

CUPED for faster AB-testing

Drambian David

What is an AB-test?

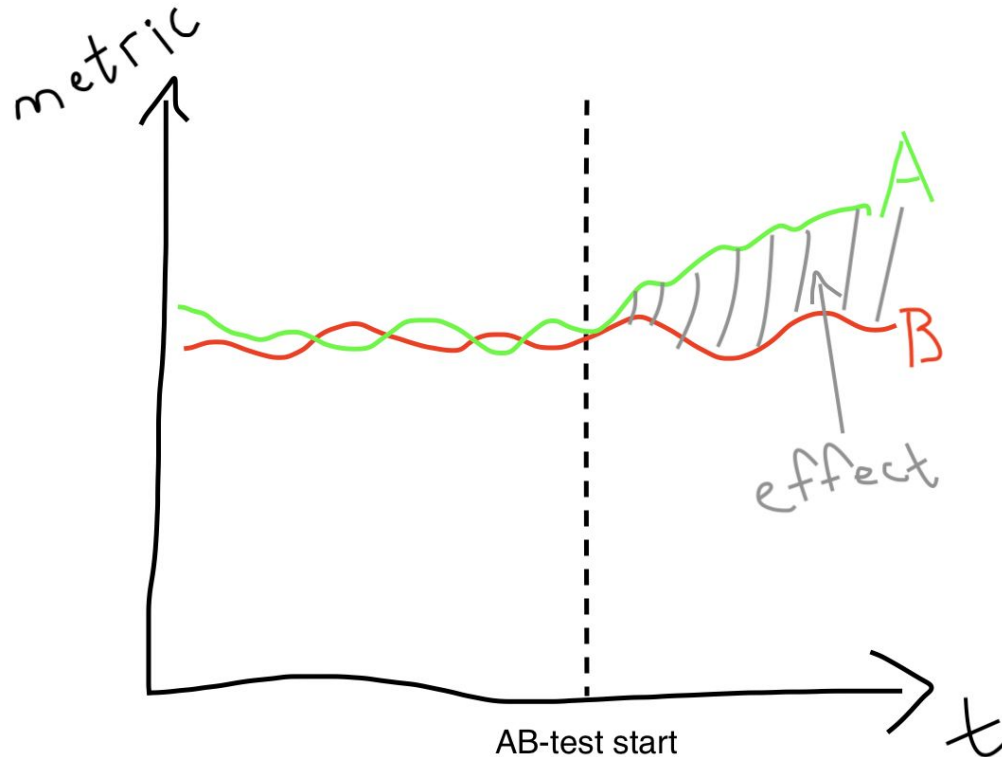
Control



Treatment



What happens in an ideal world?



A - treatment

B - control

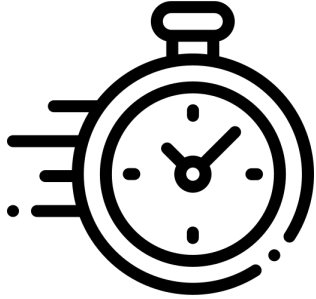
In other words, ...

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2. Accumulate enough data
3. Calculate *the effect*
4. Evaluate if it's significant

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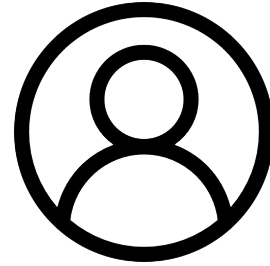
Why decrease sample size?



Short on time



Short on money



Not enough users

Minimum sample size

Confidence Interval for $(\mu_{treatment} - \mu_{control})$:

$$(\bar{x}_{treatment} - \bar{x}_{control}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{we call } z_{\alpha/2} * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \Delta = \text{Margin of Error} \quad (2)$$

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 * \sigma^2}{\Delta^2} \quad (3)$$

where:


- $z_{\alpha/2}$ is the score for a chosen significance level α
- Δ (Margin of Error) is the minimum difference between means that we want to catch
- σ is the pooled estimate of standard deviation

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How to decrease Sample Size?

