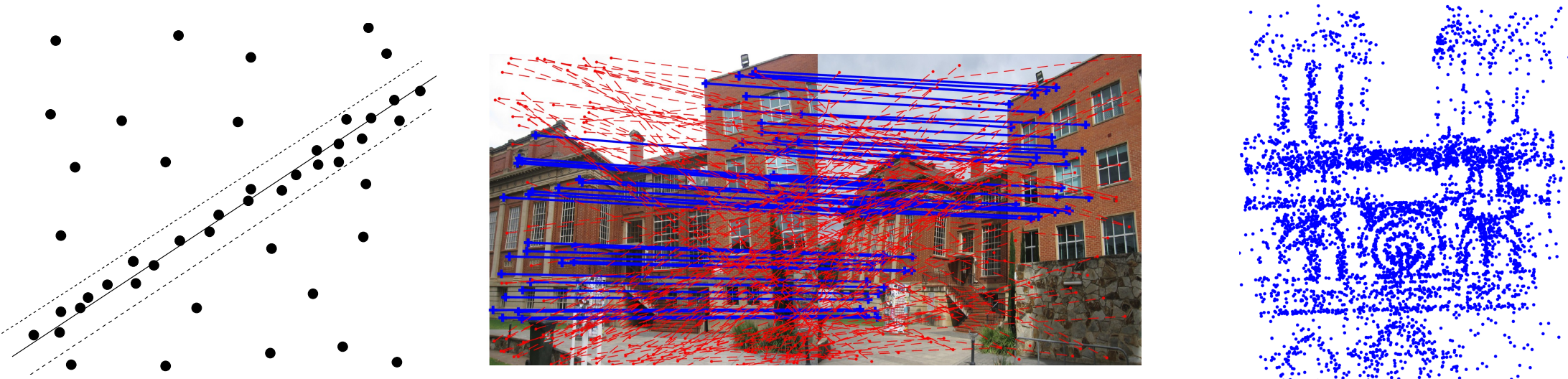


Maximum Consensus:

- Estimate a model that is consistent with as many of the data as possible:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{P}(N)} |\mathcal{I}| \\ & \text{subject to} \quad |\mathbf{x}_j^T \theta - y_j| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{I}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Applications:



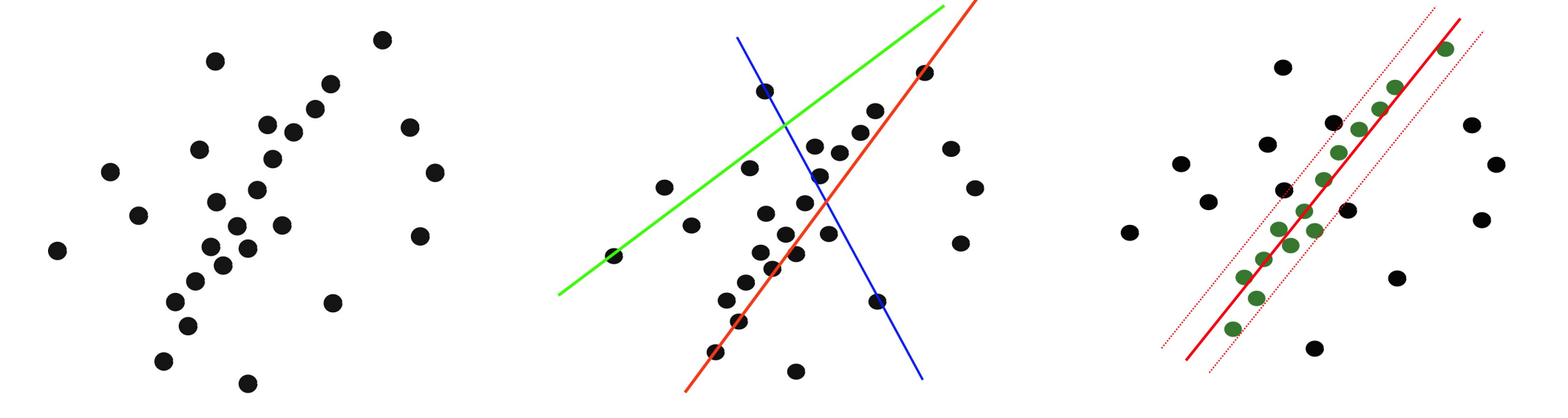
Line/Plane fitting

Homography Estimation

Triangulation

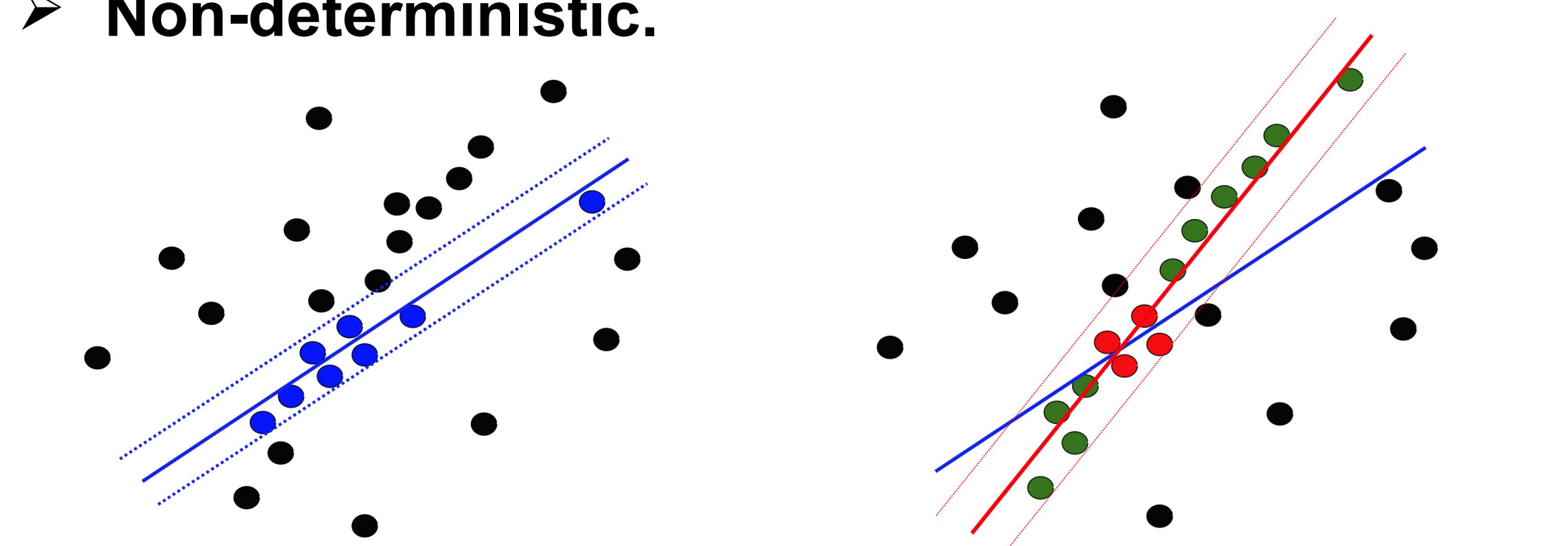
RANSAC

- Fit a model onto randomly sampled minimal subsets.
- Return the model with the largest consensus size.



