# Outils statistiques et algorithmiques pour la complétion de matrices

#### Pierre Alquier







Machine Learning Meetup - Pau - 24 octobre 2016

# Filtrage collaboratif / systèmes de recommandation

	LODYSSEE	G GO GNES	DEEPWATER	FILE
Claire	4	?	3	
Nial	?	4	?	
Brendon	2	?	4	
Andrew	?	4	?	
Adrian	1	?	?	
Pierre	?	5	?	
:	÷	:	:	٠

### Prix Netflix



#### Leaderboard

Showing Test Score. Click here to show quiz score

Display top 20 ▼ leaders.

Rank	Team Name	Best Test Score	% Improvement	Best Submit Time					
Grand Prize - RMSE = 0.8567 - Winning Team: BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos									
1	BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:18:28					
2	The Ensemble	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:38:22					
3	Grand Prize Team	0.8582	9.90	2009-07-10 21:24:40					
4	Opera Solutions and Vandelay United	0.8588	9.84	2009-07-10 01:12:31					
5	Vandelay Industries!	0.8591	9.81	2009-07-10 00:32:20					
6	<u>PragmaticTheory</u>	0.8594	9.77	2009-06-24 12:06:56					
7	BellKor in BigChaos	0.8601	9.70	2009-05-13 08:14:09					
8	Dace	0.8612	9.59	2009-07-24 17:18:43					

### Variante binaire

	CHTI	GUINNESS	Pa	- Kadi		3.00 €	MATERIAL STATES	***************************************
Stan					<b>7'</b>			
Pierre								
Zoe		7'						
Bob				<b>?</b> '				<b>?</b> '
Oscar								
Léa			<b>?</b> '					
Tony				7'				7'

•  $m_1$  le nombre d'utilisateurs

- $m_1$  le nombre d'utilisateurs
- $m_2$  le nombre de produits

- $m_1$  le nombre d'utilisateurs
- $m_2$  le nombre de produits
- M matrice  $m_1 \times m_2$  avec

 $M_{i,j} =$ note de l'individu i au produit j

- $m_1$  le nombre d'utilisateurs
- $m_2$  le nombre de produits
- M matrice  $m_1 \times m_2$  avec

$$M_{i,j} =$$
note de l'individu  $i$  au produit  $j$ 

• données :  $M_{i,j}$  pour  $(i,j) \in I$ 

$$n = \text{ nombre d'observations } = \operatorname{card}(I) \ll m_1 m_2$$

$$M = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & & \\ 5 & & & 4 & \\ & 2 & & & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

$$M = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & & 4 \\ & 2 & & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

• sans information supplémentaire sur M, il est impossible de dire quoi que ce soit

$$M = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & & 4 \\ & 2 & & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

- sans information supplémentaire sur M, il est impossible de dire quoi que ce soit
- nécessité de faire une hypothèse sur la structure de M, qui soit satisfaite dans les applications réelles

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & & 4 \\ & 2 & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- sans information supplémentaire sur M, il est impossible de dire quoi que ce soit
- nécessité de faire une hypothèse sur la structure de M, qui soit satisfaite dans les applications réelles
- plusieurs possibilités; ici : les goûts des utilisateurs sont des mélanges d'un petit nombre de comportement "de base", i.e M est de faible rang

# Un cas extrêmement simplifié

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{sci-fi} & \text{comedy} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ 5 & & 4 & \\ ? & 2 & ? & ? & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

user 
$$= \lambda_1$$
sci-fi  $+ \lambda_2$ comedy

# Un cas extrêmement simplifié

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{sci-fi} & \text{comedy} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ 5 & & 4 & \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

user 
$$= \lambda_1$$
sci-fi  $+ \lambda_2$ comedy  $\lambda_1 = 2$  et  $\lambda_2 = 4$ 

# Un cas extrêmement simplifié

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{sci-fi} & \text{comedy} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ 5 & & & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

user 
$$=\lambda_1$$
sci-fi  $+\lambda_2$ comedy  $\lambda_1=2$  et  $\lambda_2=4$ 

Problème : en pratique, on ne veut pas supposer que l'on connaît les "comportements de base"

$$\tilde{M} \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{A} \operatorname{rank}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tilde{M} \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{A} \operatorname{rank}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{array} \right.$$

En pratique, on ne sait pas calculer  $\tilde{M}$  en un temps rapide.

$$\tilde{M} \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{A} \operatorname{rank}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{array} \right.$$

En pratique, on ne sait pas calculer  $\tilde{M}$  en un temps rapide.

