

GCN网络在二部图推荐上的应用

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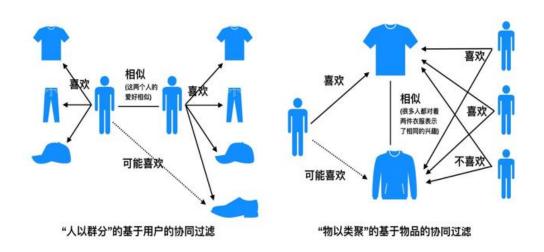


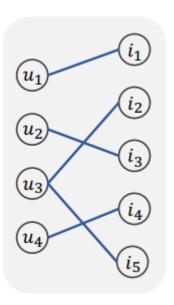
一、协同过滤与二部图推荐

协同过滤与二部图推荐

协同过滤 (collaborative filtering)

协同,基于用户之间或物品之间的相似性或关联性来进行推荐,让多种信息源进行协作 **过滤**,从大量的用户-物品评分数据中筛选或过滤出最相关的推荐结果





user-item图



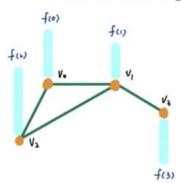
二、GCN网络

SEMI-SUPERVISED CLASSIFICATION WITH GRAPH CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS

图信号

拉普拉斯矩阵L, 度矩阵D, 邻接矩阵A

✓ Vertex domain signal



$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.41 & 0.71 & -0.29 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.87 \\ 0.5 & -0.41 & -0.71 & -0.29 \\ 0.5 & 0.82 & 0 & -0.29 \end{bmatrix}$$

x表示图信号, xi表示在节点vi上的信号强度, 定义 二次型:

$$x^T L x = \sum_{e_{ij} \in E} (x_i - x_j)^2$$

为图信号的总变差,是一个反应图信号整体平滑度 的标量,记为TV(x)

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi &= (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
\chi^{7} &= (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
&= (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
&= (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
&= (\chi_{1} - \chi_{2} - \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
&= \chi_{1} - \chi_{2} - \chi_{3} + \chi_{4}, \chi_{5} \\
&= \chi_{1} - \chi_{2} + \chi_{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\chi_{1} - \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, \chi_{4}) \\
&= \chi_{1} - \chi_{2} - \chi_{3} \\
&= \chi_{1} - \chi_{2} + \chi_{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\chi_{1} - \chi_{2}) + (\chi_{1} - \chi_{3}) \cdot \chi_{1} \\
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) + (\chi_{2} - \chi_{3}) \cdot \chi_{2} \\
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) + (\chi_{3} - \chi_{2}) \cdot \chi_{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) + (\chi_{3} - \chi_{2}) \cdot \chi_{3} \\
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{2}) \cdot \chi_{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) + (\chi_{3} - \chi_{2}) \cdot \chi_{3} \\
&+ (\chi_{2} - \chi_{2}) \cdot \chi_{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

图的总变差与图的拉普拉斯矩阵的特征值

$$TV(x) = x^{T}Lx = x^{T}V\Lambda V^{T}x$$

$$= (V\tilde{x})^{T}V\Lambda V^{T}(V\tilde{x})$$

$$= \tilde{x}^{T}(V^{T}V)\Lambda(V^{T}V)\tilde{x}$$

$$= \tilde{x}^{T}\Lambda \tilde{x}$$

$$= \sum_{k}^{N} \lambda_{k} \tilde{x}_{k}^{2}$$

图的总变差与图的拉普拉斯矩阵(半正定矩阵)的特征值之间有着线性对应关系,是图的所有特征值的一个线性组合,权重是图信号的傅里叶系数的平方

特征值实际上是图信号平滑度的一种梯度刻画,可以将其视为"频率",特征值越低,频率越低,傅里叶基变化的越缓慢,相近节点上的信号趋于一致;特征值越高,频率越高,傅里叶基变化的越剧烈,相近节点上的信号有很大不同

GCN结构

GCN结构

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

$$\tilde{A} = A + I$$

图卷积

$$\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tilde{A}\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\tilde{D} - L)\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = I - \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}L\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= I - V\tilde{\Lambda}V^{T} = V(1 - \tilde{\Lambda})V^{T}$$

 $ilde{\lambda}_i$ 是特征值,可以证明特征值属于(0,2]

