

# Distances for Sequences and Text

- symbol distance:  $\rho(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

- Hamming distance:

$$H((x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(p)}), (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(p)})) = \sum_{i=1}^p \rho(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

- edit/Levenshtein distance:

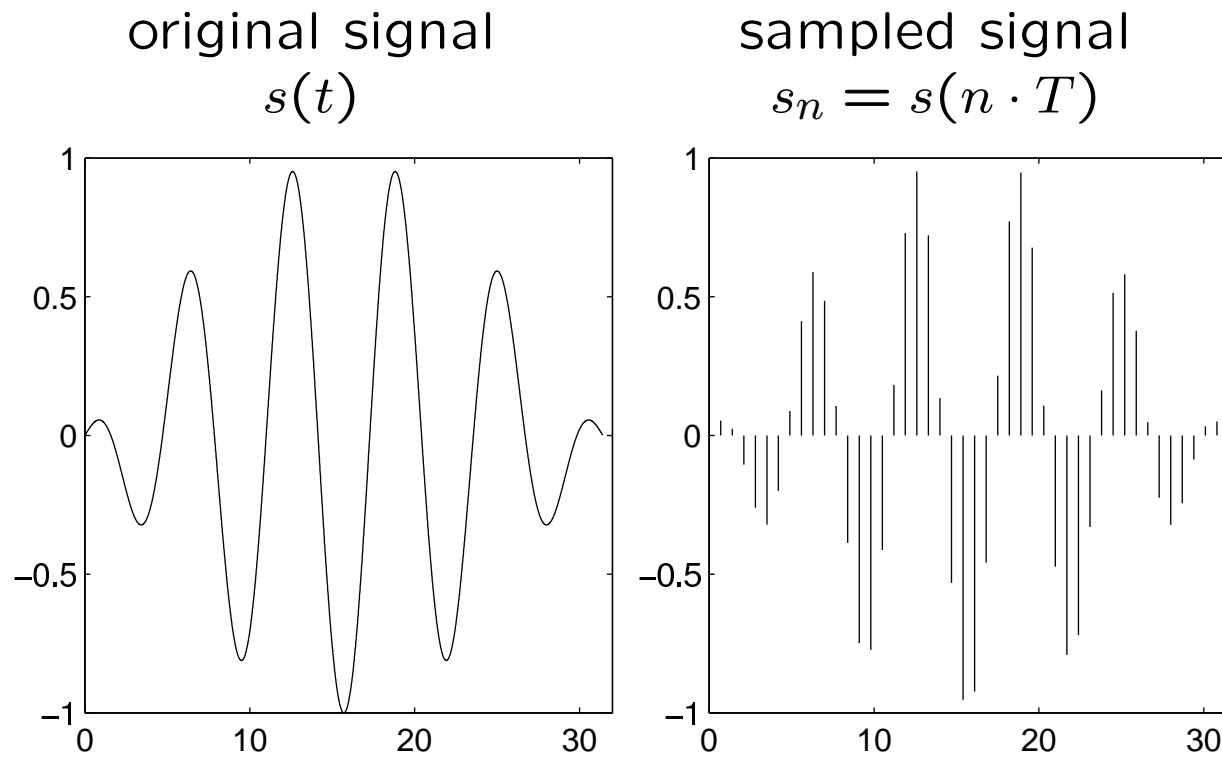
$$L((x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(p)}), (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(q)})) = \begin{cases} p & q = 0 \\ q & p = 0 \\ \min \{ L((x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(p-1)}), (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(q)})) + 1, \\ \quad L((x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(p)}), (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(q-1)})) + 1, \\ \quad L((x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(p-1)}), (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(q-1)})) + \rho(x^{(p)}, y^{(q)}) \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Example Edit/Levenshtein Distance

		C	L	E	O	P	A	T	R	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	1	<b>0</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	1	1	2	3	4	<b>4</b>	5	6	<b>7</b>
E	3	2	2	<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7
S	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	5	4	4	3	3	3	<b>3</b>	4	5	<b>6</b>
R	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	<b>4</b>	5

