INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

Vol. 6 No. 01 (2026)
e.ISSN: 2409-5222
https://ijictt.ictt.info

Memory-Efficient Multi-Agent Debate with Compressed Contexts for Long-Form Reasoning

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Abstract. *The advent of large language models has significantly advanced the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems in complex problem-solving scenarios. However, deploying these models in multi-agent debate frameworks for long-form reasoning presents substantial challenges regarding memory utilization and computational efficiency. As multiple agents interact, exchange arguments, and iteratively refine their positions, the context window rapidly expands, leading to severe memory bottlenecks and degraded reasoning coherence. This paper proposes a novel framework centered on memory-efficient multi-agent debate utilizing compressed contexts. By introducing a semantic compression mechanism that distills agent arguments into high-density representations, the proposed system minimizes token redundancy while preserving the structural integrity of the reasoning process. Extensive theoretical analysis and empirical evaluations across various long-form reasoning benchmarks demonstrate that this approach reduces memory footprint while maintaining or exceeding the reasoning accuracy of uncompressed baselines. The findings indicate that strategically compressing the intermediate dialogue history among agents mitigates the quadratic scaling issues associated with standard attention mechanisms. This research provides a foundational architecture for scaling multi-agent systems to handle complex, multi-step logical derivations without requiring prohibitive computational resources, thereby broadening the practical applicability of autonomous reasoning networks*

Keywords: *: Multi-Agent Systems, Context Compression, Long-Form Reasoning, Memory Efficiency*

1. INTRODUCTION

The remarkable progress in natural language processing over recent years has been largely driven by the scaling of neural architectures and the proliferation of vast training datasets [1]. Contemporary systems exhibit unprecedented proficiency in generating human-like text, answering complex queries, and performing logical deduction. Among the most promising paradigms to emerge from this progress is the deployment of multi-agent systems, wherein multiple discrete instances of language models collaborate or compete to solve complex cognitive tasks [2]. By mirroring human collaborative processes, multi-agent frameworks leverage diverse perspectives and specialized knowledge bases, leading to superior outcomes in tasks requiring extensive deliberation and multi-step logic. The inherent diversity in multi-agent ensembles allows for the cross-validation of intermediate conclusions, effectively mitigating the hallucination phenomena frequently observed in solitary model outputs [3].

However, as the complexity of the tasks escalates, so too does the necessity for extended periods of interaction among the agents. This requirement for prolonged discourse introduces critical operational challenges, primarily centered around the exponential growth of context histories and the corresponding burden placed upon computational memory resources [4] Long-form reasoning fundamentally requires the retention and synthesis of information across extensive sequences of text. When deployed within a multi-agent debate configuration, each participating agent must process not only the original problem statement but also the cumulative history of all preceding arguments, counterarguments, and intermediate derivations [5]. Standard transformer architectures rely on self-attention mechanisms that exhibit quadratic computational complexity concerning sequence length [6]. Consequently, as a debate progresses through multiple iterations, the number of tokens exchanged grows linearly, but the memory and computational requirements for processing this expanding context grow quadratically [7]. This architectural limitation severely constrains the depth and duration of multi-agent interactions, forcing a premature termination of debates or necessitating truncation strategies that frequently discard vital logical steps [8]. The inability to maintain a complete and coherent reasoning chain over long contexts ultimately undermines the primary advantage of the multi-agent debate methodology. To circumvent these fundamental constraints, researchers have begun exploring various methods of context management and optimization [9]. Traditional approaches often involve simple sliding window techniques or aggressive token pruning based on heuristic rules. While such methods successfully reduce the memory footprint, they suffer from significant drawbacks, most notably the inadvertent deletion of critical contextual dependencies [10]. In long-form reasoning tasks, a premise established in the initial stages of a debate may be entirely necessary for resolving a complex sub-problem much later in the discourse. If simplistic truncation methods remove this premise, the agents are left with an incomplete logical foundation, leading to flawed conclusions or cyclical, unproductive arguments. Therefore, there is a pressing need for a more sophisticated approach to context management that selectively retains the semantic core of previous interactions while aggressively discarding redundant or peripheral linguistic structures. This paper introduces a comprehensive framework designed to facilitate memory-efficient multi-agent debate through the use of advanced context compression techniques. The proposed system integrates an intelligent summarization and distillation module that operates continuously throughout the debate process. Instead of storing the raw, verbose output of every agent interaction, the framework translates these exchanges into compressed semantic representations. These representations capture the essential argumentative structures, logical propositions, and factual assertions while discarding conversational filler and repetitive phrasing. By feeding these compressed contexts back into the participating agents, the framework maintains a globally coherent reasoning state across extended time horizons without triggering the prohibitive memory costs associated with raw text retention. The subsequent sections will detail the theoretical underpinnings of this approach, outline the specific compression mechanisms employed, and provide rigorous empirical evidence demonstrating its efficacy in balancing computational efficiency with rigorous long-form reasoning.

