

DIMACS

Series in Discrete Mathematics
and Theoretical Computer Science

Volume 72

Data Depth: Robust Multivariate Analysis, Computational Geometry and Applications

Regina Y. Liu
Robert Serfling
Diane L. Souvaine
Editors



American Mathematical Society

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Center for Discrete Mathematics
and Theoretical Computer Science

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AT&T Labs–Research, Bell Labs (Lucent Technologies),
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Dedication

Yehuda Vardi was one of the co-organizers of this workshop. Regrettably, he passed away in January 2005.

Yehuda was a leading statistician who had made outstanding contributions to many subjects, including biased-sampling, image analysis, network tomography, and others. More recently, he had been working in the area of data depth, where he and his collaborators had pioneered the notion of L_1 depth.

Yehuda had been the chair of the Department of Statistics of Rutgers University from 1996 until the time of his death. He led the department with energy and vision. He was a true champion for interdisciplinary research. We will all miss him.

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Foreword

A workshop on Data Depth: Robust Multivariate Analysis, Computational Geometry and Applications was held on May 14-16, 2003, at Rutgers University. We would like to express our appreciation to Regina Liu, Robert Serfling, Diane Souvaine, and the late Yehuda Vardi for their efforts to organize and plan this highly successful conference.

The workshop was part of the 2001-2006 Special Focus on Data Analysis and Mining and the 2002-2005 Special Focus on Computational Geometry and Applications. We extend our thanks to Adam Buchsbaum, Pierre Hansen, Diane Lambert, David Madigan, Mario Szegedy, and the late Yehuda Vardi, as well as Steven Fortune, Bernard Chazelle, and Bill Steiger for their work as organizers of these two special foci.

The workshop brought together a group of statisticians and a group of computer scientists to jointly work on geometric aspects of multivariate data analysis and data depth from their respective vantage points. They investigated computational efficiency and new algorithms with applications to such diverse areas as statistical quality control, aviation safety data analysis and gene clustering. Geometric interpretations of data depth were used to develop algorithms that used depth based statistical tests.

DIMACS gratefully acknowledges the generous support that makes these programs possible. Special thanks go to the National Science Foundation, the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology, and to DIMACS partners at Rutgers, Princeton, AT&T Labs - Research, Bell Labs, NEC Laboratories America, and Telcordia Technologies, and affiliate partners Avaya Labs, HP Labs, IBM Research, Microsoft Research, and Stevens Institute of Technology.

Fred S. Roberts
Director

Robert Tarjan
Co-Director for Princeton

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Preface

This book is a collection of some of the research work presented in the workshop on “DATA DEPTH: ROBUST MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, COMPUTATIONAL GEOMETRY & APPLICATIONS”. The workshop was held from May 14 to 16, 2003, at Rutgers University in New Jersey, and it was sponsored by DIMACS with support from the National Science Foundation. The workshop was co-organized by Regina Liu, Robert Serfling, Diane Souvaine and Yehuda Vardi. There were more than 100 participants from various fields, including: statistics, computer sciences, mathematics and operations research. This workshop brought together not only two DIMACS special foci but two different communities: statisticians and computational geometers. The result was a very exciting interdisciplinary workshop that laid the foundations for further interfaces and collaborations.

1. Goal of the Workshop

Multivariate data analysis plays a role of ever-increasing importance in scientific studies. In current developments of multivariate analysis, a more geometric point of view is being emphasized. Descriptive measures and sample statistics that can capture properly the higher-dimensional features of multivariate data are needed. Several geometric approaches have been proposed recently. Especially promising is the one founded on the concept of *data depth*. This new concept provides center-outward orderings of points in Euclidean space of any dimension. It also provides many new perspectives to aspects of probability as well as of computer science. In particular, the development of implementable computing algorithms for depth-based statistics has brought about many new challenges in computational geometry. The extensive development of data depth in recent years has spawned attractive depth-based tools for nonparametric multivariate data analysis, with a wide range of applications. The diversity in approaches, emphases, and concepts, however, makes it necessary to seek unified views and perspectives that would guide the further development of the depth-based approach.

