Factorization Machines

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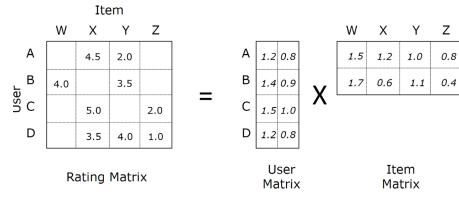
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1. Introduction

Existing methods

- Support Vector Machine(SVM)
 - 1) Work on any real valued feature vector
 - 2) Cannot derive hyperplane in nonlinear kernel spaces under sparse data
- Factorization models
 - 1) Not applicable to **standard prediction data**(a real valued feature vector)
 - 2) Require effort in modelling since **models derived individually** for a specific task



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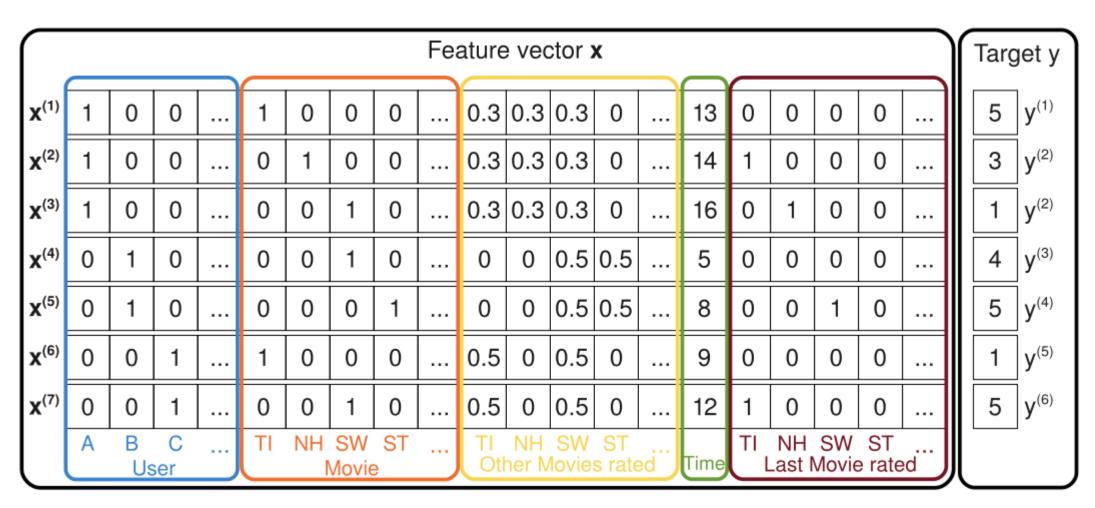
1. Introduction

Factorization Machine (FM)

- Advantage of Factorization Machine(FM)
 - 1) Working on sparse data
 - 2) Linear complexity
 - 3) General Predictor

