

Data Science and Deep Learning (2024)

Lecture 2

Working with High-Dimensional Data

Stan Z. Li

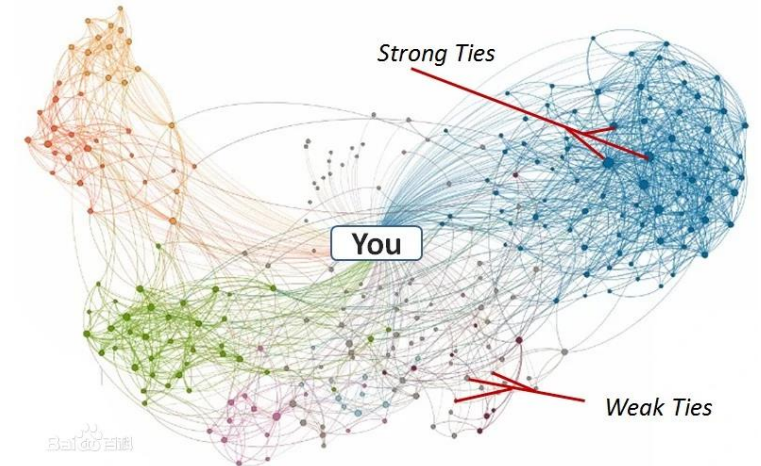


Outline

1. High-dimensional data
2. Lower-dimensional patterns/manifolds
3. Representational learning/dimension reduction
 - Linear projection
 - Nonlinear projection/neural networks transformation

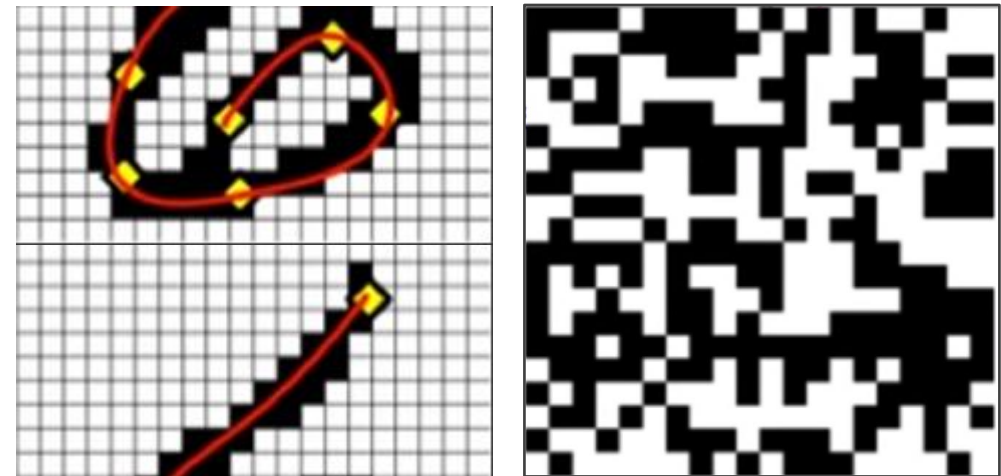
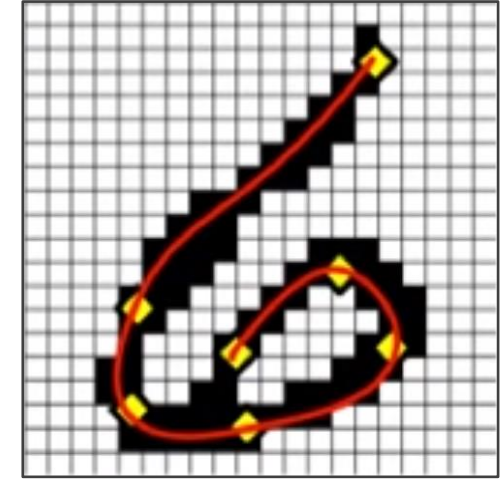
High-Dimensional Data

- Images, Videos, Text, Audio,
- Web pages, Social Networks
- Molecular Structures
- DNA Sequences
- Protein Sequence-Structures



