

The story of explainable clustering

Adam Polak

ML in PL, Warsaw, October 28th, 2023

```
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      "?search_query=au:%22Adam%20Polak%22&max_results=50")  
feed = feedparser.parse(urllib.request.urlopen(url).read())  
data = [(entry.title, entry.summary) for entry in feed.entries]
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coordinates = pca.fit_transform(embeddings)
for (x, y), (title, _) in zip(coordinates, data):
    plt.text(x, y, title)
for i in range(max(clusters) + 1):
    plt.scatter(coordinates[clusters==i, 0], coordinates[clusters==i, 1])
```

● On an extremal problem for poset dimension

● Counting Triangles in Large Graphs on GPU

● Why is it hard to beat $O(n^2)$ for (...)

● Tight Conditional Lower Bounds for (...)

● Euler Meets GPU: Practical Graph (...)

● Online Coloring of Short Intervals

● Learning-Augmented Dynamic Power (...)

● Online metric algorithms with untrusted (...)

● Bellman–Ford is optimal for shortest hop-bounded paths

● Nearly-Tight and Oblivious Algorithms (...)

● Tight Vector Bin Packing with Few (...)

● Mixing predictions for online metric algorithms

● Learning-Augmented Maximum Flow

● Knapsack and Subset Sum with Small Items

● Robust Learning-Augmented Caching (...)

● Equivalences between triangle and range (...)

● Monochromatic Triangles, Intermediate (...)

● Faster Monotone Min-Plus Product, Range (...)

● On Dynamic Graph Algorithms with Predictions

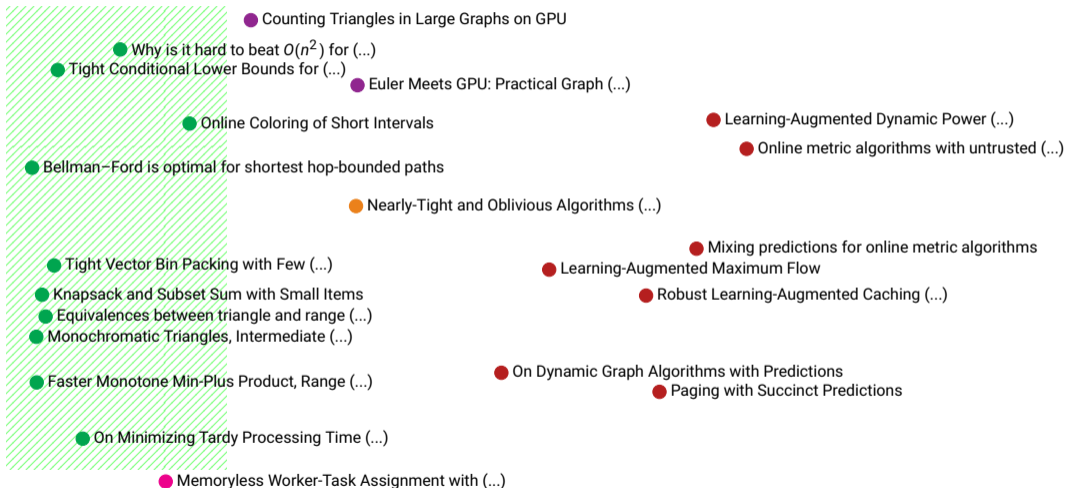
● Paging with Succinct Predictions

● On Minimizing Tardy Processing Time (...)

● Memoryless Worker-Task Assignment with (...)