Soient 
$$\sigma_1(A) \ge \cdots \ge \sigma_K(A) \ge 0$$
 les valeurs singulières de  $A$ ,  $\operatorname{rank}(A) = \operatorname{le} \operatorname{nombre} \operatorname{de} \sigma_h(A) \ne 0$ .

$$\tilde{M} \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{A} \operatorname{rank}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{array} \right.$$

En pratique, on ne sait pas calculer  $\tilde{M}$  en un temps rapide.

Soient  $\sigma_1(A) \ge \cdots \ge \sigma_K(A) \ge 0$  les valeurs singulières de A,  $\operatorname{rank}(A) = \operatorname{le} \operatorname{nombre} \operatorname{de} \sigma_h(A) \ne 0$ .

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \min_{A} \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_{h}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,i} = M_{i,i} \end{cases}$$

### Un article fondateur

Found Comput Math (2009) 9: 717-772 DOI 10.1007/s10208-009-9045-5

#### FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTATIONAL MATHEMATICS

#### **Exact Matrix Completion via Convex Optimization**

Emmanuel J. Candès · Benjamin Recht

Received: 30 May 2008 / Revised: 6 February 2009 / Accepted: 14 February 2009 / Published online: 3 April 2009

© The Author(s) 2009. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract We consider a problem of considerable practical interest: the recovery of a data matrix from a sampling of its entries. Suppose that we observe m entries selected uniformly at random from a matrix M. Can we complete the matrix and recover the entries that we have not seen?

We show that one can perfectly recover most low-rank matrices from what appears to be an incomplete set of entries. We prove that if the number m of sampled entries obeys

$$m \ge C n^{1.2} r \log n$$

for some positive numerical constant C, then with very high probability, most  $n \times n$  matrices of rank r can be perfectly recovered by solving a simple convex optimization program. This program finds the matrix with minimum nuclear norm that fits the data

### Un article fondateur

Found Comput Math (2009) 9: 717-772 DOI 10.1007/s10208-009-9045-5

FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTATIONAL MATHEMATICS

#### **Exact Matrix Completion via Convex Optimization**

Emmanuel J. Candès · Benjamin Recht

Received: 30 May 2008 / Revised: 6 February 2009 / Accepted: 14 February 2009 / Published online: 3 April 2009

© The Author(s) 2009. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract We consider a problem of considerable practical interest: the recovery of a data matrix from a sampling of its entries. Suppose that we observe mentries selected uniformly at random from a matrix M. Can we complete the matrix and recover the entries that we have not seen?

We show that one can perfectly recover most low-rank matrices from what appears to be an incomplete set of entries. We prove that if the number m of sampled entries obeys

$$m \ge C n^{1.2} r \log n$$

for some positive numerical constant C, then with very high probability, most  $n \times n$  matrices of rank r can be perfectly recovered by solving a simple convex optimization program. This program finds the matrix with minimum nuclear norm that fits the data

#### Contenu:

 il existe une méthode rapide pour calculer M
 (optimisation convexe)

### Un article fondateur

Found Comput Math (2009) 9: 717-772 DOI 10.1007/s10208-009-9045-5

FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTATIONAL MATHEMATICS

#### **Exact Matrix Completion via Convex Optimization**

Emmanuel J. Candès · Benjamin Recht

Received: 30 May 2008 / Revised: 6 February 2009 / Accepted: 14 February 2009 / Published online: 3 April 2009

© The Author(s) 2009. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract We consider a problem of considerable practical interest: the recovery of a data matrix from a sampling of its entries. Suppose that we observe mentries selected uniformly at random from a matrix M. Can we complete the matrix and recover the entries that we have not seen?

We show that one can perfectly recover most low-rank matrices from what appears to be an incomplete set of entries. We prove that if the number m of sampled entries obeys

$$m \ge C n^{1.2} r \log n$$

for some positive numerical constant C, then with very high probability, most  $n \times n$  matrices of rank r can be perfectly recovered by solving a simple convex optimization more an This program flush the matrix with minimum nuclear norm that fits the data

#### Contenu:

- il existe une méthode rapide pour calculer M
   (optimisation convexe)
- analyse théorique

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \min_{A} \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_{i}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \min_{A} \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_{i}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

• les entres (i,j) tirées uniformément, sans remise

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \min_{A} \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_{i}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

- les entres (i,j) tirées uniformément, sans remise
- hyp. d'incohérence sur M et  $rang(M) = r \ll min(m, T)$ ,

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \min_{A} \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_{i}(A) \\ \text{s. c. } \forall (i,j) \in I : \quad A_{i,j} = M_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

- les entres (i, j) tirées uniformément, sans remise
- hyp. d'incohérence sur M et  $rang(M) = r \ll min(m, T)$ ,

#### Théorème

Avec grande probabilité, si on a observé

$$n \geq C.r \max(m, T)^{\frac{5}{4}} \log[\max(m, T)]$$

entrées, alors on a la reconstruction exacte  $\hat{M} = M$ .

