



10 Clustering 2

Consider the following statements pertaining to K-Means algorithm

a. Once an example has been assigned to a particular centroid, it will never be reassigned to another centroid.

Select an alternative

- ☐ False
- ☒ True

A good way to initialize K-means is to select K (distinct) examples from the training set and set them as cluster centroids.

Select an alternative

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

On every iteration of K-means, the cost function $J(c(1), \dots, c(m), \mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$ (the distortion function) either stays the same or decreases; in particular, it should never increase.

Select an alternative

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

K-Means will always give the same results regardless of the initialization centroids.



Select an alternative

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

For some datasets, the "right" or "correct" value of K (the number of clusters) can be ambiguous, and hard even for a human expert looking carefully at the data to decide.

Select an alternative

- ☐ False
- ☒ True

If we are worried about K-means getting stuck in bad local optima, one way to reduce this problem is if we try using multiple random initializations.

Select an alternative

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Nullstill

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All lecture slides