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Make the test 'weaker' \Rightarrow

↑ Significance Level (α) \Rightarrow

↓ Score's Abs. Value ($|z_{\alpha/2}|$)

↑ Margin of Error (Δ)

↓ Variance (σ^2)

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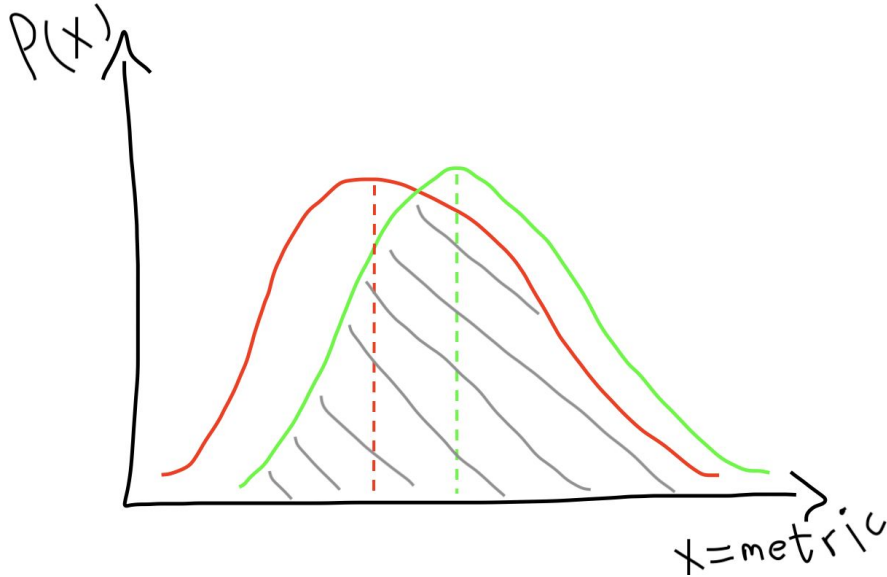


↓ Variance (σ^2)



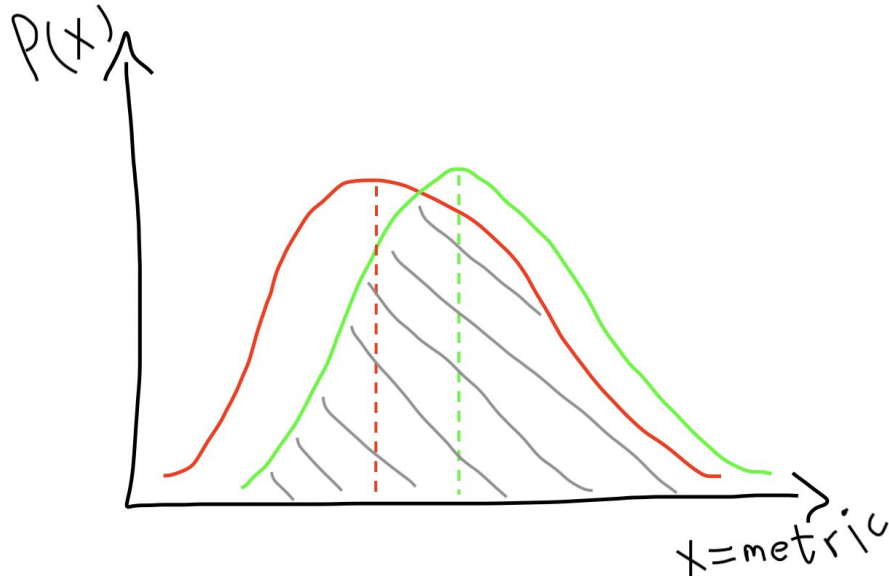
Intuition behind decreasing variance

High variance

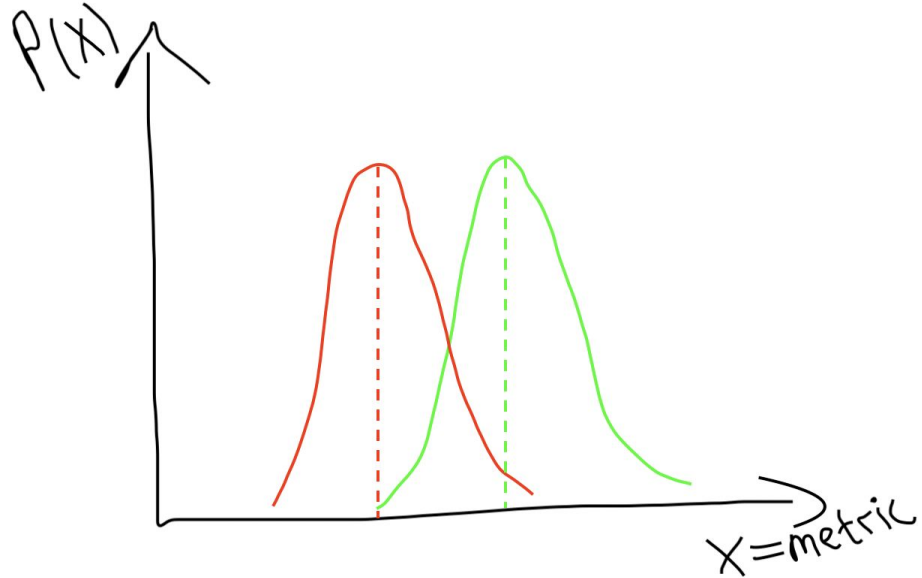


Intuition behind decreasing variance

High variance



Low Variance



Introducing ~~CUPID~~ CUPED

Controlled experiment **U**sing **P**re-**E**xisting **D**ata

1. Take a *covariate* X independent of the experiment
2. $Y_{CUPED} = Y - \theta X$



What happens to the *Variance*?