其频率响应函数h(λ)为:

$$h(\lambda)=1- ilde{\lambda}_i\in[-1,1)$$

W: 权重矩阵 σ: 非线性激活函数 最初应用在属性图上, 用来处理图 分类任务

GCN是一个低通滤波器

GCN 中的图卷积本质上是一种低通滤波器。

首先,对于多层 GCN,我们先去掉非线性激活层,便得到了

$$\hat{ ext{Y}} = \operatorname{soft} \max \left(ext{S} \cdot \cdot \cdot ext{SSX} \Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)} \cdot \cdot \cdot \Theta^{(K)}
ight)$$

其中 $\mathbf{S} = \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{W}} \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2}$ 。然后汇聚所有参数,得到一个简化版的 GCN

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{\mathrm{SGC}} = \operatorname{soft} \max \left(\mathbf{S}^K \mathbf{X} \mathbf{\Theta} \right)$$

在这里, \mathbf{S}^K 是可以看作图上的一个滤波,对于 $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{adj}} = \mathbf{D}^{-1/2}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{D}^{-1/2} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L}$,有

$$\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{adj}}^{K} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{T}}\right)^{K} = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{I} - \boldsymbol{\Lambda})^{K}\mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

该滤波的变换函数为:

$$g(\lambda_i) = (1 - \lambda_i)^K$$

如果加了自环,即

$$egin{aligned} ilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ ext{adj}} &= \mathbf{I} - ilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} ilde{\mathbf{W}} ilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} \ & ilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ ext{adj}}^K &= \mathbf{U} \Big(\mathbf{I} - ilde{\mathbf{\Lambda}} \Big)^K \mathbf{U}^{ ext{T}} \ & g(ilde{\lambda}_i) &= \Big(1 - ilde{\lambda}_i \Big)^K \end{aligned}$$

K,即GCN的层数不能过高,如果不断地进行GCN层的计算,最后图信号实际上会处处相等,也就是学不到东西了



三、LightGCN

LightGCN: Simplifying and Powering Graph Convolution Network for Recommendation

SIGIR 2020

LightGCN作者介绍

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论文专著/The monograph

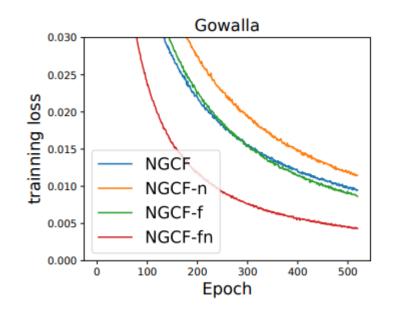
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- [1] **Xiangnan He**, Hanwang Zhang, Min-Yen Kan, and Tat-Seng Chua. Fast Matrix Factorization for Online Recommendation with Implicit Feedback. In SIGIR 2016.
- [2] **Xiangnan He**, Lizi Liao, Hanwang Zhang, Liqiang Nie, Xia Hu, and Tat-Seng Chua. Neural Collaborative Filtering. In WWW 2017.
- [3] Xiangnan He and Tat-Seng Chua. Neural Factorization Machines for Sparse Predictive Analytics. In SIGIR 2017.
- [4] Xiang Wang, **Xiangnan He***, Yixin Cao, Meng Liu & Tat-Seng Chua. KGAT: Knowledge Graph Attention Network for Recommendation. In KDD 2019. Frontier of Science Award
- [5] **Xiangnan He**, Kuan Deng, Xiang Wang, Yan Li, Yongdong Zhang and Meng Wang. LightGCN: Simplifying and Powering Graph Convolution Network for Recommendation. In SIGIR 2020.
- [6] Yang Zhang, Fuli Feng, **Xiangnan He***, Tianxin Wei, Chonggang Song, Guohui Ling and Yongdong Zhang. Causal Intervention for Leveraging Popularity Bias in Recommendation. In SIGIR 2021. Best Paper Honorable Mention
- [7] Chongming Gao, Kexin Huang, Jiawei Chen, Yuan Zhang, Biao Li, Peng Jiang, Shiqi Wang, Zhong Zhang & **Xiangnan He***. Alleviating Matthew Effect of Offline Reinforcement Learning in Interactive Recommendation. In SIGIR 2023. Best Paper Honorable Mention
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LightGCN背景

GCN网络在聚合邻居节点信息上能够起到很好的作用,可以被用来做协同过滤。 但是在基于二部图进行的协同过滤中,每个节点只有id信息(只用来表示图的结构),不含其他的属性信息,所以GCN的权重矩阵和非线性激活函数对于二部图上节点信息的聚合并没有起到明显的帮助作用, 反而会增加实现和训练的难度

