

# Matrix Factorization

April 16, 2019

Data Science CSCI 1951A

Brown University

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HTAs: Wennie Zhang, Maulik Dang, Gurnaaz Kaur

# Announcements

- ...

# Today

- Dimensionality Reduction
- Matrix Factorization with SVD
- Applications to: Topic Modeling, Recommendation Systems

# What is dimensionality reduction?

Clicks	Recency	Reading Level	Photo	Title: "new"	Title: "tax"	Title: "this"	...
10	1.3	11	1	1	0	0	...
1000	1.7	3	1	0	0	1	...
1000000	2.4	2	1	0	0	1	...
1	5.9	19	0	0	0	0	...

# What is dimensionality reduction?

Clicks	Recency	Reading Level	Photo	Title: "new"	Title: "tax"	Title: "this"	...
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10	1.3	11	1	1	0	0	...
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*often 1000s or (100s of 1000s) of features*

1000	1.7	3	1	0	0	1	...
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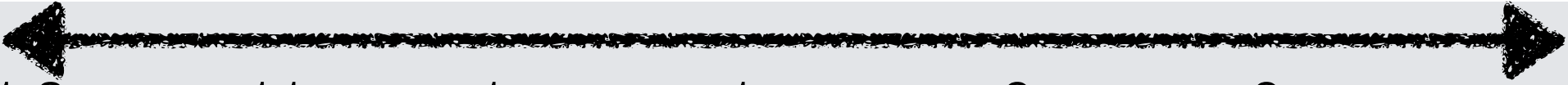
1000000	2.4	2	1	0	0	1	...
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1	5.9	19	0	0	0	0	...
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# What is dimensionality reduction?

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1000	1.7	3	1	0	0	1	...
1000000	2.4	2	1	0	0	1	...
1	5.9	19	0	0	0	0	...

many (most) are redundant or useless



# What is dimensionality reduction?

Clicks	Recency	Reading Level	Photo	Title: "new"	Title: "tax"	Title: "this"	...
10	1.3	11	1	1	0	0	...
<i>- slower to train</i>							
1000	-1.7	3	1	0	0	1	...
<i>easier to overfit</i>							
1000000	2.4	2	1	0	0	1	...
<i>- harder to visualize/interpret (*)</i>							
1	5.9	19	0	0	0	0	...

# Rank of a matrix

2	1	1
4	3	1
2	0	2
8	4	4



# Rank of a matrix

2	=	1	+	1
4	=	3	+	1
2	=	0	+	2
8	=	4	+	4


# Rank of a matrix

2	=	1	+	1
4	=	3	+	1
2	=	0	+	2
8	=	4	+	4

Rank = 2

# Rank of a matrix

No new signal

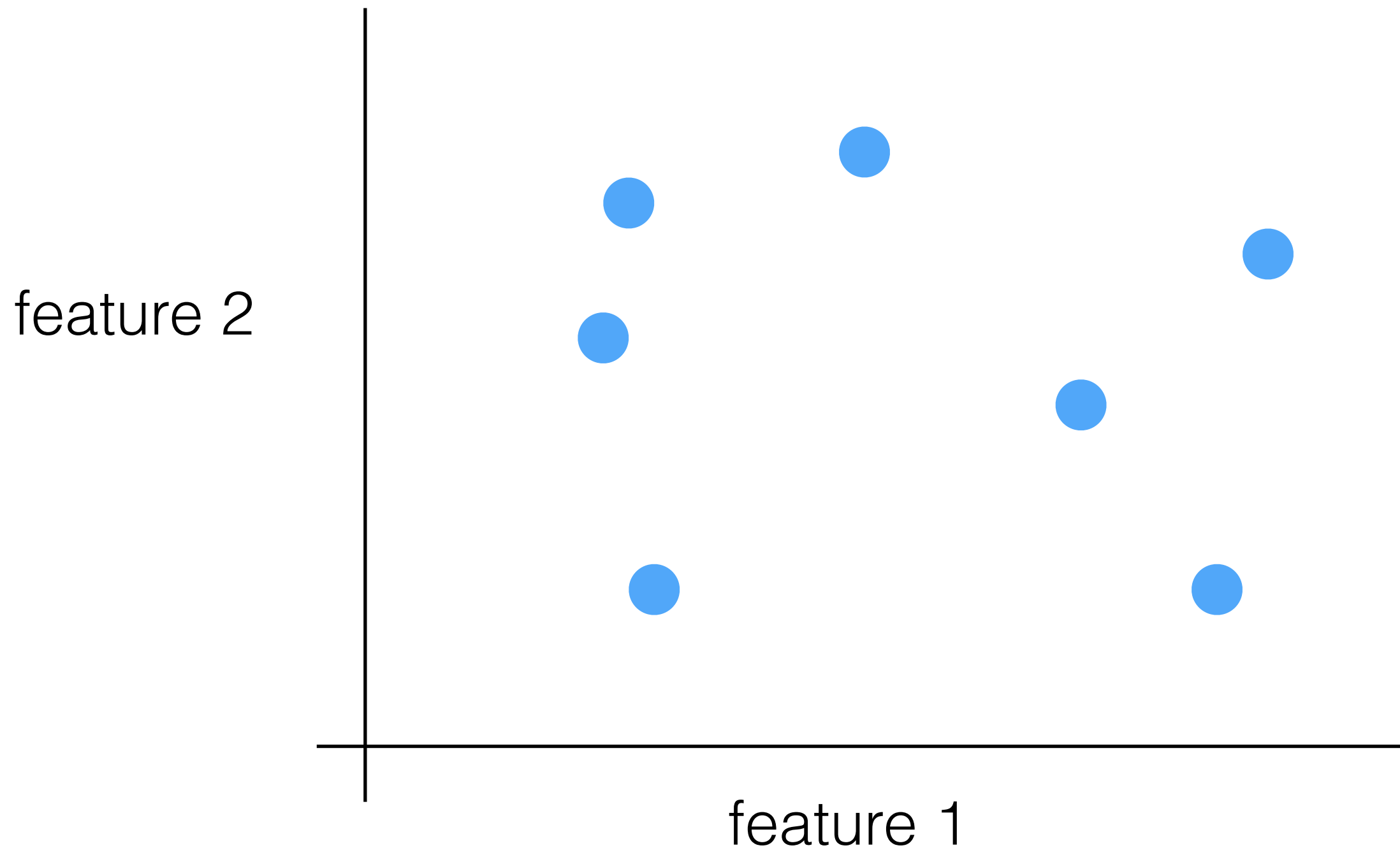


2	=	1	+	1
4	=	3	+	1
2	=	0	+	2
8	=	4	+	4

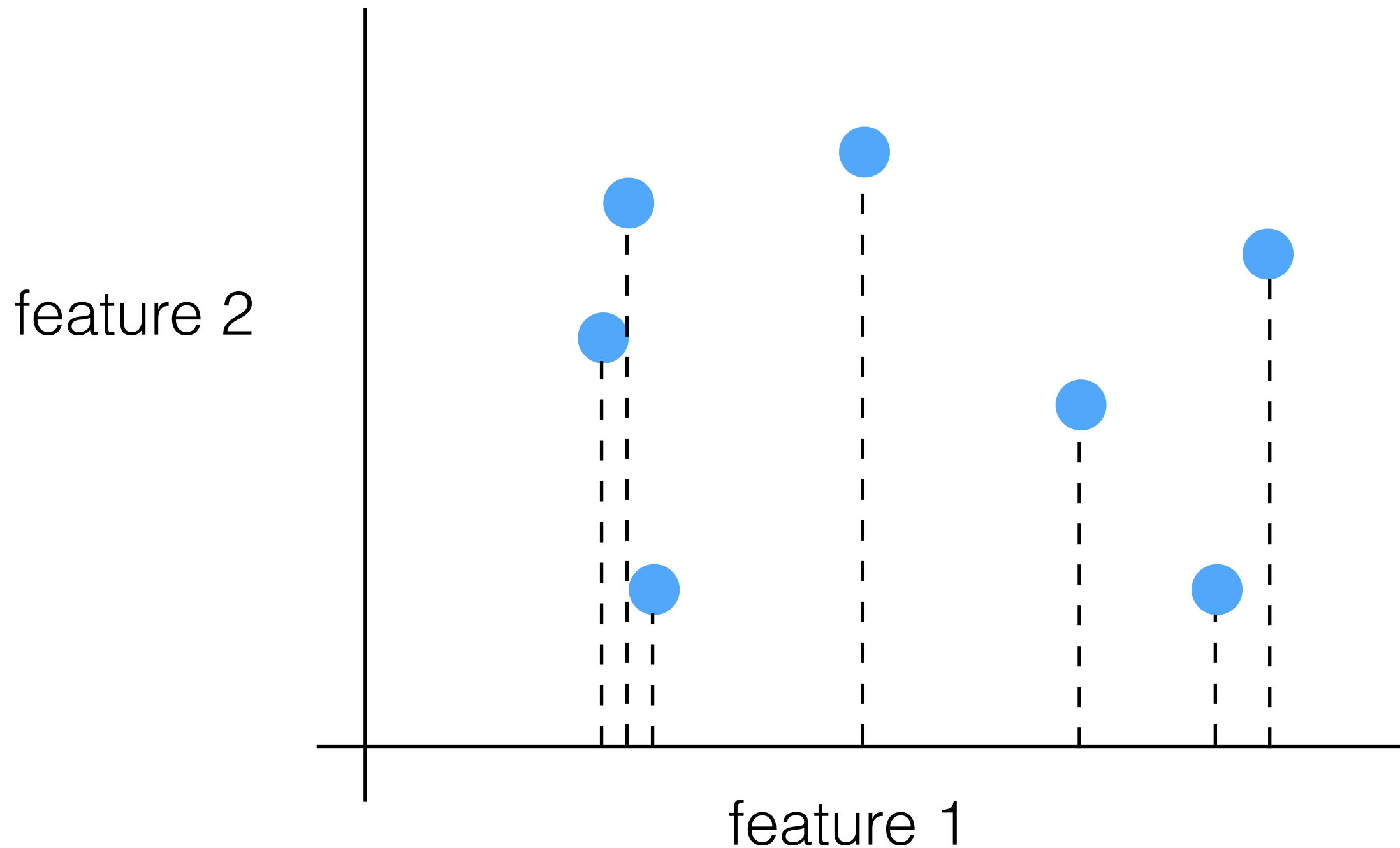
Rank = 2

# Clicker Question!

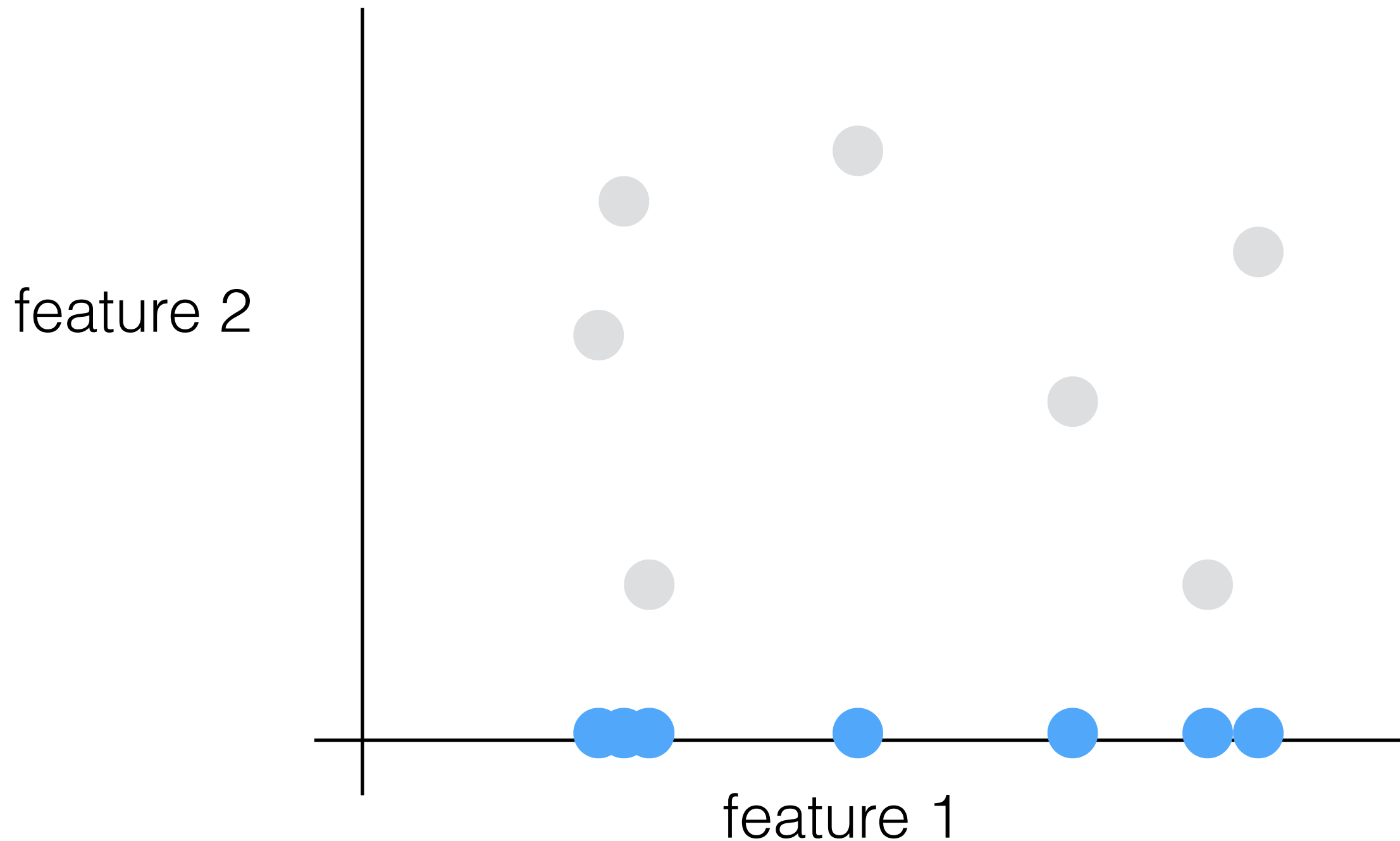
# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)



