Probabilistic Matrix Factorization

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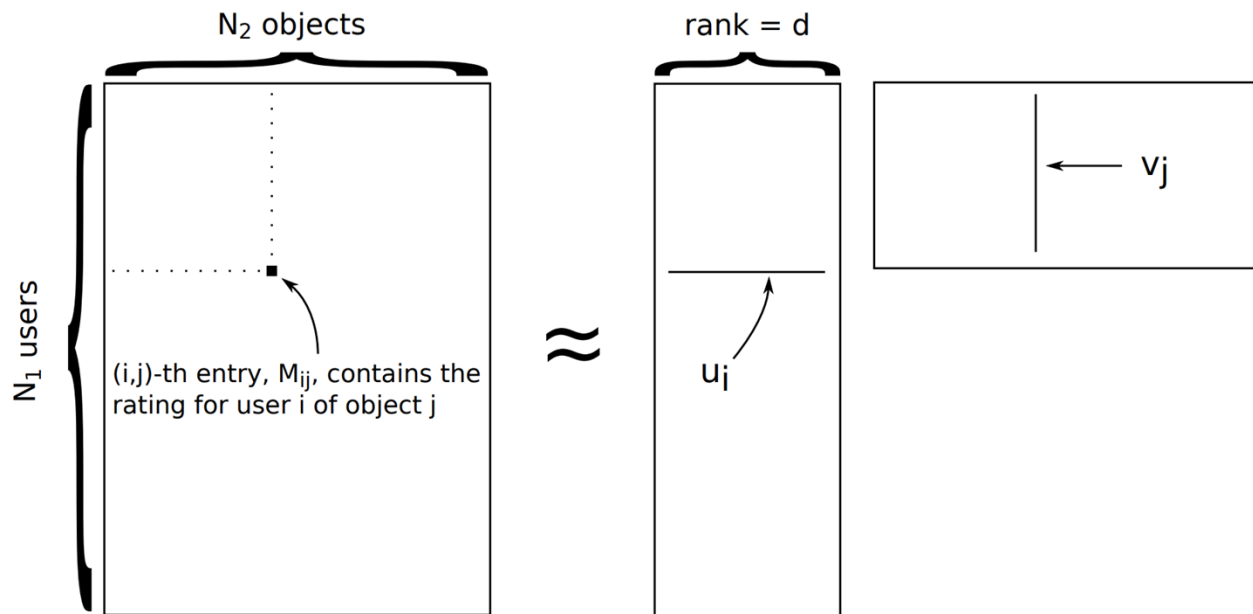Meng, Yang ym2696@columbia.edu

Collaborative Filtering

Use previous user inputs to make future recommendations

- Model-based approach (matrix factorization)

Matrix Factorization

N_2 objects

N_1 users

(i,j)-th entry, M_{ij}, contains the rating for user i of object j

rank = d

$\approx$

u_i

v_j

Probabilistic Matrix Factorization
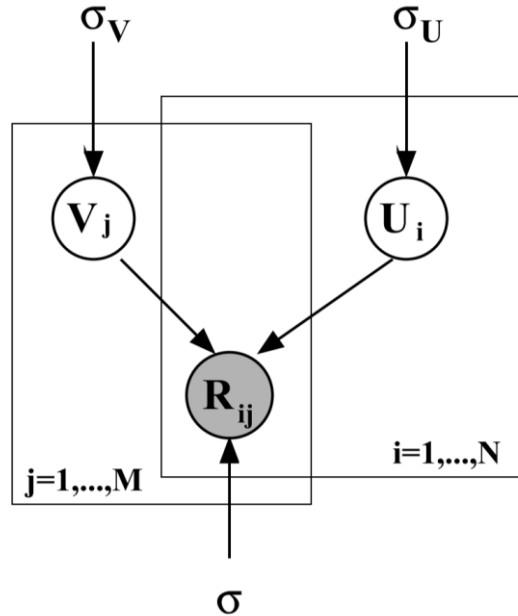
- Assumptions
1. Conditional distribution over the observed ratings:

$$r_{ij}|U_i, V_j, \sigma^2 \sim N(\widehat{r_{ij}}|U_i, V_j, \sigma^2)$$

2. $V_j \sim N(0, \sigma_V^2)$
3. $U_i \sim N(0, \sigma_U^2)$

Probabilistic Matrix Factorization Continued

Probabilistic Matrix Factorization Continued

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{M} I_{ij} \left(R_{ij} - U_i^T V_j \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_U}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \parallel U_i \parallel_{Fro}^2 + \frac{\lambda_V}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{M} \parallel V_j \parallel_{Fro}^2$$

