

# Recommender Systems

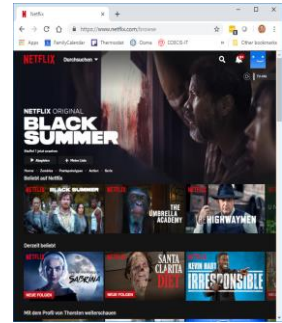
CS6780 – Advanced Machine Learning  
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Reading:  
Y. Koren, R. Bell, C. Volinsky, Matrix Factorization Techniques  
for Recommender Systems, IEEE Computer, 42:8, 2009. ([link](#))

## 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

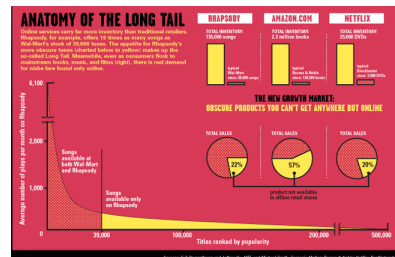
- There are far more "items" than an individual user could browse.

### 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  $\tilde{Y}$

	Items V									
Users U	4	5							2	
	3	4	3							
	4	4			2					
				5	3					
				4		4		5	3	
1					2				4	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  $\tilde{Y}$

	Items V									
Users U	4	5							2	
	3	4	3							
	4	4			2					
				5	3					
				4		4		5	3	
1					2				3	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  $\tilde{Y}$

	Items V									
Users U	4	5							2	
	5	4	4							
	4	4			2					
				5	3					
				4		4		5	3	
1					2				3	3
						4		3	4	

## Matrix Completion Model

Observed Rating Matrix  $\tilde{Y}$

	Items V									
Users U	4	5							2	
	4	3								
	5	4	4							
	4	4			2					
				5	3					
				4		4		5	3	
					2				3	3
1						4		3	4	

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

- 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  $\tilde{Y}$

	Items V									
Users U	4	5							2	
	5	4	4							
	4	4			2					
				5	3					
				4		4		5	3	
					2				3	3
						4		3	4	

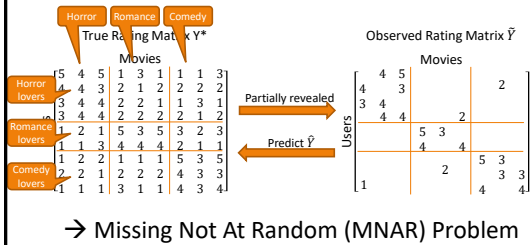
$$= \begin{bmatrix} k \\ \vdots \\ k \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} k \\ \vdots \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

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

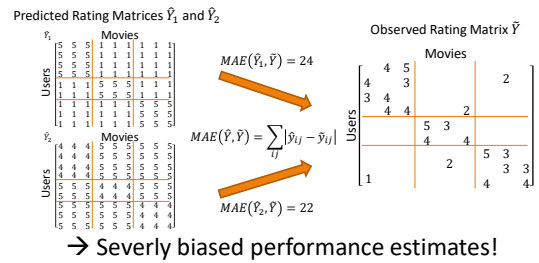
$$\min_{U,V} \sum_{(i,j) \in S} (\tilde{Y}_{ij} - u_i v_j)^2$$

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

## Movie Recommendation



## MNAR and Evaluation



## Why is the Data MNAR?



- User Induced MNAR

## Why is the Data MNAR?



- System Induced MNAR