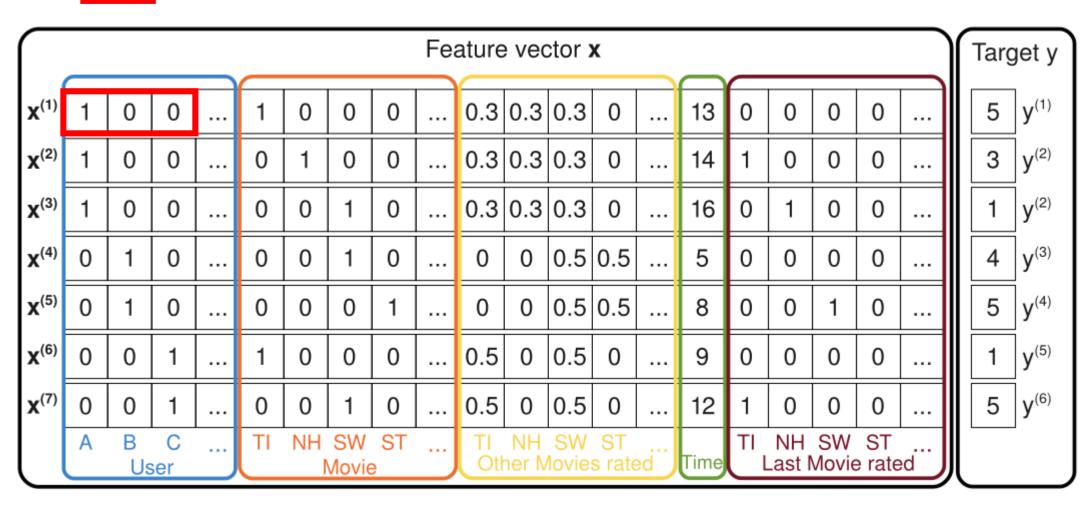
Input representation

data S = {(Alice, Titanic, 2010-1, 5), (Bob, Star Wars, 2010-2, 3) ... }



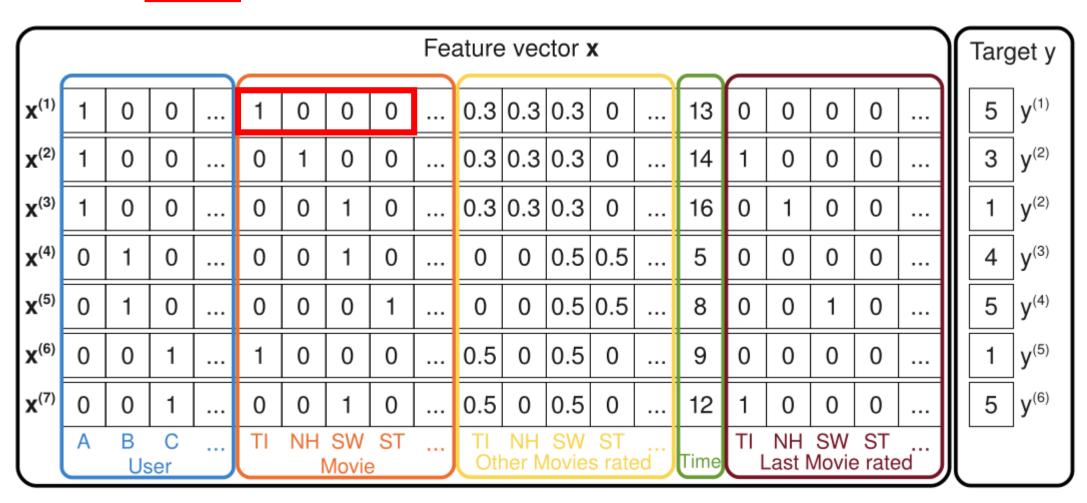
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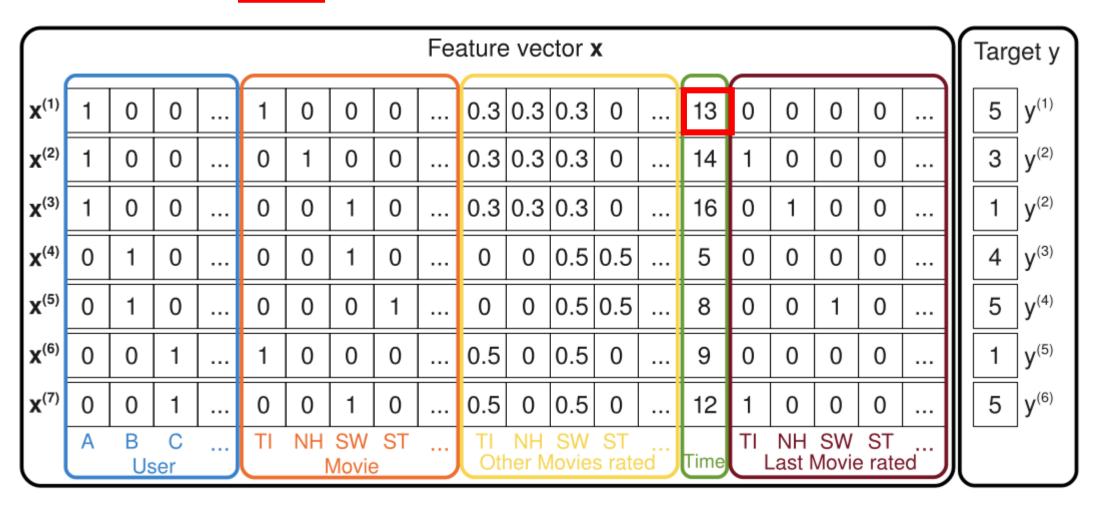
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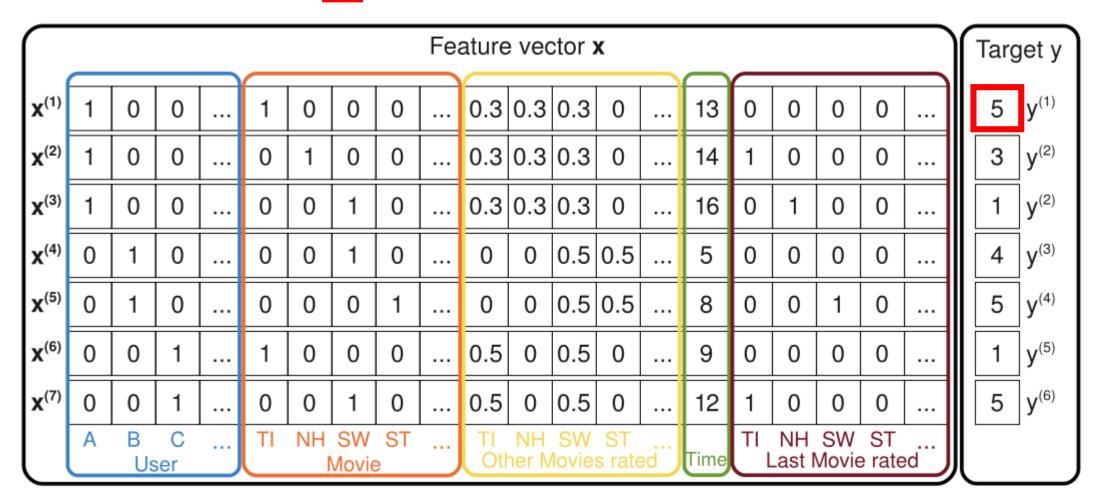
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Input representation

