

Dual Simplex Volume Maximization for Simplex-Structured Matrix Factorization

Maryam Abdolali ¹ Giovanni Barbarino ² Nicolas Gillis ²



Graduate School



SOCN

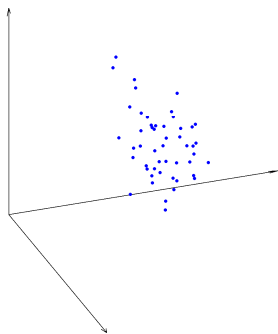
SOCN Study Day
29 September 2024

¹K.N.Toosi University, Tehran, Iran

²Université de Mons, Belgium

Simplex-Structured Matrix Factorization

Simplex Identification



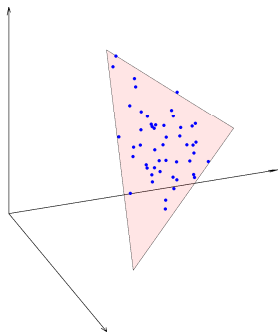
Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ can we find $W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$, $H \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ such that

$$X = WH \quad H(:, i) \in \Delta^r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r : x^T e = 1\} \quad \forall i$$

Since $X(:, i) = WH(:, i)$ is a *convex combination* of the columns of W

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Simplex Identification



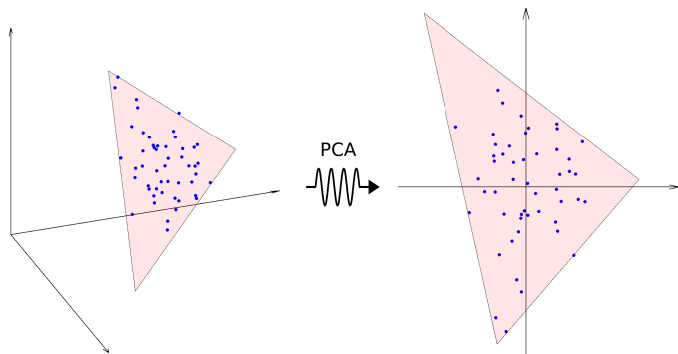
Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ can we find $W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$, $H \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ such that

$$X = WH \quad H(:, i) \in \Delta^r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r : x^T e = 1\} \quad \forall i$$

Since $X(:, i) = WH(:, i)$ is a *convex combination* of the columns of W

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Simplex Identification



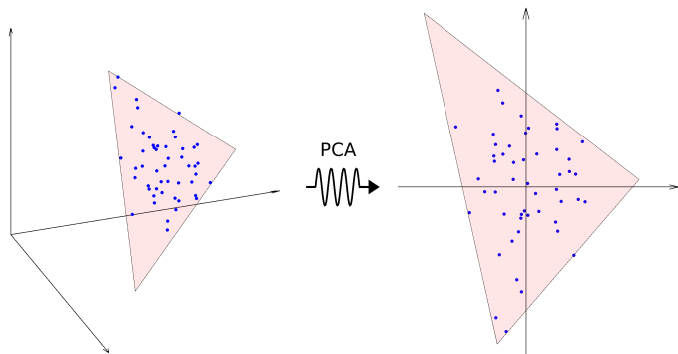
Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ can we find $W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$, $H \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ such that

$$X = WH \quad H(:, i) \in \Delta^r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r : x^T e = 1\} \quad \forall i$$

Since $X(:, i) = WH(:, i)$ is a *convex combination* of the columns of W

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Simplex Identification



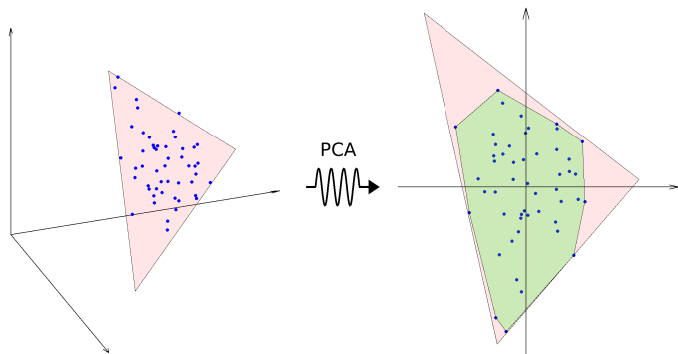
Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ can we find $W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$, $H \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ such that

$$X = WH \quad H(:, i) \in \Delta^r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r : x^T e = 1\} \quad \forall i$$

Since $X(:, i) = WH(:, i)$ is a *convex combination* of the columns of W

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Simplex Identification



Given $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ can we find $W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$, $H \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ such that

$$X = WH \quad H(:, i) \in \Delta^r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r : x^T e = 1\} \quad \forall i$$

