

Recommendation Systems + Boosting

关于前面算法介绍, 详见另一文件

(unconstrained!) * 啥意思? 后面将会知道

Matrix Factorization (用于 Latent factor methods) (MF)

有许多方式可将一个 matrix 表示为多个 matrix 的乘法, 比如 SVD
而 MF 就是一个套入了梯度下降式学习的方法:

define model \rightarrow define 目标 func \rightarrow optimize with SGD

High level idea: rating matrix (R) $\Rightarrow U \times V$

where: $U \rightarrow$ users, $V \rightarrow$ items

$R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, and R has rank $k \ll \min(m, n)$, then: Insight.
 $\exists U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ and $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$, s.t., $R = UV^T$

若 R rank 为 l , $l > k$ 呢? 则是 $\exists U (m \times k) V (n \times k)$, $R \approx UV^T$

这就是低秩分解的优点! (low rank matrix's rank k : $k \ll \min(m, n)$)

很幸运的是, User-Item 矩阵 R 被普遍认为低秩! 那么如何找 U, V ?

Unconstrained MF: Let $E = R - UV^T$

欲 E 接近零矩阵! 故定义 Objective Function:

$$J(U, V) = \frac{1}{2} \|E\|_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n E_{ij}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (R_{ij} - U_{j \cdot} \cdot V_{\cdot i}^T)^2$$

问题在于, 这便要 R_{ij} 均已知; 但现实是: User 只给极少 item 打分!

即: 有 set: $Z = \{(i, j) : R_{ij} \text{ is known}\}$, $J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j) \in Z} (R_{ij} - U_{j \cdot} \cdot V_{\cdot i}^T)^2$

则: $\nabla_{U_{j \cdot}} J_{ij}(U, V) = -E_{ij} V_{\cdot i}^T + \lambda U_{j \cdot}$ $+\frac{1}{2}(\|U\|_2^2 + \|V\|_2^2)$

$\nabla_{V_{\cdot i}^T} J_{ij}(U, V) = -E_{ij} U_{j \cdot} + \lambda V_{\cdot i}^T$ 正则化

$U_{j \cdot} \leftarrow U_{j \cdot} - \eta \nabla_{U_{j \cdot}} J_{ij}(U, V)$; $V_{\cdot i}^T \leftarrow V_{\cdot i}^T - \eta \nabla_{V_{\cdot i}^T} J_{ij}(U, V)$

上述便是用 SGD 优化! 每一次, 挑一个 $(i, j) \in Z$, 以更新参数



Trick: 若知 U, V^T 中一个, 则 solve 是十分简单的! 回想 $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y^{(i)} - \theta^T x^{(i)})^2$

则可考虑: 初始化 U, V^T 后, while not converged:

• Fix V^T and solve U

• Fix U and solve V^T

SVD for collaborative filtering

SVD: $A = U \Lambda V^T$, where Λ : diagonal, U, V : orthogonal

考虑: 对于 User-item R matrix, 若已知:

$$R = Q \Sigma P^T$$

then truncate each of Q, Σ and P s.t.: Q, P has k columns.

Σ has $k \times k$ entries: $R \approx Q_k \Sigma_k P_k^T$

Then let $U \triangleq Q_k \Sigma_k, V \triangleq P_k$

$$\Rightarrow U, V = \argmin_{U, V} \frac{1}{2} \|R - UV^T\|_F^2$$

Theorem: R 是 fully observed 时, SVD 优化出的 U, V 与 MF 的, 是一样的

Non-negative MF:

通常公司收集的 R 矩阵中是无负数的! (如: 打星: 1~5 颗, 无负!)

故问题变成了: $U, V = \argmin_{U, V} \frac{1}{2} \|R - UV^T\|_F^2$

s.t. $U_{ij} \geq 0, V_{ij} \geq 0$

与先前介绍的 Unconstrained MF 不同, 此处有限制!

