

Computing Optimal Transport Barycentres

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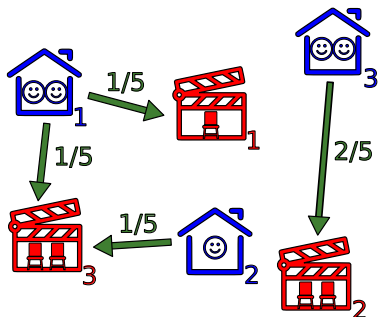


① Optimal Transport

② Wasserstein Barycentres

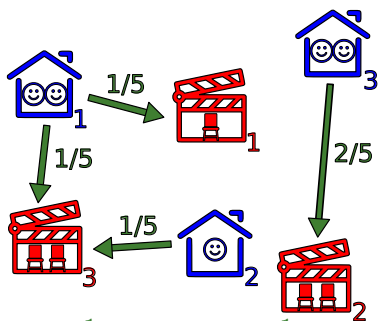
③ OT Barycentres

Introduction to Optimal Transport



	Factory 1	Factory 2	Factory 3
House 1	$1/5$	0	$1/5$
House 2	0	0	$1/5$
House 3	0	$2/5$	0

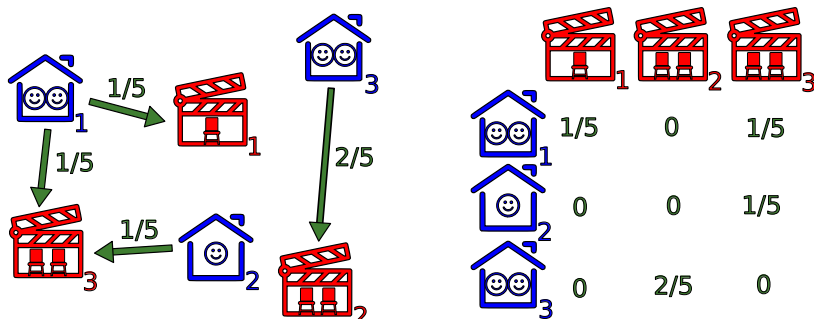
Introduction to Optimal Transport



	1	2	3
1	1/5	0	1/5
2	0	0	1/5
3	0	2/5	0

$$\text{Cost} = \frac{1}{5} \times c(x_1, y_1) + \frac{1}{5} \times c(x_1, y_3) + \frac{1}{5} \times c(x_2, y_3) + \frac{2}{5} \times c(x_3, y_2).$$

Introduction to Optimal Transport



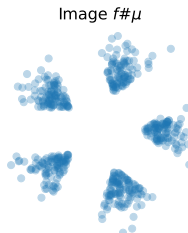
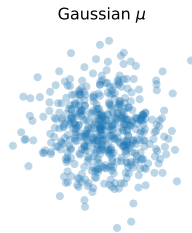
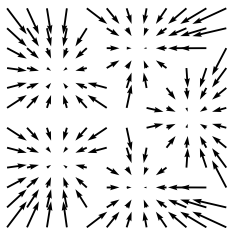
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$$\mathcal{T}_c(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}} c(x, y) d\pi(x, y) = \inf_{X \sim \mu, Y \sim \nu} \mathbb{E}[c(X, Y)].$$

$$W_2^2(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}} \|x - y\|_2^2 d\pi(x, y).$$

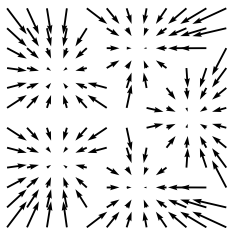
Push-forward measures and OT maps

Image Measure: $f\#\mu := \text{Law}_{X\sim\mu}[f(X)]$



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Gaussian μ

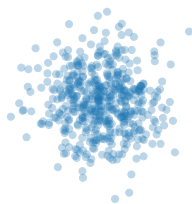
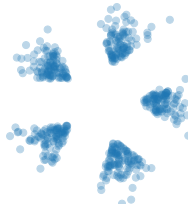
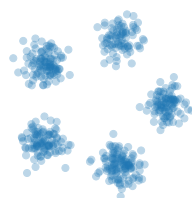


Image $f\#\mu$



Gaussian Mixture ν

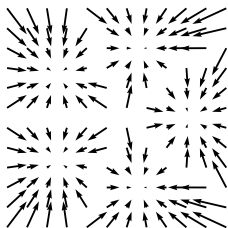


Brenier's Theorem

If $c(x, y) = \|x - y\|_2^2$, and $\mu \ll \mathcal{L}^d$, then there is a unique solution $\pi^* = (I, \nabla\varphi)\#\mu$, with φ convex.