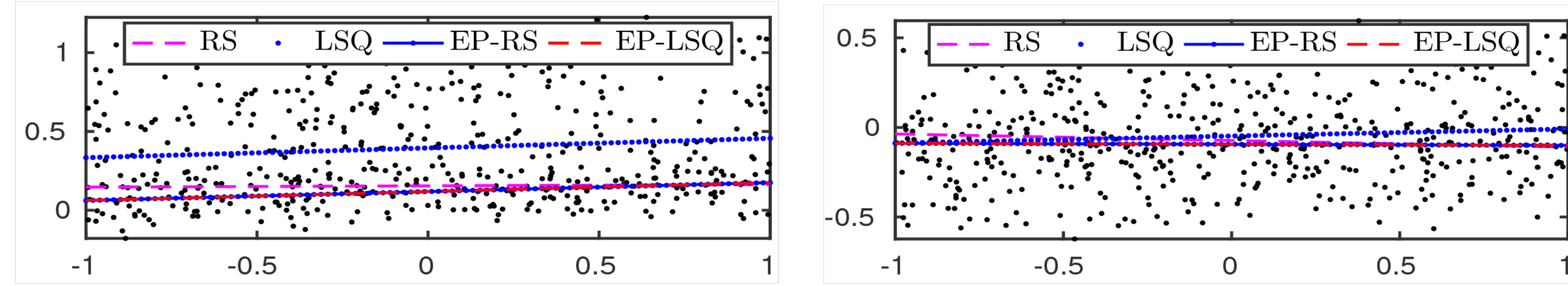
Locally optimized RANSAC (LO-RANSAC)

- Execute an inner sampling routine whenever the solution is updated by RANSAC.
- **Non-deterministic.**



Deterministic local refinement

- Improve an initial estimate (RANSAC, LSQ,...) to a solution with larger consensus size.



Complementarity constraints

- Rewrite (1) as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{P}(M)} |\mathcal{I}| \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{a}_i^T \theta - b_i \leq 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{x}_1, -\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N, -\mathbf{x}_N],$$

$$\mathbf{b} = [\epsilon + y_1, \epsilon - y_1, \dots, \epsilon + y_N, \epsilon - y_N]^T$$

- Outlier minimization

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \{0,1\}^M, \mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}^M, \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_i u_i \\ & \text{subject to} \quad s_i - \mathbf{a}_i^T \theta + b_i \geq 0, \\ & \quad u_i(s_i - \mathbf{a}_i^T \theta + b_i) = 0, \\ & \quad s_i(1 - u_i) = 0, \\ & \quad s_i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta + \gamma \mathbf{1} \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{c}_i = [\mathbf{a}_i^T \quad -\mathbf{a}_i^T \mathbf{1}]^T$

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}^M, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}} \sum_i u_i \\ & \text{subject to} \quad s_i - \mathbf{c}_i^T \mathbf{v} + b_i \geq 0, \\ & \quad u_i(s_i - \mathbf{c}_i^T \mathbf{v} + b_i) = 0, \quad (2) \\ & \quad s_i(1 - u_i) = 0, \\ & \quad 1 - u_i \geq 0, \\ & \quad s_i, u_i, v_i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Penalty Method

- Incorporate the complementarity constraints to the cost function:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v}} \sum_i u_i + \alpha [u_i(s_i - \mathbf{c}_i^T \mathbf{v} + b_i) + s_i(1 - u_i)] \\ & \text{s.t.} \quad s_i - \mathbf{c}_i^T \mathbf{v} + b_i \geq 0, \\ & \quad 1 - u_i \geq 0, \\ & \quad s_i, u_i, v_i \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Frank-Wolfe method for solving (3)

- Fix $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v} \rightarrow (2)$ becomes LP with respect to \mathbf{u}
- Fix $\mathbf{u} \rightarrow (2)$ becomes LP with respect to \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v}

Algorithm 1 Frank-Wolfe method for (3).

Require: Data $\{\mathbf{c}_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^M$, penalty value α , initial solution $\mathbf{u}^{(0)}, \mathbf{v}^{(0)}, \mathbf{s}^{(0)}$, threshold δ .

