

Hide menu

Lecture: Vector Space Models

- ✓

Video: Week Introduction

47 sec
- ✓

Video: Vector Space Models

2 min
- ✓

Reading: Vector Space Models

10 min
- ✓

Video: Word by Word and Word by Doc.

4 min
- ✓

Reading: Word by Word and Word by Doc.

10 min
- ✓

Lab: Linear algebra in Python with Numpy

1h
- ✓

Video: Euclidean Distance

3 min
- 📖

Reading: Euclidian Distance

10 min
- ▶

Video: Cosine Similarity: Intuition

2 min
- 📖

Reading: Cosine Similarity: Intuition

10 min
- ▶

Video: Cosine Similarity

3 min
- 📖

Reading: Cosine Similarity

10 min
- ▶

Video: Manipulating Words in Vector Spaces

3 min
- 📖

Reading: Manipulating Words in Vector Spaces

10 min
- 📄

Lab: Manipulating word embeddings

1h
- ▶

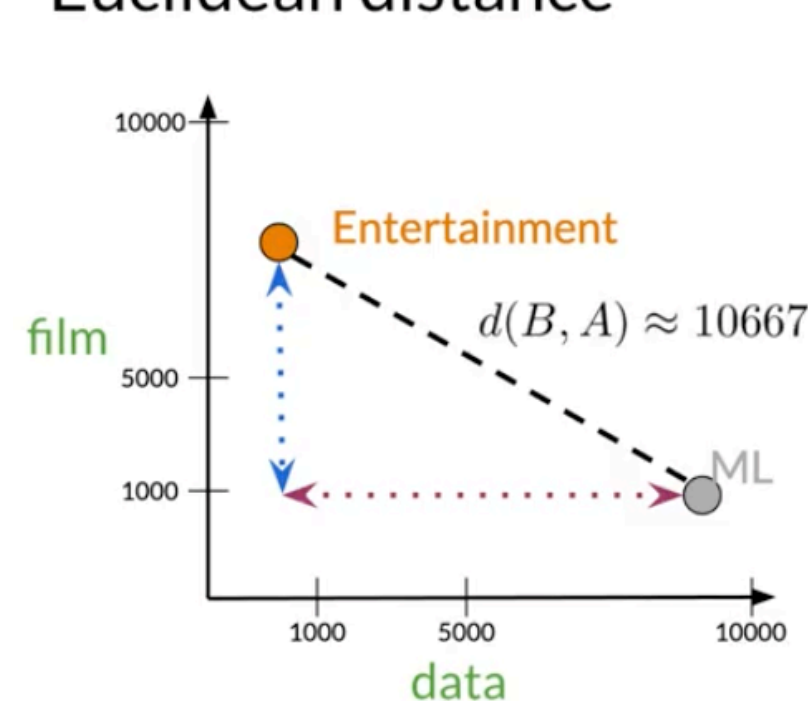
Video: Visualization and PCA

3 min

Week 3 > Euclidian Distance

[< Previous](#)
[Next >](#)

Euclidean distance



Corpus A: (500,7000)

Corpus B: (9320,1000)

$$d(B, A) = \sqrt{(B_1 - A_1)^2 + (B_2 - A_2)^2}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$d(B, A) = \sqrt{(8820)^2 + (-6000)^2}$$

You can generalize finding the distance between the two points (A, B) to the distance between an n dimensional vector as follows:

$$d(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - w_i)^2}$$

Here is an example where I calculate the distance between 2 vectors ($n = 3$).

		\vec{w}	\vec{v}
	data	boba	ice-cream
AI	6	0	1
drinks	0	4	6
food	0	6	8

$$= \sqrt{(1 - 0)^2 + (6 - 4)^2 + (8 - 6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

