

Recommender Systems

CS6780 – Advanced Machine Learning
Spring 2019

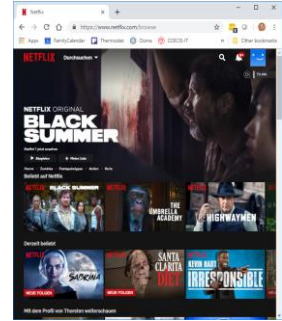
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Reading:

Y. Koren, R. Bell, C. Volinsky, Matrix Factorization Techniques for Recommender Systems, IEEE Computer, 42:8, 2009. ([link](#))

Movie Recommender

Recommendation
Movie to watch



News Recommender

Recommendation
Portfolio of newsarticles



Voice Assistant

Recommendation for
"Alexa, play music"
Playlist



Recommender Systems

Examples

- Netflix: Movies
- Amazon: Products
- Spotify: Music
- YouTube: Videos
- Xbox Live: Games/Players
- Facebook: News

Problem

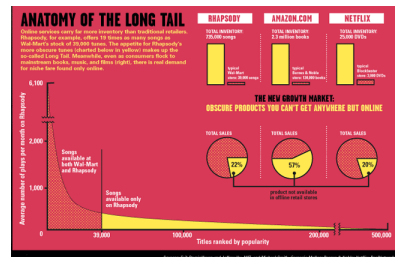
- There are far more "items" than an individual user could browse.

Goal

- Narrow down the choices to the items that are likely of interest to user.

The Long Tail

(Chris Anderson, 2004)



When do Recommender Systems work?

- Main Ideas
 - Past user preferences are predictive of future user preferences.
 - Example: If user u enjoyed action movies with Arnold Schwarzenegger in the past, recommend more action movies with Arnold Schwarzenegger.
 - There is a small number of user types.
 - Example: Users u_1 and u_2 both like the Red Hot Chili Peppers. If u_1 also likes Linkin Park, then recommend Linkin Park to u_2 .

Setup

- Set of users: U
- Set of items: V
- Ratings $Y: U \times V \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$
 - Explicit Feedback
 - Star rating [1-5]
 - Implicit Feedback
 - Watched/skipped [0,1]
 - Visited web pages [1]

Observed Rating Matrix \tilde{Y}

Users	Items				
4	5				2
3	4	3			
4	4	4			2
			5	3	
			4		4
				2	
1					5
					3
				4	3
					4

Content-Based Recommendation

- Idea:
 - Supervised learning for each row or column
 - $h_u: X_v \rightarrow Y$
 - $h_v: X_u \rightarrow Y$
- Challenge:
 - Need to come up with features for users and/or items.

Observed Rating Matrix \tilde{Y}

Users	Items				
4	5				2
3	4	3			
4	4	4			2
			5	3	
			4		4
				2	
1					5
					3
				4	3
					4

Collaborative Recommendation

- Idea:
 - Find users with similar ratings and fill in unobserved ratings.
 - Find items with similar ratings and fill in unobserved ratings.

Observed Rating Matrix \tilde{Y}

Users	Items				
4	5				2
5	4	4			
4	4	4			2
			5	3	
			4		4
				2	
1					5
					3
				4	3
					4

Matrix Completion Model

Observed Rating Matrix \tilde{Y}

Users	Items				
4	5				2
5	4	4			
4	4	4			2
			5	3	
			4		4
				2	
1					5
					3
				4	3
					4

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}^k \times \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}^k$$

- Low rank assumption: rank k
- For each user u_i and item v_j

$$Y_{ij} = u_i v_j$$
- Learn feature vectors u_i and v_j for each user/item

Matrix Completion Training

Observed Rating Matrix \tilde{Y}

Users	Items				
4	5				2
5	4	4			
4	4	4			2
			5	3	
			4		4
				2	
1					5
					3
				4	3
					4

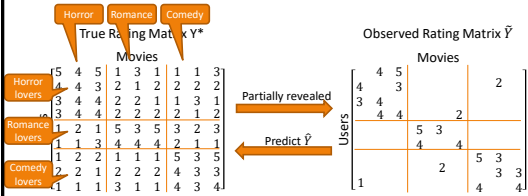
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}^k \times \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}^k$$

Given: Sample S of observed entries of \tilde{R}
 Training: Solve for U and V with k rows/cols respectively

$$\min_{U,V} \sum_{(i,j) \in S} (\tilde{Y}_{ij} - u_i v_j)^2$$

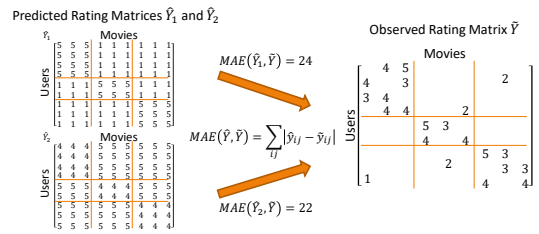
Prediction: Fill in entries not in S with $Y_{ij} = u_i v_j$

Movie Recommendation



→ Missing Not At Random (MNAR) Problem

MNAR and Evaluation



→ Severely biased performance estimates!

Why is the Data MNAR?



- User Induced MNAR

Why is the Data MNAR?



- System Induced MNAR