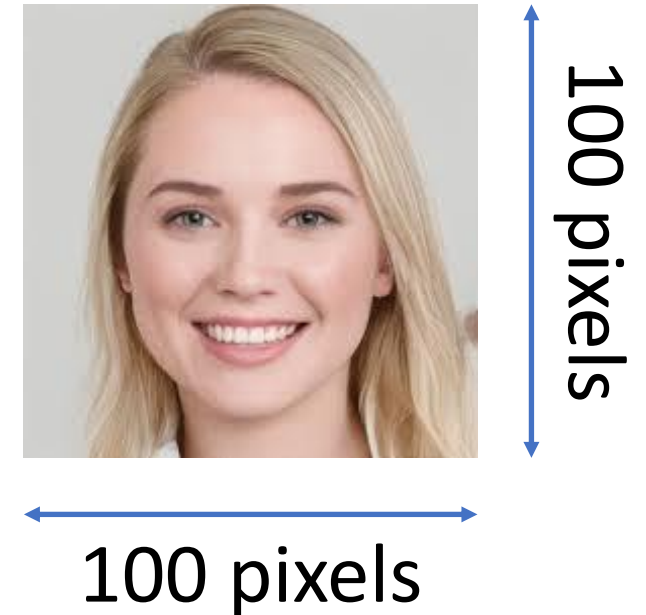
Handwritten Digit images

- Image size $20 \times 20 = 400$
- Pixel values in $\{0,1\}$
- Image Space $\mathcal{S} = \{0,1\}^{400}$
- $\#\mathcal{S} = 2.58 \times 10^{120}$
- Only a tiny portion of \mathcal{S} is of digits
- The digit pattern lives in a low dim subspace (manifold)



Face Image Data

- Image size $100 \times 100 = 10^4$ pixels
- RGB image size 3×10^4 pixels
- **Dimensionality = 3×10^4**
- Pixel values in $\{0, \dots, 255\}$
- #Possibility = $256^{30,000} \cong \text{infinity}$
- Only a tiny portion is of faces
- **Face pattern lives in low dim subspace**



Manifold Assumption

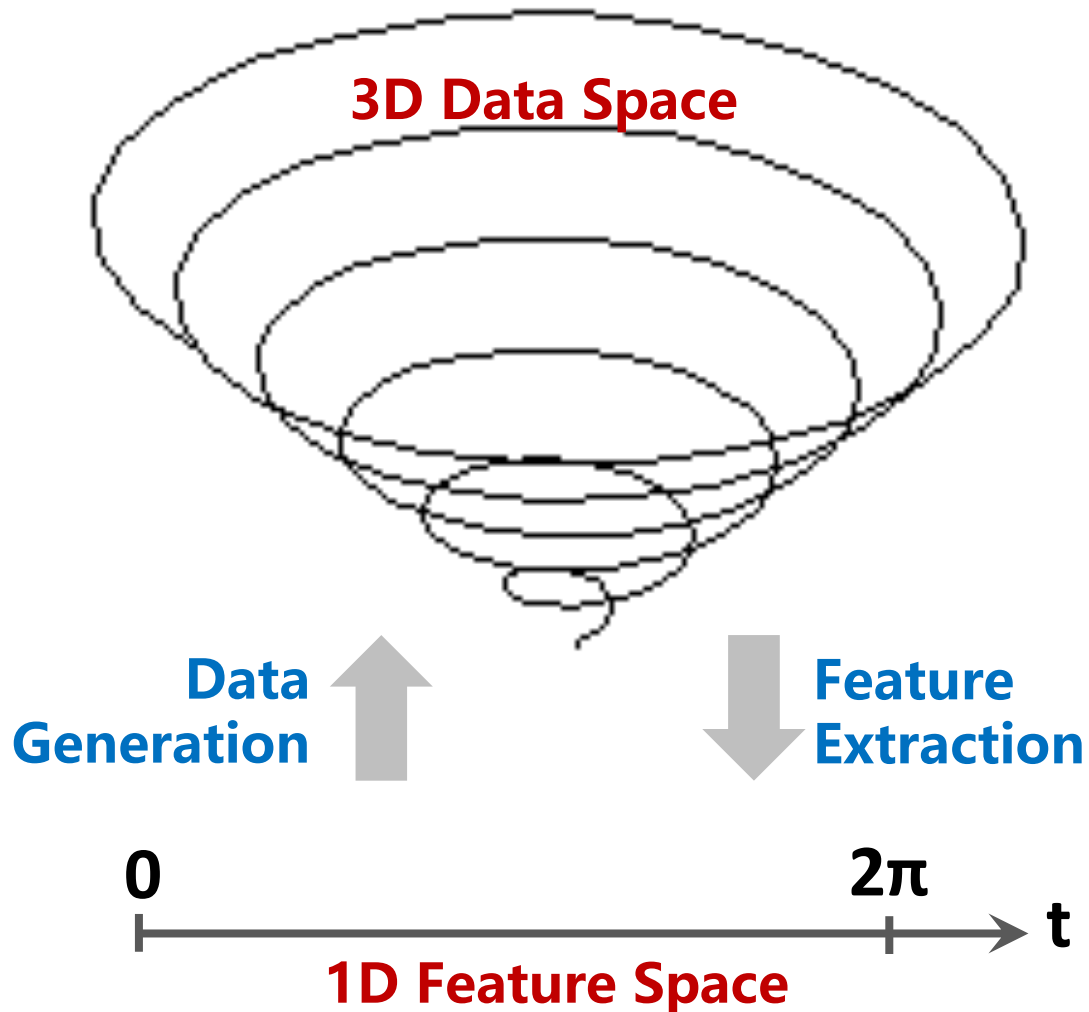
High-Dimensional Data: Images, Web pages, Gene sequences,

