DOTE 6635: Artificial Intelligence for Business Research

Inference

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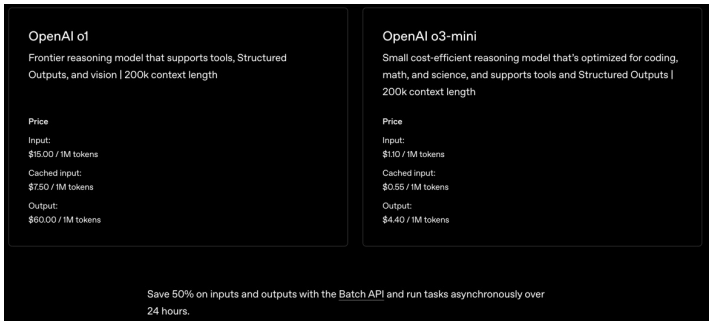
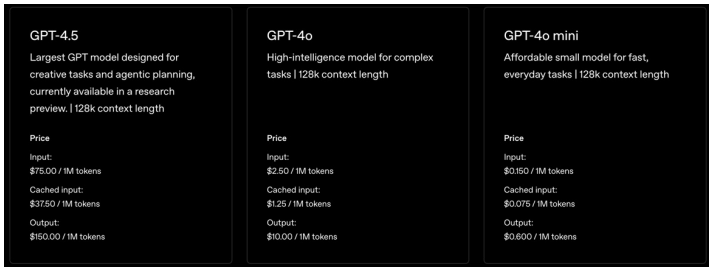
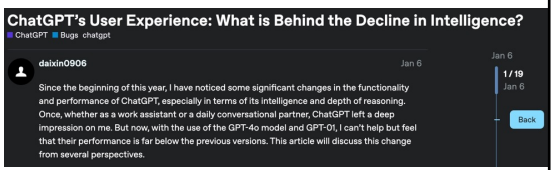
OpenAI API Prices

OpenAI Prices: https://openai.com/api/pricing/

Similar pricing scheme for Claude, Grok, DeepSeek, Qwen, etc.







https://community.openai.com/t/chatgpts-user-experience-what-is-behind-the-decline-in-intelligence/1081511

- **Key question**: How to make LLM inference more efficient and cost-effective?

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Agenda

- KV-Cache
- Quantization
- DeepSeek Inference System
- OR for LLM Inference

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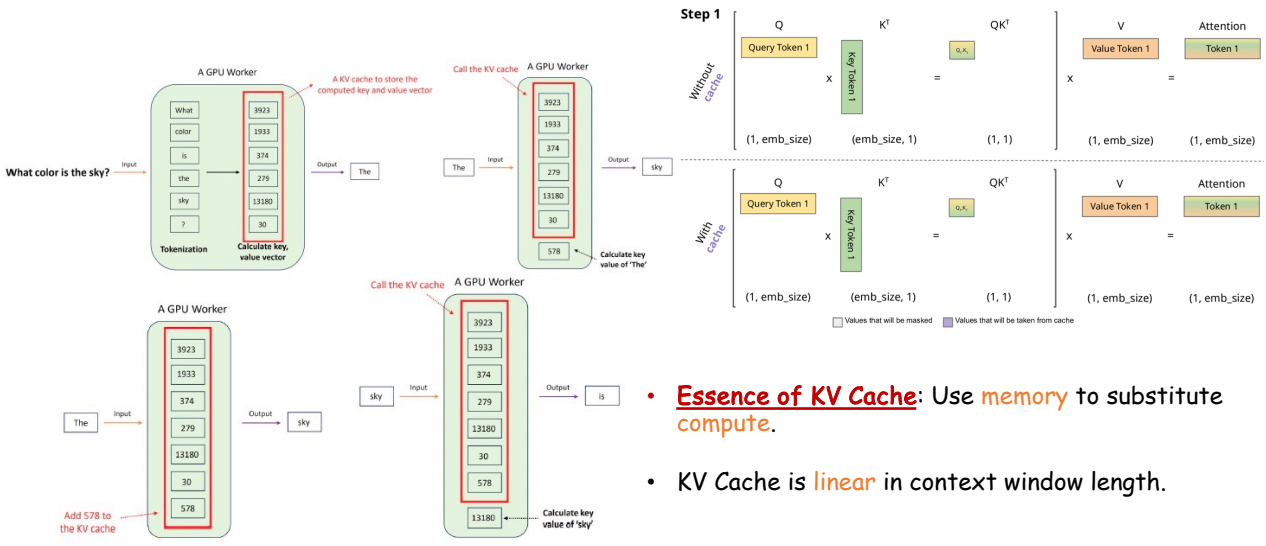
KV Cache

