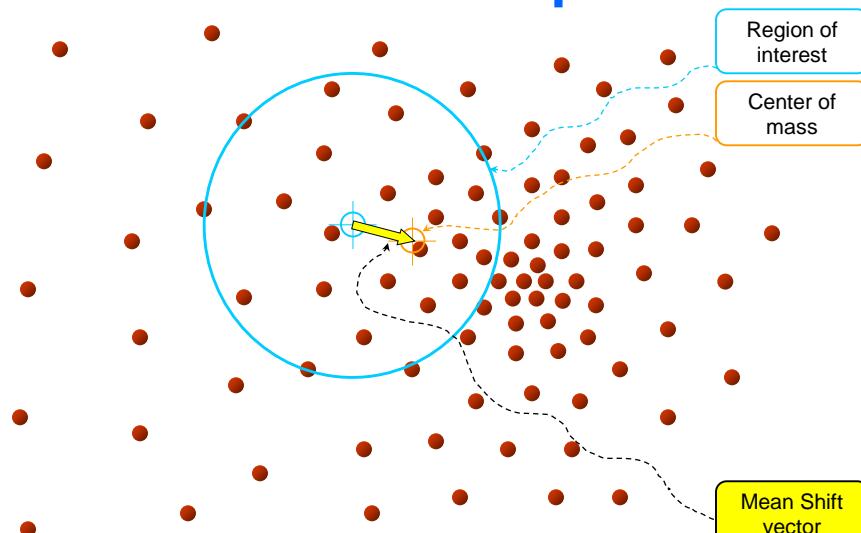
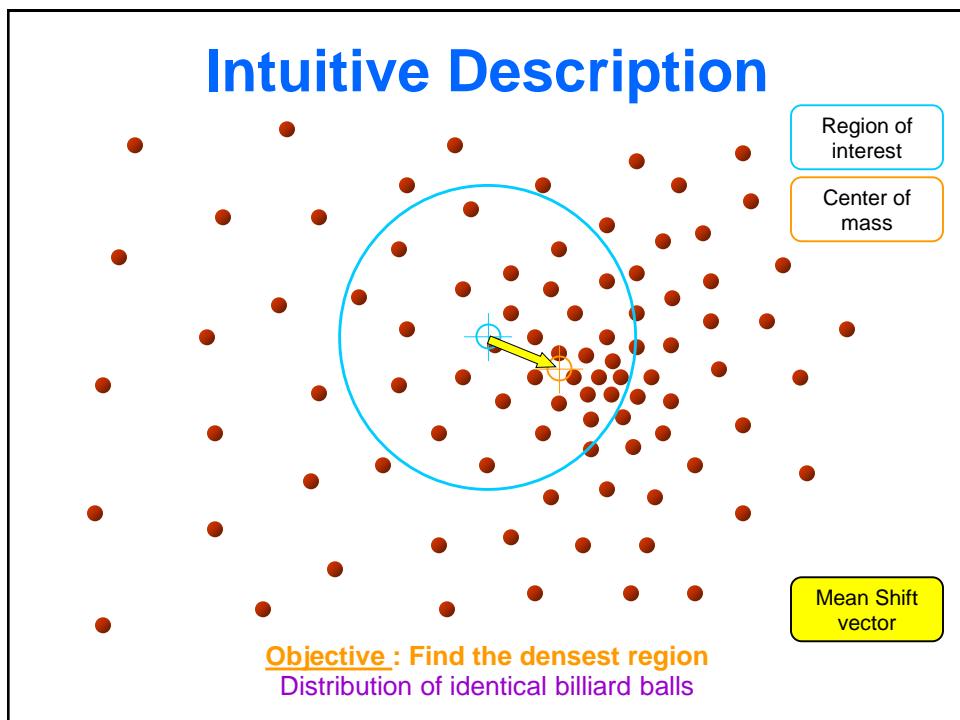
