

Week 7 - AYU - Individual

Instruction: Following the sample problems and solution located in the end of this AYU to do this AYU.

Problem 1.

Given the data.

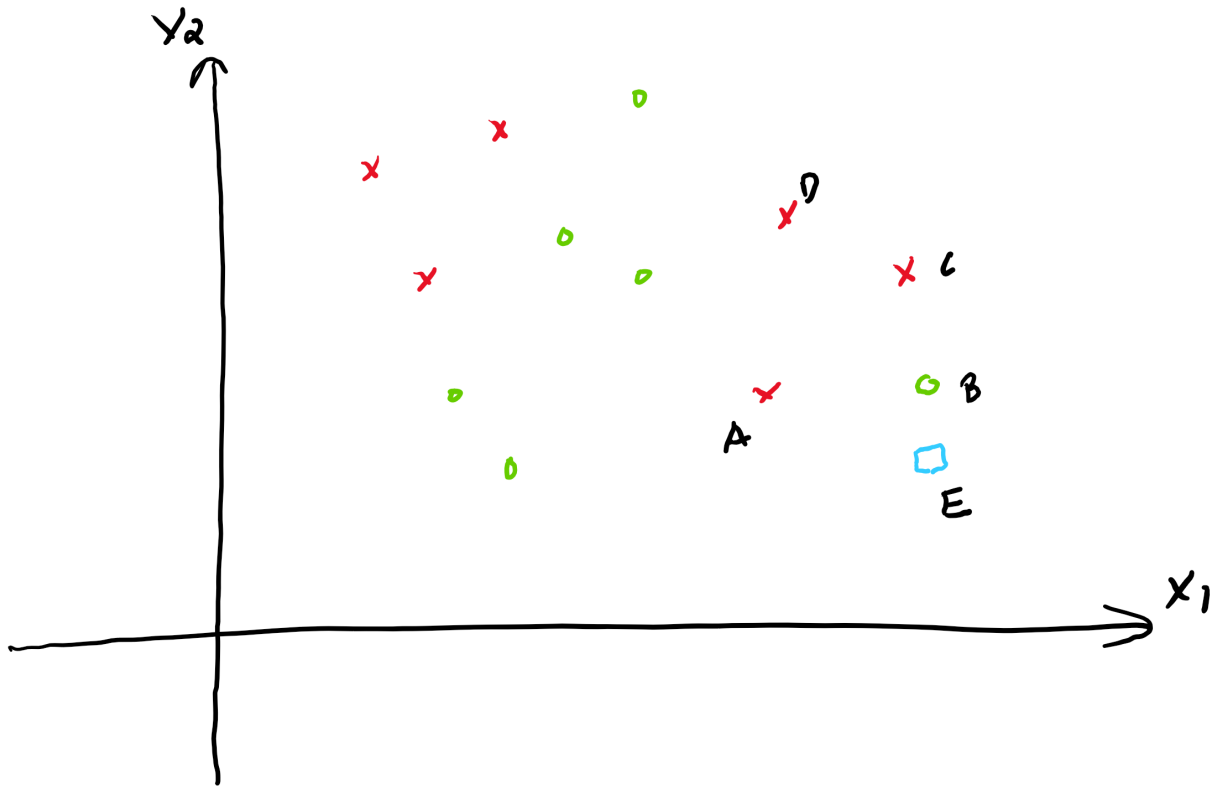
	Age	Sex	Survived
A	27	M	0
B	30	F	1
C	80	F	1
D	50	M	0
E	60	F	0
F	70	F	1

- Let G be a female of 55 years old. Use 1NN to predict whether G is survived (**Survived** =1) or not (**Survived** = 0). Does the prediction change if used 3NN?
- Given the following data, use 1NN and 3NN to predict the salary for G (a female of 55 years old).

	Age	Sex	Salary (k)
A	27	M	80
B	30	F	70
C	80	F	90
D	50	M	60
E	60	F	10
F	70	F	100

Problem 2.

Given the data. Consider x as 1 and o as 0.



