

# FrugalGPT: How to Use Large Language Models While Reducing Cost and Improving Performance

Lingjiao Chen, Matei Zaharia, James Zou

Stanford University

https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.05176

#### GPT4的API也是很花錢的

• 輸入: 0.03\$ / 1000 tokens

• 輸出: 0.06\$ / 1000 tokens

假設每次使用輸入 1000 tokens 、輸出 1000 tokens

每次使用需要 0.03\$ + 0.06\$ = 0.09\$ (2.78 新台幣)

桃市府試驗以ChatGPT分析1999陳情案件

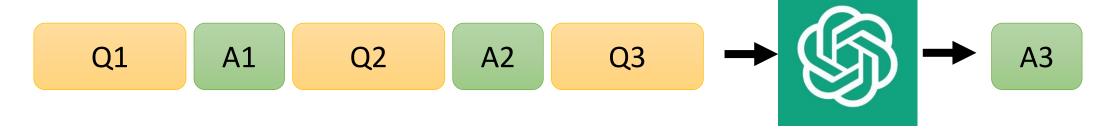
https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/politics/breakingnews/4273981

「1999臺北市民當家熱線」平均每月服務 15 萬 7,522 通電話

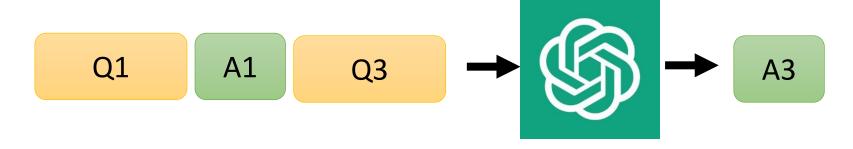
https://rdec.gov.taipei/cp.aspx?n=EE54BD6678096F88

