

# Subspace Detours Meet Gromov-Wasserstein

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# Gromov-Wasserstein Distance

Let  $(X, d_X, \mu)$ ,  $(Y, d_Y, \nu)$  be metric-measures spaces (mm-spaces).

## Gromov-Wasserstein

$$GW(X, Y) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \iint (c_X(x, x') - c_Y(y, y'))^2 d\gamma(x, y) d\gamma(x', y')$$

with  $\Pi(\mu, \nu) = \{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(X \times Y), \pi_{\#}^1 \gamma = \mu, \pi_{\#}^2 \gamma = \nu\}$ .

## Examples

For  $X = \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $Y = \mathbb{R}^q$ ,

- $c_X(x, x') = d_X(x, x')$ ,  $c_Y(y, y') = d_Y(y, y')$
- $c_X(x, x') = \|x - x'\|_2^2$ ,  $c_Y(y, y') = \|y - y'\|_2^2$
- $c_X(x, x') = \langle x, x' \rangle_p$ ,  $c_Y(y, y') = \langle y, y' \rangle_q$

Properties:

- Distance between mm-spaces up to isometries
- Invariances

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Practical Issues:

- Computational Complexity:  $O(n^4)$

Proposed Solution:

- Entropic Regularization [Peyré et al., 2016]
- Low rank constraints [Scetbon et al., 2021]
- Sliced Gromov-Wasserstein [Vayer et al., 2019]
- Minibatch estimators [Fatras et al., 2021]

# Subspace Detour Approach

Subspace Detour approach [[Muzellec and Cuturi, 2019](#)]:

- Choose a subspace  $E$
- Project the measures:  $\mu_E = \pi_{\#}^E \mu$  and  $\nu_E = \pi_{\#}^E \nu$
- Take the optimal coupling  $\gamma_E^* \in \Pi(\mu_E, \nu_E)$
- Find a coupling  $\gamma \in \Pi_E(\mu, \nu) = \{\gamma \in \Pi(\mu, \nu) \mid (\pi^E, \pi^E)_{\#} \gamma = \gamma_E^*\}$

Coupling on the whole set:

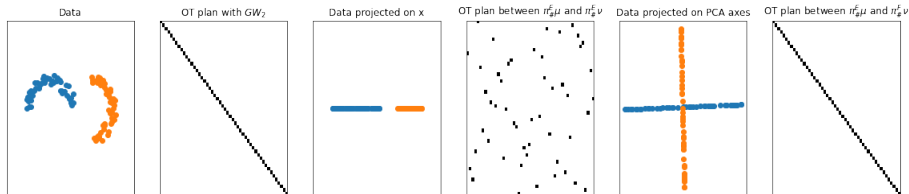
- Monge-Independent plan:

$$\pi_{\text{MI}} = \gamma_E^* \otimes (\mu_{E^\perp|E} \otimes \nu_{E^\perp|E})$$

- Monge-Knothe plan:

$$\pi_{\text{MK}} = \gamma_E^* \otimes \gamma_{E^\perp|E}^*$$

# Motivation



**Figure:** From left to right: Data (moons), OT plan obtained with GW for  $c(x, x') = \|x - x'\|_2^2$ , Data projected on the 1st axis, OT plan obtained between the projected measures, Data projected on their 1st PCA component, OT plan obtained between the the projected measures.

Subspace Detour approach for GW: Let  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^p)$ ,  $\nu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^q)$ ,

- Choose subspace  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^p$  and  $F \subset \mathbb{R}^q$
- Project the measures:  $\mu_E = \pi_{\#}^E \mu$  and  $\nu_F = \pi_{\#}^F \nu$
- Take the optimal coupling  $\gamma_{E,F}^* \in \Pi(\mu_E, \nu_F)$
- Find a coupling  $\gamma \in \Pi_{E,F}(\mu, \nu) = \{\gamma \in \Pi(\mu, \nu) \mid (\pi^E, \pi^F)_{\#} \gamma = \gamma_{E \times F}^*\}$

$$GW_{E,F}(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi_{E,F}(\mu, \nu)} \iint (c_X(x, x') - c_Y(y, y'))^2 d\gamma(x, y) d\gamma(x', y')$$

Properties:

- Let  $\pi_{MK} = \gamma_{E \times F}^* \otimes \gamma_{E^\perp \times F^\perp | E \times F}$ , then

$$\pi_{MK} \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma \in \Pi_{E,F}(\mu, \nu)} \iint (c_X(x, x') - c_Y(y, y'))^2 d\gamma(x, y) d\gamma(x', y').$$

- $GW_{E,F}$  invariant w.r.t isometries of the form  $f = (Id_E, f_{E^\perp})$  for  $c_X(x, x') = \|x - x'\|_2^2$ ,  $c_Y(y, y') = \|y - y'\|_2^2$  or  $c_X(x, x') = \langle x, x' \rangle_p$ ,  $c_Y(y, y') = \langle y, y' \rangle_q$ .

- Better sample complexity on lower dimensional spaces [Vayer et al., 2018]
- Better computational cost with 1D subspaces:  $O(n \log n)$  [Vayer et al., 2019]

Choice of subspace?

- Euclidean spaces: PCA
- Graphs: Fiedler vector
- Gradient descent over Stiefel manifold

# Application

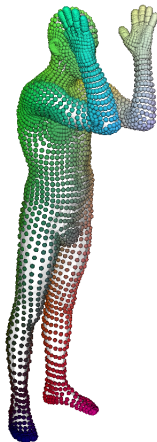
Source Mesh



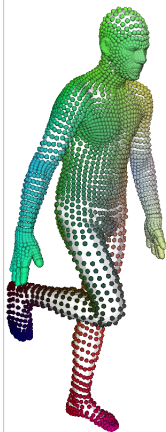
Target Mesh



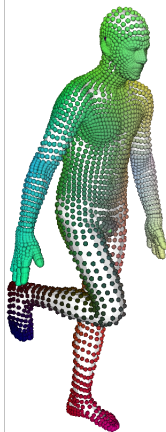
Color code (Source)



Ground Truth



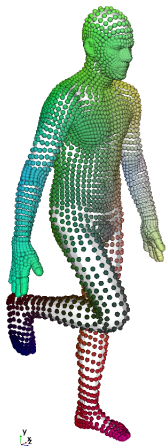
Subspace Detour



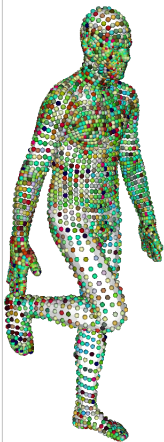


# Application

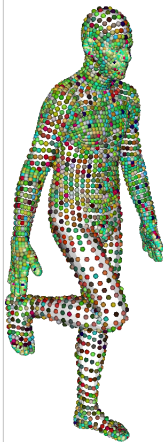
Ground Truth



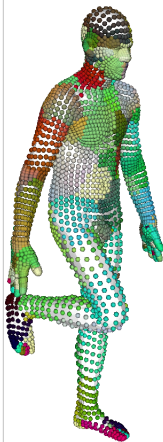
GW (Adjacency)



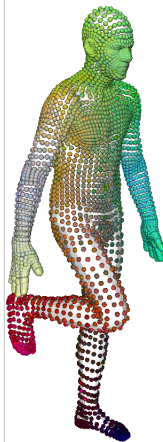
GW (Weighted Adjacency)



GW (Heat Kernel)



GW (Geodesic distance)



Thank you!

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.10932>



# References I

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