Post-Processing(KNN)

Define similarity as cosine similarity obtained from

$$s(v_j, v_{j_2}) = \frac{v_j^T v_{j_2}}{||v_j||||v_{j_2}||}$$

Post-Processing(Kernel Ridge)

1. Discard all weights from U

2. Define y as vector of user specific ratings

3. X consists of normalized vector of factors for movies rated by the user in each row.
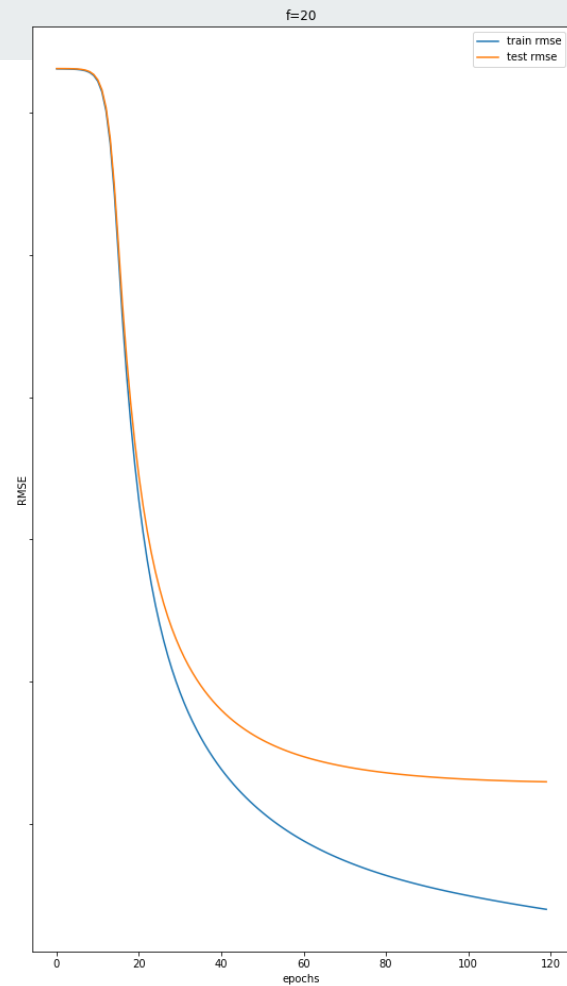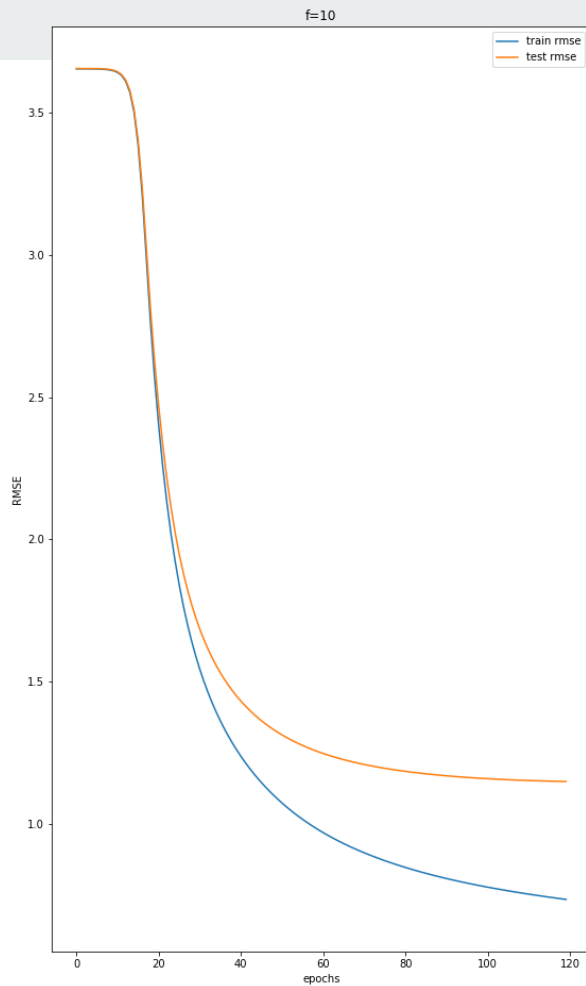
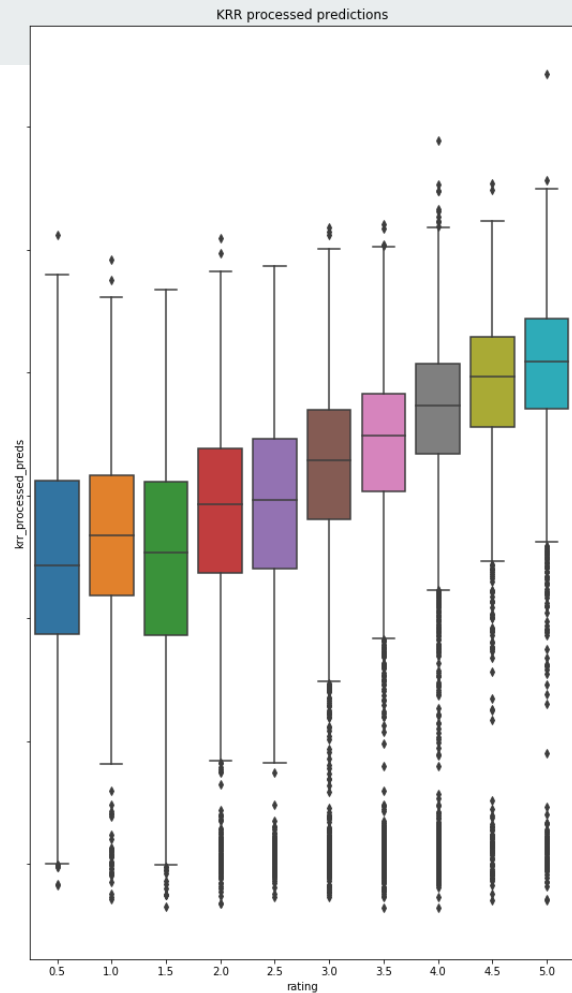4. Solve Kernel Ridge Regression

