Low-Rank Matrix Completion Project

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Problem Statement

Task

Given the amount of observed matrix entries to reconstruct low-rank matrix approximation.

Applications:

- recommender systems;
- image-processing;
- imputation of NAs for genomic data;
- rank estimation for SVD.

Problem Statement

Notations:

- M — $n \times m$ unknown matrix;
- $\Omega \in \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, m\}$ indices of observed elements;
- $$P_\Omega(M) = \begin{cases} M_{ij}, & \text{if } (i,j) \in \Omega; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Optimization Task (*NP*-hard)

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \text{rank}(X) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & P_\Omega(X) = P_\Omega(M) \end{aligned}$$

Relaxations

Original Task (*NP*-hard)

$$\underset{X\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \text{rank}(X), \quad \text{subject to} \quad P_\Omega(X) = P_\Omega(M)$$

SVP

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{X\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \|P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M)\|_F^2 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \text{rank}(X) \leq k \end{aligned}$$

SVT

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{X\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \tau\|X\|_* + \|X\|_F^2 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & P_\Omega(X) = P_\Omega(M) \end{aligned}$$

RISMF

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\substack{U\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times k}\\ V\in\mathbb{R}^{k\times m}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \|U\|_F^2 + \|V\|_F^2 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & P_\Omega(UV) = P_\Omega(M) \end{aligned}$$

SoftImpute

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{X\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \|X\|_* \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \|P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M)\|_F \leq \delta \end{aligned}$$

Related Works

1. Candes E. J., Recht B. Exact matrix completion via convex optimization. 2009.
2. Cai J. F., Candes E. J., Shen Z. A singular value thresholding algorithm for matrix completion. 2010.
3. Mazumder R., Hastie T., Tibshirani R. Spectral regularization algorithms for learning large incomplete matrices. 2010.
4. Jain P., Meka R., Dhillon I. S. Guaranteed rank minimization via singular value projection. 2010.
5. Takacs G. et al. Scalable collaborative filtering approaches for large recommender systems. 2009.
6. Vandereycken B. Low-rank matrix completion by Riemannian optimization. 2013.

SVP (Jain P., Meka R., Dhillon I. S., 2010)

Relaxation

$$\underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M)\|_F^2, \quad \text{subject to} \quad \text{rank}(X) \le k$$

Input: $\Omega, P_\Omega(M), k, \eta$;
Output: X;

$X := 0$;
repeat
    $X := X - \eta P_\Omega^{-1}(P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M))$;
    $U, \Sigma, V := SVD(X)$;
    $X := U_k \Sigma_k V_k^T$;
until $\|P_\Omega(M) - P_\Omega(X)\|_F / \|P_\Omega(X)\|_F > \varepsilon$

SVT (Cai J. F., Candes E. J., Shen Z., 2010)

Relaxation

$$\underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \lambda\|X\|_* + \|X\|_F^2, \quad \text{subject to} \quad P_\Omega(X) = P_\Omega(M)$$

Input: $\Omega, M, \varepsilon, \lambda, \eta$;
Output: X;

1: $Y := \eta P_\Omega(M)$;
2: **repeat**
3: $\quad X := S_\lambda(Y)$;
4: $\quad P_\Omega(Y) := P_\Omega(Y) - \eta\,(P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M))$;
5: **until** $\|P_\Omega(M) - P_\Omega(X)\|_F / \|P_\Omega(M)\|_F > \varepsilon$

$$S_\lambda(W) = U[D - \lambda I]_+ V^*; \quad U, D, V := SVD(W)$$

SoftImpute (Hastie T., Tibshirani R., 2010)

Lagrangian Relaxation

$$\underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \lambda \|X\|_* + \|P_\Omega(X) - P_\Omega(M)\|_F^2$$

Input: $M, \Omega, \varepsilon, \lambda_1 > \cdots > \lambda_k$;
Output: sequence $X_{\lambda_1}, \ldots, X_{\lambda_k}$;

$X := 0$;
for $i = 1, \ldots, k$ **do**
  repeat
    $X := S_{\lambda_i}(P_\Omega(M) + P_\Omega^\perp(X))$;
  until $\|P_\Omega(M) - P_\Omega(X)\|_F / \|P_\Omega(M)\|_F > \varepsilon$
  $X_{\lambda_i} := X$;

$$P_\Omega^\perp(M) = M - P_\Omega(M).$$

RIMSF

Relaxation

$$\underset{\substack{U\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times k}\\ V\in\mathbb{R}^{k\times m}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \|P_\Omega(UV) - P_\Omega(M)\|_F^2 + \lambda\left(\|U\|_F^2 + \|V\|_F^2\right)$$