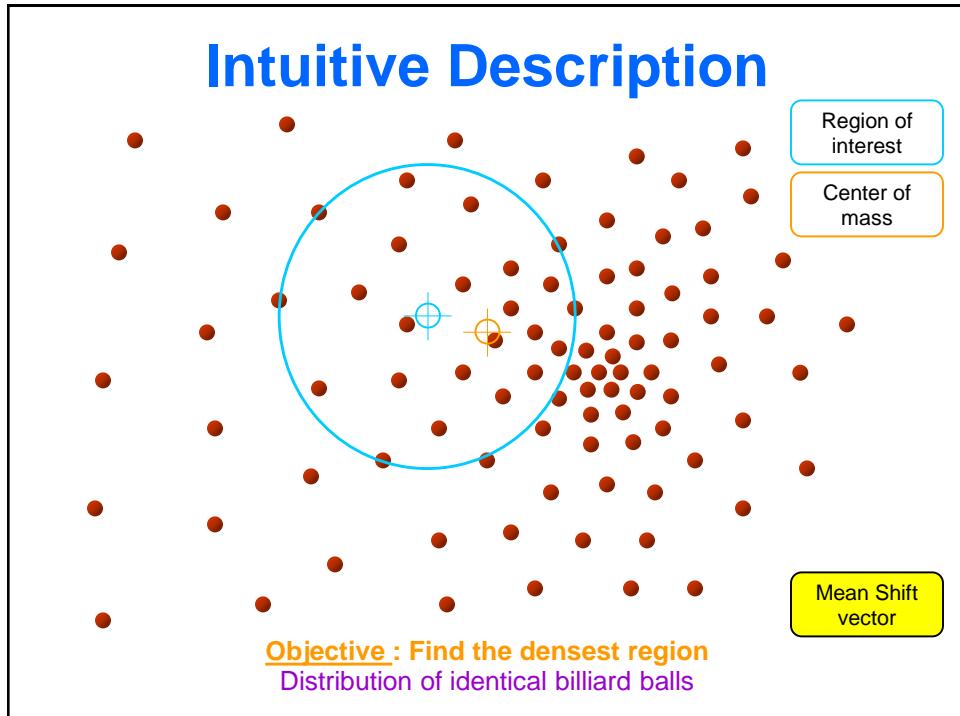


