



# Simultaneous Nearest Neighbor Search

**Piotr Indyk**  
MIT

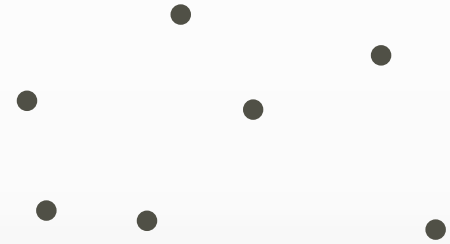
**Robert Kleinberg**  
Cornell

**Sepideh Mahabadi**  
MIT

**Yang Yuan**  
Cornell

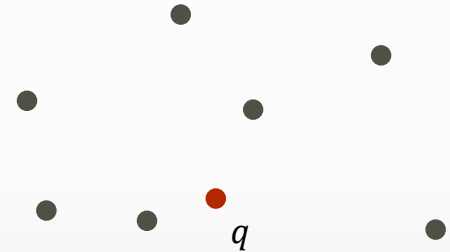
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- Dataset of  $n$  points  $P$  in a metric space  $(X, d_X)$



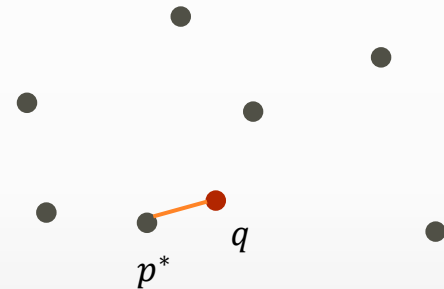
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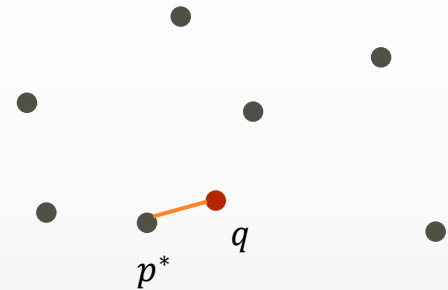
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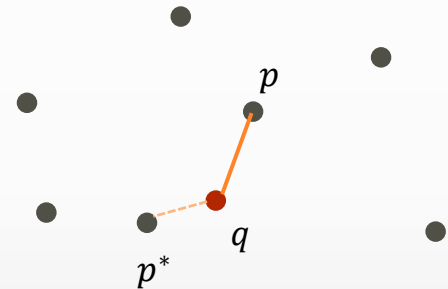
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# Approximate Nearest Neighbor

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    - Approximate Nearest Neighbor



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Example:

- Noisy image
- For each **pixel** find the **true color**
- Neighboring pixels have **similar color**

