Soft Clustering

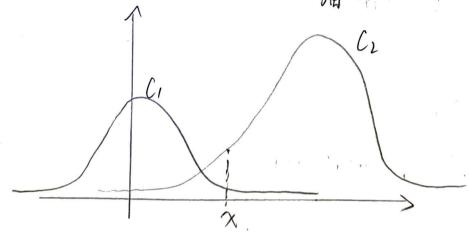
对导体,算出它属于各个cluster的概率,而非将其assign到某组例:2种动物,根据其weight判断分类。

Things to consider:

1. Prior probability of being one species

2. 舒 species 内部有其 本重的distribution

阿·核地区80%猫,20%狗狗狗个重distribution为N(MI, TI) 猫… 为N(MI, TI)



X=x MAN Pat. P(x=x)=P(C1) P(X=x/C1) + P(C2) P(X=x/C2)
P(C1 and X=x) + P(C2 and X=x)

Mixture Model

上述为 mixture model.

若有人个种类

P(X=x)= を P(C<sub>1</sub>) · P(X=x/C<sub>1</sub>)

Ganssian Mixture Model

即1个Mixture Model中,所有species内部distribution都为N 所需信息: O prior probability

2 distribution as parameters

GMM (historing

用MLE 的想法算GMM.

The probability of seeing the data we saw is the product of the probabilities of observing each data point.

肾所有data point 什入其distribution,全部汞起来,用MLE的方法技parameters.

0\* = argmax A A PlCj) P(Xi/G)

·包含阶有 C ··和(U,5).

10)= log([10))
= = = = log(P(G)) P(Xi(G))

tipartial derivative

 $\mathcal{M}_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(C_{j}|X_{i}) \times i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(C_{j}|X_{i})}$ 

 $\widehat{f}_{j} := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(C_{j}|X_{i})(X_{i}-\widehat{u}_{j})^{T}(X_{i}-\widehat{u}_{j})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(C_{j}|X_{i})}$ 

P(G) = + = P(G/Xi)

Clustering Aggregation

行有 [ 一种似了)。

of Mixture, Midel & Attachmental Metal button App N

The presence of my one years privation's MA

of mit the At A Camp and store with the store was the product

門有data print 代入其成代以此代的,全种永远年,用几亿的方法式

the probabilities of observing each door pour.

Compare clustering.

同组 data, 研神 clustering, 比较

方法:对于每对 data point, 都们在 A chistering 和 B chistering 是不 一致, (x, y 在 A中为一组, 在B中是否为一组?)

 Properties:

- 1. DCC,P)=0 iff C=P
- 2. DLC,p) = DCP,C)
- 3. Triangle Inequality

Aggregate Clustering

M.C., ..., Cm & generate a C\* that minimizes:

ΣD( (\*,Ci)

例:10个人,计采其所在地,职业,国籍 此3个净10个人3种不同方法Chuster起来

Benefits:

- 1. 可找到最佳 Churter 数
- 2. 不需分子 data, 只需 assignments.