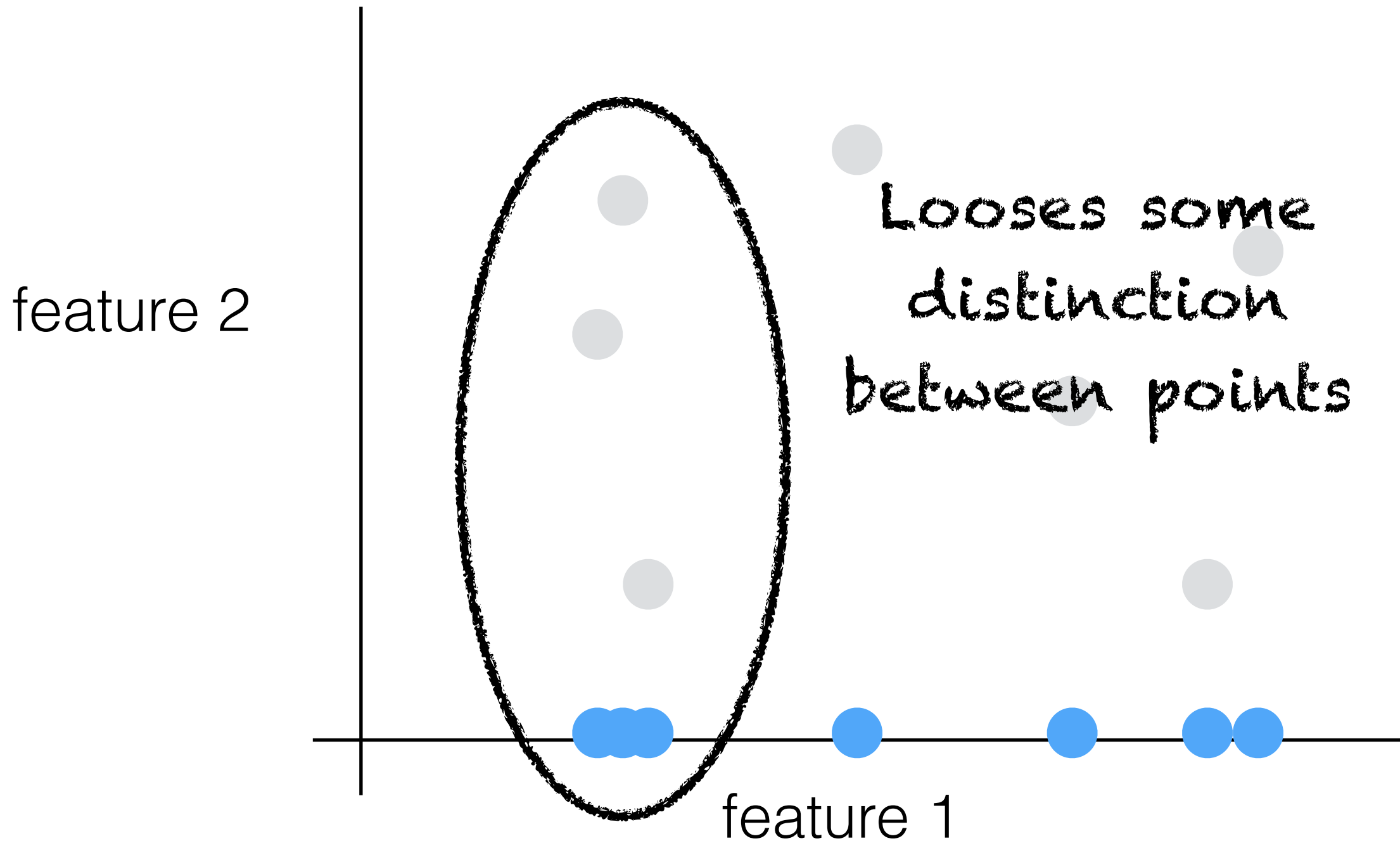
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# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

