Lesson 3 Quiz

测验, 5 个问题

1 point

1。

Considering the k-means algorithm, after the current iteration we have three centroids (0, 1), (2, 1), and (-1, 2). Will points (0.5, 0.5) and (-0.5, 0) be assigned to the same cluster in the next iteration?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

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1 point

2。

Considering the k-means algorithm, if points (-1, 3), (-3, 1), and (-2, -1) are the only points that are assigned to the first cluster now, what is the new centroid for this cluster?

- [ ] (0, 2)
- [ ] (0, 0)
- [x] (-2, 1)
- [ ] (0, 3)

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1 point

3。

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The k-means++ algorithm is designed for better initialization for k-means, which will take the farthest point from the currently selected centroids. Suppose k = 2, and we have selected the first centroid as (0, 0). Among the following points (these are all the remaining points), which one should we take for the second centroid?

- ( ) (-2, 1)
- ( ) (2, 0)
- (•) (3, 0)
- ( ) (0, 2)

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1 point

4。

Considering the k- median algorithm, if points (1, -3), (1, 1), and (-2, 2) are the only points that are assigned to the first cluster now, what is the new centroid for this cluster?

- ( ) (0, 3)
- (•) (1, 1)
- ( ) (-2, 1)
- ( ) (0, 2)

---

1 point

5。

Which of the following statements about the k-means algorithm are correct? Select all that apply.

- [✓] The k-means algorithm is sensitive to outliers.
- [✓] The centroids in the k-means algorithm may not be any

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observed data points.

- [ ] For different initializations, the k-means algorithm will definitely give the same clustering results.

- [ ] The k-means algorithm can directly handle non-numerical (categorical) data.

- [x] 我（**伟臣 沈**）了解提交不是我自己完成的作业 将永远不会通过此课程或导致我的 Coursera 帐号被关闭。
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