## Ratings examples

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

Per	son	Fyre	Frozen II	Picard	Ratings written as a 3-tuple
$\overline{P}$	1	Х	•	✓	(-1,0,1)
P	2	1	$\checkmark$	X	(1, 1, -1)
P	3	1	$\checkmark$	✓	(1,1,1)
P	4	•	X	✓	

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  $\{-1,0,1\}$ 

$$d_1((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} ((|x_i - y_i| + 1) \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 2) d_2((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{3} (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

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

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  $\checkmark$  and  $P_2$  gives  $\checkmark$ . 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.