COMPSCI 514: ALGORITHMS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Cameron Musco

University of Massachusetts Amherst. Fall 2020.

Lecture 12

LOGISTICS

- Midterm will be next Thursday-Friday. See webpage for study guide/practice questions.
- No quiz this upcoming week.
- I will hold extra office hours next Wednesday at 2pm.
- Pratheba has expanded her office hours to: Monday 2-3pm, Wednesday 1-2pm, and Friday 1-2pm, starting this upcoming week.

Last Class: Finished Up Johnson-Lindenstrauss Lemma

- Completed the proof of the Distributional JL lemma.
- Discussed an application to k-means clustering.
- Started discussion of high-dimensional geometry.

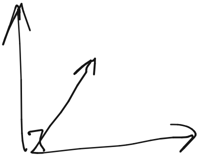
Last Class: Finished Up Johnson-Lindenstrauss Lemma

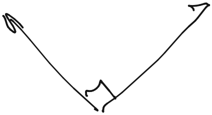
- Completed the proof of the Distributional JL lemma.
- Discussed an application to k-means clustering.
- Started discussion of high-dimensional geometry.

This Class: High-Dimensional Geometry

- Bizarre phemomena in high-dimensional space.
- Connections to JL lemma and random projection.

What is the largest set of mutually orthogonal unit vectors in d-dimensional space? Answer: d.

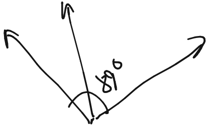




What is the largest set of mutually orthogonal unit vectors in d-dimensional space? Answer: d.

$\langle x, y \rangle = 0$

What is the largest set of unit vectors in d-dimensional space that have all pairwise dot products $|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \leq \epsilon$? (think $\epsilon = .01$) Answer: $2^{\Theta(\epsilon^2 d)}$.



What is the largest set of mutually orthogonal unit vectors in d-dimensional space? Answer: d.

What is the largest set of unit vectors in d-dimensional space that have all pairwise dot products $|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \leq \epsilon$? (think $\epsilon = .01$) Answer: $2^{\Theta(\epsilon^2 d)}$.

An exponentially large set of random vectors will be nearly pairwise orthogonal with high probability!

union + Chernoff bound

$[\pm 1/\sqrt{d} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \quad]$

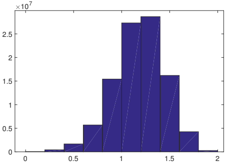
Claim: In d-dimensional space, a set of $2^{\Theta(\epsilon^2 d)}$ random unit vectors have all pairwise dot products at most ϵ (think $\epsilon = .01$)

Implies: $\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2 = \|\vec{x}_i\|_2^2 + \|\vec{x}_j\|_2^2 - 2\vec{x}_i^T\vec{x}_j \in [1.98, 2.02]$.

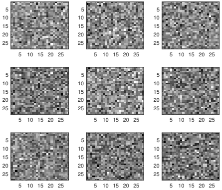
Even with an exponential number of random vector samples, we don't see any nearby vectors.

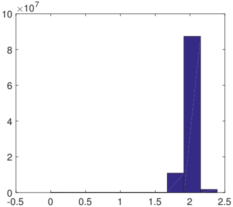
- One version of the 'curse of dimensionality'.
- If all your distances are roughly the same, distance based methods (k-means clustering, nearest neighbors, SVMS, etc.) aren't going to work well.
- Distances are only meaningful if we have lots of structure and our data isn't just independent random vectors.

