

Homework # 6

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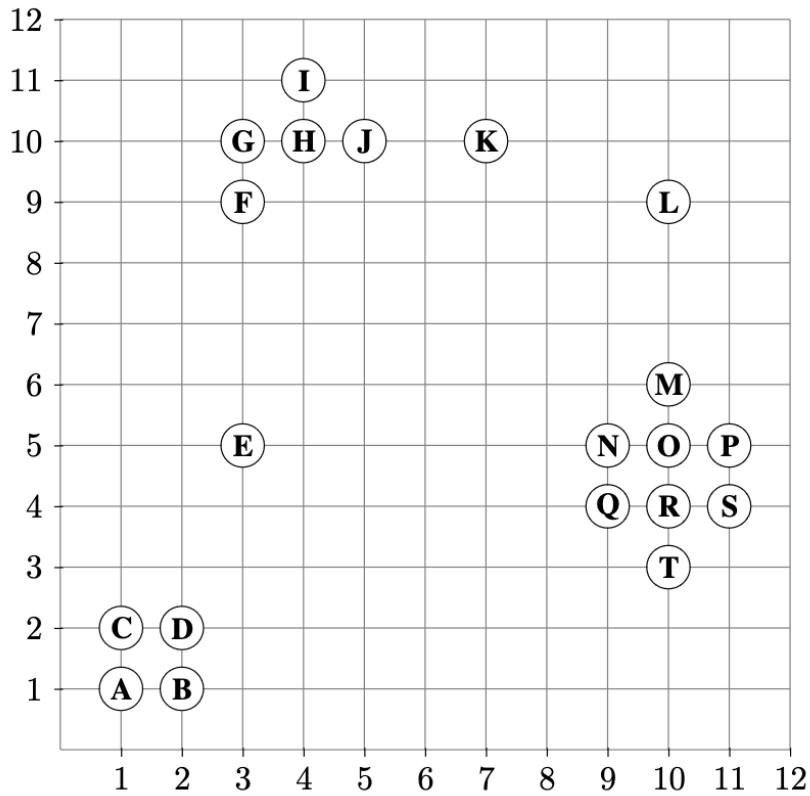


Figure 1

General Formulae

First recall that there are three main formulas for computing the local outlier factor (LOF):

$$\text{r-dist}_k(p, q) := \max(\text{k-dist}(q), \text{dist}(p, q)) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{lrd}_k(o) := \left(\frac{\sum_{o' \in N_k(o)} \text{r-dist}_k(o, o')}{\|N_k(o)\|} \right)^{-1} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{LOF}(o) = \frac{\sum_{o' \in N_k(o)} \frac{\text{lrd}_k(o')}{\text{lrd}_k(o)}}{\|N_k(o)\|} \quad (3)$$

Applied To Point L with $k = 3$

Since our problem is concerned with $k = 3$ looking at point L , we can rewrite Eqn.3 in the following way:

$$\text{LOF}_3(L) := \frac{\sum_{o' \in N_3(L)} \frac{\text{lrd}_3(o')}{\text{lrd}_3(L)}}{\|N_3(L)\|}$$

First, we need to ascertain what $N_3(L)$ is. Intuitively, $N_k(O)$ is the set of all points that are k -nearest neighbors with point O . However, this set may not be just k points, especially if there is a tie then we might have to include more points. But for this case, $N_3(L) = \{K, M, O\}$. Since there is only one points 3 away and exactly two points 4 away from L , then $\|N_3(L)\| = 3$. Combining all of this information, we arrive at:

$$\text{LOF}_3(L) = \frac{\frac{\text{lrd}_3(K)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)} + \frac{\text{lrd}_3(M)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)} + \frac{\text{lrd}_3(O)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)}}{3}$$

Computing $\text{lrd}_3(K)$

The first part of Eqn. ?? is computing $\text{lrb}_3(K)$. First, we observe that $N_3(K) = \{J, H, I, G, L\}$, as there is a 3-way tie for the third nearest neighbor, so we have to enclude G,I, and L, which means that $\|N_3(K)\| = 5$. Now using eqn. 2, modified for our problem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lrd}_3(K) &= \left(\frac{\text{r-dist}_3(K, J) + \text{r-dist}_3(K, H) + \text{r-dist}_3(K, I) + \text{r-dist}_3(K, G) + \text{r-dist}_3(K, L)}{5} \right)^{-1} \\ &= (\max(2, 2) + \max(2, 3) + \max(3, 4) + \max(2, 4) + \max(4, 4)) \\ &= \left(\frac{2 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 4}{5} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{17}{5} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{5}{17} \end{aligned}$$

Computing $\text{lrd}_3(M)$

Next, observe that $N_3(M) = \{O, P, R, N\}$. This means that $\|N_3(M)\| = 4$. Also

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lrd}_3(M) &= \left(\frac{\text{r-dist}_3(M, O) + \text{r-dist}_3(M, P) + \text{r-dist}_3(M, R) + \text{r-dist}_3(M, N)}{4} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{\max(1, 1) + \max(2, 2) + \max(1, 2) + \max(2, 2)}{4} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1 + 2 + 2 + 2}{4} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{7}{4} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Computing $\text{lrd}_3(O)$

Now observe that $N_3(O) = \{M, N, R, P\}$. This means that $\|N_3(O)\| = 4$. Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{lrd}_3(O) &= \left(\frac{\text{r-dist}_3(O, M) + \text{r-dist}_3(O, N) + \text{r-dist}_3(O, R) + \text{r-dist}_3(O, P)}{4} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\max(2, 1) + \max(2, 2) + \max(1, 1) + \max(2, 1)}{4} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{2 + 2 + 1 + 2}{4} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{7}{4} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{4}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

Computing $\text{lrd}_3(L)$

Now observe that $N_3(L) = \{M, O, K\}$. This means that $\|N_3(L)\| = 3$. Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{lrd}_3(L) &= \left(\frac{\text{r-dist}_3(L, M) + \text{r-dist}_3(L, O) + \text{r-dist}_3(L, K)}{3} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\max(3, 2) + \max(1, 4) + \max(3, 4)}{3} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{3 + 4 + 4}{3} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{11}{3} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{3}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

Final Computation

Now that we have computed all of the preliminary steps, we can compute the local outlier factor, in eqn ???. We see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LOF}_3(L) &= \frac{\frac{\text{lrd}_3(K)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)} + \frac{\text{lrd}_3(M)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)} + \frac{\text{lrd}_3(O)}{\text{lrd}_3(L)}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\frac{5}{17}}{\frac{3}{11}} + \frac{\frac{5}{17}}{\frac{3}{11}} + \frac{\frac{5}{17}}{\frac{3}{11}}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{55}{51} + \frac{44}{21} + \frac{44}{21}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{385}{357} + \frac{748}{357} + \frac{748}{357} \\
 &= \frac{1881}{357 \cdot 3} \\
 &= \frac{627}{357} \approx 1.75630252
 \end{aligned}$$

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