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Machine Learning with Python-From Linear Models to Deep Learning

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## 6. Alternating Minimization

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## Alternating Minimization

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OK.

So now we will take this objective and rewrite it in terms of our  $u$  and  $v$ , which are just vectors.

So let's start.

And I will keep the formula above so that you

can see the connection.

So let me start first writing that you

### Video

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## Alternating Minimization Concept Question

1/1 point (graded)

As in the video above, we now want to find  $U$  and  $V$  that minimize our new objective

$$J = \sum_{(a,i) \in D} \frac{(Y_{ai} - [UV^T]_{ai})^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \left( \sum_{a,k} U_{ak}^2 + \sum_{i,k} V_{ik}^2 \right).$$

To simplify the problem, we fix  $U$  and solve for  $V$ , then fix  $V$  to be the result from the previous step and solve for  $U$ , and repeat this alternate process until we find the solution.

Consider the case  $k = 1$ . The matrices  $U$  and  $V$  reduce to vectors  $u$  and  $v$ , such that  $u_a = U_{a1}$  and  $v_i = V_{i1}$ .

When  $v$  is fixed, minimizing  $J$  becomes equivalent to minimizing ...

☐  $\frac{(Y_{ai} - u_a v_i)^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_a (u_a)^2$

☒  $\sum_{(a,i) \in D} \frac{(Y_{ai} - u_a v_i)^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_a (u_a)^2$

☐  $\sum_{(a,i) \in D} \frac{(Y_{ai} - u_a v_i)^2}{2}$

☐  $\sum_{(a,i) \in D} \frac{(Y_{ai} - u_a v_i)^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_i (v_i)^2$

$(a,i) \in D$  $i$ **Solution:**

Regarding terms containing only  $V$  as constants, minimizing  $J$  is equivalent to minimizing

$$\sum_{(a,i) \in D} \frac{(Y_{ai} - u_a v_i)^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_a (u_a)^2.$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

**Fixing  $V$  and Finding  $U$** 

2 points possible (graded)

Now, assume we have 2 users, 3 movies, and a 2 by 3 matrix  $Y$  given by

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 & ? \\ 2 & ? & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Our goal is to find  $U$  and  $V$  such that  $X = UV^T$  closely approximates the observed ratings in  $Y$ .

Assume we start by fixing  $V$  to initial values of  $[4, 2, 1]^T$ . Find the optimal  $2 \times 1$  vector  $U$  in this case. (Express your answer in terms of  $\lambda$ ).

First element of  $U$  is:

Answer:  $20/(20+\lambda)$

The second element of  $U$  is:

Answer:  $13/(17+\lambda)$

STANDARD NOTATION

**Solution:**

To compute the first element ( $u_1$ ), compute the objective (ignore missing elements from  $Y$ ), derive and compare to zero to find the minimum:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left[ \frac{(1 - 4u_1)^2}{2} + \frac{(8 - 2u_1)^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} u_1^2 \right] = (\lambda + 20) u_1 - 20 = 0.$$

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You have used 0 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

**Discussion**

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<p>? <u>How to understand <math>X_{\{ai\}}</math></u> The professor wrote <math>X_{\{ai\}} = U \cdot a \cdot V^T</math>, is it a dot product or just a scalar product? I thought <math>X_{\{ai\}}</math> represents something like <math>\{U \cdot a, V \cdot i\}</math>.</p>	2
<p>? <u>Don't understand what happens in the video from 1:41 to 1:59</u> It may be trivial or I may just be tired but I cannot find exactly how we go from "<math>\sum(a,i) \text{ of } X_{ai}</math>" to "<math>\sum(a=1 \text{ to } n) \text{ of } u \cdot a^2 + \sum(i=1 \text{ to } n) \text{ of } v \cdot i^2</math>".</p>	4
<p>💬 <u>Splitting the regularisation term</u> Hi all, I think I'm missing a trick here - when <math>X</math> was split into <math>U \cdot V^T</math>, how did we get from the regularisation term being <math>\lambda</math> times the trace of <math>X^T X</math> to <math>\lambda</math> times the trace of <math>U^T U + V^T V</math>?</p>	1
<p>💬 <u>Fixing <math>V</math> and finding <math>U</math>: it says express your terms in terms of <math>\lambda</math> but <math>\lambda</math> not permitted in answer</u> Invalid Input: '\lambda' not permitted in answer as a variable</p>	4
<p>? <u>[STAFF] Why are we using the development set to find the best initialization?</u> Since we are trying to find the global minimum of our objective function, my intuition is to compute the objective function and choose the values of <math>U</math> and <math>V</math> that minimize it.</p>	2
<p>💬 <u>initialization of vector <math>V</math></u> what is the process of taking initial value of vector <math>V</math>. As the professor stated, wrong initialization may lead to very bad results. So is there a good way to initialize <math>V</math>?</p>	2
<p>? <u>justifying the alternating minimization procedure</u> I understand the how the procedure of alternating minimization goes, but I don't get the intuition behind it. Are there any resources that explain this?</p>	2
<p>💬 <u>Not really important to class but...</u> Is the teacher not chuckling to herself at 11:27 and 11:33 when she is just repeating the number 69 a few times? At first I thought I must have missed something.</p>	6
<p>? <u>[Staff] Why use an iterative method if we could use the Hessian Matrix, for example?</u> I think I am mixing concepts here, but wouldn't it be possible to find the global minimum using the Hessian Matrix of this problem? Since the Hessian is positive definite, the minimum is unique.</p>	3
<p>💬 <u>formula written on black board at time 01:24 is missing a divided by 2</u> formula written on black board at time 01:24 is missing a divided by 2</p>	1
<p>? <u>Is the UV factorization technique the same as SVD?</u> Is the UV factorization technique mentioned in the the lecture same as SVD (Singular value decomposition)?</p>	3
<p>? <u>[Staff] Derivative calculation</u> At 8:35 in video, in transcript where it says We will take the derivative of this expression with respect to <math>u_1</math>. How is derivative of <math>u_1</math> calculated?</p>	2
<p>✓ <u>Understanding the meaning of rank 2 matrix in the context of movie recommenders</u> Community TA</p>	3

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