Since $X(:, i) = WH(:, i)$ is a *convex combination* of the columns of W

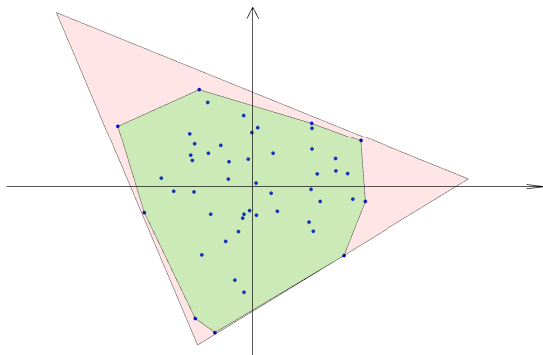
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution

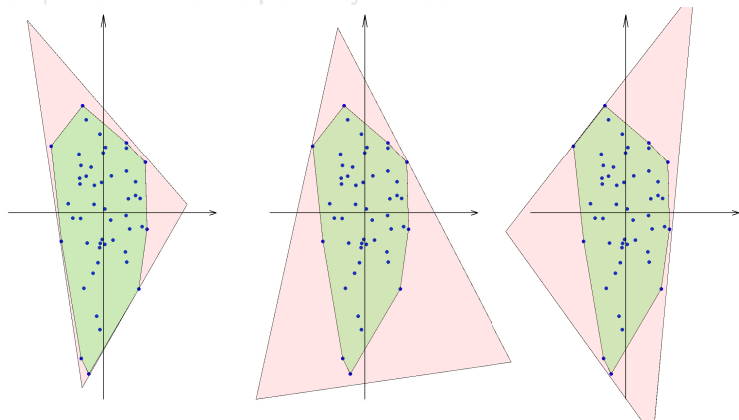


An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution

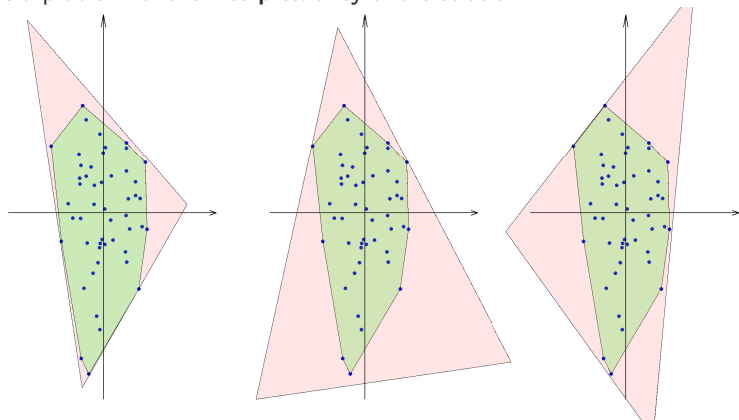


An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution

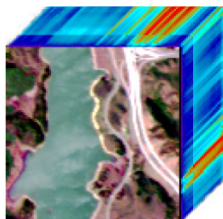


An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution



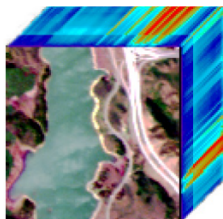
Jasper Ridge Data set

An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

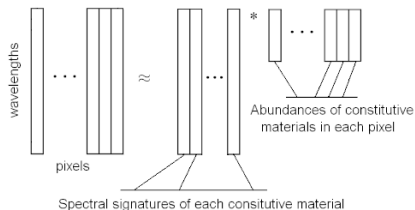
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution



Jasper Ridge Data set

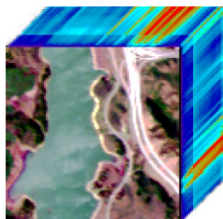


An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

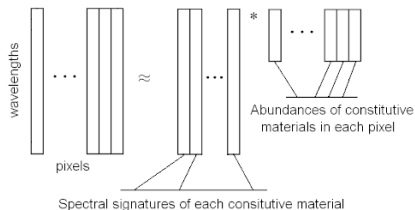
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution



Jasper Ridge Data set



An Application to Hyperspectral Imaging

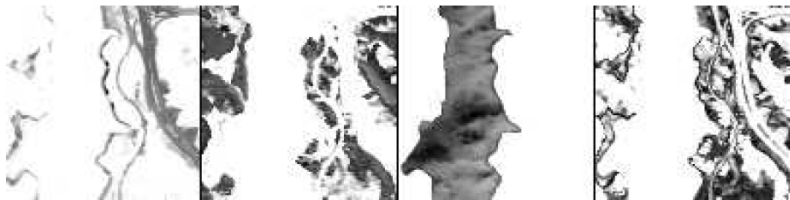
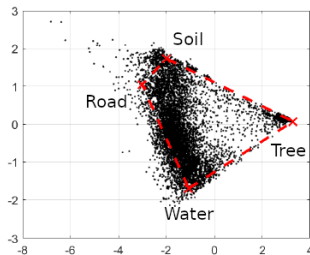
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}$$

