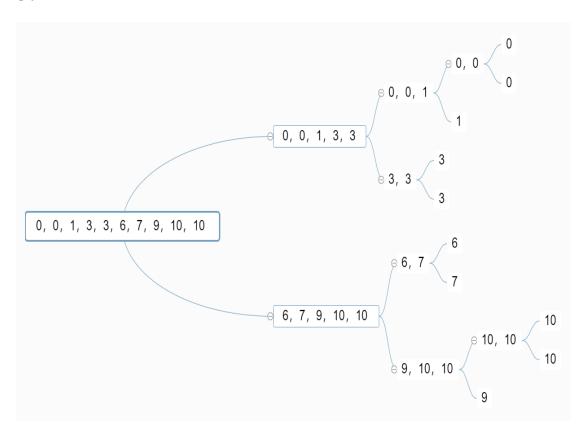
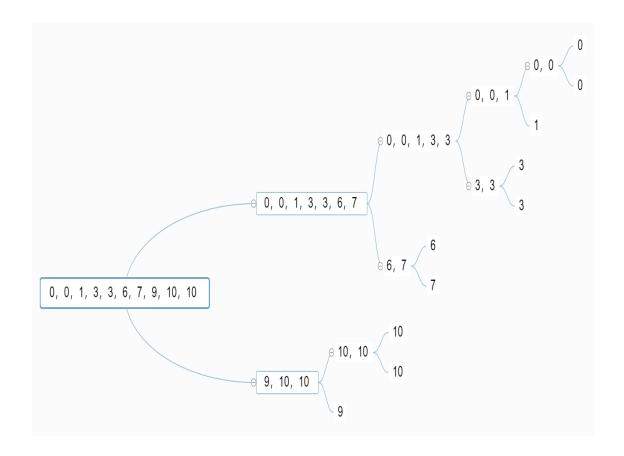
3:



4:



7:

算法每次执行时,都依据最小欧式距离的准则进行簇划分,并寻找新的簇质心,通过不断更新簇质心的位置与分簇,在这个过程中,使得簇内差异不断减小,簇间差异不断增大。

给定 n 个训练样本{x1, x2, x3, ..., xn}

算法过程描述如下所示:

- 1.创建 k 个点作为起始质心点, c1, c2, ..., ck
- 2.重复以下过程直到收敛

遍历所有样本 xi

遍历所有质心 cj

记录质心与样本间的距离

将样本分配到距离其最近的质心

对每一个类, 计算所有样本的均值并将其作为新的质心

闵可夫斯基距离(Minkowski Distance): 计算距离的通用的公式:

$$d(i,j) = \sqrt[h]{|x_{i1} - x_{j1}|^h + |x_{i2} - x_{j2}|^h + \dots + |x_{ip} - x_{jp}|^h}$$

i = (xi1, xi2, ..., xip) 和 j = (xj1, xj2, ..., xjp) 是 p 维数据对象

曼哈顿距离(或城市块距离 Manhattan distance):h=1

$$d(i,j) = |x_{i1} - x_{j1}| + |x_{i2} - x_{j2}| + \dots + |x_{ip} - x_{jp}|$$

欧几里德距离(用的最多的):h=2

$$d(i,j) = \sqrt{|x_{i1} - x_{j1}|^2 + |x_{i2} - x_{j2}|^2 + \dots + |x_{ip} - x_{jp}|^2}$$

11:

第2遍:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{SSB} = \sum_{i}^{k} n_{i} \bullet d \left(m_{i}, M \right)^{2} \\ &= 4 \bullet d \left(\left(1.25, 1.75 \right), \left(2.6525, 2.25 \right) \right)^{2} + 4 \bullet d \left(\left(4, 2.75 \right), \left(2.6525, 2.25 \right) \right)^{2} \\ &= 17.125 \\ &\mathrm{MSB} = \frac{\mathrm{SSB}}{\mathrm{k} - 1} = 17.131 \\ &\mathrm{SSE} = \sum_{i}^{k} \sum_{\mathrm{peC}_{i}} d \left(p, m_{i} \right)^{2} \\ &= 1^{2} + 0.85^{2} + 0.72^{2} + 1.52^{2} + 0^{2} + 0.57^{2} + 1^{2} + 1.41^{2} \\ &= 7.8643 \\ &\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{\mathrm{SSE}}{\mathrm{N} - \mathrm{k}} = \frac{7.8643}{6} = 1.3107 \\ &\mathrm{F} = \frac{\mathrm{MSB}}{\mathrm{MSE}} = 13.07 \end{aligned}$$

第3遍

$$\begin{split} & \text{SSB} = \sum_{i}^{k} n_{i} \cdot d(m_{i}, M)^{2} \\ &= 4 \cdot d\left((1.25, 1.75), (2.6525, 2.25)\right)^{2} + 4 \cdot d\left((4, 2.75), (2.6525, 2.25)\right)^{2} \\ &= 17.131 \\ & \text{MSB} = \frac{\text{SSB}}{k - 1} = 17.131 \\ & \text{SSE} = \sum_{i}^{k} \sum_{p \in C_{i}} d\left(p, m_{i}\right)^{2} \\ &= 1.27^{2} + 1.03^{2} + 0.25^{2} + 1.03^{2} + 0.35^{2} + 0.75^{2} + 0.79^{2} + 1.06^{2} \\ &= 6.2299 \\ & \text{MSE} = \frac{\text{SSE}}{N - k} = \frac{6.2299}{6} = 1.0383 \\ & \text{F} = \frac{\text{MSB}}{\text{MSE}} = 16.499 \end{split}$$