

Factorization Machine

Steffen Rendle

Content

1. Instruction

- Purpose(Advantage)
- Backgrounds

2. FM

- Core
- Explanation

Enormous sparse data

Feature vector \mathbf{x}																				
$\mathbf{x}^{(1)}$	1	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	...	13	0	0	0	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(2)}$	1	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	...	14	1	0	0	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(3)}$	1	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	...	16	0	1	0	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(4)}$	0	1	0	...	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0.5	0.5	...	5	0	0	0	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(5)}$	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0.5	0.5	...	8	0	0	1	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(6)}$	0	0	1	...	1	0	0	0	...	0.5	0	0.5	0	...	9	0	0	0	0	...
$\mathbf{x}^{(7)}$	0	0	1	...	0	0	1	0	...	0.5	0	0.5	0	...	12	1	0	0	0	...
	A	B	C	...	TI	NH	SW	ST	...	TI	NH	SW	ST	...	Time	TI	NH	SW	ST	...
	User				Movie					Other Movies rated						Last Movie rated				

Purpose

SVM and collaborative filter models:

- Work not well in sparse data X
- Work only on very restricted data X
- Non-linear complexity X

Factorization Machine:

- Allow parameters estimation under very sparse data ✓
- Linear complexity ✓
- General predictor ✓

Backgrounds

- Prediction function:

(W needs to be learned)

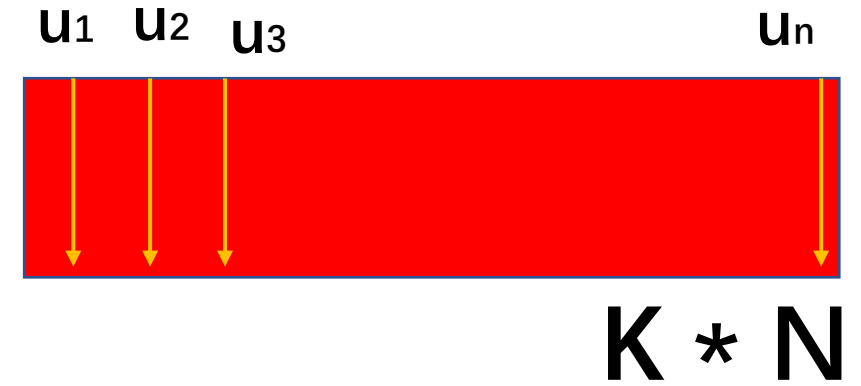
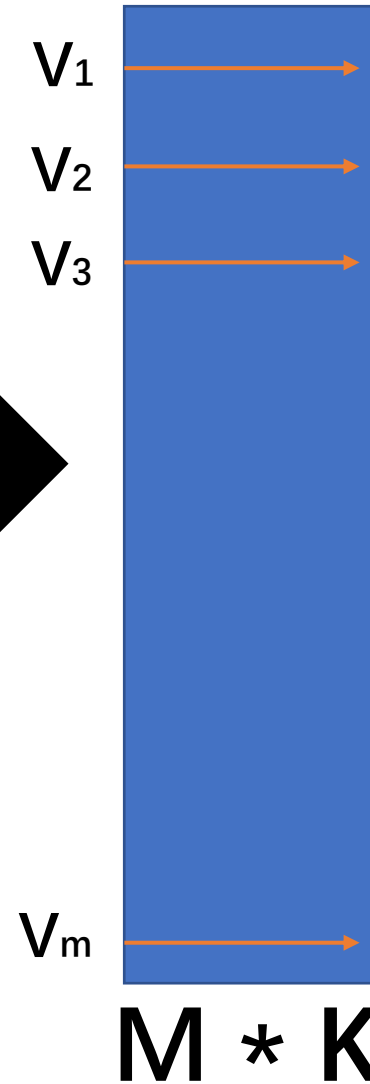
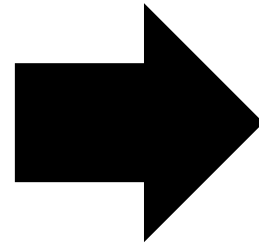
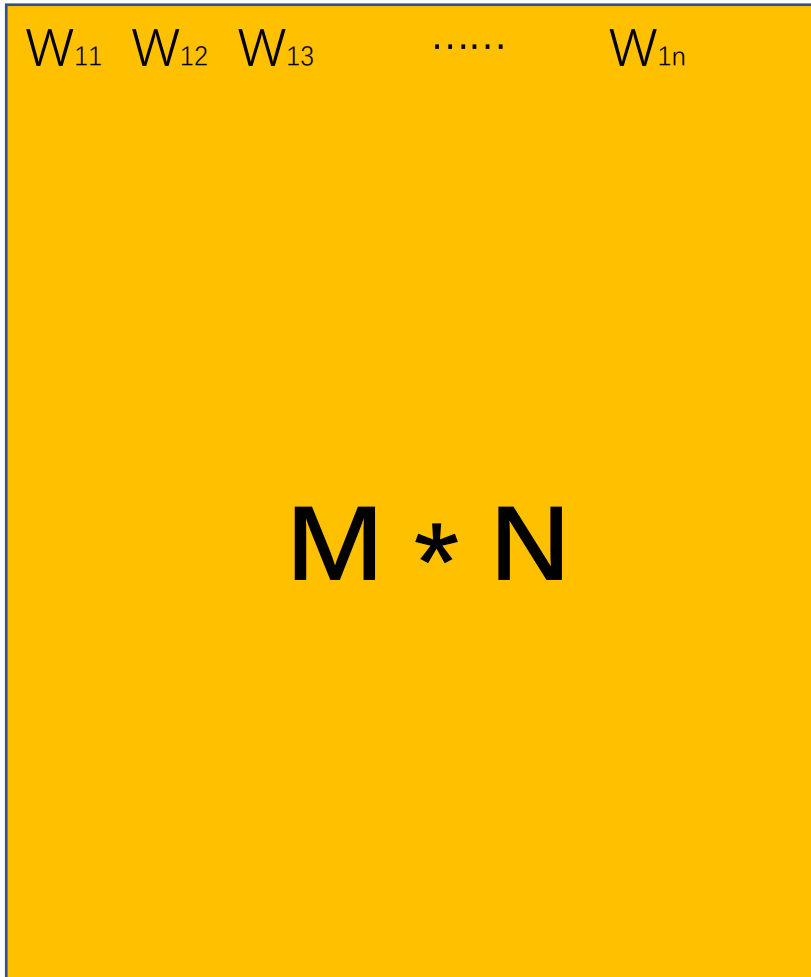
polynomial $p=1$: $\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i, \quad w_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

