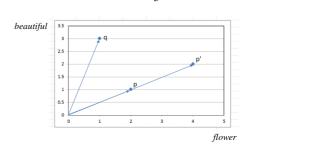
#### Cosine Similarity in Terms of **Euclidean Distance**

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#### Intuition behind the Cosine Similarity

The cosine similarity between vectors u and v is denoted by cosSim(u, v)and is defined as the cosine of the angle between them.



### Basic Notions: Cosine Similarity of Vectors

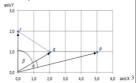
The cosine similarity between vectors u and v is denoted by cosSim(u, v)and is defined as the cosine of the angle between them; that is,

$$cosSim (u,v) = \frac{u \cdot v}{|u||v|}$$

- $u \cdot v$  is a standard vector dot product of u and v and equals  $\sum_{i=1,n} u_i v_i$ ; |u| is the length of vector u and equals  $\sqrt{u} \cdot u$

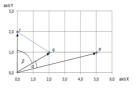
#### Example.

p is more cosine similar to q than r,  $cosSim(p, q) = cos\alpha$  is greater than  $cosSim(r, q) = cos\beta$ .



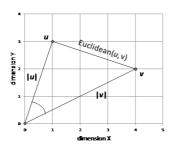
# The Cosine Similarity, the Triangle Inequality, the Normalized Form of a Vector

- •The cosine similarity does not preserve the triangle inequality!
- cosSim(u, v) = cosSim(NF(u), NF(v)) where  $NF(u) = \frac{u}{|u|}$
- •The length of the normalized form NF(u) of vector u equals 1.



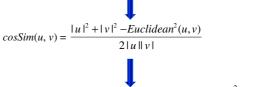
# Cosine Similarity and Euclidean Distance...

 $Euclidean^{2}(u, v) = |u|^{2} + |v|^{2} - 2|u||v|cosSim(u, v)$ 



#### Cosine Similarity and Euclidean Distance...

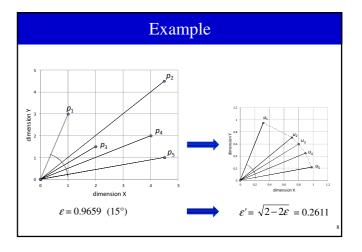
 $Euclidean^{2}(u, v) = |u|^{2} + |v|^{2} - 2|u||v|cosSim(u, v)$ 



 $cosSim(u,v) = cosSim(NF(u),NF(v)) = \frac{2 - Euclidean^2(NF(u),NF(v))}{2}$ 

# Cosine Similarity and Euclidean Distance $cosSim(u, v) = cosSim(NF(u), NF(v)) = \frac{2 - Euclidean^{2}(NF(u), NF(v))}{2}.$

 $cosSim(u, v) \ge \varepsilon$  if and only if  $Euclidean(NF(u), NF(v)) \le \varepsilon' = \sqrt{2-2\varepsilon}$ 



## References

- Marzena Kryszkiewicz: <u>Determining Cosine Similarity Neighborhoods</u> <u>by Means of the Euclidean Distance</u>. In: Rough Sets and Intelligent Systems (2013): 323-345
- Marzena Kryszkiewicz: The cosine similarity in terms of the Euclidean distance. Encyclopedia of Business Analytics and Optimization, 2498-2508

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