Hugging Face KV Cache Intro: https://huggingface.co/blog/not-lain/kv-caching
https://medium.com/@plienhar/llm-inference-series-2-the-two-phase-process-behind-llms-responses-1ff1ff021cd5



- **Essence of KV Cache**: Use memory to substitute compute.
- KV Cache is linear in context window length.

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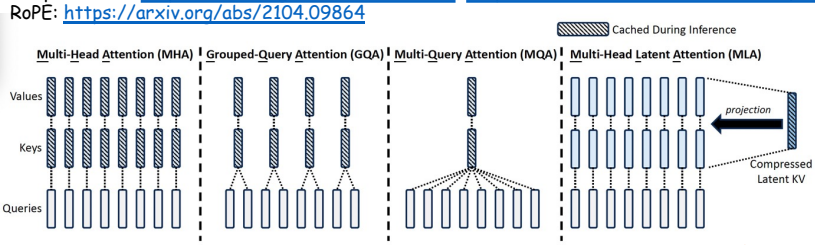
Multi-Head Latent Attention

DeepSeek-V3: https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.19437v1; https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1HqFQezEMt
RoPE: https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.09864



Down-Projection Matrix

$$\mathbf{c}_t^{KV} = W^{DKV}\mathbf{h}_t,$$
$$\mathbf{k}_t^C = W^{UK}\mathbf{c}_t^{KV},$$
$$\mathbf{v}_t^C = W^{UV}\mathbf{c}_t^{KV},$$

Up-Projection Matrix

A low-rank joint compression of keys and values.

Compress the query to reduce activation memory.

$$\mathbf{c}_t^Q = W^{DQ}\mathbf{h}_t,$$
$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^C; \ldots; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{q}_t^C = W^{UQ}\mathbf{c}_t^Q,$$
$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^R; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^R; \ldots; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^R] = \mathbf{q}_t^R = \mathrm{RoPE}(W^{QR}\mathbf{c}_t^Q),$$
$$\mathbf{q}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,i}^R],$$

Attention Mechanism	KV Cache per Token (# Element)	Capability
Multi-Head Attention (MHA)	$2n_h d_h l$	Strong
Grouped-Query Attention (GQA)	$2n_g d_h l$	Moderate
Multi-Query Attention (MQA)	$2d_h l$	Weak
MLA (Ours)	$(d_c + d_h^R)l \approx \frac{9}{2} d_h l$	Stronger

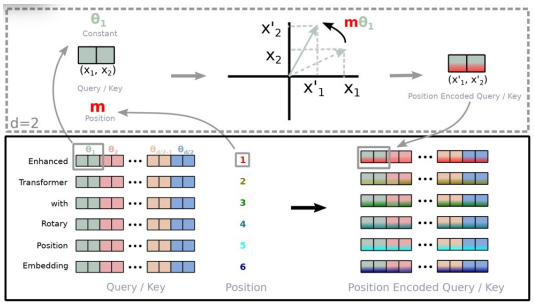


Figure 1: Implementation of Rotary Position Embedding(RoPE).

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- OR for LLM Inference

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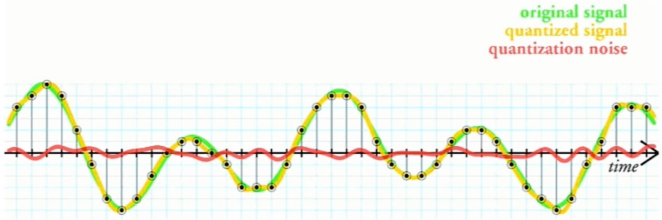
Quantization

MIT Efficient DL Computing: https://hanlab.mit.edu/courses/2024-fall-65940
Quantization Fundamentals with Hugging Face: https://learn.deeplearning.ai/courses/quantization-fundamentals/

- Quantization: Mapping an input from a large (and continuous) set of values to a smaller (and discrete) set of values.
  - We do quantization to save memory and energy and accelerate compute, especially for LLM inference.