2. Data Depth and Statistics

There has been a flurry of activities in the development of *data depth*. Different notions of data depth include: the projection of half-space, the counting of random simplices, the peeling of convex hulls, the summing over volumes of random simplices, the summing over absolute distance among random pairs, and others. Each notion of data depth provides a distinctive center-outward ordering of sample points in a multidimensional space. The probabilistic geometry underlying the definition of each data depth produces a particular ordering of the points in the space and makes it especially suitable for certain types of applications. Various

studies have been carried out to investigate and compare the structural properties of various data depths and their corresponding geometric layout such as contours and central quantiles. Data analysis methodologies based on data depth have also been developed for constructing confidence regions, computing p -values for testing hypotheses, constructing rank tests, and regression, etc. Applications to statistical quality control, aviation safety data analysis, and gene clustering have been demonstrated with success. Many more applications are currently on-going or continue to be discovered. Although research on the subject of data depth has been on-going for more than a decade, many problems are still open. Developing efficient and implementable computer algorithms is also a crucial element of the development of data depth analysis methodology, and it requires special expertise in computer science. The need for collaborations between statisticians and computer scientists in this regard is evident and so was the need for this special workshop to bring together experts from both communities.

3. Computational Efficiency and Algorithms

The computational geometry community has long recognized that there are many important and challenging problems that lie at the interface of geometry and statistics. There are many instances in which geometric techniques have been utilized to give efficient algorithms for important problems in statistics. However, some of these algorithms, while guaranteeing good theoretical asymptotic performance, are difficult to implement in practice and thus are of limited utility for statisticians or general consumers of “scientific computing”. There is a clear demand for modifying or creating implementable algorithms with good theoretical performance for statistical analysis of large scientific datasets.

The concept of *data depth* has been developed by statisticians for nonparametric multivariate data analysis. Among the numerous different notions of data depth, the so-called *halfspace depth* lends itself nicely to the creation of convex *depth contours* within the multivariate data set. Computational geometers and statisticians have provided algorithms and code for computing the halfspace depth contours in two dimensions. The running time is $O(n^2 \log n)$ for a dataset of size n . The theoretical result that requires only $O(n \log^5 n)$ does not lend itself easily to implementation. Recent improvements have used either the duality and topological sweep of an arrangement of lines in the dual or some randomized versions. Although *deepest points* have been widely studied in the computational geometry literature, the best known time for algorithms for center points in high dimensions is still of $O(n^{d+1})$. So far most computational algorithms are primarily centered around the *halfspace depth* in lower dimensions. Efficient computational algorithms are needed for other existing notions of depth, especially for higher dimensional settings. The main impediment to the widespread use of depth-induced data analysis is the computational bottleneck. Exploiting geometry to create implementable algorithms, both exact and approximate, would be extremely valuable, as evidenced by several of the papers in this volume.

4. Acknowledgements

This workshop was held under the auspices of the DIMACS Special Focus on Data Analysis and Mining and the DIMACS Special Focus on Computational Geometry and Applications, with support from NSF DMS 02-05136 and NSA MDA

04-02-0101. Many people in DIMACS and the Department of Statistics of Rutgers University had worked hard to help make this workshop a reality. In particular, we would like to thank the Department of Statistics of Rutgers University and Ms. Pat Wolf from the Department of Statistics, Rutgers University, for her enduring patience and efficiency in handling all the details from abstracts to those papers in this volume.

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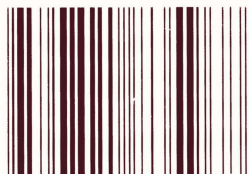
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The book is a collection of some of the research presented at the workshop of the same name held in May 2003 at Rutgers University. The workshop brought together researchers from two different communities: statisticians and specialists in computational geometry. The main idea unifying these two research areas turned out to be the notion of *data depth*, which is an important notion both in statistics and in the study of efficiency of algorithms used in computational geometry. Many of the articles in the book lay down the foundations for further collaboration and interdisciplinary research.

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