With $EB = 1.4$, $EA = 3$, $EC = 3$, $ED = 4$,

- Use the **uniform weights** to calculate the predicted probability and the prediction of **3NN** for E.
- Use the **distance weights** to calculate the predicted probability and the prediction of **3NN** for E.
- Use the **distance weights** to calculate the predicted probability and the prediction of **4NN** for E.

Problem 3

We can use KNN to build a recommendation system to recommend items to users. For more about using KNN for Recommendation System, please click to the below link.

KNN for Recommendation System

Given the utility matrix

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5
Alice	5	3	3	4	
User 1	3	1	2	3	3
User 2	2	3	4	3	5
User 3	3	3	1	4	4
User 4	1	5	5	4	2

Should we recommend Item 5 to Alice? Calculate her estimated rating on Item 5 to answer the question. Recommend the item if Alice's rating is 4 or above.

- a. Use user-based KNN, with $k = 2$ and Manhattan distance.
- b. Use item-based KNN, with $k = 3$ and cosine similarity.

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Sample Problems and Solutions

Problem 1

Given the data.

	Age	Sex	Survived
A	27	M	0
B	30	F	1
C	80	F	1
D	50	M	0
E	60	F	0

- a. Let F be a female of 40 years old. Use 1NN to predict whether F is survived (**Survived =1**) or not (**Survived = 0**). Does the prediction change if used 3NN
- b. Given the following data, use 1NN and 3NN to predict the salary for F.

	Age	Sex	Salary k
A	27	M	80
B	30	F	70
C	80	F	90
D	50	M	60
E	60	F	10

Solution

a.

Step 1: Standardize the **Age** column.

$$\text{StandardizedAge} = \frac{\text{Age} - \text{Age}_{\min}}{\text{Age}_{\max} - \text{Age}_{\min}} = \frac{\text{Age} - 27}{80 - 27}$$

We have the follows.

	Age	Sex	Survived
A	0	M	0
B	0.057	F	1
C	1	F	1
D	0.434	M	0
E	0.623	F	0
F	0.245	F	

Step 2: Calculate the distances from F to all the samples.

We have

$$AF = \sqrt{(0 - 0.245)^2 + 1^2} = 1.029575$$

$$BF = \sqrt{(0.057 - 0.245)^2 + 0^2} = 0.188$$

$$CF = \sqrt{(1 - 0.245)^2 + 0^2} = 0.755$$

$$DF = \sqrt{(0.434 - 0.245)^2 + 1^2} = 1.017704$$

$$EF = \sqrt{(0.623 - 0.245)^2 + 0^2} = 0.378$$

We have $BF < EF < CF < DF < AF$. B is the nearest neighbor and B, E, C are the three nearest neighbors.

Since the nearest neighbor of F is B (BF is the smallest between AF, BF, CF, DF, and EF), thus we predict F has the same outcome as B, which is Survived.

If we use 3NN, the prediction of F would be the majority outcome of the 3 nearest neighbors. The three nearest neighbors of F are B, E and C. The majority outcomes of B, E and C is still Survived. Thus, 3NN also predicts F Survived. The prediction does not change from 1NN to 3NN in this case.

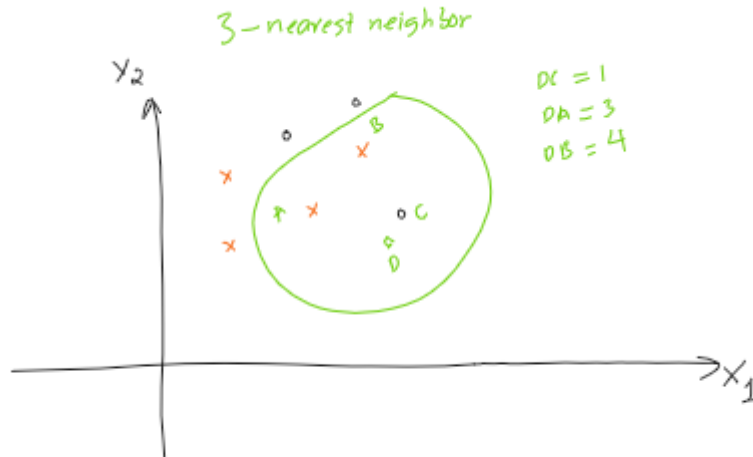
b. Since the distances do not change, the nearest neighbors are still the same as part a.

