

Partially Optimal Cubic Subspace Clustering

Research Project Machine Learning

Volodymyr Drobitko

Technische Universität Dresden

21.07.2025

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem
- 3 Cubic Subspace Instance Construction
- 4 Experiments and Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

Problem Statement (1)

Finite sample set S , cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Instance of the **Cubic Clique Partition Problem**:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Problem Statement (1)

Finite sample set S , cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Instance of the **Cubic Clique Partition Problem**:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Find a **partially optimal solution**, i.e. fix some labels y_{ab} for distinct $a, b \in S$

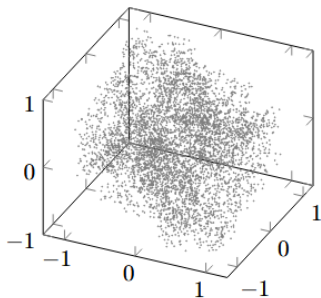
$$\begin{cases} y_{ab} = 1 & \text{join } a, b \\ y_{ab} = 0 & \text{cut } a, b \\ y_{ab} = ? & \text{unknown} \end{cases}$$

in such way that there still exists an optimal solution.

Problem Statement (2)

Subspace Instances of the Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Samples S : points $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$



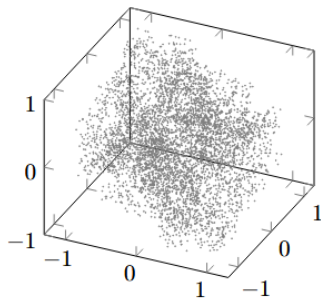
(a) Samples S

Problem Statement (2)

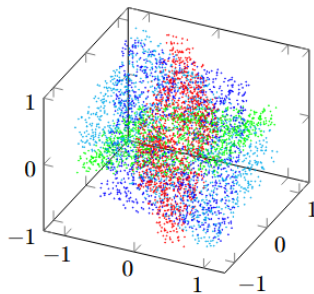
Subspace Instances of the Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Samples S : points $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

Point generation: 3 distinct planes containing the origin, noise σ



(a) Samples S



(b) Optimal labeling y^*

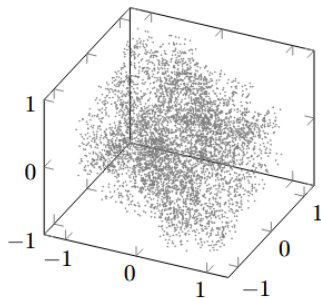
Problem Statement (2)

Subspace Instances of the Cubic Clique Partition Problem

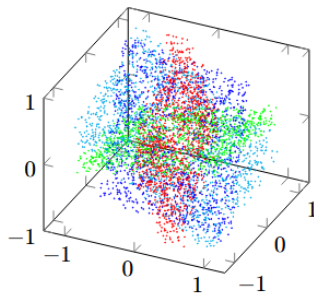
Samples S : points $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

Point generation: 3 distinct planes containing the origin, noise σ

Optimal labeling y^* : original planes



(a) Samples S



(b) Optimal labeling y^*

Problem Statement (2)

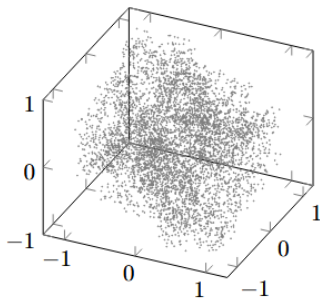
Subspace Instances of the Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Samples S : points $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

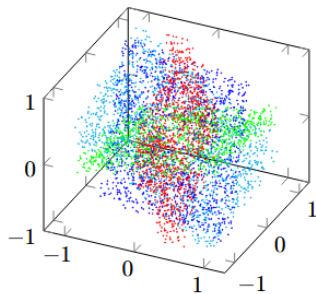
Point generation: 3 distinct planes containing the origin, noise σ

Optimal labeling y^* : original planes

Cost function c ? (no concrete plane information given)



(a) Samples S



(b) Optimal labeling y^*

Related Work:

TODO: 1 + 2 (citation at the end!)

Related Work:

TODO: 1 + 2 (citation at the end!)

Tasks and Solutions:

- ① Read [?], implement the partial optimality algorithm
→ implementation in C++ (with some adjustments)

Related Work:

TODO: 1 + 2 (citation at the end!)

Tasks and Solutions:

- ① Read [?], implement the partial optimality algorithm
→ implementation in C++ (with some adjustments)
- ② Construct subspace instances of increasing difficulty
→ point generation, appropriate cost function c
(high accuracy, significant noise tolerance)

Related Work:

TODO: 1 + 2 (citation at the end!)

