

Fusion Moves for Correlation Clustering

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Introduction

Correlation clustering [4], or multicut partitioning [5], is widely used partitioning an undirected graph with positive and negative edge weights [2, 3, 8, 1]. Since it is NP-hard, exact solvers do not scale and approximative solvers often give bad results. Inspired by [6] Here we define fusion moves for the correlation clustering problem. Our algorithm iteratively fuses the current and a proposed partitioning which monotonously improves the partitioning. It scales well gives near optimal solutions, and has a good anytime performance.

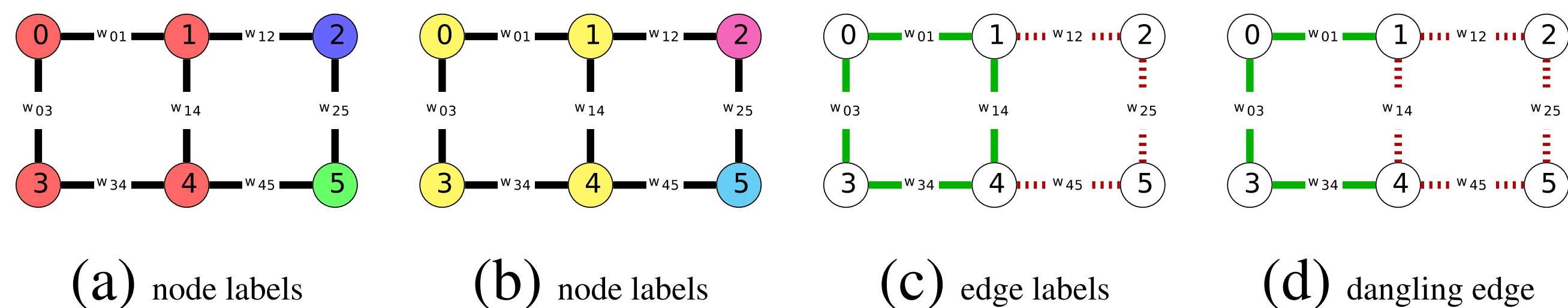
Correlation Clustering / Multicut Objective:

Given a weighted graph $G = (V, E, w)$ we consider the problem of segmenting G such that the costs of the edges between distinct segments is minimized. This can be formulated in the node domain by assigning each node i a label $l_i \in \mathbb{N}$

$$l^* = \arg \min_{l \in \mathbb{N}^{|V|}} \sum_{(i,j) \in E} w_{ij} \cdot [l_i \neq l_j], \quad (1)$$

or in the edge domain, by labeling each edge e as cut $y_e = 1$ or uncut $y_e = 0$

$$y^* = \arg \min_{y \in P(G)} \sum_{(i,j) \in E} w_{ij} \cdot y_{ij}. \quad (2)$$



Correlation Clustering Fusion Moves

Given two proposal solutions y' and y'' , E_0^y is the set of edges which are uncut in y' and y'' .

$$\tilde{y}_{ij} = \max\{y'_{ij}, y''_{ij}\} \quad \forall (i,j) \in E \quad (3)$$