Distances for MNIST Digits:



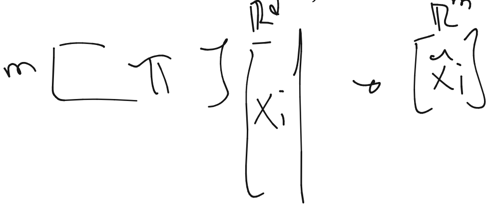
Distances for Random Images:



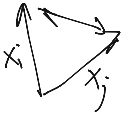


Recall: The Johnson Lindenstrauss lemma states that if $\mathbf{\Pi} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ is a random matrix (linear map) with $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$, for $\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ with high probability, for all i, j:

$$(1-\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq \|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_i - \mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq (1+\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2.$$



Recall: The Johnson Lindenstrauss lemma states that if $\mathbf{\Pi} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ is a random matrix (linear map) with $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$, for $\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ with high probability, for all i, j:



$$(1-\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq \|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_i - \mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq (1+\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2.$$

Implies: If $\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n$ are nearly orthogonal unit vectors in d-dimensions (with pairwise dot products bounded by $\epsilon/8$), then $\frac{\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_1}{\|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_1\|_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_n}{\|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_n\|_2}$ are nearly orthogonal unit vectors in m-dimensions (with pairwise dot products bounded by ϵ).

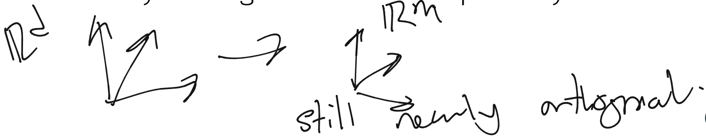
CONNECTION TO DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION

Recall: The Johnson Lindenstrauss lemma states that if $\mathbf{\Pi} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$ is a random matrix (linear map) with $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$, for $\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ with high probability, for all i, j:

$$(1-\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq \|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_i - \mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_j\|_2^2 \leq (1+\epsilon)\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|_2^2.$$

Implies: If $\vec{x}_1, \ldots, \vec{x}_n$ are nearly orthogonal unit vectors in d-dimensions (with pairwise dot products bounded by $\epsilon/8$), then $\frac{\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_1}{\|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_1\|_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_n}{\|\mathbf{\Pi}\vec{x}_n\|_2}$ are nearly orthogonal unit vectors in m-dimensions (with pairwise dot products bounded by ϵ).

- Algebra is a bit messy but a good exercise to partially work through.



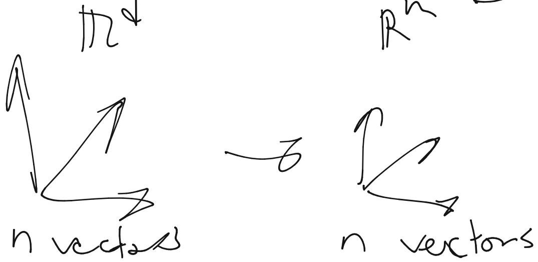
Claim 1: n nearly orthogonal unit vectors in any dimension d can be projected to $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ dimensions and still be nearly orthogonal.

Claim 2: In m dimensions, there can be roughly $2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ nearly orthogonal unit vectors.

Claim 1: n nearly orthogonal unit vectors in any dimension d can be projected to $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ dimensions and still be nearly orthogonal.

Claim 2: In m dimensions, there can be roughly $2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ nearly orthogonal unit vectors.

- For both of these to hold it must be that $n \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$.



CONNECTION TO DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION

Claim 1: n nearly orthogonal unit vectors in any dimension d can be projected to $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ dimensions and still be nearly orthogonal.

Claim 2: In m dimensions, there can be roughly $2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ nearly orthogonal unit vectors.

- For both of these to hold it must be that $n \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$.
- I.e., $n = 2^{\log n} \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ and so $m \geq O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$.

$\log n \leq m \epsilon^2$

Claim 1: n nearly orthogonal unit vectors in any dimension d can be projected to $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ dimensions and still be nearly orthogonal.

Claim 2: In m dimensions, there can be roughly $2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ nearly orthogonal unit vectors.

- For both of these to hold it must be that $n \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$.
- I.e., $n = 2^{\log n} \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ and so $m \geq O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$.
- Tells us that the JL lemma is optimal up to constants.

Claim 1: n nearly orthogonal unit vectors in any dimension d can be projected to $m = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ dimensions and still be nearly orthogonal.

Claim 2: In m dimensions, there can be roughly $2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ nearly orthogonal unit vectors.