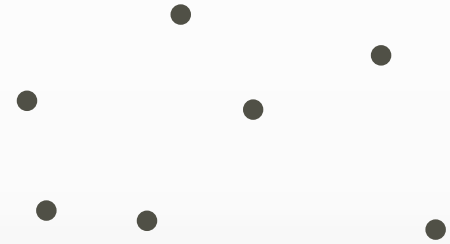




# Simultaneous NN Problem

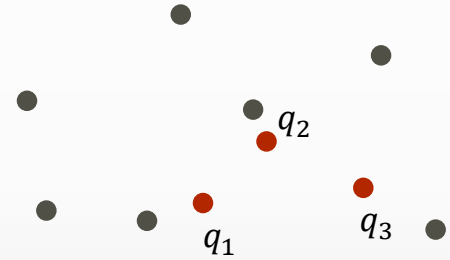
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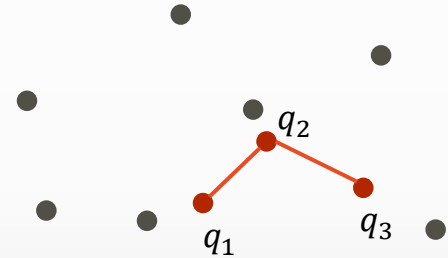
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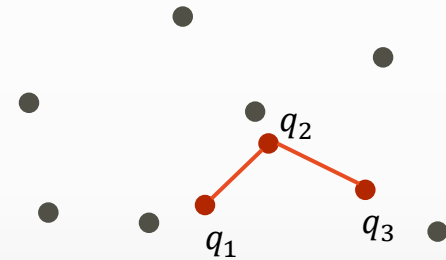
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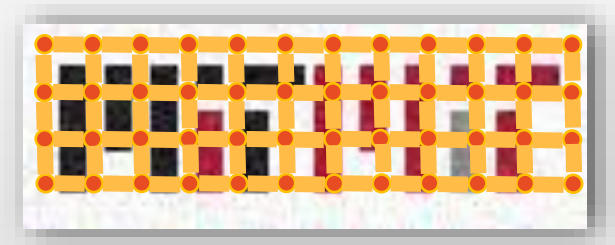
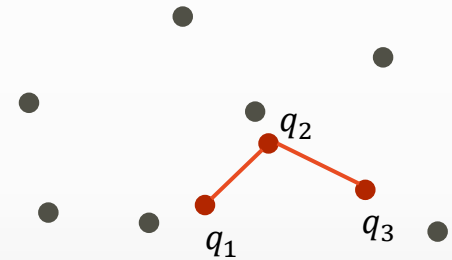
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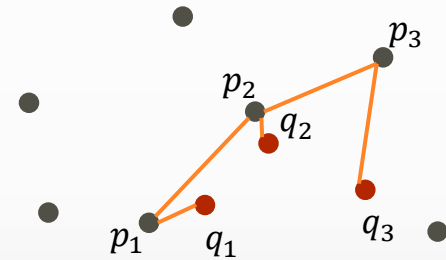


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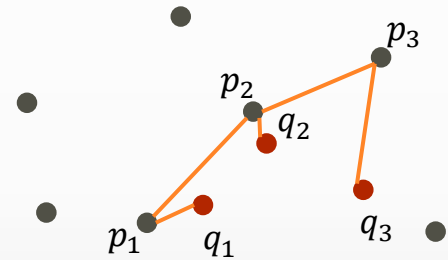
$$\sum_{i=1}^k d_X(q_i, p_i) + \sum_{(q_i, q_j) \in E_G} d_X(p_i, p_j)$$

# The Generalized SNN

- Dataset of  $n$  points  $P$  in a metric space  $(X, d_X)$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^k \kappa_i d_Y(q_i, p_i) + \sum_{(q_i, q_j) \in E_G} \lambda_{i,j} d_X(p_i, p_j)$$

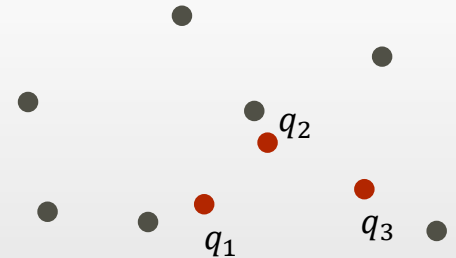


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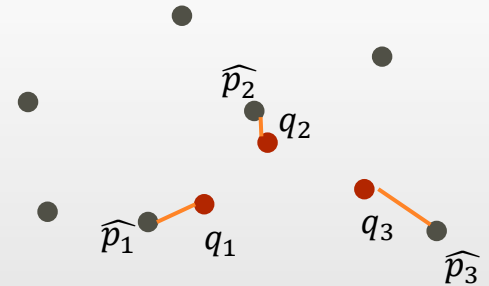
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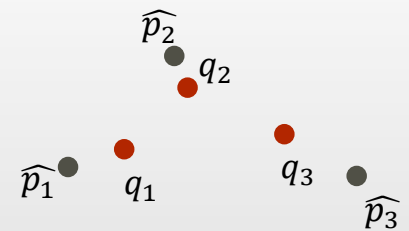
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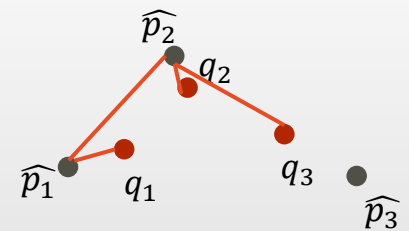
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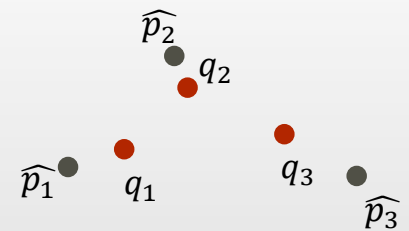