Exists? Yes... but it is far from being *Unique*

This is a problem for the **Interpretability** of the solution



Jasper Ridge Data set

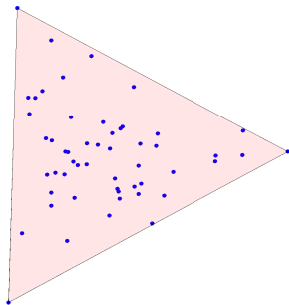


$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



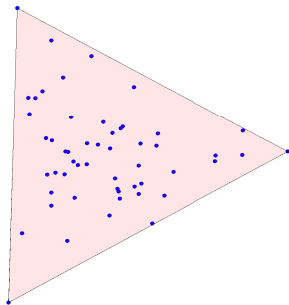
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need **more general** assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



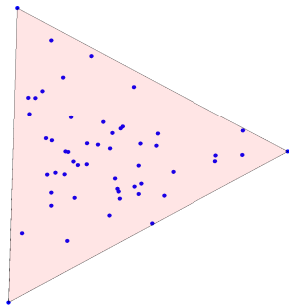
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



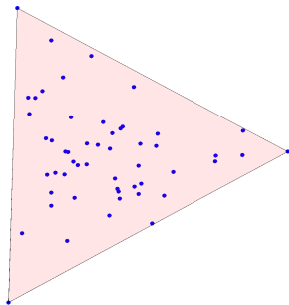
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



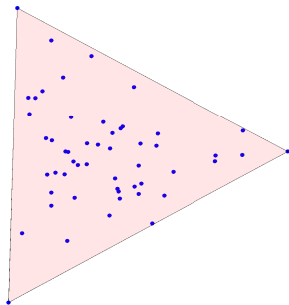
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



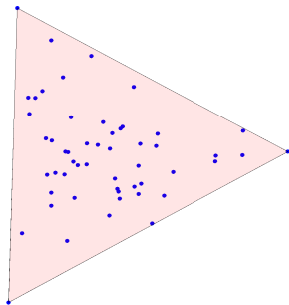
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



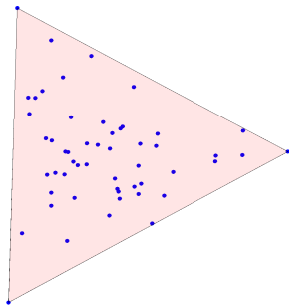
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



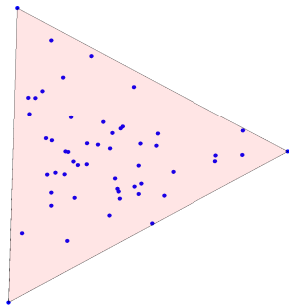
In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need more general assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Separability

$$X = X(:, \mathcal{K})H \quad |\mathcal{K}| = r \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Conv}(X) \equiv \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✓ Polytime algorithm
- ✓ Robust to perturbation
- ✓ Uniqueness of solution (up to permutations)
- ✓ Immediate Interpretability
- ✗ Very strong assumption



In the Hyperspectral Imaging it means that for each material there exists a single pixel composed entirely of that material (called pure pixels)

We need **more general** assumptions with uniqueness guarantees

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

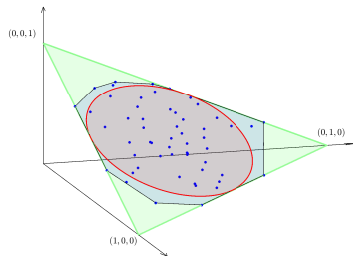
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- × Non-convex
- × Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

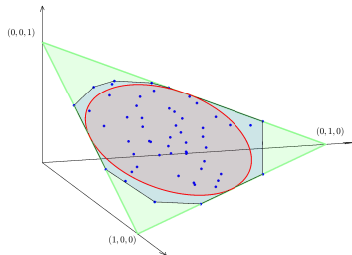
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- × Non-convex
- × Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

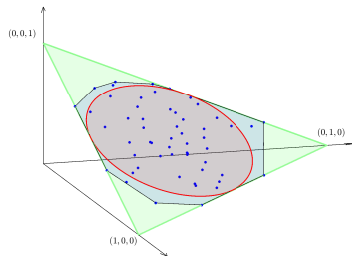
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✗ Non-convex
- ✗ Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

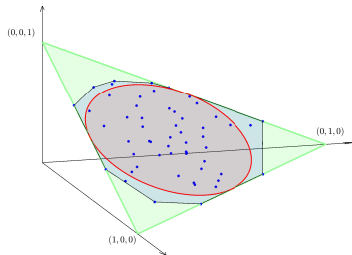
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✗ Non-convex
- ✗ Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

