

1 Answer:

$$(1) \phi_{ij} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i^T v_j, \sigma^2) \quad r_{ij} \sim \text{sign}(\phi_{ij})$$

$$q(\phi) = p(\phi | R, \mu, v) = \frac{p(r_{ij} | \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j)}{\int p(r_{ij} | \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j) d\phi_{ij}}$$

$$\propto \text{sign}(\phi_{ij}) \cdot \text{Normal}(\mu_i^T v_j, \sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{q(\phi_{ij})}{\phi_{ij}} \sim \text{TN}(\mu_i^T v_j, \sigma^2) \begin{cases} \text{when } r_{ij} = 1, & \frac{q(\phi_{ij})}{\phi_{ij}} \sim \text{TN}(\mu_i^T v_j, \sigma^2) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \text{when } r_{ij} = -1, & \frac{q(\phi_{ij})}{\phi_{ij}} \sim \text{TN}(\mu_i^T v_j, \sigma^2) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^- \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \frac{p}{\phi}(\phi | R, \mu, v) &= \frac{\prod_{(i,j) \in R} p(r_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j, \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j)}{\prod_{(i,j) \in R} \int p(r_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j, \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j) d\phi_{ij}} \\ &= \prod_{(i,j) \in R} \frac{p(r_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j, \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j)}{\int p(r_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j, \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j) d\phi_{ij}} \\ &= \prod_{(i,j) \in R} q(\phi_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) p(R, \mu, v, \phi) = p(\mu) p(v) p(R, \phi)$$

$$= p(\mu) p(v) \prod_{(i,j) \in R} p(r_{ij} | \phi_{ij}) \cdot p(\phi_{ij} | \mu_i, v_j)$$

$$L(\mu, v) = \ln p(\mu) + \ln p(v) + \sum_{(i,j) \in R} \mathbb{E}_q[\ln \text{sign}(\phi_{ij})] - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \mathbb{E}_q[(\phi_{ij} - \mu_i^T v_j)^2] + \text{const}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \mu_i^T \mu_i - \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} v_j^T v_j - \sum_{(i,j) \in R} \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \mathbb{E}_q[\mu_i^T v_j^T v_i - 2\mu_i^T v \mathbb{E}_q(\phi_{ij})] + \text{const}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_q(\phi_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \mu_i^T v_j + \sigma \times \frac{\Phi'(-\mu_i^T v_j / \sigma)}{1 - \Phi(-\mu_i^T v_j / \sigma)} & \text{if } r_{ij} = 1 \\ \mu_i^T v_j + \sigma \times \frac{-\Phi'(-\mu_i^T v_j / \sigma)}{\Phi(-\mu_i^T v_j / \sigma)} & \text{if } r_{ij} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$\Phi'(s)$  is the probability density function of a  $\text{Normal}(0, 1)$ .

$\Phi(s)$  is the CDF of  $\text{Normal}(0, 1)$ .

$$(3) L(u, v) = -\frac{t}{2} u^T u - \frac{t}{2} v^T v - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} (\mu_i^T v_j v_j^T \mu_i \rightarrow \mu_i^T v E_q(\phi_{ij}) ) + \text{const}$$

$$\nabla L(\mu_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_i = \arg \max_{\mu_i} L(\mu_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_i = (\frac{1}{t} I + \sum_{j=1}^M v_j v_j^T / \sigma^2)^{-1} (\sum_{j=1}^M v_j E_q(\phi_{ij}) / \sigma^2)$$

$$\nabla L(v_j) = 0 \Rightarrow v_j = \arg \max_{v_j} L(v_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_j = (\frac{1}{t} I + \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \mu_i^T / \sigma^2)^{-1} (\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i E_q(\phi_{ij}) / \sigma^2)$$

$$(u, v) = (\{\mu_i\}, \{v_j\})$$

(4)

1. Initialize  $\mu_0, v_0$

2. For iteration  $t = 1, \dots, T$ .

(a) E-step: Calculate  $\vec{E}_q(\phi) = \{E_q(\phi_{ij})\}_{(i,j) \in \Omega}$

$$E_{q_t}(\phi_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} + \sigma \times \frac{\Phi'(-\mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} / \sigma)}{1 - \Phi(-\mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} / \sigma)} & \text{if } v_{ij} = 1 \\ \mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} + \sigma \times \frac{-\Phi'(-\mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} / \sigma)}{\Phi(-\mu_{t-1}^T v_{t-1} / \sigma)} & \text{if } v_{ij} = -1 \end{cases}$$

(b) M-step: update  $\mu_t$  and  $v_t$  using following equation:

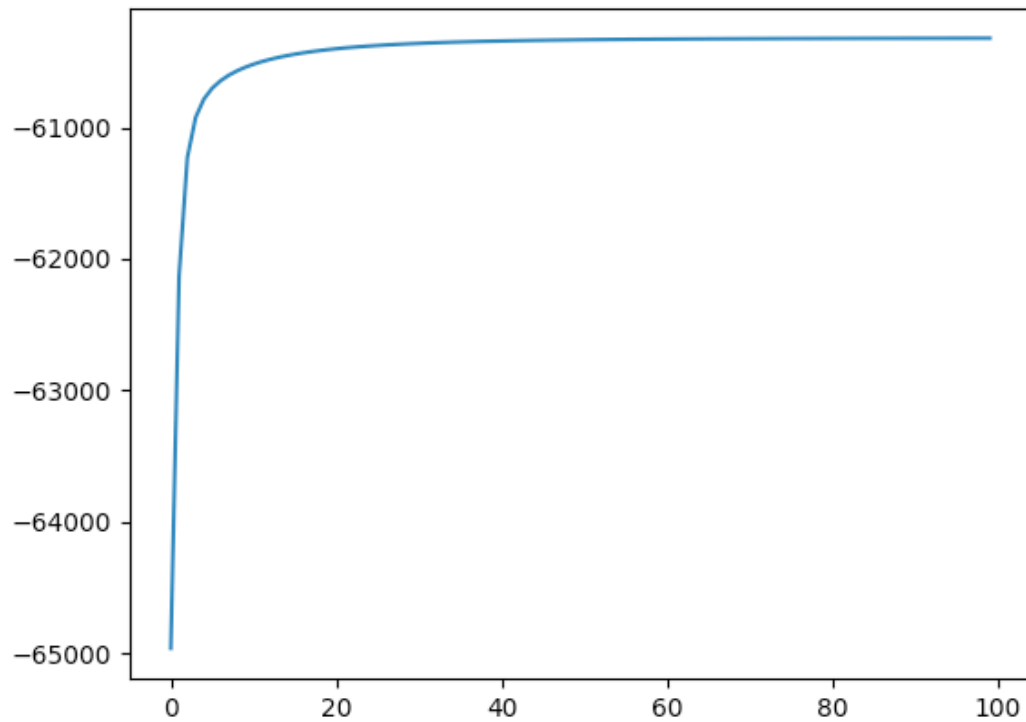
$$\begin{cases} \mu_t = (\frac{1}{t} I + \sum_{j=1}^M v_j v_j^T / \sigma^2)^{-1} (\sum_{j=1}^M v_j E_q(\phi_{ij}) / \sigma^2) \\ v_t = (\frac{1}{t} I + \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \mu_i^T / \sigma^2)^{-1} (\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i E_q(\phi_{ij}) / \sigma^2) \end{cases}$$

(c). Calculate  $\ln p(R, u, v)$  using the following equation:

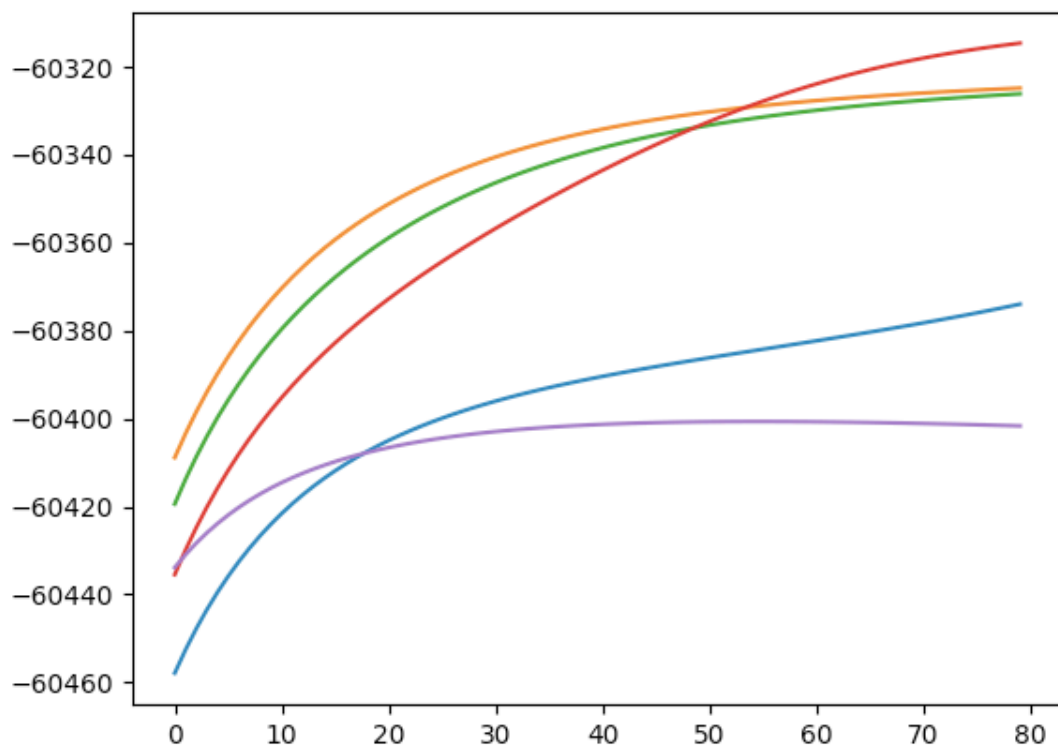
$$\ln p(R, u, v) = -\frac{c}{2} u^T u - \frac{c}{2} v^T v - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} ($$

$$\ln p(R, u, v) = \frac{d}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{t}{2\pi}) - \frac{t}{2} u^T u - \frac{t}{2} v^T v + \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} r_{ij} \ln \Phi(\frac{\mu_i^T v_j}{\sigma}) + \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} (-r_{ij}) \ln(1 - \Phi(\frac{\mu_i^T v_j}{\sigma}))$$

1. Run your algorithm for 100 iterations and plot  $\ln p(R;U;V)$  for iterations 2 through 100.



2. Plot 5 different objective functions for iterations 20 through 100



3. Predict the values given in the test set Like Dislike

	Test as 1	Test as -1
Predict as 1	2150	988
Predict as -1	584	1278

Accuracy = 68.56