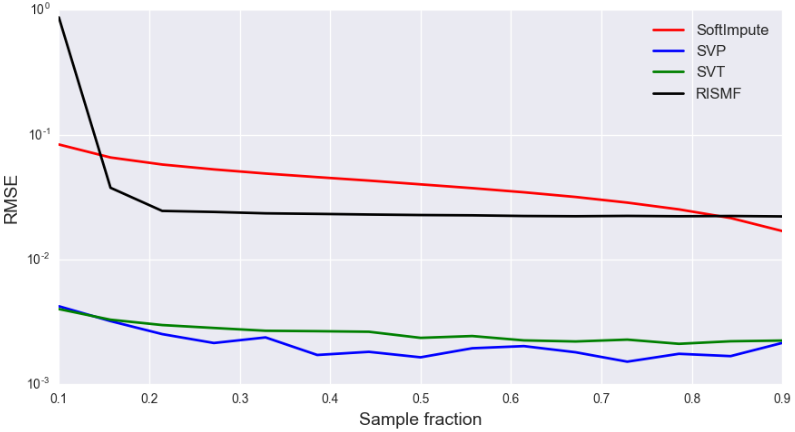
Input: $M, \Omega, \varepsilon, \lambda, \eta$;
Output: U, V;

1: Initialization of U, V with small random numbers;
2: **repeat**
3:     **for** $(i, j) \in \Omega$ **do**
4:         Gradient step for $U[i, :]$ and $V[:, j]$ by regularized error function;
5: **until** $\|P_\Omega(M) - P_\Omega(UV)\|_F / \|P_\Omega(M)\|_F > \varepsilon$

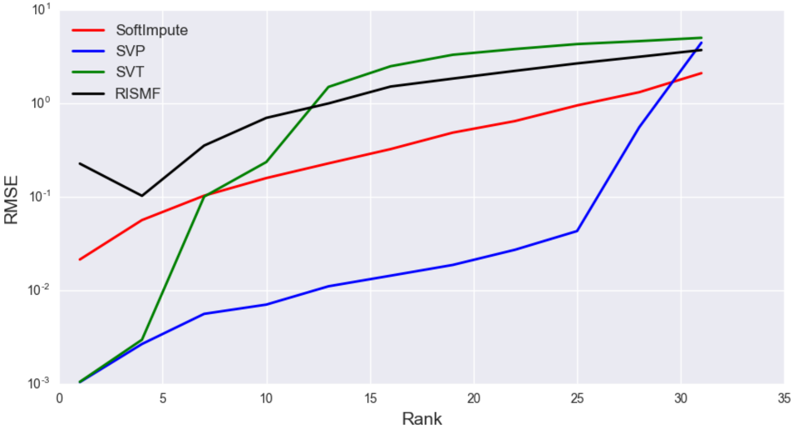
Numerical Experiments

- Synthetic data
  Low-rank matrices with random noise.
- Low-rank images
  Visual demonstration of algorithms.
- Assessment dataset
  Real dataset for collaborating filtering.