Ensemble method: 集成学习

Weighted Majority Algorithm: (example of ensemble method)

Given: pool of binary classifier

make new prediction

Goal: design a new learner that uses predictions of pool to

则加权 majority vote 流程如下:



初始化 classifier weights: $\alpha_t = 1$, $\forall t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$

对于每个样本 (\vec{x}, y) , do:

$$\hat{h}(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x) \right)$$

if $\hat{h}(x) \neq y$:

for each classifier $h_t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$ do:

if $h_t(x) \neq y$, $\alpha_t \leftarrow \beta \alpha_t$ hyperparameter

根据个体学习器生成方式, 目前 ensemble learning 可分两类:

- ① 个体学习器间存在依赖关系, 必须串行生成 \Rightarrow boosting 家族
- ② \dots 不存在强依赖关系, 也可并行化式 \Rightarrow Random Forest

Adaboost: Δ 只作 = 分类 基模型个数

流程: Dataset $D = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\}$, 基学习算法 \mathcal{L}

$$D_1(x) = y/m$$

$$x = [\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m]$$

for $t = 1, \dots, T$ do:

$D_t(x)$: 样本权值分布

(寻找当前) $h_t = \mathcal{L}(D_t, D)$ 用 D_t 分布从 D 训练 t 个弱分类器 h_t

误差最小基 $\epsilon_t = P_{x \sim D_t}(h_t(x) \neq f(x)) \rightarrow$ h_t 误差估计

分类器为 h_t) (if $\epsilon_t > 0.5$, break) (若 > 0.5 , 则比随机还差!)

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right) \quad \text{规范化, 确保 } D_{t+1}(x) \text{ 也是分布}$$

$$D_{t+1}(x) = \frac{D_t(x)}{Z_t} \times \begin{cases} \exp(-\alpha_t) & \text{if } h_t(x) = f(x) \\ \exp(\alpha_t) & \text{if } \neq \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{D_t(x)}{Z_t} \exp(-\alpha_t h_t(x) f(x))$$

end for

输出: $F(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x) \right)$

*: 用 D_t 分布, 可重采样出一个新数据集, 在这个数据集上, 优化 h_t 参数以 minimize loss. (题目中, 此步可能不进行)



理解: "加性模型". $H(x) = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x)$

↳ minimize 指数损失函数: $\text{lexp}(H/D) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim D} [e^{-f(x)H(x)}]$

推导: $\frac{\partial \text{lexp}(H/D)}{\partial H(x)} = -e^{-H(x)} P(f(x)=1|x) + e^{H(x)} P(f(x)=-1|x).$

$\Delta: \frac{\partial e^{-H(x)}}{\partial H(x)} = -e^{-H(x)} \quad \frac{\partial e^{H(x)}}{\partial H(x)} = e^{H(x)} \quad = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lexp}(H/D) &= \sum_{i=1}^{|D|} D(x_i) (e^{-H(x_i)} \mathbb{I}(f(x_i)=1) + e^{H(x_i)} \mathbb{I}(f(x_i)=-1)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{|D|} (e^{-H(x_i)} P(f(x_i)=1|x_i) + e^{H(x_i)} P(f(x_i)=-1|x_i)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow H(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{P(f(x)=1|x)}{P(f(x)=-1|x)}, \quad \text{sign}(H(x)) = \begin{cases} 1, & P(f(x)=1|x) > P(f(x)=-1|x) \\ -1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \underset{y \in \{-1, 1\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(f(x)=y|x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{补: } Z_t &= \sum_{i=1}^n D_t(i) \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i)) \\ &= e^{\alpha_t} \sum_{i=1}^n D_t(i) \mathbb{I}(y_i \neq h_t(x_i)) + e^{-\alpha_t} \sum_{i=1}^n D_t(i) \mathbb{I}(y_i = h_t(x_i)) \\ &= e^{\alpha_t} \epsilon_t + e^{-\alpha_t} (1 - \epsilon_t) \end{aligned}$$

训后: 最终:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y_i \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x_i) \right) \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t \right)\right)$$

(iii) $D_{T+1}(i) = \frac{D_T(i)}{Z_T} \exp(-\alpha_T y_i h_T(x_i)).$ 左右连乘:

$$\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x_i) \right)\right) = \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n D_{T+1}(i) = 1.$$

$\therefore \epsilon \leq \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t$, Upper bound \downarrow , 又 $Z_t = e^{\alpha_t} \epsilon_t + e^{-\alpha_t} (1 - \epsilon_t).$

$\therefore \frac{\partial Z_t}{\partial \alpha_t} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial Z_t}{\partial \alpha_t} > 0, \text{convex} \right) \Rightarrow \alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}.$

Campus

再代回 Z_t : $Z_t = 2\sqrt{\epsilon_t(1 - \epsilon_t)}$