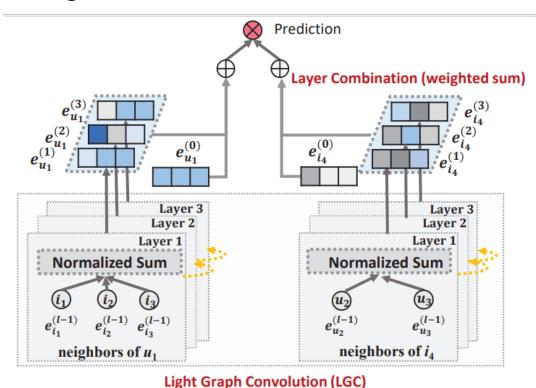
	Gow	alla	Amazon-Book		
	recall ndcg		recall	ndcg	
NGCF	0.1547	0.1307	0.0330	0.0254	
NGCF-f	0.1686	0.1439	0.0368	0.0283	
NGCF-n	0.1536	0.1295	0.0336	0.0258	
NGCF-fn	0.1742	0.1476	0.0399	0.0303	



(a) Training loss on Gowalla

基于NGCF模型各部分做的消融实验

LightGCN



 \mathbf{e}_{u} , \mathbf{e}_{i} 用户嵌入,物品嵌入 (user, item embedding)

E为嵌入矩阵

 $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$

user-item二部图

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{R}^T & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{u}^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{u}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_{u}|}\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_{i}|}} \mathbf{e}_{i}^{(k)},$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{i}^{(k+1)} = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_{i}|}\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_{u}|}} \mathbf{e}_{u}^{(k)}.$$



$$\mathbf{E}^{(k+1)} = (\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \mathbf{E}^{(k)}$$

结果

最终的用户嵌入和物品嵌入:

$$\mathbf{e}_u = \sum_{k=0}^K \alpha_k \mathbf{e}_u^{(k)}; \quad \mathbf{e}_i = \sum_{k=0}^K \alpha_k \mathbf{e}_i^{(k)}; \quad \alpha_k = 1/(K+1)$$

计算用户嵌入与物品嵌入的内积, 作为得分, 代表用户与该物品交互的可能性

$$\hat{y}_{ui} = \mathbf{e}_u^T \mathbf{e}_i$$

损失函数

$$L_{BPR} = -\sum_{u=1}^{M} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_u} \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_u} \ln \sigma(\hat{y}_{ui} - \hat{y}_{uj}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{E}^{(0)}||^2$$

i: 正样本, j: 负样本; E⁽⁰⁾ 初始embedding

数据集与结果展示

数据集展示 (只包含用户与物品的交互关系)

0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 1 53 54 49 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 26 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 14 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 29 99 100 101 102 103 104 1 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 22 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 44 167 168 16 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 23 231 232 233 234 22 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 2 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 30 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 367 2 372 373 114 13 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 143 394 395 15 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 3 415 416 49 417 32 418 23 419 27 211 420 421 422 24 115 423 424 425 165 426 427 14 428 194 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449

最终的embedding关系展示

item similarity:

0&1: 0.9034279892266595

0&2: 0.8833639657658131

1&2: 0.9857469993215802

6&7: 0.9809752737216565

6&8: 0.9567491375944958

7&8: 0.9896923894755145

0&6: 0.2641773362217176

0&10: -0.028633960669534875

user similarity:

0&95: 0.9679967642630041

0&135: 0.9762966424480435

135&95: 0.9872603656374139

0&1: -0.8756788765903113

0&3: -0.6189509558839734

user & item similarity

0&0: 0.8971510867476608

0&1: 0.9629123586534358

0&2: 0.9529053294811878

0&5: 0.46094739484253866

0&9: 0.2576646121568464

135&0: 0.847686432229964

135&1: 0.9472917307749943

test score:

train buy:

0#0: 2.5994870458051302

0#1: 2.441005019516009

0#6: 2.04316561532774

test buy:

0#3: 2.126336682003344

0#48: 1.722597779515633

not buy:

0#10: 0.9527073511293306

0#12: -3.1533281387527476



四、SIGformer

SIGformer: Sign-aware Graph Transformer for Recommendation

SIGIR 2024

SIGformer作者介绍

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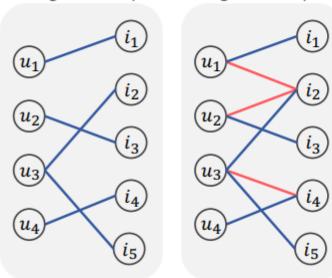


- CDR: Conservative Doubly Robust Learning for Debiased Recommendation Zijie Song, Jiawei Chen*, Sheng Zhou, Qihao Shi, Yan Feng, Chun Chen, Can Wang CIKM'23 (Full Paper), *Corresponding,
- Alleviating Matthew Effect of Offline Reinforcement Learning in Interactive Recommendation
 Chongming Gao, Kexin Huang, Jiawei Chen*, Yuan Zhang, Biao Li, Peng Jiang, Shiqi Wang, Zhong Zhang & Xiangnan He*
 SIGIR'23 (Full Paper, Accept Rate: 20.1%), *Corresponding (Best Paper Honorable Mention)
 - A Generic Learning Framework for Sequential Recommendation with Distribution Shifts Zhengyi Yang, Xiangnan He, Jizhi Zhang, Jiancan Wu, Xin Xin, Jiawei Chen & Xiang Wang SIGIR'23 (Full Paper, Accept Rate: 20.1%),
- Discriminative-Invariant Representation Learning for Unbiased Recommendation Hang Pan, Jiawei Chen*, Fuli Feng, Wentao Shi, Junkang Wu & Xiangnan He IJCAI'23 (Full, Accept Rate: 15%), *Corresponding
- On the Theories Behind Hard Negative Sampling for Recommendation
 Wentao Shi, Jiawei Chen*, Fuli Feng, Jizhi Zhang, Junkang Wu, Chongming Gao & Xiangnan He*
 WWW'23(Full Paper, Accept rate: 19.2%),
 - Adap-tau: Adaptively Modulating Embedding Magnitude for Recommendation Jiawei Chen, Junkang Wu, Jiancan Wu, Sheng Zhou, Xuezhi Cao, Xiangnan He WWW'23(Full Paper, Accept rate: 19.2%),

SIGformer: Sign-aware Graph Transformer for Recommendation

大部分推荐系统中,用的都是用户的积极反馈,往往忽视掉用户对物品的负面反馈,虽然这些负面反馈不能直接表示用户的偏好信息,但也提供了有价值的协同信息。为了利用这些信息,本文借助signed graph来利用这些信息进行协同过滤

Unsigned Graph



Signed Graph

- u_x User Node
- (x) Item Node
- Positive Feedback
- Negative Feedback

在signed graph中,可以生成一些路径,从 这些路径中可以得到有用的协同信息

$$\langle u_1 - i_2 - u_2 \rangle$$

$$< u_3 - i_4 + u_4 >$$

$$< u_1 - i_2 - u_2 + i_3 >$$

现有方法的缺陷

- 一、如何将积极反馈和消极反馈的信息进行整体处理,而不是单独处理 之前的部分方法是分别处理积极反馈的图和消极反馈的图,再进行相关操作,这样会丢掉部分 协同信息。
- 二、现有的基于MLP和GCN的方法无法同时处理积极反馈和消极反馈信息 GCN方法基于一个同质性假设(homophily assumption):相邻的节点是相似的 MLP方法则无法完全利用图结构的信息,并且由于推荐场景下的数据有很高的稀疏度,会造成训练的困难

本文的解决思路

- 1.借助transformer的自注意力机制来处理协同信息,但transformer中的位置编码并不适用于signed graph
- 2.借助signed graph中的路径来将积极反馈和消极反馈整体结合起来,为此提出了两种位置编码方式,并加入到transformer中: Sign-aware Spectral Encoding (SSE), Sign-aware Path Encoding (SPE)

字母含义

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(u, i, y_{ui}) | u \in \mathcal{U}, i \in I\}$$

$$y_{ui} = 1$$

$$y_{ui} = 1 y_{ui} = 0$$

$$y_{ui} = "?"$$

积极反馈

消极反馈

信息缺失 (负样本)

$$G = (V, \mathcal{E}^+, \mathcal{E}^-)$$

$$\mathcal{E}^+ = \{(u, i) | u \in \mathcal{U}, i \in I, y_{ui} = 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^- = \{(u, i) | u \in \mathcal{U}, i \in I, y_{ui} = 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{L}^+ = \mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{D}^+)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{A}^+ (\mathbf{D}^+)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