For 1NN, the predicted salary of F is the same as B, 70k.

For 3NN, the predicted salary of F is the average salaries of B, E and C, which is: $\frac{70+90+10}{3} = 56.67k$

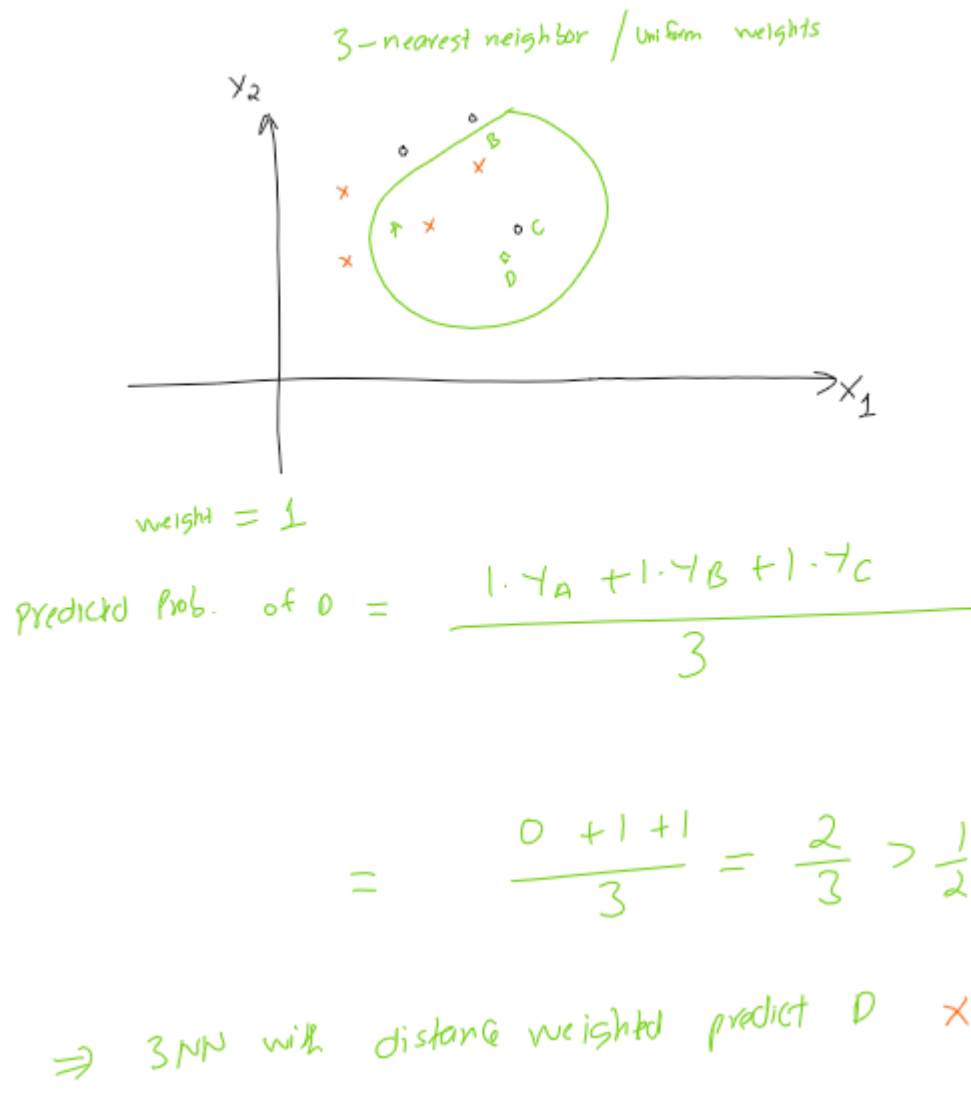
Problem 2

Given the data. Consider x as 1 and o as 0.