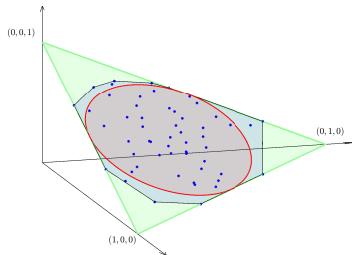
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✗ Non-convex
- ✗ Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Sufficiently Scattered Condition

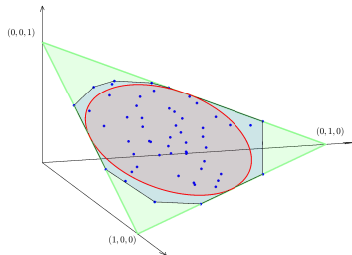
$X = WH$ is SSC if $\mathcal{C} \subset \text{Conv}(H)$

Theorem (Fu, Ma, Huang, Sidiropoulos, 2015)

$X = WH$ SSC is the unique solution to

$$\min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(W) : \text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W)$$

- ✗ Non-convex
- ✗ Robustness to perturbation not understood



Notice: Separability $\implies H$ contains I as submatrix \implies SSC

Change of Paradigm: Instead of looking for the vertices of $\text{Conv}(W)$ let us look for its *Facets*

Facet Identification

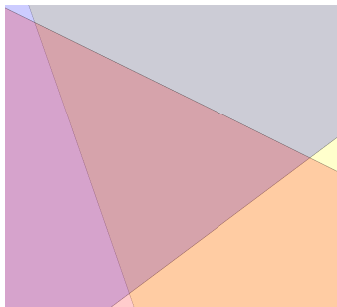
Facet Based Algorithms

$$\text{Conv}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \mathcal{S}_i \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{S}_i := \{x : \theta_i^T x \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad \iff \quad \Theta = (\theta_1 \dots \theta_r) \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1$$

MVIE *Maximum Volume Inscribed Ellipsoid*
Enumerates the facets of $\text{Conv}(X)$, very expensive
(Lin, Wu, Ma, Chi, Wang, 2018)

GFPI *Greedy Facet-based Polytope Identification*
Mixed integer programming, also expensive
(Abdolali, Gillis, 2021)



In order to deal with facets GFPI works in the Polar Space

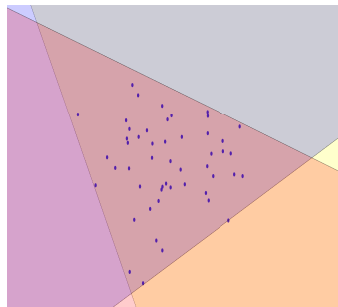
Facet Based Algorithms

$$\text{Conv}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \mathcal{S}_i \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{S}_i := \{x : \theta_i^T x \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad \iff \quad \Theta = (\theta_1 \dots \theta_r) \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1$$

MVIE *Maximum Volume Inscribed Ellipsoid*
Enumerates the facets of $\text{Conv}(X)$, very expensive
(Lin, Wu, Ma, Chi, Wang, 2018)

GFPI *Greedy Facet-based Polytope Identification*
Mixed integer programming, also expensive
(Abdolali, Gillis, 2021)



In order to deal with facets GFPI works in the Polar Space

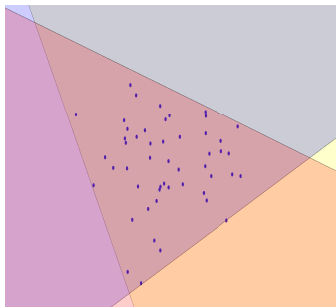
Facet Based Algorithms

$$\text{Conv}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \mathcal{S}_i \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{S}_i := \{x : \theta_i^T x \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad \iff \quad \Theta = (\theta_1 \dots \theta_r) \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1$$

MVIE *Maximum Volume Inscribed Ellipsoid*
Enumerates the facets of $\text{Conv}(X)$, very expensive
(Lin, Wu, Ma, Chi, Wang, 2018)

GFPI *Greedy Facet-based Polytope Identification*
Mixed integer programming, also expensive
(Abdolali, Gillis, 2021)



In order to deal with facets GFPI works in the Polar Space

Facet Based Algorithms

$$\text{Conv}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \mathcal{S}_i \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{S}_i := \{x : \theta_i^T x \leq 1\}$$

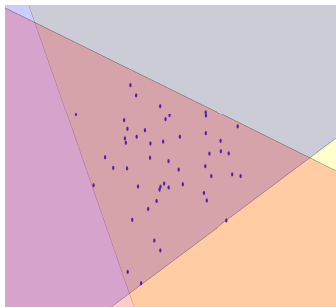
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad \iff \quad \Theta = (\theta_1 \dots \theta_r) \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1$$