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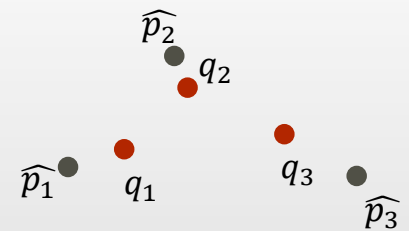


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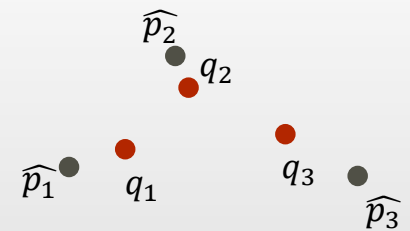
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➤ Any metric labeling  $\beta$ -approximate algorithm can be used on the reduced set, giving us  $(\alpha \cdot \beta)$ -approximate algorithm.



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# Overview of the proof for

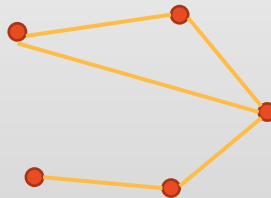
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# 0-Extension Problem [Kar98]



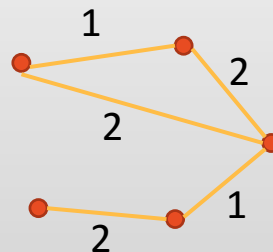
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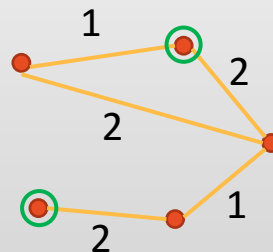
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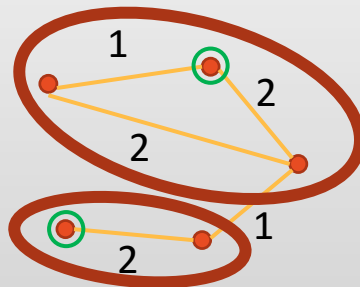
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- The goal: find a mapping  $f: V \rightarrow T$  s.t.
  - Each terminal is mapped to itself
  - Minimize  $\sum_{(u,v) \in E} w(u, v) d(f(u), f(v))$



$$\text{Cost} = 1 \cdot d(t_1, t_2)$$

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- $\Omega(\sqrt{\log |T|})$  integrality gap [FHRT03]
- Efficient if the number of terminals is low

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    - Using subtle properties of existing algorithms for 0-extension
    - Leads to an  $O\left(\frac{\log k}{\log \log k}\right)$  **approximation**

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- **Result:** empirical pruning gap  $\alpha$  is very close to 1, at most 1.024



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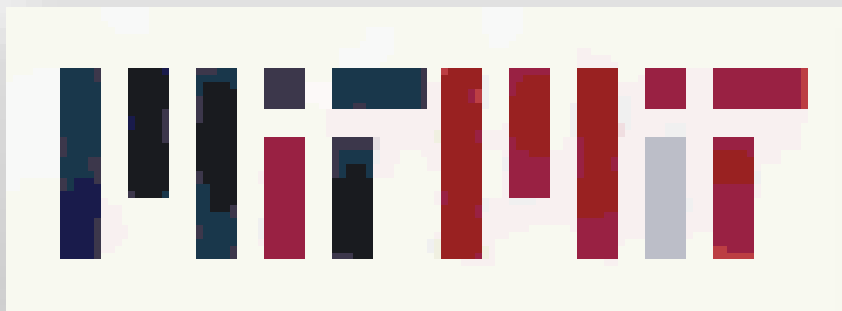
Image



Noisy Image



De-noised using all colors



De-noised using noisy image colors



# Experimental Results

Image

Half-Noisy

De-noised



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- **Open Problems**

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Thank You!