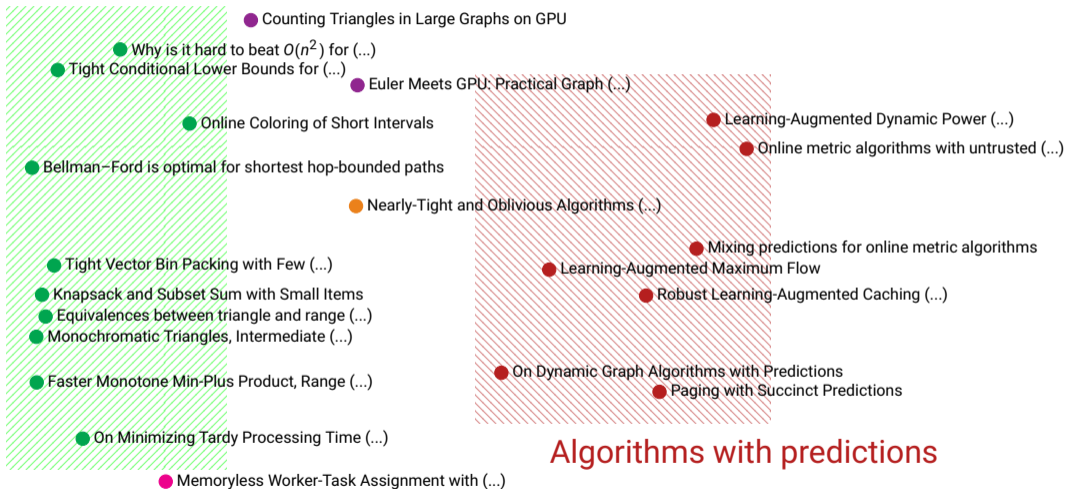
- On an extremal problem for poset dimension

Fine-grained complexity



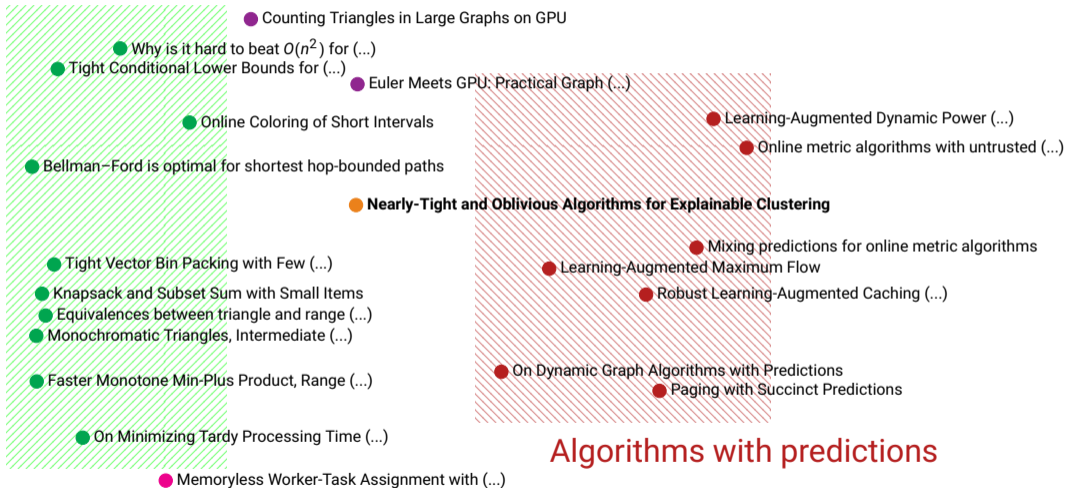
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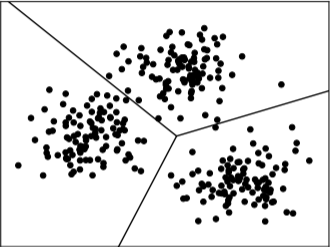


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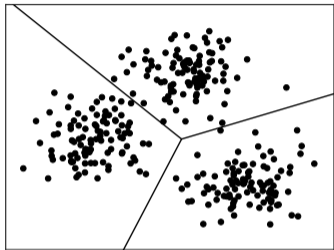
Fine-grained complexity



