Ratings examples

In the table below, each row represents a user's ratings of movies: ✓ (check) indicates the person liked the movie, ✗ (x) that they didn't, and • (dot) that they didn't rate it one way or another (neutral rating or didn't watch).

Person	Fyre	Frozen II	Picard	Ratings written as a 3-tuple
P_1	✗	•	✓	$(-1, 0, 1)$
P_2	✓	✓	✗	$(1, 1, -1)$
P_3	✓	✓	✓	$(1, 1, 1)$
P_4	•	✗	✓	

Which of P_1, P_2, P_3 has movie preferences most similar to P_4?

One approach to answer this question: use **functions** to define distance between user preferences.

Define the following functions whose inputs are ordered pairs of 3-tuples each of whose components comes from the set $\{-1, 0, 1\}$	
$d_1(\ (x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)\ ) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} ((\mid x_i - y_i \mid + 1)\ \textbf{div}\ 2)$	$d_2(\ (x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)\ ) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{3} (x_i - y_i)^2}$

$d_1(P_4, P_1)$	$d_1(P_4, P_2)$	$d_1(P_4, P_3)$
$d_2(P_4, P_1)$	$d_2(P_4, P_2)$	$d_2(P_4, P_3)$

Extra example: A new movie is released, and P_1 and P_2 watch it before P_3, and give it ratings; P_1 gives ✓ and P_2 gives ✗. Should this movie be recommended to P_3? Why or why not?

Extra example: Define the new functions that would be used to compare the 4-tuples of ratings encoding movie preferences now that there are four movies in the database.

CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 Version September 14, 2021 (1.)