$$E_0^y = \{ij \in E \mid \tilde{y}_{ij} = 0\} \quad (4)$$

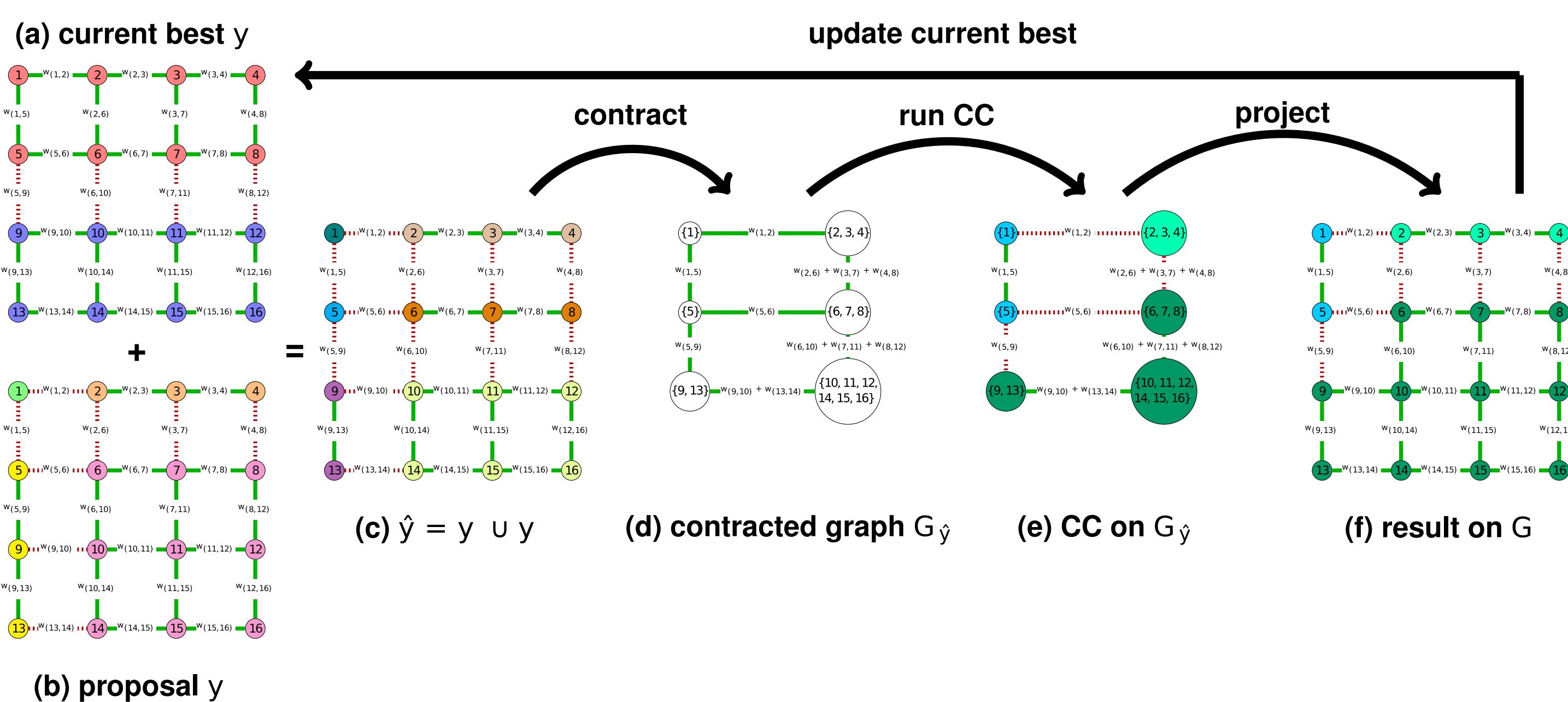
The fusion move for correlation clustering is solving Eq. 2 with additional *must-link constraints* for all edges in E_0^y .

$$y^* = \arg \min_{y \in P(G)} \sum_{(i,j) \in E} w_{ij} \cdot y_{ij}. \quad (5)$$

s.t. $y_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall (i,j) \in E_0^y$

We can reformulate 5 into a correlation clustering problem on a coarsened graph, where all nodes which are connected via must-link constraints are merged into single nodes. We call this graph a *contracted graph*.

Any clustering \tilde{y} of the contracted graph $G_y = (V_y, E_y)$ can be *back projected* to a clustering \tilde{y} of the original graph $G = (V, E)$



