

Interference Cancellation and Information Processing in Communication Systems

Geodesic Learning

Charles Casimiro Cavalcante
(in cooperation with R. F. Vigelis)

Wireless Telecommunications Research Group – GTEL
Federal University of Ceará – UFC
Fortaleza-CE, Brazil

<http://www.gtcl.ufc.br>

charles@gtcl.ufc.br

July 2nd, 2009

Manifolds?

- ▶ “Curved spaces”
- ▶ Example: sphere ($\dim = 2$) in \mathbb{R}^3
- ▶ In general: $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathbb{R}^D$, with $d := \dim \mathcal{M} \leq D$
- ▶ Several notions of calculus can be inserted: derivative, gradient, integral, volume, etc.

Geodesics?

- ▶ Shortest path connecting two points of \mathcal{M}
- ▶ Analogous to the lines in \mathbb{R}^D

- ▶ We do not know the manifold \mathcal{M}
- ▶ But we do know a set of samples that we assume that belong to \mathcal{M}
- ▶ We want to estimate the geodesic between any two given points

- ▶ Fixed points: $x_0 = a, x_{N+1} = b$
- ▶ Chose $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$ that minimizes:

$$J(\{x_i\}) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N d(\mathcal{M}, x_i)^2}_{(a)} + \lambda \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \|x_i - x_{i-1}\|^2}_{(b)}.$$

- ▶ (a): make $\{x_i\}$ "gets closer" to the manifold \mathcal{M}
- ▶ (b): length of the path connecting the points $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{N+1}$

Proposal (cont.)

- ▶ samples: $\{y_1, \dots, y_M\}$
- ▶ $d(\mathcal{M}, x_i)$ is approximated by:

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{y_j \in \text{nn}_K(x_i)} \|y_j - x_i\|^2$$

where $\text{nn}_K(x_i)$ is the set of the K points in $\{y_i\}$ which are the closest ones to x_i

- ▶ $\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \|x_i - x_{i-1}\|^2$ is “smoothed” by

$$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N+1} w_{ij} \|x_i - x_j\|^2,$$

where $w_{ij} = \frac{1}{\#\text{an}_L(i)}$, e $\text{an}_L(i)$ is the set of the L adjacent pointsde x_i in $\{x_i\}$

Table: Geodesic learning algorithm.

Initialize:

$$a = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N, x_{N+1} = b$$

Repeat:

For $i = 1, \dots, N$:

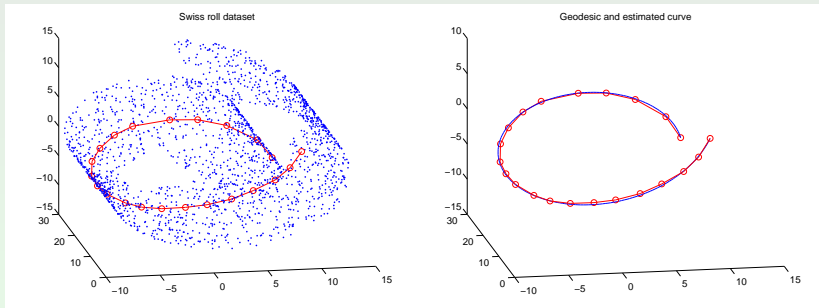
$$x_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{\#\text{an}_L(i)} \left(\sum_{x_j \in \text{an}_L(i)} x_j \right)$$

Find $\text{nn}_K(x_i)$

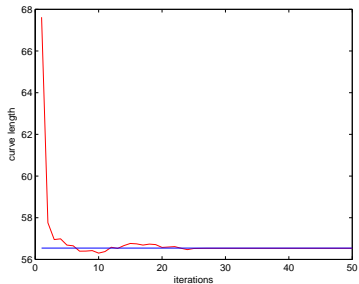
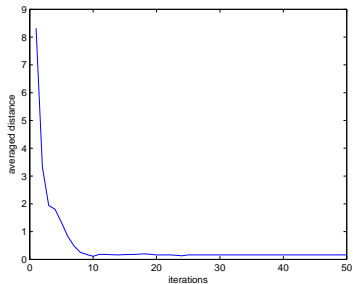
$$x_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{K} \left(\sum_{y_j \in \text{nn}_K(x_i)} y_j \right)$$

Until $\{x_i\}$ converges

Results



Results (cont.)



Results (cont.)