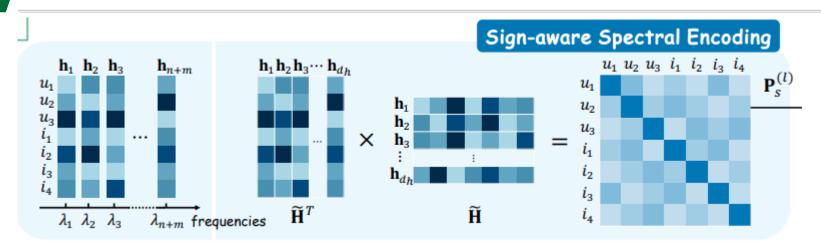
embedding矩阵

$$\mathbf{E}^{(0)} = [\underbrace{\mathbf{e}_{u_1}^{(0)}, \cdots, \mathbf{e}_{u_n}^{(0)}, \underbrace{\mathbf{e}_{i_1}^{(0)}, \cdots, \mathbf{e}_{i_m}^{(0)}}]^T$$
user embeddings item embeddings

$$\mathbf{L} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} (\mathbf{L}^+ - \alpha \mathbf{L}^-)$$

新构建的拉普拉斯矩阵为两个拉普拉 斯矩阵的线性组合。a为超参,用来控 制负反馈图的影响

Sign-aware Spectral Encoding (SSE) 谱编码



对新的拉普拉斯矩阵L进行特征值分解,取出最小的 எ 个特征值对应的特征向量来构造谱矩阵,构造出来的谱矩阵能够在保证原始图结构不变的情况下过滤掉高频信息

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{H} = [\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{h}_{n+m}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{P}_s^{(l)} = \theta^{(l)} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{H}}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}} = [\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{h}_{d_h}]^T$$

θ为可学习参数

联想低通滤波

$$[\mathbf{h}_{1}, \mathbf{h}_{2}, ..., \mathbf{h}_{d_{h}}] = \underset{\mathbf{z}_{1}, \mathbf{z}_{2}, ..., \mathbf{z}_{d_{h}}}{\operatorname{arg \, min}} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq d_{h}} \left(\sum_{(u, i) \in \mathcal{E}^{+}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{z}_{ku}}{\sqrt{d_{u}^{+}}} - \frac{\mathbf{z}_{ki}}{\sqrt{d_{i}^{+}}} \right)^{2} \right)$$

Drawing Positive Neighbors

$$-\alpha \sum_{(u,i)\in\mathcal{E}^{-}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{z}_{ku}}{\sqrt{d_{u}^{-}}} - \frac{\mathbf{z}_{ki}}{\sqrt{d_{i}^{-}}} \right)^{2} \right)$$

Distancing Negative Neighbors

举例向量v:

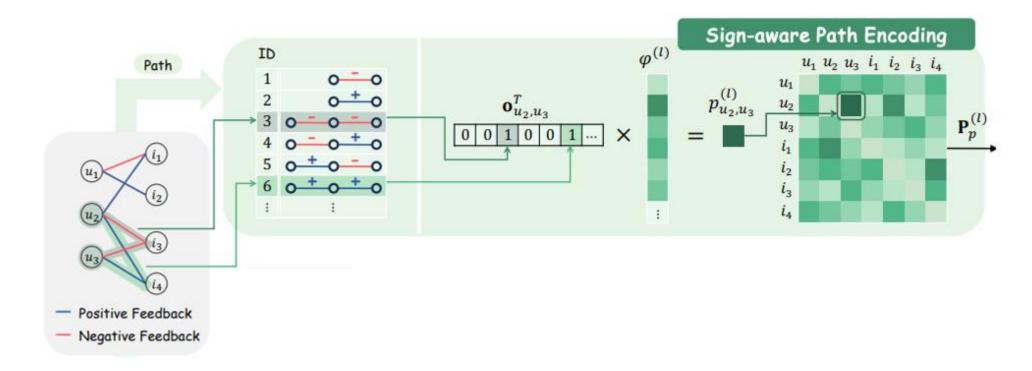
$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{1 \le k \le n+m} \varepsilon_k \mathbf{h}_k$$

$$\mathbf{P}_s^{(l)}\mathbf{v} = (\sum_{1 \leq k \leq d_h} \theta^{(l)}\mathbf{h}_k\mathbf{h}_k^T)(\sum_{1 \leq k \leq n+m} \varepsilon_k\mathbf{h}_k) = \theta^{(l)}\sum_{1 \leq k \leq d_h} \varepsilon_k\mathbf{h}_k$$

