模式识别课后作业五

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1 简述题

1.1 问题 1

问题描述:请简述 adaboost 算法的设计思想和主要计算步骤。

解答:

设计思想: Adaboost 从弱学习算法出发,得到一系列弱分类器;然后通过组合这些弱分类器构成一个强分类器。通过改变训练数据的概率分布,针对不同的训练数据的分布,调用弱学习算法来学习一些列分类器。在改变训练数据的权值分布上,Adaboost 通过提高那些被前一轮弱分类器分错的样本的权重,降低已经被正确分类的样本的权重。错分的样本将在下一轮弱分类器中得到更多的关注。于是分类问题被一系列弱分类器"分而治之"。在如何将一系列的弱分类器组合成一个强分类器方面,Adaboost 采用加权(多数)表决的方法。加大分类错误率较小的弱分类器的权重,使其在表决中起更大的作用。

计算步骤: 输入为给定两类训练数据集 $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_n, y_n)\}$ 。

Step1: 初始化训练数据的权值分布 $D_1 = \{w_{11}\}, \{w_{12}\}, ..., \{w_{1n}\}, w_{1i} = 1/n, i = 1, ..., n$ 。 Step2: 对 m = 1, 2, ..., M

- (a) 使用具有权值分布 D_m 的训练数据,学习基本分类器 $G_m(x): X \to \{-1, +1\}$ 。
- (b) 计算 $G_m(x)$ 在训练数据集上的分类错误率 (加权):

$$e_m = P(G_m(x_i) \neq y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{mi} I(G_m(x_i) \neq y_i)$$

(c) 计算 $G_m(x)$ 的贡献系数:

$$\alpha_m = \frac{1}{2} ln \frac{1 - e_m}{e_m}$$

 α_m 表示 $G_m(x)$ 在最终的分类器中的重要性。当 $e_m \le 0.5$ 时, $\alpha_m \ge 0$ 。同时, α_m 将随着 e_m 的减小而增大。所以分类误差率越小的基本分类器在最终分类器的作用越大。

(d) 更新训练数据集的权重分布:

$$D_{m+1} = \{w_{m+1,1}, w_{m+1,2}, ..., w_{m+1,n}\}$$

具体计算如下:

$$w_{m+1,i} = \frac{w_{mi}}{Z_m} \times \begin{cases} \exp(-\alpha_m), & \text{if } G_m(\mathbf{x}_i) = y_i \\ \exp(\alpha_m), & \text{if } G_m(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i \end{cases}$$
$$= \frac{w_{mi}}{Z_m} \times \exp(-\alpha_m y_i G_m(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

其中, Z_m 是规范化因子,它使 D_{m+1} 成为一个概率分布。

$$Z_m = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{mi} \exp(-\alpha_m y_i G_m(x_i))$$

Step3:构建基本分类器的线性组合。

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m G_m(x)$$

对于两类分类问题,得到最终的分类器。

$$G(x) = sign(f(x)) = sign(\sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m G_m(x))$$

1.2 问题 2

问题描述:请从混合高斯密度函数估计的角度,简述 k-means 聚类算法的原理(主要用文字描述);请给出 k-means 聚类算法的计算步骤;请说明哪些因素回影响 k-means 算法的聚类性能。

解答: k-means 假设各个聚类出现的概率相等,每个样本以概率 1 属于每个聚类,样本属于哪一类需要计算 $||x_k - \hat{\mu}_i||^2$ 来判断。因此需要通过迭代来得到 c 个高斯成分的均值。

k-means 聚类的计算步骤如下所示。

Algorithm 1: k-means Algorithm

- 1 Function k-means (W, k):
- begin initialization $n, c, \mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_c$;
- **while** no change in μ_i do
- classify n samples according to nearest μ_i ;
- \mathbf{r} e-compute $\boldsymbol{\mu_i}$;
- 6 return $\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_c$

影响 k-means 算法的聚类性能的因素主要有聚类数目 k,初始中心 μ_i 的选取以及聚类数据的分布。

1.3 问题 3

问题描述:请简述谱聚类算法的原理,给出一种谱聚类算法(经典算法、Shi 算法和 Ng 算法之一)的计算步骤;请指出哪些因素回影响聚类的性能。

解答:从图切割的角度,谱聚类就是要找到一种合理的分割图的方法,分割后能形成若干个子图。连接不同子图的边的权重尽可能小,子图内部边权重尽可能大。Ng 聚类算法的原理如 Algorithm 1 所示。