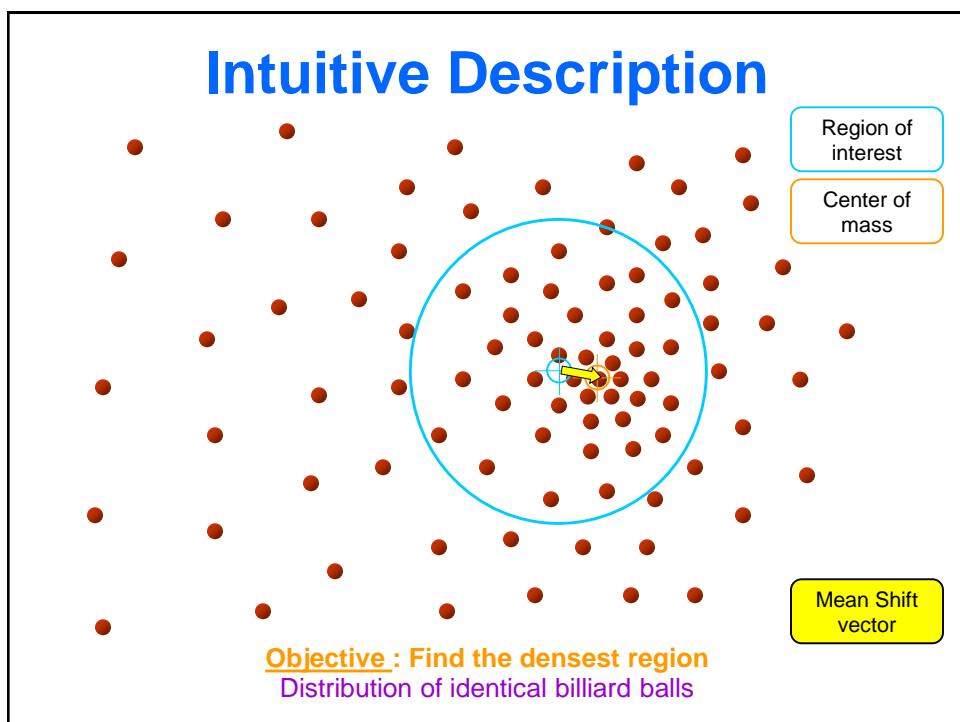
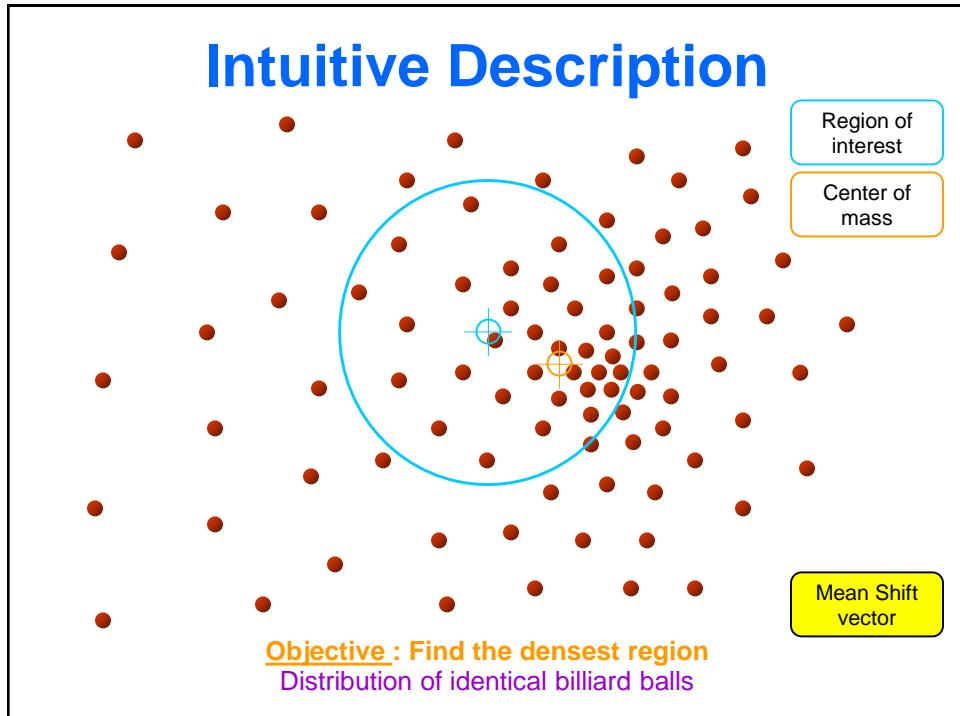
Mean Shift Theory