通过这样处理,向量**v**中的低通信息得到保留,高通信息被过滤掉,从而使正向边对应的节点更"近",负向边对应的节点更"远"

a>0时,能够使正向边连接的节点之间的距离(总变差)最小化,使负向边连接的节点之间的距离最大化

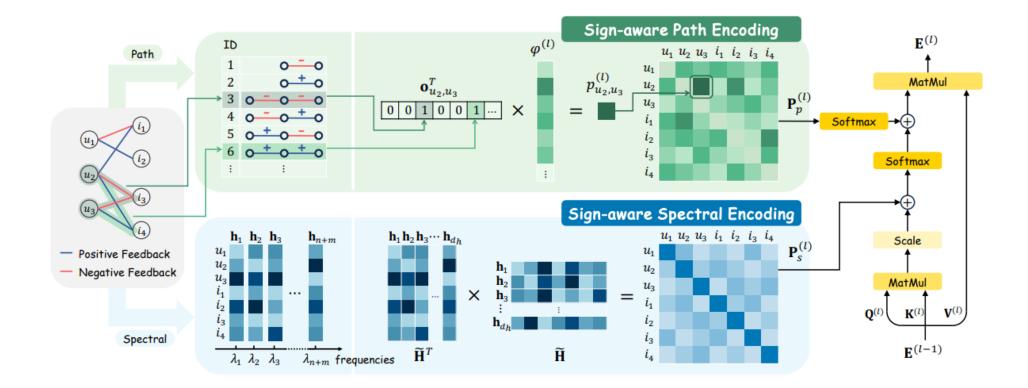
Sign-aware Path Encoding (SPE) 路径编码



为每一条路径标记一个单独的id,若两个顶点之间存在路径则将向量o中对应的位置记为1,否则为0.计算o与 ϕ 的内积,即可得到这两个顶点之间所有路径的权重之和,最后构成路径矩阵(ϕ 为可学习参数)

L。路径长度,为3,4,6等较小的数

整体架构



$$\mathbf{Q}^{(l)} = \mathbf{K}^{(l)} = \mathbf{V}^{(l)} = \mathbf{E}^{(l-1)}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{softmax} \left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}^{(l)} (\mathbf{K}^{(l)})^T}{\sqrt{d}} + \mathbf{P}_s^{(l)} \right) + \operatorname{softmax} (\mathbf{P}_p^{(l)}) \right) \mathbf{V}^{(l)}$$

实验部分

损失函数

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_{(u,i)\in\mathcal{E}^+} \ln \sigma \left(\hat{y}_{ui} - \hat{y}_{uj} \right) + \sum_{(u,i)\in\mathcal{E}^-} \ln \sigma \left(\beta (\hat{y}_{ui} - \hat{y}_{uj}) \right)$$

数据集

Dataset	#Users	#Items	#Interactions	Pos/Neg
Amazon-CDs	51,267	46,464	895,266	1:0.22
Amazon-Music	3,472	2,498	49,875	1:0.25
Epinions	17,894	17,660	413,774	1:0.37
KuaiRec	1,411	3,327	253,983	1:5.95
KuaiRand	16,974	4,373	263,100	1:1.25

