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## 3. K-Nearest Neighbor Method

### K-Nearest Neighbor Method



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Our goal in the movie recommender system problem is to predict the movie ranking that a user would give on a movie that (s)he has not seen.

Let  $m$  be the number of movies and  $n$  the number of users. The ranking  $Y_{ai}$  of a movie  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  by a user  $a \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  may already exist or not. Our goal is to predict  $Y_{ai}$  in the case when  $Y_{ai}$  does not exist.

 **$K$ -Nearest Neighbour**

The  $K$ -Nearest Neighbor method makes use of ratings by  $K$  other "similar" users when predicting  $Y_{ai}$ .

Let  $\text{KNN}(a)$  be the set of  $K$  users "similar to" user  $a$ , and let  $\text{sim}(a, b)$  be a **similarity measure** between users  $a$  and  $b \in \text{KNN}(a)$ . The  $K$ -Nearest Neighbor method predicts a ranking  $Y_{ai}$  to be :

$$\hat{Y}_{ai} = \frac{\sum_{b \in \text{KNN}(a)} \text{sim}(a, b) Y_{bi}}{\sum_{b \in \text{KNN}(a)} \text{sim}(a, b)}.$$

The similarity measure  $\text{sim}(a, b)$  could be any distance function between the feature vectors  $x_a$  and  $x_b$  of users  $a$  and  $b$ , e.g. the euclidean distance  $\|x_a - x_b\|$  and the cosine similarity  $\cos \theta = \frac{x_a \cdot x_b}{\|x_a\| \|x_b\|}$ . We will use these similarity measures again in *Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning*.

A drawback of this method is that the success of the  $K$ -Nearest Neighbor method depends heavily on the choice of the similarity measure. In the next section, we will discuss collaborative filtering, which will free us from the need to define a good

similarity measure.

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