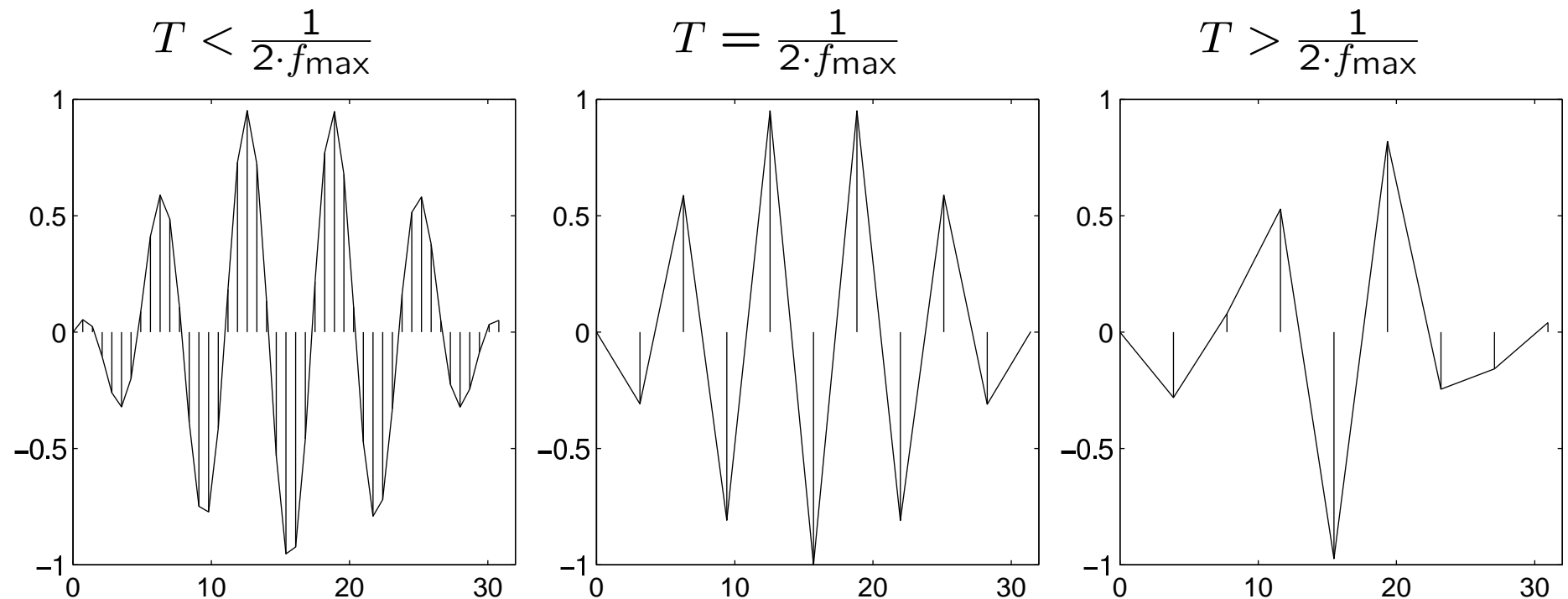
C	A	E	S		A		R		
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	$\Rightarrow 5$
C	L	E	O	P	A	T	R	A	