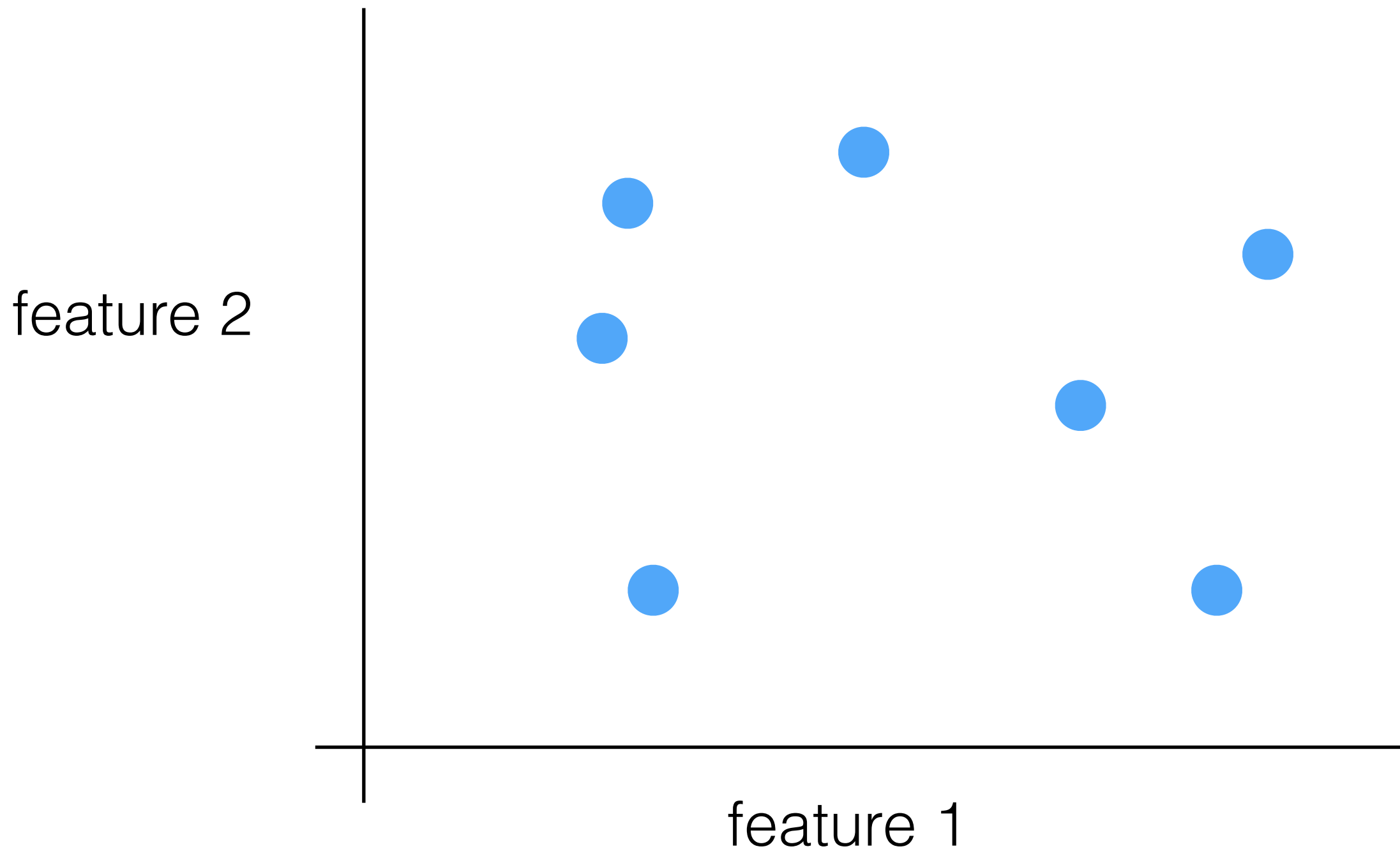


# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

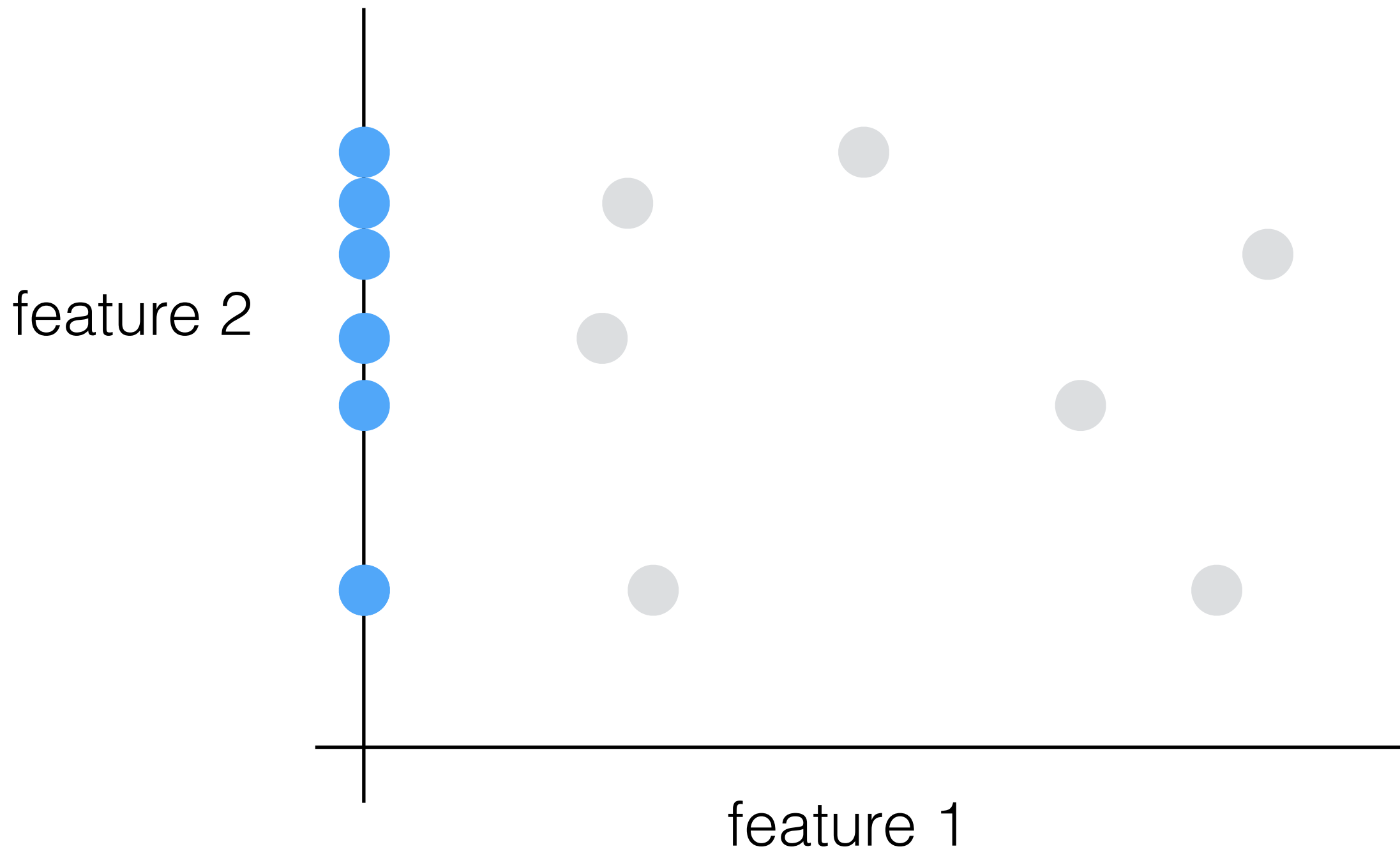




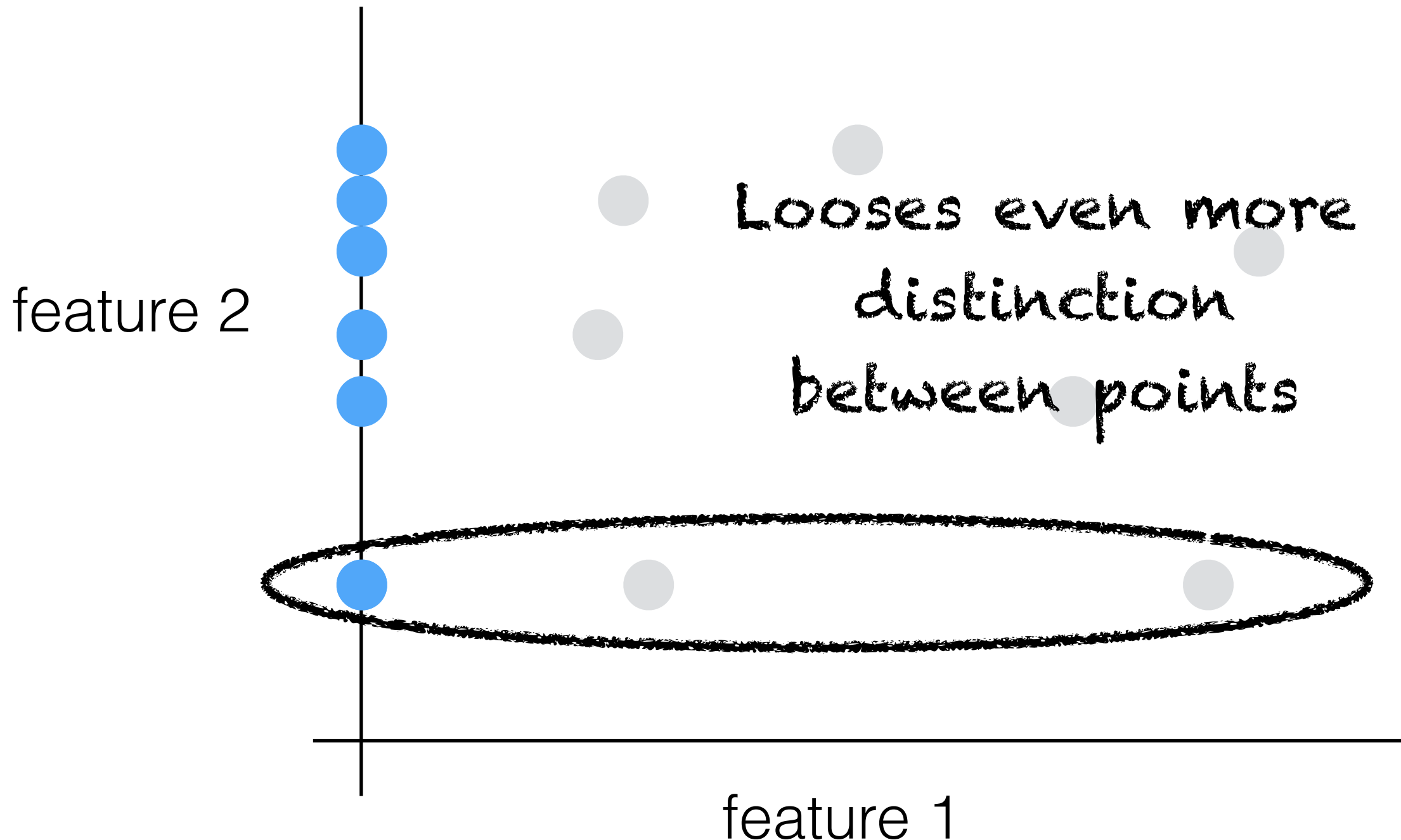
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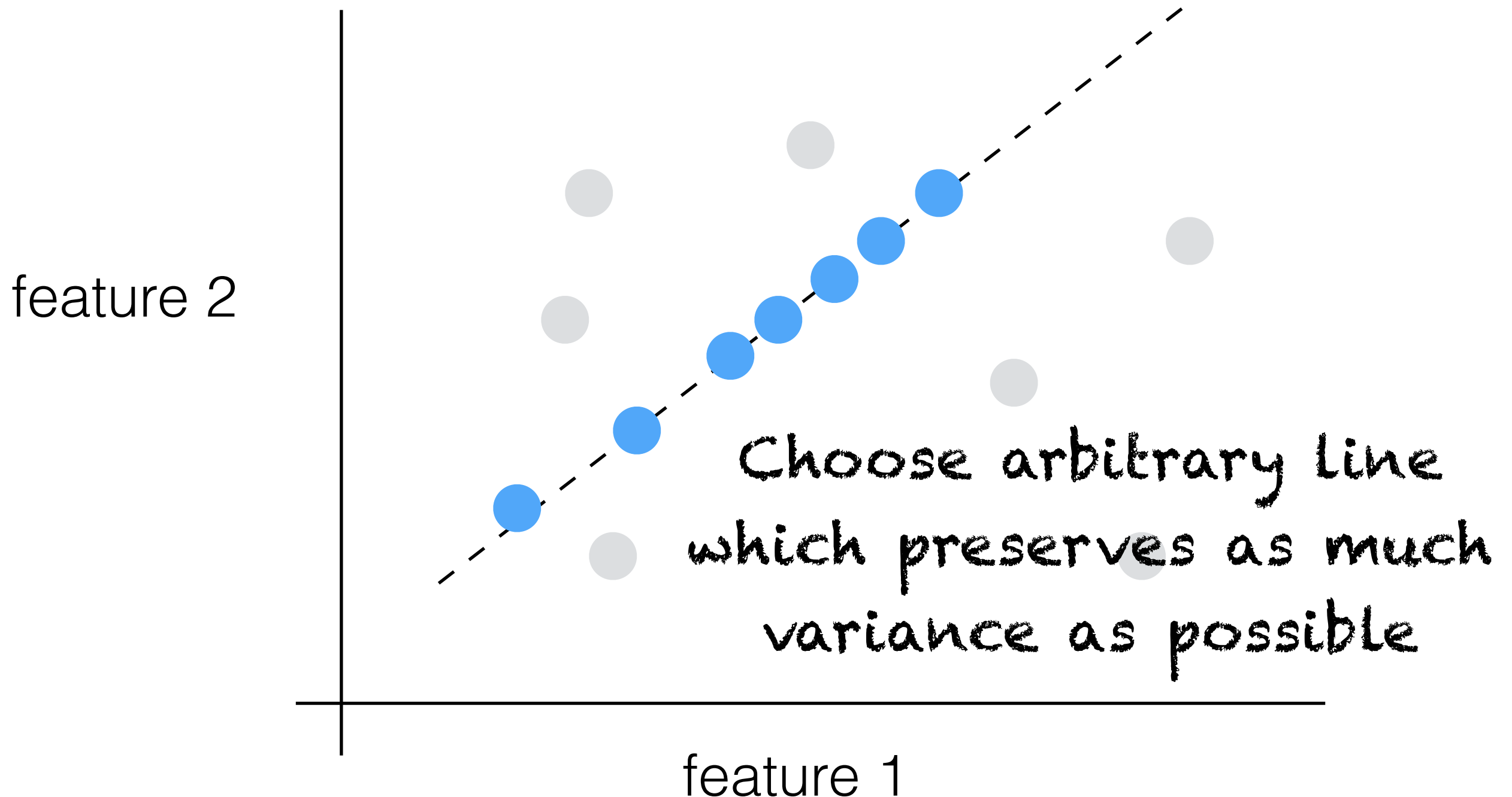
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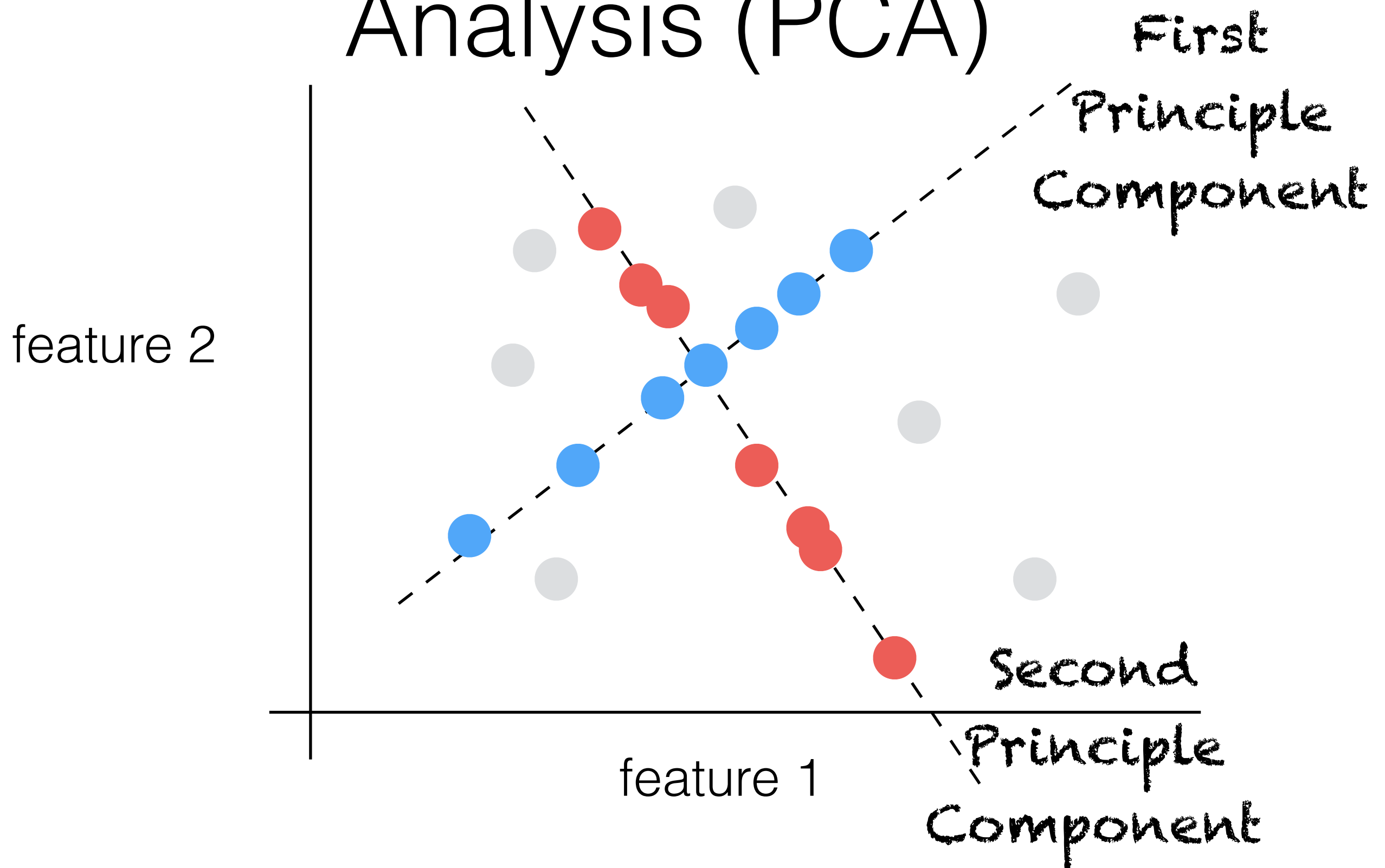
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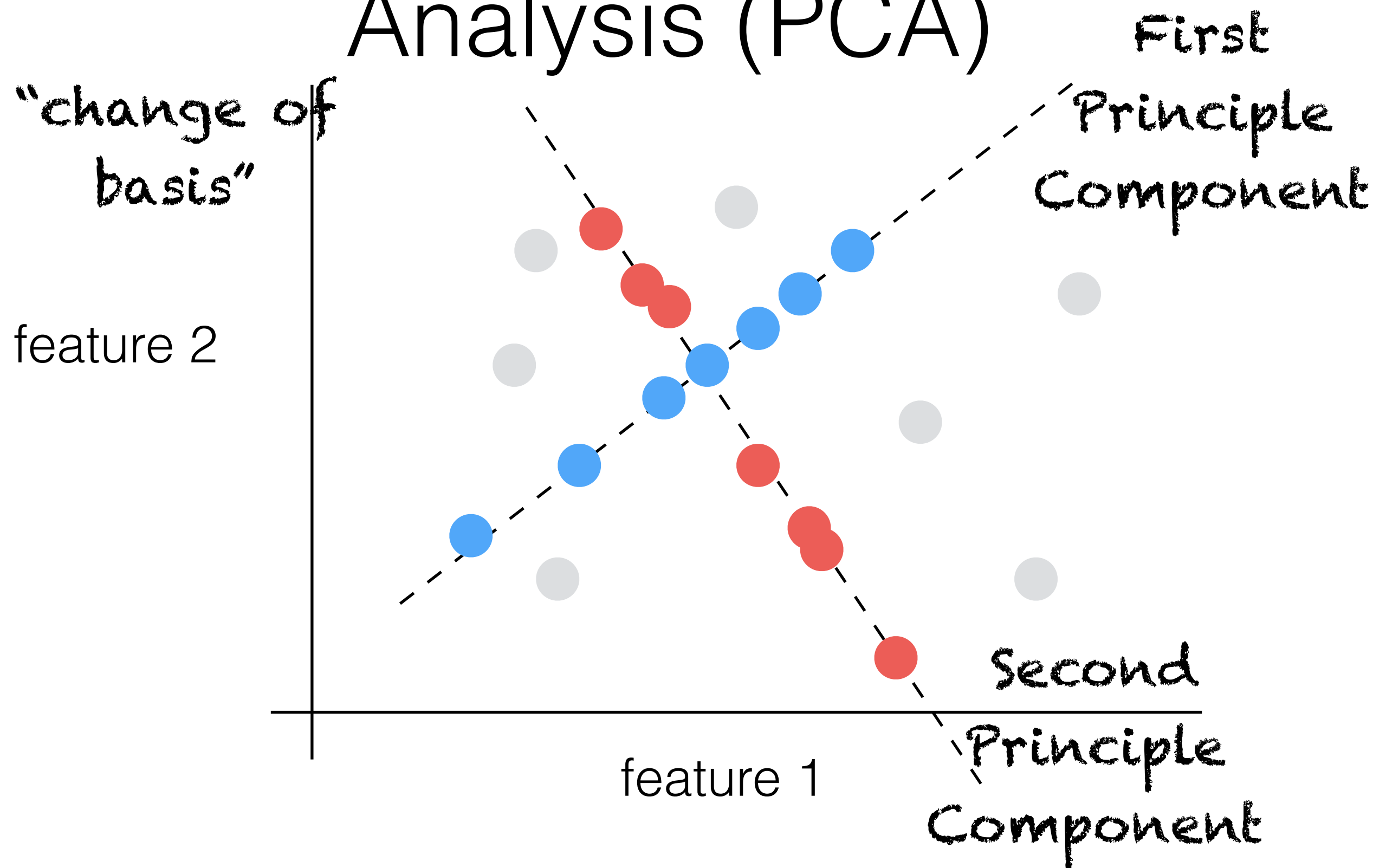
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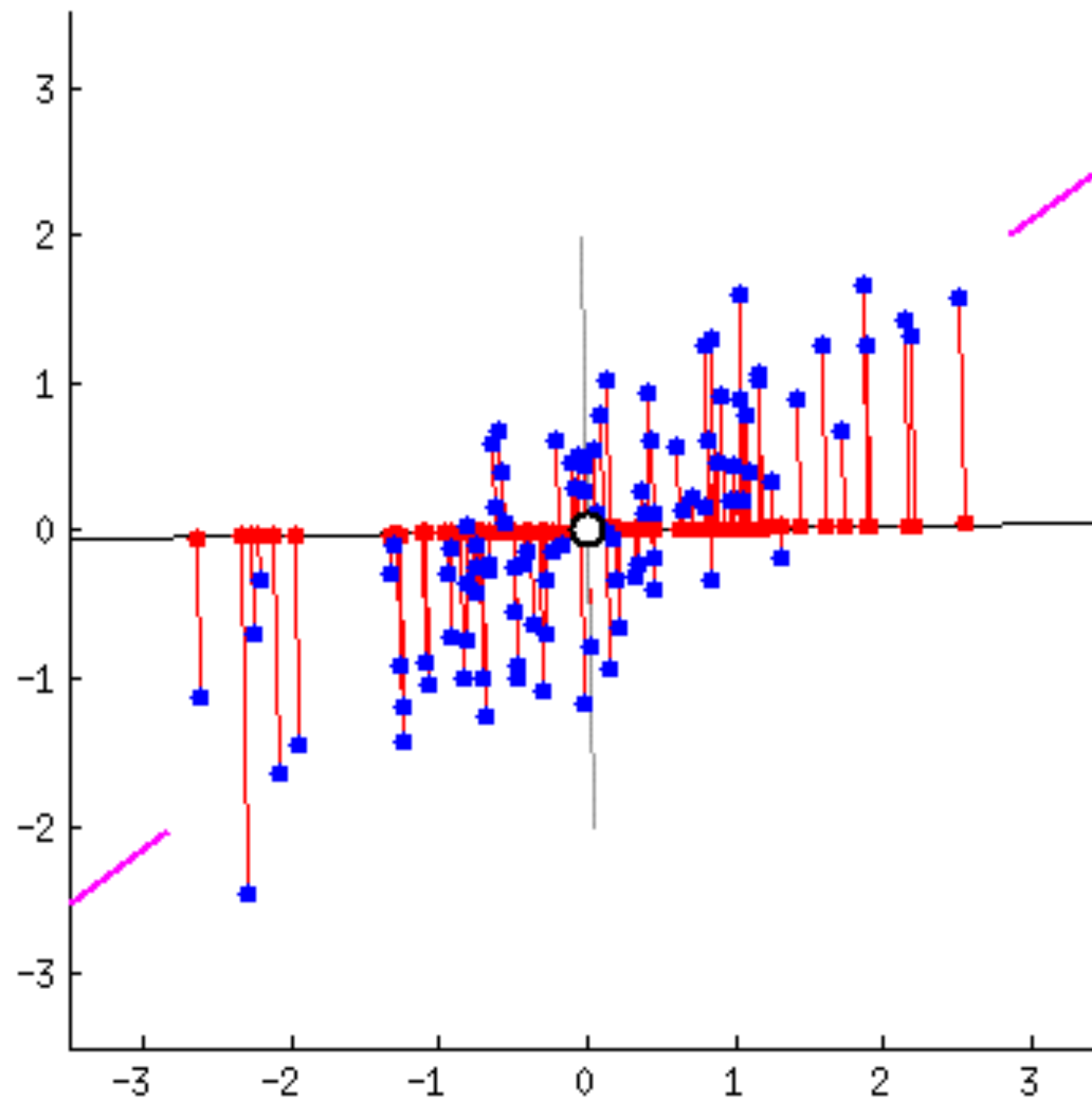
# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)



# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)



# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)



# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

- Eigenvalue Decomposition of covariance matrix
- Singular Value Decomposition of the data matrix



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- Eigenvalue Decomposition of covariance matrix
- **Singular Value Decomposition of the data matrix**

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- Eigenvalue Decomposition of covariance matrix
- **Singular Value Decomposition of the data matrix**

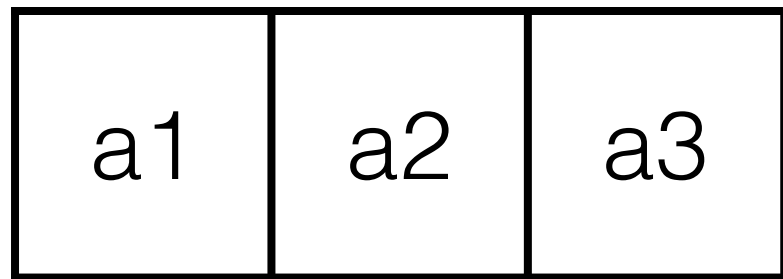
Technically,  $PCA \neq SVD$

# Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

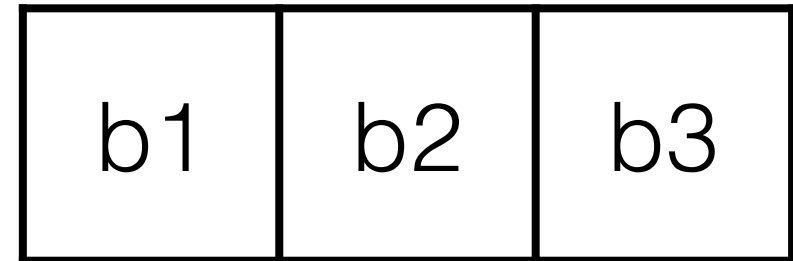
- Eigenvalue Decomposition of covariance matrix
- **Singular Value Decomposition of the data matrix**

Technically, PCA  $\neq$  SVD  
(but in practice these are used  
interchangeably)

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

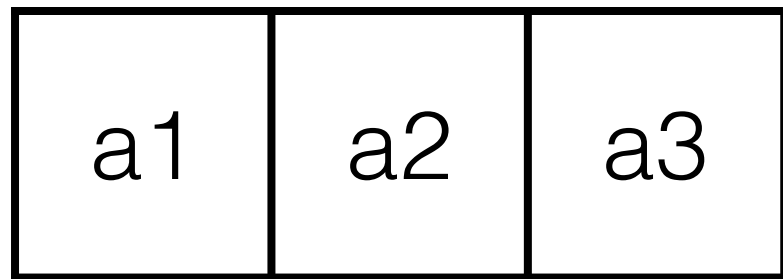


$\vec{a}$

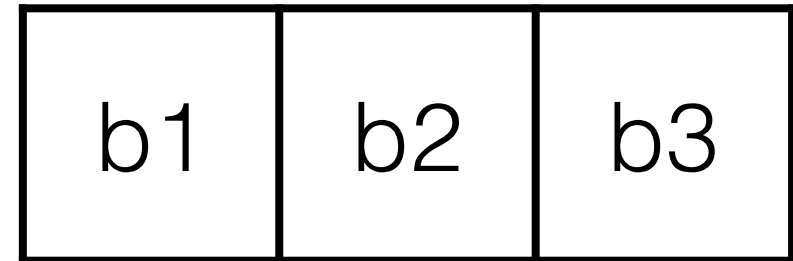


$\vec{b}$

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh



$\vec{a}$



$\vec{b}$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a1 \times b1) + (a2 \times b2) + (a3 \times b3)$$

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

a11	a12	a13
a21	a22	a23
a31	a32	a33

A

b11	b12
b21	b22
b31	b32

B

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

a11	a12	a13
a21	a22	a23
a31	a32	a33

A  
3x3

b11	b12
b21	b22
b31	b32

B  
3x2

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

a11	a12	a13
a21	a22	a23
a31	a32	a33

A  
3x3

b11	b12
b21	b22
b31	b32

B  
3x2



# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

a11	a12	a13
a21	a22	a23
a31	a32	a33

A  
3x3

b11	b12
b21	b22
b31	b32

B  
3x2

??	??
??	??
??	??

AB  
3x2

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

a11	a12	a13
a21	a22	a23
a31	a32	a33

A  
 $m \times k$

b11	b12
b21	b22
b31	b32

B  
 $k \times n$

??	??
??	??
??	??