Tasks and Solutions:

- ① Read [?], implement the partial optimality algorithm
→ implementation in C++ (with some adjustments)
- ② Construct subspace instances of increasing difficulty
→ point generation, appropriate cost function c
(high accuracy, significant noise tolerance)
- ③ Apply algorithm to the subspace instances, assess partial optimality, accuracy and computation time
→ experiments and evaluation (prove the quality of c)

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem
- 3 Cubic Subspace Instance Construction
- 4 Experiments and Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

- ① Subproblem-CUT-condition (cut subset from its complement)

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition (cut subset from its complement)
- 2 CUT-conditions (cut pairs and triples)

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition (cut subset from its complement)
- 2 CUT-conditions (cut pairs and triples)
- 3 JOIN-conditions (join subsets, pairs and triples)

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition (cut subset from its complement)
- 2 CUT-conditions (cut pairs and triples)
- 3 JOIN-conditions (join subsets, pairs and triples)

CUT-conditions can be applied simultaneously

JOIN-conditions cannot be applied simultaneously!

Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem

Extended cost function $c: \binom{S}{3} \cup \binom{S}{2} \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Instance of the extended cubic clique partition problem:

$$\min_{y: \binom{S}{2} \rightarrow \{0,1\}} \sum_{abc \in \binom{S}{3}} c_{abc} y_{ab} y_{bc} y_{ac} + \sum_{ab \in \binom{S}{2}} c_{ab} y_{ab} + c_{\emptyset}$$

subject to $y_{ab} + y_{bc} - 1 \leq y_{ac}$ for all distinct $a, b, c \in S$.

Construct **Improving Maps** for the labeling y

→ **Partial Optimality Conditions:**

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition (cut subset from its complement)
- 2 CUT-conditions (cut pairs and triples)
- 3 JOIN-conditions (join subsets, pairs and triples)

CUT-conditions can be applied simultaneously

JOIN-conditions cannot be applied simultaneously!

Apply partial optimality conditions → solve subproblems

Partial Optimality Algorithm

Partial Optimality Algorithm:

Input: labeling y without fixed labels

while condition applied **do**

 apply subproblem-CUT-condition exhaustively

 apply one of JOIN-conditions (in effective order)

end while

 apply CUT-conditions exhaustively

Output: partially optimal labeling y with some fixed labels

Partial Optimality Algorithm

Partial Optimality Algorithm:

Input: labeling y without fixed labels

while condition applied **do**

 apply subproblem-CUT-condition exhaustively

 apply one of JOIN-conditions (in effective order)

end while

apply CUT-conditions exhaustively

Output: partially optimal labeling y with some fixed labels

Reduction to subproblems:

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition: fix CUT labels for element pairs from different sample subsets; solve each subset as an independent problem and accumulate the results in c_\emptyset ;

Partial Optimality Algorithm

Partial Optimality Algorithm:

Input: labeling y without fixed labels

while condition applied **do**

 apply subproblem-CUT-condition exhaustively

 apply one of JOIN-conditions (in effective order)

end while

apply CUT-conditions exhaustively

Output: partially optimal labeling y with some fixed labels

Reduction to subproblems:

- 1 Subproblem-CUT-condition: fix CUT labels for element pairs from different sample subsets; solve each subset as an independent problem and accumulate the results in c_\emptyset ;
- 2 JOIN-Conditions: fix JOIN labels for elements of the sample subset; add the join-cost to c_\emptyset ; solve the problem where the subset is considered as one sample;

Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

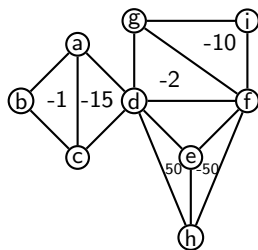
Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)

Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)

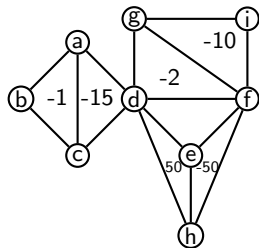


$$c_{\emptyset} = 0$$

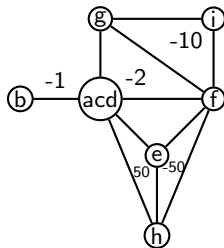
Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)



$$c_{\emptyset} = 0$$

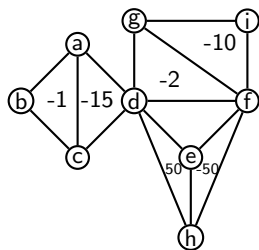


$$c_{\emptyset} = -15$$

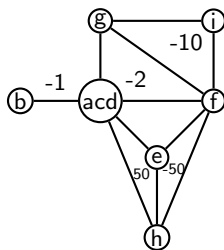
Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

