IS883: Deploying Generative AI

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Financial Modeling of Gen AI Applications

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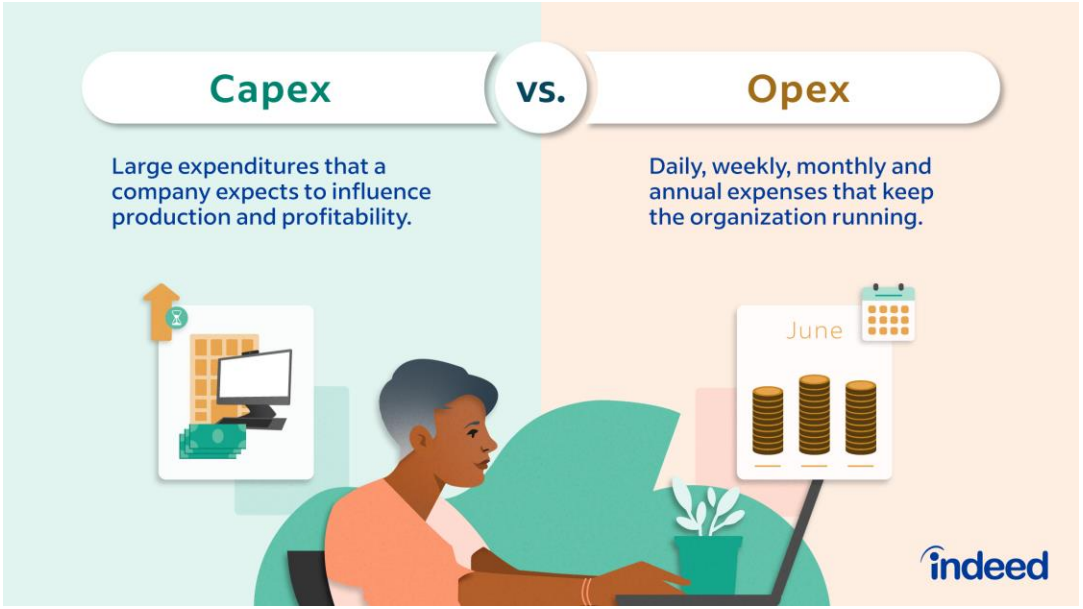
Cost-Benefit Analysis

- When building a Gen AI solution or application, we need to assess its ***viability***.
- We generally would look at the ***ROI*** (Return on Investment)

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Cost}} = \frac{\text{Total Revenue} - \text{Total Cost}}{\text{Total Cost}}$$

Total Cost

- Total cost can be broken down into two types:
  - **Upfront Costs (CapEx):** Do not repeat.
  - **Ongoing Costs (OpEx):** Recurring expenses to keep the service running.



