MSc thesis defense presentation

thesis Date: Τρ∎τη, 08 Νο∎ 2016 14:00 οα: Εθνικ και Καποδιστριακ Πανεπιστμιο Location: $A\theta\eta\nu\blacksquare\nu$, $T\mu\blacksquare\mu\alpha$ Πληροφορικως και Τηλεπικοινωνι ν, Α56 High dimensional Thesis title: approximate r-nets Ιω ννης Εμοης $\Delta \eta \mu \Box \tau \rho \eta \varsigma$ **Committee:** Φωτ κης Αριστεδης Παγουρτζ

Δουκ \Box ς Κ \Box βουρας defends his MSc

Thesis abstract

The construction of \$r\$-nets offers a powerful tool in computational and metric geometry. We focus on high-dimensional spaces and present a new randomized algorithm which efficiently computes approximate \$r\$-nets with respect to Euclidean distance. For any fixed \$\epsilon>0\$, the approximation factor is \$1+\epsilon\$ and the complexity is polynomial in the dimension and subquadratic in the number of points. The algorithm succeeds with high probability. More specifically, the best previously known LSH-based construction of Eppstein et al.\ \cite{EHS15} is improved in terms of complexity by reducing the dependence on \$\epsilon\$, provided that \$\epsilon\$ is sufficiently small. Our method does not require LSH but, instead, follows Valiant's \cite{Val15} approach in designing a sequence of reductions of our problem to other problems in different spaces, under Euclidean distance or inner product, for which \$r\$-nets are computed efficiently and the error can be controlled. Our result immediately implies efficient solutions to a number of geometric problems in high dimension, such as finding the \$(1+\epsilon)\$-approximate \$k\$th nearest neighbor distance in time subquadratic in the size of the input.

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