

# Extending Latent Factor Model to Include Biases

Mining of Massive Datasets  
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# Modeling Biases and Interactions

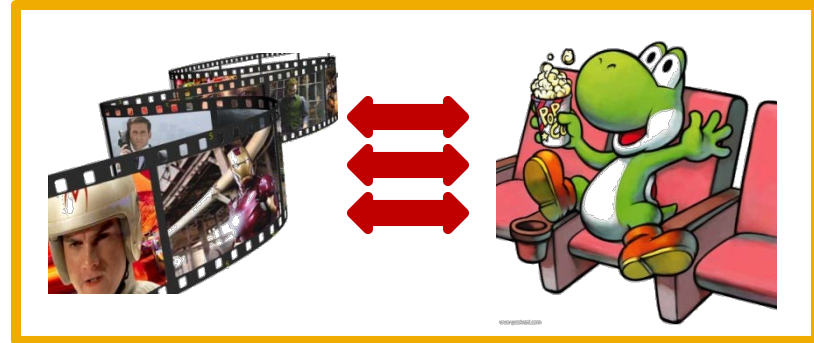
user bias



movie bias



user-movie interaction



## Baseline predictor

- Separates users and movies
- Benefits from insights into user's behavior
- Among the main practical contributions of the competition

## User-Movie interaction

- Characterizes the matching between users and movies
- Attracts most research in the field
- Benefits from algorithmic and mathematical innovations

- $\mu$  = overall mean rating
- $b_x$  = bias of user  $x$
- $b_i$  = bias of movie  $i$

# Baseline Predictor

- We have expectations on the rating by user  $x$  of movie  $i$ , even without estimating  $x$ 's attitude towards movies like  $i$



- Rating scale of user  $x$
- Values of other ratings user gave recently (day-specific mood, anchoring, multi-user accounts)

- (Recent) popularity of movie  $i$
- Selection bias; related to number of ratings user gave on the same day (“frequency”)

# Putting It All Together

$$r_{xi} = \underbrace{\mu}_{\text{Overall mean rating}} + \underbrace{b_x}_{\text{Bias for user } x} + \underbrace{b_i}_{\text{Bias for movie } i} + \underbrace{q_i \cdot p_x^T}_{\text{User-Movie interaction}}$$

## ■ Example:

- Mean rating:  $\mu = 3.7$
- You are a critical reviewer: your ratings are 1 star lower than the mean:  $b_x = -1$
- Star Wars gets a mean rating of 0.5 higher than average movie:  $b_i = +0.5$
- Predicted rating for you on Star Wars:  
 $= 3.7 - 1 + 0.5 = 3.2$

# Fitting the New Model

- **Solve:**

$$\min_{Q,P} \sum_{(x,i) \in R} \left( r_{xi} - (\mu + b_x + b_i + q_i p_x^T) \right)^2$$

goodness of fit

$$+ \lambda \left( \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 + \sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \sum_x \|b_x\|^2 + \sum_i \|b_i\|^2 \right)$$