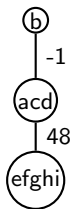
Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)



$$c_{\emptyset} = 0$$



$$c_{\emptyset} = -15$$

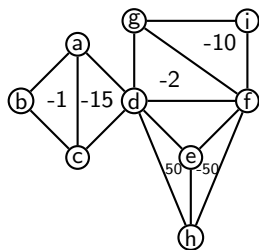


$$c_{\emptyset} = -75$$

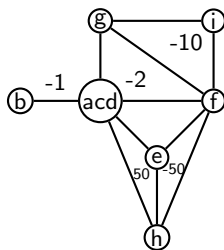
Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

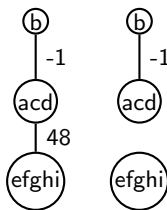
Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)



$$c_\emptyset = 0$$



$$c_\emptyset = -15$$

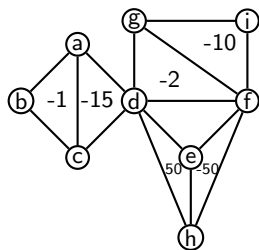


$$c_\emptyset = -75$$

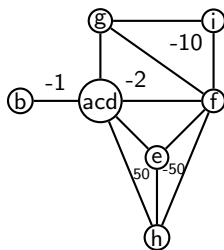
Subproblem-CUT and Subset-JOIN

Subproblem-CUT: cut sample subsets R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k that are only connected via non-negative costs (applied if $k > 1$)

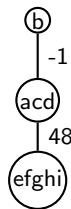
Subset-JOIN: join sample subset R with only non-positive costs if its worst bipartition joining cost is less than or equal to the reward of joining R with \bar{R} (applied if $|R| > 1$)
(The worst bipartition joining cost \approx min-cut)



$$c_{\emptyset} = 0$$



$$c_{\emptyset} = -15$$



$$c_{\emptyset} = -75$$



$$c_{\emptyset} = -76$$



Other JOIN-conditions

Pair-JOIN-1: join samples i, j if their overall joining reward \geq the sum of rewards and penalties for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Other JOIN-conditions

Pair-JOIN-1: join samples i, j if their overall joining reward \geq the sum of rewards and penalties for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Pair-JOIN-2: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk that fulfills 3 conditions (\approx i-jk min-cut, \approx ij-k min-cut, 1 explicit condition)

Other JOIN-conditions

Pair-JOIN-1: join samples i, j if their overall joining reward \geq the sum of rewards and penalties for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Pair-JOIN-2: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk that fulfills 3 conditions (\approx i-jk min-cut, \approx ij-k min-cut, 1 explicit condition)

Pair-JOIN-3: join samples i, j if $c_{ij} \leq$ the sum of reward costs for joining pairs and triples containing i or j

Other JOIN-conditions

Pair-JOIN-1: join samples i, j if their overall joining reward \geq the sum of rewards and penalties for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Pair-JOIN-2: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk that fulfills 3 conditions (\approx i-jk min-cut, \approx ij-k min-cut, 1 explicit condition)

Pair-JOIN-3: join samples i, j if $c_{ij} \leq$ the sum of reward costs for joining pairs and triples containing i or j

Pair-JOIN-4: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk such that 7 explicit conditions hold

Other JOIN-conditions

Pair-JOIN-1: join samples i, j if their overall joining reward \geq the sum of rewards and penalties for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Pair-JOIN-2: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk that fulfills 3 conditions (\approx i-jk min-cut, \approx ij-k min-cut, 1 explicit condition)

Pair-JOIN-3: join samples i, j if $c_{ij} \leq$ the sum of reward costs for joining pairs and triples containing i or j

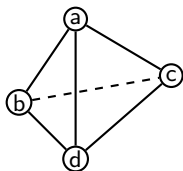
Pair-JOIN-4: join samples i, k if there exists a sample triple ijk such that 7 explicit conditions hold

Triple-JOIN: join samples i, j, k if the condition holds (similar to Pair-JOIN-1) (\approx i-jk min-cut)

Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

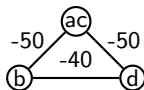
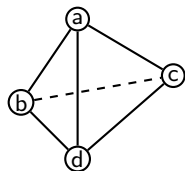
$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$



Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$

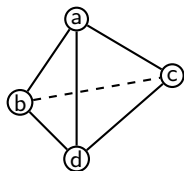


Pair-JOIN-2

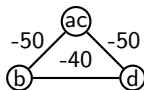
Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$



Pair-JOIN-2



Subset-JOIN

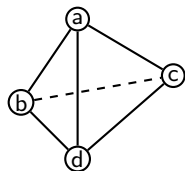


$$c_{\emptyset} = -140$$

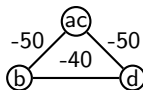
Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$



Pair-JOIN-2



Subset-JOIN



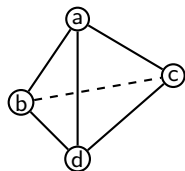
$$c_{\emptyset} = -140$$

Pair-CUT: cut samples i, j if the direct joining penalty \geq the sum of rewards for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