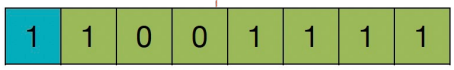


Data Type	torch.dtype
8-bit signed integer	torch.int8
8-bit unsigned integer	torch.uint8
16-bit signed integer	torch.int16
32-bit signed integer	torch.int32
64-bit signed integer	torch.int64

- For unsigned integer data types, $[0, 2^n-1]$.
- For signed integer data types, $[-2^n, 2^{n-1}-1]$.

$2^7 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 2^3 + 0 + 0 + 2^0 = 137$
128 8 1

Two-Complement Representation



$-2^7 + 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = -49$

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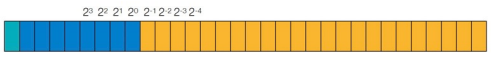
Floating Number Representations

MIT Efficient DL Computing: https://hanlab.mit.edu/courses/2024-fall-65940
Quantization Fundamentals with Hugging Face: https://learn.deeplearning.ai/courses/quantization-fundamentals/

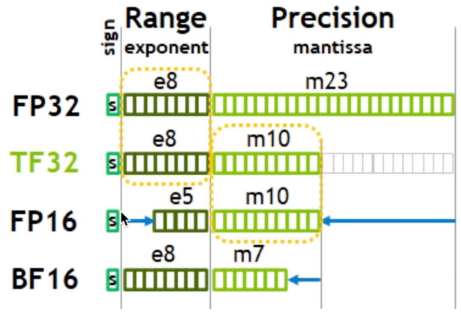
- Floating-point numbers:
  - Sign: +/-
  - Exponent: Range
  - Fraction/mantissa: Precision

Data Type	torch.dtype	torch.dtype alias
16-bit floating point	torch.float16	torch.half
16-bit brain floating point	torch.bfloat16	
32-bit floating point	torch.float32	torch.float
64-bit floating point	torch.float64	torch.double

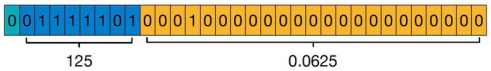


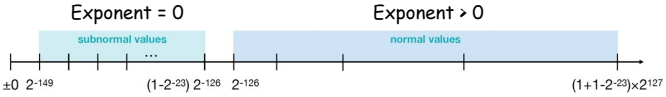
Sign **8 bit Exponent** **23 bit Fraction** (significant / mantissa)

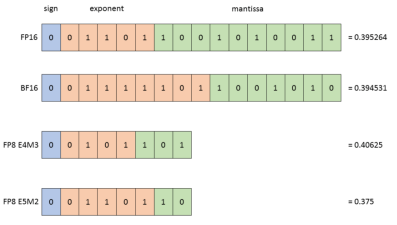
$(-1)^{sign} \times (1 + \textbf{Fraction}) \times 2^{\textbf{Exponent}-127}$ ⟵ Exponent Bias = $127 = 2^{8-1}-1$



How to represent **0.265625**?
0.265625 = $1.0625 \times 2^{-2} = (1 + \underline{0.0625}) \times 2^{125-127}$







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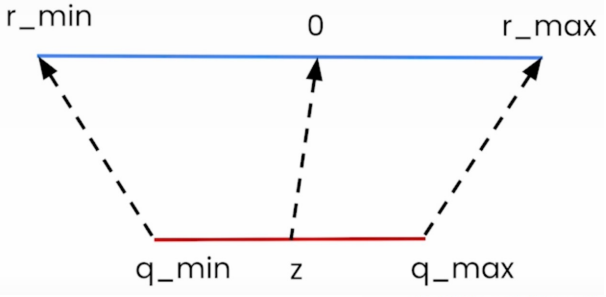
Linear Quantization

MIT Efficient DL Computing: https://hanlab.mit.edu/courses/2024-fall-65940
Quantization Fundamentals with Hugging Face: https://learn.deeplearning.ai/courses/quantization-fundamentals/

- Use a linear mapping to represent a number in high-precision type (FP32) in low-precision type (INT8).



