Assignment: Distances and LSH

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Problem 1

Part A

```
import math

t = 160
tau = .65

b = -math.log(t, tau)
r = t / b
print(f'b = {b}\nr = {r}')
```

```
b = 11.781279214295948
r = 13.58086817990432
```

Part B

```
import numpy
sim = numpy.array((
          ( 1, .72, .35, .15, .55),
          (.72,  1, .42, .85, .44),
```

```
Pr[A and B are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.7200**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.2489

Pr[A and C are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.3500**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0001

Pr[A and D are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.1500**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0000

Pr[A and E are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.5500**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0118

Pr[B and C are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.4200**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0005

Pr[B and D are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.8500**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.8853

Pr[B and E are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.4400**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0009

Pr[C and D are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.2500**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0000

Pr[C and E are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.5000**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0039

Pr[D and E are similar] = 1 - (1 - 0.6600**11.7813)**13.5809 = 0.0970
```

Problem 2

Part A

We can achieve this by using a Gaussian Distribution with the help of the Box-Muller Transform:

```
• Define \vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{12}), where u_i \leftarrow \text{Unif}(0, 1)

• Let \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{12}), where:

- If i is odd, v_i = \sqrt{-2\ln(u_i)}\cos(2\pi u_{i+1})

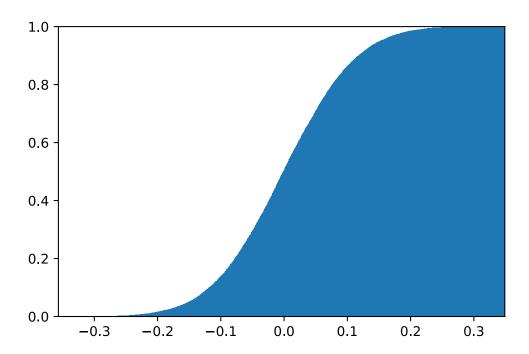
- If i is even, v_i = \sqrt{-2\ln(u_{i-1})}\sin(2\pi u_i)
```

• Return $\vec{v}/||\vec{v}||_2$

Part B

```
import math
import numpy
from matplotlib import pyplot
def random_unit_vector(d):
   u = numpy.random.uniform(0, 1, d)
   v = numpy.empty(d)
   for i in range(0, d, 2):
        v[i] = (math.sqrt(-2 * math.log(u[i]))
                * math.cos(2 * math.pi * u[i + 1]))
   for i in range(1, d, 2):
        v[i] = (math.sqrt(-2 * math.log(u[i - 1]))
                * math.sin(2 * math.pi * u[i]))
   return v / numpy.linalg.norm(v, 2)
d = 120
t = 200
V = tuple(random_unit_vector(d) for _ in range(t))
X = tuple(V[i] @ V[j] for i in range(t - 1) for j in range(i + 1, t))
pyplot.margins(0, 0)
```

_ = pyplot.hist(X, 1000, cumulative=True, density=1)



Problem 3

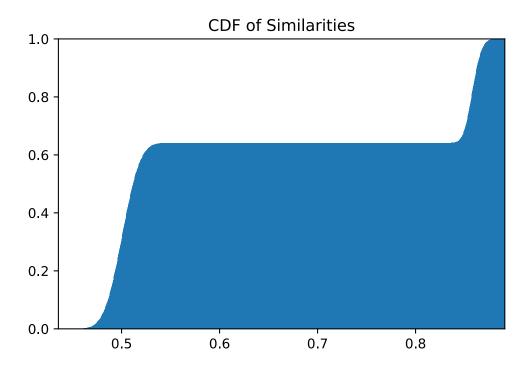
```
import math
import numpy

R = numpy.genfromtxt('data/R.csv', delimiter=',')
print(R.shape)
n, d = R.shape

def s_ang(a, b):
    a_bar = a / numpy.linalg.norm(a, 2)
    b_bar = b / numpy.linalg.norm(b, 2)
    return 1 - math.acos(a_bar @ b_bar) / math.pi
```

(450, 100)

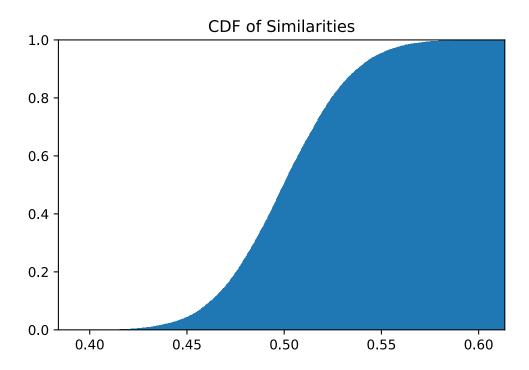
Part A



```
tau = .8
print(f'{sum(x >= tau for x in sim):,} pairs have similarity >= {tau}')
```

36,226 pairs have similarity >= 0.8

Part B



```
tau = .75
print(f'{sum(x >= tau for x in sim):,} pairs have similarity >= {tau}')
```

0 pairs have similarity >= 0.75

Problem 4

```
import math
import numpy
t = 160
tau = .75
def lsh(x, y, U, b, r, tau):
    eta = numpy.random.uniform(0, tau)
   return any(all((numpy.ceil(x @ U[i * b + j] + eta)
                    == numpy.ceil(y @ U[i * b + j] + eta))
                   for j in range(b))
               for i in range(r))
b = -math.log(t, tau)
r = math.floor(t / b)
b = math.floor(b)
U = tuple(random_unit_vector(d) for _ in range(r * b))
s = sum(lsh(R[i], R[j], U, b, r, tau)
        for i in range(n - 1) for j in range(i + 1, n))
print(f'Proportion of pairs with similarity >= {tau}:'
      f' {s / (n * (n - 1) / 2)}')
```

Proportion of pairs with similarity >= 0.75: 0.8594803266518188