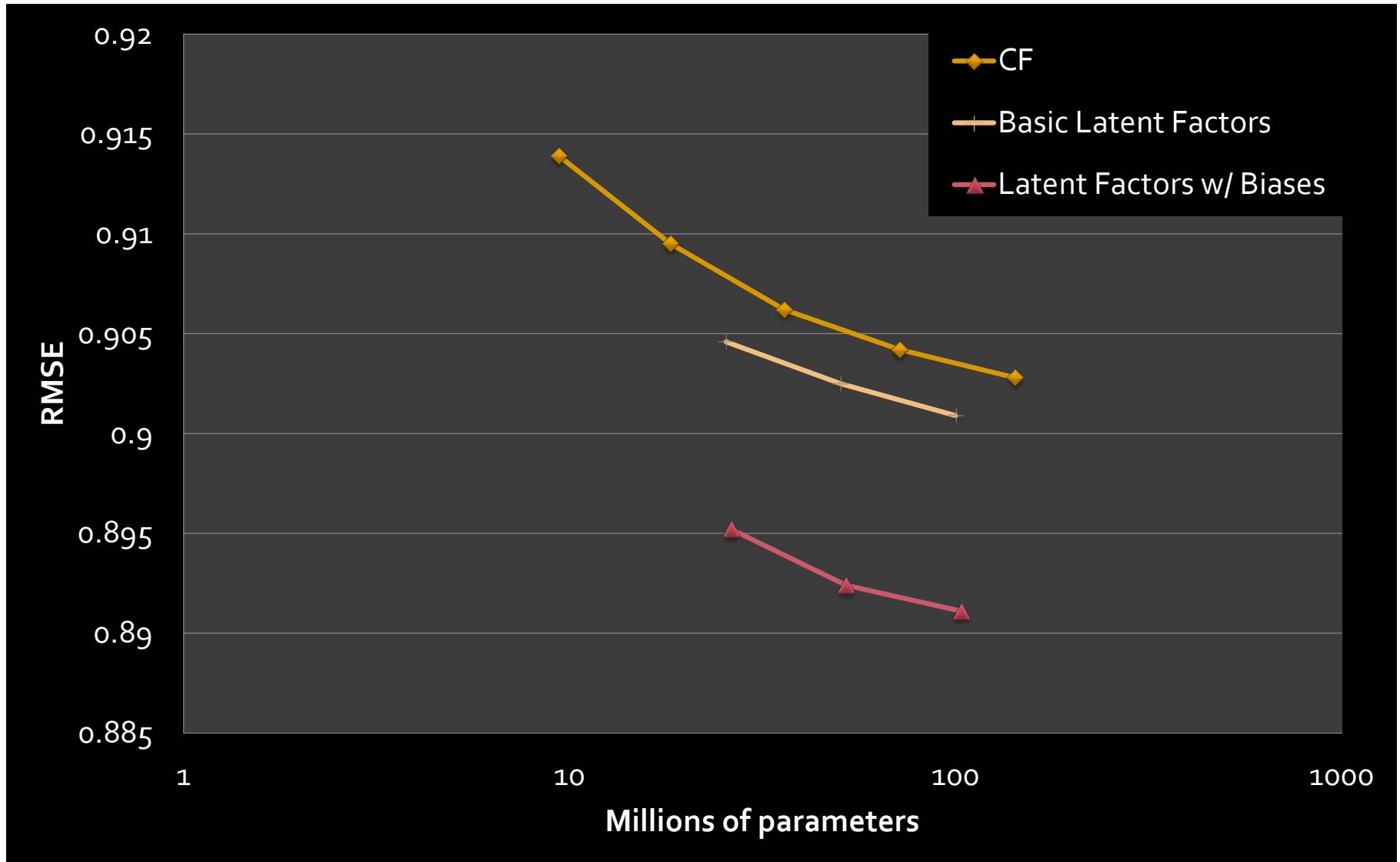
regularization

$\lambda$  is selected via grid-search on a validation set

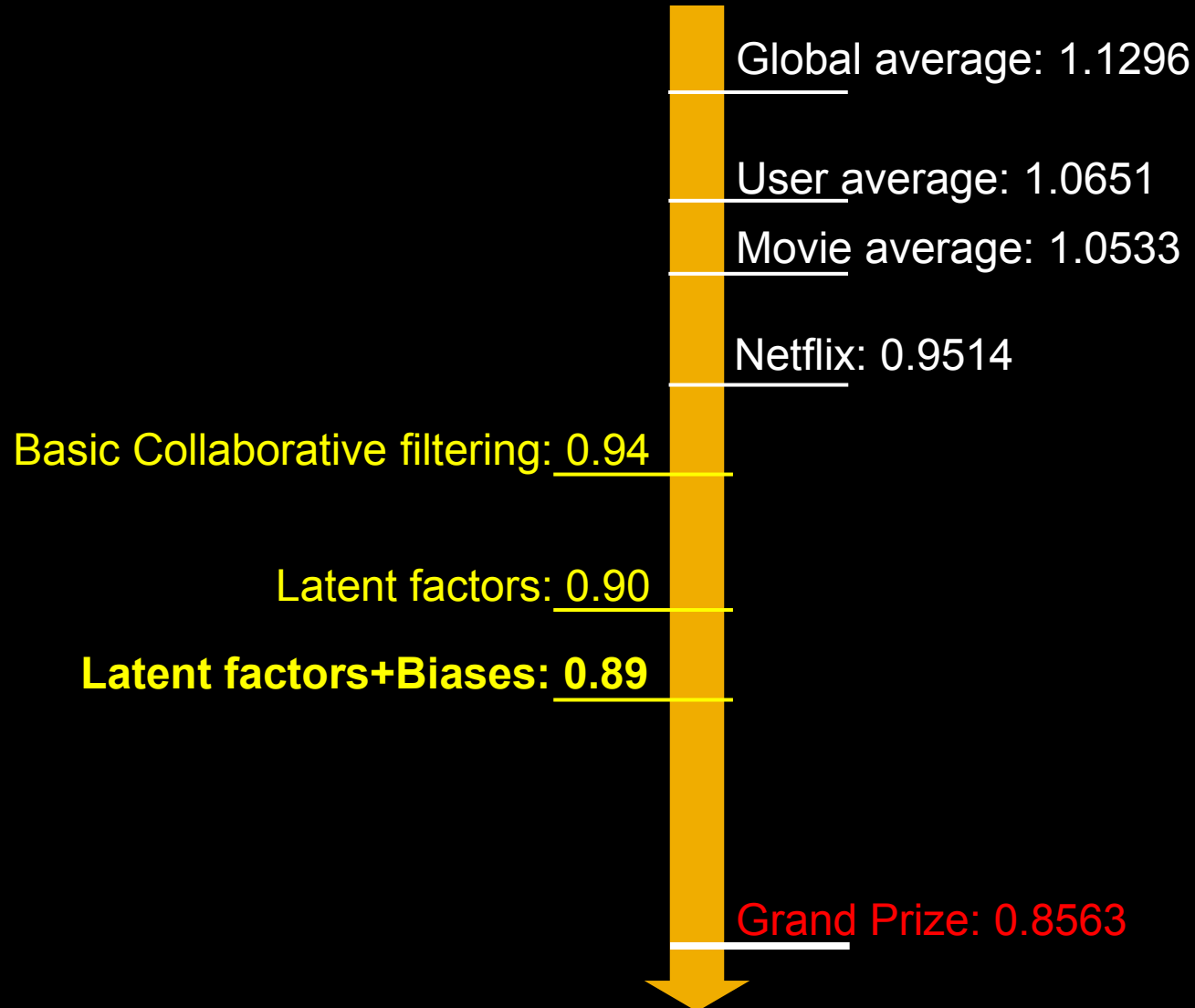
- **Stochastic gradient decent to find parameters**

- **Note:** Both biases  $b_u, b_i$  as well as interactions  $q_i, p_u$  are treated as parameters (we estimate them)

