

Recommendation Systems

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- 1 Recommendation Systems
 - Content-based Recommendation Systems
 - Collaborative Filtering
 - Latent Factor Models

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- MMDS Detour 1

Latent Factor Models

- SVD/PCA based model
- NMF based models

Latent Factor Models

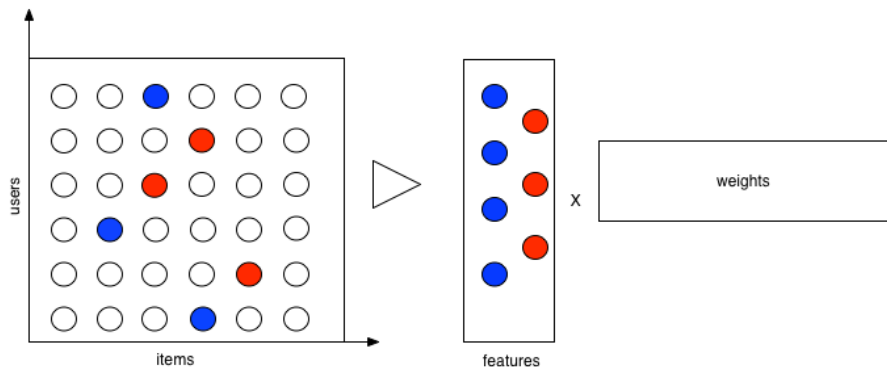


Figure: Factor Models

SVD based Latent Factor Model

- $A \approx UV$
- Use SVD to compute U and V matrices
- U : Select the top few eigenvectors of AA^T resulting in a $u \times k$ matrix

- SVD doesn't guarantee positive entries in U or V
- Enforcing positive entries have a couple of practical advantages
 - Induces sparsity. U and V continue to remain sparse unlike SVD
 - Leads to part-based representations
- Easier to interpret the weights compared with SVD

Learning NMF models

- Gradient Descent with projection (Force negative weights to zero at each iteration)
- Multiplicative Updates (variation of Gradient Descent)
- Alternating Least Squares
 - Fix U . Solve for V
 - Fix V . Solve for U
 - Repeat

Netflix Prize Model and other Latent Factor Models

- MMDS Detour 2

Other approaches for building recommendation systems

- **GloVe**: It factorizes the co-occurrence matrix. You could start with an Item-Item Co-occurrence matrix
- **Skip-gram**: It can be shown that skip-gram model factorizes the Pointwise Mutual Information matrix

