

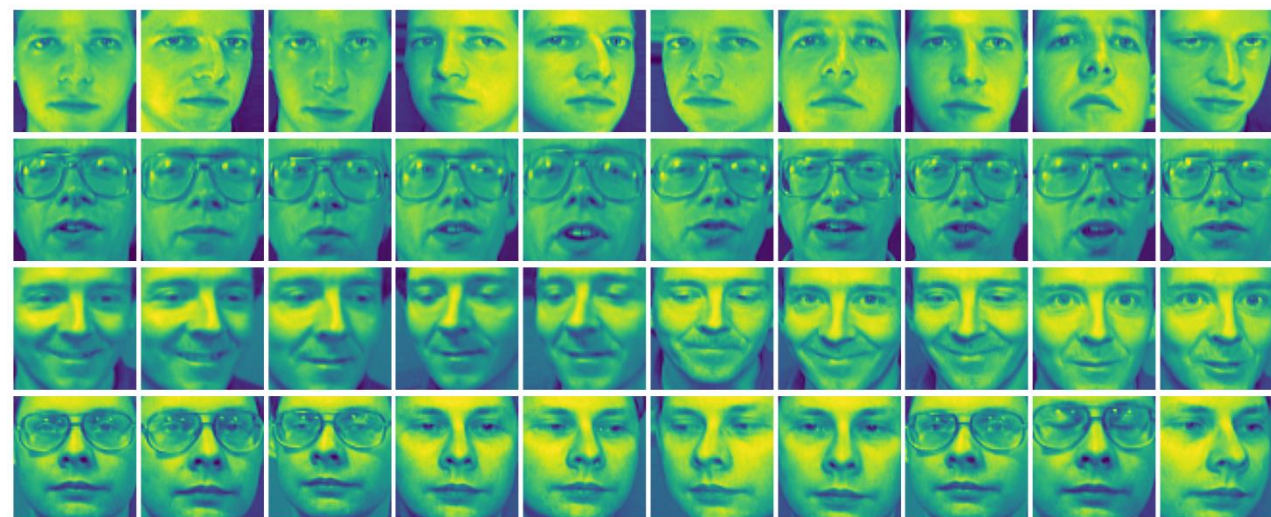
Background and Motivation

Extracting meaningful building blocks from data is crucial for reliable AI.

Given dataset $\{\mathbb{X}_1, \dots, \mathbb{X}_n\}$ and $\mathbb{X}_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^d$,

Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF): $\mathbb{X}_i \approx w_{i1}\mathbb{V}_1 + \dots + w_{ir}\mathbb{V}_r, w_{ij}, \mathbb{V}_j \geq 0$

This additive nature ensures that basis vectors $\mathbb{V}_j$ (building blocks) do not cancel each other out.

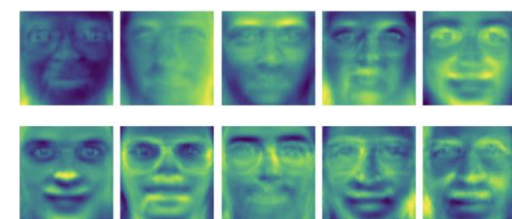


Fetch olivetti faces dataset

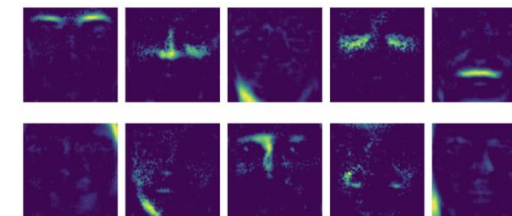
Find basis

$\mathbb{V}_j$

PCA



NMF



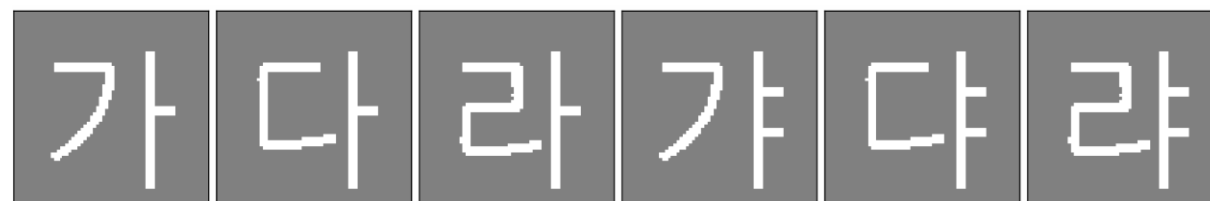
More interpretable!

Current Situation

- Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF) provides more interpretable basis vectors than Principle Component Analysis (PCA) because it yields **part-based representations**.
- However, standard NMF lacks a direct mechanism to enforce these part-based structures.

Development

Topological Regularization: Enforces structural properties (e.g., connectivity) on basis vectors.



Ex: Korean character



Part-based representation

Connected Basis Vectors