Collaborative filtering with attributes

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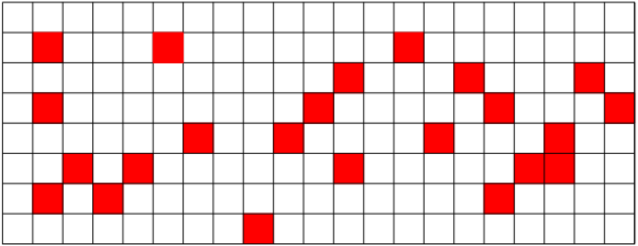
Collaborative Filtering (CF)

The problem

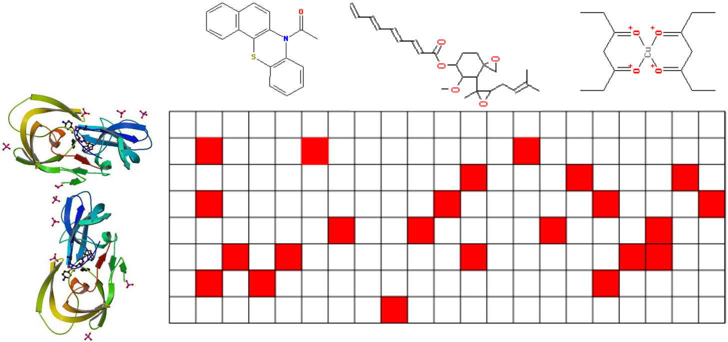
- Given a set of $n_{\mathcal{X}}$ "movies" $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ and a set of $n_{\mathcal{Y}}$ "people" $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$,
- predict the "rating" $z(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{Z}$ of person $\mathbf{x}$ for film $\mathbf{y}$
- Training data: large $n_{\mathcal{X}} \times n_{\mathcal{Y}}$ incomplete matrix Z that describes the known ratings of some persons for some movies
- Goal: complete the matrix.



Another CF example

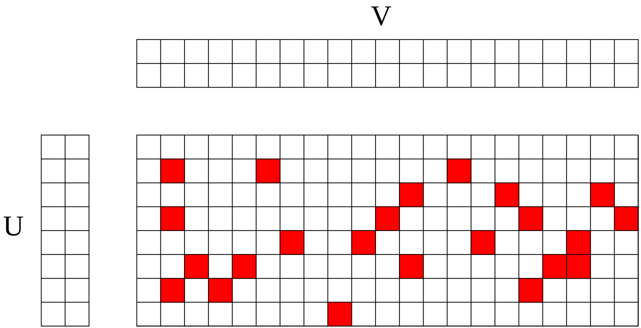
Drug design

- Given a family of proteins of therapeutic interest (e.g., GPCR's)
- Given all known small molecules that bind to these proteins
- Can we predict unknown interactions?



CF by low-rank matrix approximation

- A common strategy for CF
- Z has rank less than $k \Leftrightarrow \boxed{Z = UV^\top}$ $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\mathcal{X} \times k}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\mathcal{Y} \times k}$
- Examples: PLSA (Hoffmann, 2001), MMMF (Srebro et al, 2004)
- Numerical and statistical efficiency



CF by low-rank matrix approximation example

Fitting low-rank models (Srebro et al, 2004)

- Choose a convex loss function $\ell(z, z')$ (hinge, square, etc...)
- Relax the (non-convex) rank of Z into the (convex) trace norm of Z: if $\sigma_i(Z)$ are the singular values of Z,

$$\mathrm{rank} Z = \sum_i \mathbf{1}_{\sigma_i(Z)>0} \qquad \|Z\|_* = \sum_i \sigma_i(Z)\,.$$

- n observations z_u corresponding to $\mathbf{x}_{i(u)}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{j(u)}$, $u = 1, \ldots, n$:

$$\min_{Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\mathcal{X}} \times n_{\mathcal{Y}}}} \sum_{u=1}^{n} \ell(z_u, Z_{i(u),j(u)}) + \lambda \|Z\|_*$$

- This is an SDP if ℓ is SDP-representable

CF with attributes

The problem

- Often we have additional attributes:
  - gender, age of people; type, actors of movies..
  - 3D structures of proteins and ligands for protein-ligand interaction prediction
- How to include attributes in CF?
- Expected gains: increase performance, allow predictions on new movie and/or people.