# 方法一: Prompt Adaptation (縮短輸入)

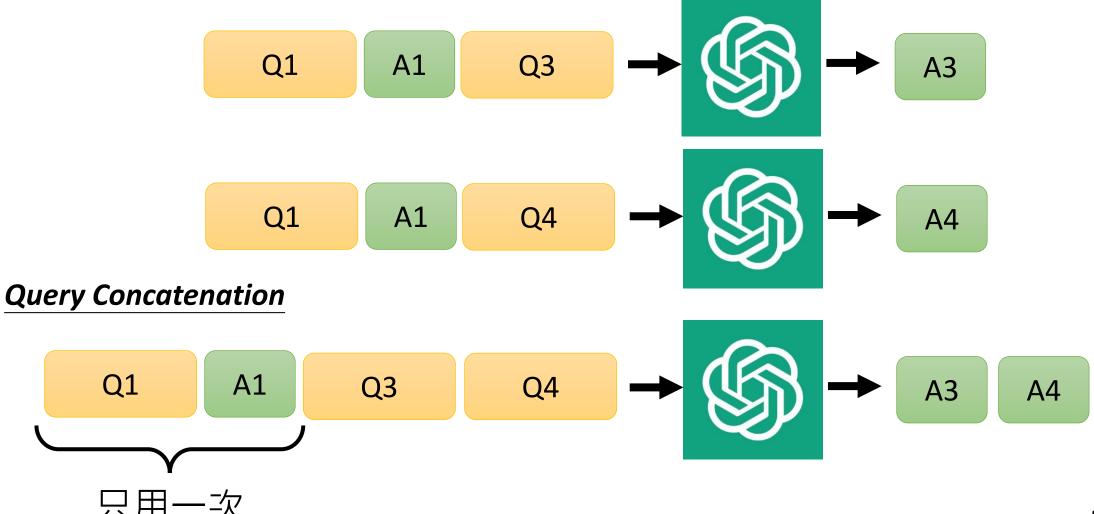
In-context learning



#### **Prompt Selection**



## 方法一: Prompt Adaptation (縮短輸入)



# 方法二: LLM Approximation (自建模型)

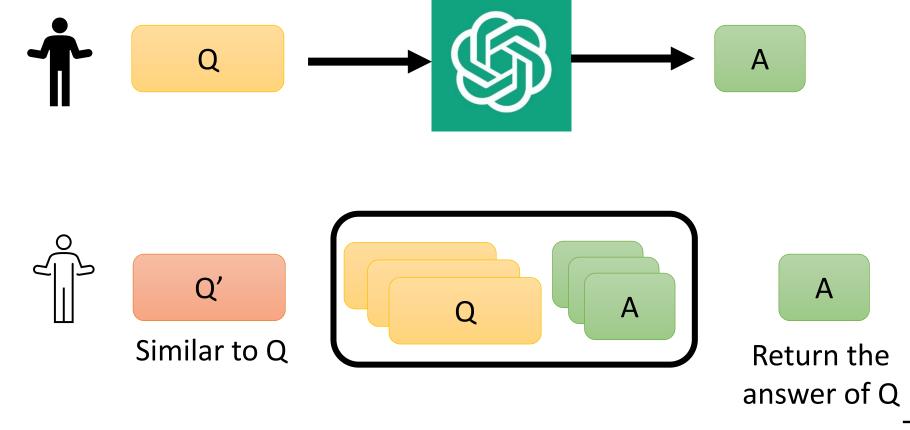


【生成式AI】窮人如何低資源復刻自己的 ChatGPT

https://youtu.be/rK\_rZFew1yc

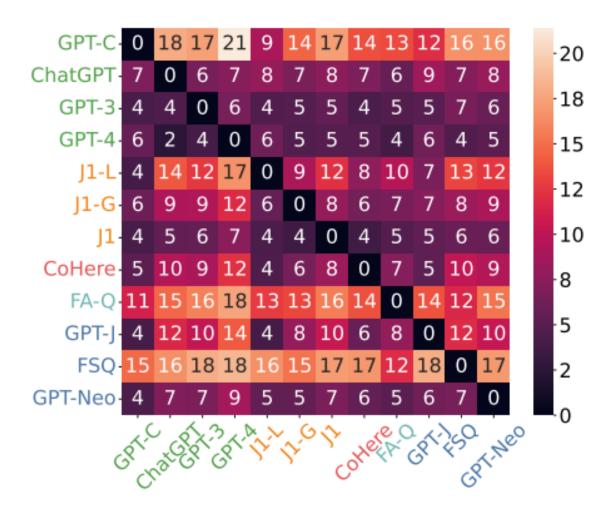
# 方法二: LLM Approximation (自建模型)

Completion Cache

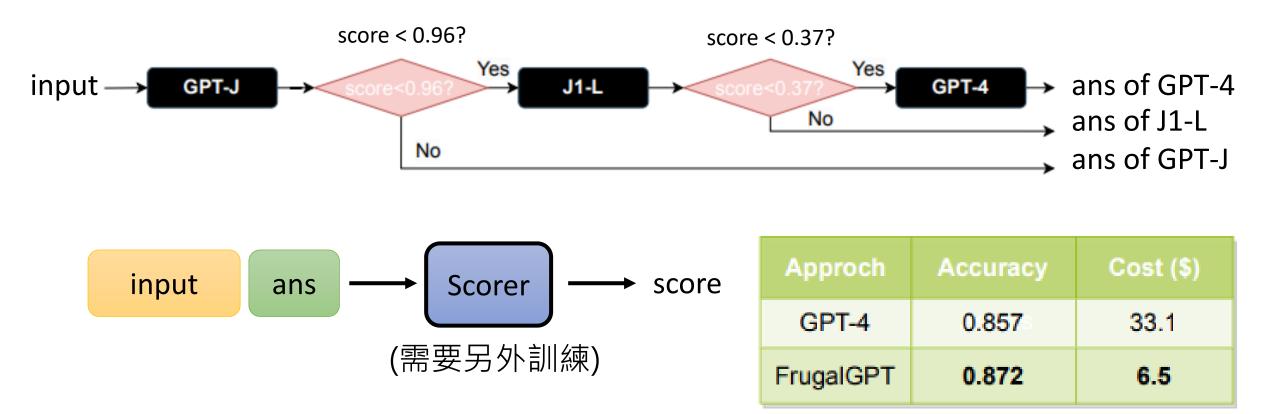


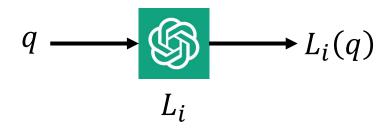
Provider	API	Size/B	Cost (USD)		
			1M input tokens	1M output tokens	request
OpenAI	GPT-Curie	6.7	2	2	0
	ChatGPT	NA	2	2	0
	GPT-3	175	20	20	0
	GPT-4	NA	30	60	0
AI21	J1-Large	7.5	0	30	0.0003
	J1-Grande	17	0	80	0.0008
	J1-Jumbo	178	0	250	0.005
Cohere	Xlarge	52	10	10	0
ForeFrontAI	QA	16	5.8	5.8	0
Textsynth	GPT-J	6	0.2	5	0
	FAIRSEQ	13	0.6	15	0
	GPT-Neox	20	1.4	35	0

- 殺雞不用牛刀
  - 簡單的問題交給比較弱 (比較便宜) 的模型
  - 只有難的問題才給比較強 (比較貴) 的模型
- 不同模型的能力可能可以互補



**HEADLINES** 





 $r(a, L_i(q))$ : performance of  $L_i$ 

 $s(q, L_i(q))$ : score from scorer

Cost of each request:

$$c_{L_{i},1}||q|| + c_{L_{i},2}||L_{i}(q)|| + c_{L_{i},3}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_k\}$$
 
$$\mathcal{T} = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{k-1}\}$$

$$\max_{\mathcal{L},\mathcal{T}} \sum_{q,a} r(a, L_z(q))$$

z is the minimum i such that  $sig(q, L_i(q)ig) > \lambda_i$ 

$$\sum_{q} \sum_{i=1}^{z} \left[ c_{L_{i},1} \|q\| + c_{L_{i},2} \|L_{i}(q)\| + c_{L_{i},3} \right]$$

$$< B$$
(budget)