- 1: $P^{(0)} \leftarrow P(\mathbf{u}^{(0)}, \mathbf{s}^{(0)}, \mathbf{v}^{(0)} \mid \alpha)$.
- 2: $t \leftarrow 0$.
- 3: **while** true **do**
- 4: $t \leftarrow t + 1$.
- 5: $\mathbf{s}^{(t)}, \mathbf{v}^{(t)} \leftarrow \arg \min_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v}} P(\mathbf{u}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v} \mid \alpha)$ s.t. \mathcal{P} .
- 6: $\mathbf{u}^{(t)} \leftarrow \arg \min_{\mathbf{u}} P(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)}, \mathbf{v}^{(t)} \mid \alpha)$ s.t. \mathcal{P} .
- 7: $P^{(t)} \leftarrow P(\mathbf{u}^{(t)}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)}, \mathbf{v}^{(t)} \mid \alpha)$.
- 8: **if** $|P^{(t-1)} - P^{(t)}| \leq \delta$ **then**
- 9: Break.
- 10: **end if**
- 11: **end while**
- 12: **return** $\mathbf{u}^{(t)}, \mathbf{v}^{(t)}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)}$.

* **Algorithm 1 converges to a KKT point of (3)**

Main algorithm

- **Theorem:** There exists α^* such that for all $\alpha \geq \alpha^*$, a KKT point of (3) is also a KKT point of (2)

Algorithm 2 Main algorithm for solving (2).

Require: Data $\{\mathbf{c}_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^M$, initial model parameter θ , initial penalty value α , increment rate κ , threshold δ .

- 1: $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow [\theta^T \quad \mathbf{1}^T \theta]^T$.
- 2: $\mathbf{s} \leftarrow \mathbf{C}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{b}$.
- 3: $\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{s} > 0)$.
- 4: **while** true **do**
- 5: $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v} \leftarrow FW(\{\mathbf{c}_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^M, \alpha, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v})$. /* Algo. 1. */
- 6: **if** $Q(\mathbf{z}) \leq \delta$ **then**
- 7: Break.
- 8: **end if**
- 9: $\alpha \leftarrow \kappa \cdot \alpha$.
- 10: **end while**
- 11: **return** $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{v}$.

- Can be applied to quasiconvex problems

Real data results

	Methods		RS	PS	GMLE	LORS	LORS1	ℓ_1	ℓ_∞	EP-RS	EP- ℓ_∞
Homography estimation	University Library N = 545	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	251 0.73	269 0.62	251 0.69	294 1.90	294 1.89	120 3.10	53 2.49	301 12.76	301 14.49
	Christ Church N = 445	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	235 0.47	236 0.47	227 0.43	250 1.33	246 1.61	246 1.23	160 2.44	280 10.37	280 12.67
	Valbonne N = 434	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	131 3.17	134 2.39	117 5.76	156 3.04	136 5.80	24 1.36	22 1.27	158 17.20	158 14.84
	Kapel N = 449	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	163 1.19	167 1.15	130 9.89	167 2.18	168 2.70	28 1.62	161 1.16	170 8.46	170 8.68
	Invalides N = 413	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	144 1.36	159 0.90	140 1.60	149 2.17	156 2.94	84 1.04	142 0.71	178 10.20	178 9.15
	Affinity estimation	Bikes N = 557	$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	424 6.09	427 6.09	425 5.79	426 6.28	424 11.8	387 1.77	431 1.77	437 15.26
Graff N = 327		$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	126 3.51	129 3.35	127 3.14	134 4.07	126 6.61	147 0.99	274 0.23	276 5.94	276 2.70
Bark N = 458		$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	279 4.89	288 4.93	270 4.68	284 5.11	279 9.54	298 1.31	439 0.19	442 10.19	442 5.51
Tree N = 568		$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	372 5.70	367 6.01	371 5.73	372 6.93	372 11.50	377 4.81	370 0.81	396 15.96	396 11.82
Boat N = 574		$ \mathcal{I} $ time (s)	476 6.32	477 6.29	476 6.02	477 7.18	476 12.32	469 4.12	464 1.02	483 14.86	483 9.33