Algorithm 2: Spectral Clustering-Ng Algorithm

Input: similarity matrix WInput: k number of clusters Output: $A_1, ..., A_k$ clusters

1 Function NgSpectralCluster(W, k):

```
2 compute L_{sym} = D^{-1/2}LD^{-1/2};
```

- 3 | compute the first k eigenvectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, ..., \mathbf{u}_k$ of \mathbf{L}_{sym} ;
- Let $U \in R^{n \times k}$ be the matrix containing the vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, ..., \mathbf{u}_k$, namely, $\mathbf{U} = [\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, ..., \mathbf{u}_k] \in R^{n \times k}$;
- $max_time = 0;$
- form the matrix $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ from U by normalizing the rows to norm 1, namely, set $t_{ij} = u_{ij} / \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^{n} u_{im}^2};$
- for i = 1, 2, ..., n, let $y_i \in R^k$ be the vector corresponding to the i-th row of T;
- cluster the points $\{y_i\}_{i=1,2,...,n}$ in R^k with k-means algorithm into clusters $A_1, A_2, ..., A_k$;
- $\mathbf{9}$ output $A_1, A_2, ..., A_k$

影响谱聚类性能的因素主要有一下几点。局部连接 k 近邻的取值以及 ϵ 半径。如果样本点数目很多,对大型矩阵进行特征值分解的计算仍然不稳定。最后采用 k-means 进行聚类,聚类数目也会影响聚类结果。

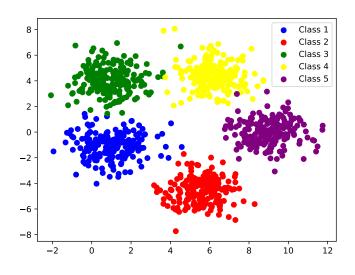


Figure 1: 聚类数据可视化.

2 计算机编程

2.1 问题 1

将数据点进行可视化后的结果如 Figure 1 所示。

问题描述:

- (1) 编写一个程序, 实现经典的 k-means 聚类算法。
- (2)令聚类个数等于 5,采用不同的初始值,报告聚类精度、以及最后获得的聚类中心。 并计算所获得的聚类中心与对应的真实分布的均值之间的误差。

解答: k-means 聚类算法的代码如下所示。

```
def k means(data, centers):
1
       1.1.1
2
3
       K means algorithm.
       :param data: The data that needs to be clustered.
4
       :param centers: The centers of cluster.
5
       :return: The cluster result and centers.
6
7
8
       N = data.shape[0]
       class num = centers.shape[0]
9
       standard_ans = np.zeros(N)
10
       per class = int(N / class num)
11
       for i in range(class num):
12
           standard ans[i * per class:(i + 1) * per class] = i
13
14
       for step in range(10000):
15
           # caculate the distance between cluster centers and data
16
           dis = np.zeros([data.shape[0], class_num])
17
           for i in range(class_num):
18
               data_norm2 = np.linalg.norm(data - centers[i], ord=2,
19
                  axis=1)
               dis[:, i] = data_norm2
20
21
           # find the min index of distance matrix
22
           result = np.argmin(dis, axis=1)
23
           centers_tmp = np.zeros(centers.shape, dtype='float')
24
           for i in range(class_num):
25
```

```
class_inx = np.argwhere(result == i)
26
                if class_inx.all():
27
                    centers_tmp[i] = np.mean(data[class_inx], axis=0)
28
           error_matrix = (standard_ans - result)
29
           error matrix[error matrix < 0] = 1</pre>
30
           error_matrix[error_matrix > 0] = 1
31
           right_num = error_matrix.sum()
32
           print("Step %d , acc is : %f" % (step, (N - right_num) / N)
33
              )
           if abs(centers - centers_tmp).sum() == 0:
34
                break
35
           else:
36
                centers = centers_tmp
37
38
       return result, centers
```

采用不同的初始值(随机选择每一聚类中数据点),最终的聚类精度为98.4%,最终聚类中心与真实分布均值之间的误差如下所示。

```
      1.00000000
      1.00000000

      0.01610427
      0.00131740

      0.09496927
      0.09183495

      0.16539437
      0.08684510

      0.01165332
      0.01481903
```

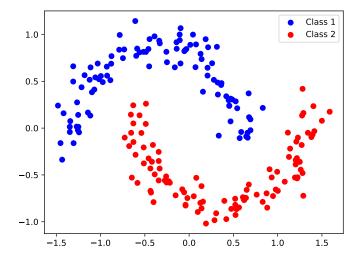


Figure 2: 谱聚类数据可视化.