Upfront Costs

- Examples

Infrastructure

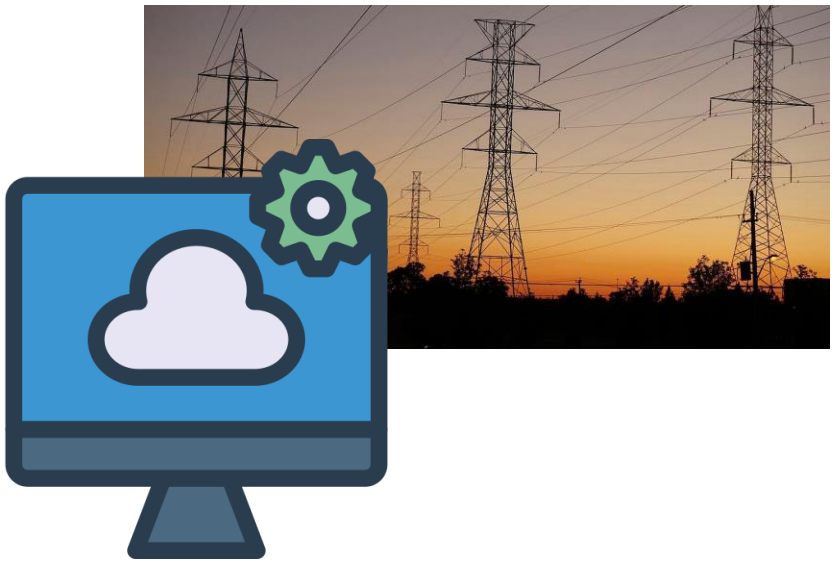
Data

Software and Tools

Staffing

Ongoing Costs

- Examples

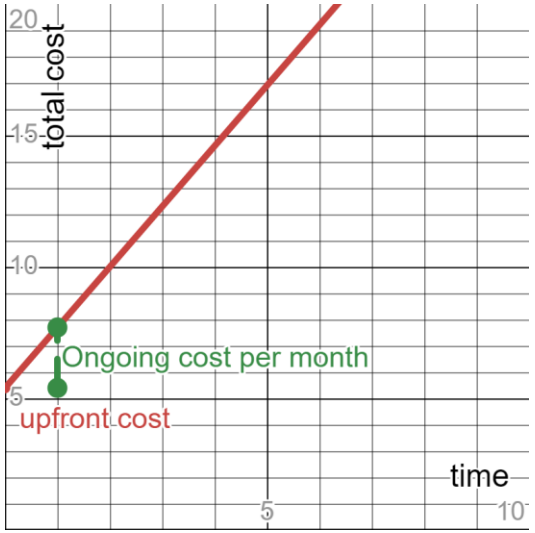


Operational costs (Energy, subscriptions, etc.)

Maintenance costs

Why Care For This Distinction?

- Because that's what matters for the cost equation.
  - Your decision should be based on:
    - Cashflow: **How much** money you have and **when**.
    - Product Lifespan.
    - Scalability and Flexibility: Pay-as-you-go provides more control and easier adaptation.
    - Risk: Lower upfront commitment is more risk averse.



$$\text{Total Cost} = \text{Upfront Costs} + (\text{Ongoing Cost per Unit of Time} \times \text{Time Period})$$

What Affects Cost in Gen AI?

In-house Approach	Pay-as-you-go Approach

• **Infrastructure** (upfront or ongoing).
• **Software licensing** (ongoing)
• **Developers and Staff** (upfront and ongoing).
• **Maintenance, energy, and upgrades** (ongoing).
  • Includes model size (computational needs)
• **Training cost** (upfront or ongoing):
  • Data size
	• **Developers and Staff** (upfront and ongoing).
	• **Cloud subscription fees** (ongoing).
	• **Usages** (ongoing):
	  • Number of tokens (i.e., request and response sizes).
	  • Model type.

Total Revenue

- Total revenue depends on the provided service/product, but could be measured as
  - **Cost Savings:** If product or service is to be used internally, how much cost reduction is there due to automation and increased efficiency?
  - **Sales Increase:** due to an increase in customer satisfaction.

$$\text{Total Revenue} = (\text{Sales per Period} \times \text{Price per Unit} + \text{Cost Savings per Period}) \times \text{Time Period}$$

$$\text{Cost Savings} = (\text{Reduction in Personnel} \times \text{Personnel Cost per Person})$$

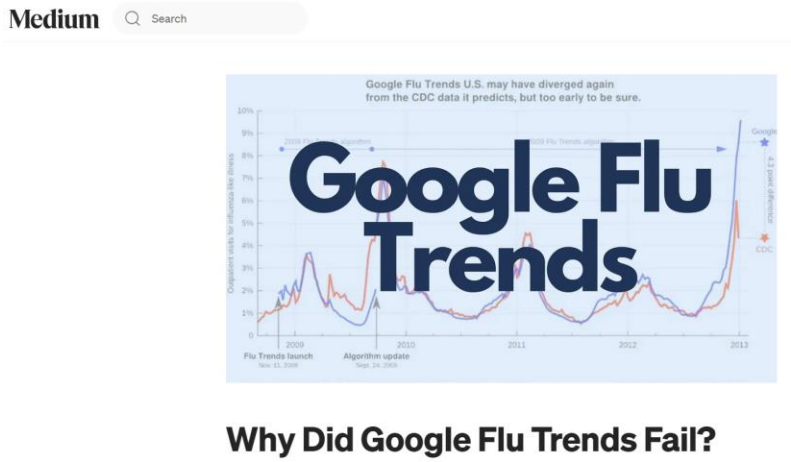
Evaluations: ROI, CBR, and Break-Even Analysis

- Break-Even Point: Time it takes for Total Revenue to become equal Total Cost.
- Cost-Benefit Ratio is simply: $\mathrm{CBR} = \mathrm{ROI} + 1$
  - ROI is negative when product/service is not viable.
  - CBR is less than one when product/service is not viable.

- Try it here!

Uncertainty and Risk

- May not be straight forward to incorporate.
- Attributed to several factors:
  - Regulations and compliance.
  - Long-term performance.



Risk Evaluation

- We will not discuss this in detail as it requires going into statistics.
- But, in its simplest form, you could account for worst- and best-case scenarios to study the sensitivity of your estimates.

Resources

- Gen AI: too much spend, too little benefit?
- Understanding the Cost of LLMs