

Recommendation systems

Group: RiMaYa
Rithy SOCHET
Marc KASPAR
Yannis FONTAINE



Matrix factorisation

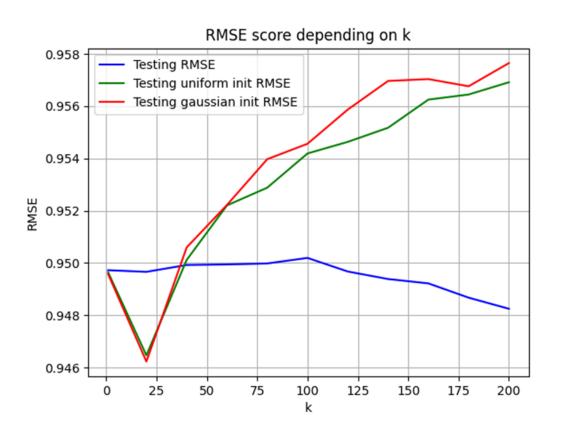
• Cost function: $||R - IU^T||_F^2 + \lambda ||I||_F^2 + \mu ||U||_F^2$

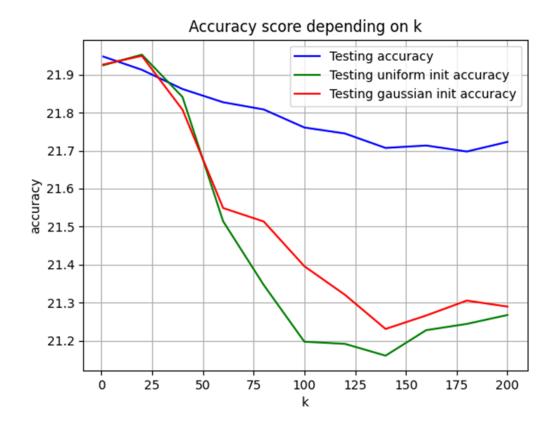
Optimiser: Alternated Least-Square (ALS)

$$I_{t+1} = RU_t(U_t^T U_t + \lambda I)^{-1}$$

$$U_{t+1} = R^T I_t (I_t^T I_t + \mu I)^{-1}$$

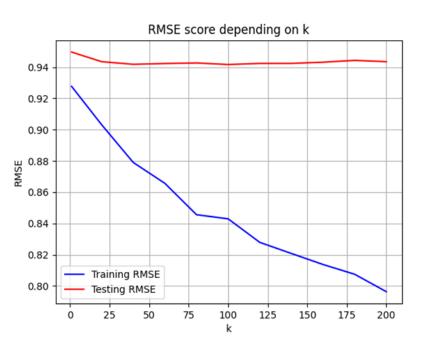
Some results: different initialisation

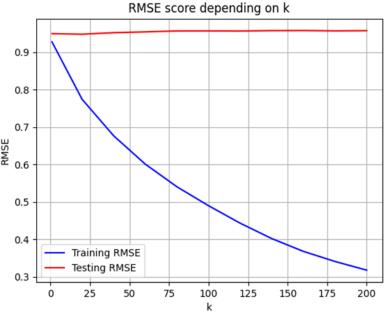


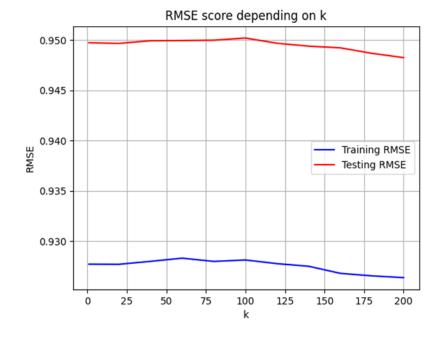




Some results: regularisation







$$\lambda = 0.1, \mu = 1$$

$$\lambda = \mu = 0.1$$

$$\lambda = 1, \mu = 0.1$$

Deep matrix factorisation

Advantages:

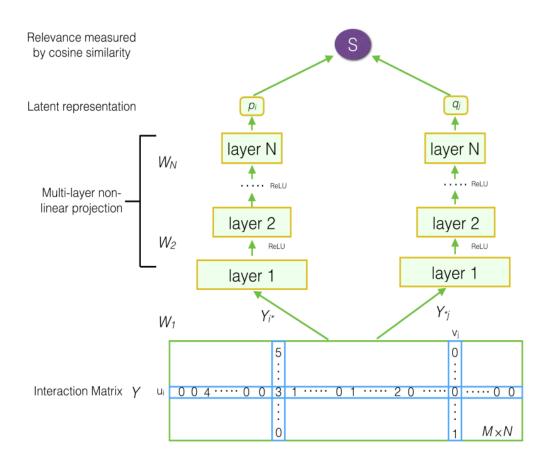
- DMF can model complex non-linear interactions between users and items.
- Fit very well on large datasets

Disadvantages:

- Costly in terms of time and resources
- Risk of overfitting
- Large data volumes required



Architecture



$$\hat{Y}_{ij} = F^{DMF}(u_i, v_j | \Theta) = cosine(p_i, q_j) * 5 = \frac{p_i^T q_j}{\|p_i\| \|q_j\|} * 5$$

Model enhancement

We added the film genre in our model

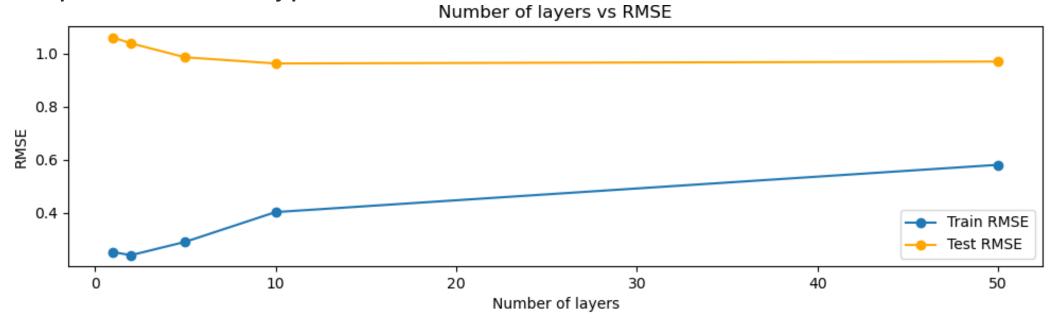
Preprocessing of genre:

We tokenize our genre datas so that each genre is represented by a number.



Hyperparameters optimisation

After optimisation of hypermaters:



We obtain similar results:

RMSE-test (DMF) = 1.053

RMSE-test (DMF with rouding and genre datas) = 1.045



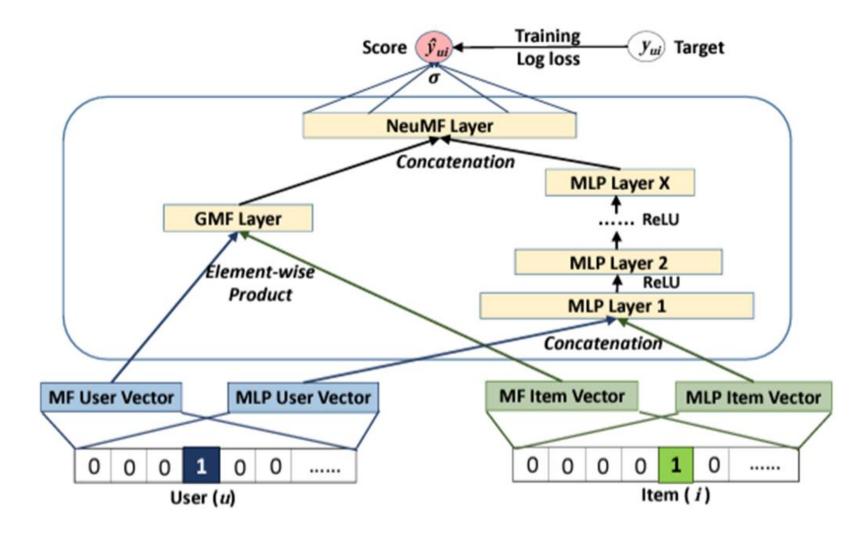
Neural Collaborative Filtering

- Advantages:
- It captures more complex non-linear relationships between users and items
- Generalization of Matrix Factorization

- Disadvantages:
- Risk of overfitting



Architecture



Some results

Parameters:

Optimizer: Stochastic Gradient Descent

with learning rate = 0.001

Batch size: 128

Number of epochs: 30

MLP structure: [64,32, 16, 8]

Test results:

RMSE = 1.0379

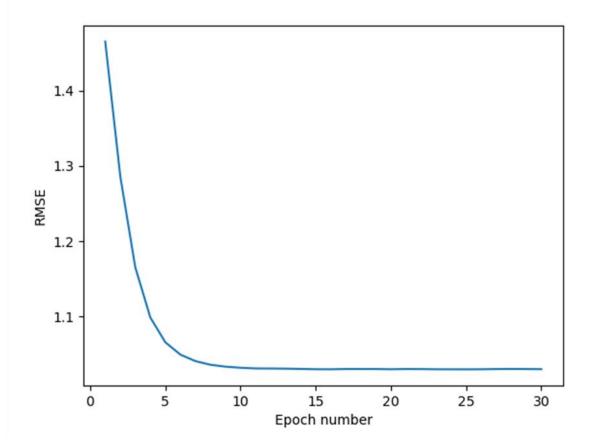
Accuracy = 0

Time = 17.22s

With Rounding:

RMSE= 1.1473

Time = 17.38s





Thank you for listening

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UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DAUPHINE - PSL

Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny – 75775 Paris cedex 16