAct	Reflexion	Skill Library	Ours
Reward	Default	$1.9^{\pm 1.4}$	$11.5^{\pm 1.6}$	$ 7.7^{\pm 1.6}$	$6.0^{\pm1.7}$	$8.0^{\pm 2.1}$	$9.0^{\pm 2.3}$
	Terrain	$-0.1^{\pm 0.6}$	$9.3^{\pm2.2}$	$7.4^{\pm 2.7}$	$6.4^{\pm3.0}$	$9.5^{\pm2.9}$	$8.0^{\pm 3.7}$
	Survival	$-0.6^{\pm0.5}$	$8.6^{\pm4.1}$	$6.4^{\pm 3.7}$	$4.6^{\pm 3.9}$	$7.9^{\pm2.9}$	$7.7^{\pm 3.7}$
	Task. Dep	$2.1^{\pm 1.2}$	$8.8^{\pm2.8}$	$5.0^{\pm 2.1}$	$3.2^{\pm1.6}$	$1.5^{\pm1.9}$	$5.6^{\pm 2.9}$
	Terr. Surv.	$0.0^{\pm 0.7}$	$7.1^{\pm2.1}$	$6.7^{\pm2.5}$	$4.9^{\pm2.5}$	$3.0^{\pm 2.5}$	$6.8^{\pm1.9}$
	Terr. Task.	$-0.7^{\pm 0.3}$	$6.6^{\pm0.7}$	$4.8^{\pm 2.0}$	$5.3^{\pm 2.5}$	$5.5^{\pm1.5}$	$6.9^{\pm1.8}$
	Surv. Task.	$-0.6^{\pm0.4}$	$9.6^{\pm 3.4}$	$1.5^{\pm 1.3}$	$1.0^{\pm 1.6}$	$2.3^{\pm1.5}$	$3.3^{\pm1.4}$
	All three.	$0.1^{\pm 0.8}$	$5.1^{\pm1.8}$	$0.7^{\pm 1.6}$	$-0.4^{\pm 0.7}$	$-0.5^{\pm0.5}$	$0.1^{\pm 0.5}$
Score (%)	Default	$1.3^{\pm 1.7}$	$14.2^{\pm 1.3}$	$8.0^{\pm 1.5}$	$5.3^{\pm0.9}$	$8.3^{\pm 1.3}$	$13.0^{\pm 2.1}$
	Terrain	$0.3^{\pm 0.1}$	$13.0^{\pm1.6}$	$7.6^{\pm 2.6}$	$7.4^{\pm1.6}$	$11.9^{\pm 3.4}$	$11.8^{\pm 2.9}$
	Survival	$0.2^{\pm 0.0}$	$10.8^{\pm2.8}$	$8.0^{\pm 0.6}$	$5.5^{\pm1.7}$	$9.7^{\pm2.0}$	$11.0^{\pm 3.7}$
	Task. Dep	$1.7^{\pm0.6}$	$12.1^{\pm 1.9}$	$4.6^{\pm 1.6}$	$2.2^{\pm0.8}$	$1.5^{\pm0.6}$	$6.9^{\pm2.5}$
	Terr. Surv.	$0.4^{\pm0.1}$	$7.9^{\pm1.3}$	$7.1^{\pm 3.0}$	$4.7^{\pm1.6}$	$2.8^{\pm0.6}$	$6.7^{\pm0.8}$
	Terr. Task.	$0.1^{\pm 0.1}$	$4.2^{\pm0.1}$	$3.8^{\pm 0.3}$	$5.5^{\pm1.7}$	$4.1^{\pm 0.7}$	$7.1^{\pm 2.5}$
	Surv. Task	$0.1^{\pm 0.1}$	$15.9^{\pm2.6}$	$1.3^{\pm 0.2}$	$1.1^{\pm 0.1}$	$1.9^{\pm0.1}$	$2.1^{\pm0.4}$
	All three.	$0.6^{\pm 0.2}$	$4.0^{\pm0.3}$	$1.0^{\pm 0.3}$	$0.2^{\pm 0.1}$	$0.2^{\pm 0.0}$	$0.6^{\pm0.0}$

All baseline models exhibit a performance decline when transitioning from the Default to Mars scenarios, underscoring that Mars has significant challenges for current methodologies.



https://github.com/XiaojuanTang/Mars