```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        from scipy.io import loadmat
        def kMeans(X, K, maxIters = 20):
            centroids = X[np.random.choice(len(X), K)]
            for i in range(maxIters):
                # Cluster Assignment step
                C = np.array([np.argmin([(x_i-y_k)@(x_i-y_k) for y_k in centro])]
        ids]) for x i in X])
                # Update centroids step
                centroids = []
                for k in range(K):
                    if (C == k).any():
                        centroids.append( X[C == k].mean(axis = 0) )
                    else: # if there are no data points assigned to this certa
        in centroid
                        centroids.append( X[np.random.choice(len(X))] )
            return np.array(centroids) , C
        # Load data for activity
        in_data = loadmat('Period11Activity.mat')
        X = in data['X']
        rows, cols = np.shape(X)
```

```
In [2]: # k-means with 2 clusters
       centroids, C = kMeans(X.transpose(), K = 2)
       print('X = ', X, sep="\n", end='\n')
       print('centroid assigned = ',C, sep="\n", end='\n\n')
       print('centroids =', centroids.T.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
       X =
       [[4728742]
        [ 9 3 5 6 10 5 5]
        [4837641]
        [9 2 6 5 9 5 4]
        [4928741]]
       centroid assigned =
       [1 0 0 0 1 0 0]
       centroids =
       [[4.6 5.5]
        [4.8 9.5]
        [4.6 5.]
        [4.4 9.]
        [4.8 5.5]]
```

```
In [10]: # Construct rank-2 approximation using clusters
         Xhat_2 = np.zeros((rows,cols),float)
         for i in range(cols):
             Xhat 2[:,i]=centroids.transpose()[:,C[i]]
         print('Rank-2 Approximation = ', Xhat_2.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n'
         print('Original Matrix = ', X.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         Rank-2 Approximation =
         [[5.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 5.5 4.6 4.6]
          [9.5 4.8 4.8 4.8 9.5 4.8 4.8]
          [5. 4.6 4.6 4.6 5. 4.6 4.6]
          [9. 4.4 4.4 4.4 9. 4.4 4.4]
          [5.5 4.8 4.8 4.8 5.5 4.8 4.8]]
         Original Matrix =
         \lceil \lceil 4 \rceil
              7 2 8
                       7 4
                             2]
          [ 9 3 5 6 10
                          5 5]
          [4837641]
          [9 2 6 5 9 5 4]
          [4928741]]
In [11]: # k-means with 3 clusters
         # Add code here . . .
         centroids, C = kMeans(X.transpose(), K = 3)
         print('centroid assigned = ',C, sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         print('centroids =', centroids.T.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         centroid assigned =
         [1 2 0 2 1 0 0]
         centroids =
         [[2.667 5.5
                      7.5
          [5.
               9.5
                      4.5 ]
          [2.667 5.
                      7.5
                           ]
          [5.
                      3.5
                9.
                           ]
          [2.333 5.5
                      8.5
                           11
```

```
In [13]: # Construct rank-3 approximation using clusters
         # Add code here
         Xhat_3 = np.zeros((rows,cols),float)
         for i in range(cols):
             Xhat_3[:,i]=centroids.transpose()[:,C[i]]
         print('Rank-3 Approximation = ', Xhat 3.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n'
         print('Original Matrix = ', X.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         Rank-3 Approximation =
         [[5.5]]
                 7.5
                       2.667 7.5
                                   5.5
                                         2.667 2.667]
                 4.5
          [9.5
                       5.
                             4.5
                                   9.5
                                         5.
                                               5.
                                   5.
          [5.
                 7.5
                       2.667 7.5
                                         2.667 2.667]
          [9.
                 3.5
                       5.
                             3.5
                                   9.
                                         5.
                                               5.
                                                    ]
          [5.5]
                 8.5
                       2.333 8.5
                                   5.5
                                         2.333 2.333]]
         Original Matrix =
         [[4
               7
                 2
                    8
                        7
                           4
                              2]
          [ 9
                           5
              3
                 5 6 10
                              5]
                 3 7
          [ 4
               8
                        6
                              1]
          [ 9
              2 6 5
                              4]
                 2 8 7 4 1]]
          [ 4
               9
```

```
In [6]: U,s,VT = np.linalg.svd(X,full matrices=False)
        print('U = ', U.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n')
        print('Singular Values = ',s.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
        print('V^T = ',VT.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
        U =
        [[-0.419 -0.319 0.565 -0.634 0.043]
         [-0.506 \quad 0.469 \quad 0.402 \quad 0.428 \quad -0.424]
         [-0.402 -0.372 -0.582 -0.106 -0.592]
         [-0.466 \quad 0.552 \quad -0.424 \quad -0.318 \quad 0.444]
         [-0.436 -0.485 -0.019 0.55]
                                         0.521]]
        Singular Values =
        [32.952 10.165 1.788 0.699 0.407]
        V^T =
        [[-0.418 -0.38 -0.25 -0.456 -0.536 -0.3 -0.184]
         [ 0.441 -0.695 0.289 -0.34 0.177 0.04
                                                        0.301]
         [-0.191 -0.286 -0.664 0.329 0.3 -0.142 0.472]
         [ 0.329  0.445  -0.363  -0.626  0.276  -0.301
                                                        0.062]
         [0.174 - 0.306 - 0.252 \ 0.121 \ 0.385 - 0.023 - 0.806]]
```