# Sampling Continuous Signals

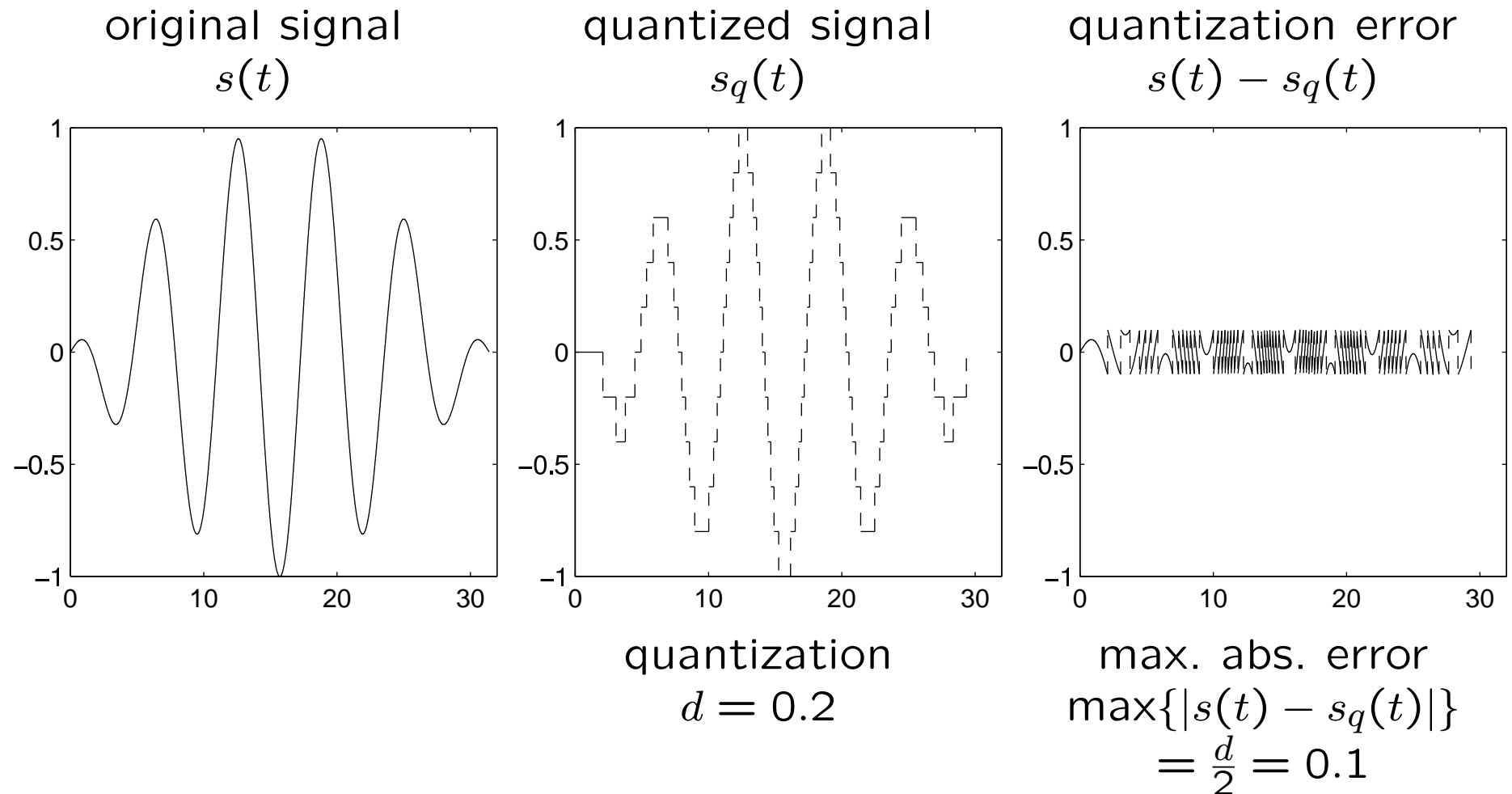


# Shannon's Sampling Theorem

1.  $s(t)$  band limited: Fourier spectrum  $|s(j2\pi f)| = 0$  for  $|f| > f_{\max}$
  2.  $T_s < \frac{1}{2 \cdot f_{\max}}$  (Nyquist condition)
- $\Rightarrow s(t)$  can be completely reconstructed from  $s_n$



# Quantization



# Chapter 3: Data Preprocessing

1. Error Types and Handling
2. Filtering
3. Standardization and Transformation
4. Data Merging