## A joint estimator for ideal point and metric

Estimate the metric and distances via constrained SDP

$$(\widehat{\mathbf{M}}, \widehat{\mathbf{d}}, \widehat{\zeta}) = \arg\min_{\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{d}, \zeta} \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{y}) + \gamma_1 \|\zeta\|_1 + \gamma_2 \|\mathbf{M}\|_F^2 + \gamma_3 \|\mathbf{d}\|_2^2$$
s.t. 
$$-\zeta \leq (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^{\dagger})(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{M}} - \mathbf{Q}_{\Gamma}\mathbf{d}) \leq \zeta$$

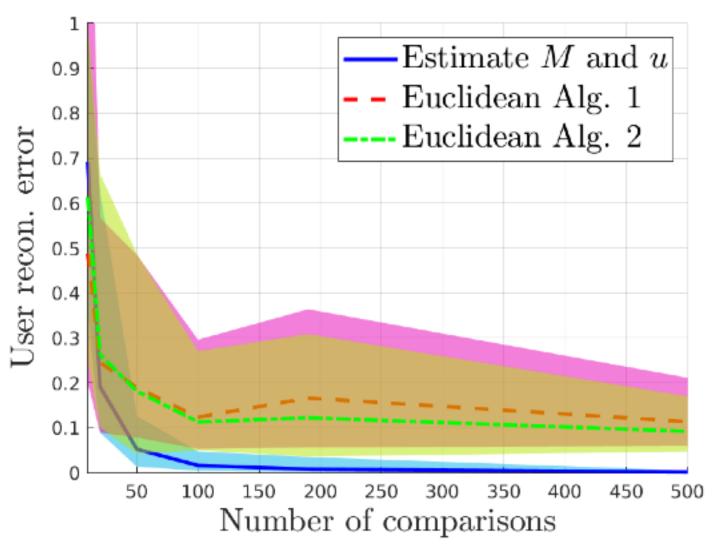
$$\zeta \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{M} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

Use estimate for metric and distances to solve directly for ideal point

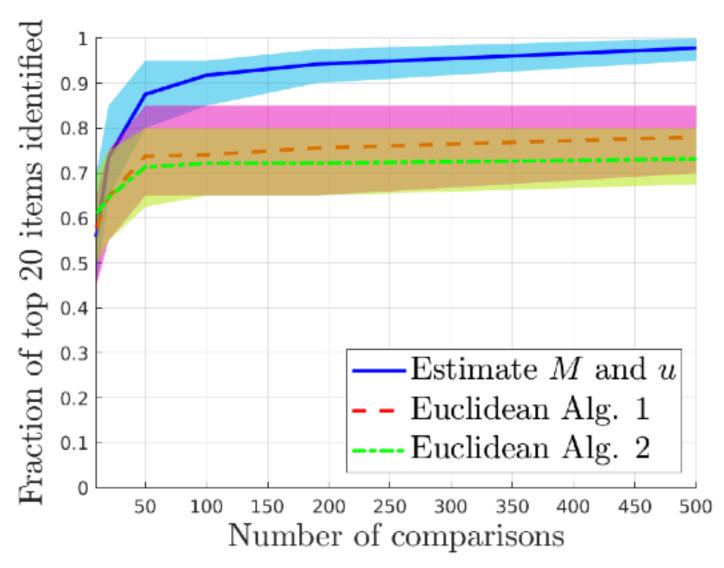
$$\widehat{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{2} (\widehat{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{R} \widehat{\mathbf{M}} + \alpha \mathbf{I})^{-1} \widehat{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{a}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}} - \mathbf{Q}_{\Gamma} \widehat{\mathbf{d}})$$

## Synthetic experiments: baseline comparisons

- Comparison against Davenport (2013) and a variant of our estimator which assumes Euclidean distance
- Assume true metric is Mahalanobis



"How well can we recover the ideal point?"



"How well can we recover the 20 most preferred items?"