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Algorithms for Big Data

Fall Semester 2019

Exercise Set 3

Sketching: we want to represent some large input (say M) with a much shorter sketch s. Additionally we want to be able to produce some form of estimate based solely on sketch (sketches). For example: Alice and Bob both hold long input strings, respectively M_A and M_B. They want to compute (based only on their inputs) sketches s_A and s_B and send them to Charlie, who then computes e.g. a distance between M_A and M_B (approximately).

Exercise 1:
Lets say $M \in [0,1]^n$ represents a vector of user preference. We can define a user cosine similarity score as

$$\mathrm{sim}(A, B) = \cos(\sphericalangle(M_A, M_B)),$$

that is cosine of an angle the respective vectors make. Show an efficient way of sketching the vectors so that the cosine similarity can be computed with $\pm\varepsilon$ precision.

The goal for next exercises is to derive a sketching scheme for estimating *Hamming distance*: $\mathrm{Ham}(x, y) = |\{i : x[i] \neq y[i]\}|$.

Exercise 2:
Consider binary alphabet $\{0, 1\}$. Use AMS sketches for to derive efficient sketching scheme binary inputs for estimating Hamming distance (up to $1 \pm \varepsilon$ factor). What is the size of sketches?

Exercise 3:
Consider random projection $\varphi : \Sigma \to \{0, 1\}$. Show that for some words x, y, $2 \cdot \mathrm{Ham}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y))$ approximates $\mathrm{Ham}(x, y)$ *in expectation*. Improve the quality of estimation to multiplicative $1 \pm \varepsilon$ by averaging over many independent choices of φ. (How many?)

Exercise 4:
Show a sketching scheme for $1 \pm \varepsilon$ approximating Hamming distance with sketches using $\mathcal{O}(\frac{\log^2 \delta^{-1}}{\varepsilon^4})$ words and working with probability $1 - \delta$.

Exercise 5: (2 pts)
Improve the sketches from previous exercise to $\mathcal{O}(\frac{\log \delta^{-1}}{\varepsilon^2})$ words.