Formula: $r = s(q - z)$

- original value (e.g. in FP32)
- Scale (e.g. in FP32)
- quantized value (e.g. in INT8)
- Zero point (e.g. INT8)

We map the extreme values together

191.6	-13.5	728.6
92.14	295.5	-184
0	684.6	245.5

Original tensor in FP32

		127
		-128

Quantized tensor in INT8 (between -128 and 127)

We fill the rest of the values following a linear mapping

191.6	-13.5	~~728.6~~
92.14	295.5	-184
0	684.6	~~245.5~~

Original tensor in FP32

	-81
	114

127
-128

Quantized tensor in INT8 (between -128 and 127)

Quantization results in a loss of information. Let's compare the original and the de-quantized tensor

-23	-81	127
-51	6	-128
-77	114	-8

Quantized tensor in INT8 (between -128 and 127)

193.2	-14.3	730.1
93.1	297	-182.5
0	683.6	246.9

De-quantized tensor in FP32

1.66	0.82	1.48
0.91	1.54	1.48
0	1.04	1.44

Quantization error tensor

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Linear Quantization

MIT Efficient DL Computing: https://hanlab.mit.edu/courses/2024-fall-65940
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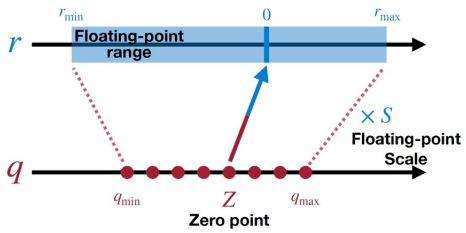
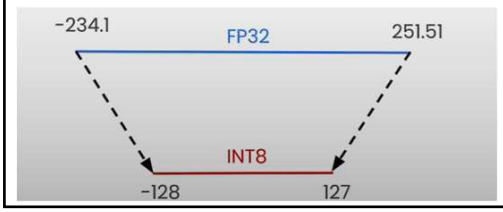
- How do we determine the scale s and zero point z?

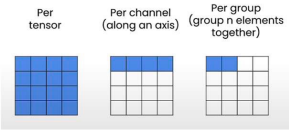


$$r_{max} = S\left(q_{max} - Z\right)$$
$$r_{min} = S\left(q_{min} - Z\right)$$
$$r_{max} - r_{min} = S\left(q_{max} - q_{min}\right)$$
$$S = \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{q_{max} - q_{min}}$$

$$r_{min} = S\left(q_{min} - Z\right)$$
$$Z = q_{min} - \frac{r_{min}}{S}$$
$$Z = \text{round}\left(q_{min} - \frac{r_{min}}{S}\right)$$



- Per-channel and per-group quantization.
- Quantization of weights and activations.
- Quantization-aware training.



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Quantization + LoRA: QLoRA

Stanford CS224N: https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/
QLoRA Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

Qlora: Efficient finetuning of quantized llms
T Dettmers, A Pagnoni, A Holtzman… - Advances in neural …, 2023 - proceedings.neurips.cc
… We present **QLORA**, an efficient finetuning approach that reduces … **QLORA** backpropagates gradients through a frozen, 4-bit … **QLORA** introduces a number of innovations to save memory …
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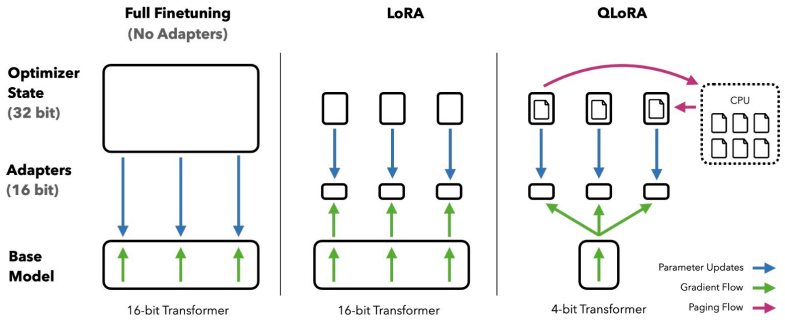
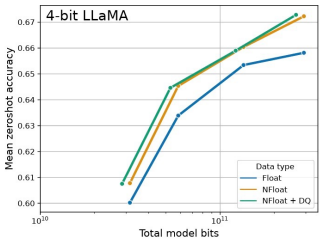


Figure 1: Different finetuning methods and their memory requirements. QLoRA improves over LoRA by quantizing the transformer model to 4-bit precision and using paged optimizers to handle memory spikes.