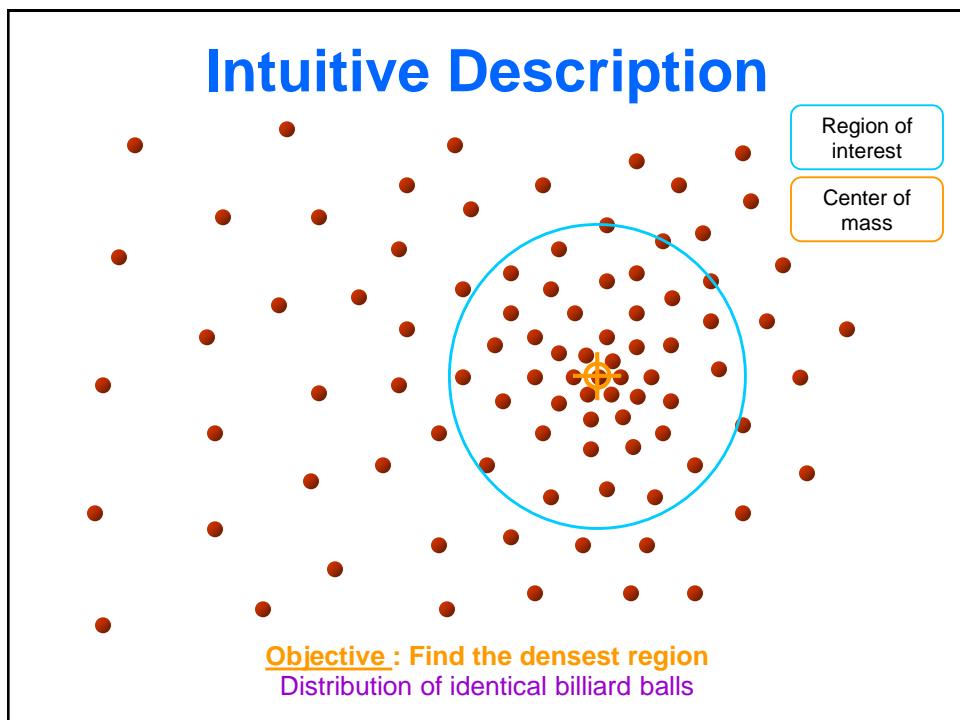
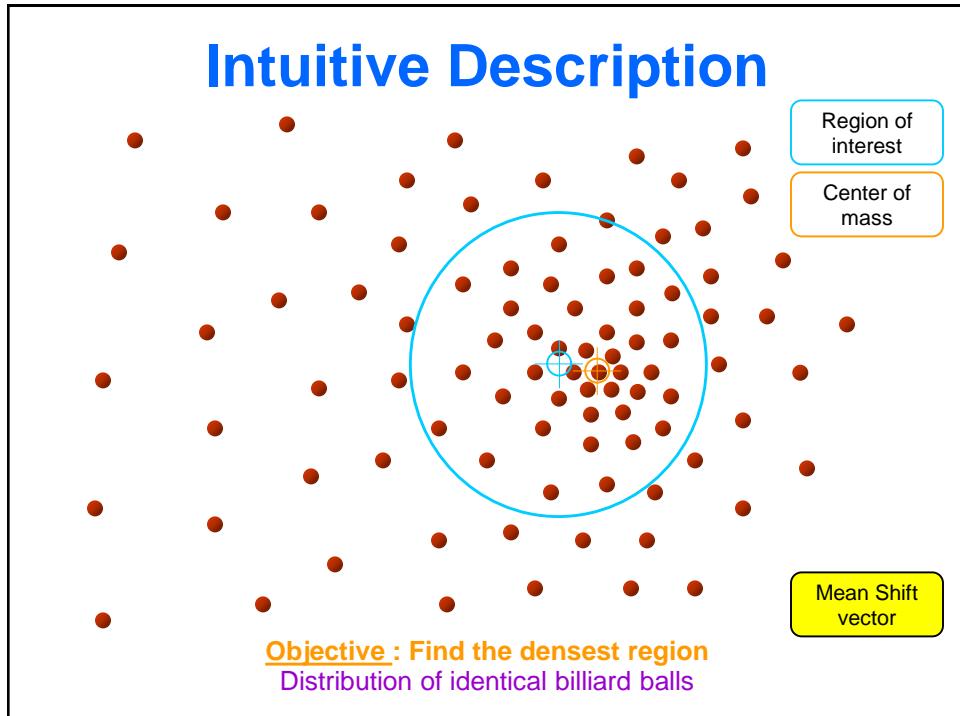
Slides from Y. Ukrainitz & B. Sarel