MVIE *Maximum Volume Inscribed Ellipsoid*

Enumerates the facets of $\text{Conv}(X)$, very expensive
(Lin, Wu, Ma, Chi, Wang, 2018)

GFPI *Greedy Facet-based Polytope Identification*

Mixed integer programming, also expensive
(Abdolali, Gillis, 2021)



In order to deal with facets GFPI works in the Polar Space

Facet Based Algorithms

$$\text{Conv}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \mathcal{S}_i \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{S}_i := \{x : \theta_i^T x \leq 1\}$$

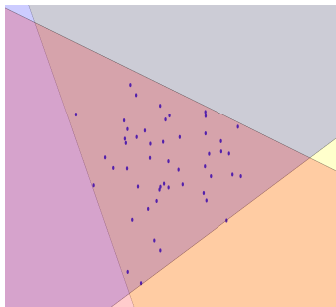
$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \quad \iff \quad \Theta = (\theta_1 \dots \theta_r) \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1$$

MVIE *Maximum Volume Inscribed Ellipsoid*

Enumerates the facets of $\text{Conv}(X)$, very expensive
(Lin, Wu, Ma, Chi, Wang, 2018)

GFPI *Greedy Facet-based Polytope Identification*

Mixed integer programming, also expensive
(Abdolali, Gillis, 2021)



In order to deal with facets GFPI works in the **Polar Space**

$$\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad \mathcal{S}^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \ \forall x \in \mathcal{S}\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- Reverses Containments

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with **maximum volume** inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$

Polarity

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad S^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \ \forall x \in S\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

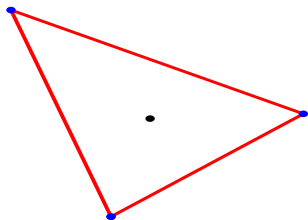
- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- Reverses Containments

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

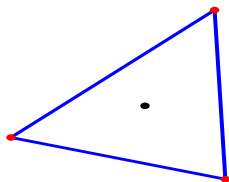
$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with maximum volume inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$



POLAR



Polarity

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad S^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \ \forall x \in S\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

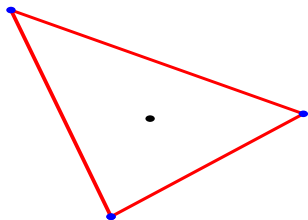
- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- Reverses Containments

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

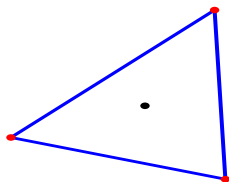
$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with maximum volume inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$



POLAR



Polarity

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad S^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \forall x \in S\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

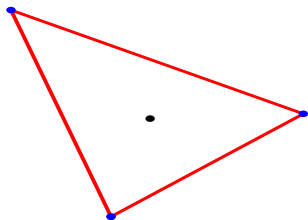
- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- Reverses Containments

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

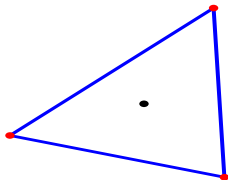
$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with **maximum volume** inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$



POLAR



Polarity

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad S^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \ \forall x \in S\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

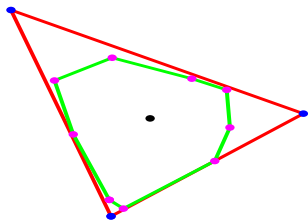
- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- **Reverses Containments**

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

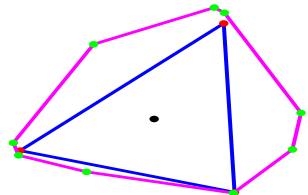
$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with **maximum volume** inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$



⚡ POLAR



Polarity

$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \quad S^* := \{\theta : \theta^T x \leq 1 \ \forall x \in S\}$$

- Swaps points and hyperplanes

$$\{x : \theta^T x = 1\} \rightsquigarrow \theta$$

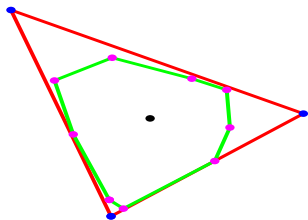
- Sends simplexes into simplexes
- It is an involution for convex sets
- **Reverses Containments**

$$\text{Conv}(X) \subseteq \text{Conv}(W) \iff \text{Conv}(W)^* \subseteq \text{Conv}(X)^*$$

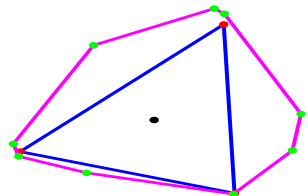
$$\iff \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Conv}(W)^* = \text{Conv}(\Theta)$$

We can thus seek the simplex Θ with **maximum volume** inside $\text{Conv}(X)^*$ as in