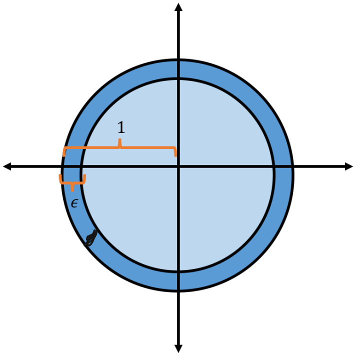
- For both of these to hold it must be that $n \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$.
- I.e., $n = 2^{\log n} \leq 2^{O(\epsilon^2 m)}$ and so $m \geq O\left(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$.
- Tells us that the JL lemma is optimal up to constants.
- m is chosen just large enough so that the geometry of d-dimensional space still holds on the n points in question after projection to a much lower dimensional space.

BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

Let $\mathcal{B}_d$ be the unit ball in d dimensions. $\mathcal{B}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$.

Let $\mathcal{B}_d$ be the unit ball in d dimensions. $\mathcal{B}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$.

What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its surface?



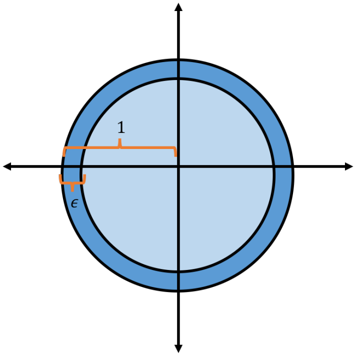
BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

Let $\mathcal{B}_d$ be the unit ball in d dimensions. $\mathcal{B}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$.

What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its surface?

πr^2

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$



Volume of a radius R ball is $\frac{\pi^{\frac{d}{2}}}{(d/2)!} \cdot R^d$.

Let $\mathcal{B}_d$ be the unit ball in d dimensions. $\mathcal{B}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$.

What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its surface? Answer: all but a $(1-\epsilon)^d \leq e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction. Exponentially small in the dimension d!

$\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_d) = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{(d/2)!} \cdot 1^d$

$\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_d(1-\epsilon)) = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{(d/2)!} \cdot (1-\epsilon)^d$

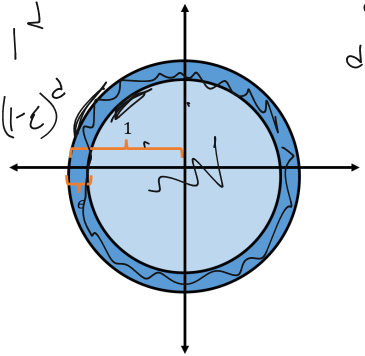
$(1-\epsilon)^d$

$\epsilon = .1$

$d = 100$

$e^{-\epsilon d} = e^{-.1 \cdot 100} = e^{-10}$

$\simeq .0000001$



Volume of a radius R ball is $\frac{\pi^{\frac{d}{2}}}{(d/2)!} \cdot R^d$.

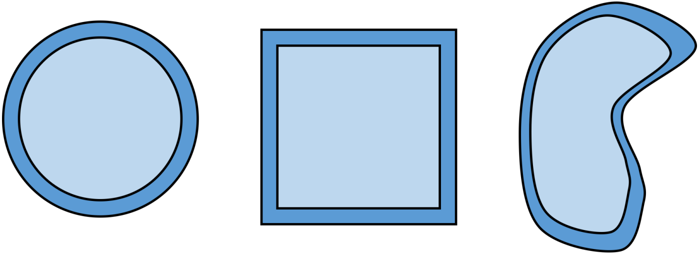
All but an $e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction of a unit ball's volume is within ϵ of its surface.

All but an $e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction of a unit ball's volume is within ϵ of its surface. If we randomly sample points with $\|x\|_2 \leq 1$, nearly all will have $\|x\|_2 \geq 1 - \epsilon$.

BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

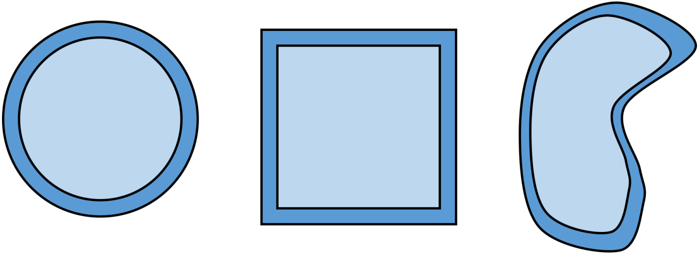
All but an $e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction of a unit ball's volume is within ϵ of its surface. If we randomly sample points with $\|x\|_2 \leq 1$, nearly all will have $\|x\|_2 \geq 1 - \epsilon$.

- **Isoperimetric inequality**: the ball has the minimum surface area/volume ratio of any shape.



All but an $e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction of a unit ball's volume is within ϵ of its surface. If we randomly sample points with $\|x\|_2 \leq 1$, nearly all will have $\|x\|_2 \geq 1 - \epsilon$.

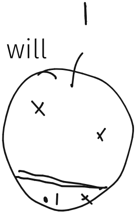
- **Isoperimetric inequality**: the ball has the minimum surface area/volume ratio of any shape.



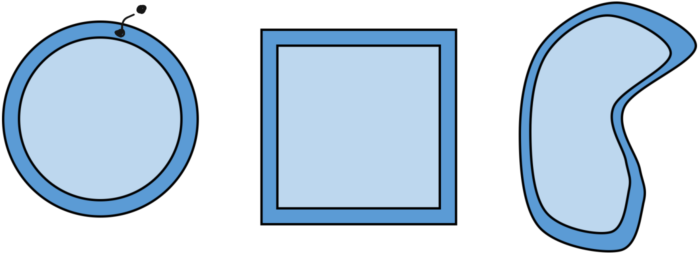
- If we randomly sample points from any high-dimensional shape, nearly all will fall near its surface.

BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

All but an $e^{-\epsilon d}$ fraction of a unit ball's volume is within ϵ of its surface. If we randomly sample points with $\|x\|_2 \leq 1$, nearly all will have $\|x\|_2 \geq 1 - \epsilon$.



- **Isoperimetric inequality**: the ball has the minimum surface area/volume ratio of any shape.

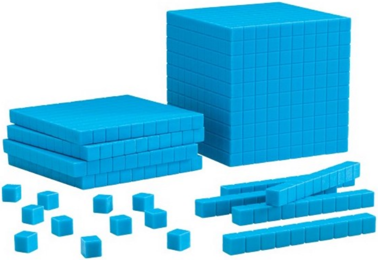


- If we randomly sample points from any high-dimensional shape, nearly all will fall near its surface.
- 'All points are outliers.'

BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

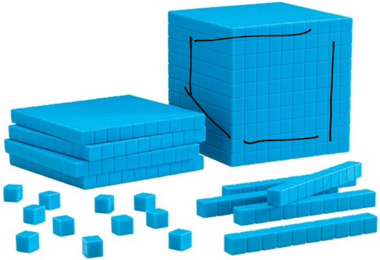
What fraction of the cubes are visible on the surface of the cube?

a) 80% b) 50% c) 25% d) 10%



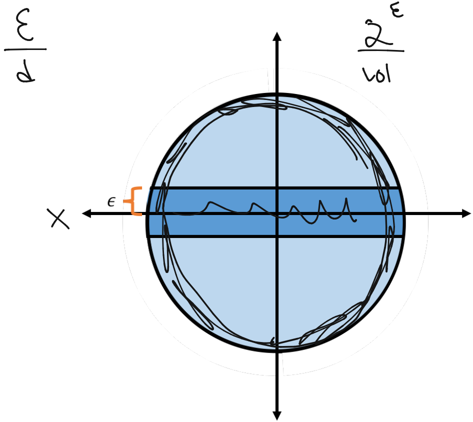
What fraction of the cubes are visible on the surface of the cube?

a) 80% b) 50% c) 25% d) 10%



$$\frac{10^3 - 8^3}{10^3} = \frac{1000 - 512}{1000} = .488.$$

What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its equator?



