

# 中山大学数据科学与计算机学院 移动信息工程专业-数据挖掘 本科生实验报告

(2018-2019 学年春季学期)

课程名称:数据挖掘



# 实验题目

推荐系统

# 实验内容

#### 1. 算法原理

#### (1) IBCF

算法原理: 寻找与用户喜欢的商品最为相似的商品,通过计算用户已经给出的分数,对 未评分的相似商品进行评分预测。

算法流程: ①用皮尔逊相关系数来衡量商品的相似度:

$$sim(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,i} - \overline{R_i})(R_{u,j} - \overline{R_j})}{\sqrt{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,i} - \overline{R_i})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,j} - \overline{R_j})^2}}$$

② 预测评分:  $s_{ii}$ : 商品 i 和商品 j 的相似度;  $r_{xi}$ : 用户 x 对商品 j 的评分; N (i:x):在 x 评分的商品中和商品 i 相似的商品集。

$$r_{xi} = \frac{\sum_{j \in N(i,x)} s_{ij} \cdot r_{xj}}{\sum_{j \in N(i,x)} s_{ij}}$$

#### (2) slopeone

算法原理: 寻找用户点评过的商品之间的评分偏差, 通过偏差推测出用户对未评分商品 的评分。

算法流程: ① 计算商品之间的评分偏差;

$$dev_{j,i} = \sum_{u \in U_{j,i}} \frac{R_{u,j} - R_{u,i}}{card(U_{j,i})}$$
  $U_{ji}$  为共同点评过商品  $i$  和商品  $j$  的用户, $card$  为集合中元素数目。 ② 根据物品间的评分偏差和用户历史评分,预测用户对未评分商品的评分。

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$$R_{u,j} = \frac{1}{card(S(u) - \{j\})} \sum_{i \in S(u) - \{j\}} (dev_{j,i} + R_{u,i})$$
 ,s(u)为用户 u 评价过的商品集合。



#### (3) MF

算法原理:通过寻找用户因子矩阵和商品因子矩阵,从而得到一个评分矩阵的过程,即假设 user 和 item 有着共同现在的 K 个特征,组成矩阵 P 和 Q, 这两个矩阵是由原矩阵分解得到,由此可以得到原矩阵的估计。

$$R_{m imes n} pprox P_{m imes k} imes Q_{k imes n} = \hat{R}_{m imes n}$$

损失函数: 使用原始的评分矩阵 Rmxn 与重新构建的评分矩阵 $\widehat{R_{mxn}}$ 之间的误差的平方

$$e_{i,j}^2 = (r_{i,j} - \hat{r}_{i,j})^2 = \left(r_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^K p_{i,k} q_{k,j}
ight)^2$$

作为损失函数。即

目的: 要求所有的评分选项的损失之和最小。

算法流程: ① 随机初始化 P,Q; ② 利用梯度下降法: 《1》求解损失函数的负梯度:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial}{\partial p_{i,k}}e_{i,j}^2 &= -2\left(r_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^K p_{i,k}q_{k,j}
ight)q_{k,j} &= -2e_{i,j}q_{k,j} \ & \ rac{\partial}{\partial q_{k,j}}e_{i,j}^2 &= -2\left(r_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^K p_{i,k}q_{k,j}
ight)p_{i,k} &= -2e_{i,j}p_{i,k} \end{aligned}$$

《2》根据负梯度方向更新变量:

$$egin{aligned} p_{i,k}' &= p_{i,k} - lpha rac{\partial}{\partial p_{i,k}} e_{i,j}^2 = p_{i,k} + 2lpha e_{i,j}q_{k,j} \ \\ q_{k,j}' &= q_{k,j} - lpha rac{\partial}{\partial q_{k,j}} e_{i,j}^2 = q_{k,j} + 2lpha e_{i,j}p_{i,k} \end{aligned}$$

③ 重复②直到算法收敛。

### 2. 关键代码截图(带注释)

#### (1) IBCF

① 读取数据集, 获取用户个数和商品个数:

② 构建用户-商品矩阵:

③ 抽出一部分已知评分的商品作为验证集:



```
|for i=1:user
                                       nor = find(score(i,:)~=-1);
                                       sn = size(nor, 2);
                                       if sn<4
                                           break;
                                       else
%抽出一部分已知评分的商品作为验证集
                                          sn = floor(sn/4);
test = zeros(user, item);
|for i=1:user
                                       for j=1:sn
    for j=1:item
                                           test(i,nor(j)) = score(i,nor(j));
        test(i, j)=-1;
                                          score(i, nor(j)) = -1;
    end
- end
④ 用 pearson 相关系数求商品相似性:
 《1》计算均值:
 %用pearson相关系数求商品相似性
 %首先计算均值
  average = zeros(item, 1);
 ]for i=1:item
     r = find(score(:,i)^{\sim}=-1);
     sum = 0;
    for j=1: size(r, 1)
        sum = sum + score(r(j), i);
     average(i, 1) = sum/size(r, 1);
 《2》 计算相似性矩阵:
for i=1:item-1
   %给item i评分了的用户
    ri = find(score(:,i)~=-1);
for j=i+1:item
       %给item j评分了的用户
       rj = find(score(:,j)~=-1);
       %找到给i,j都评分了的用户
       u = intersect(ri,rj);
       num = size(u);
        if num(1)==0 || num(2)==0
           sim(i, j)=0;
        else
              up=0;
              down1=0;
              down2=0:
              for k=1:num(1)
                  up = up + (score(u(k), i)-average(i))*(score(u(k), j)-average(j));
                  down1 = down1 + (score(u(k),i)-average(i))*(score(u(k),i)-average(i));
                  down2 = down2 + (score(u(k), j)-average(j))*(score(u(k), j)-average(j));
              sim(i, j) = up/(sqrt(down1)*sqrt(down2));
              sim(j,i) = sim(i,j);
         end
      end
– end
```



