

Euclidean Distance Completion

Euclidean Distance Matrices (EDM) are a special class of symmetric matrices that are generated from distance tables. We say $E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is an EDM if there is a latent variable $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ such that $E_{ij} = \|X_i - X_j\|_2^2$ where X_i is the i^{th} row of the matrix X . We will restrict to the type of EDM where d is fixed, and in particular, $d = 2$, as these are the EDM that are generated from squared distances in the plane.

More information

- Liberti, L., Lavor, C., Maculan, N., & Mucherino, A. (2014). [Euclidean distance geometry and applications](#). *Siam Review*, 56(1), 3-69
- Dokmanic, I., Parhizkar, R., Ranieri, J., & Vetterli, M. (2015). [Euclidean distance matrices: essential theory, algorithms, and applications](#). *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, 32(6), 12-30.
- Boyd, S. and Vandenberghe, L (2006). [Convex Optimization](#). Cambridge University Press (see section 8.3.3, and exercise 2.36)

Our formulation

Writing $K(Y) = \text{diag}(Y)1^T + \text{diag}(Y)1^T - 2Y$, we have that E is an EDM if $E = K(XX^T)$ for some X as above.

Suppose we only observe $E_{i,j}$ for some $(i, j) \in \Omega$, and we wish to recover E (or more accurately, we wish to recover the underlying X -- note that this is only determined up to rotations).

We can solve $\min_{XX} \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} (K(XX)_{i,j} - E_{i,j})^2$ subject to $XX \succeq 0$ and $\text{rank}(XX) = 2$ (for the $d = 2$ case).

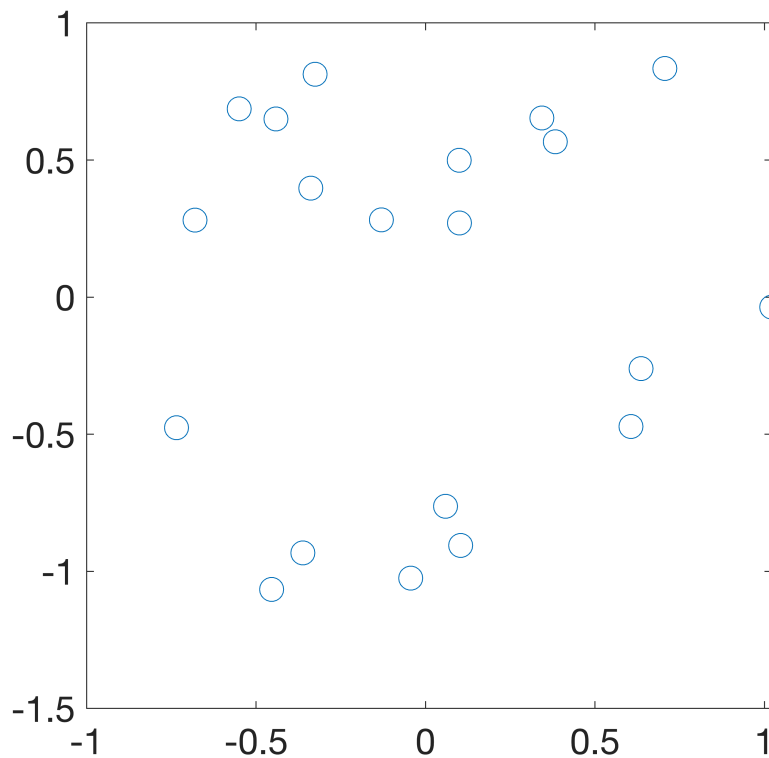
This is intractable, but if we drop the rank constraint, we have a SDP, which we can solve via CVX.

Setup a problem

```
n = 20; % number of points
d = 2; % dimension
o = ones(n,1);
K = @(X) diag(X)*o' + o*diag(X)' - 2*X;

% Make some sample data in [-1,1]x[-1,1]
rng(1);
X0 = 2*(rand(n,d)-.5);
% Put center-of-mass at zero
X0 = X0 - repmat( ones(1,n)/n*X0, n, 1 );

% Plot it:
figure(1); clf;
h=plot( X0(:,1), X0(:,2) , 'o', 'MarkerSize',12);
% h.MarkerFaceColor = h.Color;
set(gca, 'fontsize',18)
hold all
axis square
```