data S = {(Alice, Titanic, 2010-1 5) (Bob, Star Wars, 2010-2, 3) ... }



Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$

Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := \boxed{w_0} + \sum_{i=1}^n \boxed{w_i} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

where the parameters that have to be estimated are: $w_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$

Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$

where the parameters that have to be estimated are: $w_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ dot product of two vectors: $\langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle := \sum_{f=1}^k v_{i,f} \cdot v_{j,f}$

Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

 w_0 : global bias

Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

 w_0 : global bias

 w_i : strength of the *i*-th variable

Factorized Machine model

Model equation

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$

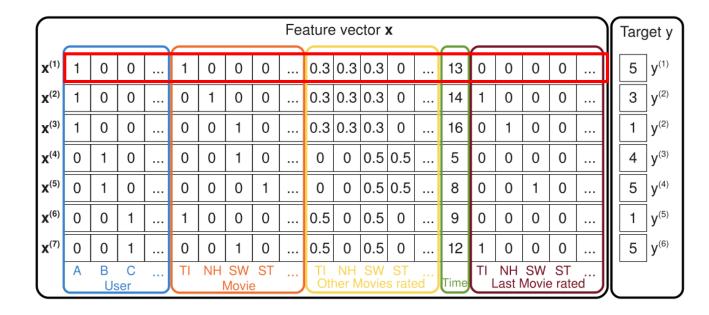
 w_0 : global bias

 w_i : strength of the *i*-th variable

 $w_{i,j} \coloneqq \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle$: interaction between the *i*-th and *j*-th variable

 \mathbf{v}_i : i -th variable with k factors (factor vector)

