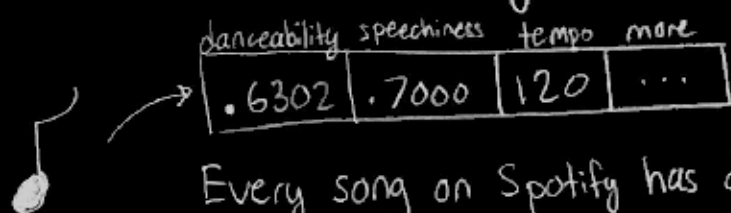
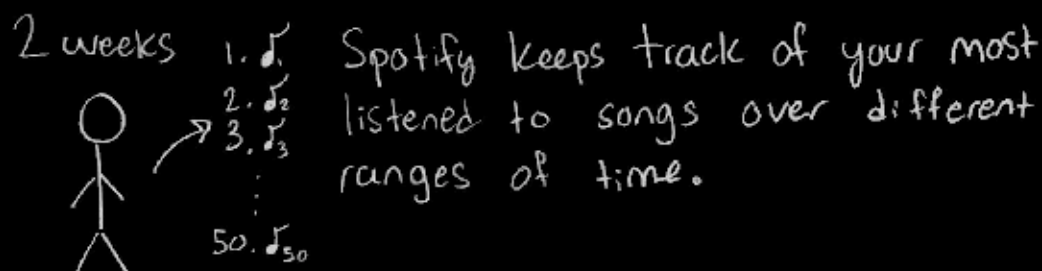


# How does artistly work?



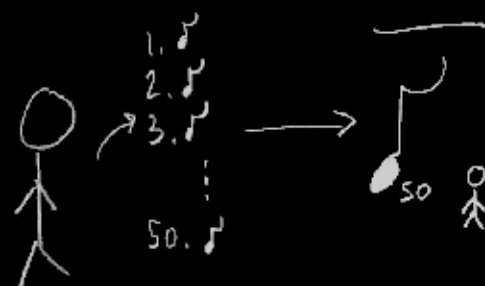
Every song on Spotify has different music metrics associated with them.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & C_1 \times \begin{matrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \\ \hline .125 & .496 & 100 & \dots \end{matrix} \\
 & + \\
 & C_2 \times \begin{matrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \\ \hline .111 & .222 & 120 & \dots \end{matrix} \\
 & + \\
 & \dots \\
 & C_n
 \end{aligned} = \begin{matrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \\ \hline .120 & .400 & 105 & \dots \end{matrix}$$

We can create a vector,  $\vec{P}$ , that represents a weighted average of a user's music taste.

This means the most popular song for a user is responsible for the highest contribution to  $\vec{P}$ .

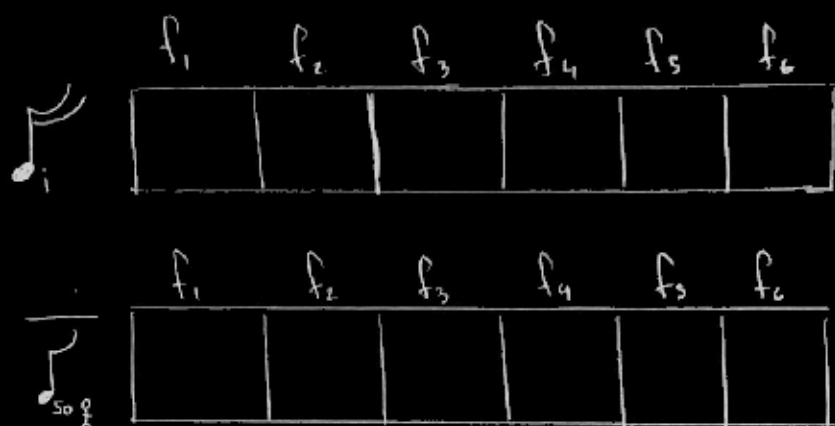


Now, we can associate a Spotify user with a vector that describes their ideal values for different Spotify music features.



Now, we have an artist on Spotify with songs  $\mathcal{S}_i$  and discography  $\mathcal{D}_a$ .

For each song in this artist's discography, let's compare it to our users' list of ideal song features,  $\mathcal{F}_{50 \times k}$ .



If we find the standard deviation of each feature,  $\sigma_{f_i}$ , in our artists' discography, then we can compute the z-score of our desired ideal feature values.

$$z_{f_i} = \frac{\mathcal{S}[i] - \overline{\mathcal{F}_{50 \times k}}[i]}{\sigma_{f_i}}$$

Then, we can sum all our z-scores across all  $m$  features to get a number that represents a distance between this particular song and our idea of an ideal song,  $\alpha_i$ .

The distance between the  $k^m$  song in an artists' discography  $\rightarrow$

$$\alpha_k = \sum_{i=1}^m z_{f_i} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\mathcal{S}[i] - \overline{\mathcal{F}_{50 \times k}}[i]}{\sigma_{f_i}}$$

$\nwarrow$  The sum of all z-scores across  $m$  features

The song with the smallest value for  $\alpha$  is the most similar to  $\mathcal{F}_{50 \times k}$