# Lessons Learned: A Multi-Agent Framework for Code LLMs to Learn and Improve

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#### Motivation

- Code Optimization is less explored.
- Task of code optimization: f(slower-code) = faster-code
- Slower code is
  - Compilable & Correct

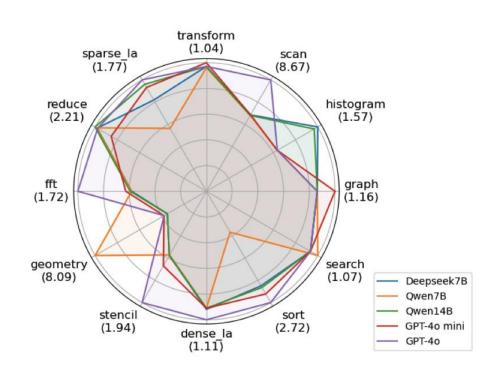
```
#include <iostream>
                                                                            #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                                                            using namespace std;
int main() {
                                                                            int main() {
    int n:
                                                                                int n;
    cin >> n;
                                                                                cin >> n;
    int sum = 0;
                                                                                cout << n*(n+1)/2 << end1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                                                                                return 0;
        sum += i;
    cout << sum << endl;
    return 0;
```

(a) Slower Code.

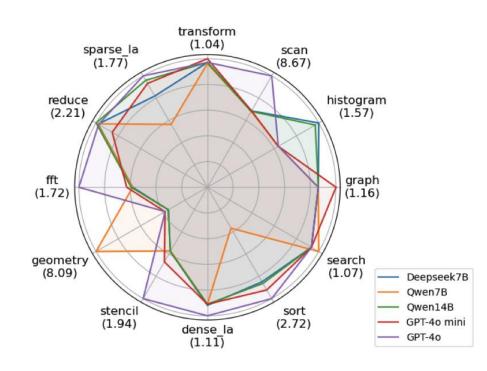
(b) Faster Code.

Shypula, Alexander, et al. "Learning performance-improving code edits." arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.07867 (2023).

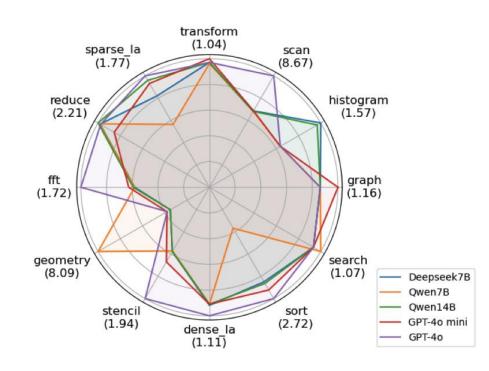
 On ParEval benchmark, no one LLM performs the best on all problems



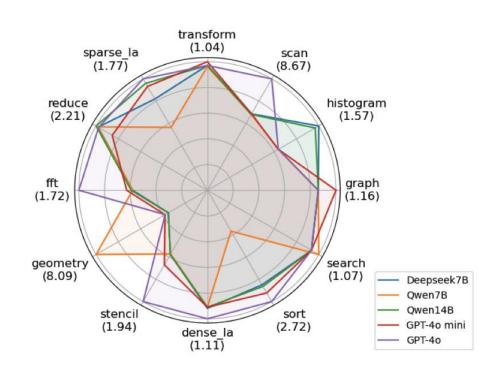
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- E.g. on "Histogram"
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   outperform GPT-4o by 1.6 ×
- Different LLM presents distinct capabilities.



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# Original code for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) C[i][j] += A[i][k] \* B[k][j];</pre>

Naive implementation of matrix multiplication C = AB.

```
Improved code, round 1

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
        C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];</pre>
```

**Lesson:** Reordering loops improves cache locality and increases performance. The order of (i,k,j) out of 6 different permutations often performs the best, because of how caches work.

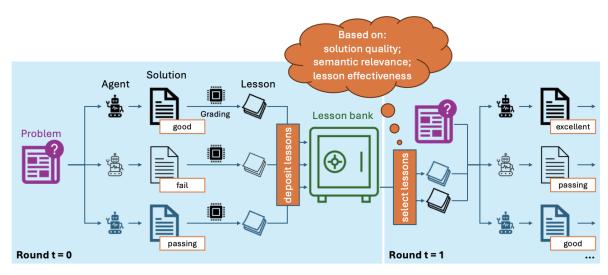


Figure 2: The LessonL framework (which may repeat multiple rounds).