Formally: volume of set $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

BIZARRE SHAPE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL BALLS

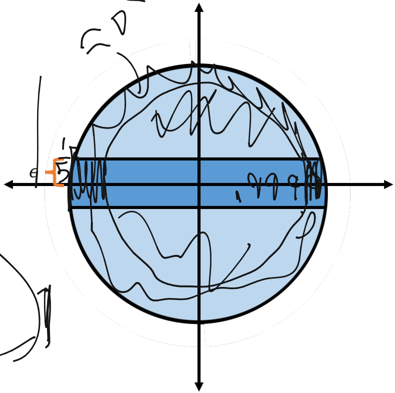
What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its equator? Answer: all but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction.

$\varepsilon = .2 \quad d = 500$

$2^{-.2^2 \cdot 500} = 2^{-20} \approx 0$

$2^{-\varepsilon^2 d}$

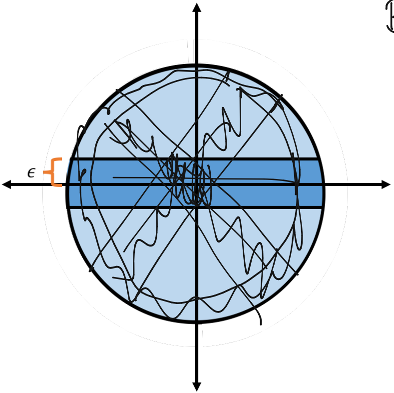
$2^{-\varepsilon^2 d}$



Formally: volume of set $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

What percentage of the volume of $\mathcal{B}_d$ falls within ϵ distance of its equator? Answer: all but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction.

$B_r = \{x : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$



Formally: volume of set $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

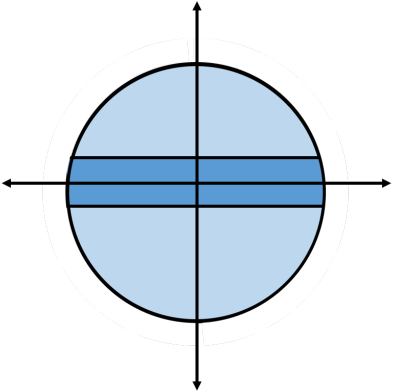
By symmetry, all but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume falls within ϵ of any equator! $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |\langle x, t \rangle| \leq \epsilon\}$

Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.

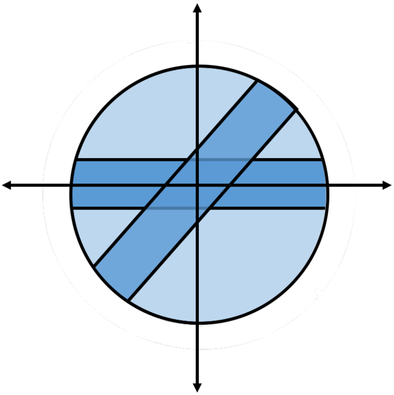
Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.



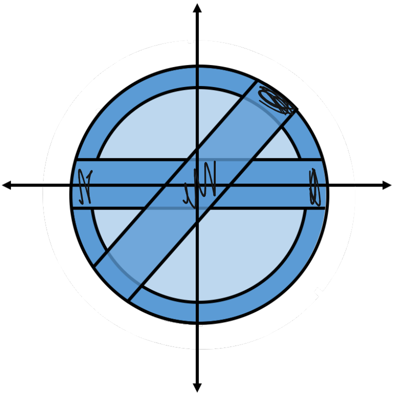
Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.



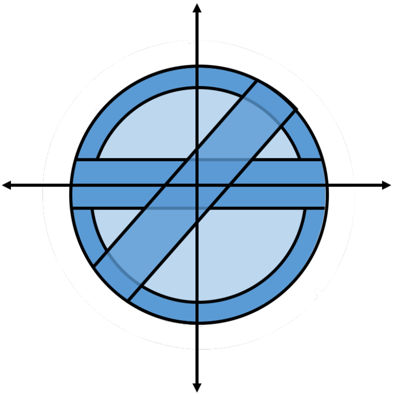
Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.



Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

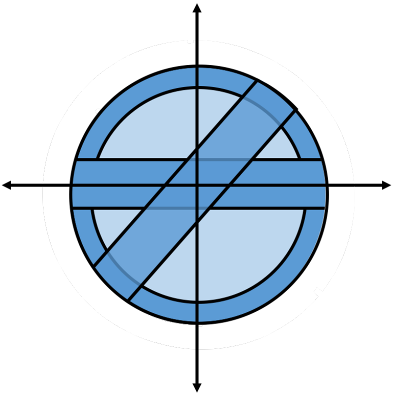
Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.



How is this possible?

Claim 1: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of any equator.

Claim 2: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon d)}$ fraction falls within ϵ of its surface.



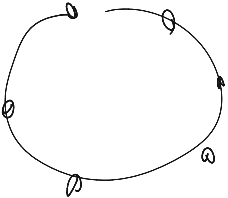
How is this possible? High-dimensional space looks nothing like this picture!

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

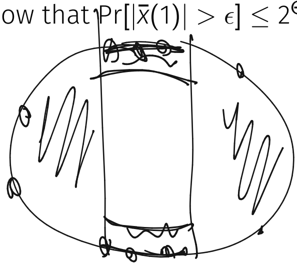
- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.



Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?



Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
  x is a random Gaussian vector
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. What is $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2]$?

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = d$.

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = d$. $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/2] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = d$. $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/2] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$
- Conditioning on $\|x\|_2^2 \geq d/2$, since $x(1)$ is normally distributed,

$$\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] = \Pr[|x(1)| > \epsilon \cdot \|x\|_2]$$

CONCENTRATION OF VOLUME AT EQUATOR

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = d$. $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/2] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$
- Conditioning on $\|x\|_2^2 \geq d/2$, since $x(1)$ is normally distributed,

$\|x\|_2 > \sqrt{d/2}$

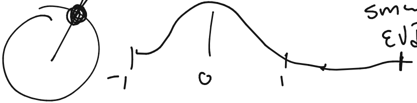
$$\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] = \Pr[|x(1)| > \epsilon \cdot \|x\|_2]$$
$$\leq Pr[|x(1)| > \epsilon \cdot \sqrt{d/2}]$$

Claim: All but a $2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$ fraction of the volume of a ball falls within ϵ of its equator. I.e., in $S = \{x \in \mathcal{B}_d : |x(1)| \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proof Sketch:

- Let x have independent Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$ entries and let $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$. $\bar{x}$ is selected uniformly at random from the surface of the ball.
- Suffices to show that $\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] \leq 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}$. Why?
- $\bar{x}(1) = \frac{x(1)}{\|x\|_2}$. $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = d$. $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/2] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$
- Conditioning on $\|x\|_2^2 \geq d/2$, since $x(1)$ is normally distributed,

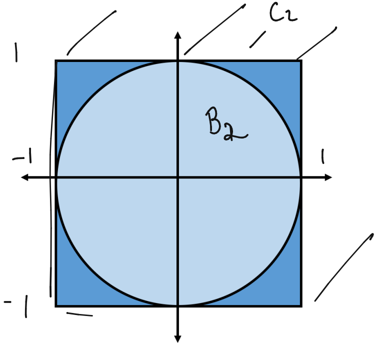
$$\Pr[|\bar{x}(1)| > \epsilon] = \Pr[|x(1)| > \epsilon \cdot \|x\|_2]$$
$$\leq Pr[|x(1)| > \epsilon \cdot \sqrt{d/2}] = 2^{\Theta(-(\epsilon\sqrt{d/2})^2)} = 2^{\Theta(-\epsilon^2 d)}.$$



Let $\mathcal{C}_d$ be the d-dimensional cube: $\mathcal{C}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x(i)| \leq 1 \; \forall \; i\}$.