To further save memory, adopt double-quantization (DQ).

- QLoRA improves over LoRA by quantizing the transformer to 4-bit precision and using paged optimizer to handle memory.
- 4-bit NormalFloat (NF4)
  - Data type suitable for normally distributed weights.



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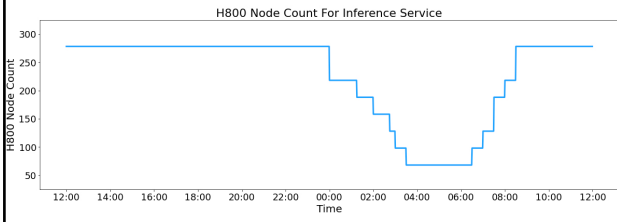
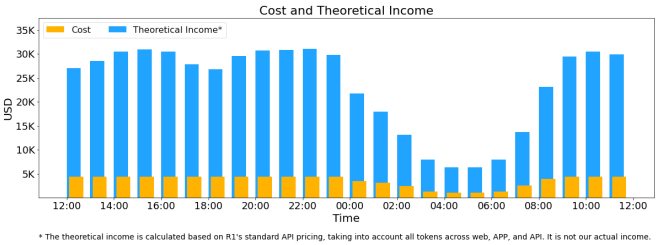
DeepSeek-V3/R1 Inference System

GitHub: https://github.com/deepseek-ai/open-infra-index/blob/main/202502OpenSourceWeek/day_6_one_more_thing_deepseekV3R1_inference_system_overview.md

- Extremely optimized for high throughput and low latency: cross-node Expert Parallelism (EP).
  - Leverage EP to scale batch size.
  - Hide communication latency behind computation.
  - Perform load balancing.
- Served with 278 8-H800 GPU nodes; average occupancy 226.75 nodes; each with throughput ~73.7k tokens/s for input during prefilling and ~14.8k tokens/s for output during decoding.
- Daily input tokens: 608B (342B hit the KV cache)
- Daily output tokens: 168B; 20-22 tokens/s; average KV-cache length per output: 4,989 tokens.





Daily cost = $87,072; Daily Revenue under the R1-API pricing = $562,027, i.e., 545% profit margin

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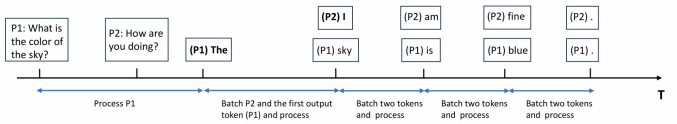
OR for LLM Inference



Fundamental Modeling for LLM Inference with Exploding KV Cache Demands

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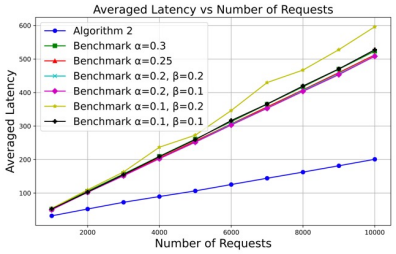
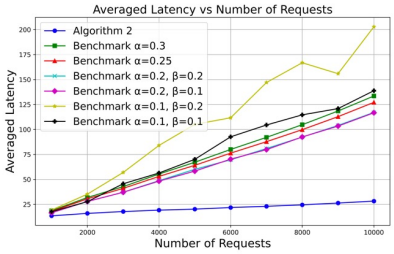
- Given the KV-cache memory limit, how to batch different prompts and output tokens to minimize total end-to-end latency.
- Proposed scheduling algorithm (with provable constant regret): Prioritize the prompt with the smallest predicted number of output tokens, subject to the KV-cache limit constraint.
  - Benchmark: alpha-protection first-come-first-serve, beta-clearing when reaching KV-cache limit.



High-Demand

Low-Demand



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