

LiveCodeBench Pro: How Do Olympiad Medalists Judge LLMs in Competitive Programming?

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What Coding Tasks Can Still Challenge LLMs?

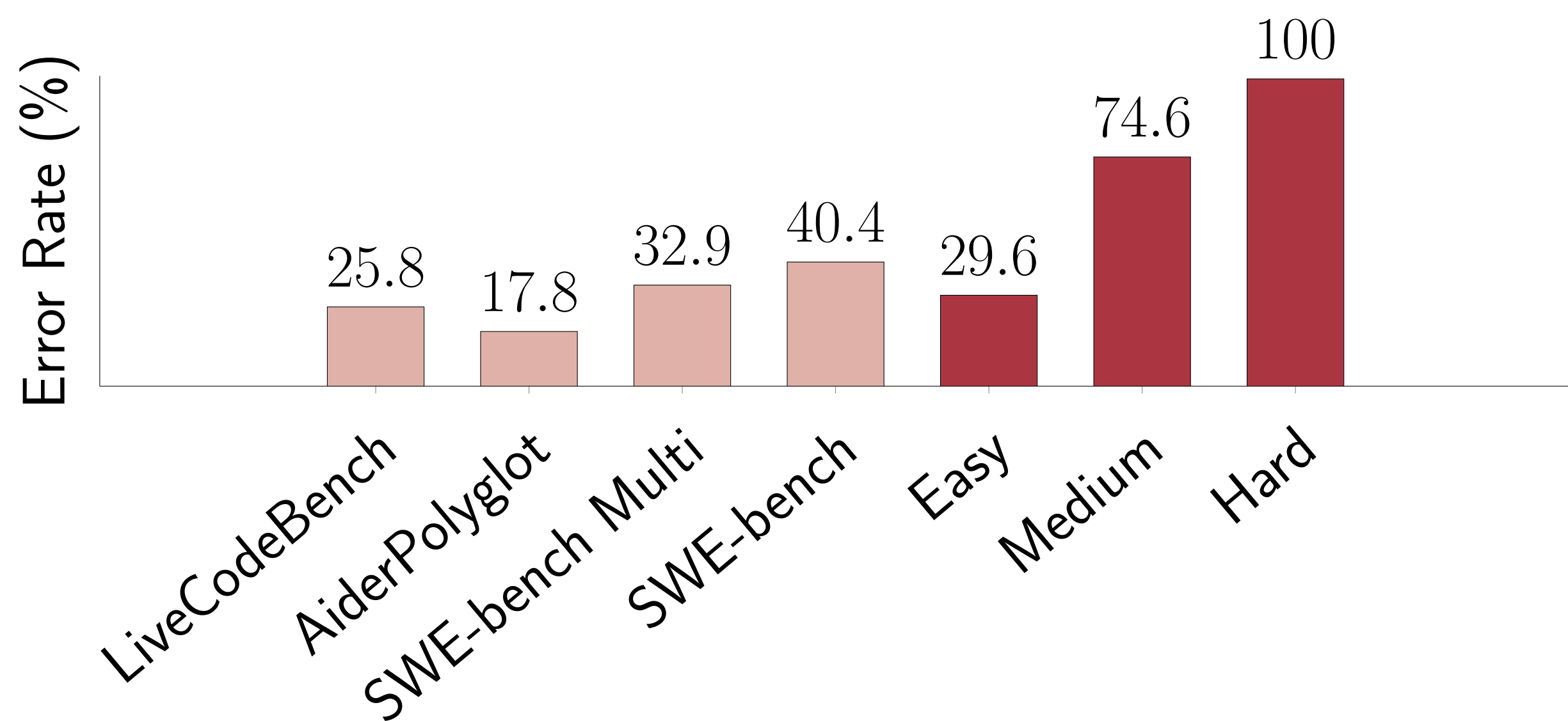


Figure 1. Gemini 2.5 Pro pass@1 error rate across coding benchmarks.

Key Findings

Our evaluation reveals significant limitations in current frontier models' competitive programming capabilities.

- LLMs perform better on **knowledge** and **logic**-heavy problems, and worse on **observation**-heavy problems or case work.
- Some LLMs make significantly more algorithm logic errors and wrong observations, and much fewer **implementation** logic errors than humans.
- Increasing the number of attempts (pass@k) significantly improves the performance of the models while **still failing** in the hard tier.
- Reasoning brings about the largest improvement in combinatorics, a large improvement in knowledge-heavy categories, and relatively low improvement in **observation**-heavy ones.

Model Performance Results

Table 1. Pass@1 and Elo rating performance on LiveCodeBench Pro 2024Q4 split. Each model's Elo-based Rating is computed from head-to-head comparisons with human participants, while the Pct. % column shows the model's percentile among all human contestants. AvgTok is the average number of tokens generated per problem and AvgCost is the approximate \$-cost per problem. We also test o4-mini, although its release date was later than the benchmark curation. Additional details are in website.

