

Recommender System - Graphen

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Ziel

- ▶ Recommender System
 - ▶ Ähnlichkeiten von Filmen
 - ▶ Graphenmodell
 - ▶ Distanzfunktion
 - ▶ Vorschläge anhand des Graphen
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Graphdatenbanken

- ▶ Datenmodell: Graph
 - ▶ Stark vernetzte Daten
 - ▶ Flexible Schemata
 - ▶ Praktische Abfragemöglichkeiten
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Distanzberechnung

- ▶ Basis: Genres
 - ▶ Modifikationen notwendig
 - ▶ Rating
 - ▶ Land
 - ▶ Regisseur
 - ▶ Jahr
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Basisdistanz - Euklid

$$d(p, q) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - q_i)^2}$$

p Vektor 1

q Vektor 1

n Dimensionsanzahl

Rating-Faktor

$$ratingFactor(m_1, m_2) = 1 + \left| \frac{rating(m_1) - rating(m_2)}{5} \right|$$

m_1 Movie 1

m_2 Movie 2

Ratingdistanz

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{ratingDistance}(m_1, m_2) \\ &= 100 * (1 + \frac{\textit{euclid}(m_1, m_2)}{100}) * \textit{ratingFactor}(m_1, m_2) \end{aligned}$$

Jahr-Faktor

$$yearFactor(m_1, m_2) = 1 + \left| \frac{year(m_1) - year(m_2)}{200} \right|$$

Regisseur-Faktor

$$\text{directorMatch}(m_1, m_2) = \begin{cases} 0,75 & \text{if same director} \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

Land-Faktor

$$\text{countryMatch}(m_1, m_2) = \begin{cases} 0,25 & \text{if same country} \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

Eigene Distanzfunktion

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{MovLibDistance}(m_1, m_2) \\ = & \frac{100 * \left(1 + \frac{\text{euclid}(m_1, m_2)}{100}\right) * \text{yearFactor}(m_1, m_2)}{(1 + \text{directorMatch}(m_1, m_2) + \text{countryMatch}(m_1, m_2)) * \frac{1}{\text{ratingFactor}(m_1, m_2)}} \end{aligned}$$

Verifikation

- ▶ Problem: Dimensionsanzahl
 - ▶ 2D durch Berechnungen
 - ▶ Lösung: Dimensionsreduktion
 - ▶ Embedding
 - ▶ PCA
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Minimum Volume Embedding

- ▶ Embedding
 - ▶ Dimensionsreduktion
 - ▶ Effizienter als kPCA
 - ▶ Sparse data
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MVE-Algorithmus

Algorithm 1 Minimum Volume Embedding

Input: a Gram matrix $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, sparse connectivity $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{B}^{n \times n}$, and parameters d, β, κ .

- 1: Initialize $\mathbf{K} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}$
 - 2: $\mathcal{K} \leftarrow \{\mathbf{K} \succeq 0, \sum_{ij} K_{ij} = 0, K_{ii} + K_{jj} - 2K_{ij} = W_{ii} + W_{jj} - 2W_{ij} \ \forall_{i,j} \text{ s.t. } A_{ij} = 1\}$
 - 3: **repeat**
 - 4: Solve for the eigenvectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ and eigenvalues and $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ of \mathbf{K} using an SVD.
 - 5: $\mathbf{B} \leftarrow \beta \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top$
 - 6: $\mathbf{K} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{K}}$
 - 7: $\hat{\mathbf{K}} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{K} \in \mathcal{K}} \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{B})$ {Found via SDP}
 - 8: **until** $\|\mathbf{K} - \hat{\mathbf{K}}\| \leq \kappa$
 - 9: Perform SVD on $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ to compute the d leading eigenvectors $\hat{\mathbf{v}}_i$ and corresponding eigenvalues $\hat{\lambda}_i$, and set $\mathbf{y}_i \leftarrow \sqrt{\hat{\lambda}_i} \hat{\mathbf{v}}_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$
 - 10: **return** $\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_d$
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Nächste Schritte

- ▶ Implementierung in MatLab
 - ▶ Visualisierung
 - ▶ Anpassungen
 - ▶ Metrik
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