Our contributions

- A general framework for CF with or without attributes, using kernels to describe attributes ("kernel-CF")
- A family of algorithms for CF in this setting

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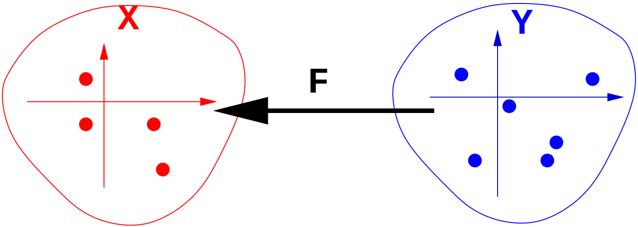
Setting

- Movies: points in a Hilbert space $\mathcal{X}$
- Customers: points in a Hilbert space $\mathcal{Y}$
- We model the preference of customer **y** for a movie **x** by a bilinear form:

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{x}, F\mathbf{y} \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} \ ,$$

where $F \in \mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$ is a compact linear operator (i.e., a "matrix").



Spectra of compact operators

Classical results

- Any compact operator $F : \mathcal{Y} \to \mathcal{X}$ admits a spectral decomposition:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \otimes \mathbf{v}_i \, .$$

  where the $\sigma_i \geq 0$ are the singular values and $(\mathbf{u}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\mathbf{v}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are orthonormal families in $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$.
- The spectrum of F is the set of singular values sorted in decreasing order: $\sigma_1(F) \geq \sigma_2(F) \geq \ldots \geq 0$.
- This is the natural generalization of singular values for matrices.

Spectral penalty function

Definition

A function $\Omega : \mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X}) \mapsto \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is called a spectral penalty function if it can be written as:

$$\Omega(F) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s_i(\sigma_i(F)) ,$$

where for any $i \geq 1$, $s_i : \mathbb{R}^+ \mapsto \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ is a non-decreasing penalty function satisfying $s_i(0) = 0$.

Spectral penalty function

Examples

- Rank constraint: take $s_{k+1}(0) = 0$ and $s_{k+1}(u) = +\infty$ for $u > 0$, and $s_i = 0$ for $i \geq k$. Then

$$\Omega(F) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } rank(F) \leq k\,, \\ +\infty & \text{if } rank(F) > k\,. \end{cases}$$

- Trace norm: take $s_i(u) = u$ for all i, then:

$$\Omega(F) = \| F \|_* \,.$$

- Hilbert-Schmidt norm: take $s_i(u) = u^2$ for all i, then

$$\Omega(F) = \| F \|^2_{Fro} \,.$$

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Learning operator with spectral regularization

Setting

- Training set: $(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i, t_i)_{i=1,\ldots,N}$ a set of (movie,people,preference).
- Loss function $l(t, t')$: cost of predicting preference t instead of t'.
- Empirical risk of an operator F:

$$R_N(F) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} l\left(\langle \mathbf{x}_i, F\mathbf{y}_i\rangle_{\mathcal{X}}, t_i\right) .$$

Learning an operator

$$\min_{F\in\mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{X}),\ \Omega(F)<\infty} \{R_N(F) + \lambda\Omega(F)\} .$$

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Learning an operator

$$\min_{F \in \mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{X}),\ \Omega(F) < \infty} \left\{ R_N(F) + \lambda \Omega(F) \right\} .$$

A classical representer theorem

Theorem

If $\hat{F}$ is a solution the problem:

$$\min_{F \in \mathcal{B}_2(\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{X})} \left\{ R_N(F) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sigma_i(F)^2 \right\} ,$$

then it is necessarily in the linear span of $\{\mathbf{x}_i \otimes \mathbf{y}_i \,:\, i = 1, \ldots, N\}$, i.e., it can be written as:

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_i \otimes \mathbf{y}_i ,$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Proof

This is just the classical representer theorem for tensor product kernels.

A generalized representer theorem

Theorem

For any spectral penalty function $\Omega : \mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X}) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, let the optimization problem:

$$\min_{F \in \mathcal{B}_0(\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{X}), \Omega(F) < \infty} \left\{ R_N(F) + \lambda \Omega(F) \right\} .$$

If the set of solutions is not empty, then there is a solution F in $\mathcal{X}_N \otimes \mathcal{Y}_N$, i.e., there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mathcal{X}} \times m_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ such that:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{m_{\mathcal{X}}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{\mathcal{Y}}} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{u}_i \otimes \mathbf{v}_j ,$$

where $(\mathbf{u}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{m_{\mathcal{X}}})$ and $(\mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{m_{\mathcal{Y}}})$ form orthonormal bases of $\mathcal{X}_N$ and $\mathcal{Y}_N$, respectively.

Practical consequence

Theorem (cont.)

The coefficients α that define the solution by

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{m_{\mathcal{X}}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{\mathcal{Y}}} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{u}_i \otimes \mathbf{v}_j \,,$$

can be found by solving the following finite-dimensional optimization problem:

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mathcal{X}} \times m_{\mathcal{Y}}}, \Omega(\alpha) < \infty} R_N \left(diag \left(X \alpha Y^\top \right) \right) + \lambda \Omega(\alpha) \,,$$

where $\Omega(\alpha)$ refers to the spectral penalty function applied to the matrix α seen as an operator from $\mathbb{R}^{m_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{m_{\mathcal{X}}}$, and X and Y denote any matrices that satisfy $K = XX^\top$ and $G = YY^\top$ for the two Gram matrices K and G of $\mathcal{X}_N$ and $\mathcal{Y}_N$.