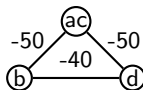
Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$



Pair-JOIN-2



Subset-JOIN



$$c_{\emptyset} = -140$$

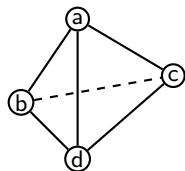
Pair-CUT: cut samples i, j if the direct joining penalty \geq the sum of rewards for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Triple-CUT: cut samples i, j, k if the condition holds (similar to Pair-CUT) (\approx i-jk min-cut)

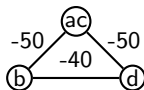
Pyramid Instance and CUT-conditions

$$c_{bcd} = 10$$

$$c_{abc} = c_{abd} = c_{acd} = -50$$



Pair-JOIN-2



Subset-JOIN



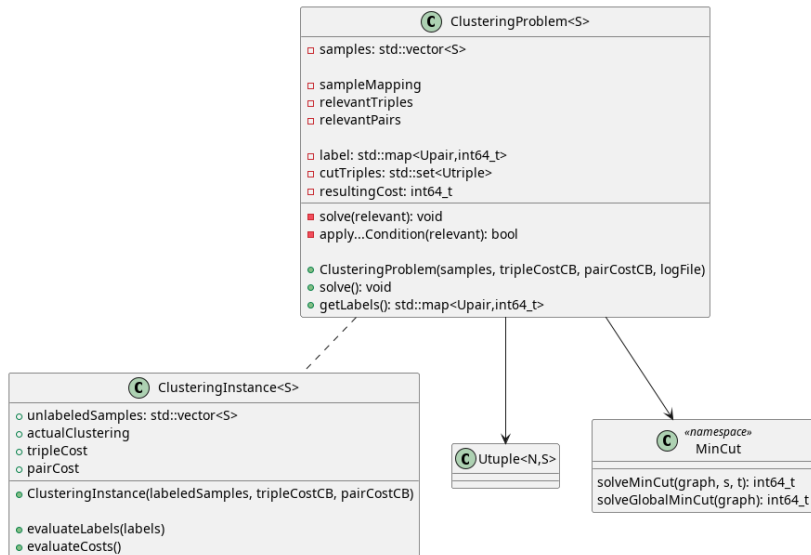
$$c_{\emptyset} = -140$$

Pair-CUT: cut samples i, j if the direct joining penalty \geq the sum of rewards for joining some subset R with $i \in R$ and \bar{R} with $j \in \bar{R}$ (\approx i-j min-cut)

Triple-CUT: cut samples i, j, k if the condition holds (similar to Pair-CUT) (\approx i-jk min-cut)

Samples in the pyramid with $c_{bcd} = 100$ are unjoinable!
Triple-CUT is applied to the triple bcd

Program Structure

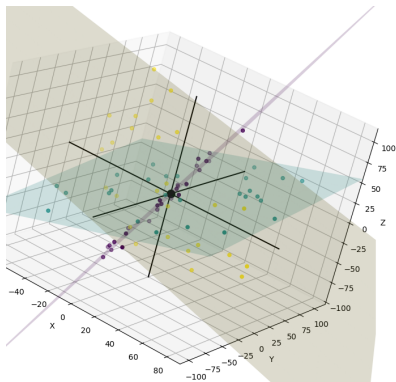


- 1 Introduction
- 2 Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem
- 3 Cubic Subspace Instance Construction
- 4 Experiments and Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

Plane and Point Generation

Plane Generation:

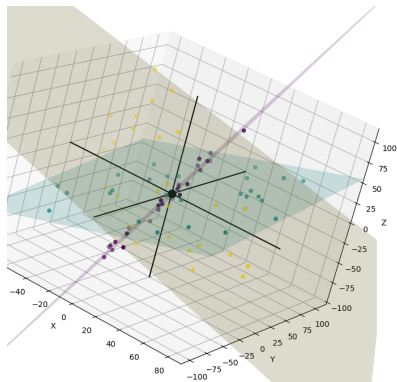
- generate 3 planes
as distinct normal vectors
 $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ (normalized)



Plane and Point Generation

Plane Generation:

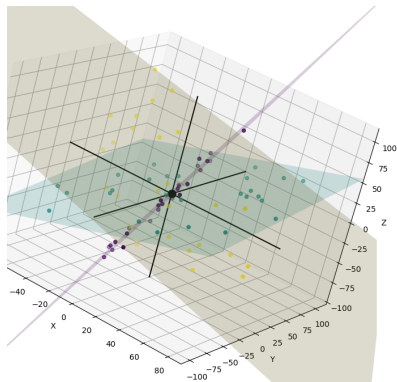
- generate 3 planes as distinct normal vectors $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ (normalized)
- compute a $\vec{r}_{i,1}$ (normalized) orthogonal to \vec{n}_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$)