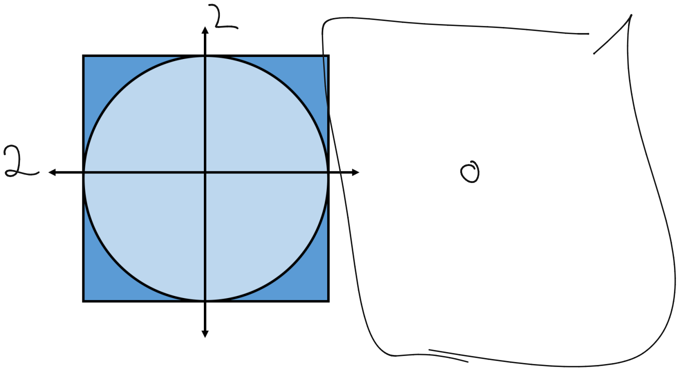
Let $\mathcal{C}_d$ be the d-dimensional cube: $\mathcal{C}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x(i)| \leq 1 \; \forall \; i\}$.

In low-dimensions, the cube is not that different from the ball.



Let $\mathcal{C}_d$ be the d-dimensional cube: $\mathcal{C}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x(i)| \leq 1 \ \forall\, i\}$.

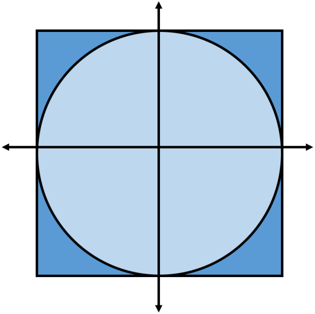
In low-dimensions, the cube is not that different from the ball.



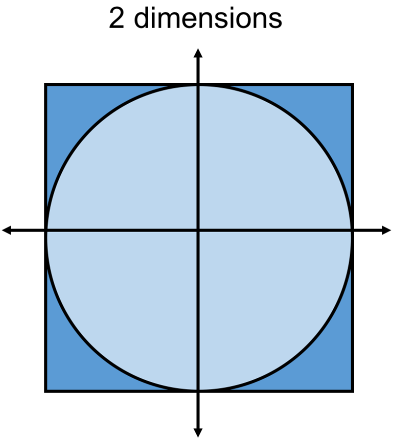
But volume of $\mathcal{C}_d$ is 2^d while volume of $\mathcal{B}^d$ is $\frac{\pi^{\frac{d}{2}}}{(d/2)!} = \frac{1}{d^{\Theta(d)}}$. A huge gap!

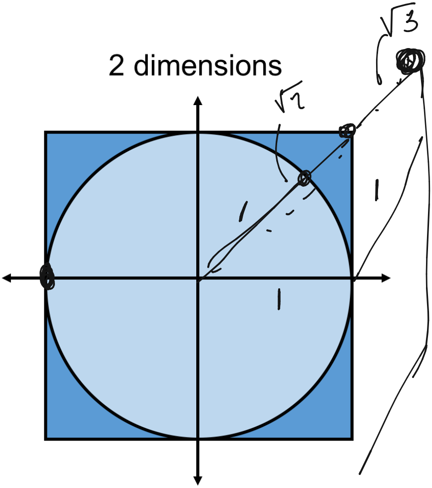
Let $\mathcal{C}_d$ be the d-dimensional cube: $\mathcal{C}_d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x(i)| \leq 1 \ \forall \ i\}$.

In low-dimensions, the cube is not that different from the ball.

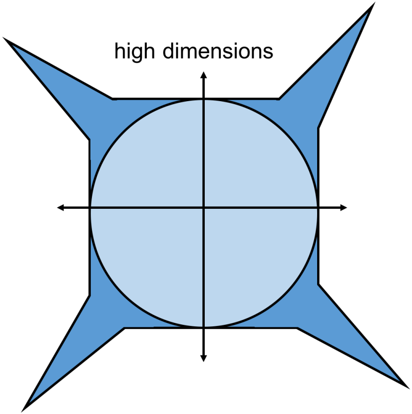


But volume of $\mathcal{C}_d$ is 2^d while volume of $\mathcal{B}^d$ is $\frac{\pi^{\frac{d}{2}}}{(d/2)!} = \frac{1}{d^{\Theta(d)}}$. A huge gap! So something is very different about these shapes…


2 dimensions



Corners of cube are $\sqrt{d}$ times further away from the origin than the surface of the ball.