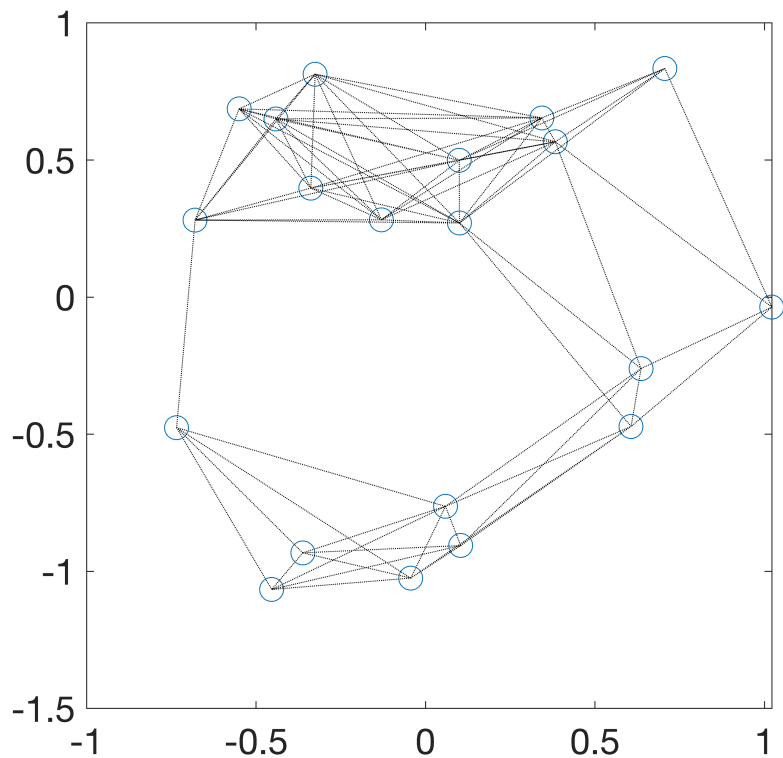


Observe only some pairwise distances

```
figure(1); clf;
h=plot( X0(:,1), X0(:,2) , 'o', 'MarkerSize',12);
% h.MarkerFaceColor = h.Color;
set(gca,'fontsize',18)
hold all
axis square

% Only observe some of these
E = K(X0*X0');

min_dist = 0.86; % this should give perfect recovery
% min_dist = 0.85; % this should not
E_thresh = ( E < min_dist );
E_thresh = E_thresh - tril(E_thresh);
for i = 1:n
    for j = find( E_thresh(i,:) )
        if ~isempty(j)
            hold all
            plot( [X0(i,1),X0(j,1)], [X0(i,2),X0(j,2) ], 'k:' );
        end
    end
end
end
```



```
omega = find( E_thresh(:) );
obs    = @(y) y(omega);
fprintf('Using %d pairwise observations\n',length(omega))
```

Using 74 pairwise observations

Solve the SDP using CVX

```
% Solve SDP using CVX
cvx_begin quiet
    variable XX(n,n) symmetric
%   minimize norm( obs(vec(K(XX))) - obs(vec(E)) )
    minimize trace( XX )
    subject to
        XX*o == zeros(n,1)
        XX == semidefinite(n)
        obs( vec(K(XX)) ) == obs(vec(E)) % if we know there is no noise
cvx_end

numericalRank = @(X) length( find(svd(X) > 1e-3) );
fprintf('Approximate rank of solution is %d\n', numericalRank(XX) );
```

Approximate rank of solution is 2

```
s = svd(XX);
disp(s(1:5))
```

```
8.6551
4.6465
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
```

```
disp(s(5))
```

```
1.3488e-09
```

Recreate data from XX

```
% We want to find the *right* X such that  $X \cdot X' = XX$ 
[V,D] = eig( XX );
[eigv,ind] = sort( diag(D), 'descend' );
X      = V(:,ind(1:2))*diag( sqrt(eigv(1:2)) );

% Solve Procrustes problem to find best rotation
[u,~,v] = svd(X0'*X, 'econ');
R      = u*v';
X      = X*R';

figure(1); clf;
h=plot( X0(:,1), X0(:,2) , 'o', 'MarkerSize',12);
% h.MarkerFaceColor = h.Color;
set(gca, 'fontsize',18)
hold all
axis square
hold all
hh = plot( X(:,1), X(:,2), '*' );
legend([h, hh], 'Actual locations', 'Estimated', 'location', 'southeast');
```