Summary

We obtain various algorithms by choosing:

1. A loss function (depends on the application)
2. A spectral regularization (that is amenable to optimization)
3. Two kernels.

Both kernels and spectral regularization can be used to constrain the solution

Examples

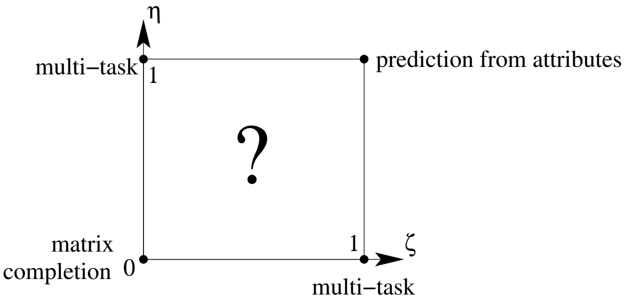
- Dirac kernel + spectral constraint (rank, trace norm) = matrix completion
- Attribute kernels + Hilbert-Schmidt regularization = kernel methods for pairs with tensor product kernel
- Attribute kernel on movies, Dirac on people, spectral regularization (rank, trace norm) = multi-task learning (rank constraints enforces sharing the weights between people).

A family of kernels

Taken $K_{\otimes} = K \times G$ with

$$\begin{cases} K = \eta K^{x}_{Attribute} + (1-\eta) K^{x}_{Dirac}, \\ G = \zeta K^{y}_{Attribute} + (1-\zeta) K^{y}_{Dirac}, \end{cases}$$

for $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$



Simulated data

Experiment

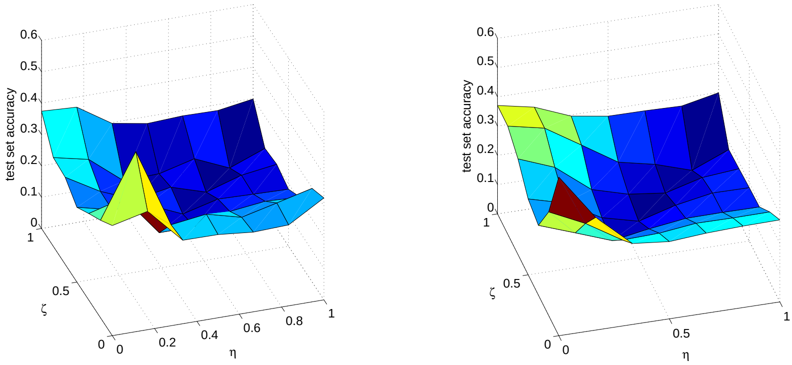
- Generate data $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{f_X} \times \mathbb{R}^{f_Y} \times \mathbb{R}$ according to

$$z = \mathbf{x}^\top B\mathbf{y} + \varepsilon$$

- Observe only $n_X < f_X$ and $n_Y < f_Y$ features
  - Low-rank assumption will find the missing features
  - Observed attributes will help the low-rank formulation to concentrate mostly on the unknown features
- Comparison of
  - Low-rank constraint without tracenorm (note that it requires regularization)
  - Trace-norm formulation (regularization is implicit)

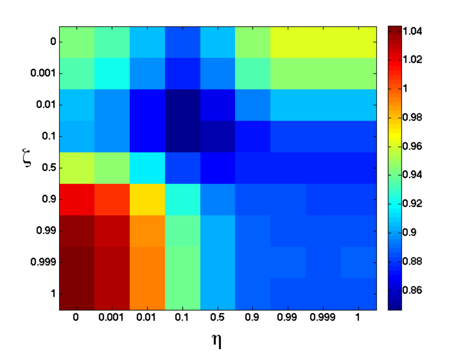
Simulated data: results

- Compare MSE
- Left: rank constraint (best: 0.1540), right: trace norm (best: 0.1522)



Movies

- MovieLens 100k database, ratings with attributes
- Experiments with 943 movies and 1,642 people, 100,000 rankings in $\{1, \ldots, 5\}$
- Train on a subset of the ratings, test on the rest
- error measured with MSE (best constant prediction: 1.26)



Conclusion

What we saw

- A general framework for CF with or without attributes
- A generalized representation theorem valid for any spectral penalty function
- A family of new methods;

Future work

- The bottleneck is often practical optimization. Online version possible.
- Automatic kernel optimization

Reference

J. Abernethy, F. Bach, T. Evgeniou and J.-P. Vert, “A new approach to collaborative filtering: operator estimation with spectral constraint”, *technical report arXiv 0802-1431*, 2008.