polynomial $p=2$: $\hat{y}(x) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n w_{i,j} x_i x_j$

W_{ij} is difficult to calculate if the matrix is sparse

Backgrounds

SVD:



$$\hat{W}_{11} = \overrightarrow{V_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{u_1}$$

FM

Core:

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

\mathbf{X} : a single input, including n variable, $\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$

w_0 Global bias

w_i Weight of single variable

$\hat{w}_{i,j} = \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle$ Predicted weight of two variable

Core

Matrix of $W_{ij}(s)$

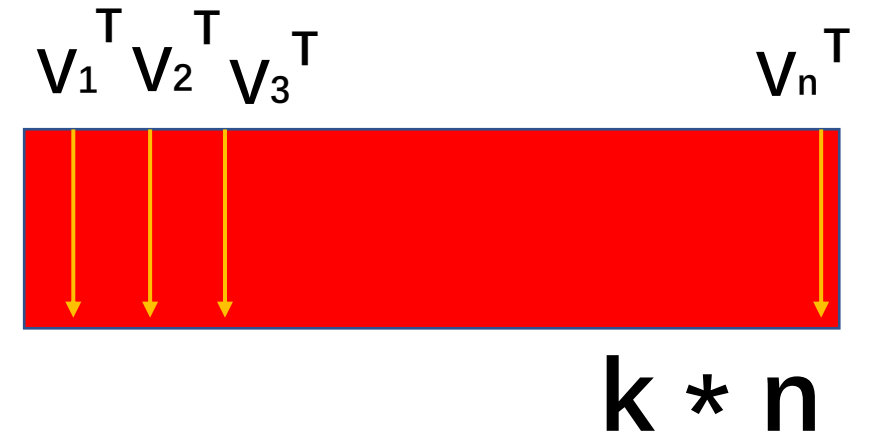
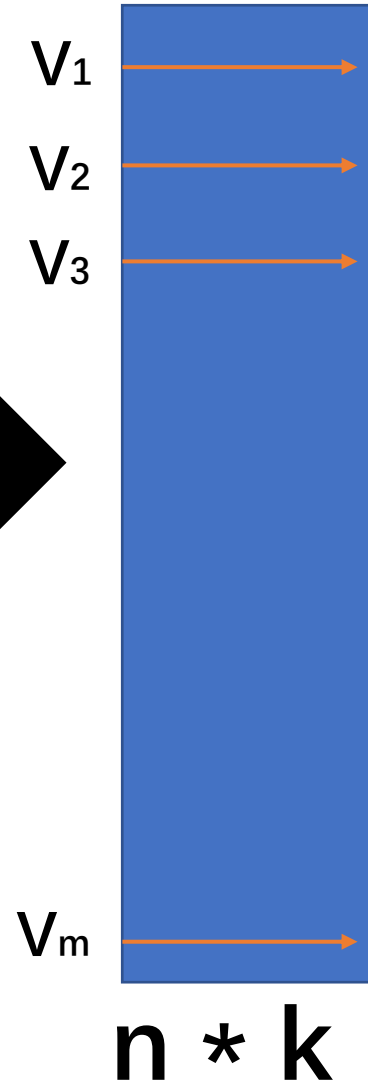
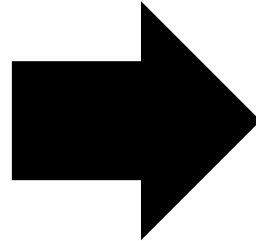
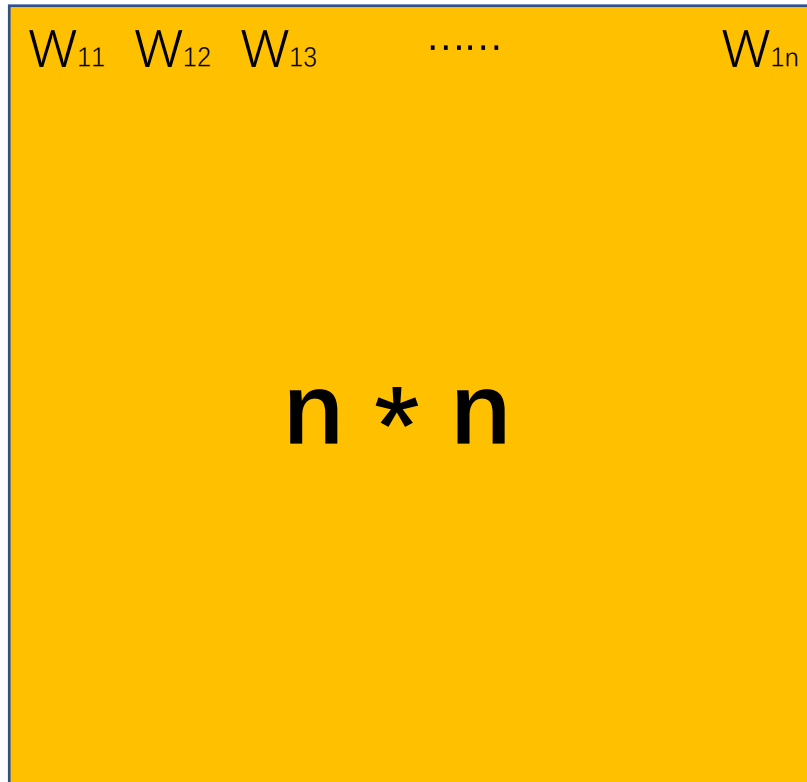
	X_1	X_2	X_3
X_1	W_{11}	W_{12}	W_{13}
X_2	W_{21}	W_{22}	W_{23}
X_3	W_{31}	W_{32}	W_{33}
.....

(Totally n records)

n*n

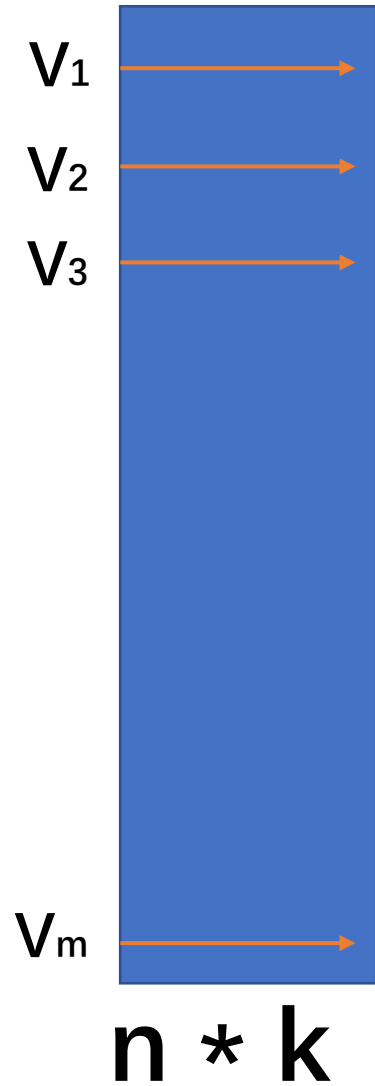
Core

Decompose weight matrix W_{ij} (symmetry):



$$\hat{W}_{12} = \vec{V_1} \cdot \vec{V_2}^T$$

Core



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle := \sum_{f=1}^k v_{i,f} \cdot v_{j,f} \quad (K: \text{a chosen number})$$

