



Can you help by adding an answer?

Answer

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Add your answer

Questions

for the construction of basis spectra of multicomponent systems. The zero correlation
criterion

3

Markichev · I. Natkanets · Elena Sheka

A method is proposed for factoring the spectrum of a multicomponent system when the basis spectra of its
components are unknown and the set of the weighting coefficients in the initial spectrum is incomplete. At the
basis of this method is the postulate that there is no correlation between the basis spectra. A physically
justified basis is co...

Algebra and complex numbers. 2013

3

Sirota

Matrizen, deren Eigenwerte im Einheitskreis liegen

3

Domiaty

Please how we can calculate the distance (similarity) between two vectors with different lengths. We can't use the Euclidean distance (sum of $\|x_i - y_i\|^2$)^{0.5}.

For instance if we have $A=[0, 1]$ and $B=[0, 1, 0, 1]$ (for example a periodic sequence), how much the similarity rate (or the correlation) is?

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What is the best way to measure the similarity and difference between two vectors of real numbers?

Question

9 answers

Asked 10th Oct, 2015



Gurusamy Jeyakumar

I need these measurement for the divergence analysis of population of vectors

[View](#)

What is the most appropriate similarity measure to choose in high dimensional spaces?

Question

4 answers

Asked 5th May, 2016



Luca Pappalardo

Every object in my dataset is described by a vector of $n=20$ features. All the features are integers but they have different scales. I want to choose a measure to evaluate the similarity of two objects in the dataset. I have to satisfy the following condition: Two feature vectors which are identical (i.e., they have exactly the same numbers), must have the same similarity value. I already tried different similarity measures, like dot product and cosine similarity:

1. **Dot product** does not work in my case because the similarity measure depends on the specific numbers in the feature vectors. For example given these two objects $a=[2, 30, 4, 5]$, $b=[2, 2, 30, 4, 5]$, then $\text{similarity}(a, b)=949$. Given these two vectors $c=[2, 2, 300, 4, 5]$, $d=[2, 2, 3, 5]$, then $\text{similarity}(c, d)=90049$. I want the similarity to be the same number in these cases, i.e., $\text{similarity}(a, b) = \text{similarity}(c, d)$.
2. **Cosine similarity** does not work in my case because it only takes into account the angle between the vectors. I also need to take into account magnitude. For example, given these two objects $a=[2, 2, 30, 4, 5]$, $b=[60, 8, 10]$ then $\text{similarity}(a, b) = 1$ (the maximum similarity). Since the number of features in the feature vectors are different, in my case their similarity should be not the maximum.

It seems to me that standardizing the features and using an **Euclidean distance**, Manhattan distance or in general a Minkowski distance is the most suitable solution. Can you suggest me other distance measures that would be more suitable for my scenario?

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What is the best way to measure text similarities based on word2vec word embeddings?

Question 17 answers

Asked 9th Sep, 2015

 Xin Ye

What is the best way right now to measure text similarity between two documents on the word2vec word embeddings?

We used word2vec to create word embeddings (vector representations for words).

Now we want to use these word embeddings to measure the text similarity between documents.

Which technique is the best right now to calculate text similarity using word embeddings?

Thanks.

[View](#)

How to measure similarity or dissimilarity between two data sets?

Question 14 answers

Asked 12th Dec, 2013

 Susant Kumar Panigrahi

How to measure similarity between two vectors, as like "Correlation coefficient"

[View](#)

How to get a euclidean distance with range 0-1?

Question 7 answers

Asked 8th Aug, 2018

 Izham Jaya

I have a set $a = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$, $b = \{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$, $c = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$. X are financial variables from dataset, Y and Z are financial variables from other dataset. Each value is in thousands. I want to find which set (set b or set c) is closer to set a. So, I used the euclidean distance. But, the resulted distance is too big because the difference between values is thousands of dollars. Hence, I divided each distance by the mean of set a to make it smaller with range 0-1:

Distance (b,a) = $\text{euclidean}(b,a) / \text{mean}(a)$

Distance (c,a) = $\text{euclidean}(c,a) / \text{mean}(a)$

I'm not sure if this is mathematically correct or not. Is there any better way?

[View](#)

Can someone differentiate between Adjusted cosine, and Pearson correlation similarity measuring techniques?

Question 4 answers

Asked 3rd Mar, 2017

● Zafar Ali

Different similarity measuring techniques have been used in finding similarity between profiles. However, what is the difference between these techniques, in which circumstances we should use one of them? It would be better if someone explains it with the help of an example.

[View](#)**How to compute difference between feature vectors of a deep neural network**

Question 6 answers

Asked 7th Jul, 2016

● Talha Zafar

I am trying to create a threshold where the difference between the feature vectors of different images of the same person should be below that threshold while two different images must cross that threshold. What measurement should I use to find this threshold? As of now I subtract the two vectors and calculate the resultant's magnitude, which turns out to be a very large number for some people and that there is a pattern in it. Sometimes for different people it will be a smaller number. What mathematical function can I use for this? I would be grateful if you could provide me some help on this.

Regards

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