Push-forward measures and OT maps

Image Measure: $f\#\mu := \text{Law}_{X \sim \mu}[f(X)]$



Gaussian μ

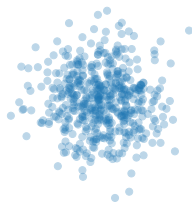
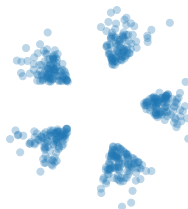
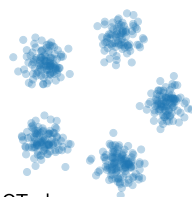


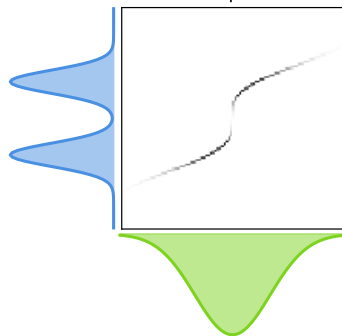
Image $f\#\mu$



Gaussian Mixture ν



OT plan



Brenier's Theorem

If $c(x, y) = \|x - y\|_2^2$, and $\mu \ll \mathcal{L}^d$, then there is a unique solution $\pi^* = (I, \nabla\varphi)\#\mu$, with φ convex.

① Optimal Transport

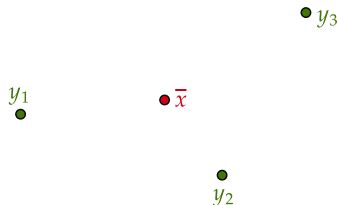
② Wasserstein Barycentres

③ OT Barycentres

From Euclidean Combinations to Fréchet Means

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k y_k$$

$$\bar{x} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \|x - y_k\|_2^2$$



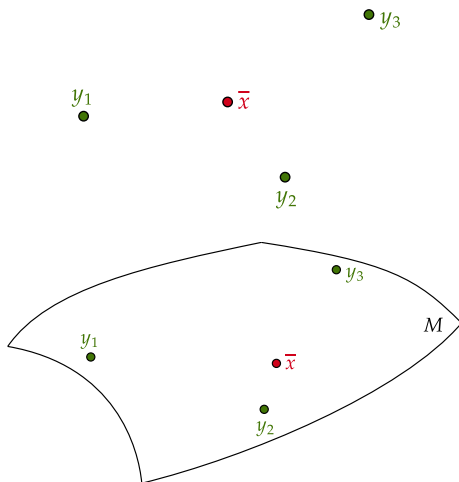
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Fréchet mean:

$$\bar{x} \in \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k d(x, y_k)^2.$$



From Euclidean Combinations to Fréchet Means

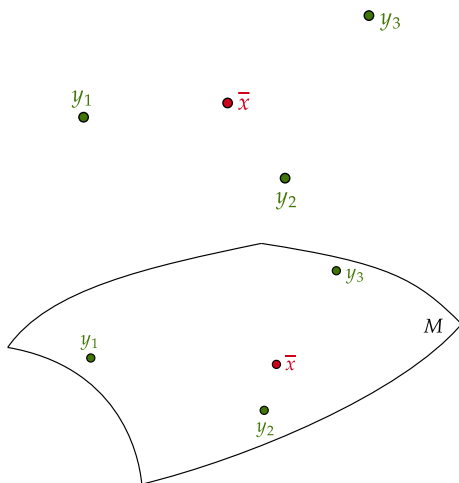
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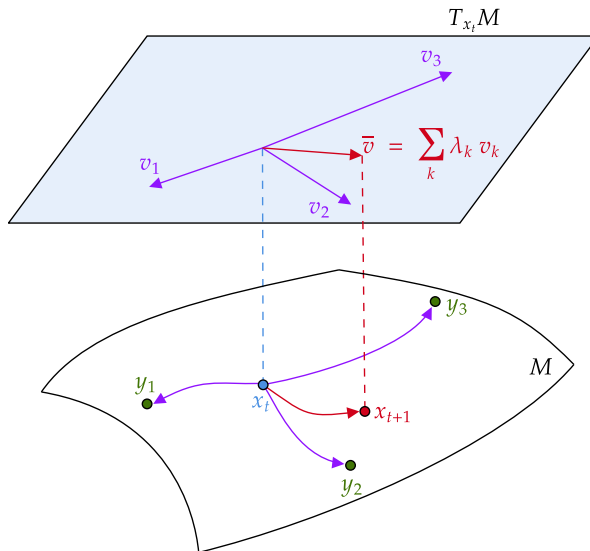
Fréchet mean:

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$$\text{Generalisation: } \bar{x} \in \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{k=1}^K c_k(x, y_k).$$