$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T X \leq 1 \quad (\text{MaxVol})$$



⚡ POLAR



Identifiability and η -Expansion

Theorem (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ SSC and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1}$ define

$$\mathcal{V}(v) := \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

Then $\mathcal{V}(v)$ is convex in v with unique minimum for $v = We/r$ and Θ polar of W

Identifiability and η -Expansion

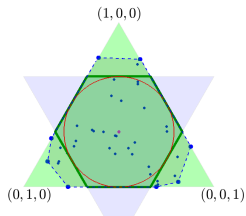
Theorem (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ SSC and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1}$ define

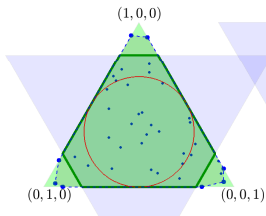
$$\mathcal{V}(v) := \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

Then $\mathcal{V}(v)$ is convex in v with unique minimum for $v = We/r$ and Θ polar of W

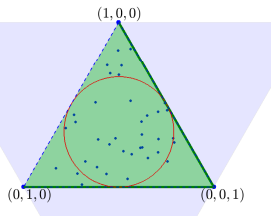
0-expanded \sim SSC



η -expanded $\eta \in (0,1)$



1-expanded \equiv separable



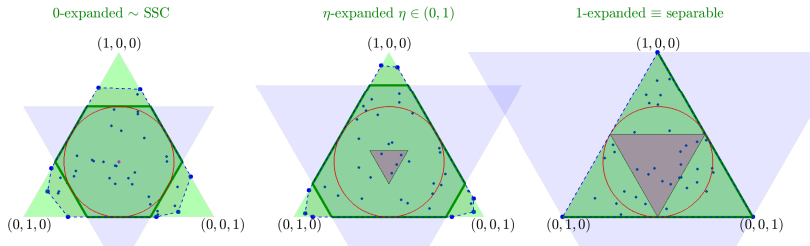
Identifiability and η -Expansion

Theorem (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ SSC and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1}$ define

$$\mathcal{V}(v) := \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

Then $\mathcal{V}(v)$ is convex in v with unique minimum for $v = We/r$ and Θ polar of W



Theorem (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ be η -expanded and suppose $v = Wh$, $h \in \blacktriangledown$. Then

$$\max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

is solved uniquely by Θ polar of W

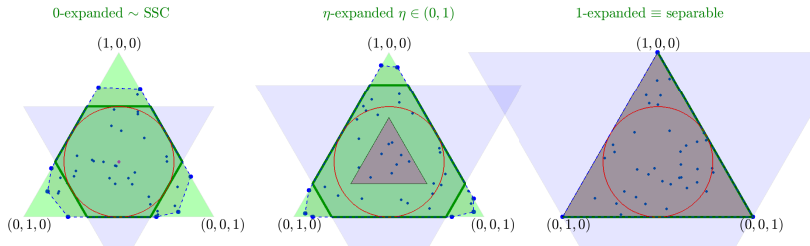
Identifiability and η -Expansion

Theorem (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ SSC and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1}$ define

$$\mathcal{V}(v) := \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

Then $\mathcal{V}(v)$ is convex in v with unique minimum for $v = We/r$ and Θ polar of W



Conjecture (M.A., G.B., N.G., 2023)

Let $X = WH \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$ be η -expanded and suppose $v = Wh$, $h \in \blacktriangle$. Then

$$\max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) \quad : \quad \Theta^T(X - ve^T) \leq 1$$

is solved uniquely by Θ polar of W

Maximum Volume in Dual

Algorithm 1 Maximum Volume in the Dual (MV-Dual)

Input: Data matrix $\tilde{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and a factorization rank r

Output: A matrix $\tilde{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$ and a vector w such that $\tilde{X} \approx w + \tilde{W}H$ where H is column stochastic

- 1: Use PCA to reduce $\tilde{X} = w + UX$ with $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$
- 2: Initialize $v_1 = Xe/n$, $p = 1$ and $\Theta \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{r-1 \times r}$
- 3: **while** not converged: $p = 1$ or $\frac{\|v_p - v_{p-1}\|_2}{\|v_{p-1}\|_2} > 0.01$ **do**
- 4: Solve

$$\arg \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) : \Theta^T (X - v_p e^T) \leq 1$$

via alternating optimization on the columns of Θ

- 5: Recover W by computing the polar of $\text{Conv}(\Theta)$
- 6: Let $v_{p+1} \leftarrow We/r$, and $p = p + 1$
- 7: **end while**
- 8: Compute $\tilde{W} = UW$

Cost : PCA $\mathcal{O}(mnr)$ plus Maximization problem solver for a single column $\mathcal{O}(nr^2)$ times the number of iterations

Maximum Volume in Dual

Algorithm 2 Maximum Volume in the Dual (MV-Dual)

