IS 622 Week 11 Homework

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9.3.1

Figure 9.8 is a utility matrix, representing the ratings, on a 1–5 star scale, of eight items, a through h, by three users A, B, and C. Compute the following from the data of this matrix.

	a	\boldsymbol{b}	\boldsymbol{c}	d	e	f	\boldsymbol{g}	h
A	4	5		5	1		3	2
$A \\ B \\ C$		3	4	3	1	2	1	
C	2		1	3		4	5	3

(a) Treating the utility matrix as boolean, compute the Jaccard distance between each pair of users.

```
library(Matrix)
jaccard <- function(m) {
    A = tcrossprod(m)
    im = which(A > 0, arr.ind=TRUE)
    b = rowSums(m)
    Aim = A[im]

## Jacard formula: #common / (#i + #j - #common)

J = sparseMatrix(
    i = im[,1],
    j = im[,2],
    x = Aim / (b[im[,1]] + b[im[,2]] - Aim),
    dims = dim(A)
)
```

```
return( J )
}
```

(b) Repeat Part (a), but use the cosine distance.

```
len <- function(v) {
    sqrt(sum(v**2))
}

cosine.dist <- function(v1, v2) {
    v1[is.na(v1)] <- 0
    v2[is.na(v2)] <- 0
    (as.numeric(v1) %*% as.numeric(v2)) / (len(v1) * len(v2))
}

cd <- user.pairs
cd["Cosine.Distance"] <-
    apply(user.pairs, 1, function(i) {
        cosine.dist(df[i[1], ], df[i[2], ])
})</pre>
cd
```

```
## UserPair1 UserPair2 Cosine.Distance
## 1 A B 0.6010408
## 2 A C 0.6149187
## 3 B C 0.5138701
```

(c) Treat ratings of 3, 4, and 5 as 1 and 1, 2, and blank as 0. Compute the Jaccard distance between each pair of users.

```
binrating <- function(i) {ifelse(i %in% c(3, 4, 5), TRUE, FALSE)}

# Apply distance function
jd.c <- user.pairs
jd.c["Jaccard.Distance"] <-
    apply(user.pairs, 1, function(i) {
    s1 <- cn[sapply(df[i[1], ], binrating)]
    s2 <- cn[sapply(df[i[2], ], binrating)]
    jaccard(s1, s2)
})

jd.c</pre>
```

```
## UserPair1 UserPair2 Jaccard.Distance
## 1 A B 0.4000000
## 2 A C 0.3333333
## 3 B C 0.1666667
```

(d) Repeat Part (c), but use the cosine distance.

```
cd.d <- user.pairs
cd.d["Cosine.Distance"] <-
    apply(user.pairs, 1, function(i) {
      v1 <- binrating(df[i[1], ])
      v2 <- binrating(df[i[2], ])
      cosine.dist(v1, v2)
    })

# Format output
cd.d</pre>
```

(e) Normalize the matrix by subtracting from each nonblank entry the average value for its user.

```
df.normalized <- t(apply(df, 1, function(i) {
   i - mean(i, na.rm=TRUE)
}))

df.normalized</pre>
```

```
##
                        b
                                  С
                                            d
                                                                 f
                                                      е
                                                                             g
                                 NA 1.6666667 -2.333333
                                                                NA -0.3333333
## A 0.6666667 1.6666667
            NA 0.6666667 1.666667 0.6666667 -1.333333 -0.3333333 -1.3333333
## C -1.0000000
                       NA -2.000000 0.0000000
                                                     NA 1.0000000 2.0000000
##
## A -1.333333
## B
            NA
## C 0.000000
```

(f) Using the normalized matrix from Part (e), compute the cosine distance between each pair of users.

```
df.normalized[is.na(df.normalized)] <- 0

# Apply distance function
cd.f <- user.pairs
cd.f["Cosine.Distance"] <-
    apply(user.pairs, 1, function(i) {
    v1 <- df.normalized[i[1], ]
    v2 <- df.normalized[i[2], ]
    cosine.dist(v1, v2)
})</pre>
```

Format output

cd.f

##		UserPair1	UserPair2	Cosine.Distance
##	1	A	В	0.5843065
##	2	Α	C	-0.1154701
##	3	В	C	-0.7395740