Clustering can be hard to explain



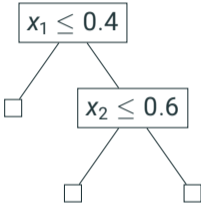
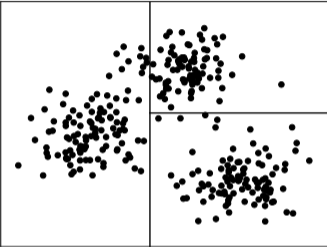
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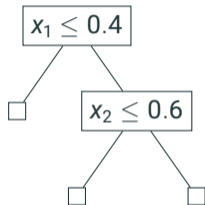
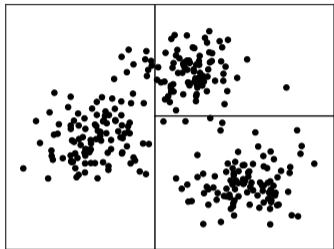
$$0.6 \cdot \textit{weight} + 0.7 \cdot \textit{age} + 2 \cdot \textit{vaccinated} \leq 1.5 \quad \text{AND}$$

$$0.9 \cdot \textit{location} + 1.4 \cdot \textit{weight} + 0.7 \cdot \textit{age} \geq 2.5$$

Decision tree is easier to understand

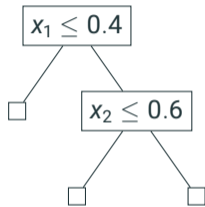
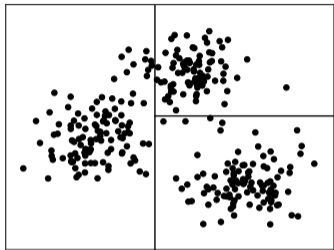


Decision tree is easier to understand



weight ≥ 100

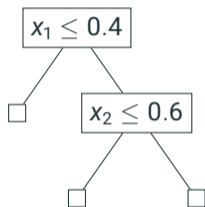
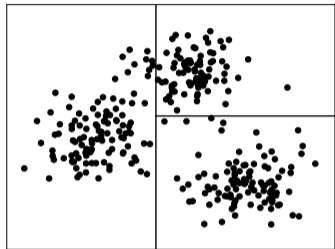
Decision tree is easier to understand



weight ≥ 100 AND

age ≥ 90

Decision tree is easier to understand

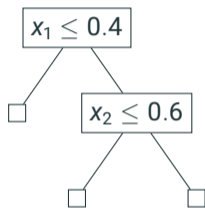
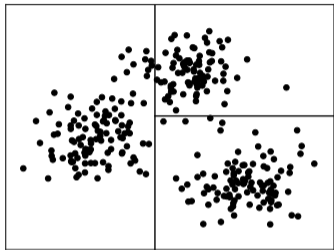


weight ≥ 100 AND

age ≥ 90 AND

unvaccinated

Explainable clustering



A *threshold tree* is a binary tree-

where each non-leaf node is an axis-aligned threshold cut.

An explainable k -clustering is one formed by a threshold tree with k leaves.

Price of explainability

How much more expensive is an optimal explainable clustering?

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Can we find a good explainable clustering efficiently?

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Can we find a good explainable clustering efficiently?

First introduced and studied by Moshkovitz, Dasgupta, Rashtchian, Frost (ICML 2020)

Let's focus on k-median

Input: points X in \mathbb{R}^d

Distance: L1-norm

$$\text{i.e. } \text{dist}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i - y_i|$$

Goal: find k centers C minimizing

$$\sum_{x \in X} \min_{c \in C} \text{dist}(x, c)$$

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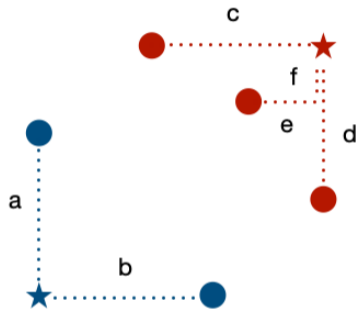
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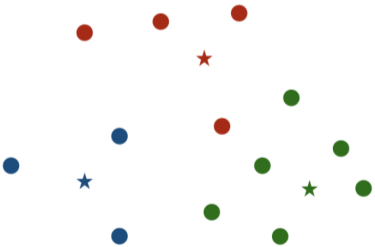
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$$OPT = a + b + c + d + e + f$$

