We provide visual illustration of our top 30 distribution-clusters on data-sets evaluated in section 5. Results are shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, with 5 images displayed per cluster. Our clusters are not only consistent constituent objects but also consistent in their poses. Our technique works on a large variety of images ranging from buildings, people, cats and object types. We also display cluster by k-means with our second order distance in Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10 and traditional k-means in Fig. 11, Fig. 12, Fig. 13, Fig. 14, Fig. 15. Observe that even with the latest features, k-means clustering does not provide results that are qualitatively comparable with our distribution-clustering.
Figure 1: Top 30 of our distribution-clusters from cats.
Figure 2: Top 30 of our distribution clusters from Internet.
Figure 3: Top 30 of our distribution-clusters from Mnist.
Figure 4: All of our distribution-clusters from CalTech1.
Figure 5: Top 30 of our distribution-clusters from CalTech2.
Figure 6: Top 30 clusters, our second-order k-means, cats data-set
Figure 7: Top 30 clusters, our second-order k-means, Internet data-set
Figure 8: Top 30 clusters, our second-order k-means, Mnist data-set
Figure 9: All clusters, our second-order k-means, CalTech1
Figure 10: Top 30 clusters, our second-order k-means, CalTech2
Figure 11: Top 30 non-singleton k-means clusters from cats data-set.
Figure 12: Top 30 non-singleton k-means clusters from Internet data-set.
Figure 13: Top 30 non-singleton k-means clusters from Mnist data-set.
Figure 14: K-means clusters from CalTech1 data-set.
Figure 15: Top 30 non-singleton k-means clusters CalTech2 data-set.