| Model                             | Hard | Medium | Easy  | Rating | Pct.% | AvgTok | AvgCost  |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| Reasoning Models                  |      |        |       |        |       |        |          |
| o4-mini-high                      | 0.0% | 53.5%  | 83.1% | 2116   | 1.5%  | 23819  | \$0.1048 |
| Gemini 2.5 Pro                    | 0.0% | 25.4%  | 70.4% | 1992   | 2.3%  | 29879  | \$0.2988 |
| o3-mini                           | 0.0% | 16.9%  | 77.5% | 1777   | 4.9%  | 18230  | \$0.0802 |
| DeepSeek R1                       | 0.0% | 9.9%   | 56.3% | 1442   | 18.0% | 16716  | \$0.0366 |
| Gemini 2.5 Flash                  | 0.0% | 12.7%  | 47.9% | 1334   | 30.3% | 35085  | \$0.0116 |
| DeepSeek R1 Distill-Llama-70B     | 0.0% | 2.8%   | 33.8% | 999    | 56.0% | 12425  | \$0.0050 |
| Claude 3.7 Sonnet (Max Reasoning) | 0.0% | 1.4%   | 36.6% | 992    | 56.5% | 19075  | \$0.2861 |
| Gemini 2.0 Flash Reasoning        | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 29.6% | 893    | 63.1% | 11143  | \$0.0390 |
| Non-Reasoning Models              |      |        |       |        |       |        |          |
| GPT-4.1 mini                      | 0.0% | 5.6%   | 28.2% | 1006   | 55.5% | 2662   | \$0.0043 |
| DeepSeek V3 0324                  | 0.0% | 5.6%   | 32.4% | 984    | 57.1% | 2712   | \$0.0030 |
| GPT-4.1                           | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 23.9% | 889    | 64.2% | 2131   | \$0.0170 |
| GPT-4.5                           | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 26.8% | 881    | 64.8% | 968    | \$0.1452 |
| Qwen-Max                          | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 14.1% | 821    | 69.4% | 1244   | \$0.0080 |
| Claude 3.7 Sonnet (No Reasoning)  | 0.0% | 1.4%   | 16.9% | 804    | 70.7% | 3554   | \$0.0533 |
| Llama 4 Maverick                  | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 15.5% | 634    | 80.4% | 1160   | \$0.0007 |
| Claude 3.5 Sonnet                 | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 14.1% | 617    | 81.4% | 810    | \$0.0122 |
| Gemma 3 27B                       | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 8.5%  | 601    | 82.5% | 668    | \$0.0001 |
| GPT-4o                            | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 9.9%  | 592    | 83.1% | 1133   | \$0.0227 |
| Meta Llama 3.1 405B Instruct      | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 9.9%  | 574    | 84.3% | 568    | \$0.0005 |
| DeepSeek V3                       | 0.0% | 0.0%   | 12.7% | 557    | 84.9% | 1020   | \$0.0011 |

Multi-Attempt Somewhat Help, but Not Enough

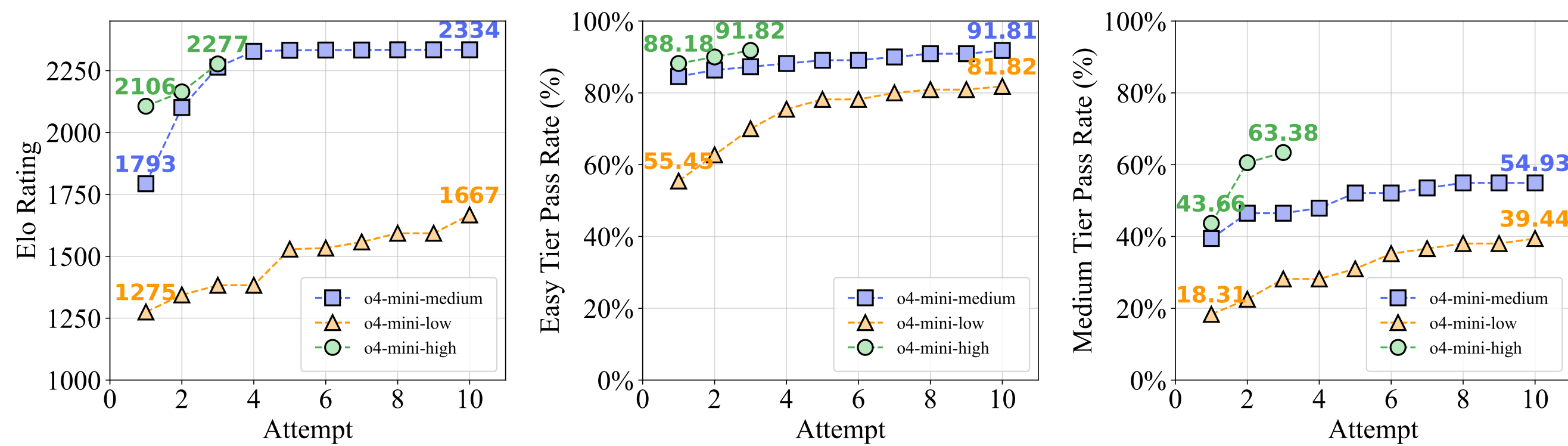


Figure 2. o4-mini performance under pass@k settings. The plot shows the pass rates for Easy and Medium tier problems as the number of attempts (k) increases. All variants show 0% pass rate on the hard tier in the evaluation.

ICPC and IOI

Models solving ICPC and IOI problems often outperform those on LiveCodeBench Pro (LCP Pro) because these contests include many easier problems, while LCP Pro has more consistently difficult challenges. Additionally, OpenAI and Google employ advanced parallel reasoning and extensive computation time. Finally, ICPC allows multiple solution attempts, whereas LCP Pro restricts submissions to a single pass.

Catch Our Latest Updates

**New Feature!** We bring LiveCodeBench Pro Verifier to your local machine. So you may training (by reinforcement learning) and evaluating your models or agents locally.

**New Feature!** We are collaborating with the Terminal-Bench team to support one-line code evaluation.

**New Models!** We are closely collaborating with frontier labs like OpenAI and xAI to add latest models to the benchmark.