Dimension Reduction into Coordinate System of a Lower Dim

- For representation learning (feature extraction)
- For data visualization – in 2D or 3D

Manifold Assumption: an interesting pattern in high dimensional data resides on a low dimensional manifold

Manifold in Hi-D Data Space: 1D Curve in 3D Space



Conical Helix:

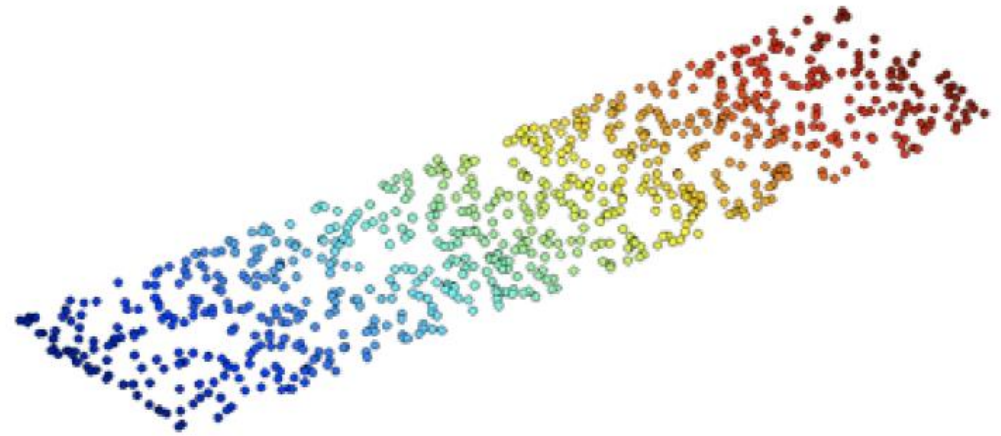
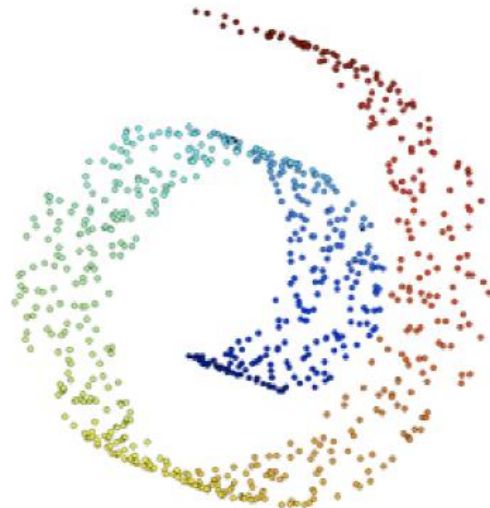
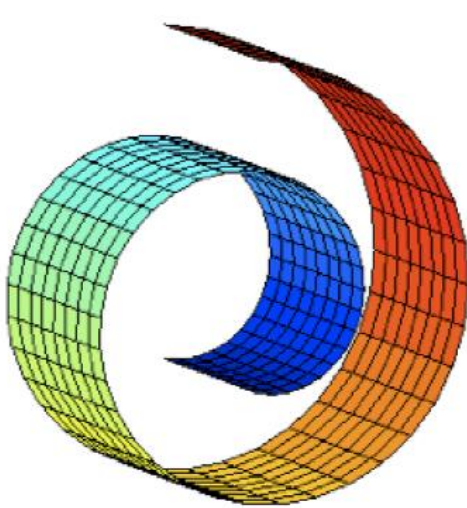
$$x=t*\cos(6t), y=t*\sin(6t), z=t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