### Mais en réalité?

En réalité, M ne peut pas être exactement de faible rang. Supposons

$$M = M_0 + E$$

où  $M_0$  est une matrice de faible rang.

### Mais en réalité?

En réalité, M ne peut pas être exactement de faible rang. Supposons

$$M = M_0 + E$$

où  $M_0$  est une matrice de faible rang.

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \min_{A} \left\{ \sum_{(i,j)\in I} (A_{i,j} - M_{i,j})^2 + \lambda \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_i(A) \right\}$$

#### Le cas bruité...



Candès, E. J. and Plan, Y.,

Matrix completion with noise.

Proceedings of the IEEE, 98(6):925-936, 2010.



Koltchinskii, V., Lounici, K., and Tsybakov, A. B.,

Nuclear-norm penalization and optimal rates for noisy low-rank matrix completion. The Annals of Statistics, 39(5):2302–2329, 2011.



Klopp, O.,

Noisy low-rank matrix completion with general sampling distribution. Bernoulli. 20(1):282-303. 2014.



T. T. Mai and P. Alquier.

A Bayesian approach for noisy matrix completion : Optimal rate under general sampling distribution.

Electron. J. Statist., 9(1):823-841, 2015.

#### Le cas bruité...



Candès, E. J. and Plan, Y.,

Matrix completion with noise.

Proceedings of the IEEE, 98(6):925-936, 2010.



Koltchinskii, V., Lounici, K., and Tsybakov, A. B.,

Nuclear-norm penalization and optimal rates for noisy low-rank matrix completion. The Annals of Statistics, 39(5):2302–2329, 2011.



Klopp, O.,

Noisy low-rank matrix completion with general sampling distribution. Bernoulli. 20(1):282-303. 2014.



T. T. Mai and P. Alquier.

A Bayesian approach for noisy matrix completion : Optimal rate under general sampling distribution.

Electron. J. Statist., 9(1):823–841, 2015.

$$\frac{1}{mT}\sum_{i=1}^m\sum_{j=1}^T(\hat{M}_{i,j}-(M_0)_{i,j})^2\lesssim \frac{\sigma^2\max(m,T)\mathrm{rang}(M_0)\log(m+T)}{N}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \operatorname{Var}(E_{i,i}).$$

# **Implémentation**

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \min_{A} \left\{ \sum_{(i,j)\in I} (A_{i,j} - M_{i,j})^2 + \lambda \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_i(A) \right\}$$

# **Implémentation**

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \min_{A} \left\{ \sum_{(i,j)\in I} (A_{i,j} - M_{i,j})^2 + \lambda \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_i(A) \right\}$$

Il existe plusieurs packages, librairies, etc... qui implémentent cet estimateur (et des variantes). A titre d'exemple, je présente le package *softImpute* de Trevor Hastie & Rahul Mazumder.

## **Implémentation**

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \min_{A} \left\{ \sum_{(i,j)\in I} (A_{i,j} - M_{i,j})^2 + \lambda \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_i(A) \right\}$$

Il existe plusieurs packages, librairies, etc... qui implémentent cet estimateur (et des variantes). A titre d'exemple, je présente le package *softImpute* de Trevor Hastie & Rahul Mazumder.

Application sur un jeu de données provenant de MovieLens.

# http://movielens.org

#### movielens

Non-commercial, personalized movie recommendation

sign up now or sign in

recommendations

MovieLens helps you find movies you will like. Rate movies to build a custom taste profile, then MovieLens recommends other movies for you to watch.



### Les films de la base de données MovieLens 100K

#### 1682 films

```
| 1|Tov Story (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Tov%20Story%20(1995)|0|0|0|1|1|1|0
2|GoldenEye (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?GoldenEye%20(1995)|0|1|1|0|0|0|0|0
3|Four Rooms (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Four%20Rooms%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|0|0|0
4|Get Shorty (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Get%20Shorty%20(1995)|0|1|0|0|1
5|Copycat (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Copycat%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|0|0|1|0|1|0
6|Shanghai Triad (Yao a yao yao dao waipo giao) (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/Title?Yao+a+
7|Twelve Monkevs (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Twelve%20Monkevs%20(1995)|010
8|Babe (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Babe%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|1|1|0|0|1|0|0|0
9|Dead Man Walking (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Dead%20Man%20Walking%20(199
10|Richard III (1995)|22-Jan-1996||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Richard%20III%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|
11|Seven (Se7en) (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Se7en%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|0|0|1
12 Usual Suspects, The (1995)|14-Aug-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Usual%20Suspects,%20The
13 Mighty Aphrodite (1995)|30-Oct-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Mighty%20Aphrodite%20(1995
14|Postino, Il (1994)|01-Jan-1994||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Postino,%20Il%20(1994)|0|0|0|0|
15|Mr. Holland's Opus (1995)|29-Jan-1996||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Mr.%20Holland's%20Opus%2
16 French Twist (Gazon maudit) (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Gazon%20maudit%
17|From Dusk Till Dawn (1996)|05-Feb-1996||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?From%20Dusk%20Till%20Da
18 White Balloon. The (1995) 01-Jan-1995 http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Badkonake%20Sefid%20(199
19|Antonia's Line (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Antonia%20(1995)|0|0|0|0|0|
20 Angels and Insects (1995)|01-Jan-1995||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Angels%20and%20Insects%2
21|Muppet Treasure Island (1996)|16-Feb-1996||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Muppet%20Treasure%20
22|Braveheart (1995)|16-Feb-1996||http://us.imdb.com/M/title-exact?Braveheart%20(1995)|0|1|0|0|0|0|
```

