Progressive Multigrid Eigensolvers for Multiscale Spectral Segmentation

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Build a weighted graph G = (V, E, W) from the image



Build a weighted graph G = (V, E, W) from the image

Define W using Intervening Contour



(i, j) low affinity



Build a weighted graph G = (V, E, W) from the image

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(i, k) high affinity



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Normalized Cuts
[Shi & Malik 1997]



Normalized Cuts

- Graph G = (V, E, W)
- Split into A, B disjoint, $A \cup B = V$

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General case: partition using smallest eigenvectors of

$$(D - W)z = \lambda Dz$$

where $D_{ii} = \sum_j W_{ij}$

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Eigenvector





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[Yu, PAMI 2012]





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- Confidence on relationships $C(\cdot, \cdot)$

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Solve generalized eigenproblem $QPQz = \lambda z$:

 $P = D^{-1}W$ $Q = I - D^{-1}U(U^{T}D^{-1}U)^{-1}U^{T}$

Single Scale Unconstrained Problem



W

Multigrid Solver



W

[Chennubhotla and Jepson, NIPS 2005] [Brezina et al., Num. Linear Alg. w/App., 2008] [Kushnir, Galun, and Brandt, PAMI 2010]

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Multirange Problem



[Cour, Benezit, and Shi, CVPR 2005]

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Multiscale Problem



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multigrid: efficient solver computation

multigrid: efficient solver computation multiscale: efficient problem representation

multigrid: efficient solver computation multiscale: efficient problem representation use both!

multigrid: efficient solver computation multiscale: efficient problem representation use both!

multiscale structure shapes multigrid strategy

Progressive Multigrid Multiscale



Transformed Progressive Multigrid Multiscale


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$$W = \begin{bmatrix} W_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & U_2 & U_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 \\ Z_1 \\ Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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 ▶ Use [Z
₂; Z
₁] as initial guess for solving: (Diag(W₂, W₁), [0 U₂]) for [Z
₂; Z
₁]

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- n increases coarse-to-fine
- Randomized Matrix Approximation [Halko, Martinsson, and Tropp, SIREV, 2011]
 - Randomized algorithms for linear algebra problems
 - Exponentially small failure probability
 - Simple implementation
 - Same computational complexity
 - Better hardware parallelization properties

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Fixed Rank Problem

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Fixed Rank Problem

 $Z \leftarrow AV$

Given: $n \times n$ sparse matrix M Find: $n \times I$ dense matrix A, where $I = 2m \ll n$ Such that: range of A approximates range of MRandomized Subspace Iteration Draw draw $n \times I$ Gaussian matrix Ω $Y \leftarrow (MM^*)^q M\Omega$ $A \leftarrow QR$ -ORTHONORMALIZE(Y) Eigensolver $B \leftarrow A^*MA$ $I \times I$ matrix $(V, \Lambda) \leftarrow \operatorname{EIGS}(B, m)$ small eigenproblem

M = QPQ

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Initialize A

M = QPQ



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Apply M (Coarse)

M = QPQ



Converge A (Coarse)

M = QPQ



Interpolate

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M = QPQ



Apply M (Fine)

M = QPQ



Converge \overline{A}



Image

1 coarse: 0.46 sec



Image Progressive Multigrid

20 coarse: 3 sec



Image Progressive Multigrid

20 c, 1 med: 5 sec



Image Progressive Multigrid



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Eigenvector 7

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Image Progressive Multigrid Baseline Solver

Eigenvector 7

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Image Progressive Multigrid Baseline Solver

..., 3 fine: 27 sec



Image Progressive Multigrid Baseline Solver

Eigenvector 7

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20 fine: 94 sec



Image Progressive Multigrid Baseline Solver

Eigenvector 7

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Progressive Multigrid **Baseline Solver**

Eigenvector 7

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Multiscale Spectral Pb









M-sPb Coarse

M-sPb Medium

M-sPb Fine
Multiscale Spectral Pb



M-sPb Coarse

M-sPb Medium

M-sPb Fine

Multiscale Spectral Pb





M-sPb Coarse

M-sPb Medium

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Multiscale Spectral Pb





M-sPb Coarse

M-sPb Medium

M-sPb Fine

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Image

Multiscale sPb 1



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Multiscale sPb 2

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Multiscale sPb 3

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Multiscale sPb 4



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Multiscale sPb 5

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Thank You