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [x_1, ..., x_n]$$

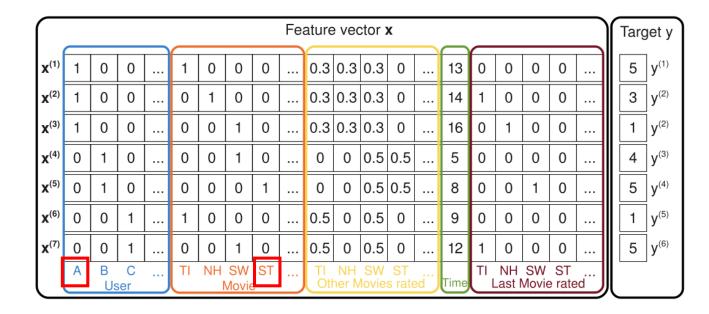
$$= [1,0,0, ..., 1,0,0,0, ..., 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0, ...]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\mathbf{v}_1, ..., \mathbf{v}_n]$$

where
$$\mathbf{v_i} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_k \end{bmatrix}$$

Parameter estimation under sparsity

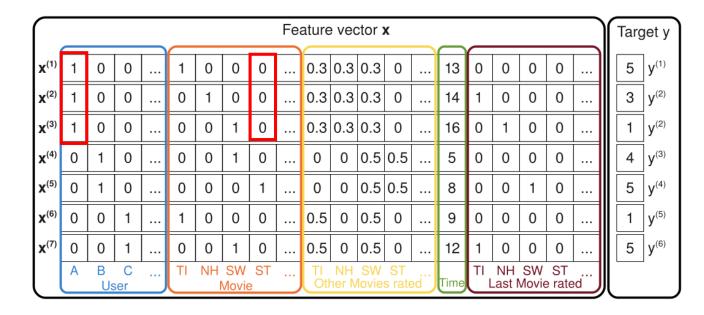
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



Interaction between Alice(A) and Star Trek(ST)?

Parameter estimation under sparsity

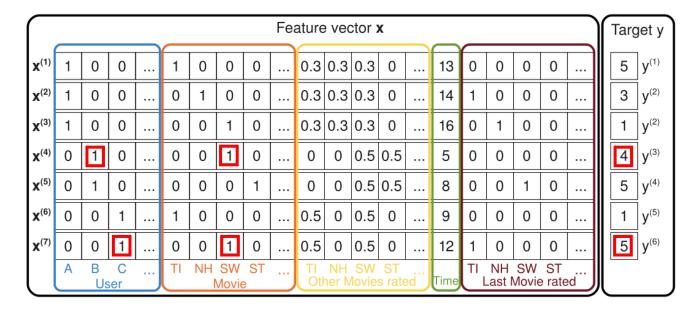
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



Direct estimate \rightarrow no interaction ($w_{A,ST} = 0$)

Use **factorized** interaction parameters $w_{A,ST} \coloneqq \langle \mathbf{v}_A, \mathbf{v}_{ST} \rangle$

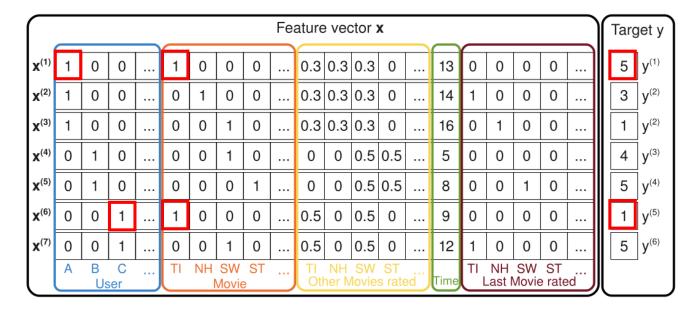
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$$\langle \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{B}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{SW}} \rangle \approx \langle \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{C}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{SW}} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{B}} \approx \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{C}}$$

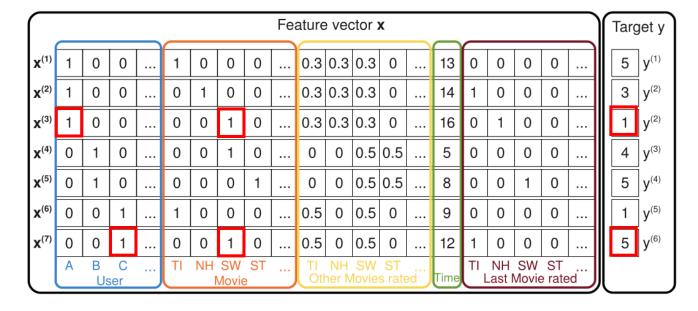
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



$$\langle \mathbf{v}_{A}, \mathbf{v}_{TI} \rangle \approx \langle \mathbf{v}_{C}, \mathbf{v}_{TI} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v}_{A} \approx \mathbf{v}_{C}$$

