## Robust Choice Model

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|N| = number of purchases made by ONE customer |J| = number of product choices dimension of  $\beta$  = number of attributes dimension of  $\alpha$  = |J|

Let  $\hat{\jmath}_n = \sum_{j \in J} j \times y_{nj}$ , where  $y_{nj} \in \{0,1\}$  denotes the observed choice. We further denote  $\mathbf{Z}^j = (z_{1j}, z_{2j}, \dots, z_{|N|j})'$  be a vector in  $\Re^{|N|}$  and matrix  $\mathbf{Z} = (\mathbf{Z}^j)_{j \in J}$ .

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta}} \quad \min_{\boldsymbol{z} \in \mathscr{Z}(\Gamma)} \sum_{n \in N} \sum_{j \in J} z_{nj} \ln \frac{\exp(\alpha_j + x'_{nj}\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\sum_{\ell \in J} \exp(\alpha_\ell + x'_{n\ell}\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$
(1)

where

$$\mathscr{Z}(\Gamma) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{Z} \in \Re^{|N| \times |J|} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sum_{j \in J} z_{nj} = 1, \quad n \in N, \\ \sum_{n \in N} z_{n\hat{j}n} \ge |N| - \Gamma, \\ z_{nj} \ge 0, \quad n \in N, j \in J \end{array} \right\}.$$

The above problem is equivalent to

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta}} G(\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta}). \tag{2}$$

and

$$G(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \min \sum_{n \in N} \sum_{j \in J} z_{nj} \ln \frac{\exp(\alpha_j + x'_{nj}\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\sum_{\ell \in J} \exp(\alpha_\ell + x'_{n\ell}\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$
s.t.  $\boldsymbol{Z} \in \mathscr{Z}(\Gamma)$ . (3)

Problem (3) can be written as

min 
$$\sum_{n \in N} \sum_{j \in J} z_{nj} \left( -\ln \sum_{\ell \in J} \exp(\alpha_{\ell} - \alpha_{j} + (x_{n\ell} - x_{nj})^{\ell} \boldsymbol{\beta}) \right)$$
s.t. 
$$\sum_{j \in J} z_{nj} = 1, \quad n \in N,$$

$$\sum_{n \in N} z_{n\hat{j}_{n}} \geq |N| - \Gamma,$$

$$z_{nj} \geq 0, \quad n \in N, j \in J.$$

$$(4)$$

The dual of problem (4) is

$$\max \sum_{n \in N} a_n + b(|N| - \Gamma)$$
s.t. 
$$a_n + b \le -\ln \sum_{\ell \in J} \exp(\alpha_{\ell} - \alpha_{\hat{j}_n} + (x_{n\ell} - x_{n\hat{j}_n})'\boldsymbol{\beta}), \quad n \in N,$$

$$a_n \le -\ln \sum_{\ell \in J} \exp(\alpha_{\ell} - \alpha_j + (x_{n\ell} - x_{nj})'\boldsymbol{\beta}), \quad j \in J \setminus \{\hat{j}_n\}, \quad n \in N,$$

$$b \ge 0.$$
(5)