

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 $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ | |
|--|---|
| $d_1((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \sum_{i=1}^3 ((x_i - y_i + 1) \text{ div } 2)$ | $d_2((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^3 (x_i - y_i)^2}$ |

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

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.