- end

⑤ 根据用户已经评分的商品的分数来预测未评分的相似商品的分数:

```
for i=1:user
          pos = find(score(i,:)~=-1);
          for j=1:item
               if ~any(pos==j)
                    u=0:
                    d=0;
                    for k=1:size(pos, 2)
                        u = u + sim(pos(k), j)*score(i, pos(k));
                         d = d + sim(pos(k), j);
                    end
                    score(i, j) = u/d;
               end
          end
      end
⑥ 根据验证集来计算 RMSE:
 RMSE = calRMSE(score, test, user, item);
 disp(['RMSE = ', num2str(RMSE)]);
| function RMSE = calRMSE(train, test, user, item)
 num=0;
 err = 0;
]for i=1:user
      r = find(test(i,:)^{\sim}=-1);
      nr = size(r, 2);
     num = num + nr;
     for j=1:nr
           err = err + (test(i, r(j)-train(i, r(j))))*(test(i, r(j)-train(i, r(j))));
      end
- end
 RMSE = sqrt(err/num);
- end
根据验证集来计算准确率: (评分分差的平方小于1则认为评分准确)
function acc = Accurancy(train, test, user)
 num=0;
 right = 0;
for i=1:user
      r = find(test(i, :)^{\sim} = -1);
      nr = size(r, 2);
      num = num + nr;
      for j=1:nr
           \texttt{err} = (\texttt{test}(\texttt{i},\texttt{r}(\texttt{j})) - \texttt{train}(\texttt{i},\texttt{r}(\texttt{j}))) * (\texttt{test}(\texttt{i},\texttt{r}(\texttt{j})) - \texttt{train}(\texttt{i},\texttt{r}(\texttt{j})));
           if err < 1
               right = right+1;
           end
      end
 - end
  acc = right/num;
```



#### (2) slopeone

① 计算商品之间的评分偏差:

```
for i=1:item-1
   %给item i评分了的用户
   ri = find(score(:,i)~=-1);
   for j=i+1:item
       %给item j评分了的用户
       rj = find(score(:,j)~=-1);
       %找到给i,j都评分了的用户
                                            for k=1:num(1)
       u = intersect(ri,rj);
                                                up = up + score(u(k),i)-score(u(k),j);
       num = size(u);
       if num(1)==0 || num(2)==0
                                             dev(i, j) = up/down;
          dev(i, j)=0;
                                             dev(j, i) = dev(i, j);
           up=0;
                                     end
           down = num(1);
```

② 根据物品间的评分偏差和用户历史评分,预测用户对未评分商品的评分:

```
| for i=1:user
    pos = find(score(i,:)~=-1);
    pre = find(score(i,:)==-1);
    for j=1:size(pre,2)
        an = 0;
        for k=1:size(pos,2)
            an = an + dev(pre(j),pos(k))+ score(i,pos(k));
        end
        score(i,pre(j)) = an/size(pos,2);
    end
end
```

#### (3) MF

① 随机初始化 P,Q:

```
k = 10;
%随机初始化P,Q
P = abs(rand(user,k));
Q = abs(rand(k,item));
iterator = 20; %迭代次数
itnum = 1;
a = 0.01;
```

② 根据损失函数更新 P,Q:

```
before = 100;

|while itnum <= iterator

%计算损失函数

[e, alle] = calE(score, P, Q, user, item, k);

if alle < before

before = alle;

end

%更新P, Q

[P, Q] = updatePQ(P, Q, a, e, user, item, k);

itnum = itnum+1
```



#### 《1》 计算损失函数:

```
|function [E, allE] = calE(R, P, Q, n, m, nk)
    allE = 0;
    E = zeros(n, m);
    for i=1:n
        for j=1:m
            sumk=0;
            for k=1:nk
               sumk = sumk + P(i,k) *Q(k,j);
            if R(i, j)~=-1
               E(i,j) = (R(i,j) - sumk)*(R(i,j) - sumk);
               allE = allE + E(i, j);
            else
               E(i, j) = 0;
            end
 《2》更新 P,Q:
function [P,Q] = updatePQ(P,Q,a,E,n,m,nk)
        for j=1:m
           for k=1:nk
               p = P(i,k);
               q = Q(k, j);
                P(i,k) = P(i,k)+2*a*E(i,j)*q;
                Q(k, j) = Q(k, j)+2*a*E(i, j)*p;
           end
        end
    end
end
③ 计算 RMSE 和准确率:
 train = cross(P,Q);
 RMSE = calRMSE(train, test, user, item);
 disp(['RMSE = ', num2str(RMSE)]);
acc = Accurancy(train, test, user);
disp(['准确率 = ',num2str(acc)]);
```

# 三、 实验结果及分析

## (1) IBCF

```
ml-100k:

RMSE = 82.362

准确率 = 0.56932

ml-1m:

RMSE = 61.231

准确率 = 0.4
```



## (2) Slopeone

ml-100k:

RMSE = 1.0181 准确率 = 0.66499

ml-1m:

RMSE = 1.101 准确率 = 0.6

## (3) MF

MF 的准确率与随机初始化的 P、Q 矩阵,以及迭代次数有关。

ml-100k:

RMSE = 1.1693

准确率 = 0.6

ml-1m:

RMSE = 1.2894

RMSE = 1.1309

准确率 = 0.8

准确率 = 0.6