Post-Processing(Kernel Ridge) Continued
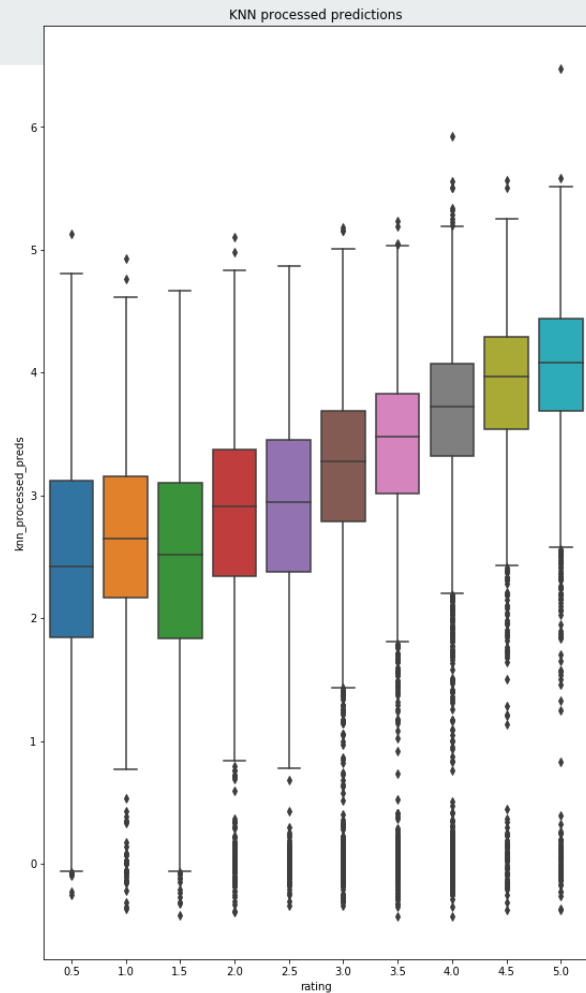
Prediction can be obtained by the equation

$$\hat{y}_i = K(x_i^{\mathrm{T}}, X)(K(X, X) + \lambda I)^{-1} y$$

Result-PMF

Result-Post-Processing

KNN processed predictions

KRR processed predictions

Result continued

Post-processing Method	RMSE
PMF	Testing: 1.1536 Training: 0.6992
PMF with KNN	Testing: 1.1541 Training: 0.6988
PMF with KRR	Testing: 1.1433 Training: 0.6984

Questions?

Thank you!