# Performance of Various Methods



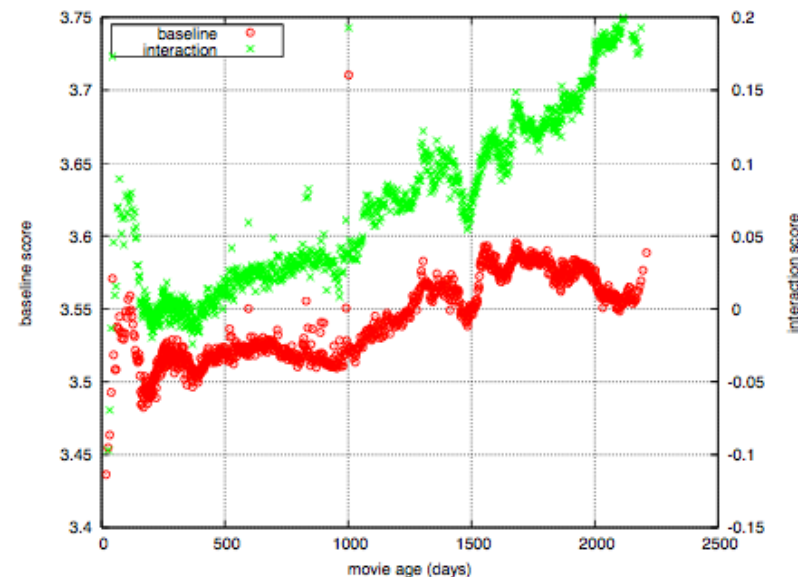
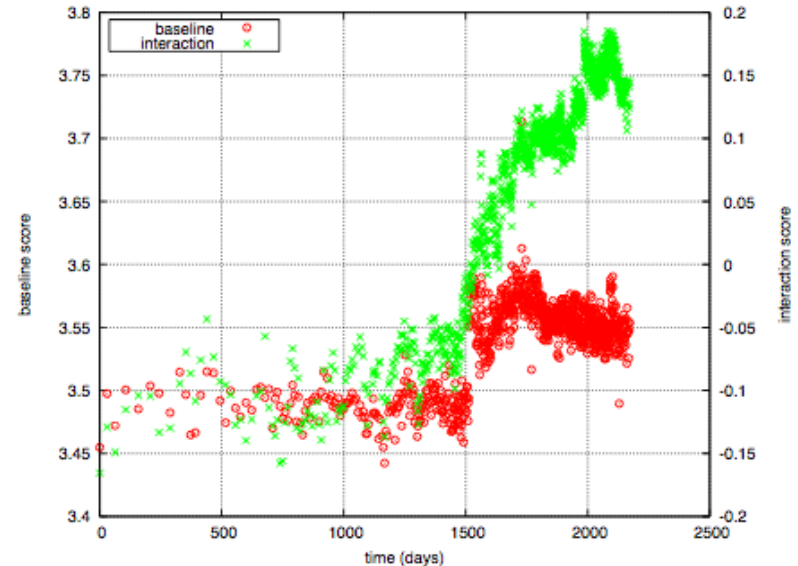
# Performance of Various Methods