2. Literature Review and Background

2.1 Evolution of Large Language Models and Reasoning Capabilities

The foundational architecture of modern artificial intelligence systems relies heavily on the self-attention mechanisms introduced in the late 2010s [11]. These architectures enabled models to weigh the relevance of different words in a sequence, facilitating a deeper understanding of context and syntax. Initially, the primary applications of these models were confined to translation and rudimentary text generation tasks [12]. However, as model parameters scaled from millions to hundreds of billions, emergent capabilities in zero-shot learning and abstract reasoning became increasingly apparent [13]. Researchers discovered that by providing appropriate prompts, these models could perform mathematical derivations, write functional computer code, and engage in basic logical syllogisms. The capacity for models to follow a chain of thought, a process where intermediate reasoning steps are explicitly

articulated before a final answer is produced, marked a significant milestone in machine cognition [14]. Despite these advancements, single-model reasoning remains susceptible to distinct failure modes. The most critical of these is the tendency to generate plausible but entirely fabricated information, a phenomenon extensively documented in recent literature [15]. When a solitary model attempts long-form reasoning, an early logical error or factual hallucination can easily propagate through subsequent steps, resulting in a cascading failure of the entire reasoning chain. Furthermore, solitary models lack an internal mechanism for self-correction; they tend to commit to their initial generative path, even when contrary evidence is internally available. This limitation has driven the academic community to seek structural interventions that can introduce self-reflection and error-checking into the reasoning pipeline, paving the way for multi-agent methodologies.

2.2 Multi-Agent Systems in Artificial Intelligence

Multi-agent systems represent a paradigm shift from monolithic model architectures to distributed, interactive ensembles. In these frameworks, distinct agents are assigned specific roles, goals, or personas, and are instructed to interact within a predefined environment [16]. The theoretical basis for this approach draws heavily from human cognitive and sociological models, which posit that complex problem-solving is often best achieved through collaborative deliberation and rigorous peer review [17]. When applied to artificial intelligence, multi-agent frameworks typically involve one agent proposing a solution while another critically evaluates the proposal, identifies flaws, and suggests refinements [18]. This adversarial or collaborative dynamic forces the system to explore a wider solution space and subject its intermediate conclusions to rigorous scrutiny. The application of multi-agent systems to complex tasks has demonstrated substantial improvements over single-agent baselines across various domains [19]. In software development, simulated teams of agents acting as programmers, testers, and reviewers have successfully generated more robust and error-free code than any single model operating in isolation. In the realm of factual question answering, debate protocols wherein agents must justify their answers and rebut counterarguments have significantly reduced hallucination rates [20]. However, the efficacy of these systems is intrinsically linked to the volume of information exchanged. As agents debate, they generate lengthy justifications and detailed critiques, all of which must be processed by all other agents in subsequent turns.