V_1	3	1	2	2	3
V_4	5	2	4	2	1

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_4 \rangle &= 3*5 + 1*2 + 2*4 + 2*2 + 3*1 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

Explanation

- Linear Complexity :

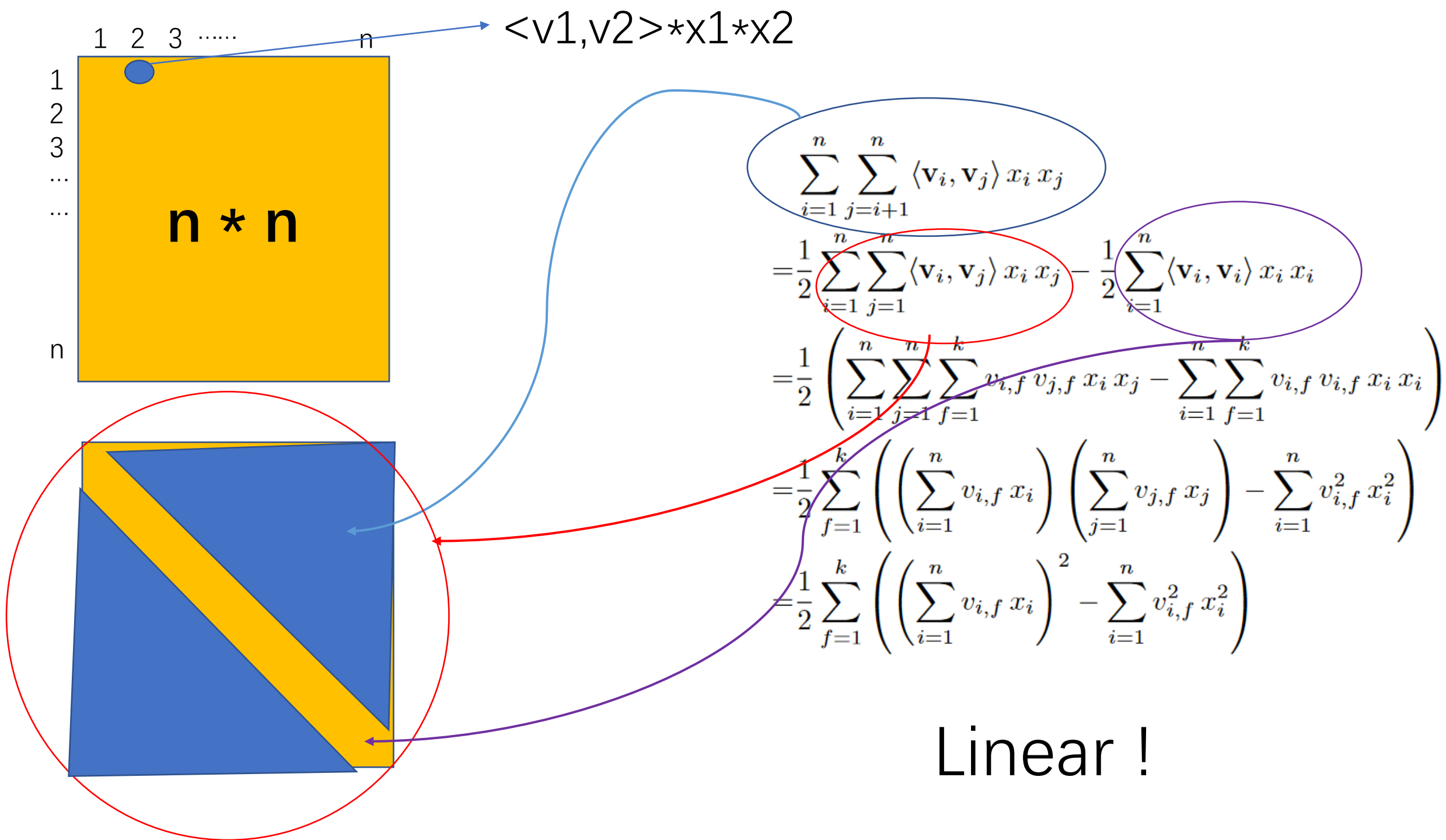
$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

The diagram illustrates the linear complexity of the equation components. It features three blue ovals: one around w_0 , one around the first summation $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$, and a larger one around the second double summation $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$. Blue arrows point from the first two ovals to the word "linear". A blue arrow points from the third oval to a question mark.

linear

linear

?



Explanation

Parameters: gradient descent

$$\hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) := w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle x_i x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } w_0 \\ x_i, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } w_i \\ x_i \sum_{j=1}^n v_{j,f} x_j - v_{i,f} x_i^2, & \text{if } \theta \text{ is } v_{i,f} \end{cases}$$