# UNIDAD 3: BÚSQUEDA DE PARES SIMILARES

RESÚMENES DE CONJUNTOS CON PRESERVACIÓN DE SIMILITUD

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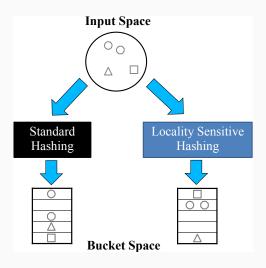
### EL PROBLEMA DEL VECINO MÁS CERCANO APROXIMADO

• Dado un conjunto de puntos  $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(n)}\}$  y un punto de consulta **q**, los cuales residen en un espacio de d dimensiones  $\mathbf{x}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, \dots, n$  bajo una norma ·, encontrar los puntos en  $\mathcal{X}$  que:

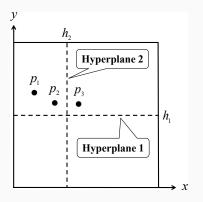
$$q - x^{(k)} \le (1 + \epsilon) \cdot \min_{\mathbf{x}^{(j)} \in \mathcal{X}} q - \mathbf{x}^{(j)}$$

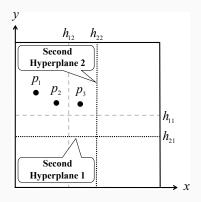
donde  $\epsilon > 0$  y  $\mathbf{x}^{(j)}$  es el verdadero vecino más cercano de  $\mathbf{q}.$ 

## FUNCIONES DE HASH SENSIBLES A LA LOCALIDAD (LSH)

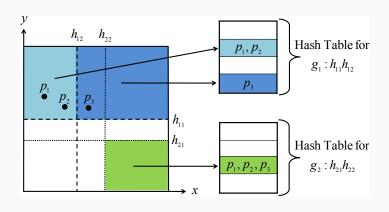


#### PARTICIONES ALEATORIAS





## BÚSQUEDA DE PARES SIMILARES



#### Min-Hashing – Broder 1997

- · Genera permutación aleatoria del conjunto universo  $\mathbb U$
- Asigna a cada conjunto su 1er elemento bajo la permutación

$$h(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = min(\pi(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}))$$

· Ejemplo:

$$\pi_1 = \{2, 4, 5, 3, 1\} \longrightarrow (h_1(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = 2, h_1(\mathcal{C}^{(2)}) = 4)$$
 $\pi_2 = \{4, 3, 1, 5, 2\} \longrightarrow (h_2(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = 3, h_2(\mathcal{C}^{(2)}) = 4)$ 
 $\pi_3 = \{3, 1, 4, 2, 5\} \longrightarrow (h_3(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = 3, h_3(\mathcal{C}^{(2)}) = 3)$ 
 $\pi_4 = \{3, 4, 1, 5, 2\} \longrightarrow (h_4(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = 3, h_4(\mathcal{C}^{(2)}) = 3)$ 

 Probabilidad de colisión de 2 conjuntos es igual a su similitud de Jaccard:

$$P[h(C^{(1)}) = h(C^{(2)})] = \frac{|C^{(1)} \cap C^{(2)}|}{|C^{(1)} \cup C^{(2)}|} \in [0, 1]$$

#### **EJEMPLO**

- Considera los conjuntos  $\mathcal{C}^{(1)} = \{1,2,5,7,9\}, \mathcal{C}^{(2)} = \{3,4,5,8,9\}, \mathcal{C}^{(3)} = \{2,5,7,8\} \text{ y}$  las permutationes  $, \pi_1 = \{5,6,9,2,3,4,8,0,7,1\}, \pi_2 = \{3,6,0,1,8,2,7,5,4,9\}, \pi_3 = \{3,6,0,1,8,2,7,5,4,9\}, \pi_4 = \{3,6,0,1,8,2,7,5,4,9\}$
- Encuentre los valores MinHash para  $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ ,  $\mathcal{C}^{(2)}$  y  $\mathcal{X}^{(3)}$