实验部分:与baseline的比较结果

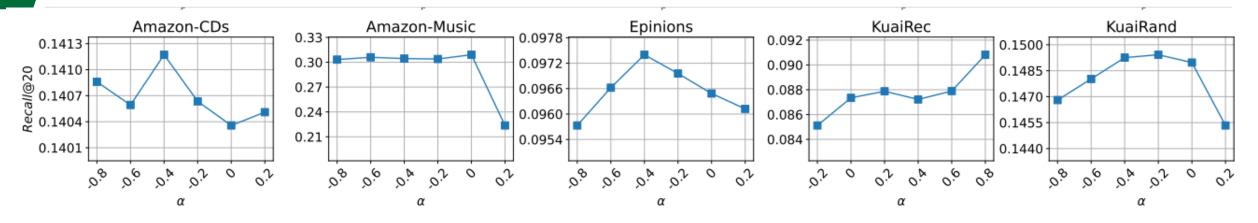
	Amazo	n-CDs	Amazon-Music		Epinions		KuaiRec		KuaiRand	
	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG
LightGCN	0.1325	0.0781	0.2725	0.1601	0.0854	0.0510	0.0826	0.0499	0.1197	0.0588
LightGCL	0.1040	0.0591	0.2921	0.1648	0.0864	0.0516	0.0848	0.0520	0.1291	0.0628
XSimGCL	0.1346	0.0796	0.2848	0.1683	0.0887	0.0558	0.0863	0.0522	0.1293	0.0641
GFormer	0.1366	0.0812	0.2807	0.1648	0.0978	0.0602	0.0864	0.0520	0.1083	0.0532
SiReN	0.1369	0.0801	0.2880	0.1725	0.0804	0.0492	0.0826	0.0473	0.1167	0.0571
SiGRec	0.1092	0.0648	0.1591	0.0896	0.0738	0.0475	0.0497	0.0314	0.1266	0.0699
PANE-GNN	0.1361	0.0810	0.2691	0.1605	0.0532	0.0301	0.0806	0.0514	0.1066	0.0522
SBGNN	0.0183	0.0100	0.0641	0.0325	0.0249	0.0143	0.0797	0.0469	0.0750	0.0361
SLGNN	0.0283	0.0148	0.1498	0.0788	0.0585	0.0336	0.0865	0.0508	0.1082	0.0520
SGFormer	0.0492	0.0275	0.2402	0.1373	0.0588	0.0343	0.0840	0.0504	0.0883	0.0423
SignGT	0.0231	0.0121	0.1283	0.0666	0.0521	0.0300	0.0861	0.0515	0.0927	0.0439
SIGformer	0.1412* +3.09%	0.0828* +1.96%	0.3091* +5.81%	0.1827 * +5.87%	0.0974 -0.41%	0.0585 -2.77%	0.0908 * +5.05%	0.0539 * +3.32%	0.1494* +15.61%	0.0722* +3.33%
	LightGCL XSimGCL GFormer SiReN SiGRec PANE-GNN SBGNN SLGNN SLGNN SGFormer SignGT	LightGCN 0.1325 LightGCL 0.1040 XSimGCL 0.1346 GFormer 0.1369 SiGRec 0.1092 PANE-GNN 0.1361 SBGNN 0.0183 SLGNN 0.0283 SGFormer 0.0492 SignGT 0.0231	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 SGFormer 0.0492 0.0275 SignGT 0.0231 0.0121 SIGformer 0.1412* 0.0828*	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 0.1498 SGFormer 0.0492 0.0275 0.2402 SignGT 0.0231 0.0121 0.1283 SIGformer 0.1412* 0.0828* 0.3091*	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 0.1498 0.0788 SGFormer 0.0492 0.0275 0.2402 0.1373 SignGT 0.0231 0.0121 0.1283 0.0666 SIGformer O.1412* O.0828* O.3091* O.1827*	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 0.0854 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 0.0864 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 0.0887 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 0.0978 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 0.0804 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 0.0738 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 0.0532 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 0.0249 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 0.1498 0.0788 0.0585 SGFormer 0.0492 0.0275 0.2402 0.1373 0.0588 SignGT 0.0231 0.0121 0.1283 0.0666 0.0521	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 0.0854 0.0510 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 0.0864 0.0516 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 0.0887 0.0558 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 0.0978 0.0602 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 0.0804 0.0492 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 0.0738 0.0475 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 0.0532 0.0301 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 0.0249 0.0143 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 0.1498 0.0788 0.0585 0.0336 SGFormer 0.0492 0.0275 0.2402 0.1373 0.0588 0.0343 SIGformer 0.1412* 0.0828* 0.3091* 0.1827* 0.0974	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 0.0854 0.0510 0.0826 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 0.0864 0.0516 0.0848 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 0.0887 0.0558 0.0863 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 0.0978 0.0602 0.0864 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 0.0804 0.0492 0.0826 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 0.0738 0.0475 0.0497 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 0.0532 0.0301 0.0806 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 0.0249 0.0143 0.0797 SLGNN 0.0492 0.0275 0.2402 0.1373 0.0588 0.0343 0.0840 SIGformer 0.1412* 0.0828* 0.3091* 0.1827*	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 0.0854 0.0510 0.0826 0.0499 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 0.0864 0.0516 0.0848 0.0520 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 0.0887 0.0558 0.0863 0.0522 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 0.0978 0.0602 0.0864 0.0520 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 0.0804 0.0492 0.0826 0.0473 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 0.0738 0.0475 0.0497 0.0314 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 0.0532 0.0301 0.0806 0.0514 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 0.0249 0.0143 0.0797 0.0469 SLGNN 0.0283 0.0148 0.1498 0.0788 0.0585	LightGCN 0.1325 0.0781 0.2725 0.1601 0.0854 0.0510 0.0826 0.0499 0.1197 LightGCL 0.1040 0.0591 0.2921 0.1648 0.0864 0.0516 0.0848 0.0520 0.1291 XSimGCL 0.1346 0.0796 0.2848 0.1683 0.0887 0.0558 0.0863 0.0522 0.1293 GFormer 0.1366 0.0812 0.2807 0.1648 0.0978 0.0602 0.0864 0.0520 0.1083 SiReN 0.1369 0.0801 0.2880 0.1725 0.0804 0.0492 0.0826 0.0473 0.1167 SiGRec 0.1092 0.0648 0.1591 0.0896 0.0738 0.0475 0.0497 0.0314 0.1266 PANE-GNN 0.1361 0.0810 0.2691 0.1605 0.0532 0.0301 0.0806 0.0514 0.1066 SBGNN 0.0183 0.0100 0.0641 0.0325 0.0249 0.0143 0.0797 0.0469