Input: Data matrix $\tilde{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and a factorization rank r

Output: A matrix $\tilde{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$ and a vector w such that $\tilde{X} \approx w + \tilde{W}H$ where H is column stochastic

- 1: Use PCA to reduce $\tilde{X} = w + UX$ with $X \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times n}$
- 2: Initialize $v_1 = Xe/n$, $p = 1$ and $\Theta \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{r-1 \times r}$
- 3: **while** not converged: $p = 1$ or $\frac{\|v_p - v_{p-1}\|_2}{\|v_{p-1}\|_2} > 0.01$ **do**
- 4: Solve

$$\arg \max_{\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{r-1 \times r}} \text{Vol}(\Theta) : \Theta^T (X - v_p e^T) \leq 1$$

via alternating optimization on the columns of Θ

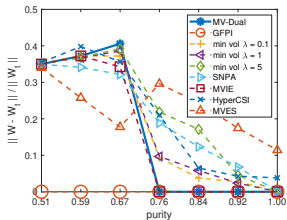
- 5: Recover W by computing the polar of $\text{Conv}(\Theta)$
- 6: Let $v_{p+1} \leftarrow We/r$, and $p = p + 1$
- 7: **end while**
- 8: Compute $\tilde{W} = UW$

Cost : PCA $\mathcal{O}(mnr)$ plus Maximization problem solver for a single column $\mathcal{O}(nr^2)$ times the number of iterations

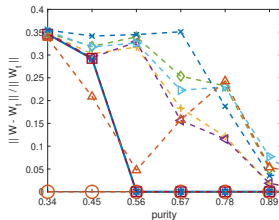
Experiments

Exact Case

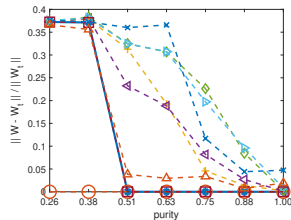
$$W^*, H^* \text{ ground truth} \quad ERR = \min_{\pi} \frac{\|W^* - W_{\pi}\|_F}{\|W^*\|_F} \quad \text{purity } p = \max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}^*| = \eta + (1 - \eta)^{\frac{2}{r}}$$



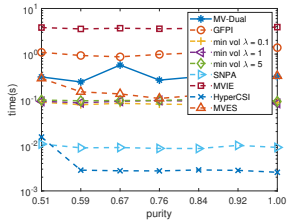
ERR for $r = 3, n = 30r$



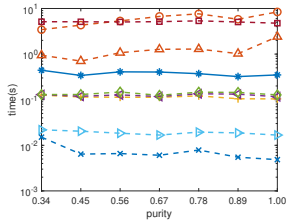
ERR for $r = 4, n = 30r$



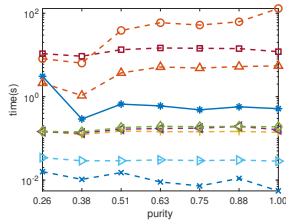
ERR for $r = 5, n = 30r$



Time for $r = 3, n = 30r$



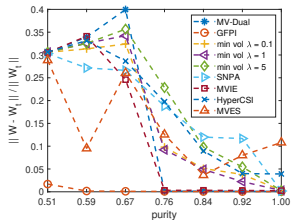
Time for $r = 4, n = 30r$



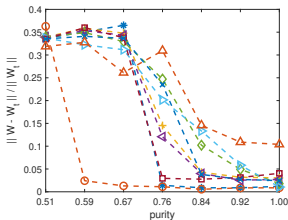
Time for $r = 5, n = 30r$

Noisy Case

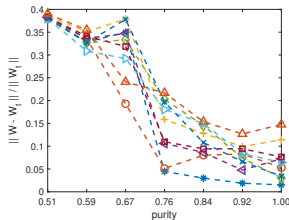
$$W^*, H^* \text{ ground truth} \quad ERR = \min_{\pi} \frac{\|W^* - W_{\pi}\|_F}{\|W^*\|_F} \quad \text{purity } p = \max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}^*| = \eta + (1 - \eta) \frac{2}{r}$$



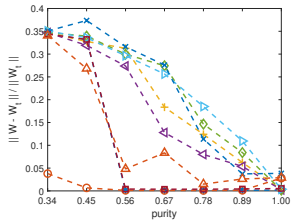
ERR for $r = 3$, SNR = 60



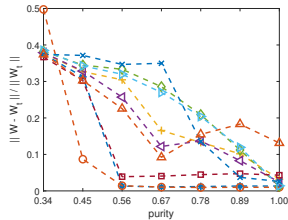
ERR for $r = 3$, SNR = 40



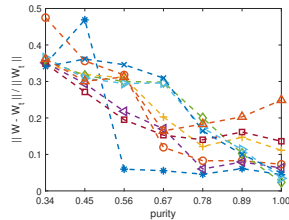
ERR for $r = 3$, SNR = 30



ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 60



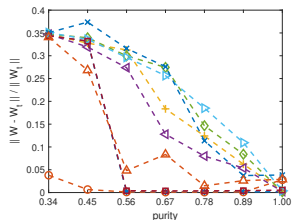
ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 40