$$Y_{CUPED} = Y - \theta X \quad (4)$$

$$Var(Y_{CUPED}) = Var(Y - \theta X) = \underline{Var(Y) + \theta^2 Var(X) - 2\theta cov(Y, X)} \quad (5)$$

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Trick: choose X such that it is dependant on Y , but independent on the experiment

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$$Var(Y_{CUPED}) = Var(Y) + \frac{cov(Y, X)^2}{Var(X)^2} Var(X) - 2 \frac{cov(Y, X)}{Var(X)} cov(Y, X) \quad (7)$$

$$\underline{Var(Y_{CUPED})} = Var(Y) + \frac{cov(Y, X)^2}{Var(X)} - 2 \frac{cov(Y, X)^2}{Var(X)} = \underline{Var(Y)(1 - \rho(Y, X)^2)} \quad (8)$$

Intuition behind CUPED

The *covariate* **absorbs** part of the *Variance of Y* , without affecting the experiment

* Making Y_{CUPED} unbiased

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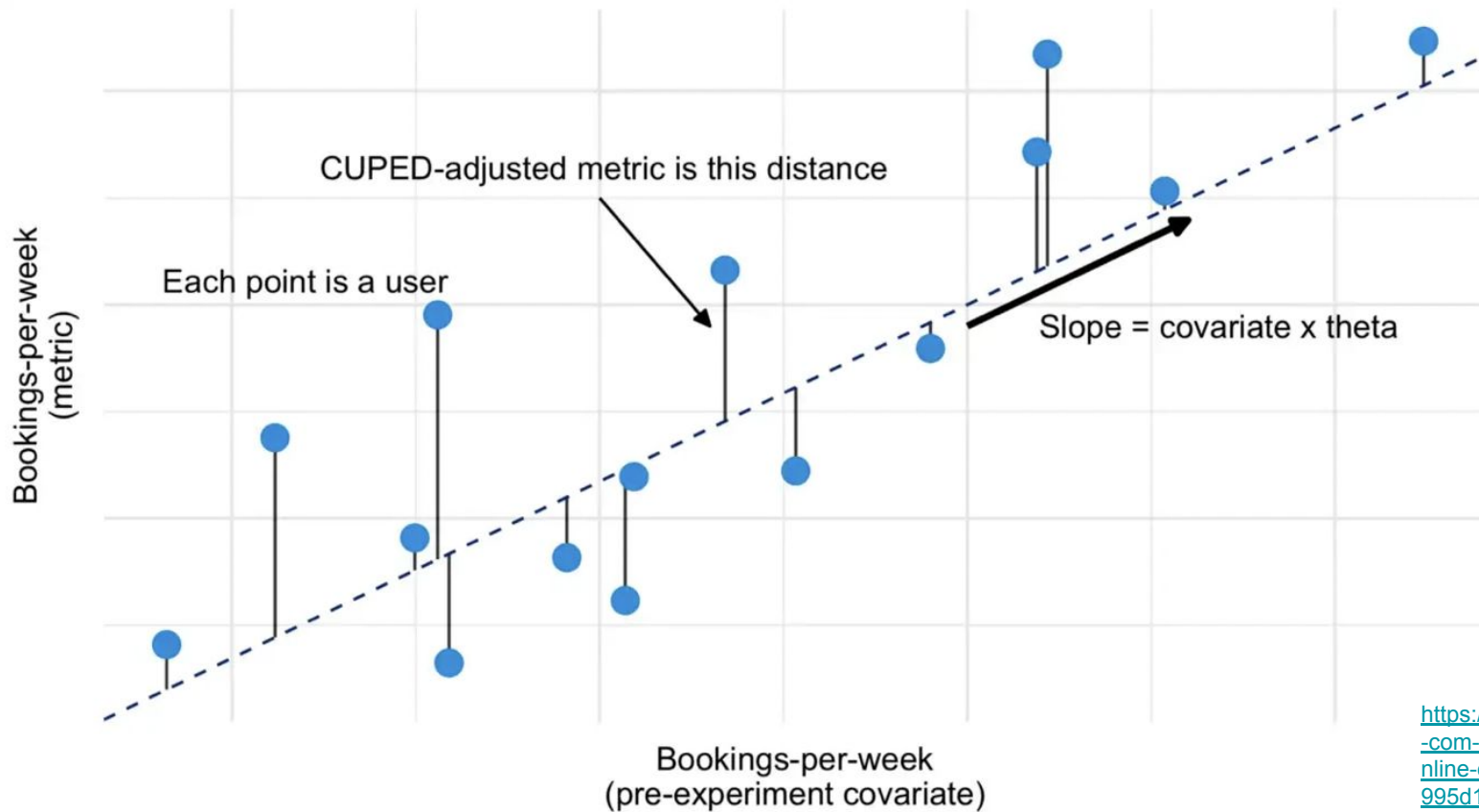
$$\text{But, } E(Y_{CUPED}) = E(Y - \theta X) = \mu_Y - \theta E(X) \neq \mu_Y \Rightarrow \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{CUPED \text{ adjusted}} = \underline{Y - \theta X + \theta E(X)} \quad (11)$$

