Ask or Search Quora Ask Question

Answer

Read

Notifications 10



Mixture Models K-Means Algorithms Gaussian Process Models +3

# What is the difference between K-means and the mixture model of Gaussian?



#### 4 Answers

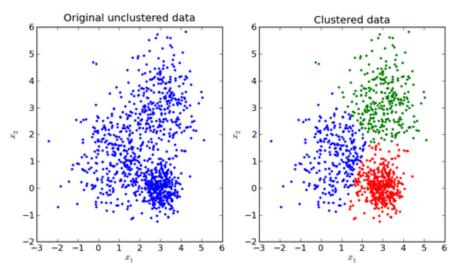


**Sourav Chatterjee**, Engineering PhD, now Data Scientist Written Dec 24, 2014

I'll try to give a more intuitive answer.

What does k-means algorithm do?

Here's a picture from the internet to help understand k-means.



Now, the figure to the left shows some unclustered data. K-means/Mixture of Gaussians tries to break them into clusters.

Let's says we are aiming to break them into three clusters, as above. K means will start with the assumption that a given data point belongs to one cluster.

#### **Related Questions**

How do I calculate the number of clusters k, beyond visual inspection, to use in a Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)?

What are some practical applications of Gaussian Mixture Models?

Can we apply the initialization techniques for the EM algorithm used in Gaussian mixture models to structure prediction tasks in NLP?

What are some examples of mixture models?

What is an example of real-world application of Gaussian Mixture Models?

How do I use k-means clustering to initialize Gaussian mixture models especially when the k-means have some clusters with all NAN or zeros?

When should I use variational inference vs. expectation-maximization for fitting a Gaussian mixture model?

What is a mixture model?

What are some good literature on Gaussian mixture models clustering?

For a mixture of 3 Gaussians, how many free parameters are there? 9 or 8?

More Related Questions

#### **Question Stats**

11 Followers

10 Ask Question Ask or Search Quora 🗽 Sarah Read Answer Notifications belongs to the green cluster. However, remember, in each iteration, we are absolutely Edits

certain as to which cluster the point belongs to. This is the "hard assignment".

What if we are uncertain? What if we think, well, I can't be sure, but there is 70% chance it belongs to the red cluster, but also 10% chance its in green, 20% chance it might be blue. That's a **soft assignment**. The Mixture of Gaussian model helps us to express this uncertainty. It starts with some prior belief about how certain we are about each point's cluster assignments. As it goes on, it revises those beliefs. But it incorporates the degree of uncertainty we have about our assignment.

7.2k Views · View Upvotes

Upvote 41

Downvote Comment



Kanwal Prakash Singh, Data Scientist, Software Engineer, Musician, Bug Fixer, Private Eye, Insanely Curi...

Updated Sep 19, 2015

K-means define hard clusters, the samples are to be associated to the groups (subpopulations).

Mixture models would let you determine these subpopulations, without associating each sample with a cluster. These subpopulations are defined by distributions with unknown parameters, for learning these parameters Expectation-Maximisation is to be used. Also there are weights for each of these distributions which are probabilities and hence sum to 1. With each sample there is a corresponding latent random variable each distributed according to a K-dimensional categorical distributions, K is the number of subpopulations

One can think of mixture models as generalising k-means clustering to incorporate information about the covariance structure of the data as well as the centers of the latent Gaussians.

#### Mixture model

2.1. Gaussian mixture models

6k Views · View Upvotes

Upvote 11

Downvote Comment 1



K-means is a "simple" methodology used for clustering. Although the "basic" k-means has hard assignments, where each data point only belongs to one cluster, it's easy to extend it to soft assignments by (for example) assigning a probability according to the relative distance from the centroid of each cluster. K-means works by:

- 1. choosing k, the number of clusters
- 2. seeding k random points throughout the space
- 3. assigning each data point x to the cluster with the nearest centroid (according to your metric)
- 4. calculate the centroid of each cluster
- 5. repeat steps 3-4 till convergence

The algorithm is guaranteed to converge to a local optimum. You need to run it many times to (hopefully) find a global optimum.

In GMM, you now take a more Bayesian approach. Assume there are k components (clusters), and each component  $z_k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$ . Each data point x is generated from one of these components with a certain probability ( $\Sigma_k = 1$  for each x). The EM algorithm uncovers these probabilities. You still need to choose a k ahead of time.

Finally, using variational inference, you can choose a sparse Dirichlet prior over the components which will force the EM algorithm to choose the right k.

4.8k Views · View Upvotes



Downvote Comment



### Vasily Konovalov

Written Dec 24, 2014 · Upvoted by Luis Argerich, <u>Data Science Professor at the University of</u> Buenos Aires (UBA)

K-means is a special case of Mixture of Gaussian, and Mixture of Gaussian is a special case of Expectation-Maximization.

It can be easily shown that in case of hard clustering Mixture of Gaussian is K-means

3.8k Views · View Upvotes

Upvote 5

Downvote Comment 1

1 Answer Collapsed (Why?)

## Top Stories from Your Feed

Popular on Quora

# What is one thing you caught your child doing that you wish you had never seen?



Anonymous Written Sep 9

Out of respect for my daughters privacy I'm answering this anonymously. I came home early from work one Tuesday- it was around 3:00 pm. Most days she gets home from school around 3 and we don't get ...

Read In Feed

Popular on Quora

## How much do you earn a year and what do you do?



Taylor Xavier, I'm under the age of 20 and I can already retire.
Written Sep 10



Read In Feed

Answer written · Aug 23

I want to make just 1500 dollars more per month. I don't want to work for anyone. What small business venture could pull this off? Any other ideas?



James Compton, I run two small businesses Updated Aug 24



Read In Feed