1D line segment

Latent variable t

2D Manifold in 3D Space

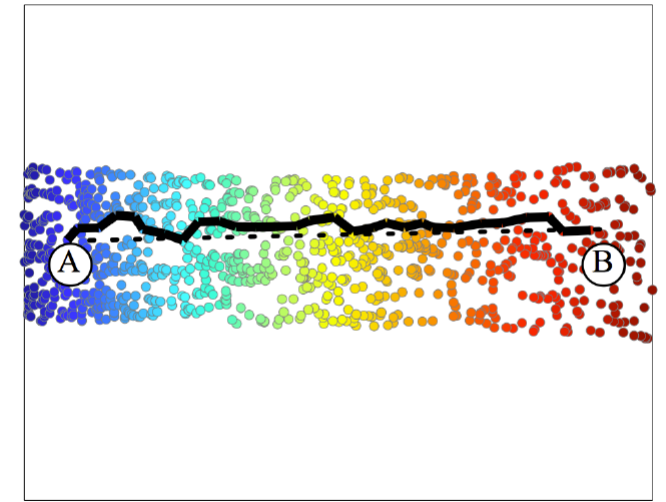
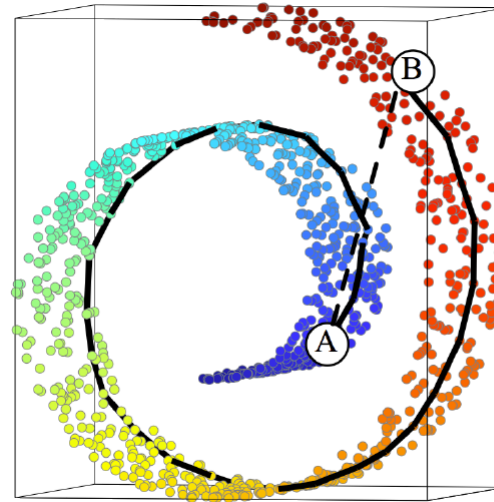
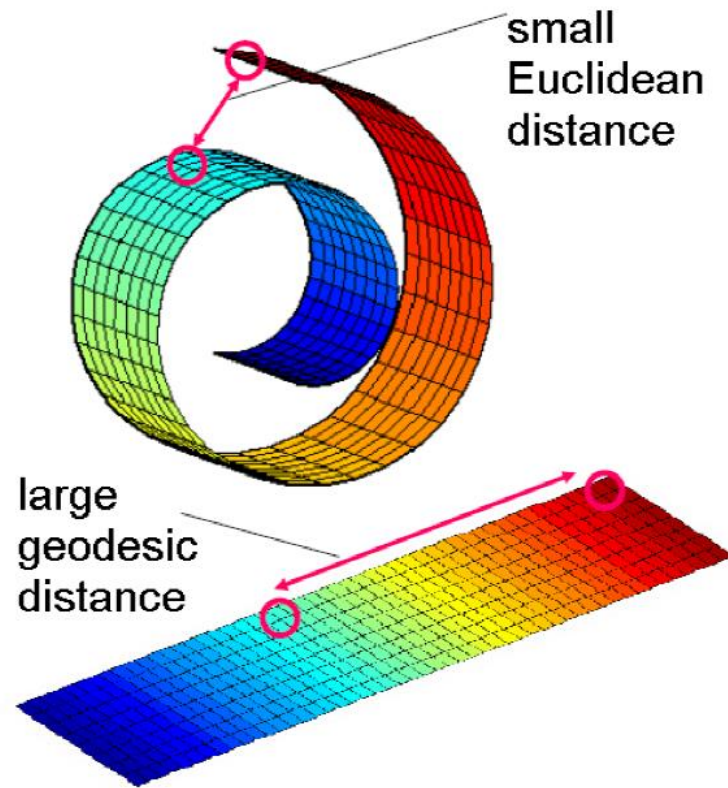