AB  
 $m \times n$

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

$\vec{a_1}$
$\vec{a_2}$
$\vec{a_3}$

A

$\vec{b_1}$	$\vec{b_2}$
-------------	-------------

B

$a_1 \cdot b_1$	$a_2 \cdot b_1$
$a_2 \cdot b_1$	$a_2 \cdot b_2$
$a_3 \cdot b_1$	$a_3 \cdot b_2$

AB

# Matrix Arithmetic Refresh

$\vec{a_1}$
$\vec{a_2}$
$\vec{a_3}$

A

$\vec{b_1}$	$\vec{b_2}$
-------------	-------------

B

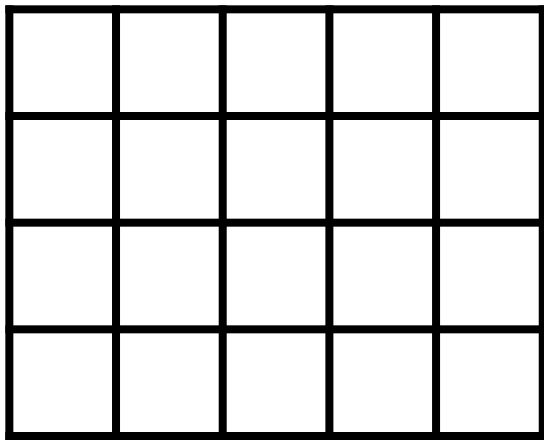
$a_1 \cdot b_1$	$a_2 \cdot b_1$
$a_2 \cdot b_1$	$a_2 \cdot b_2$
$a_3 \cdot b_1$	$a_3 \cdot b_2$

AB

$$AB[i][j] = a_i \cdot b_j$$

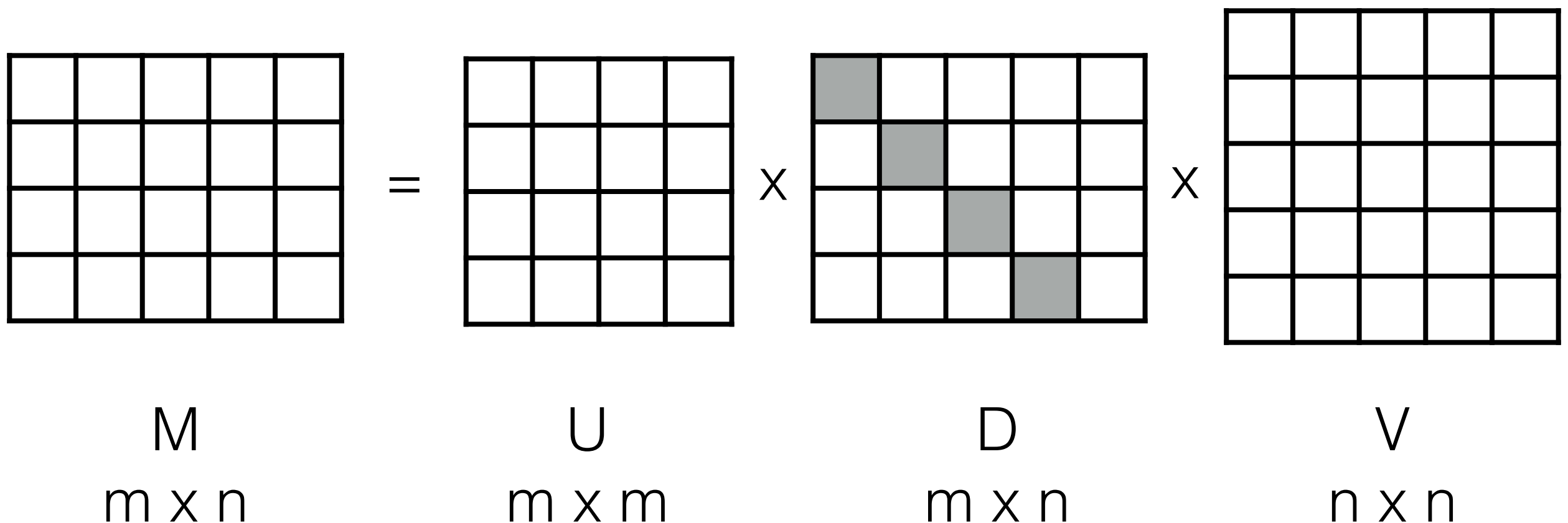
# Clicker Question!

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

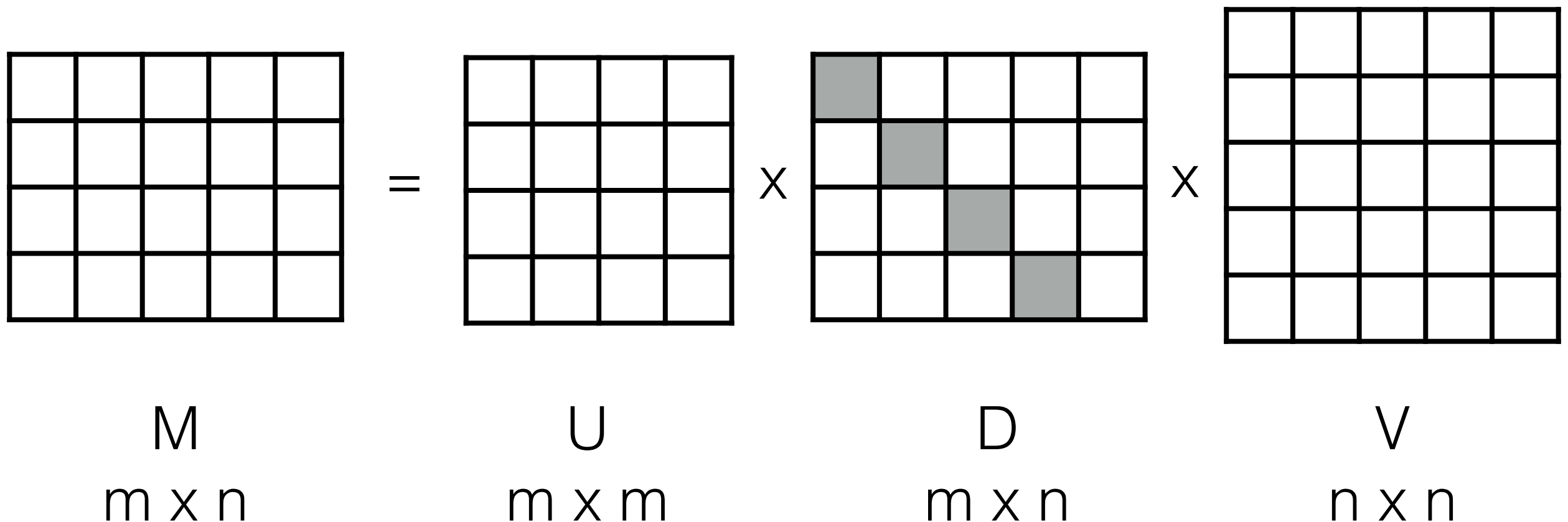


M  
m x n

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



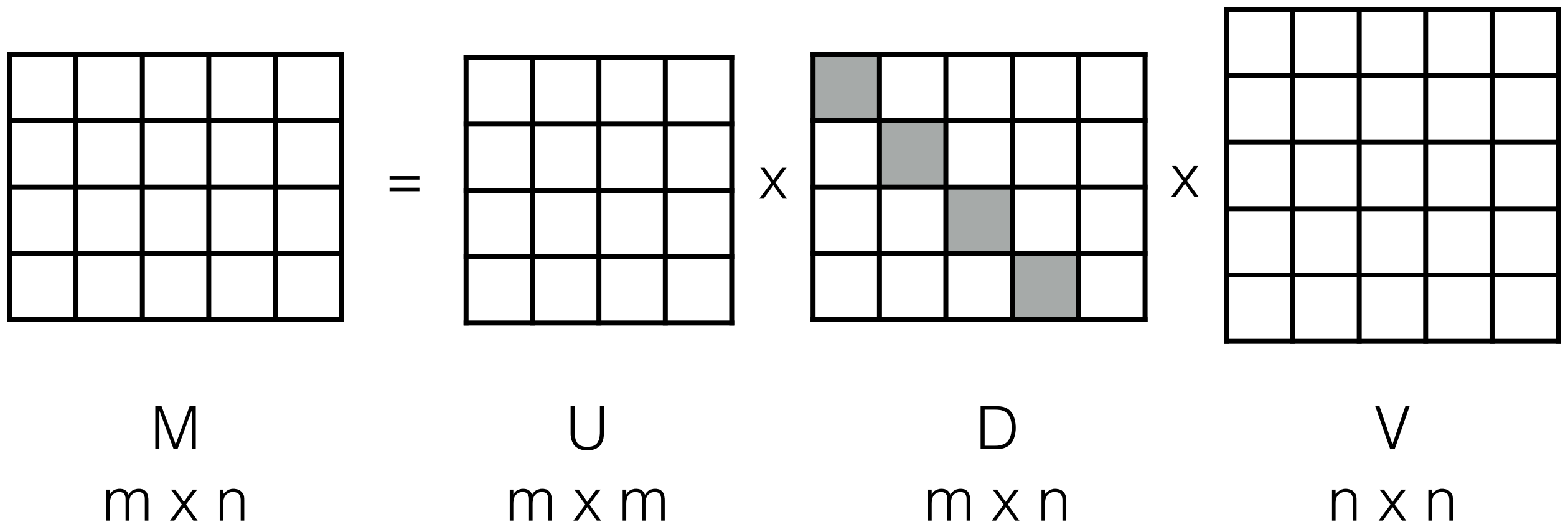
# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



*Data Matrix*



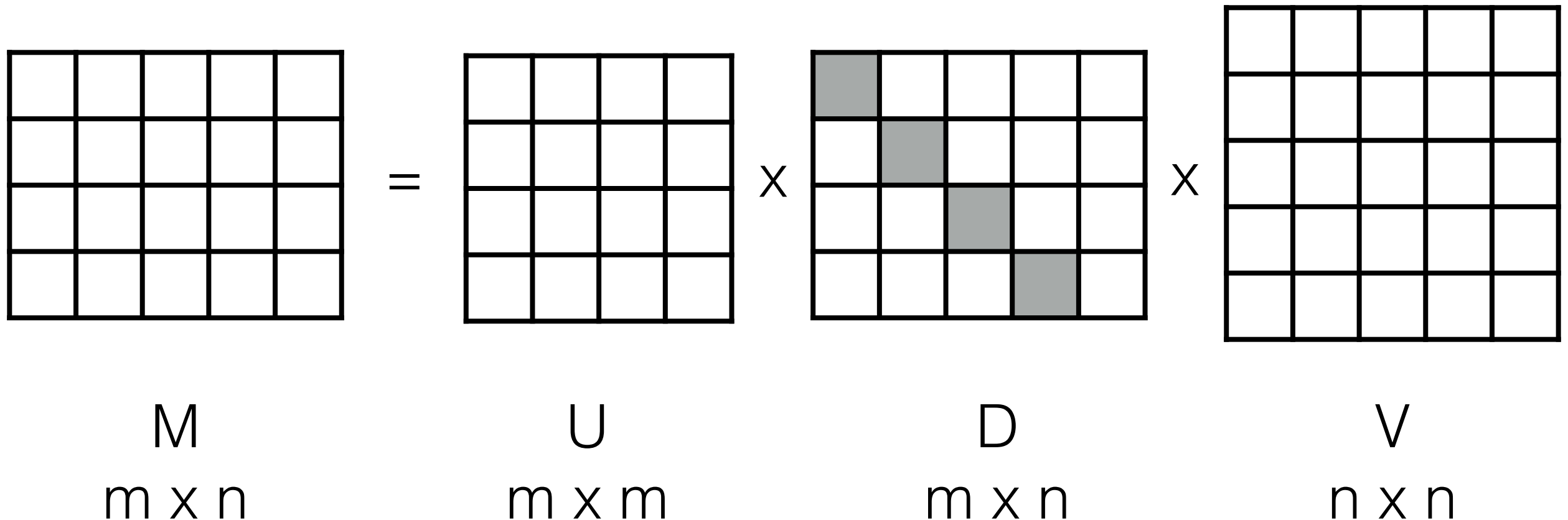
# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



Data Matrix

Singular  
Values of  $M$

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



Data Matrix

Singular  
Values of  $M$   
(#non-zero = rank  $M$ )

# Singular Value

Representation of  
rows of  $M$  in new  
feature space

$M$   
 $m \times n$

$=$

$U$   
 $m \times m$

$\times$

$D$   
 $m \times n$

$\times$

$V$   
 $n \times n$

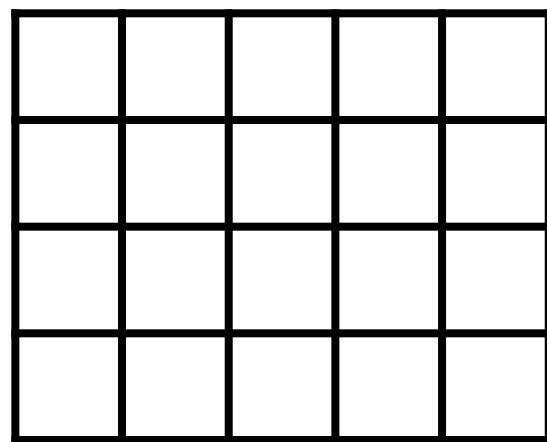
Data Matrix

Singular  
Values of  $M$   
(#non-zero = rank  $M$ )

# Singular Value

Representation of  
rows of  $M$  in new  
feature space

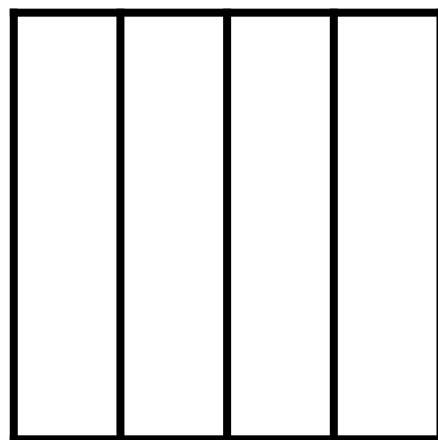
Principle  
Components  
(new features)