Corners of cube are $\sqrt{d}$ times further away from the origin than the surface of the ball.

Data generated from the ball $\mathcal{B}_d$ will behave very differently than data generated from the cube $\mathcal{C}_d$.

Data generated from the ball $\mathcal{B}_d$ will behave very differently than data generated from the cube $\mathcal{C}_d$.

- $x \sim \mathcal{B}_d$ has $\|x\|_2^2 \leq 1$.
- $x \sim \mathcal{C}_d$ has $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = ?$,

$[x(1) \quad x(2) \quad \ldots \quad x(d)]$

uniform random on $[-1, 1]$

$O(\ldots)$

$$\mathbb{E}\|x\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \mathbb{E}[x(i)^2] = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \mathrm{Var}(x_i)$$

$\mathrm{Var}(x_i) = 1/3$

$$= \frac{d}{3}$$

HIGH-DIMENSIONAL CUBES

Data generated from the ball $\mathcal{B}_d$ will behave very differently than data generated from the cube $\mathcal{C}_d$.

- $x \sim \mathcal{B}_d$ has $\|x\|_2^2 \leq 1$.
- $x \sim \mathcal{C}_d$ has $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = d/3$, $\mathbb{E}\|x\|_2 \approx \sqrt{d}$

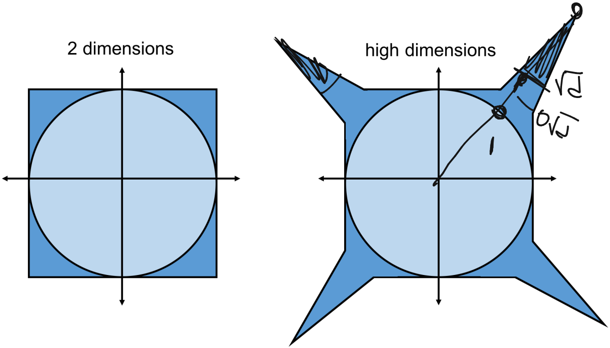
Data generated from the ball $\mathcal{B}_d$ will behave very differently than data generated from the cube $\mathcal{C}_d$.

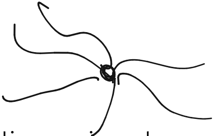
- $x \sim \mathcal{B}_d$ has $\|x\|_2^2 \leq 1$.
- $x \sim \mathcal{C}_d$ has $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = d/3$, and $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/6] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$.

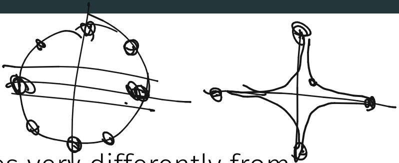
Data generated from the ball $\mathcal{B}_d$ will behave very differently than data generated from the cube $\mathcal{C}_d$.

- $x \sim \mathcal{B}_d$ has $\|x\|_2^2 \leq 1$.
- $x \sim \mathcal{C}_d$ has $\mathbb{E}[\|x\|_2^2] = d/3$, and $\Pr[\|x\|_2^2 \leq d/6] \leq 2^{-\Theta(d)}$.
- Almost all the volume of the unit cube falls far away from the origin – i.e., far outside the unit ball.

$1 - 2^{-d}$







- High-dimensional space behaves very differently from low-dimensional space.
- Random projection (i.e., the JL Lemma) reduces to a much lower-dimensional space that is still large enough to capture this behavior on a subset of *n* points.
- Need to be careful when using low-dimensional intuition for high-dimensional vectors.
- Need to be careful when modeling data as random vectors in high-dimensions.