Swiss Roll:

$$x = \varphi \cos(\varphi), y = \varphi \sin(\varphi), z = \psi$$
$$1.5\pi \leq \varphi \leq 4.5\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq 10$$

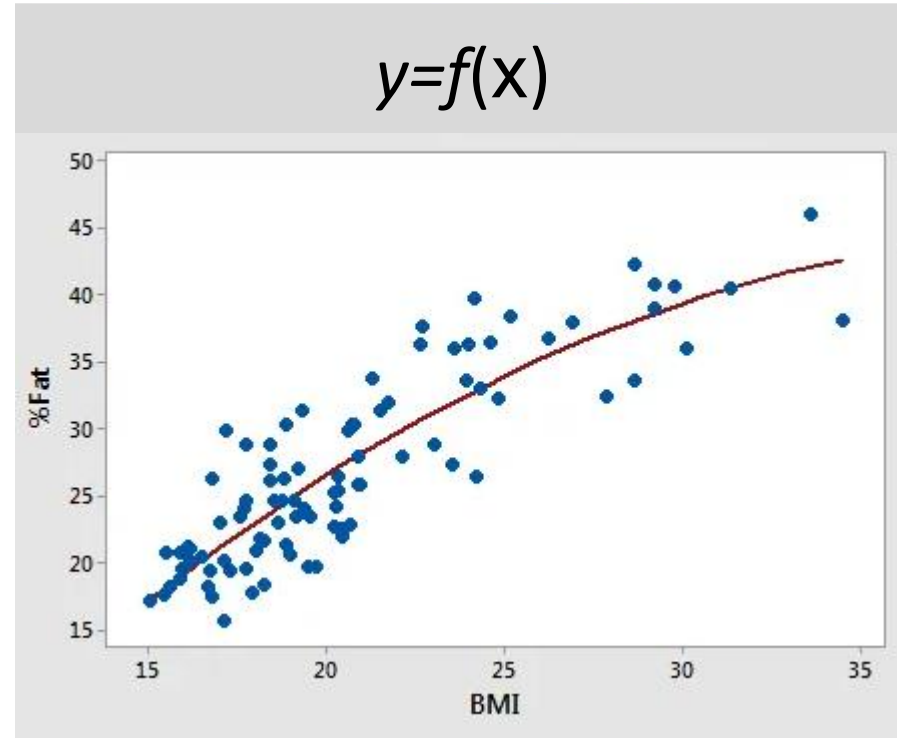
Manifold: 2D rectangle
generated by two latent
variables φ, ψ

