R²EC: TOWARDS LARGE RECOMMENDER MODELS WITH REASONING

如何基于LLM构建统一的REASONING-THEN-RECOMMEND推荐模型?

开源代码: HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/YRYANGANG/RREC

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本文提出R2ec,一个基于LLM的统一推荐模型,模型先生成语言推理过程,再进行目标item推荐,通过将推理生成与推荐决策融合为一条推理轨迹,实现了Reasoning-then-Recommend。R2ec构建于一个共享backbone(LLM)的多任务框架之上,推理与推荐共享参数并协同训练,为实现有效训练,作者设计了多路径采样机制,所有路径参与推理模块更新,而只用优势最大的推理路径进行推荐head优化。

背景

如何借助LLM的推理能力提升推荐效果?目前主流做法通常是将语言推理与推荐任务分开处理,分别建模,难以进行统一优化,模型是否能真正学会"推理驱动推荐",要打个问号。为此,本文提出R2EC,将LLM推理和推荐两个差异很大的任务融合到同一个模型中,实现了"先推理,再推荐"(REASONING-THEN-RECOMMEND)的端到端训练。

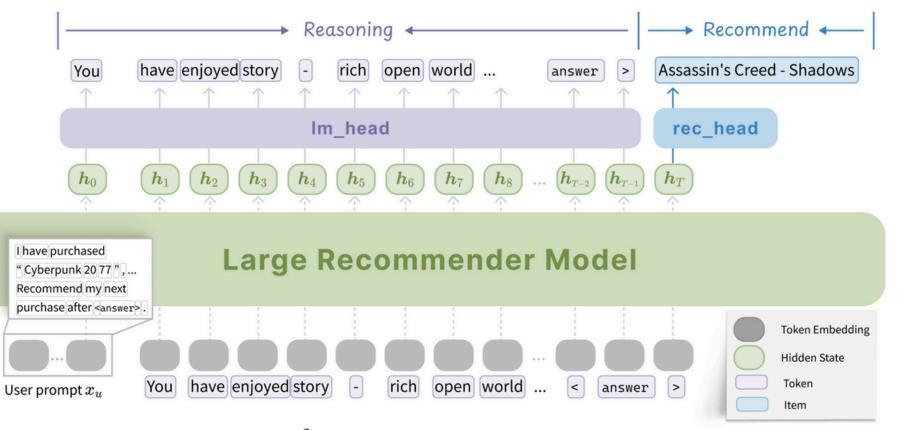
实验设置

- RL框架: trl, RL算法: RecPO, LLM: Qwen2.5-3B-Instruct和 Gemma-2-2b-it
- Reward function: 包含NDCG和in-batch softmax两项。后者权重 很小(0.05)

$$R_d = ext{NDCG } @k \left(ext{rank}(v^+)
ight)$$
 $R_c = rac{\exp\left(oldsymbol{h}_T^ op oldsymbol{h}_{v^+}/ au
ight)}{\sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \exp\left(oldsymbol{h}_T^ op oldsymbol{h}_{v}/ au
ight)},$

$$R = \beta R_c + (1 - \beta) R_d, \quad \beta \in [0, 1],$$

模型结构



USER和ITEM PROMPT

User Prompt
Analyze in depth and finally recommend next {category} I might purchase inside <answer> and </answer> . For example, <answer> a product </answer> .

Below is my historical {category} purchases and ratings (out of 5):
 {% for hist in purchase_histories %}
 {% {hist.time_delta} ago: [{hist.item_title}] ({hist.rating}) %}

Item Prompt
Summarize key attributes of the following {category} inside <answer> and </answer> :
 {% for key, attr in item.meta %}
 {% {key}: {attr} %}

训练过程

13:

14: end for

Algorithm 1 Training Process

Update old policy: $\theta_{\text{old}} \leftarrow \theta$

Input: Dataset \mathcal{D} , initial policy π_{θ} , embedding function f_{θ} , item embedding table $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{V}}$ **Output:** Optimized policy model π_{θ} 1: **for** step = 1 to N **do** if step % $T_{\text{refresh}} == 0$ then 2: Refresh item embedding: $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{V}}[v] \leftarrow f_{\theta}(x_v), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$ 3: end if 4: Sample a training batch $\mathcal{B} = \{(u, v^+)\} \sim \mathcal{D}$ 5: Encode target item prompts and update embedding table: $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{V}}[v^+] \leftarrow f_{\theta}(x_{v^+}) \quad \forall (u, v^+) \in \mathcal{B}$ 6: for all (u, v^+) in \mathcal{B} do 7: Generate G trajectory: $\{[o_1, v^+], ..., [o_G, v^+]\} \sim \pi_{\theta_{\text{old}}}(\cdot | x_u)$ 8: Compute reward for each trajectory using Eq. (5) 9: Compute advantage for each trajectory using Eq. (2) 10: 11: end for Update policy parameters θ via loss in Eq. (8) 12:

思考

很久不做推荐了,不太确定自己的理解是否准确。RREC的核心目标是训练一个LLM,能够先生成推理过程再进行推荐。简单来说,就是将推理轨迹中最后一个TOKEN的隐状态输入到推荐HEAD,用于预测目标ITEM。但LLM推理和推荐系统可是两个差异很大的任务,如何统一到同一个模型中进行训练呢?

作者设计了RECPO强化学习算法: 首先采样多条 推理路径,每条路径最后都推荐一个ITEM,然后 分别计算融合奖励(推荐排序的 NDCG 分数 + 推 理表示与目标 ITEM 的相似度),并据此估算每 条路径的优势(ADVANTAGE)。所有路径都参与 推理部分的训练,而推荐部分则仅使用优势最大 的那条路径进行更新。