作业答案

- 1.说明常见的距离度量方法
- 欧式距离法
 - 误差平方求和开根号 (开平方)

$$d_{12} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

- 曼哈顿距离法
 - 。 误差绝对值求和

0

$$d_{12} = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$$

- 切比雪夫距离
 - 。 误差绝对值求最大值
 - $o d_{12} = \max(|x_1 x_2|, |y_1 y_2|)$
- 闵可夫斯基距离、

$$d_{12} = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{k=1}^{n} |x_{1k} - x_{2k}|^{p}}$$

- 不是一种新的距离的度量方式。
- 。 是对多个距离度量公式的概括性的表述
- 对应维度数据相减p次方求和后开p次方
- 其中p是一个变参数:

当 p=1 时,就是曼哈顿距离;

当 p=2 时,就是欧氏距离;

当 p→∞ 时,就是切比雪夫距离

根据 p 的不同,闵氏距离可表示某一类种的距离

- 2.说明特征预处理的方法
- 归一化:

$$X' = \frac{x - min}{max - min}$$
$$X'' = X' * (mx - mi) + mi$$

- 对原始数据进行变换到【mi,mx】(默认为[0,1])之间
- 受异常值影响,一般不常用
- 标准化:

$$X' = \frac{x - \text{mean}}{\sigma}$$

- 将原始数据转换为均值为0标准差为1的标准正态分布的数据
- 不易受异常值影响,常用

```
# 导入工具包
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# 加载数据
iris_data = load_iris()
# print(iris_data)
print(iris_data.feature_names)
iris_df = pd.DataFrame(iris_data['data'], columns=iris_data.feature_names)
iris_df['label'] = iris_data.target
sns.lmplot(x='sepal length (cm)', y='sepal width (cm)', data=iris_df,
hue='label')
plt.show()
# 数据集划分
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_text = train_test_split(iris_data.data,
iris_data.target, test_size=0.3, random_state=22)
print(len(iris_data.data))
print(len(x_train))
# 标准化
process = StandardScaler()
x_train = process.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = process.transform(x_test)
# 模型训练
model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
x = [[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2]]
x = process.transform(x)
# 模型预测
y_predict = model.predict(x_test)
print(model.predict_proba(x))
# 模型评估
acc = accuracy_score(y_text, y_predict)
print(acc)
```

4.编写KNN代码实现手写数字识别(特征预处理,交叉验证网格搜索)

```
# 导入工具包
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
# 获取数据
data = pd.read_csv('手写数字识别.csv')
x = data.iloc[:, 1:]
y = data.iloc[:, 0]
# 特征归一化【注意】
transform = MinMaxScaler()
x = transform.fit_transform(x)
\# x = x / 255.
# 数据集划分
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2,
stratify=y, random_state=22)
# 模型实例化
model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
# 网格搜索交叉验证
model = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid={'n_neighbors': [3, 5, 7,
9, 10, 11}, cv=4)
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
print(model.best_estimator_)
# 模型训练
model = model.best_estimator_
model.predict(x_test)
# 模型预测
img = plt.imread('demo.png')
img=img.reshape(1,-1) / 255.
print(model.predict(img))
# 模型评估
print(model.score(x_test, y_test))
```