

Fast Mean Shift with Accurate and Stable Convergence

Ping Wang, Dongryeol Lee, Alexander Gray and James M. Rehg
College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology

Mean Shift

Input: X_Q, X_R, ϵ
Output: the converged X_Q

while $\max(\text{dist}) \geq \epsilon$ do

for $x_q \in X_Q$ do **Dual-tree approximation**

$$m(x_q) = \frac{h(x_q)}{f(x_q)} = \frac{\sum_{x_r \in X_R} K_h(x_r - x_q) w(x_r) x_r}{\sum_{x_r \in X_R} K_h(x_r - x_q) w(x_r)}$$

$$\text{dist} = \|m(X_Q) - X_Q\|_2$$

$$X_Q \leftarrow m(X_Q)$$

Return X_Q

Each iteration requires $O(NM)$ operations!

Approach: Approximate MS

- Accuracy: an explicit error bound on the approximation error of the mean vector
- Stability
- Parameters: as few as possible

How DT ensures approximation error

- Distribute global error bound into node-node pruning criterion
- Finite difference approximation with updated bounds

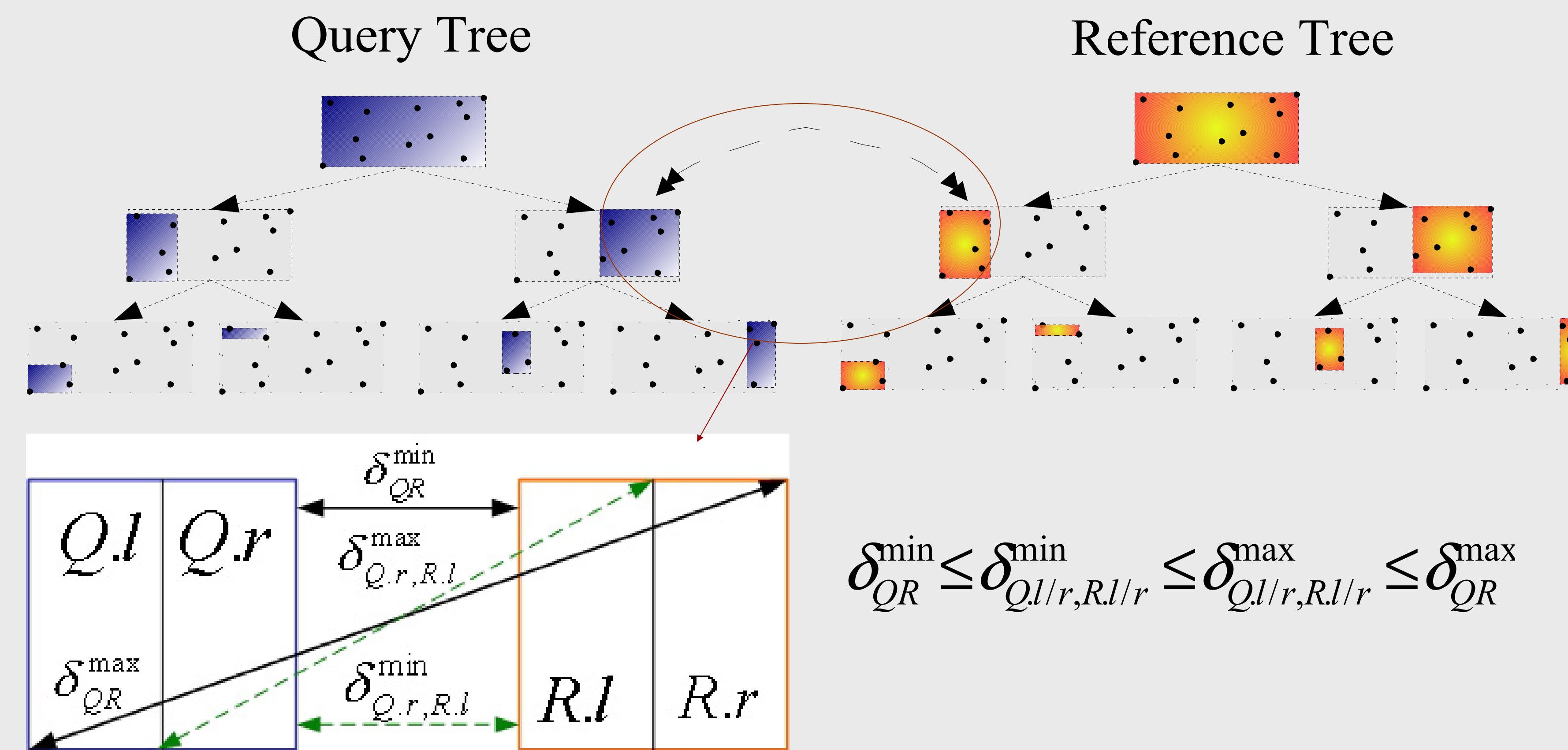
Examples	DT-KDE $f(x_q)$	DT-MS $m(x_q) = h(x_q) / f(x_q)$
τ	$ f(x_q) - \hat{f}(x_q) / f(x_q) \leq \tau$	$ h(x_q) / f(x_q) - \hat{h}(x_q) / \hat{f}(x_q) / h(x_q) / f(x_q) \leq \tau$
Bounds	$f_q^{\min}, f_q^{\max}, f_Q^{\min}, f_Q^{\max}$	$f_q^{\min}, f_q^{\max}, f_Q^{\min}, f_Q^{\max}, h_{q,d}^{\min}, h_{q,d}^{\max}, h_{Q,d}^{\min}, h_{Q,d}^{\max}$
Approx.	$N_R \bar{K}_h, \bar{K}_h = (K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\min}) + K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\max})) / 2$	$\hat{h}_{R,d}(x_q) = (h_{R,d}^{\min} + h_{R,d}^{\max}) / 2 = S_{R,d} \bar{K}_h$
Can-approx.	$K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\min}) - K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\max}) \leq 2\tau f_Q^{\min} / N, N = X_R $	$K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\min}) - K_h(\delta_{QR}^{\max}) \leq \min\{\tau f_Q^{\min} L_Q / NU_Q, \tau L_Q / \sum_d S_d^A\}$

Contributions

- DT-MS, a novel MS approximation based on the dual-tree (DT)
- Extend DT method to signed vector computation
- Compare 3 fast MS algorithms on a standardized dataset and Highlight for the first time the issue of **stability** in MS approximation

Acknowledgement: Dongryeol Lee is supported by a Dept. of Homeland Security Fellowship. This material is based upon work which was supported in part by the NSF under IIS-0433012.

Dual-tree Methodology



Dualtree(Q,R)

if **Can-approximate(Q,R, τ)**, **Approximate(Q,R)**, return;
if leaf(Q) and leaf(R), **DualtreeBase(Q,R)**
else **Dualtree(Q.l, R.l)**, **Dualtree(Q.l, R.r)**,
Dualtree(Q.r, R.l), **Dualtree(Q.r, R.r)**

Speedup: DT-MS over naïve MS

Images	Speedup	Time (DT/Naive)	Nit	hg
Fox	44.74	155.22/6944.54	1/1	0.0166
Snake	136.51	39.71/5420.36	1/1	0.0065
Cowboys	1.75	3059.38/5352.24	2/1	0.0172
Vase	19.06	300.66/5729.44	1/1	0.0163
Plane	32.86	187.54/6162.65	1/1	0.0102
Hawk	48.88	127.35/6224.48	1/1	0.0136

N=481*321, D=3



Comparison among DT-MS, IFGT-MS and LSH-MS