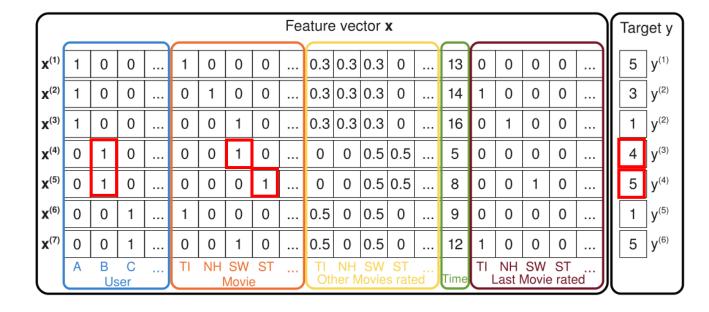
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



$$\langle \mathbf{v}_{A}, \mathbf{v}_{SW} \rangle \approx \langle \mathbf{v}_{C}, \mathbf{v}_{SW} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v}_{A} \approx \mathbf{v}_{C}$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$

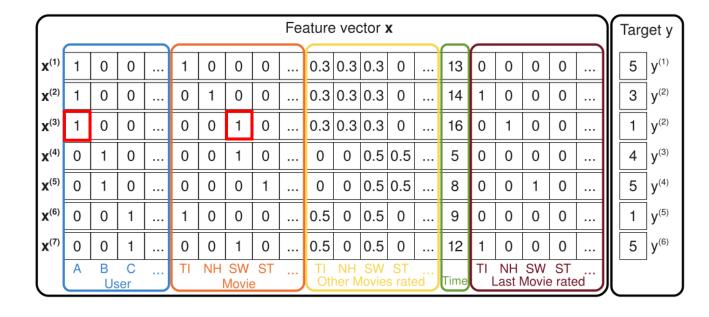


$$\langle \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{B}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{SW}} \rangle \approx \langle \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{B}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{ST}} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{SW}} \approx \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{ST}}$

Parameter estimation under sparsity

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$



In total, $\langle \mathbf{v}_{A}, \mathbf{v}_{ST} \rangle$ will be similar to $\langle \mathbf{v}_{A}, \mathbf{v}_{SW} \rangle$

Linear complexity

$$O(k n^{2}) \qquad \hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i} x_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{j} \rangle x_{i} x_{j}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{j} \rangle x_{i} x_{j}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{j} \rangle x_{i} x_{j} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{i} \rangle x_{i} x_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{f=1}^{k} v_{i,f} v_{j,f} x_{i} x_{j} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{f=1}^{k} v_{i,f} v_{i,f} x_{i} x_{i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f} x_{j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f} x_{j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right)$$

FM as various predictors

- Regression: $\hat{y}(x)$ can be the predictor and optimization criterion
- Binary classification: the sign of $\hat{y}(x)$ is used
- Ranking: \mathbf{x} are ordered by the score of $\hat{y}(x)$

Regularization terms are usually added (ex. L2)

Learning FM

Gradients

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle \, x_i \, x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } w_0 \\ x_i, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } w_i \\ x_i \sum_{j=1}^n v_{j,f} x_j - v_{i,f} x_i^2, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } v_{i,f} \end{cases} \cdots O(1)$$
Independent of i

Generalization

■ *d*-way FM

$$\hat{y}(x) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{l=2}^d \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_l=i_{l-1}+1}^n \left(\prod_{j=1}^l x_{i_j} \right) \left(\sum_{f=1}^{k_l} \prod_{j=1}^l v_{i_j,f}^{(l)} \right)$$

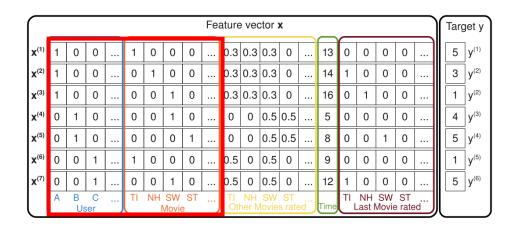
FM vs. SVM

SVM with the linear kernel

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i, \quad w_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