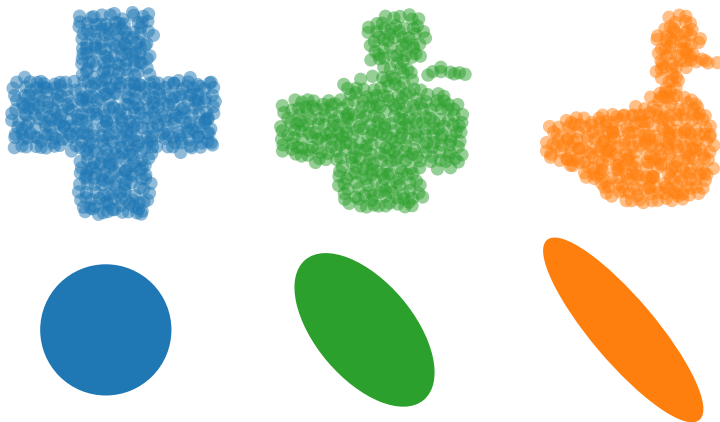


Fixed-Point Algorithm for Fréchet Means on Manifolds



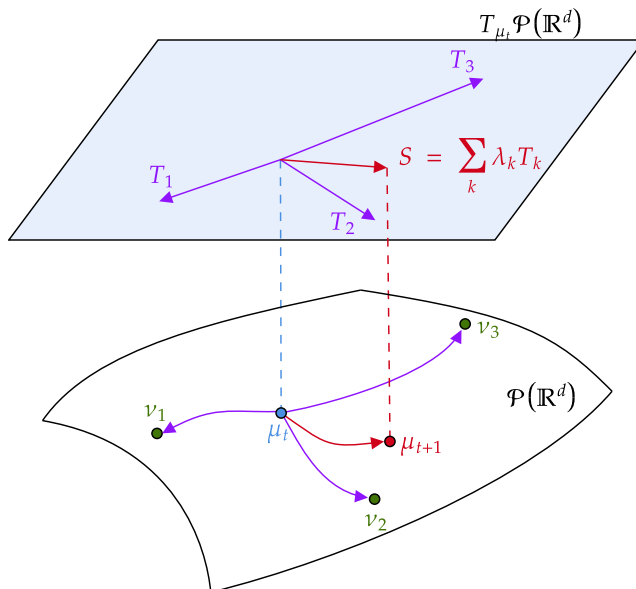
2-Wasserstein Barycentres (Agueh & Carlier 2011 [1])

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k W_2^2(\mu, \nu_k).$$



Fixed-Point Method (Alvarez-Esteban et al. 2016 [2])

Assumptions: $c(x, y) = \|x - y\|_2^2$, AC measures on \mathbb{R}^d .



① Optimal Transport

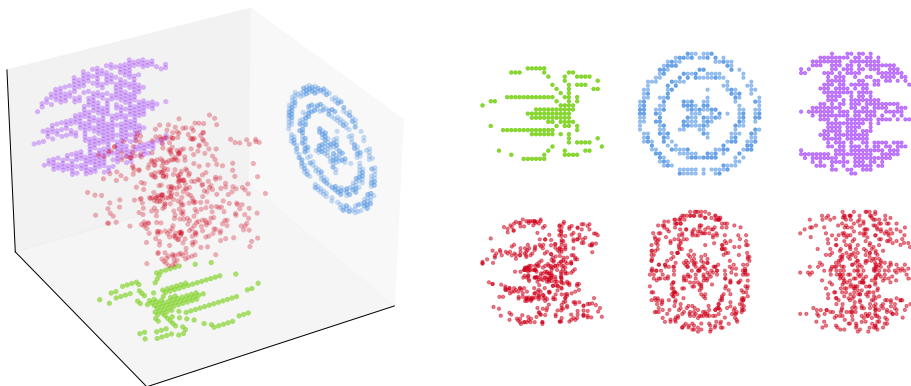
② Wasserstein Barycentres

③ OT Barycentres

Motivation for OT barycenters with generic costs

$$W_1(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int \|x - y\|_2 d\pi(x, y).$$

Find $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ minimising $\sum_k \frac{1}{3} W_1(P_k \# \mu, \nu_k)$ where $\nu_k \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^2)$.



Generalising Wasserstein Barycentres

Setting:

- $(\mathcal{X}, d_{\mathcal{X}})$ compact metric space for barycentres.
- $(\mathcal{Y}_k, d_{\mathcal{Y}_k})$ compact metric spaces for measures ν_k .
- $c_k : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}_k \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ continuous cost functions.