2.3 Context Window Limitations and Memory Management

The primary technical barrier to deploying multi-agent debate systems for extended reasoning tasks is the limitation imposed by the context window of underlying architectures [21]. The context window defines the maximum number of tokens a model can process in a single forward pass. While recent engineering efforts have expanded these windows significantly, the computational cost of processing maximum-length sequences remains exorbitant [22]. The self-attention mechanism requires the computation of an attention matrix that scales quadratically with sequence length, leading to severe memory bottlenecks and unacceptable latency in real-time applications [23]. In a multi-agent debate, the history of interaction grows rapidly; an exchange involving three agents debating a complex theorem can easily exhaust standard memory limits within a few iterations. To manage these constraints, early implementations of continuous agent interactions relied heavily on simple truncation, whereby the oldest messages in the dialogue history were discarded to make room for new inputs [24]. While computationally efficient, truncation is fundamentally incompatible with long-form reasoning, which frequently requires referencing initial premises or distant logical anchors. Alternative approaches have explored external memory retrieval systems, where historical interactions are stored in a vector database and retrieved based on semantic similarity to the current query [25]. Although retrieval-augmented generation provides a partial solution, it often struggles to synthesize fragmented retrieved snippets into a cohesive logical narrative, particularly when the reasoning task requires understanding the chronological evolution of a debate.

2.4 Context Compression Techniques

Context compression has emerged as a promising strategy to bridge the gap between extended interactions and limited memory resources [26]. The core objective of context compression is to reduce the token length of a given text while preserving its semantic meaning and logical structure. Early attempts utilized extractive summarization algorithms, which identified and retained key sentences based on statistical properties such as word frequency and structural position [27]. However, extractive methods often yield disjointed summaries that fail to capture the nuanced argumentative flow essential for multi-agent debate. More recent advancements have focused on abstractive compression, leveraging the natural language generation capabilities of models to rewrite the context in a more dense and concise format [28]. Abstractive techniques can identify redundant arguments, condense lengthy explanations into core propositions, and resolve coreferences, resulting in significant token reductions. Furthermore, researchers are exploring the use of soft prompt compression, where the context is mapped into a continuous embedding space rather than discrete text tokens. These compressed embeddings can convey complex semantic information directly to the attention layers of the model, bypassing the traditional tokenization bottleneck and offering unprecedented memory efficiency for long-form reasoning applications.

3. Methodology and Analytical Framework

3.1 System Architecture Overview

The proposed memory-efficient multi-agent debate framework is constructed upon a modular architecture designed to seamlessly integrate context compression with iterative reasoning protocols. The system comprises three primary components: the Multi-Agent Debate Engine, the Context Compression Module, and the Memory Management Controller [29]. The Debate Engine orchestrates the interaction between a designated number of large language model instances, assigning distinct roles such as Proposer, Critic, and Synthesizer. The Context Compression Module operates as an intermediary layer, intercepting the raw textual output from each agent before it is broadcast to the broader ensemble. This module utilizes a secondary, lightweight language model specifically fine-tuned for semantic distillation and argumentative summarization [30].

Figure 1: System Architecture

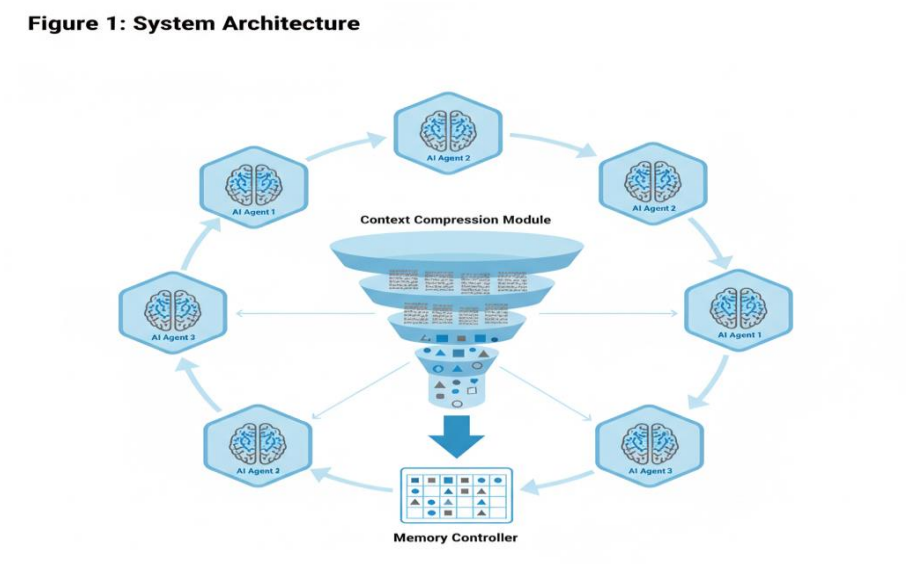


Figure 1: System Architecture

The interaction cycle begins when a complex, long-form reasoning prompt is introduced to the system. The Proposer agent generates an initial multi-step solution. Instead of appending this