# Utilisateurs de la base de données MovieLens 100K

#### 943 utilisateurs

```
1|24|M|technician|85711

2|53|F|other|94043

3|23|M|writer|32067

4|24|M|technician|43537

5|33|F|other|15213

6|42|M|executive|98101

7|57|M|administrator|91344

8|36|M|administrator|05201

9|29|M|student|01002

10|53|M|lawyer|90703

11|39|F|other|30329

12|28|F|other|06405

13|47|M|educator|29206
```

### Lecture des données

```
> X = read.table("u.data",header=FALSE)
 > X
    V1
        V2 V3
                     V4
   196
       242 3 881250949
   186 302 3 891717742
3
   22
       377 1 878887116
4
  244 51 2 880606923
5
   166
       346
             1 886397596
> A = Incomplete(i=X$V1, j=X$V2, x=X$V3)
```

# La classe d'objets Incomplete

```
> A
    5 3 4 3 3 5 4 1 5 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 4
          . . . . . . 2 . . 4 4 .
     43.
           . . . 2 4 4 . . 4 2 5 3 . . . 4 .
     . . . 5 . . 5 5 5 4 3 5 .
      . . . . . 3 . . . 3 .
     . . . . . 5 4 . . .
[10,] 4 . . 4 . . 4 . 4 . 4 5 3 . . 4 .
```

# La fonction softImpute

$$\hat{M} \leftarrow \min_{A} \left\{ \sum_{(i,j)\in I} (A_{i,j} - M_{i,j})^2 + \lambda \sum_{h=1}^{K} \sigma_i(A) \right\}$$

#### Syntaxe générale :

# Exemple

```
> A
 [1,] 5 3 4 3 3 5 4 1 5 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 4
 [2,] 4 . . . . . . . . 2 . . 4 4 . . . . 3 .
 [4,] . . . . . . . . . 4 . . .
> B=softImpute(A,rank.max=5,lambda=0,type="svd")
> impute(B,3,1)
[1] 1.361311
> impute(B,4,1)
[1] 2.48563
```

# Obtenir plusieurs prédictions

```
> A
[1,] 5 3 4 3 3 5 4 1 5 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 4
[2,] 4 . . . . . . . . 2 . . 4 4 . . . . 3 .
> B=softImpute(A,rank.max=5,lambda=0,type="svd")
> i = c(3,3,3,4,4,4)
> j = c(1,2,3,1,2,3)
> impute(B,i,j)
[1] 1.3432932 0.3631449 1.0265744 2.7306180
   0.1185635 1.8732696
```

# Compléter toute la matrice d'un coup

```
> B=softImpute(A,rank.max=5,lambda=0,type="svd")
```

> Y = complete(A,B)

Attention, ça peut faire exploser votre mémoire!

# Compléter toute la matrice d'un coup

```
> round(Y)
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
                                  [,6]
                                       [,7] [,8] [,9]
[1,]
        5
              3
                          3
                                     5
                                                      5
                    4
[2,]
                                     3
                                                      5
[3,]
                                                      3
[4,]
        3
                                     3
                                                      5
              0
> A
     5 3 4 3 3 5 4 1 5 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 4
                 . . . . 2 . . 4 4
```

# MSE en fonction du rang

```
> data = X[1:80000,]
> A = Incomplete(i=data$V1, j=data$V2, x=data$V3)
> test = X[80001:100000,]
> MSE = c()
> for (k in 1:10)
 B = softImpute(A,rank.max=k,lambda=0,type="svd")
   pred = impute(object=B,i=test$V1,j=test$V2)
> MSE = c(MSE,mean((pred-test$V3)^2))
> }
```

# MSE en fonction du rang