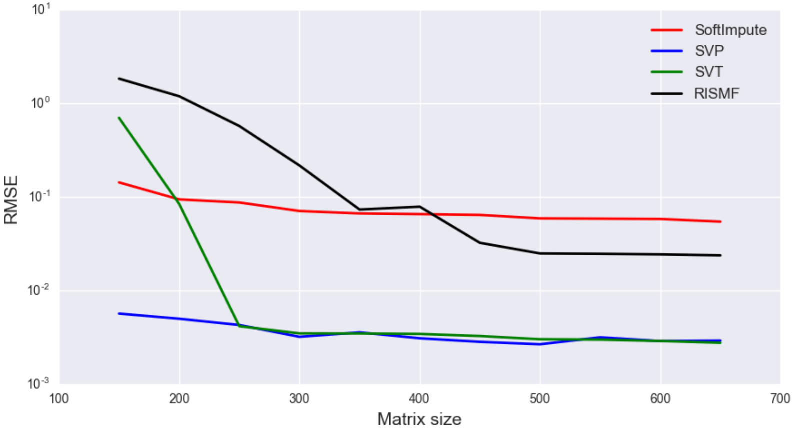
Synthetic Data



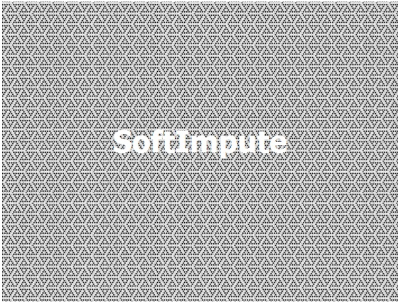
Synthetic Data

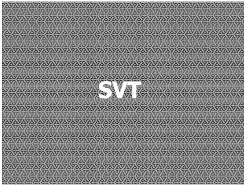


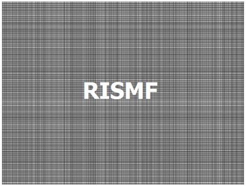
Synthetic Data



Images







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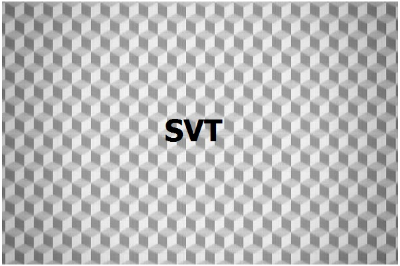
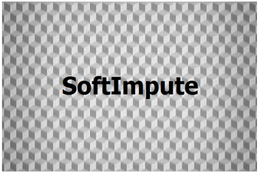
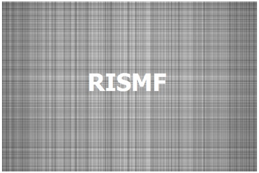
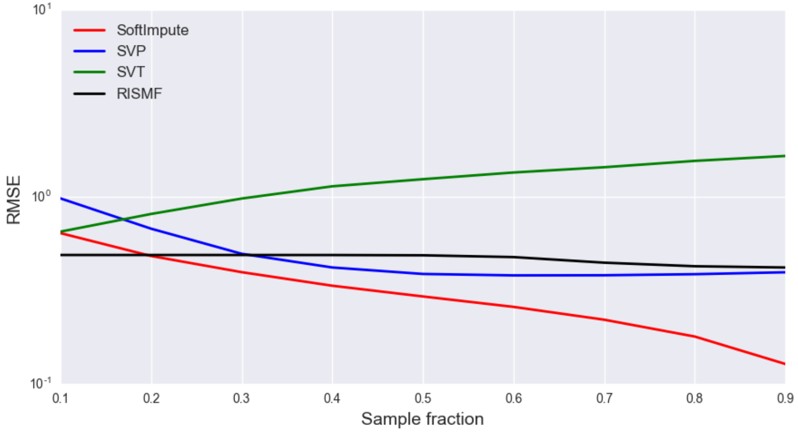


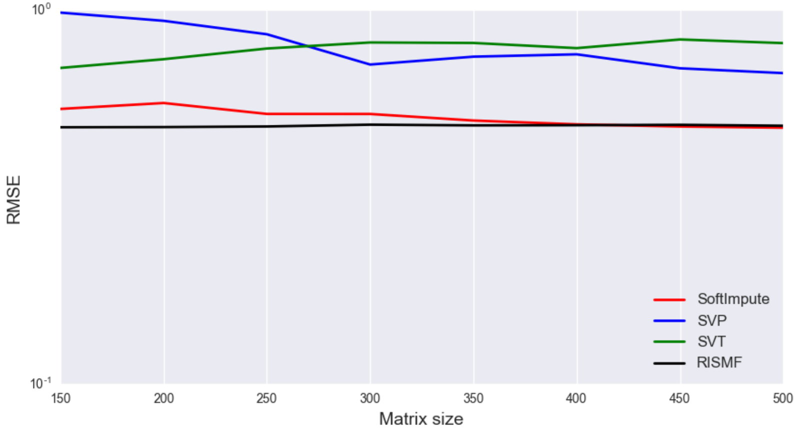




Assessment data



Assessment data



Conclusions

- Different approaches to low-rank matrix completion problem were studied.
- The software for solution was developed.
- Performance of these methods was evaluated on synthetic and real datasets.