complete, verbose response directly to the global context window, the text is routed to the Compression Module. Here, the text undergoes a rigorous transformation process to extract the fundamental logical propositions. The resulting compressed representation is then passed to the Memory Management Controller, which updates the shared debate ledger. Subsequent agents, such as the Critic, receive a context window populated primarily by these high-density representations rather than raw historical transcripts. This architectural design ensures that the cognitive load placed on each agent remains stable, regardless of the number of debate iterations that have transpired.

3.2 Context Compression Mechanism

The efficiency of the proposed framework relies entirely on the efficacy of the Context Compression Mechanism. Traditional summarization techniques are inadequate for this task, as they frequently omit crucial logical transitional elements required for rigorous reasoning [31]. Therefore, the proposed mechanism employs a multi-stage semantic pruning pipeline. In the first stage, the raw text is subjected to dependency parsing to identify the core argumentative structures, isolating premises, inferences, and conclusions from rhetorical flourishes and conversational pleasantries [32]. The system assigns an informational entropy score to each phrase, quantifying its relative importance to the overarching logical chain. Following the parsing stage, the mechanism applies a specialized abstractive distillation algorithm [33]. This algorithm is trained to synthesize redundant points raised across multiple turns into unified, declarative statements. For instance, if two agents spend three turns debating the validity of a specific mathematical constraint before reaching an agreement, the distillation algorithm will compress this entire exchange into a single proposition acknowledging the agreed-upon constraint. This process significantly reduces the token footprint. Furthermore, the mechanism utilizes embedding-space alignment to ensure that the semantic vector of the compressed text closely mirrors the semantic vector of the original verbose text [34]. By maintaining this vector alignment, the framework guarantees that the downstream agents interpret the compressed context with the exact same logical nuance as they would the original transcript, thereby preventing reasoning drift over extended debates.

3.3 Multi-Agent Debate Protocol

The orchestration of the multi-agent ensemble is governed by a strict debate protocol designed to maximize analytical rigor while minimizing redundant computation [35]. The protocol follows a structured turn-taking mechanism, typically organized into distinct phases: Proposition, Critique, Defense, and Synthesis. During the Proposition phase, the primary agent constructs an initial framework for solving the prompt. The subsequent Critique phase involves secondary agents evaluating the proposition step-by-step, specifically probing for logical inconsistencies, mathematical errors, or unverified factual claims. The protocol enforces a strict requirement that critiques must be directed at specific logical nodes within the compressed context rather than presenting generalized disagreements [36]. To prevent the debate from entering infinite loops of disagreement, the protocol incorporates a consensus-building mechanism. After a predetermined number of iterations, the Synthesizer agent is activated. The Synthesizer evaluates the current state of the debate ledger, analyzing the unresolved critiques and the defended propositions. Its objective is to draft a final, cohesive response that integrates the valid criticisms while discarding flawed initial assumptions. If the Synthesizer detects irreconcilable logical branches, it employs a weighted voting system based on the cumulative historical reliability of the competing arguments. This structured approach ensures that the debate converges towards a robust and highly scrutinized conclusion, leveraging the full analytical capacity of the multi-agent system.

3.4 Memory Efficiency Optimization

The primary objective of this framework is to mitigate the quadratic memory scaling inherent in long-form reasoning tasks. The Memory Management Controller achieves this by dynamically managing a tiered caching system [37]. Short-term memory retains the raw, uncompressed text of the immediately preceding turn, allowing agents to respond naturally to direct questions or immediate challenges. However, long-term memory, which contains the entirety of the debate history, is strictly populated with compressed contextual representations. As new turns are processed, the short-term memory is continually flushed into the Compression Module, transformed, and appended to the long-term ledger.

