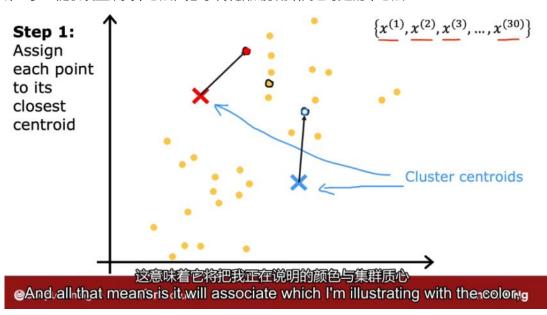
2023年5月31日 9:02

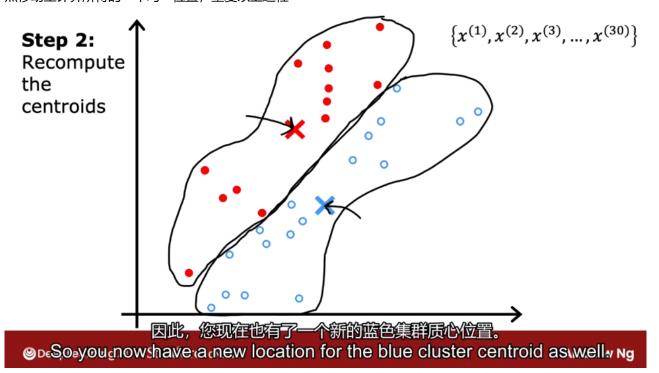
### 1.K-means Algorithm

第一步: 随机设置聚类中心点, 把每个数据点分配给离它最近的中心点



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第二步: 计算分组后的两组数据各自的"平均"位置,然后将第一步中设置的聚类中心 点移动至计算所得的"平均"位置,重复以上过程



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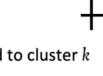
算法实现: (图中n为数据的特征数量,聚类中心的维数与数据的特征维数相同)

## K-means algorithm

M<sub>13</sub> / (30)

Randomly initialize K cluster centroids  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_K$ 

Repeat { # Assign points to cluster centroids for i = 1 to m $c^{(i)}$ := index (from 1 to K) of cluster centroid closest to  $x^{(i)}$ # Move cluster centroids for k = 1 to K



x2

 $\mu_k$  := average (mean) of points assigned to cluster k}  $\mu_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ x^{(1)} + x^{(5)} + x^{(6)} + x^{(10)} \right]$   $\text{, } \text{ $\sharp$ 1 has $\sharp$ $\sharp$ $\sharp$ $\o$.}$ 

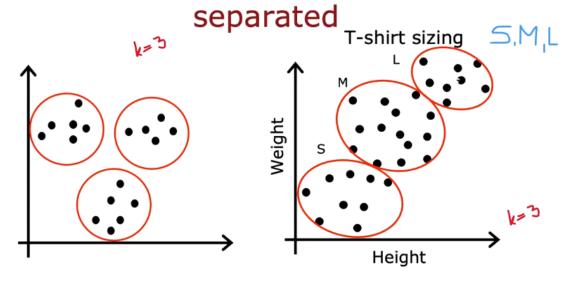
Stanithe new cluster centroid for cluster 1. DeepLearning.Al

**Andrew Ng** 

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如果有哪一次循环后,有某个聚类没有分得数据,那么可以直接消除这个聚类。 K-means算法对于分类并不明显的数据集也很有用,比如下图中根据不同身高体重的人所 买衣服的不同,判断小、中、大三种型号的衣服都是哪些顾客在买。

K-means for clusters that are not well



将这些人与港狸的集

Stanford of its these individuals well with @DeepLearning.Al

**Andrew Ng** 

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### 2.优化目标(Cost function in K-means)

K-means的cost函数

### K-means optimization objective

 $c^{(i)}$  = index of cluster (1, 2, ..., K) to which example  $x^{(i)}$  is currently assigned

 $\mu_k$  = cluster centroid k

 $\mu_{c^{(i)}}$  = cluster centroid of cluster to which example  $x^{(i)}$  has been assigned