- Lesson Solicitation
  - under different scenarios

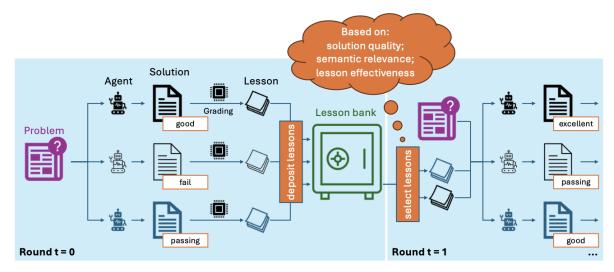


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- Lesson Banking and Selection
  - reduce context length

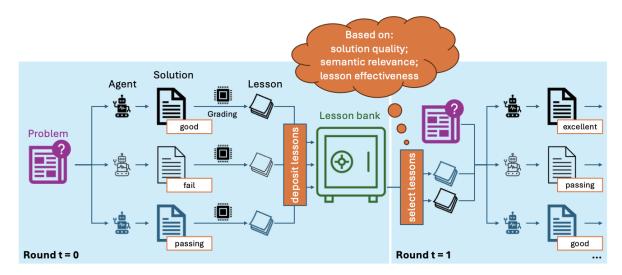


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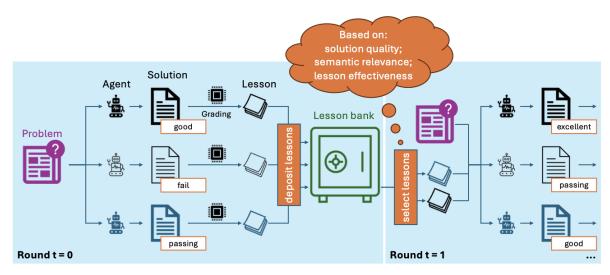


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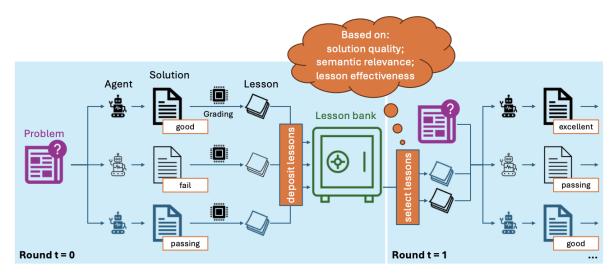


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## **Results on Code Optimization**

ParEval	Serial mode			OpenMP mode		
	Correct	> 2x	Speedup	Correct	> 2x	Speedup
GPT-40	$0.80 \pm 0.00$	$0.16\pm0.03$	$1.72 \pm 0.11$	$0.73 \pm 0.05$	$0.58 \pm 0.05$	$2.93 \pm 0.30$
OpenAI o3	$0.77 \pm 0.02$	$\textbf{0.23} \pm \textbf{0.04}$	$\textbf{2.21} \pm \textbf{0.16}$	$0.72 \pm 0.03$	$0.58 \pm 0.03$	$\textbf{3.55} \pm \textbf{0.27}$
MapCoder	$0.88 \pm 0.02$	$0.15 \pm 0.02$	$1.85 \pm 0.08$	$0.83 \pm 0.05$	$0.58 \pm 0.02$	$3.43 \pm 0.17$
LessonL	$\boxed{\textbf{0.91} \pm \textbf{0.02}}$	$\underline{0.21 \pm 0.01}$	$2.16 \pm 0.11$	$\boxed{\textbf{0.86} \pm \textbf{0.01}}$	$\textbf{0.62} \pm \textbf{0.02}$	$3.46 \pm 0.03$

#### LessonL models:

- deepseek-coder-7b-instruct-v1.5
- Qwen2.5-Coder-7B-Instruct
- Qwen2.5-Coder-14B-Instruct

# Thanks for listening!

NeurIPS 2025 Exhibition Hall C,D,E Thu 4 Dec 4:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. PDT



paper



code