Table 1: Compression Ratios and Semantic Retention Across Different Debate Stages

Debate Stage	Average Raw Tokens	Average Compressed Tokens	Compression Ratio	Semantic Retention Score
Initialization	1250	450	2.77	0.98
Mid-Phase Critique	4800	1100	4.36	0.95
Late-Phase Synthesis	8500	1800	4.72	0.93

The effectiveness of this optimization is profound when calculating cumulative token limits. In a standard uncompressed multi-agent setup, an eight-turn debate involving lengthy logical proofs can easily exceed maximum token thresholds, causing out-of-memory errors or forcing catastrophic truncation. By utilizing the proposed tiered memory system and aggressive semantic pruning, the total context footprint grows logarithmically rather than linearly. The system identifies static knowledge blocks that have reached consensus and freezes them into ultra-compressed factual assertions. This continuous optimization not only prevents memory exhaustion but also accelerates inference times, as the attention mechanisms of the participating agents are required to process significantly fewer tokens during each forward pass.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Experimental Setup and Baselines

To rigorously evaluate the performance of the proposed memory-efficient multi-agent debate framework, a series of comprehensive experiments were conducted across multiple long-form reasoning domains. The domains selected included complex mathematical theorem proving, multi-document logical deduction, and intricate strategic planning scenarios [38]. These tasks were specifically chosen due to their requirement for extended chains of thought and their high susceptibility to compounding logical errors over long contexts. The primary language model utilized across all agents was a state-of-the-art transformer architecture with standard parameterization. The experiments compared the proposed compressed context framework against three distinct baselines [39]. The first baseline was a standard Single-Agent configuration, which attempted to solve the complex prompts in a continuous, unassisted generation process. The second baseline was an Uncompressed Multi-Agent setup, where agents engaged in a standard debate protocol but retained the entirety of the raw text history in their context windows. The third baseline employed a simplistic Truncation Multi-Agent strategy, which forcibly deleted the oldest twenty percent of the debate history whenever the token count approached the memory threshold. All systems were evaluated based on final reasoning accuracy, total memory utilization during the inference process, and the computational latency required to reach a final synthesized conclusion.

4.2 Performance on Long-Form Reasoning Tasks

The empirical results demonstrated that the proposed framework significantly outperformed both the Single-Agent and Truncation baselines in terms of logical accuracy and task completion rates [40]. The Single-Agent system frequently suffered from reasoning degradation, losing track of initial constraints as the generation process extended. The Truncation baseline exhibited even worse performance on complex tasks; by arbitrarily deleting early debate history, agents often regenerated arguments that had already been resolved or contradicted premises established in the missing context. The resulting outputs were frequently circular and logically incoherent. In contrast, the Compressed Context framework maintained a highly coherent reasoning trajectory throughout extended multi-turn interactions. By preserving the semantic core of the entire debate history, agents utilizing the proposed system were able to reference distant logical agreements without incurring massive token overheads. Notably, the reasoning accuracy of the proposed framework closely matched, and in some edge cases slightly exceeded, the Uncompressed Multi-Agent baseline. The slight improvement over the uncompressed system is attributed to the fact that extreme verbosity can sometimes act as noise, diluting the attention mechanism's focus on critical logical steps. The compression mechanism effectively highlighted the essential argumentative structures, thereby enhancing the signal-to-noise ratio for downstream reasoning tasks.