Plane and Point Generation

Plane Generation:

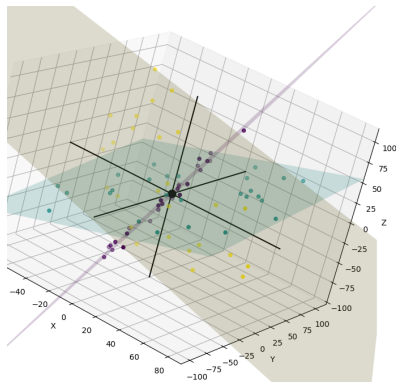
- generate 3 planes as distinct normal vectors $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ (normalized)
- compute a $\vec{r}_{i,1}$ (normalized) orthogonal to \vec{n}_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$)
- compute the $\vec{r}_{i,2}$ (normalized) orthogonal to \vec{n}_i and $\vec{r}_{i,1}$



Plane and Point Generation

Plane Generation:

- generate 3 planes as distinct normal vectors $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ (normalized)
- compute a $\vec{r}_{i,1}$ (normalized) orthogonal to \vec{n}_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$)
- compute the $\vec{r}_{i,2}$ (normalized) orthogonal to \vec{n}_i and $\vec{r}_{i,1}$



Point Generation on the plane $(\vec{n}, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$, parameters (D, σ) :

- random variables $k_1, k_2 \in [-D, D]$ (uniform distribution)
- random variable k_n (normal distribution based on σ)
- generate point $p = k_1 \vec{r}_1 + k_2 \vec{r}_2 + k_n \vec{n}$

Cost Function

Triangle $abc \in \binom{S}{3}$

① Smallest side $s < D/2 \rightarrow c_{abc} = 0$

② Largest angle $\alpha > 150^\circ \rightarrow c_{abc} = 0$

③ ha, hb, hc : distances to the best fitting plane

$$ha + hb + hc > 3\sigma + 10^{-6} \\ \rightarrow c_{abc} = \frac{(ha+hb+hc)-(3\sigma+10^{-6})}{3D}$$

④ ho : distance from the origin to the triangle plane

$$ho > \frac{10\sigma}{\#points} + 10^{-6} \rightarrow c_{abc} = 0$$

⑤ for all points p : hp : distance to the best fitting plane

choose p if $hp < \sigma + 10^{-6}$ and $|\vec{p}| > 0.3D$

hp' : distance to the best fitting plane of all chosen points

$$\delta_p = \frac{hp' - (\sigma + 10^{-6})}{D}, \text{ SAME} = \{p: \delta_p < 0\}, \text{ rew} = \sum_{p \in \text{SAME}} \delta_p,$$

$$|\text{SAME}| \leq 3 \rightarrow c_{abc} = 0$$

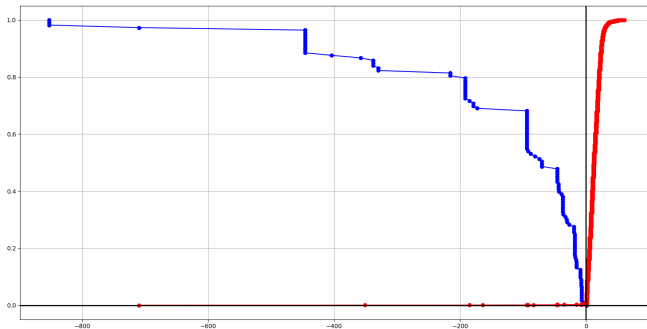
$$\text{else} \rightarrow c_{abc} = 2^{|\text{SAME}|-4} \text{rew}$$

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem
- 3 Cubic Subspace Instance Construction
- 4 Experiments and Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

Cost Function Evaluation (3x15 points, $\sigma = 1$)

Blue:
same
plane

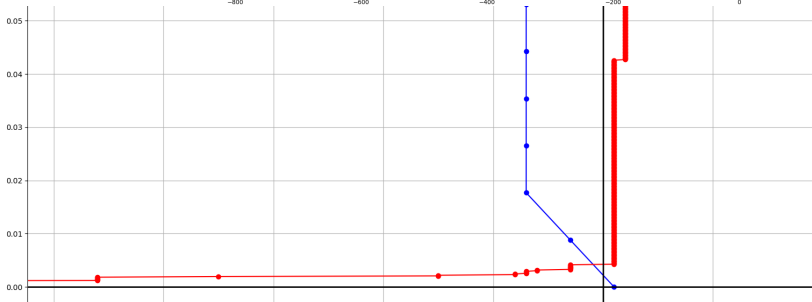
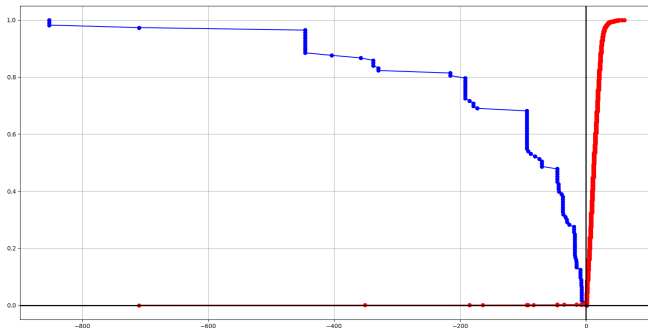
Red:
different
planes