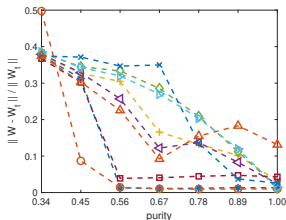
ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 30

Noisy Case

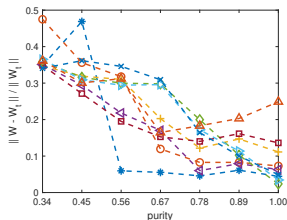
$$W^*, H^* \text{ ground truth} \quad ERR = \min_{\pi} \frac{\|W^* - W_{\pi}\|_F}{\|W^*\|_F} \quad \text{purity } p = \max_{i,j} |H_{i,j}^*| = \eta + (1 - \eta)^2_r$$



ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 60



ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 40



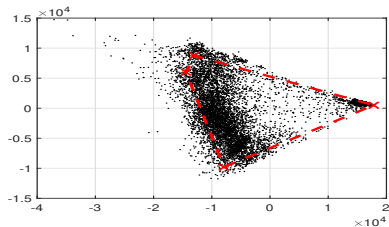
ERR for $r = 4$, SNR = 30

| SNR | MVDual | GFPI | min vol $\lambda = 0.1$ | min vol $\lambda = 1$ | min vol $\lambda = 5$ | SNPA | MVIE | HyperCSI | MVES |
|-----|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 30 | 0.56±0.11 | 7.76±3.51 | 0.12±0.01 | 0.13±0.01 | 0.14±0.02 | 0.01±0.001 | 5.28±0.23 | 0.01±0.004 | 0.30±0.04 |
| 40 | 0.45±0.06 | 4.18±1.12 | 0.10±0.01 | 0.11±0.01 | 0.13±0.01 | 0.01±0.00 | 4.96±0.12 | 0.005±0.004 | 0.30±0.05 |
| 60 | 0.42±0.06 | 1.47±0.45 | 0.07±0.01 | 0.08±0.01 | 0.09±0.01 | 0.01±0.00 | 3.78±0.12 | 0.001±0.00 | 0.26±0.07 |

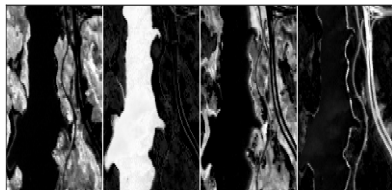
Unmixing Hyperspectral Imaging

$$\text{MRSA}(x, y) = \frac{100}{\pi} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{(x - \bar{x}e)^\top (y - \bar{y}e)}{\|x - \bar{x}e\|_2 \|y - \bar{y}e\|_2} \right)$$

$$\text{ERR} = \min_{\pi} \text{MRSA}(W_k^*, W_{\pi(k)})$$



Projection of data points
and the simplex computed by MV-Dual








Abundance maps estimated by MV-Dual
From left to right: road, tree, soil, water

| | SNPA | Min-Vol | HyperCSI | GFPI | MV-Dual |
|----------|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|
| MRSA | 22.27 | 6.03 | 17.04 | 4.82 | 3.74 |
| Time (s) | 0.60 | 1.45 | 0.88 | 100* | 43.51 |

Comparing the performances of MV-Dual with the state-of-the-art SSMF algorithms on Jasper-Ridge data set. Numbers marked with * indicate that the corresponding algorithms did not converge within 100 seconds.

Thank You!

-  Abdolali M., Barbarino G., and Gillis N. **Dual simplex volume maximization for simplex-structured matrix factorization.** *Arxiv*, 2024.
-  Abdolali M. and Gillis N. **Simplex-structured matrix factorization: Sparsity-based identifiability and provably correct algorithms.** *SIAM Journal on Mathematics of data Science*, 3(2):593–623, 2021.
-  Fu X., Ma W.K., Huang K., and Sidiropoulos N.D. **Blind separation of quasi-stationary sources: exploiting convex geometry in covariance domain.** *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, 63(9):2306–2320, 2015.
-  Zu F. **Hyperspectral unmixing: ground truth labeling, datasets, benchmark performances and survey.** *Arxiv*, 2017.
-  Lin C.H., Wu R., Ma W.K., Chi C.Y., and Wang Y. **Maximum volume inscribed ellipsoid: A new simplex-structured matrix factorization framework via facet enumeration and convex optimization.** *SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences*, 11(2):1651–1679, 2018.