Intuitive Description





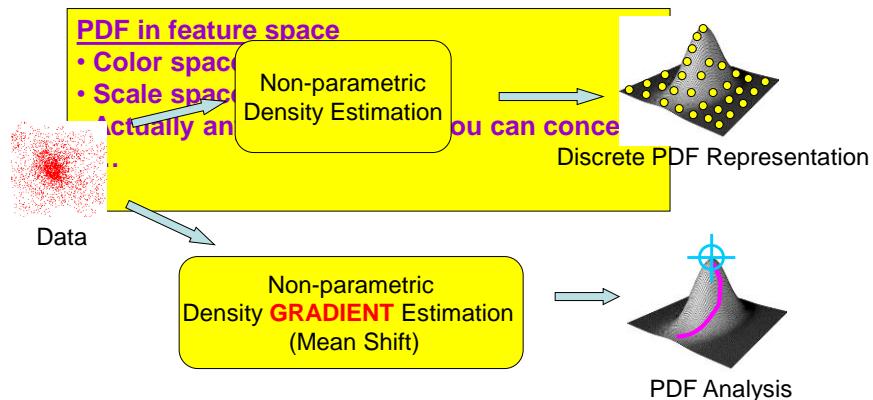




What is Mean Shift ?

A tool for:

Finding modes in a set of data samples, manifesting an underlying probability density function (PDF) in \mathbb{R}^N



Computing The Mean Shift

Simple Mean Shift procedure:

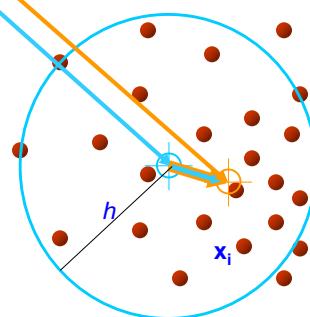
- Compute mean shift vector

$$\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x}) = \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i g\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\|^2}{h}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^n g\left(\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\|^2}{h}\right)} \right] - \mathbf{x}$$

- Translate the Kernel window by $\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x})$

If the weights $g(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\|^2/h)$ are equal to 1 for $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\| < h$ (i.e. if the kernel is uniform) then:

$$\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}$$

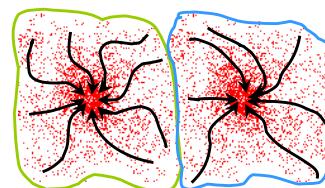


Mean Shift Applications

Clustering

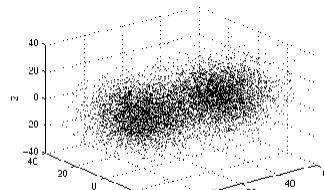
Cluster : All data points in the **attraction basin** of a mode

Attraction basin : the region for which all trajectories lead to the same mode



Mean Shift : A robust Approach Toward Feature Space Analysis, by Comaniciu, Meer

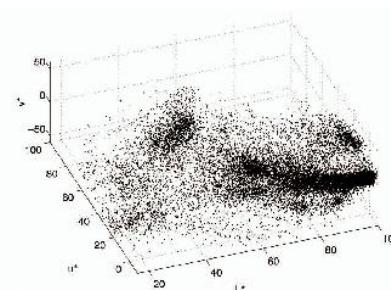
Clustering Synthetic Examples



Simple Modal Structures

Complex Modal Structures

Clustering Real Example

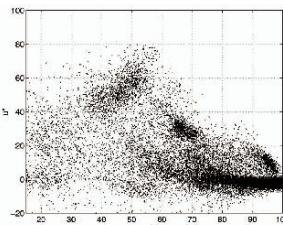


L^{*}u^{*}v space representation

Clustering

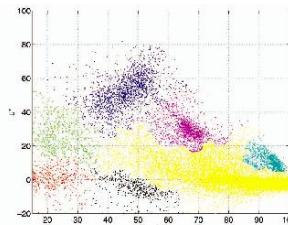
Real Example

2D (L^*u)
space
representation



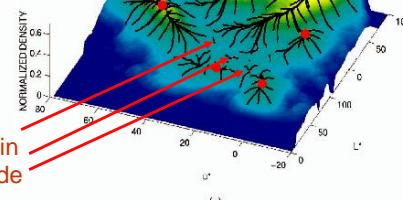
(a)

Final clusters



(b)

Not all trajectories
in the attraction basin
reach the same mode



(c)