2.2 问题 2

将数据点进行可视化后的结果如 Figure 2 所示。

问题描述:请编写一个程序,实现 Ng 谱聚类算法。

解答: Ng 算法代码如下所示。

```
1
       def spectral cluster(data, k=10, type='Ng', sim='classical',
          sigma=5, cluster_num=2):
       N = data.shape[0]
2
       W = np.zeros([N, N])
3
       for i in range(N):
4
           dis = np.linalg.norm(data - data[i], ord=2, axis=1)
5
           dis = np.delete(dis, 0)
6
           k idx = np.argsort(dis)[: k]
7
           if sim == 'classical':
8
               W[i, k_idx] = 1
9
           else:
10
               W[i, k_idx] = np.exp(-(dis[k_idx] ** 2) / (2 * (sigma))
11
                  ** 2)))
       if sim == 'classical':
12
           D = k * np.eye(N)
13
           # W = (W.T + W) / 2
14
15
           L = D - W
       else:
16
           D diag = np.sum(W, axis=0)
17
           D = np.diag(D_diag)
18
           W = (W.T + W) / 2
19
           L = D - W
20
       if type == 'Ng':
21
           L sys = ((D * (k ** (-0.5))).dot(L)).dot(D * (k ** (-0.5)))
22
           vals, vecs = np.linalg.eig(L sys)
23
           indx = np.argsort(vals)[:cluster num]
24
           U = vecs[:, indx]
25
           T = U / np.sqrt(np.sum(U ** 2, axis=0))
26
           centers = np.array([T[60], T[150]])
27
           result, centers, acc = k means(T, centers)
28
       return result, centers, acc
29
```

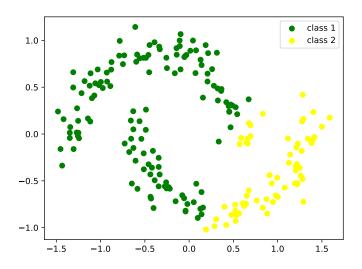


Figure 3: k-means 聚类结果可视化.

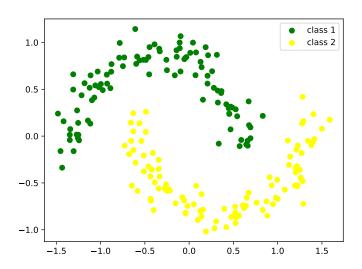


Figure 4: Ng 谱聚类结果可视化.

由上图可以看出,k-means 对于这种分布不服从高斯类型的聚类效果不是很好,而谱聚类则可以很好的解决这个问题。

问题描述:设点对亲和性(即边权值)采用如下计算公式。

$$w_{ij} = \exp\left(-\frac{\|x_i - x_j\|_2^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

数据图采用 k-近邻的方法来生成(即对于每个数据点 x_i ,首先在所有样本中找出不包含 x_i 的 k 个最近邻的样本点,然后 x_i 与每个临近样本点均有一条边相连,从而完成图构造)。注

意,为了保证亲和度矩阵 W 是对称矩阵,可以令 $W = (W^T + W)/2$ 。假设已知前 100 个点为一个聚类,后 100 个点为一个聚类,请分析分别取不同的 σ 值和 k 值对聚类结果的影响。

解答: 在固定 sigma = 5 下,改变 k 可以得到的聚类精度变化曲线如 Figure 5 所示。在固定 k = 10 下,改变 sigma 可以得到聚类精度变化曲线如 Figure 6 所示。

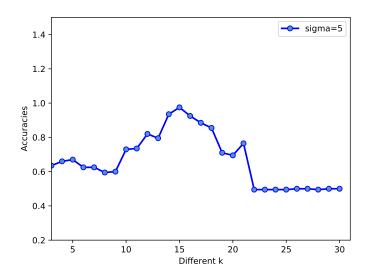


Figure 5: 聚类精度变化曲线(sigma=5, k 改变).