**Cost function** 

$$J(c^{(1)},...,c^{(m)},\mu_1,...,\mu_K) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\| x^{(i)} - \mu_{c^{(i)}} \right\|^2$$

$$\min_{c^{(1)},...,c^{(m)}} J(c^{(1)},...,c^{(m)},\mu_1,...,\mu_K)$$

$$\mu_1,...,\mu_K$$
Distortion

orthe distortion cost function, that's just what this formula J is computing ng

K-means执行中的两个步骤,就是两种不同的减小J的方式

第一步是固定µ,调整c;第二步是固定c,调整µ

**Cost function for K-means** 

$$J(c^{(1)}, ..., c^{(m)}, \mu_1, ..., \mu_K) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} ||\underline{x^{(i)} - \mu_{c^{(i)}}}||^2$$

Repeat {

# Assign points to cluster centroids

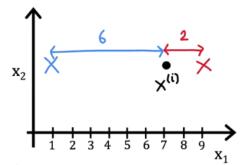
for i = 1 to m

 $\frac{c^{(i)}}{c^{(i)}} := \text{index of cluster}$   $\frac{\text{centroid closest to } x^{(i)}}{c^{(i)}}$ 

# Move cluster centroids

for k = 1 to K

 $\mu_k$  := average of points in cluster k



CI 的值则尝试最小化 J。

Deeplearning Al Stanfthe values for CI to try to minimize J.

**Andrew Ng** 

# Moving the centroid

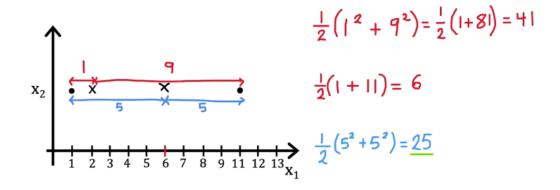
$$\frac{1}{2}(1^{2}+9^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(1+81) = 41$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+11) = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+11) = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(5^{2}+5^{2}) = 25$$

# Moving the centroid



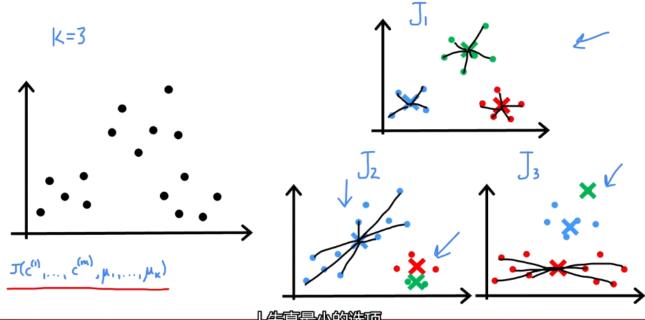
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#### 3.K-means初始化

理由

K-means的初始点选的不一样,分类结果可能有很大差别,因为聚类毕竟不是有 标准答案的任务, 怎么分都是有道理的

如果试图对m组数据进行聚类分析,想要分出K个聚类,那么取数据集中的K个数据点作 为初始点,用K-means进行聚类分析,如此重复一定次数,得到许多不同聚类方法,最 后根据最低成本原则,选出最合适的聚类方法。



J失真最小的选项。

Operathe one with the smallest distortion of the smallest cost function of the smallest cost fun

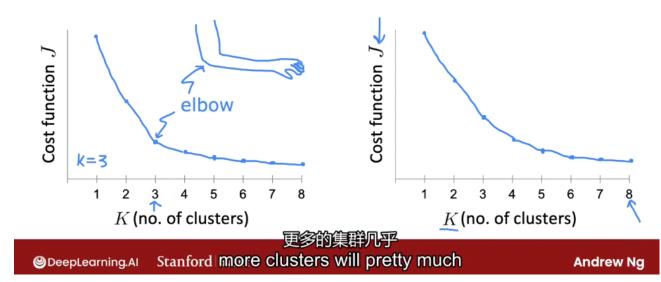
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#### 选择聚类数量的方法

1.Elbow method (有些道理, 但用处有限)

### Choosing the value of K

Elbow method:



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不是所有案例都能出现这种"肘部",而且只要K变大,J一定会变小,没有明显突变时难以确定K值。

2.根据实际需要选择聚类个数,比如调研衣服尺码与购买人群的关系。