Cost Function Evaluation (3x15 points, $\sigma = 1$)

Blue:
same
plane

Red:
different
planes



- WSL2 Ubuntu, Intel Core i7-11370H (3.30 GHz), 16 GB RAM

Experiments

- WSL2 Ubuntu, Intel Core i7-11370H (3.30 GHz), 16 GB RAM
- Apply the algorithm to the random cubic subspace instances with $D = 100$ and fixed $\sigma = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$:
 - 3x7 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x10 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x15 points (solve 7 instances)
 - 3x20 points (solve 1 instance)

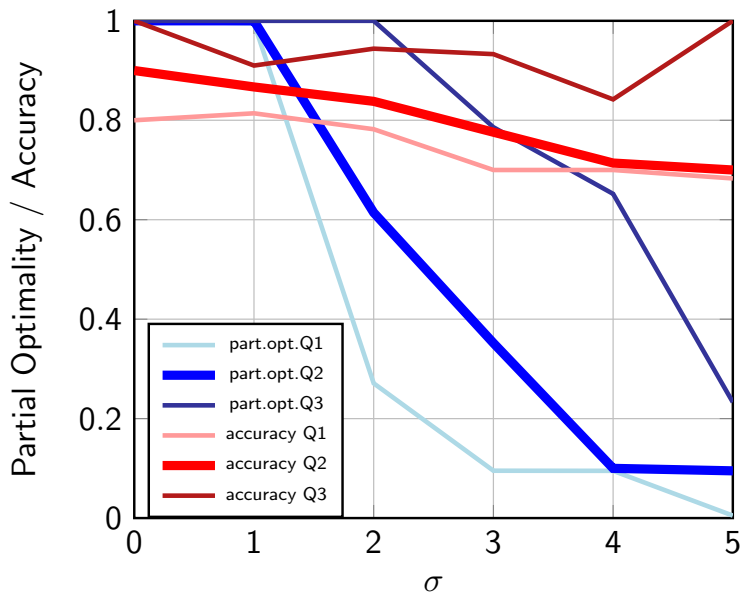
Experiments

- WSL2 Ubuntu, Intel Core i7-11370H (3.30 GHz), 16 GB RAM
- Apply the algorithm to the random cubic subspace instances with $D = 100$ and fixed $\sigma = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$:
 - 3x7 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x10 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x15 points (solve 7 instances)
 - 3x20 points (solve 1 instance)
- Track
 - computation time (s)
 - partial optimality (%)
 - accuracy (%) with respect to the truth (correct labeling)

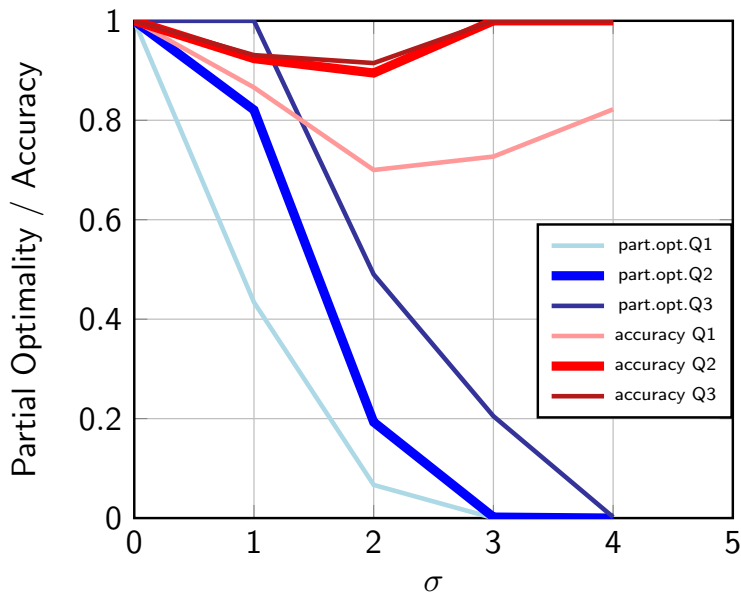
Experiments

- WSL2 Ubuntu, Intel Core i7-11370H (3.30 GHz), 16 GB RAM
- Apply the algorithm to the random cubic subspace instances with $D = 100$ and fixed $\sigma = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$:
 - 3x7 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x10 points (solve 15 instances)
 - 3x15 points (solve 7 instances)
 - 3x20 points (solve 1 instance)
- Track
 - computation time (s)
 - partial optimality (%)
 - accuracy (%) with respect to the truth (correct labeling)
- Capture
 - 1.quartile (Q1)
 - median (Q2)
 - 3.quartile(Q3)
 - the worst computation time