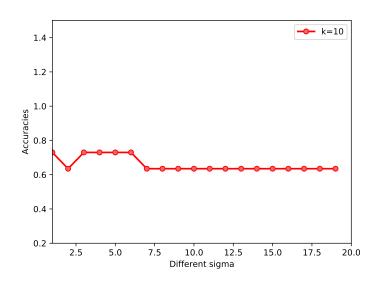


Figure 6: 聚类精度变化曲线(k=10, sigma 改变).

由上图可以看出,在固定 sigma 的情况下,不同的 k 值会对聚类精度产生不同的影响,并且 k 值的选取往往并不是越大越好或是越小越好,最优取值是介于中间的某一个数。在固定 k 值的情况下,不同 sigma 的选取也会对聚类精度产生影响,但是影响不如 k 值那么明显。

A 附录——代码 (Python)

```
import numpy as np
1
2
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
       data_name1 = 'data1.txt'
4
       data_name2 = 'data2.txt'
5
6
7
       def read data(data file):
8
           data = []
9
           split string = ' '
10
           if data_file == 'data1.txt':
11
                split string = '\t'
12
           elif data_file == 'data2.txt':
13
                split_string = ' '
14
           with open(data_file) as file:
15
                for line in file.readlines():
16
                    data_line = np.array(line.split(split_string),
17
                       dtype='float')
                    data.append(data_line)
18
           data = np.array(data)
19
           return data
20
21
22
       def k_means(data, centers, print_info=False):
23
           . . .
24
           K means algorithm.
25
           :param data: The data that needs to be clustered.
26
           :param centers: The centers of cluster.
27
28
           :return: The cluster result and centers.
29
           N = data.shape[0]
30
           class_num = centers.shape[0]
31
           standard_ans = np.zeros(N)
32
33
           per_class = int(N / class_num)
```

```
34
           for i in range(class_num):
               standard_ans[i * per_class:(i + 1) * per_class] = i
35
36
           for step in range(10000):
37
               # caculate the distance between cluster centers and
38
                  data
               dis = np.zeros([data.shape[0], class_num])
39
               for i in range(class_num):
40
                    data_norm2 = np.linalg.norm(data - centers[i], ord
41
                       =2, axis=1)
                    dis[:, i] = data_norm2
42
43
               # find the min index of distance matrix
44
               result = np.argmin(dis, axis=1)
45
               centers tmp = np.zeros(centers.shape, dtype='float')
46
               for i in range(class num):
47
                    class inx = np.argwhere(result == i)
48
                   if class inx.all():
49
                        centers_tmp[i] = np.mean(data[class_inx], axis
50
                           =0
               error_matrix = (standard_ans - result)
51
               error matrix[error matrix < 0] = 1
52
               error matrix[error matrix > 0] = 1
53
               right num = error matrix.sum()
54
               acc = (N - right num) / N
55
56
               if print info:
                    print("Step %d , acc is : %f" % (step, acc))
57
               if abs(centers - centers tmp).sum() == 0:
58
                   break
59
               else:
60
                    centers = centers tmp
61
           return result, centers, acc
62
63
64
       def spectral_cluster(data, k=10, type='Ng', sim='classical',
65
          sigma=5, cluster_num=2):
```

```
66
           N = data.shape[0]
           W = np.zeros([N, N])
67
           for i in range(N):
68
               dis = np.linalg.norm(data - data[i], ord=2, axis=1)
69
               dis = np.delete(dis, 0)
70
71
               k_idx = np.argsort(dis)[: k]
               if sim == 'classical':
72
                   W[i, k_idx] = 1
73
               else:
74
                   W[i, k_idx] = np.exp(-(dis[k_idx] ** 2) / (2 * (
75
                       sigma ** 2)))
           if sim == 'classical':
76
               D = k * np.eye(N)
77
               # W = (W.T + W) / 2
78
               L = D - W
79
           else:
80
               D diag = np.sum(W, axis=0)
81
               D = np.diag(D diag)
82
               W = (W.T + W) / 2
83
               L = D - W
84
           if type == 'Ng':
85
               L sys = ((D * (k ** (-0.5))).dot(L)).dot(D * (k **
86
                  (-0.5))
               vals, vecs = np.linalg.eig(L sys)
87
               indx = np.argsort(vals)[:cluster num]
88
               U = vecs[:, indx]
89
               T = U / np.sqrt(np.sum(U ** 2, axis=0))
90
               centers = np.array([T[60], T[150]])
91
