


Constrained Wasserstein Barycenter

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Problem and state of the art

~~How can we find the "mean" of a set of images?~~

$$\min_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{M} W_2^2(\mu, \nu^m)$$

~~On images we got a **Huge** LP. We can even add restrictions on μ :~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{\substack{p \in X, \pi \geq 0}} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{M} \sum_{r=1}^R \sum_{s=1}^{S^m} \|\xi_r - \zeta_s^m\|^2 \pi_{rs}^m \\ \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{r=1}^R \pi_{rs}^{(m)} = q_s^{(m)}, \quad \sum_{s=1}^{S^{(m)}} \pi_{rs}^{(m)} = p_r \end{array} \right.$$

It has various applications:

Bias reduction,
distribution clustering,
Data augmentation.

~~To solve this problem we have various algorithms:~~

- ▶ ~~IBP~~
- ▶ ~~MAM~~
- ▶ ~~CMAM~~
- ▶ ~~Bundle Methods for DTS penalties~~

Research Question

What happens if we have the following:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{p \geq 0, \pi \in Y} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{M} \sum_{r=1}^R \sum_{s=1}^{S^m} \|\xi_r - \zeta_s^m\|^2 \pi_{rs}^m \\ \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{r=1}^R \pi_{rs}^{(m)} = q_s^{(m)}, \quad \sum_{s=1}^{S^{(m)}} \pi_{rs}^{(m)} = p_r \end{cases}$$

For instance: $Y = \{\pi \mid \|\pi^{(m)}\|_F \leq \tau\}$ or $\sum_s \pi_{rs} \leq c_r$. This leads to an extension of (C)MAM, IBP or even to a new algorithm with applications on finance:

- ▶ Prices cannot be pushed consistently upward or downward.
- ▶ The transport plan cannot promise payoffs incompatible with observed market prices. [Yan Dolinsky, 2018]
- ▶ The transport plan must respect temporal information.
- ▶ Price trajectories cannot oscillate in an excessively violent manner. [A. Galichon1, 2014]

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