Geodesic Distance on Manifolds

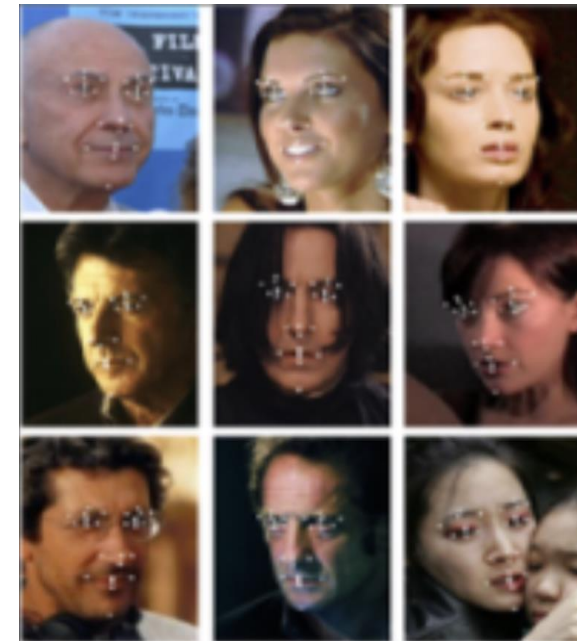
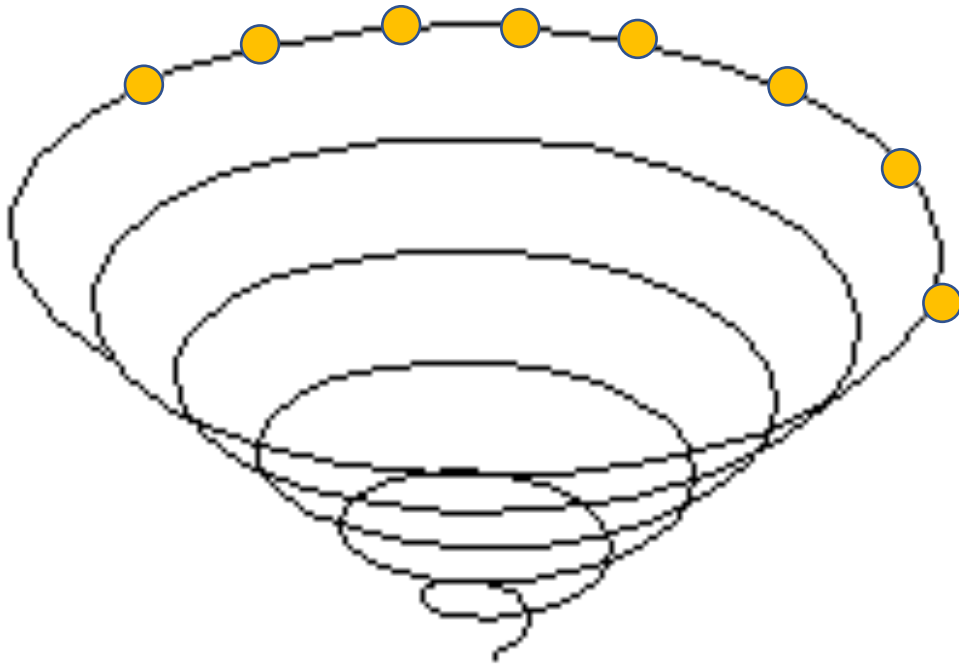


Data Samples on Manifold

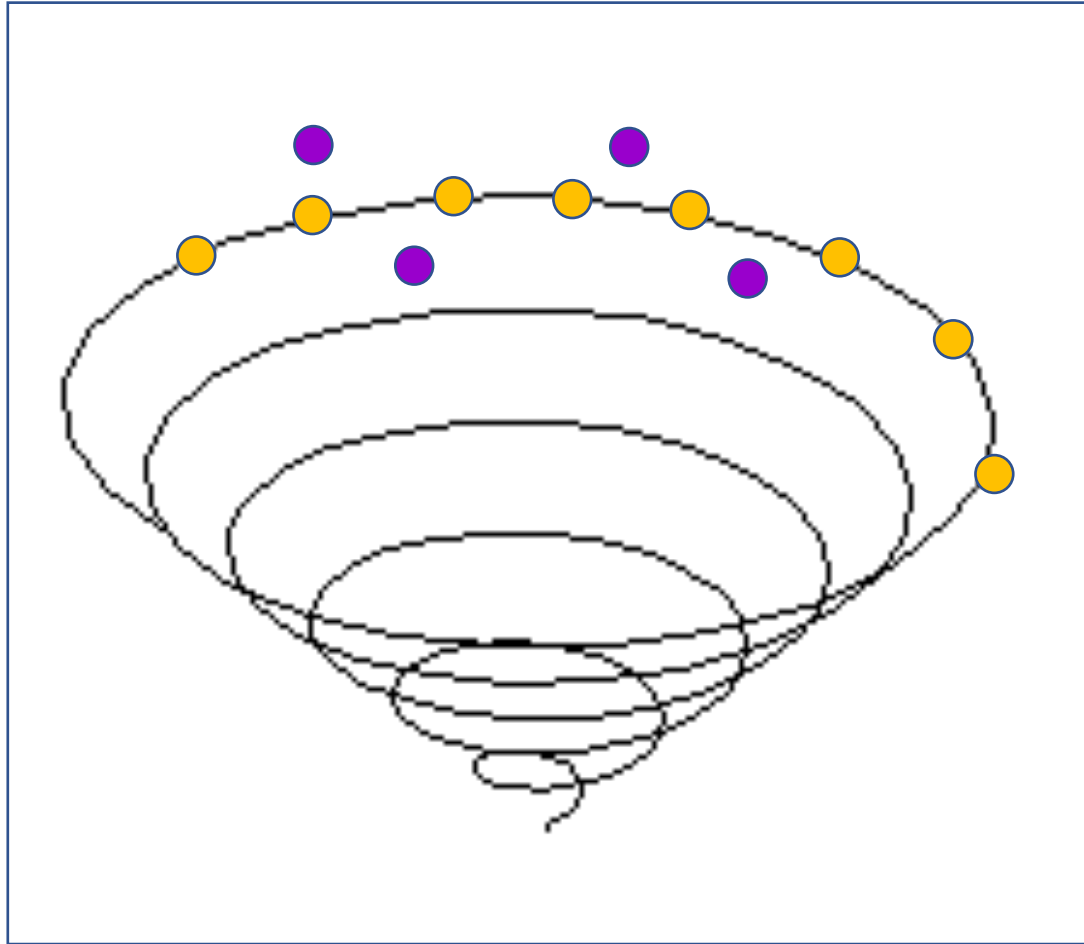
$y=f(x)$ sampled to $\{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$