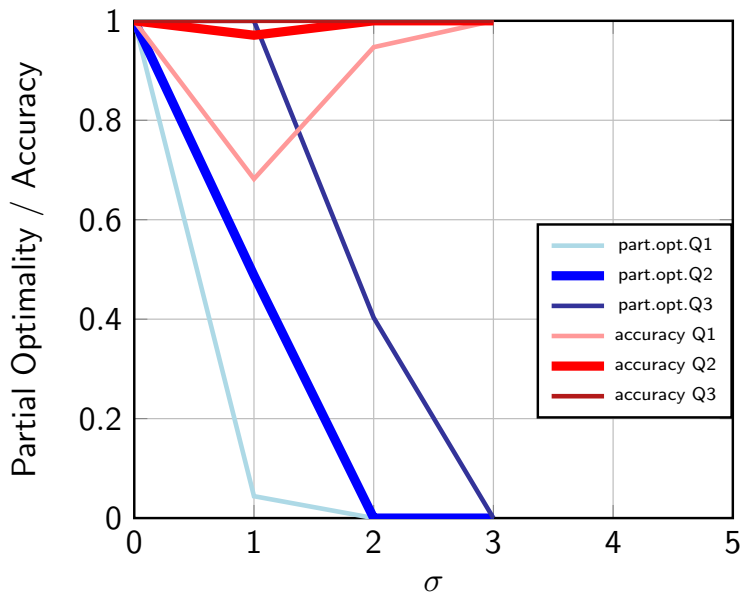
Partial Optimality / Accuracy (3x7 points)



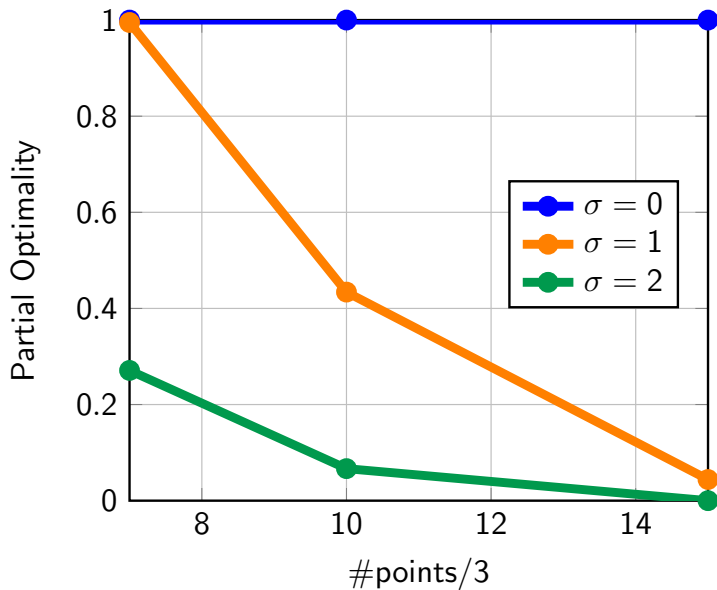
Partial Optimality / Accuracy (3x10 points)



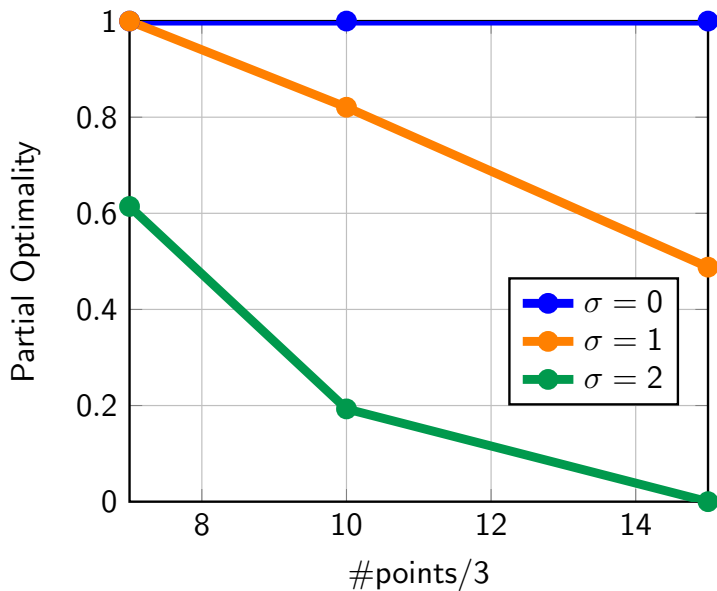
Partial Optimality / Accuracy (3x15 points)