- Use the **uniform weights** to calculate the predicted probability and the prediction of **3NN** for D.
- Use the **distance weights** to calculate the predicted probability and the prediction of **3NN** for D.

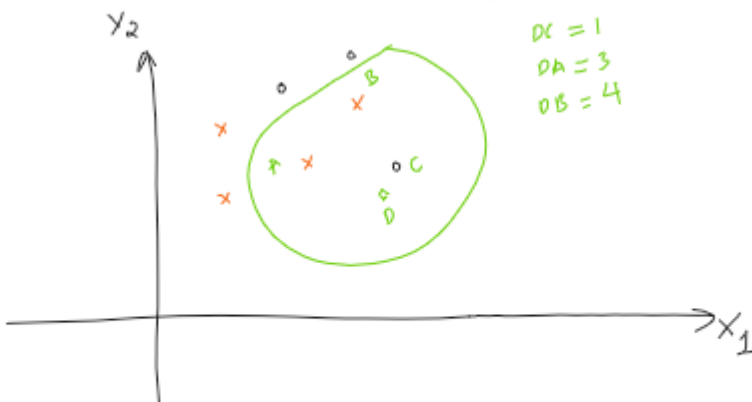
Solution



a.

Notice that if the probability is greater or equal to $1/2$, we predict x.

3-nearest neighbor / Distance weights



$DC = 1$
 $DA = 3$
 $DB = 4$

weight = $\frac{1}{\text{Distance}}$

predicted prob. of 0 =
$$\frac{\frac{1}{DC} \cdot T_D + \frac{1}{DA} \cdot T_A + \frac{1}{DB} \cdot T_B}{\frac{1}{DC} + \frac{1}{DA} + \frac{1}{DB}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 0.368 < \frac{1}{2}$$

\Rightarrow 3NN with distance weighted predict D as 0

b.

Problem 3 (Optional)

Given the utility matrix

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5
Alice	5	3	4	4	
User 1	3	1	2	3	3
User 2	4	3	4	3	5
User 3	3	3	1	4	4
User 4	1	5	5	2	1

Should we recommend Item 5 to Alice? Calculate her estimated rating on Item 5 to answer the question.

Recommend the item if Alice's rating is 4 or above.

- a. Use user-based KNN, with $k = 2$ and Manhattan distance.
- b. Use item-based KNN, with $k = 2$ and cosine similarity.

Solution

- a. We calculate the Manhattan distance from Alice to other users. Let d_{A1} be the Manhattan distance from Alice to User 1 (exclude Item 5). We have.

$$d_{A1} = |5 - 3| + |3 - 1| + |4 - 2| + |4 - 3| = 7$$

Similarly,

$$d_{A2} = |5 - 4| + |3 - 3| + |4 - 4| + |4 - 3| = 2$$

$$d_{A3} = |5 - 3| + |3 - 3| + |4 - 1| + |4 - 4| = 5$$

$$d_{A4} = |5 - 1| + |3 - 5| + |4 - 5| + |4 - 2| = 9.$$

Thus, the two nearest neighbors are User 2 and User 3. Alice's rating on Item 5 is predicted as the average ratings of these two Users on Item 5, which is $(5+4)/2 = 4.5$.

We recommend this Item to Alice.

- b. We calculate the cosine similarities of Item 5 to other items (excluding Alice). Let s_{51} be the cosine similarity of Item 5 and Item 1. We have.

$$s_{51} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + 4^2 + 1^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 1^2}} = 0.9941$$

Similarly,

$$s_{52} = 0.7388$$

$$s_{53} = 0.7226$$

$$s_{54} = 0.9540$$

Since s_{51} and s_{54} are the largest, the two nearest neighbors (largest similarities) of Item 5 are Item 1 and Item 4. Alice's rating on Item 5 is predicted as the average ratings of her ratings for Item 1 and Item 4, which is $(5+4)/2 = 4.5$.

We also recommend this Item to Alice.