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 $X = [u1 \ u2 \ ... \ ur] \ W = S@V^T$, taking the first r rows.

```
In [21]: | # svd rank-1 approximation
         T = U[:,0]
         print('Taste for rank-1 = ', T.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n')
         W = s[0]*VT[0,:]
         print('Weights for rank-1 = ', W.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         X 1 = s[0]*U[:,[0]]@VT[[0],:]
         print("Rank-1 Approximation = ",X_1.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         print("first taste captures the average for each user.")
         Taste for rank-1 =
         [-0.419 -0.506 -0.402 -0.466 -0.436]
         Weights for rank-1 =
         [-13.773 - 12.521 - 8.24 - 15.017 - 17.647 - 9.886 - 6.068]
         Rank-1 Approximation =
         [[5.766 5.242 3.45 6.286 7.387 4.139 2.54 ]
          [6.964 6.331 4.167 7.593 8.923 4.999 3.068]
          [5.538 5.035 3.313 6.038 7.095 3.975 2.44 ]
          [6.419 5.835 3.84 6.998 8.224 4.607 2.828]
          [6.006 5.461 3.594 6.549 7.696 4.311 2.646]]
```

first taste captures the average for each user.

```
In [22]: # svd rank-2 approximation
         T = U[:,0:2]
          print('Taste for rank-2 = ', T.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n')
          W = s[0:2]@VT[0:2,:]
          print('Weights for rank-2 = ', W.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
          X 2 = s[0:2]*U[:,0:2]@VT[0:2,:]
          print('Rank-2 Approximation = ',Xhat_2.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
          print("second taste cpatures their preference towards sci-fi movies.")
          Taste for rank-2 =
          [[-0.419 -0.319]
           [-0.506 \quad 0.469]
           [-0.402 - 0.372]
           [-0.466 \quad 0.552]
           [-0.436 - 0.485]]
         Weights for rank-2 =
          \begin{bmatrix} -9.285 & -19.581 & -5.306 & -18.475 & -15.845 & -9.483 & -3.009 \end{bmatrix}
         Rank-2 Approximation =
          [[5.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 5.5 4.6 4.6]
           [9.5 4.8 4.8 4.8 9.5 4.8 4.8]
           [5. 4.6 4.6 4.6 5. 4.6 4.6]
           [9. 4.4 4.4 4.4 9. 4.4 4.4]
           [5.5 4.8 4.8 4.8 5.5 4.8 4.8]]
```

second taste cpatures their preference towards sci-fi movies.

```
In [18]: # Use svd to predict Jon's ratings
         # first two tastes
         T = U[:,:2]
         # tastes for which we have ratings
         G = T[:2,:2]
         # ratings for first two movies
         y = np.array([[6], [4]])
         # use first two movies to find weights for tastes
         a = np.linalg.inv(G.transpose()@G)@G.transpose()@y
         # now use weights and tastes to predict all ratings
         Jon ratings = T@a
         print('Jon ratings =',Jon_ratings.round(3), sep="\n", end='\n\n')
         Jon ratings =
         [[6.
          [4.
          [6.014]
          [3.231]
          [6.832]]
```

2

see other pdf

```
In [ ]:
```