### MIN-HASHING PARA BÚSQUEDA DE CONJUTOS SIMILARES

· Tuplas de valores MinHash

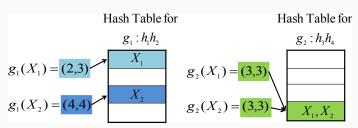
$$g_{1}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = (h_{1}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), h_{2}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), \dots, h_{r}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}))$$

$$g_{2}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = (h_{r+1}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), h_{r+2}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), \dots, h_{2 \cdot r}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}))$$

$$\dots$$

$$g_{l}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = (h_{(l-1) \cdot r+1}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), h_{(l-1) \cdot r+2}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}), \dots, h_{l \cdot r}(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}))$$

 Conjuntos con tupla idéntica se almacenan en el mismo registro



## PROBABILIDAD DE COLISIÓN

 La probabilidad de que los valores MinHash de 2 conjuntos sean idénticos es

$$P[g_k(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}) = g_k(\mathcal{C}^{(2)})] = sim(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}, \mathcal{C}^{(2)})^r$$

 La probabilidad de que no tengan ninguna tupla idéntica de l posibles es

$$P[g_k(C^{(1)}) \neq g_k(C^{(2)})] = (1 - sim(C^{(1)}, C^{(2)})^r)^l, \forall k$$

 Por lo tanto la probabilidad de que 2 conjuntos tengan al menos una tupla idéntica es

$$P_{colisin}[\mathcal{C}^{(1)}, \mathcal{C}^{(2)}] = 1 - (1 - sim(\mathcal{C}^{(1)}, \mathcal{C}^{(2)})^r)^l$$

#### PROBABILIDAD DE COLISIÓN

• Dado r y un umbral de similitud  $\eta$ , el número de tuplas para aproximar un escalón unitario es

$$l = \frac{log(0.5)}{log(1 - \eta^r)}$$

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### EXTENSIÓN A BOLSAS CON MULTIPLICIDADES ENTERAS

- Cada bolsa  $\mathcal{B}^{(i)}$  se convierte a un conjunto  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^{(i)}$ , reemplazando cada multiplicidad con un elemento distinto
- · El conjunto universal extentido sería

$$U_{ext} = \{1, \dots, F_1, \dots, F_1 + \dots + F_{D-1} + 1, \dots, F_1 + \dots + F_D\}$$
  
donde  $F_1, \dots, F_D$  son las multiplicidades máximas de los elementos  $1, \dots, D$ 

· Si aplicamos el esquema de MinHash a los conjuntos  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^{(i)} \subseteq U_{ext}$  se cumple

$$P[h(\hat{C}^{(i)}) = h(\hat{C}^{(i)})] = \frac{\sum_{w=1}^{D} \min(\mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)}, \mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)})}{\sum_{w=1}^{D} \max(\mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)}, \mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)})} = J_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)}, \mathcal{B}_{w}^{(i)})$$

#### **MUESTREO CONSISTENTE**

- 1. Uniformidad: Cada muestra  $(w, z_w)$  debe ser sacada aleatoriamente de forma uniforme de  $\bigcup_{w=1}^{D} \{\{w\} \times [0, \mathcal{B}_w^{(i)}]\}$ , es decir, la probabilidad de sacar w de  $\mathcal{B}^{(i)}$  es proporcional a  $\mathcal{B}_w^{(i)}$  y  $z_w$  está distribuido uniformemente.
- 2. Consistencia: Si  $B_w^{(j)} \leq \mathcal{B}_w^{(i)}$ ,  $\forall w$ , entonces cualquier muestra  $(w, z_w)$  sacada de  $\mathcal{B}^{(i)}$  que satisface  $z_w \leq \mathcal{B}_w^{(j)}$  también será una muestra de  $\mathcal{B}^{(j)}$ .

#### MIN-HASHING PARA BÚSQUEDA DE RELACIONES DE ORDEN MAYOR

 Particiones inducidas por Min-Hashing preservan relaciones de orden mayor dadas por el coeficiente de co-ocurrencia de Jaccard

$$JCC(\mathcal{C}^{(1)},\ldots,\mathcal{C}^{(k)}) = \frac{|\mathcal{C}^{(1)} \cap \mathcal{C}^{(2)} \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{C}^{(k)}|}{|\mathcal{C}^{(1)} \cup \mathcal{C}^{(2)} \cup \cdots \cup \mathcal{C}^{(k)}|}$$

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 Una tupla de hash se puede ver como una partición del diccionario basada en la co-occurrencia de sus términos