实验部分: 消融实验

Table 3: The results of the ablation study, where positional encodings or negative interactions are removed respectively.

	Negative	Spectral	Path	Amazo	on-CDs	Amazo	n-Music	Epir	iions	Kua	iRec	Kuai	Rand
	Interactions?	Encoding?	Encoding?	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG
SIGformer-w/o-Neg		✓	✓	0.1349	0.0775	0.2937	0.1738	0.0824	0.0477	0.0708	0.0433	0.1173	0.0545
SIGformer-w/o-En	✓			0.1355	0.0779	0.2932	0.1698	0.0894	0.0526	0.0728	0.0448	0.1413	0.0661
SIGformer-w/o-SPE	✓	✓		0.1380	0.0798	0.2988	0.1744	0.0959	0.0574	0.0862	0.0520	0.1471	0.0697
SIGformer-w/o-SSE	✓		✓	0.1381	0.0812	0.2947	0.1758	0.0945	0.0566	0.0866	0.0515	0.1457	0.0703
SIGformer	✓	✓	✓	0.1412	0.0828	0.3091	0.1827	0.0974	0.0585	0.0908	0.0539	0.1494	0.0722

实验部分: 超参分析



a的作用分析: 控制消极反馈在谱编码中的影响

a并不总是>0,说明负反馈图对推荐有着正面的作用,能够提升推荐效果;同时也说明了该模型的灵活性可以调整并验证消极反馈的作用

对于 Amazon-CDs、Amazon-Music、Epinions 和 KuaiRand 数据集,它位于较小的负数值。这可以通过它们的反馈类型来合理解释,即评分和点击。尽管这些负面评分或未点击的项目确实比正面的项目更不受用户青睐,但它们可能仍然比用户没有互动的项目更受青睐。然而,对于 KuaiRec,负面反馈,意味着用户迅速跳过该项目,表明对这些项目有很强的厌恶感

(a)	To:	p-5	val	lues	of	Ø
٠,	_		_				~

Path patterns	Values
o + o+o-o-o	1.704
o -+ o	1.661
o - o-o+o	1.658
o + o - o + o	1.654
o + o - o - o	1.654

(b) Bottom-5 values of φ

Path patterns	Values
o - o-o-o+o	-1.303
o - o - o+o+o	-1.226
o - o+o	-1.225
o - o+o-o+o	-1.210
o - o+o+o+o	-1.116

Figure 4: The top-5 and bottom-5 values of the learned φ from KuaiRec.

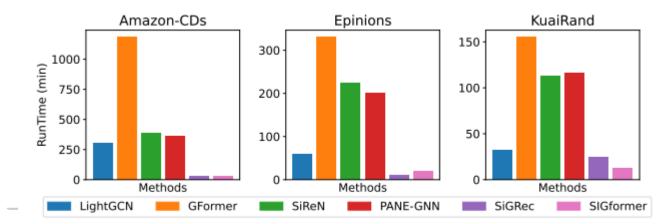


Figure 5: Runtime comparison of SIGformer with baselines.

谢谢大家 敬请指正

Thanks for your listening

