Learning Goals

- Nearest Neighbor Search
- Data structures with Pre-processing
- Reductions
- Streaming model
- ℓ_2 estimate in streaming model

(Approximate) Nearest Neighbor Search

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- In an *ϵ-approximate Nearest Neighbor* problem, given $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we must return $x^* \in \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ such that $||y - x^*|| \leq (1 + \epsilon) \min_i ||y - x_i||$.

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- Goal: running time $O(d, \log n, 1/\epsilon)$.

Point Location in Equal Balls

We reduce ϵ-approximate nearest neighbor problem to the following problem:

Definition (Point Location in Equal Balls, *eps*-PLEB(r))

We are given n points $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and radius r. Let $B(x, r) := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^d : ||z - x|| \leq r\}$ denote the Euclidean ball of radius r around x. Given a query point $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

- If there exists x_i such that $y \in B(x_i, r)$, we must return YES and an x_j such that $y \in B(x_j, (1 + \epsilon)r)$;
- If there exists no x_i such that $y \in B(x_i, (1 + \epsilon)r)$, we must return NO.
- Otherwise, we can say either YES or NO. If we return YES, we must also return an x_j such that $y \in B(x_j, (1 + \epsilon)r)$.

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We can do a binary search with an ϵ-PLEB(r) oracle and find an r^* such that ϵ-PLEB$(\frac{r^*}{1+\epsilon})$ returns No and ϵ-PLEB(r^*) returns Yes with an x^*. This takes $\log_{1+\epsilon} R = O(\log /\epsilon)$ calls.

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We then know $\min_j ||y - x_j|| \geq \frac{r^*}{1+\epsilon}$, and $||y - x^*|| \leq r^*(1+\epsilon)$. So $||y - x^*|| \leq (1+\epsilon)^2 \min_j ||y - x_j|| \leq (1+2\epsilon) \min_j ||y - x_j||$ for $\epsilon \leq 1$. $\square$

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Plan of attack:

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- Pre-processing:
  - Divide $\mathbb{R}^d$ into small cuboids with side length $\frac{\epsilon r}{\sqrt{d}}$.
    - The idea is that the longest distance between any two points in a cube is ϵr.
  - Create a hash table. For each x_i, and for each cuboid C that intersects with $B(x_i, r)$, hash the pair (C, x_i).
    - C is the *key*, x_i is the *satellite*
- Query:
  - To query y, calculate the cuboid C to which y belongs; query key value C.

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  - To query y, calculate the cuboid C to which y belongs; query key value C.
  - If (C, x_i) exists in the hash table, return YES and x_i; otherwise return NO.

Analysis of Pre-processing

- Correctness:
  - When we return YES and x_i, we know for some point $y' \in C$, $||x - y'|| \leq r$, so $||x - y|| \leq ||x - y'|| + ||y' - y|| \leq (1 + \epsilon)r$.

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- Running time:
  - Preprocessing: the volume of $B(x_i, r)$ is $2^{O(d)} r^d / d^{d/2}$; the volume of each cuboid is $(\frac{\epsilon r}{\sqrt{d}})^d$; so for each x_i hash $O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})^d$ cuboids.

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  - Query time is satisfactory, but pre-processing time is exponential in d!

Step 2: Dimension Reduction

- Using JL-transform, we can first map $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ to $z_1, \ldots, z_n \in \mathbb{R}^t$ where $t = O(\log n/\epsilon^2)$.

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- Query time: $O(td) + O(\log(\frac{\log R}{\epsilon})) \cdot O(t)$.