# Temporal Biases Of Users

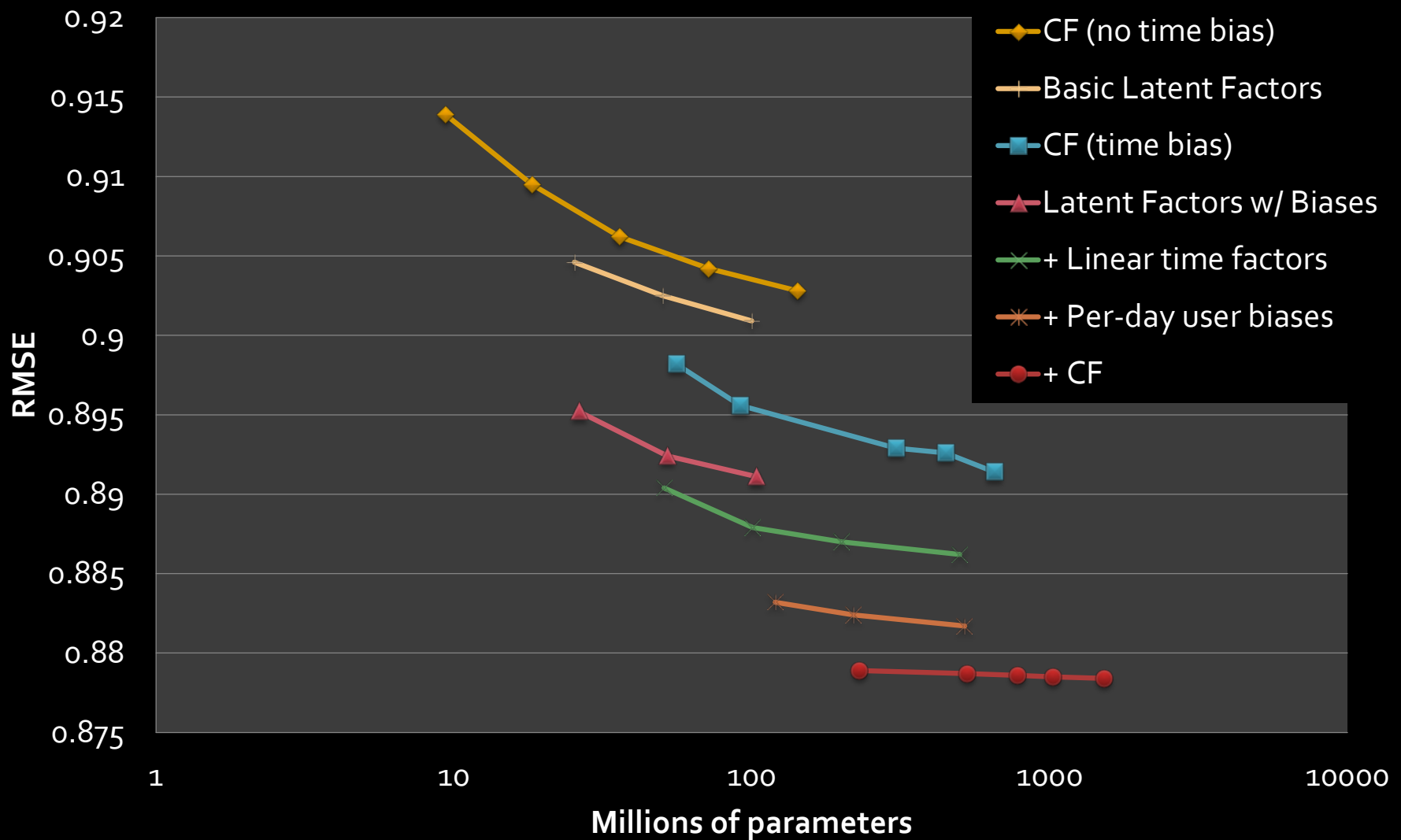
- **Sudden rise in the average movie rating (early 2004)**
  - Improvements in Netflix
  - GUI improvements
  - Meaning of rating changed
- **Movie age**
  - Users prefer new movies without any reasons
  - Older movies are just inherently better than newer ones