How to choose a covariate?

- Absorbs the most variance of our metric (Y)
- Is independent from the experiment




How to choose a covariate?



Let's practise

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1M6B2jWZkRFe-g8_MYIAng3rKwq4sSwBa?usp=sharing

What we've learned?

- Decrease test sample size to save ,  and 
- Use CUPED with covariate
 - Independent on experiment
 - Correlated with metric
- Absorb metric variance with covariate
- Have fun!

Be cool like him



dav1ddramb



<confidential-email>@gmail.com



@halftimestat

Useful links

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237838291_Improving_the_Sensitivity_of_Online_Controlled_Experiments_by_Utilizing_Pre-Experiment_Data

<https://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/adp0945-xieA.pdf>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-double-a-b-testing-speed-with-cuped-f80460825a90>

<https://booking.ai/how-booking-com-increases-the-power-of-online-experiments-with-cuped-995d186fff1d>

Other solutions

Stratification

LaTeX code

```
\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{utf8}[inputenc]

\usepackage{amsmath}

\usepackage[top=30pt,bottom=30pt,left=48pt,right=46pt]{geometry}

\usepackage{xcolor}

\DeclareMathOperator{\EX}{\mathbb{E}}

\title{CUPED for faster AB-testing}

\author{DD}

\date{December 2022}

\begin{document}

\maketitle

\section{Introduction}

\begin{Large}

\pmb{Confidence Interval} for  $(\mu_{\text{treatment}} - \mu_{\text{control}})$  :

\begin{gather}

(\bar{x}_{\text{treatment}} - \bar{x}_{\text{control}}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{we call: } z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \Delta = \text{Margin of Error} \quad n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 \cdot \sigma^2}{\Delta^2}

\end{gather}

where:
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\begin{itemize}

\item  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is the score for a chosen significance level  $\alpha$ 

\item  $\Delta$  (Margin of Error) is the minimum difference between means that we want to catch

\item  $\sigma$  is the pooled estimate of standard deviation

\end{itemize}

\end{Large}

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\section{CUPED}

\begin{Large}

\begin{gather}

Y_{\text{CUPED}} = Y - \theta X \quad \text{Var}(Y_{\text{CUPED}}) = \text{Var}(Y - \theta X) = \text{Var}(Y) + \theta^2 \text{Var}(X) - 2\theta \text{cov}(Y, X) \quad \theta_{\min} = \frac{\text{cov}(Y, X)}{\text{Var}(X)} \quad \text{Var}(Y_{\text{CUPED}}) = \text{Var}(Y) + \frac{\text{cov}(Y, X)^2}{\text{Var}(X)} - 2 \frac{\text{cov}(Y, X)}{\text{Var}(X)} \text{cov}(Y, X) \quad \text{Var}(Y_{\text{CUPED}}) = \text{Var}(Y) + \frac{\text{cov}(Y, X)^2}{\text{Var}(X)} - 2 \frac{\text{cov}(Y, X)^2}{\text{Var}(X)} = \text{Var}(Y)(1 - \rho(Y, X)^2)

\end{gather}

\end{Large}
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\setlength{\jot}{20pt}

\section{Unbiased CUPED}

\begin{LARGE}

If we want  $Y_{\text{CUPED}}$  to be unbiased:

\begin{gather}

\text{Unbiased, by definition: } \mathbb{E}(Y_{\text{CUPED}}) = \mu_Y \quad \mathbb{E}(\text{But, } Y_{\text{CUPED}}) = \mathbb{E}(Y - \theta X) = \mu_Y - \theta \mathbb{E}(X) \neq 0 \quad Y_{\text{adjusted}} = Y - \theta X + \theta \mathbb{E}(X)

\end{gather}

\end{LARGE}

\end{document}
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