$M$   
 $m \times n$

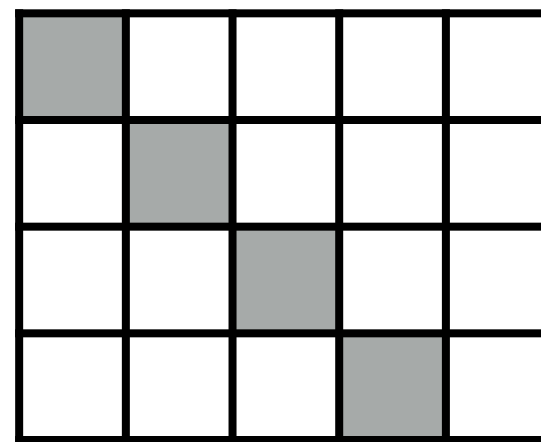
Data Matrix

=



$U$   
 $m \times m$

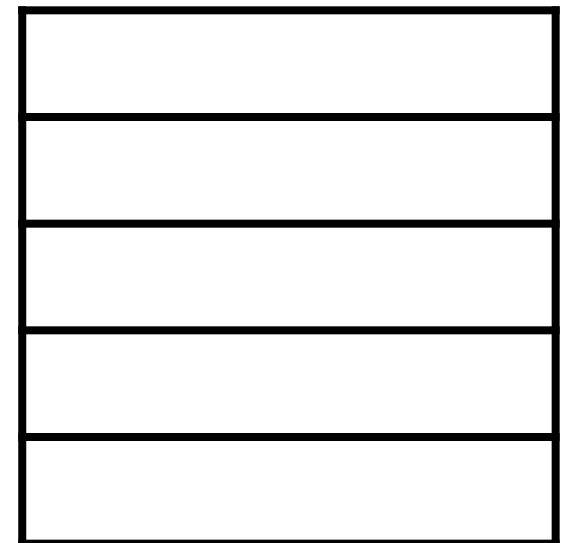
$\times$



$D$   
 $m \times n$

Singular  
Values of  $M$   
(#non-zero = rank  $M$ )

$\times$



$V$   
 $n \times n$

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

	the	congr ess	parlia ment	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# Popular Value position (SVD)

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71

U

3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

	the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
d1	-0.65	-0.34	-0.51	-0.34	-0.31
d2	0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
d3	-0.42	0.02	0.79	0.02	-0.44
d4	-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
	-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

V

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

doc1 in old feature space

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
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0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
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-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# Popular Value position (SVD)

*doc1 in new feature space*

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
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0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

	the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
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	-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

V



	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# Popular Value position (SVD)

weight of component 1 for  
doc 1

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
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0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
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V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

Singular Value  
 Decomposition (SVD)  
 weight of component 1 over  
 all the data

	the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00	
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71	
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V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# Popular Value position (SVD)

*component 1*

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
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-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
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V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# Popular Value position (SVD)

contribution of "the" to  
component 1

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71

U

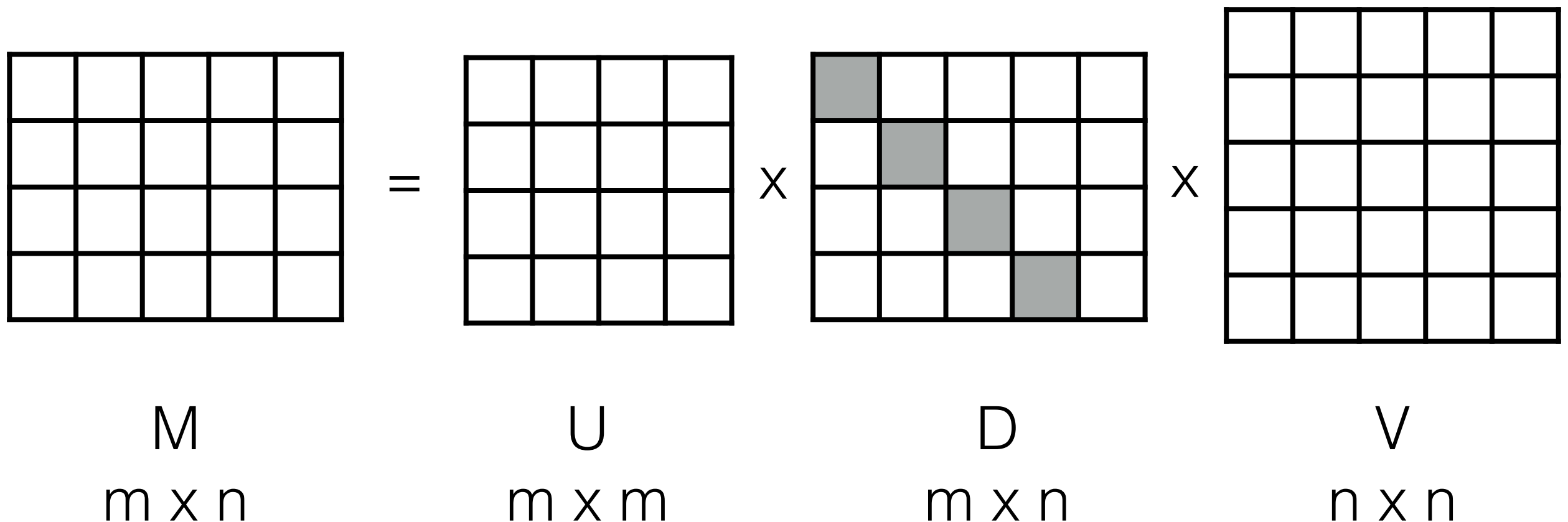
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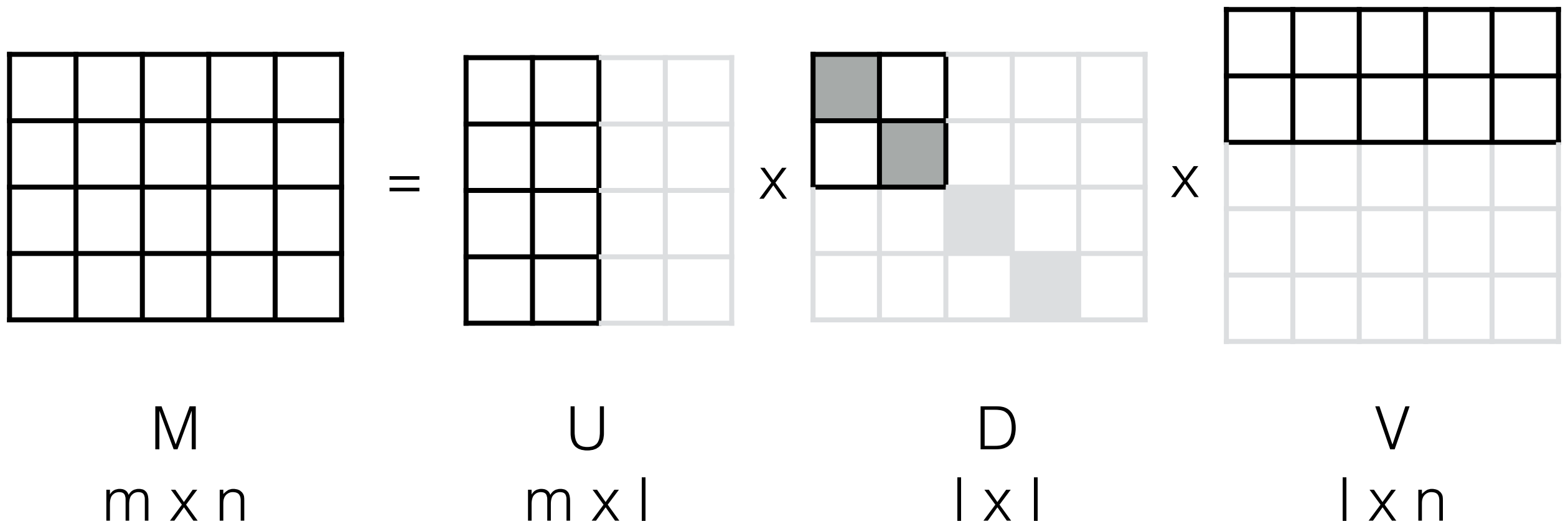
V

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



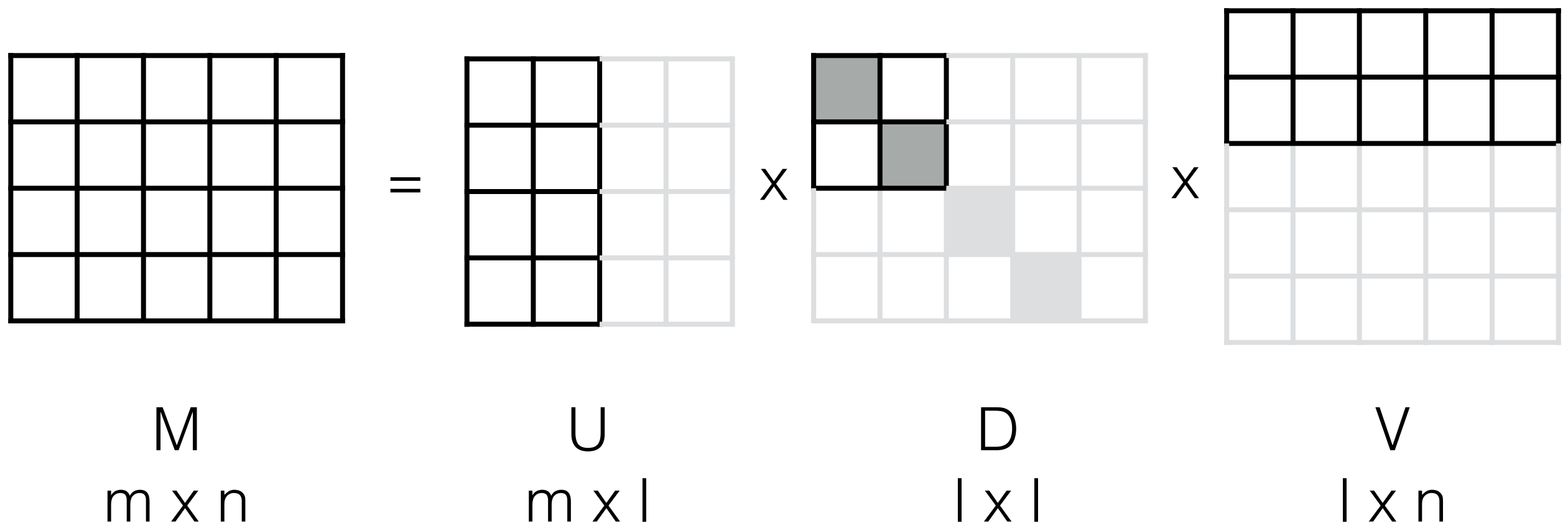


# Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)





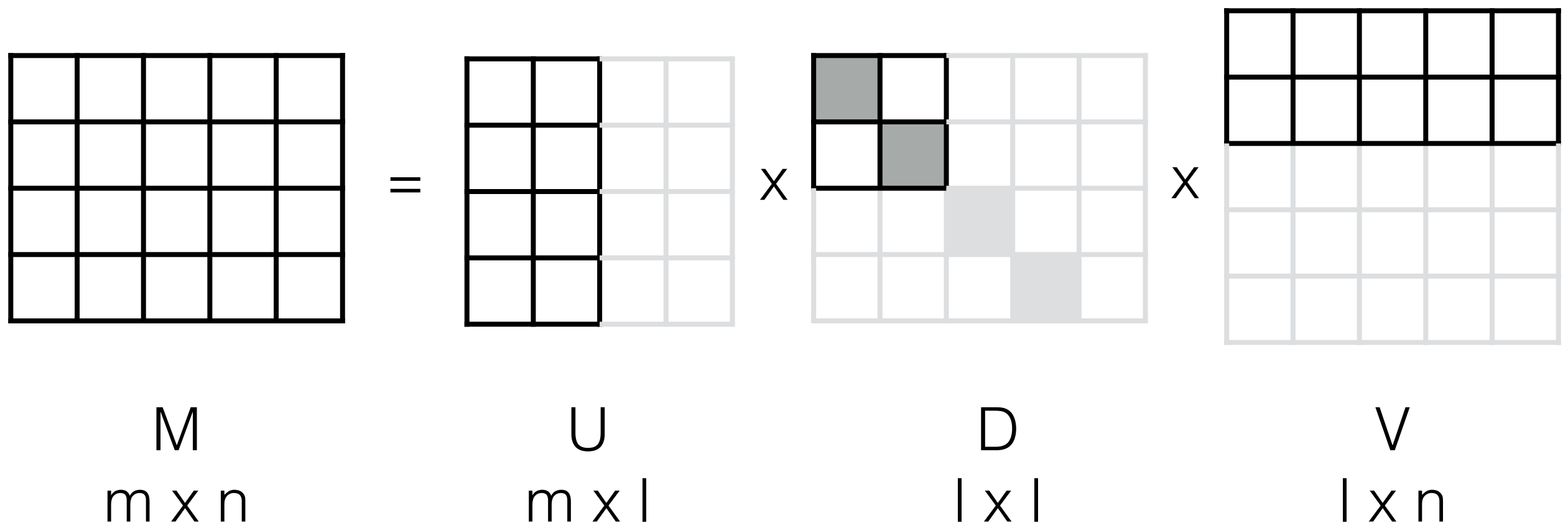
# *Truncated* Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