Y. Koren, Collaborative filtering with temporal dynamics, KDD '09

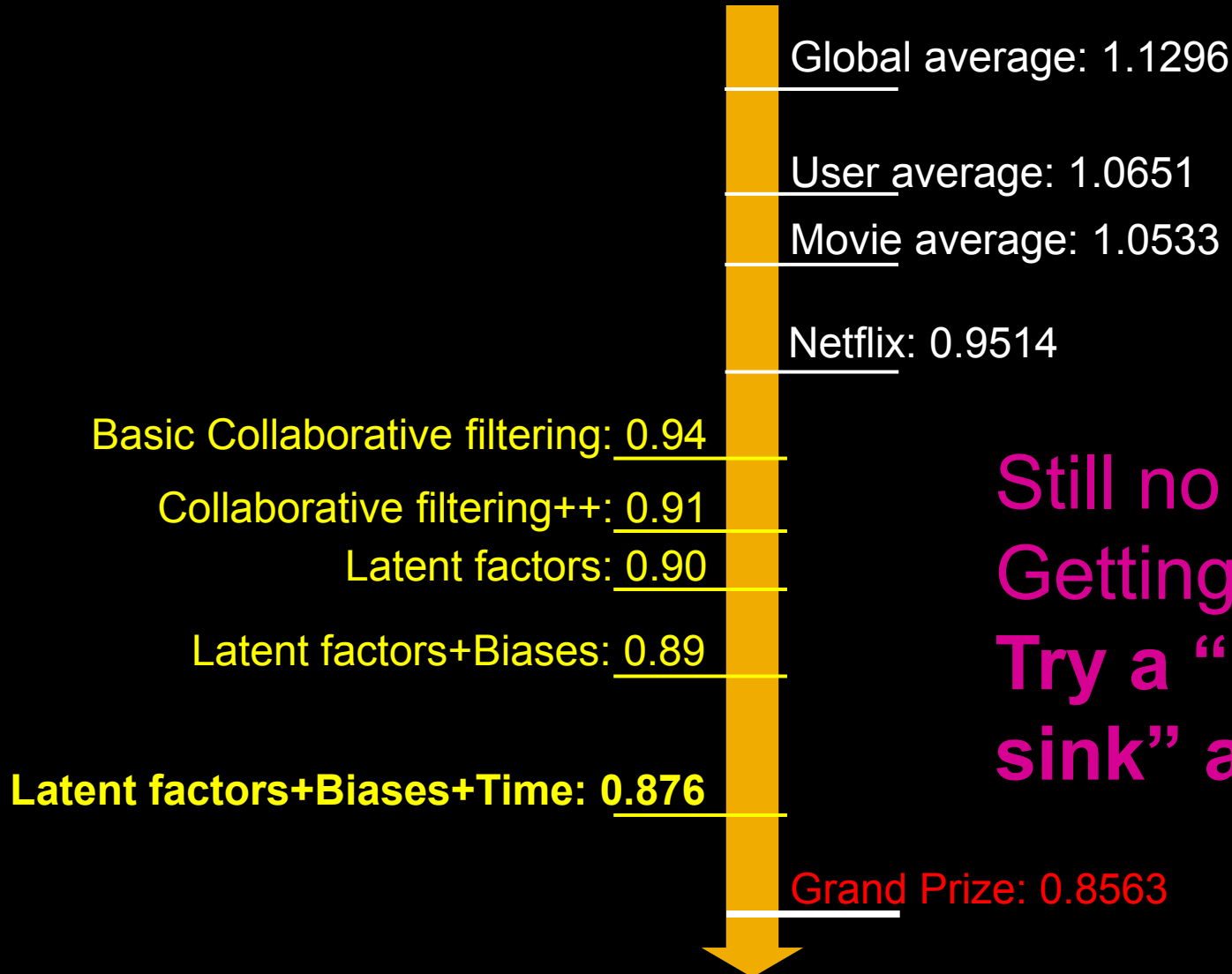




# Adding Temporal Effects

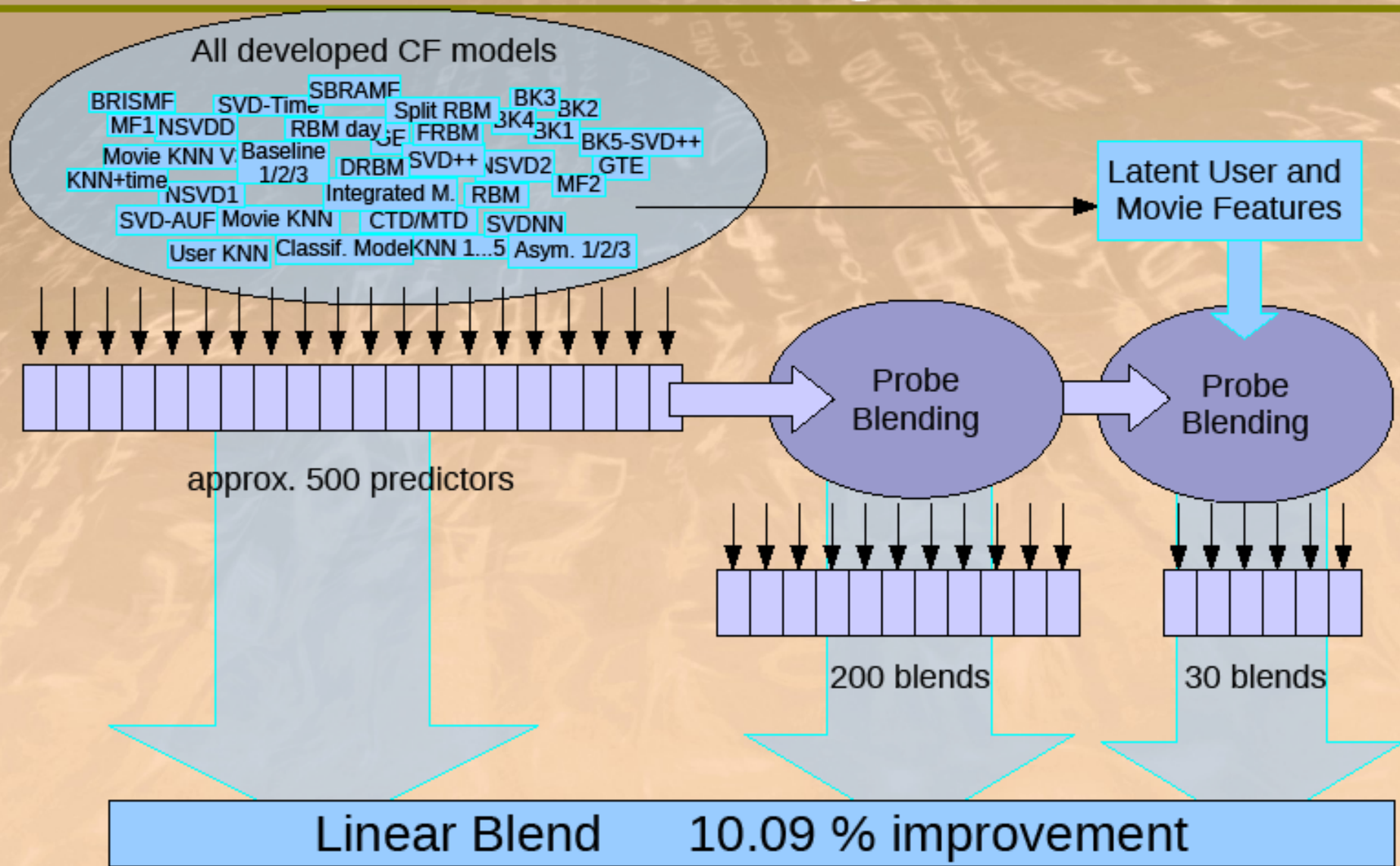


# Performance of Various Methods



Still no prize! 😞  
Getting desperate.  
Try a “kitchen  
sink” approach!

## Solution of BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos



# Standing on June 26<sup>th</sup> 2009

NETFLIX

Netflix Prize

HomeRulesLeaderboardRegisterUpdateSubmitDownload

Leaderboard

Display top 20 leaders.

Rank	Team Name	Best Score	% Improvement	Last Submit Time
1	<a href="#">BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos</a>	0.8558	10.05	2009-06-26 18:42:37
Grand Prize - RMSE <= 0.8563				
2	<a href="#">PragmaticTheory</a>	0.8582	9.80	2009-06-25 22:15:51
3	<a href="#">BellKor in BigChaos</a>	0.8590	9.71	2009-05-13 08:14:09
4	<a href="#">Grand Prize Team</a>	0.8593	9.68	2009-06-12 08:20:24
5	<a href="#">Dace</a>	0.8604	9.56	2009-04-22 05:57:03
6	<a href="#">BigChaos</a>	0.8613	9.47	2009-06-23 23:06:52
Progress Prize 2008 - RMSE = 0.8616 - Winning Team: BellKor in BigChaos				
7	<a href="#">BellKor</a>	0.8620	9.40	2009-06-24 07:16:02
8	<a href="#">Gravity</a>	0.8634	9.25	2009-04-22 18:31:32
9	<a href="#">Opera Solutions</a>	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-26 23:18:13
10	<a href="#">BruceDengDaoCiYiYou</a>	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-27 00:55:55
11	<a href="#">pengpengzhou</a>	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-27 01:06:43
12	<a href="#">xlvector</a>	0.8639	9.20	2009-06-26 13:49:04
13	<a href="#">xiangliang</a>	0.8639	9.20	2009-06-26 07:47:34

June 26<sup>th</sup> submission triggers 30-day “last call”

# Million \$ Awarded Sept 21<sup>st</sup> 2009