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$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X})} V(\mu), \quad V(\mu) := \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{T}_{c_k}(\mu, \nu_k).$$

Generalising Wasserstein Barycentres

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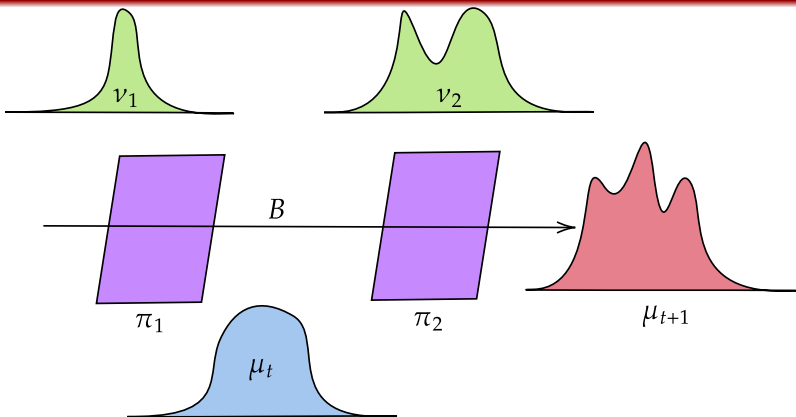
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X})} V(\mu), \quad V(\mu) := \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{T}_{c_k}(\mu, \nu_k).$$

Assumption: The ground barycenter function

$$B(y_1, \dots, y_K) := \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{k=1}^K c_k(x, y_k)$$

is well-defined.

Fixed-point Algorithm

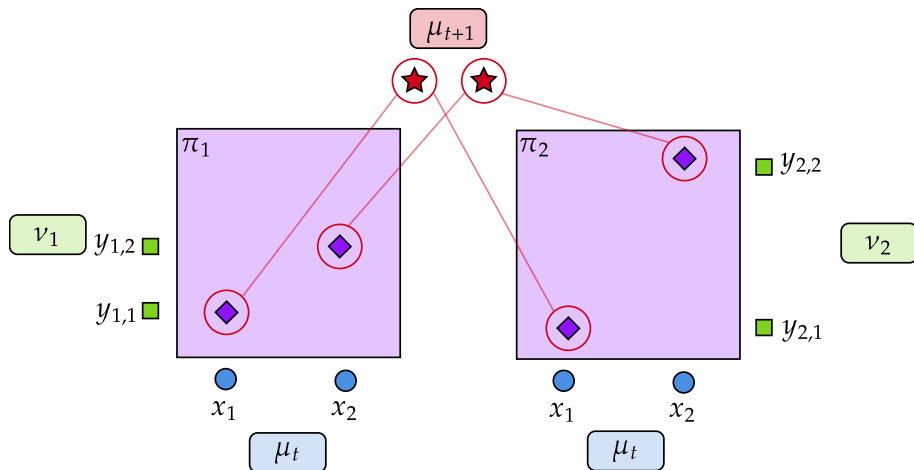


$$\Gamma(\mu) := \left\{ (X, Y_1, \dots, Y_K) : (X, Y_k) \in \Pi_{c_k}^*(\mu, \nu_k) \right\},$$

$$G := \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}) & \rightrightarrows \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}) \\ \mu & \mapsto \{ \text{Law}[B(Y_1, \dots, Y_K)] : (X, Y_1, \dots, Y_K) \in \Gamma(\mu). \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mu_{t+1} \in G(\mu_t).$$

Discrete G (Simplified)



Algorithm Convergence

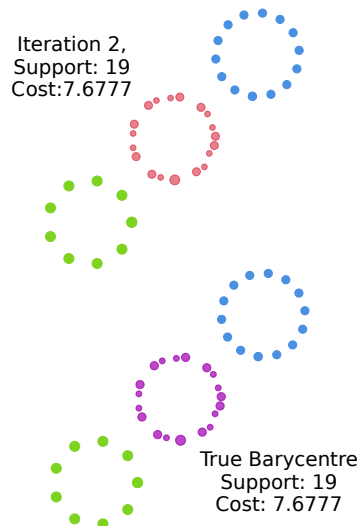
Decrease Property

$$\forall \bar{\mu} \in G(\mu), V(\mu) \geq V(\bar{\mu}) + \mathcal{T}_\delta(\mu, \bar{\mu}).$$

If μ^* is a barycentre then $G(\mu^*) = \{\mu^*\}$.

Convergence

If μ is a subsequential limit of (μ_t) then $\mu \in G(\mu)$.



- Talk based on *ET, Julie Delon and Nathaël Gozlan (2024): Computing Barycentres of Measures for Generic Transport Costs.* arXiv preprint 2501.04016.
- All code at https://github.com/eloitanguy/ot_bar
- Functions (soon) released on <https://pythonot.github.io/>
- Slides at <https://eloitanguy.github.io/publications/>

Thanks!

- [1] Martial Agueh and Guillaume Carlier.
Barycenters in the Wasserstein space.
SIAM Journal on Mathematical Analysis, 43(2):904–924, 2011.
- [2] Pedro C Álvarez-Esteban, E Del Barrio, JA Cuesta-Albertos, and C Matrán.
A fixed-point approach to barycenters in Wasserstein space.
Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, 441(2):744–762, 2016.