SVM with the polynomial kernel

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sqrt{2} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \, x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n w_{i,i}^{(2)} x_i^2 + \sqrt{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n w_{i,j}^{(2)} \, x_i \, x_j$$



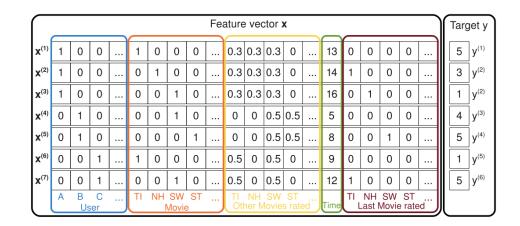
FM vs. SVM

SVM with the linear kernel

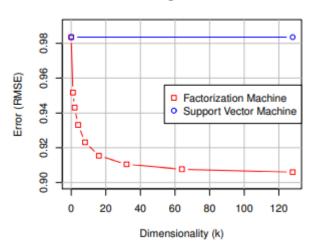
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_u + w_i$$

SVM with the polynomial kernel

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sqrt{2}(w_u + w_i) + w_{u,u}^{(2)} + w_{i,i}^{(2)} + \sqrt{2}w_{u,i}^{(2)}$$



Netflix: Rating Prediction Error



FM vs. Other factorization models

Matrix and Tensor Factorization

$$n := |U \cup I|, \quad x_j := \delta (j = i \lor j = u)$$
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_u + w_i + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_i \rangle$$

■ SVD++

$$n := |U \cup I \cup L|, \quad x_j := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } j = i \lor j = u \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{|N_u|}}, & \text{if } j \in N_u \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{w_0 + w_u + w_i + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_i \rangle}_{\text{SVD++}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|N_u|}} \sum_{l \in N_u} \left\langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_l \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|N_u|}} \sum_{l \in N_u} \left(w_l + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_l \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|N_u|}} \sum_{l' \in N_u, l' > l} \langle \mathbf{v}_l, \mathbf{v}_l' \rangle \right)$$

FM vs. Other factorization models

PITF(Pairwise interaction tensor factorization)

$$n := |U \cup I \cup T|, \quad x_j := \delta (j = i \lor j = u \lor j = t)$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_u + w_i + w_t + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_i \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_t \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_t \rangle$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_t + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_t \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_t \rangle$$

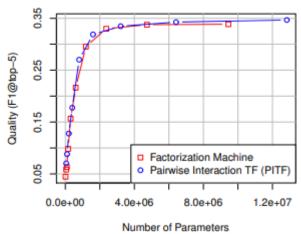
FPMC(Factorized personalized markov chains)

$$n := |U \cup I \cup L|, \quad x_j := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } j = i \lor j = u \\ \frac{1}{|B^u_{t-1}|}, & \text{if } j \in B^u_{t-1} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_u + w_i + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_i \rangle + \frac{1}{|B_{t-1}^u|} \sum_{l \in B_{t-1}^u} \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_l \rangle + \frac{1}{|B_{t-1}^u|} \sum_{l \in B_{t-1}^u} \left(w_l + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_l \rangle + \frac{1}{|B_{t-1}^u|} \sum_{l' \in B_{t-1}^u, l' > l} \langle \mathbf{v}_l, \mathbf{v}_l' \rangle \right)$$

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_i + \langle \mathbf{v}_u, \mathbf{v}_i \rangle + \frac{1}{|B_{t-1}^u|} \sum_{l \in B_{t-1}^u} \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_l \rangle$$

ECML Discovery Challenge 2009, Task 2



5. Conclusion

Summary

- Able to estimate parameters under sparsity
- Linear complexity
- General predictor that handle any real valued vector
- Identical or very similar to many other models

6. Implementation

Implementation

- Google Colab, Tensorflow
- Dataset: Wisconsin Diagnostic Breast Cancer (WDBC)
 30 columns, binary data, scaled with MinMax Scaler
- k (dimension of factor vector) = 10
- Learning rate = 0.01
- Accuracy on test data = 0.958 (epoch: 100)

End of Documents