

# Visualizing Data using t-SNE

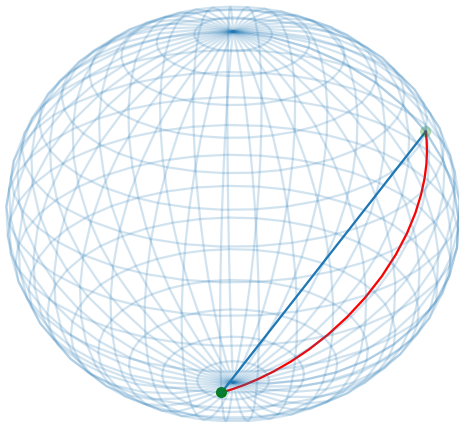
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# Isometric Mapping (Isomap)

a non-linear dimensionality reduction method which tries to preserve the geodesic distances in the lower dimension

In geometry, a **geodesic** is commonly a curve representing in some sense the shortest path between two points in a surface, or more generally in a Riemannian manifold.



# Isometric Mapping (Isomap)

a non-linear dimensionality reduction method which tries to preserve the geodesic distances in the lower dimension

## 1. Nearest neighbor search

Isomap starts by creating a neighborhood network.

## 2. Shortest-path graph search

Isomap uses graph distance to approximate geodesic distance between all pairs of points.

## 3. Partial eigenvalue decomposition

And then, through eigenvalue decomposition of the geodesic distance matrix, it finds the low dimensional embedding of the dataset.

# Isometric Mapping (Isomap)

## Complexity

$$\underbrace{O[D \log(k) N \log(N)]}_{\text{nearest neighbors search}} + \underbrace{O[N^2(k + \log(N))]}_{\text{shortest-path graph search}} + \underbrace{O[dN^2]}_{\text{partial eigenvalue decomposition}}$$

- ▶  $N$ : number of training data points
- ▶  $D$ : input dimension
- ▶  $k$ : number of nearest neighbors
- ▶  $d$ : output dimension

# Locally Linear Embedding (LLE)

A topology preserving manifold learning method

Assumptions:

- ▶ Data is well sampled i.e. density of the dataset is high.
- ▶ Dataset lies on a smooth manifold.

## 1. Nearest neighbor search

A distance metric is needed to measure the distance between the two points and classify them as neighbors. For example Euclidean, Mahalanobis, hamming and cosine. Either e-neighborhood or K-nearest neighbors will be used to create a neighborhood matrix.

## 2. Weight Matrix Construction

Each point of the dataset is reconstructed as a linear weighted sum of its neighbors.

## 3. Partial Eigenvalue Decomposition

Create each point in lower dimension using its neighbors and local  $W$  matrix. The neighborhood graph and the local Weight matrix capture the topology of the manifold.

# Locally Linear Embedding (LLE)

A topology preserving manifold learning method

## Complexity

$$\underbrace{O[D \log(k) N \log(N)]}_{\text{nearest neighbors search}} + \underbrace{O[DNk^3]}_{\text{weight matrix construction}} + \underbrace{O[dN^2]}_{\text{partial eigenvalue decomposition}}$$

- ▶  $N$ : number of training data points
- ▶  $D$ : input dimension
- ▶  $k$ : number of nearest neighbors
- ▶  $d$ : output dimension

## Weakness: Sensitive to outliers and noise

Datasets have a varying density and it is not always possible to have a smooth manifold.

# Sammon Mapping

## Cost Function

$$E_s = \frac{1}{\sum_{ij} \|x_i - x_j\|} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{(\|x_i - x_j\| - \|y_i - y_j\|)^2}{\|x_i - x_j\|}$$

## Steps

- ▶ Distance calculation
- ▶ Distance matrix construction
- ▶ Minimizing the projection error

## Main Weakness

the importance of retaining small pairwise distances in the map is largely dependent on small differences in these pairwise distances. In particular, a small error in the model of two high-dimensional points that are extremely close together results in a large contribution to the cost function.

# t-SNE

Keep the pairwise similarity in lower dimension

## Steps

- ▶ Nearest neighbor search
- ▶ Pairwise similarity calculation
- ▶ Minimize dissimilarity cost function

## Complexity

- ▶ Computational complexity:  $O(N^2)$
- ▶ Memory complexity:  $O(N^2)$

## Weakness

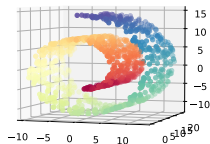
- ▶ Dimensionality reduction for other purposes (reduce to dimension  $d > 3$ )
- ▶ Curse of intrinsic dimensionality
- ▶ Non-convexity of the t-SNE cost function



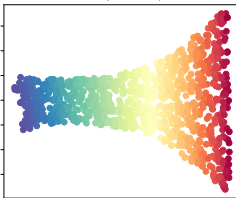
# Algorithm Comparison

Criteria: similarity preservation, overlapping, distortion, time

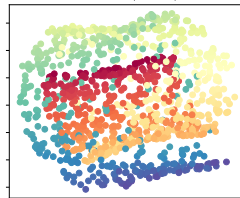
Manifold Learning with 1000 points, 10 neighbors



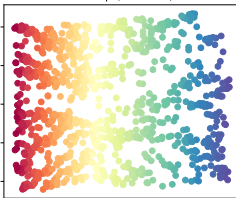
LLE (0.12 sec)



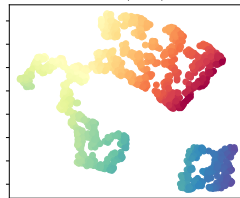
Sammon (11 sec)



Isomap (0.43 sec)



t-SNE (2 sec)

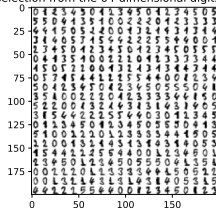


# Algorithm Comparison

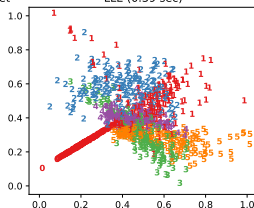
Criteria: similarity preservation, overlapping, distortion, time

MNIST dataset, 30 neighbors

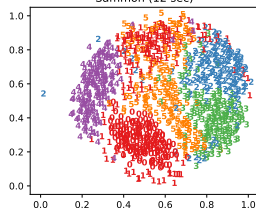
A selection from the 64-dimensional digits dataset



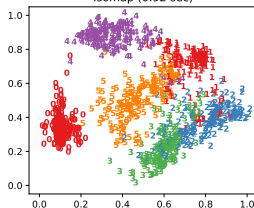
LLE (0.39 sec)



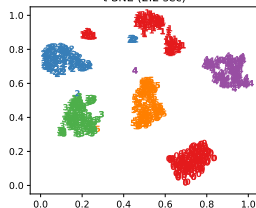
Sammon (12 sec)



Isomap (0.92 sec)



t-SNE (2.2 sec)



# Comparison and Conclusion

## 1. Nearest neighbor search

All methods except Sammon mapping do NN Search. Sammon mapping scales the weight of closer neighbors by dividing a factor.

## 2. Local structure preservation

- ▶ Isomap: preserve geodesic distance (represented by graph distance)
- ▶ LLE: preserve manifold topology
- ▶ Sammon mapping: preserve weighted distances
- ▶ t-SNE: maximize pairwise dissimilarity(represented by conditional probabilities)

## 3. Solving methods

Isomap and LLE use eigenvalue decomposition, Sammon mapping and t-SNE use gradient descent.