General approach

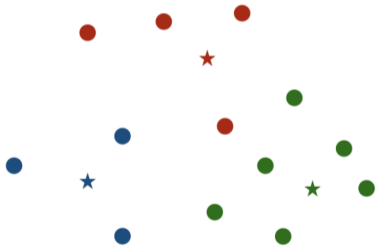
Transform given reference clustering to an explainable clustering



General approach

Transform given reference clustering to an explainable clustering

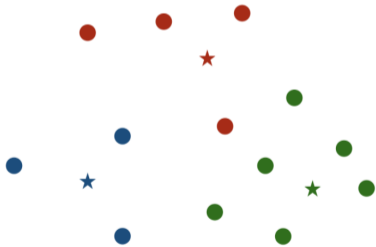
Keep splitting until one leaf per center



General approach

Transform given reference clustering to an explainable clustering

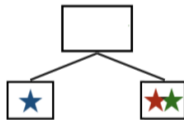
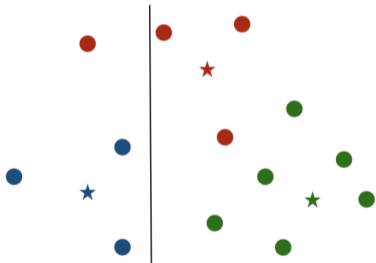
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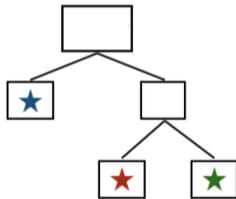
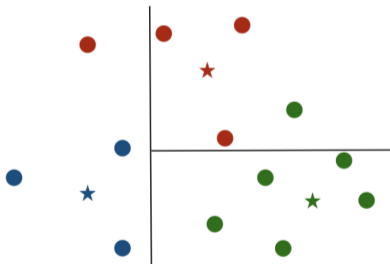
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General approach

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Keep splitting until one leaf per center



Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost algorithm

While there is a leaf with more than one center, **select a min-cut**

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= a cut that separates the fewest number of points from their closest centers

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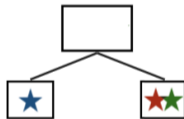
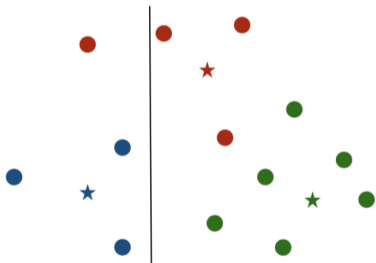
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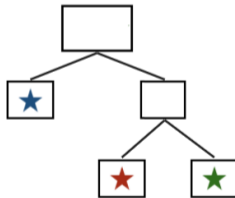
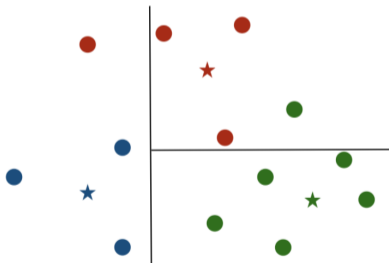
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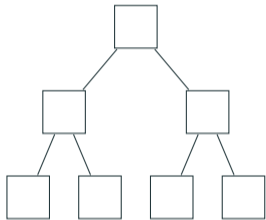
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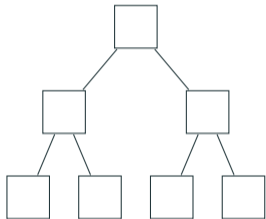


Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost analysis



#points separated by min-cut · distance to furthest center $\leq OPT$

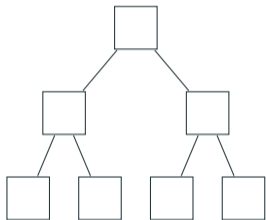
Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost analysis



