Factorization-Based Data Modeling Practical Work 2

Umut Şimşekli, Simon Henriet Télécom ParisTech, Université Paris-Saclay, Paris, France umut.simsekli@telecom-paristech.fr

Instructions: (please read carefully)

- 1. This homework can be done in groups of **maximum 2** people.
- 2. Prepare your report as a pdf file in English by using LATEX or a similar software (Word etc). Do not submit scanned papers.
- 3. Put all your files (code and/or report) in a zip file: <code>surname_name_tp2.zip</code> and submit it to https://www.dropbox.com/request/I5rbXhs2GcsXT7r8RYWp. The deadline is <code>January 6th</code>, 2019. Late submissions will not be accepted.
- 4. One submission per group is sufficient.

1 Matrix Factorization with Stochastic Gradient Descent

In this section, you will implement the stochastic gradient descent algorithm for large-scale matrix factorization. The problem that we aim to solve is given as follows:

$$(W^*, H^*) = \underset{W,H}{\arg\min} \frac{1}{2} \| M \odot (X - WH) \|_F^2, \tag{1}$$

where $X \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times J}$ is the data matrix, and $W \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times K}$ and $H \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times J}$ are the unknown factor matrices. Here $||A||_F$ denotes the Frobenius norm of a matrix A and \odot denotes element-wise multiplication. Finally, $M \in \{0,1\}^{I \times J}$ is the 'mask' matrix, denoting if a particular entry of X is observed or not: $m_{ij} = 1$ if x_{ij} is observed and $m_{ij} = 0$ otherwise.

2 Movie Recommendation

We will work on the MovieLens 1 Million dataset. This dataset contains \sim 1 million ratings applied to I=3883 movies by J=6040 users, resulting in a sparse data matrix X with 4.3% non-zero entries. Our aim will be to decompose this matrix into W and H by only using its observed entries. Once we obtain estimates for W and H, we can then use them for predicting the unobserved entries of X, which will enable us to make recommendations.

3 Exercises

Now go to the file matrix_factorization_template.m

1. Complete the stochastic gradient algorithm.

2. At the end of each iteration, compute the roor-mean-squared-error, that is given as follows:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\|M \odot (X - WH)\|_F^2}{N}}$$
 (2)

where N is the number of observed entries in X.

- 3. Play with the algorithm parameters, i.e. the step-size, the batch-size, initialization, and the rank of the factorization. What do you observe? How do the step-size and the batch-size interact?
- 4. After estimating W and H, use them to recommend a movie for a given user.