*keep only first  $l$  components*

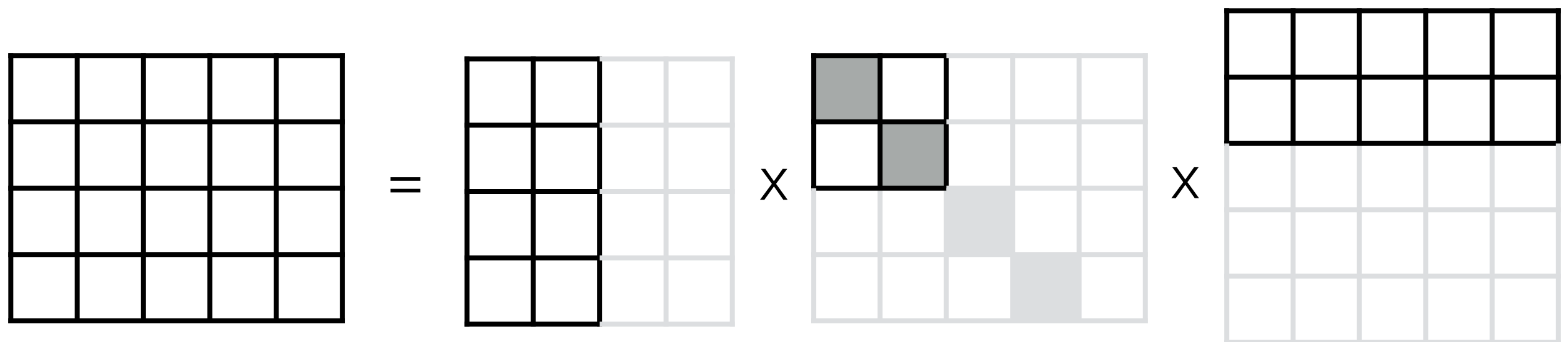


# Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



keep only first  $l$  components  
"best  $l$ -rank approximation of  $M$ "

# Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)



$M$   
 $m \times n$

$U$

$D$

$V$

$\|M - UDV\|^2$  as small as possible

keep only first  $L$  components  
"best  $L$ -rank approximation of  $M$ "



# Dimensionality Reduction

- “Low Rank Assumption”: we typically assume that our features contain a large amount of redundant information
- We can throw away a lot of principle components without losing too much of the signal needed for our task

# Clicker Question!

# Matrices IRL

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- Data is noisy, so  $M$  is most likely full-rank

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# Matrices IRL

- Data is noisy, so  $M$  is most likely full-rank
- We assume that  $M$  is *close to* a low rank matrix, and we approximate the matrix it is close to
- Viewed as a “de-noised” version of  $M$
- “Original matrix exhibits redundancy and noise, low-rank reconstruction exploits the former to remove the latter”\*

\*Matrix and Tensor Factorization Methods for Natural Language Processing. (ACL 2015)

# Matrices IRL

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# Matrices IRL

- Data is also often incomplete...missing values, new observations, etc.
- Can we use SVD for this?
- Yes! Though we need to make a few changes...

# Matrix Completion

	roma	ballad of buster scruggs...	mud- bound	to all the boys i loved before	okja
user1	1	0	1		
user2	0			0	1
user3	1	0		1	0
user4		1	0		
user5					1

# Matrix Completion

	roma	ballad of buster scruggs...	mud- bound	to all the boys i loved before	okja
user1	1	0	1	1	0
user2	0			0	1
user3	1	0	1	1	0
user4		1	0		
user5					1

"people also liked..."



# Netflix Prize

COMPLETED

[Home](#) | [Rules](#) | [Leaderboard](#) | [Update](#)

## Leaderboard

Showing Test Score. [Click here to show quiz score](#)

Rank	Team Name	Best Test Score	% Improvement	Best Submit Time
<b>Grand Prize - RMSE = 0.8567 - Winning Team: BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos</b>				
1	<a href="#">BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos</a>	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:18:28
2	<a href="#">The Ensemble</a>	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:38:22
3	<a href="#">Grand Prize Team</a>	0.8582	9.90	2009-07-10 21:24:40
4	<a href="#">Opera Solutions and Vandelay United</a>	0.8588	9.84	2009-07-10 01:12:31
5	<a href="#">Vandelay Industries !</a>	0.8591	9.81	2009-07-10 00:32:20
6	<a href="#">PragmaticTheory</a>	0.8594	9.77	2009-06-24 12:06:56
7	<a href="#">BellKor in BigChaos</a>	0.8601	9.70	2009-05-13 08:14:09
8	<a href="#">Dace</a>	0.8612	9.59	2009-07-24 17:18:43
9	<a href="#">Feeds2</a>	0.8622	9.48	2009-07-12 13:11:51
10	<a href="#">BigChaos</a>	0.8623	9.47	2009-04-07 12:33:59
11	<a href="#">Opera Solutions</a>	0.8623	9.47	2009-07-24 00:34:07
12	<a href="#">BellKor</a>	0.8624	9.46	2009-07-26 17:10:11

# Matrix Completion

$$M \approx UDV = M'$$

# Matrix Completion

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{M} & \approx & UDV = \boxed{M'} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{original} & & \text{completed} \end{array}$$

# Matrix Completion

$$\boxed{M} \approx UDV = \boxed{M'}$$

original completed

problems?

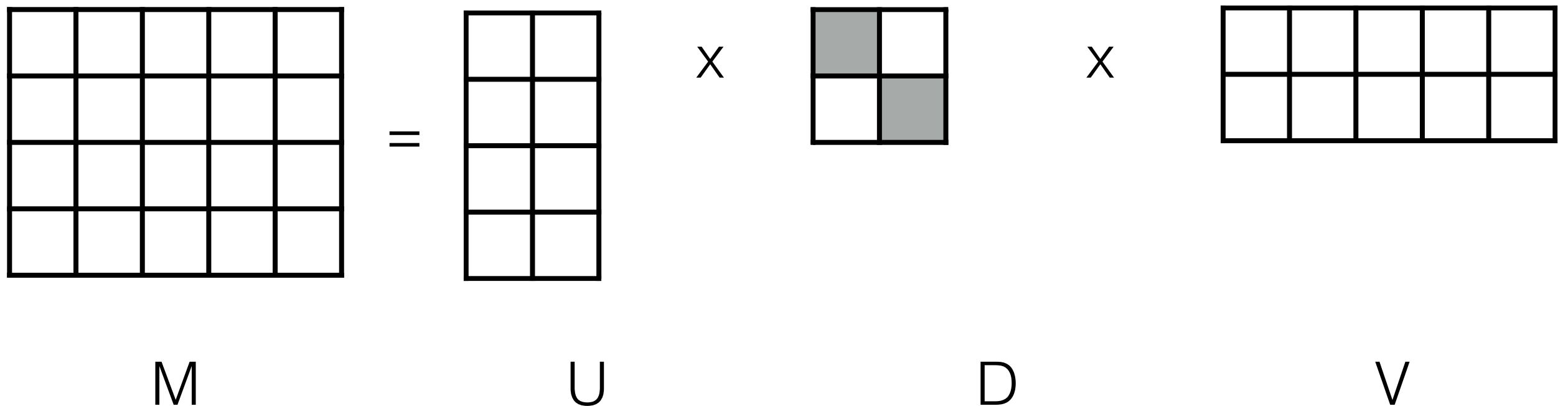
# Matrix Completion

The diagram illustrates the SVD decomposition of a matrix  $M$  into matrices  $U$ ,  $D$ , and  $V$ . Matrix  $M$  is a 4x5 grid. Matrix  $U$  is a 4x2 grid. Matrix  $D$  is a 2x2 grid with the top-left and bottom-right cells shaded gray. Matrix  $V$  is a 2x5 grid. The equation is represented as  $M = U \times D \times V$ .

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{matrix} & = & \begin{matrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \\ \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{matrix} & \times & \begin{matrix} \blacksquare & \square \\ \square & \blacksquare \end{matrix} & \times & \begin{matrix} \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{matrix} \\ M & & U & & D & & V \end{matrix}$$

Exact SVD assumes  $M$  is complete...

# Matrix Completion



...just gradient descent that MF!