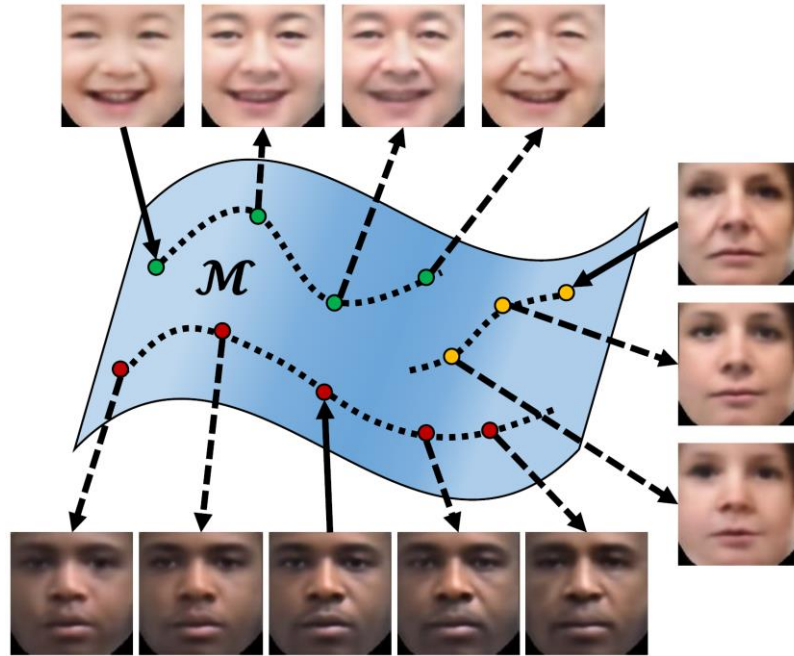
Samples on Face Manifold in Data Space



Samples Close to the Face Manifold



Low-Dim Manifold/Surface in High-Dim Space

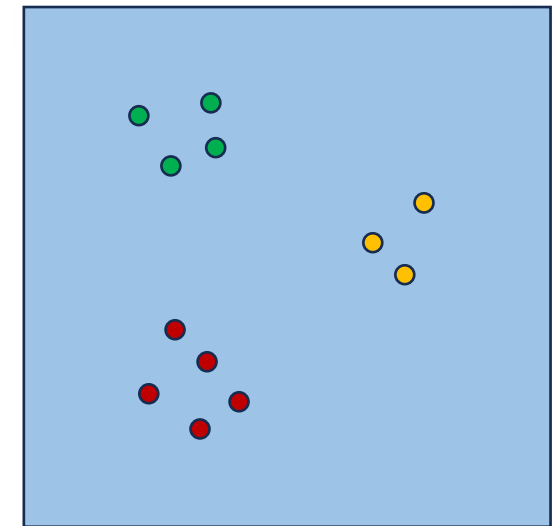


Samples on low-dim but complex manifold in high-dim data space