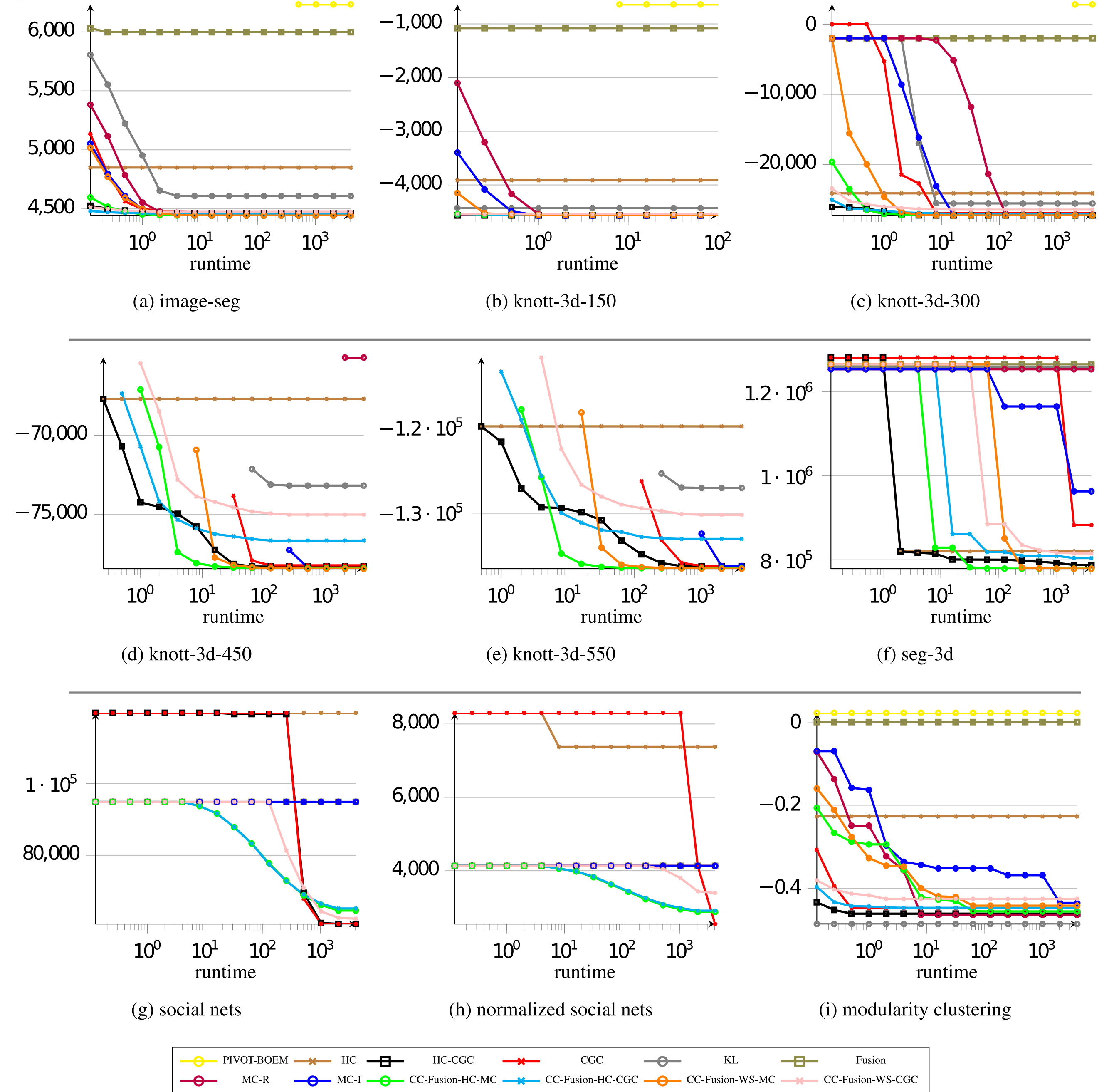
Proposal Generators

As discussed in [6], proposals should have two properties: *high quality* and *large diversity*. For correlation clustering fusion we add a third property: *size*. We use the following two proposal generators (see paper for details):

- **Randomized Hierarchical Clustering (RHC)**: we add normally distributed noise $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{\text{hrc}})$ to each edge weight. In each step the edge with the highest weight is contracted.
- **Randomized Watersheds (RWS)**: The edge weighted watershed algorithm [7] with random seeds can be used to find cheap proposals.

Results

Among all proposed solvers, Fusion-HC-MC has the best overall anytime performance.



Evaluation by Variation of Information (VI) and Rand Index (RI)

VOI	image-seg	knott-3d-150	knott-3d-300	knott-3d-450	3d-seg
PIVOT-BOEM	4.9633	2.9936	4.4986	-	-
HC	2.5967	1.5477	2.3513	2.9155	2.8395
HC-CGC	2.5164	0.9052	1.7636	2.2256	1.7603
CGC	2.5247	0.9267	1.8822	2.3104	6.8908
KL	2.6432	2.0648	4.1318	4.9270	7.1057
FUSION	2.1406	2.8787	4.0744	4.6616	6.5366
MC-R	2.5471	0.9178	1.6369	2.8710	6.5058
MC-I	2.5367	0.9063	1.6352	2.0037	4.3319
CC-Fusion-HC-MC	2.5319	0.9629	1.6516	2.0801	1.3347
CC-Fusion-HC-CGC	2.4961	0.9679	1.7673	2.3809	2.1347
CC-Fusion-WS-MC	2.5340	0.9629	1.6742	2.0739	1.3334
CC-Fusion-WS-CGC	2.5192	1.0585	2.1344	2.7487	3.3514

RI	image-seg	knott-3d-150	knott-3d-300	knott-3d-450	3d-seg
PIVOT-BOEM	0.7438	0.7851	0.8792	-	-
HC	0.7560	0.8139	0.8084	0.7610	0.9651
HC-CGC	0.7724	0.9226	0.8713	0.8433	0.9861
CGC	0.7590	0.9206	0.8666	0.8341	0.6024
KL	0.6400	0.8085	0.6858	0.6409	0.5849
FUSION	0.5480	0.2849	0.1420	0.0998	0.0345
MC-R	0.7822	0.9232	0.8849	0.6713	0.0432
MC-I	0.7821	0.9236	0.8849	0.8670	0.5461
CC-Fusion-HC-MC	0.7801	0.9042	0.8824	0.8573	0.9906
CC-Fusion-HC-CGC	0.7780	0.9031	0.8763	0.8470	0.9775
CC-Fusion-WS-MC	0.7825	0.9042	0.8802	0.8582	0.8895
CC-Fusion-WS-CGC	0.7750	0.8951	0.8596	0.8394	0.9906

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