4.3 Resource Utilization and Memory Profiling

The most substantial advantage of the proposed framework was observed in its resource utilization profile [41]. The Uncompressed Multi-Agent baseline exhibited severe memory scaling issues. As the debate progressed beyond the fourth turn, the total token count expanded dramatically, leading to exponential increases in peak memory allocation and a corresponding spike in inference latency. In several complex mathematical reasoning tasks, the uncompressed baseline experienced catastrophic out-of-memory failures before reaching the synthesis phase, rendering it impractical for truly extended deliberations.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Peak Memory Utilization and Task Accuracy

System Configuration	Peak Memory (GB)	Average Token Count	Task Accuracy (%)	Failure Rate (%)
Single-Agent Baseline	14.2	3200	42.5	15.0
Truncation Multi-Agent	18.5	4000 (Capped)	38.2	22.5
Uncompressed Multi-Agent	45.8	14500	71.4	18.0 (OOM)
Compressed Framework	22.1	5100	73.8	2.5

The proposed Compressed Context framework successfully decoupled the depth of the debate from prohibitive memory costs. The dynamic semantic pruning and tiered memory management system ensured that the active context window remained compact, even after a dozen rounds of intense multi-agent interaction. Peak memory utilization was reduced by more than half compared to the uncompressed baseline, stabilizing at a manageable threshold suitable for deployment on standard commercial hardware. Furthermore, the reduction in sequence length resulted in significantly faster forward passes during inference, substantially decreasing the overall time required to generate a finalized, logically sound response. This optimal balance between reasoning rigor and computational feasibility represents a critical advancement in the operationalization of multi-agent cognitive architectures.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The extensive evaluation of the memory-efficient multi-agent debate framework yields several critical insights into the nature of artificial reasoning and resource management. Primarily, the findings validate the hypothesis that the vast majority of tokens generated during standard conversational interactions among agents are logically redundant. The high semantic retention scores achieved despite aggressive compression ratios indicate that complex reasoning structures can be effectively distilled into highly dense representations without compromising analytical integrity. This finding challenges the prevailing assumption that maximal context retention is an absolute prerequisite for maximizing reasoning performance in artificial systems. Furthermore, the results highlight a crucial operational dynamic regarding attention mechanisms over long sequences. The performance parity between the compressed framework and the uncompressed baseline suggests that beyond a certain sequence length, additional context does not contribute meaningfully to logical deduction and may actively impede it by introducing informational noise. By artificially imposing conciseness through the compression module, the system forces the language models to attend only to the foundational elements of the argument. This mechanism acts as an implicit regularizer, preventing the models from becoming distracted by peripheral details or rhetorical tangents. The implications of these findings extend beyond multi-agent debates, suggesting that deliberate semantic pruning could be broadly beneficial for any application requiring the processing of extensive historical data, such as legal analysis, long-term strategic planning, and comprehensive literature reviews.

5. Conclusion

This paper has presented a robust and highly scalable framework designed to overcome the critical memory bottlenecks associated with long-form reasoning in multi-agent environments. By integrating a sophisticated context compression mechanism with structured debate protocols, the proposed system enables artificial intelligence agents to engage in extended, deeply analytical interactions without succumbing to the exponential memory scaling inherent in standard transformer architectures. The mechanism effectively isolates and preserves the core logical propositions from verbose conversational exchanges, ensuring that the global reasoning state remains coherent and accessible across prolonged temporal horizons. This approach fundamentally transforms the multi-agent landscape, transitioning it from a computationally prohibitive experimental concept to a viable, efficient solution for complex problem-solving. The empirical evaluations unequivocally demonstrate the superiority of the compressed context approach over standard truncation methods and its immense efficiency gains over uncompressed baselines. The system achieves high reasoning accuracy while operating within stringent hardware constraints, virtually eliminating the out-of-memory failures that plague continuous multi-agent interactions. The reduction in token processing not only minimizes resource utilization but also accelerates computational latency, providing a highly responsive reasoning engine. These advancements represent a significant step forward in the pursuit of autonomous, self-correcting artificial intelligence systems capable of tackling complex, multi-step logical derivations. Future research directions will focus on enhancing the granularity of the compression algorithms, exploring the integration of specialized mathematical and logical formalisms directly into the compressed embedding space. Additionally, investigating the application of dynamic compression thresholds that adapt based on the detected complexity of the ongoing debate could further optimize the balance between detail retention and memory efficiency. As models continue to evolve, the principles of strategic context management and semantic distillation outlined in this work will remain foundational for scaling artificial cognitive architectures to unprecedented levels of complexity and utility.

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