**Feature Extraction
By Encoder
Neural Network**

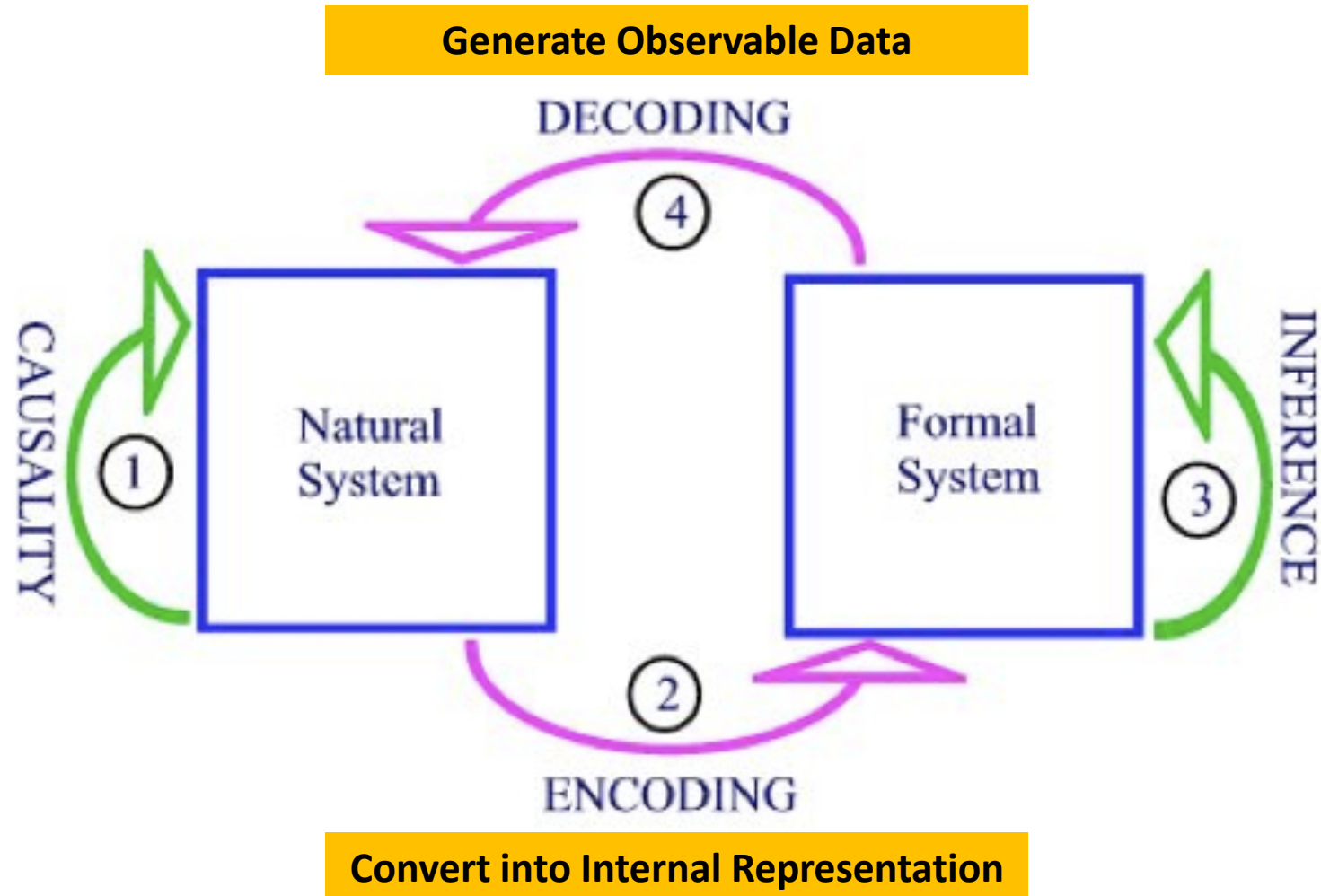


**Data Generation
by Decoder
Neural Network**



Features in lower-dim Euclidean embedding space

Scientific Modeling



Thanks

