

Hyperplane

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Advanced Statistical Methods for NLP

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Points and Vectors

- A point in n-dimensional space is given by an n-tuple
 - E.g., $\mathbf{P}=(p_i)$
 - Represents an absolute position in space
- A vector represents a magnitude and direction in space, also given by an n-tuple
 - Vectors do not have a fixed position in space
 - Can be located at any initial base point \mathbf{P}
 - A vector from point \mathbf{P} to point \mathbf{Q} is given by:

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{P} = (q_i - p_i)$$

Vector Computation

- Vector addition: $v + w = (v_i + w_i)$
- Vector subtraction: $v - w = (v_i - w_i)$
- Length of a vector: $|v| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2}$
- http://geomalgorithms.com/points_and_vectors.html

Normal Vector

- A normal vector is a vector perpendicular to another object, e.g. a plane

- A unit normal vector is a vector of length 1

- If N is normal vector, the unit normal vector is $\frac{N}{|N|}$
 - Where $|N|$ is the length of N

Equation for a Hyperplane

- A 3-D plane determined by normal vector $N=(A,B,C)$ and point $Q=(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ is:

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

- Which can be written as

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0, \text{ where } D = -Ax_0 - By_0 - Cz_0$$

- Hyperplane: $w \cdot x + d = 0$
 - Where w is a normal vector, x is any point on hyperplane
 - Separates the space into 2 half spaces:

$$w \cdot x + d < 0 \quad w \cdot x + d > 0$$

Distance from Point to Plane

- Given a plane $Ax+By+Cz+D=0$ and point $P=(x_1,y_1,z_1)$, the distance from P to the plane is:

$$\frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

- More generally, distance from point x to hyperplane $wx+d=0$ is:

$$\frac{|wx + d|}{\|w\|}$$

Distance between two parallel planes

- Two planes $A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1=0$ and $A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2=0$ are parallel if:
 - $A_1=kA_2$ and $B_1=kB_2$ and $C_1=kC_2$
- The distance between planes $Ax+By+Cz+D_1=0$ and $Ax+By+Cz+D_2=0$ is equal to the distance between a point (x_1, y_1, z_1) on one plane to the other

$$\frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|D_2 - D_1|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$