# MF with Gradient Descent


M

=


U

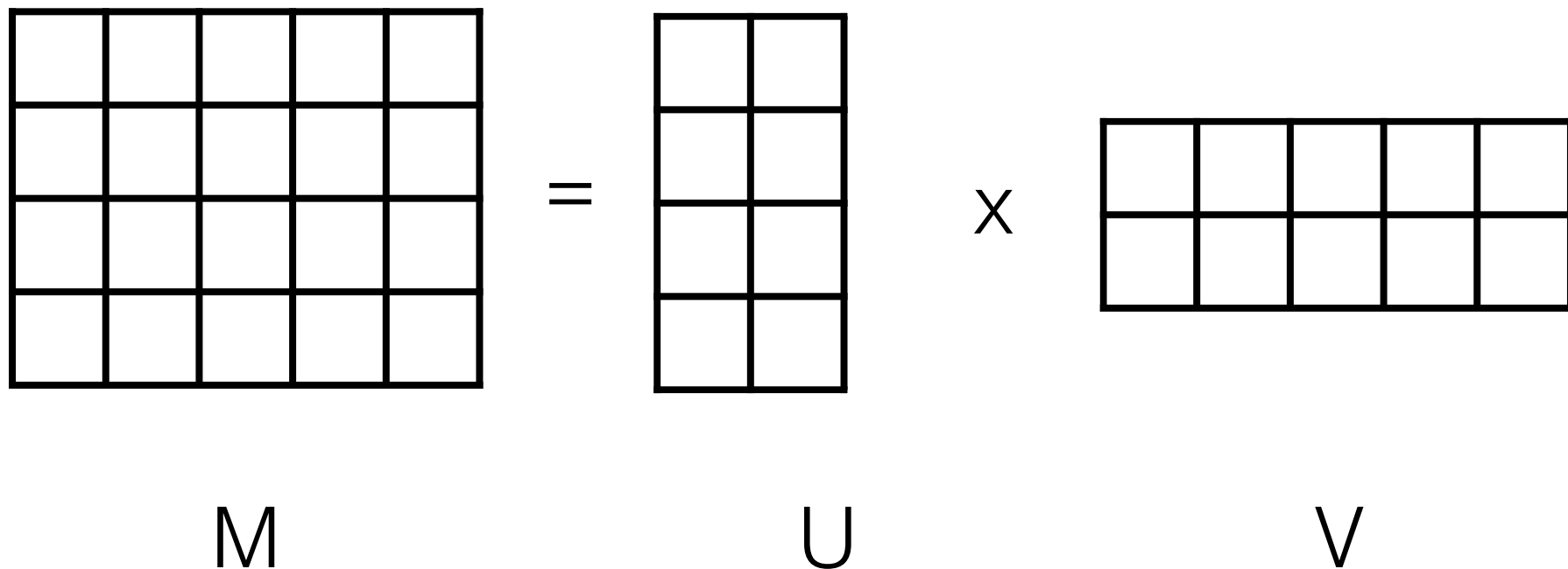
x


D

x

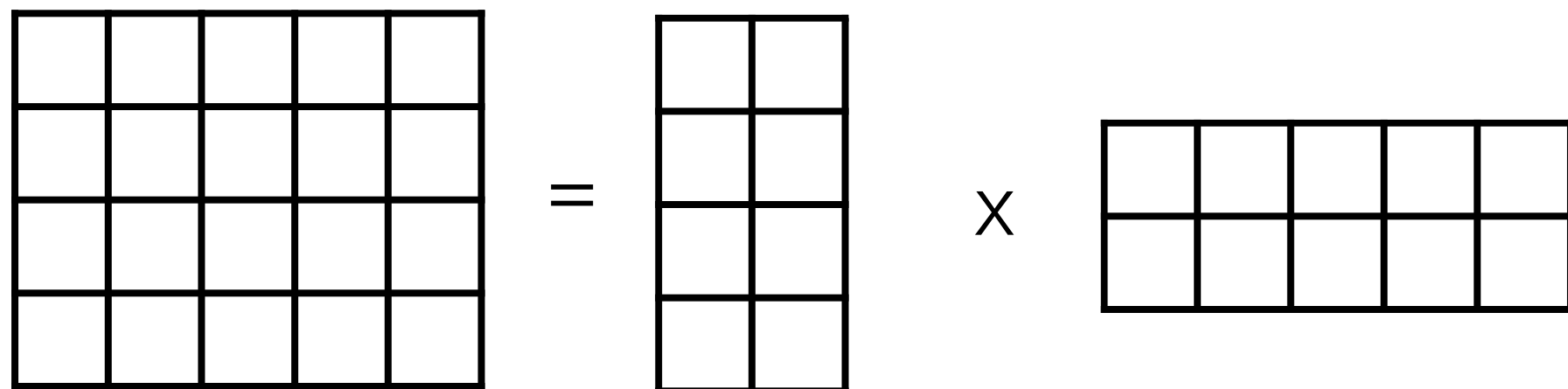

V

# MF with Gradient Descent





# MF with Gradient Descent

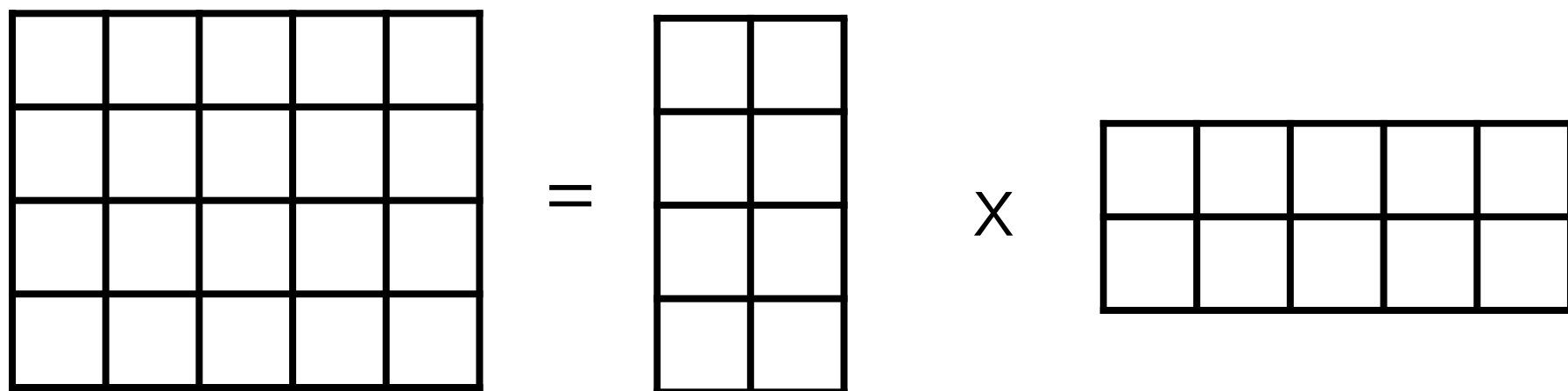


The diagram illustrates the matrix factorization  $M = U \times V$ . Matrix  $M$  is a 4x5 grid. Matrix  $U$  is a 4x2 grid. Matrix  $V$  is a 2x5 grid. An equals sign is placed between  $M$  and  $U$ , and a multiplication sign ( $\times$ ) is placed between  $U$  and  $V$ .

$M \qquad \qquad U \qquad \qquad V$

Not properly SVD  
(fewer guarantees, e.g. components not  
orthonormal) but good enough

# MF with Gradient Descent



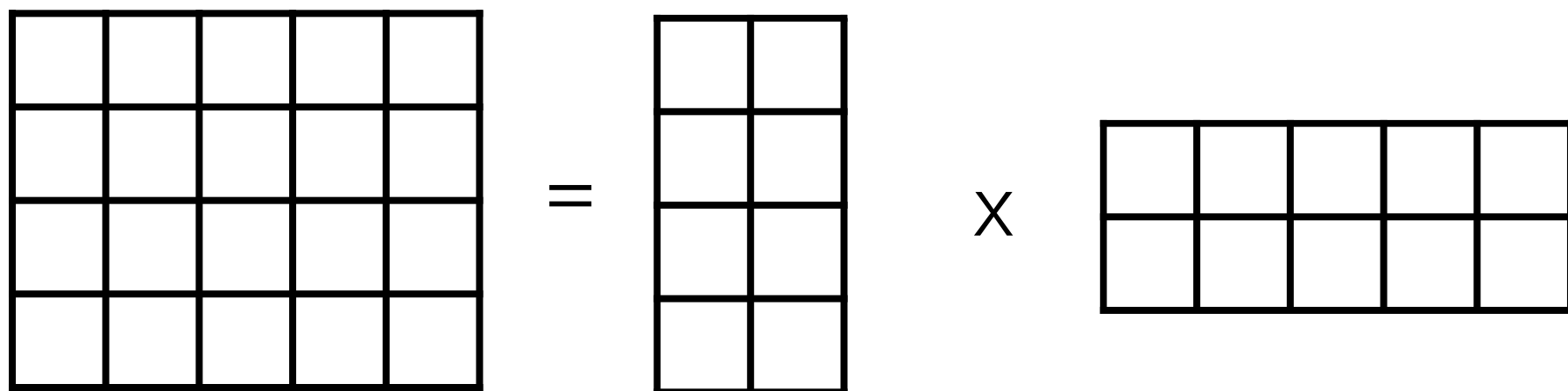
M

U

V

$$\min_{U, V} \sum_{ij} (M_{ij} - u_i \cdot v_j)^2$$

# MF with Gradient Descent



M

U

V

$$\min_{U,V} \sum_{ij} (M_{ij} - u_i \cdot v_j)^2$$

But! Only consider cases when  $M_{ij}$  is observed!

# Clicker Question!



# Topic Models

Can you elaborate on exactly what the directions are in part 2 step 3, the stencil code does not quite imply what we are supposed to do...

When I try to display dots from part 2 on my mac (tried chrome, firefox, and safari), the elements do not appear in the html.

Changes I make to the nations.js file do not affect any of the html in after I load the nations.html file

# Topic Models

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When I try to display dots from part 2 on my mac (tried chrome, firefox, and safari), the elements do not appear in the html.

Changes I make to the nations.js file do not affect any of the html in after I load the nations.html file

instructions: stencil, instructions, part, step, rubric, handin...

UI: html, javascript, debug, display, elements...

systems: mac, windows, linux, chrome, firefox, os...

fillers: I, you, when, the, and, a

# Topic Models

“Latent Semantic Analysis” (LSA)

$$P(w_i) = \sum_{j=1}^T P(w_i | z_i = j) P(z_i = j)$$



# Topic Models

“Latent Semantic Analysis” (LSA)

$$P(w_i) = \sum_{j=1}^T P(w_i | z_i = j) P(z_i = j)$$

words are determined by topic  
(and are conditionally independent of each other)

# Topic Models

“Latent Semantic Analysis” (LSA)

$$P(w_i) = \sum_{j=1}^T P(w_i | z_i = j) P(z_i = j)$$

documents are a distribution over topics

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# C Models

	U				D					V				
										the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.65	-0.34	-0.51	-0.34	-0.31
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.42	0.02	0.79	0.02	-0.44
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
										-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# C Models

*component = "topic"*

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71

U

3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
-0.65	-0.34	-0.51	-0.34	-0.31
0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
-0.42	0.02	0.79	0.02	-0.44
-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# C Models

component = "topic" =  
distribution over words

d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71

U

3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
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0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
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V

	the	cong ress	parli ame	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

# C Models

document = distribution  
over topics

	the	cong ress	parlia ment	US	UK
d1	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00	
d2	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71	
d3	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00	
d4	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71	

U

3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

D

-0.65	-0.34	-0.51	-0.34	-0.31
0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
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-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

V

# Topic Models

Factorization of the term-document matrix

	the	congress	parliament	US	UK
doc1	1	1	1	1	0
doc2	1	0	1	0	1
doc3	1	1	0	1	0
doc4	1	0	1	0	1

More on Thursday!

# Word Embeddings

Factorization of the term-context matrix

	the	congress	parliament	US	UK
the	1	1	1	1	1
congress	1	1	0	1	0
parliament	1	0	1	1	1
US	1	1	1	1	0
UK	1	0	1	0	1



More on Thursday!

Word

# Embeddings

the con- parlia- US UK  
gress ment

the	1	1	1	1	1
congress	1	1	0	1	0
parliament	1	0	1	1	1
US	1	1	1	1	0
UK	1	0	1	0	1

Embeddings!

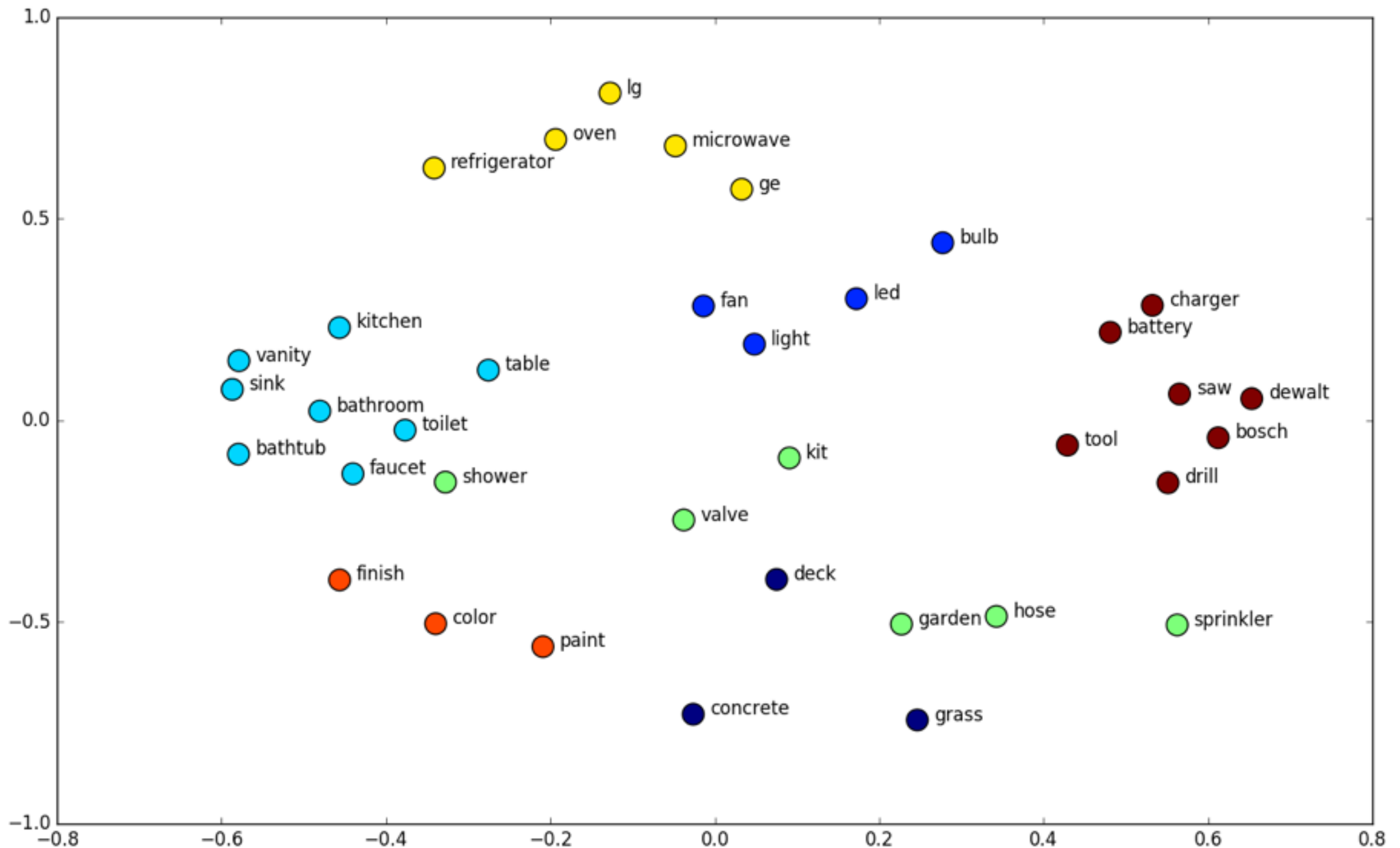
=

the	-0.60	-0.39	0.70	0.00
congress	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	-0.71
parliament	-0.43	-0.58	-0.69	0.00
US	-0.48	0.50	-0.12	0.71
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0.02	-0.54	0.34	-0.54	0.56
-0.42	0.02	0.79	0.02	-0.44
-0.63	0.27	0.00	0.37	0.63
-0.04	0.73	0.00	-0.68	0.04

More on Thursday!

# Word Embeddings



# Useful Resources/ References

- <https://github.com/uclmr/acl2015tutorial/>
- <https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/li15/lec3.vector.pdf>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1404.1100.pdf>
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/pca-and-svd-explained-with-numpy-5d13b0d2a4d8>
- [http://nicolas-hug.com/blog/matrix\\_facto\\_3](http://nicolas-hug.com/blog/matrix_facto_3)
- <https://machinelearningmastery.com/singular-value-decomposition-for-machine-learning/>
- <http://cocosci.princeton.edu/tom/papers/SteinbergerGriffiths.pdf>