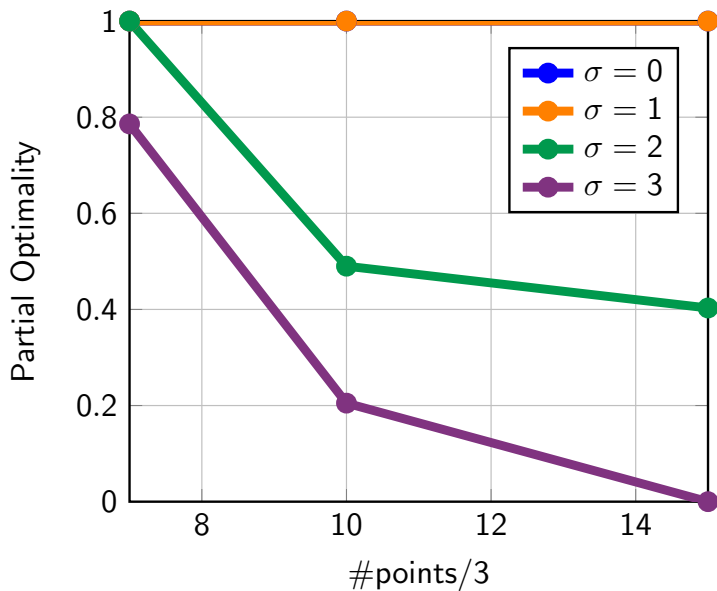
Partial Optimality (Q1)



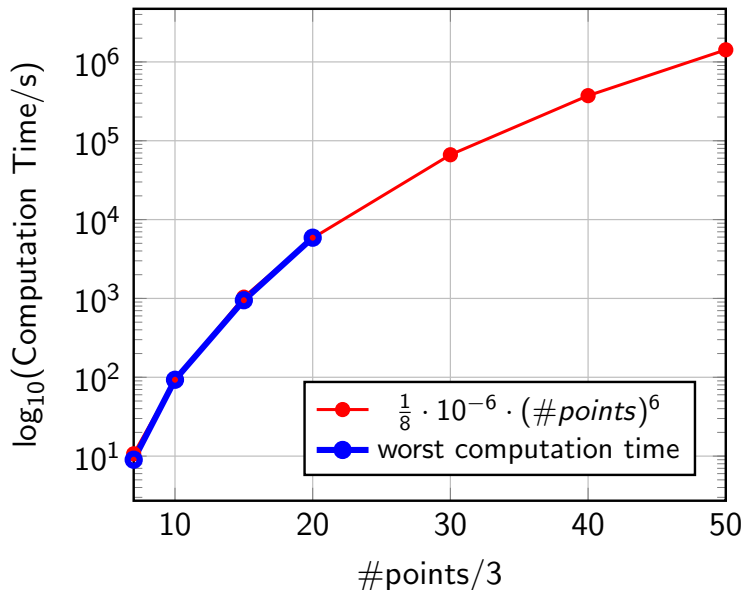
Partial Optimality (Q2)



Partial Optimality (Q3)



Computation Time (worst case)



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Partial Optimality for Cubic Clique Partition Problem
- 3 Cubic Subspace Instance Construction
- 4 Experiments and Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

- ① Implementation of the partial optimality algorithm:
 - arbitrary sample type
 - sparse cost representation
 - pair labeling and triple cuts
 - reasonable adjustments of the partial optimality conditions
 - self-explaining logs

Conclusion

- ① Implementation of the partial optimality algorithm:
 - arbitrary sample type
 - sparse cost representation
 - pair labeling and triple cuts
 - reasonable adjustments of the partial optimality conditions
 - self-explaining logs
- ② Subspace instance generation using linear algebra methods, geometric cost function c :
 - high accuracy
 - significant noise tolerance
 - $O(k \cdot n^6)$ for $n = \# \text{points}$ and a small k

Conclusion

- ① Implementation of the partial optimality algorithm:
 - arbitrary sample type
 - sparse cost representation
 - pair labeling and triple cuts
 - reasonable adjustments of the partial optimality conditions
 - self-explaining logs
- ② Subspace instance generation using linear algebra methods, geometric cost function c :
 - high accuracy
 - significant noise tolerance
 - $O(k \cdot n^6)$ for $n = \# \text{points}$ and a small k

Future Work:

- optimize and parallelize the algorithm
- overcome the partial optimality loss for c
- determine better parameters for c
- update c with advanced criteria

My program, scripts and presentation:

<https://github.com/Vovsanka/ResearchProjectML>

TODO: citation