#points separated by min-cut \cdot distance to furthest center $\leq OPT$

$$OPT(left) + OPT(right) \leq OPT$$

Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost analysis

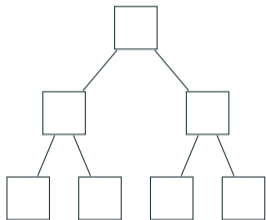


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cost increase at each level $\leq OPT$

Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost analysis



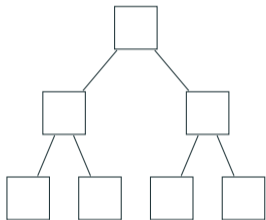
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Price of explainability is at most **height of the tree**, and hence at most **k** .

Moshkovitz–Dasgupta–Rashtchian–Frost analysis



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$$OPT(\text{left}) + OPT(\text{right}) \leq OPT$$

cost increase at each level $\leq OPT$

Price of explainability is at most **height of the tree**, and hence **at most k** .

Also, there are instances where the price of explainability is **at least $\log k$** .

A world map with a light blue background and white landmasses. A red dot is placed on the eastern coast of the United States. Text is overlaid on the map, pointing to the red dot.

**In 2021 Makarychev and Shan
proposed "TCS Algorithm"**



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In 2021 Gamlath, Jia, Polak, Svensson
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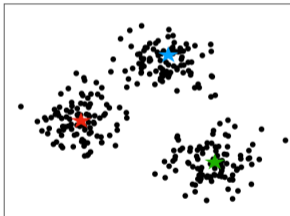
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The TCS algorithm

While there is a leaf with more than one center, ~~select a min-cut~~
select a cut uniformly at random

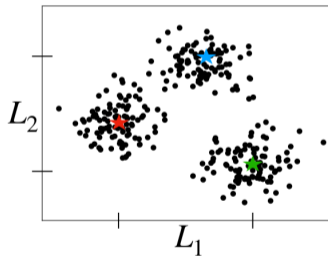
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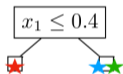
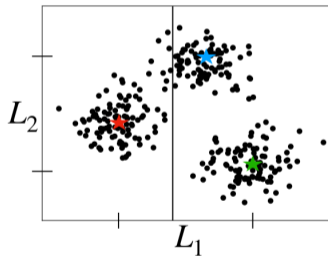
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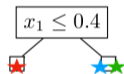
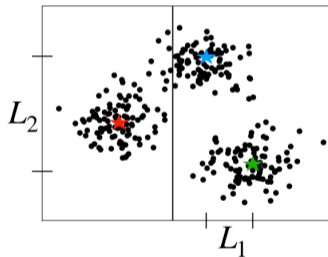
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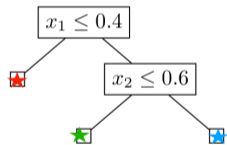
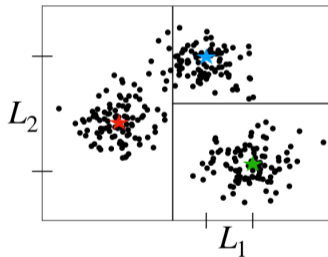
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The independent works in 2021

Makarychev and Shan:

$$O(\log k \log \log k)$$

Gamlath, Jia, Polak, Svensson:

$$O(\log^2 k)$$

Esfandiari, Mirrokni, Narayanan:

$$O(\min(\log k \log \log k, d \log d))$$

Finally, in 2023

Gupta, Pitty, Svensson, Yuan:

$O(\log k)$

Open problems

What is price of explainability for k -means?

It is between k and $k \log k$.

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What if we allows more than one dimension in threshold cuts?

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What is price of explainability for k -means?

It is between k and $k \log k$.

What if we allows more than one dimension in threshold cuts?

Under what **natural clusterability assumptions** we could obtain
a **lower price** of explainability?

Thank you!