               result, centers, acc = k means(T, centers)
92
           return result, centers, acc
93
94
95
       if name == ' main ':
96
97
           # data1 = read_data(data_name1)
           ######True clusters######
98
           # plt.figure()
99
```

```
# plt.scatter(data1[:200, 0], data1[:200, 1], color='blue',
100
               label='Class 1')
            # plt.scatter(data1[200:400, 0], data1[200:400, 1], color='
101
               red', label='Class 2')
            # plt.scatter(data1[400:600, 0], data1[400:600, 1], color='
102
              green', label='Class 3')
            # plt.scatter(data1[600:800, 0], data1[600:800, 1], color='
103
              yellow', label='Class 4')
104
            # plt.scatter(data1[800:1000, 0], data1[800:1000, 1], color
              ='purple', label='Class 5')
            # plt.legend()
105
            ######K-means######
106
            # orig clusters = np.array([data1[150], data1[350], data1
107
               [550], data1[750], data1[950]], dtype='float')
            # result, centers, acc = k means(data1, centers=
108
              orig clusters)
109
            # plt.figure()
            # colors = ['blue', 'red', 'green', 'yellow', 'purple']
110
111
            # classes = ['class 1', 'class 2', 'class 3', 'class 4', '
              class 5']
            # for i in range(5):
112
                  class inx = np.argwhere(result == i)
113
                  plt.scatter(data1[class inx, 0], data1[class inx, 1],
114
                color=colors[i], label=classes[i])
            # plt.legend()
115
            \# centers_mean = np.array([[1, -1], [5.5, -4.5], [1, 4],
116
               [6, 4.5], [9, 0]])
            # error = abs(orig clusters - centers mean).sum()
117
118
            # print("Error between k-means centers and true centers is
              %f" % error)
            # print(abs(centers - centers_mean))
119
120
            #
            #########True Clusters########
121
122
            plt.figure()
            data2 = read_data(data_name2)
123
```

```
plt.scatter(data2[:100, 0], data2[:100, 1], color='blue',
124
               label='Class 1')
            plt.scatter(data2[100:200, 0], data2[100:200, 1], color='
125
               red', label='Class 2')
            plt.legend()
126
            # np.random.shuffle(data2)
127
            # orig_clusters2=np.array([data2[50], data2[150]])
128
            # result, centers = k_means(data2, centers=orig_clusters2)
129
            # result, centers, acc = spectral cluster(data2, sim='
130
               others')
            # colors = ['green', 'yellow']
131
            # classes = ['class 1', 'class 2']
132
            # plt.figure()
133
134
            # for i in range(2):
                  class inx = np.argwhere(result == i)
135
                  plt.scatter(data2[class inx, 0], data2[class inx, 1],
136
                color=colors[i], label=classes[i])
137
            # plt.legend()
138
            # plt.show()
139
            ####### 分析谱聚类参数的影响######
140
            sigmas = range(1, 20)
141
142
            ks = range(3, 31)
143
            accuracies = np.zeros([len(sigmas), len(ks)])
            for sigma in sigmas:
144
                for k in ks:
145
                    result, centers, acc = spectral cluster(data2, sim=
146
                       'others', sigma=sigma, k=k)
147
                    accuracies[sigma - 1, k - 3] = acc
            plt.figure()
148
            sigma = sigmas[5]
149
150
            plt.plot(ks, accuracies[sigma - 1], marker='o', mfc='#4
               F94CD', label='sigma=5', color='blue', linewidth=2)
151
            plt.xlim((3, 31))
            plt.ylim((0.2, 1.5))
152
            plt.xlabel('Different k')
153
```

```
plt.ylabel('Accuracies')
154
            plt.legend()
155
            plt.figure()
156
            k = 10
157
            plt.plot(sigmas, accuracies[:, k - 3], marker='o', mfc='#
158
               EE6363', label='k=10', color='red', linewidth=2)
            plt.xlim((1, 20))
159
            plt.ylim((0.2, 1.5))
160
            plt.xlabel('Different sigma')
161
            plt.ylabel('Accuracies')
162
            plt.legend()
163
            plt.show()
164
```