Group 6: Timm Behner, Philipp Bruckschen, Patrick Kaster, Markus Schwalb MA-INF 4111 - Intelligent Learning and Analysis Systems: Machine Learning Exercise Sheet 4

## 4. Distances

For  $\delta(x,y)$  to be a metric, we have to show:

Non-negative  $\delta(x,y) \geq 0$ 

**Identity of indiscernibles**  $\delta(x,y) = 0$  iff x = y

Symmetry  $\delta(x,y) = \delta(y,x)$ 

triangle inequality  $\delta(x,y) \le \delta(x,z) + \delta(z,y)$ 

(i) **Non-negative** because  $|\cdot|$  is a norm.

**Identity of indiscernibles** Cleary the Hamming distance sums to zero iff  $x_r$ ,  $x_s$  don't differ in more than one entry:

$$D_{\mathsf{Hamming}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_r = x_s$$

Symmetry

$$D_{\mathsf{Hamming}}(x_r, x_s) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj}|$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{sj} - x_{rj}| = D_{\mathsf{Hamming}}(x_s, x_r)$$

triangle inequality

$$\forall x_r, x_s, x_t$$
:

$$D_{\mathsf{Hamming}}(x_r, x_t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{tj}|$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj} + x_{sj} - x_{tj}|$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} (|x_{rj} - x_{sj}| + |x_{sj} - x_{tj}|)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj}| + \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{sj} - x_{tj}|$$

$$= D_{\mathsf{Hamming}}(x_r, x_s) + D_{\mathsf{Hamming}}(x_s, x_t)$$

(ii) Non-negative because  $|\cdot|$  is a norm.

Identity of indiscernibles

$$D_{\Delta}(S,S) = |S \setminus S \cup S \setminus S|$$

$$= |\emptyset| = 0$$
(1)

and Let  $D_{\Delta}(A,B)=0$  from that follows

$$0 = |A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A| \tag{3}$$

$$= |A \setminus B| + |A \setminus B| \qquad \text{because } (A \setminus B) \cap (B \setminus A) = \emptyset \tag{4}$$

(5)

and because  $|\cdot|$  is positive follows  $|A\setminus B|\geq 0$  and  $|B\setminus A|\geq 0$  which implies  $|A\setminus B|=0$  and  $|B\setminus A|=0$ . From that follows  $A\subset B$  and  $B\subset A$  which implies A=B.

Symmetry  $D_{\Delta}(A,B) = |A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A| = |B \setminus A \cup A \setminus B| = D_{\Delta}(B,A)$  because  $\cup$  is commutative.

triangle inequality Consider sets A, B and C. Then

$$A \setminus B = (A \setminus (B \cup C)) \cup ((A \cap C) \setminus B)$$
 (6)

and

$$|(A \setminus (B \cup C)) \cup ((A \cap C) \setminus B)| = |(A \setminus (B \cup C))| + |((A \cap C) \setminus B)|$$
(7)

because all elements which get subtracted by C in the first term get added again in the second.

Then compute  $D_{\Delta}(A,B) + D_{\Delta}(B,C)$ 

$$= |A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A| + |B \setminus C \cup C \setminus B| \tag{8}$$

$$= |A \setminus B| + |B \setminus A| + |B \setminus C| + |C \setminus B|$$
 same as in 4 (9)

$$= |A \setminus (B \cup C) \cup (A \cap C) \setminus B| \tag{10}$$

$$+ |B \setminus (A \cup C) \cup (B \cap C) \setminus A| \tag{11}$$

$$+ |B \setminus (A \cup C) \cup (B \cup A) \setminus C| \tag{12}$$

$$+ |C \setminus (B \cup A) \cup (C \cap A) \setminus B|$$
 compare 6 (13)

$$= |A \setminus (B \cup C)| + |(A \cap C) \setminus B| \tag{14}$$

$$+ |B \setminus (A \cup C)| + |(B \cap C) \setminus A| \tag{15}$$

$$+ |B \setminus (A \cup C)| + |(B \cup A) \setminus C| \tag{16}$$

$$+ |C \setminus (B \cup A)| + |(C \cap A) \setminus B|$$
 compare 7 (17)

$$\geq |A \setminus (B \cup C)| \tag{18}$$

$$+\left|\left(B\cap C\right)\setminus A\right|\tag{19}$$

$$+ \left| (B \cup A) \setminus C \right| \tag{20}$$

$$+ |C \setminus (B \cup A)| \tag{21}$$

$$= |A \setminus (B \cup C) \cup (B \cup A) \setminus C| \tag{22}$$

$$+ |C \setminus (B \cup A) \cup (B \cap C) \setminus A|$$
 compare 7 (23)

$$= |A \setminus C| + |C \setminus A| \tag{24}$$

$$= |A \setminus C \cup C \setminus A| \tag{25}$$

$$=D_{\Lambda}(A,C) \tag{26}$$

Consider sets A, B and C and distinguish two cases:

Let  $x \in A \setminus C$ . Then either

I did it likes this: wrong?

(a) 
$$x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B$$
 or

(b) 
$$x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B \setminus C$$
.

Similarly: Let  $x \in C \setminus A$ . Then either

(a) 
$$x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in C \setminus B$$
 or

(b) 
$$x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B \setminus A$$
.

$$\Rightarrow A\Delta C \subset (A\Delta B) \cup (B\Delta C)$$
$$\Rightarrow |A\Delta C| \leq |(A\Delta B)| + |(B\Delta C)|$$