# Chapter 3 - Cluster

### 张笑竹/201618070114

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第三章实验采用课本例3.5和例3.7中给出的数据进行聚类。例3.5是我国31个省、市及自治区的城镇居民消费水平,而例3.7是我国35家上市公司的2008年年报数据。

将本次的实验任务拆分如下:

- 1)编写系统聚类法的封装函数;
- 2) 利用1) 中编写的函数对例3.5数据分别进行R型聚类和Q型聚类;
- 3) 利用K-means聚类法对例3.5数据进行Q型聚类;
- 4)编写模糊聚类函数,并利用其对例3.7数据进行Q型聚类。

#### 1 系统聚类法

#### 1.1 函数的封装

首先,将数据复制进入剪贴板,在R中读入本次实验的数据集,并对数据集结构进行微调,将各个省份名称标记为行名,从而为后续分析得到更好的结果做铺垫。

```
X=read.table("clipboard",header=T)
rownames(X)=X[,1]
X=X[,-1]
```

然后,对数据集进行标准化,分别利用dist()函数和hclust()函数对数据集进行系统聚类。需要注意的是,采用"系统聚类法"必须自行确定最终聚类数目,此处利用NbClust包中的NbClust()函数确定最优聚类数目。 其原理是,利用26个指数(对应26种判定准则)进行计算;而这26个指数的结果可能不一致,因此通过"投票"的方式,选择出赞同判定准则数量最多的聚类数目。当多个聚类数目"票数"相同时,根据方便的原则,选择最小数目。

```
H.clust <- function(X,d,m,gmin,gmax,ind){ #输入向量c(数据集X,"距离种类","聚类方法",允许最小类数,允许最大
类数,"分类指标")
 X.scaled <- scale(X)
  dis <- dist(X.scaled, method=d)</pre>
  hc <- hclust(dis, method=m)
  #寻找最佳聚类数
  library(NbClust)
  devAskNewPage(ask=FALSE)
  nc <- NbClust(X.scaled, distance=d, min.nc=gmin, max.nc=gmax, method=m, index=ind)</pre>
  t <- table(nc$Best.n[1,])
  tframe <- as.data.frame(t)
  tframe1 <- tframe[which(tframe$Freq==max(t)),]</pre>
  k0=as.numeric(as.character(tframe1$Var1))[1]
  #结果输出
  clusters <- cutree(hc, k=k0)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1))
  barplot(t,xlab="Number of Clusters",ylab="Number of Criteria",main="Clusters Chosen")
  plot(hc, hang=-1)
  rect.hclust(hc, k=k0)
  return(list(clusters=table(clusters), median=aggregate(X, by=list(clusters=clusters), median)))
```

H. clust()函数的输入参数包括数据集X,"距离种类","聚类方法",允许最小类数,允许最大类数,"分类指标"。最终将输出"聚类数目投票图",聚类树状图,聚类频数表,以及各个类别的中位数。

#### 1.2 R型聚类(变量聚类)

首先,将数据集进行转置。

然后,调用H.clust()函数,选择欧几里得距离、类平均法,允许最小类别数目为2、最大数目为7,选用silhouette和gap指数(准则),对变量进行聚类。

```
X1=t(X)
H.clust(X1,"euclidean","average",2,7,c("silhouette","gap"))

## Warning in if (is.na(indice)) stop("invalid clustering index"): 条件的长度
## 大于一,因此只能用其第一元素

## Warning in if (indice == -1) stop("ambiguous index"): 条件的长度大于一,因
## Warning in if (indice < 31) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素

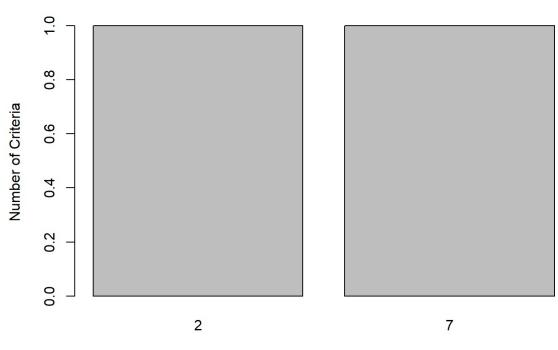
## Warning in if (indice == 14) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素

## Warning in if (indice == 15) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素

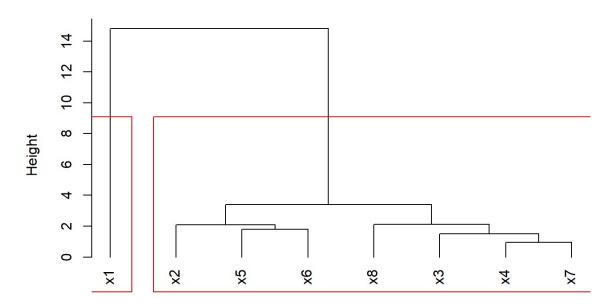
## Warning in if (indice == 16) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素

## Warning in if (indice == 16) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素
```

## Warning in if (indice == 31) {: 条件的长度大于一,因此只能用其第一元素



### Number of Clusters



dis hclust (\*, "average")

```
## $clusters
## clusters
## 1 2
## 1 7
## $median
               北京
                      天津
                             河北
                                   山西 内蒙古 辽宁
                                                     吉林 黑龙江
    clusters
          1 7535.29 7343.64 4211.16 3855.56 5463.18 5809.39 4635.27 4687.23
          2 1970.94 1854.22 1203.80 1438.88 1583.56 1433.28 1594.14 1216.56
                    浙江
       上海
           江苏
                          安徽
                                  福建
                                         江西
                                              山东
                                                      河南
## 1 9655.60 6658.37 7552.02 5814.92 7317.42 5071.61 5201.32 4607.47 5837.93
## 2 1906.49 1437.08 1551.69 1396.97 1634.21 1173.91 1572.35 1190.81 1371.15
       湖南
             广东
                    广西
                           海南
                                  重庆
                                         四川
                                                贵州
                                                      云南
## 1 5441.63 8258.44 5552.56 6556.10 6870.23 6073.86 4992.85 5468.17 5517.69
## 2 1301.60 1520.59 1146.46 993.24 1196.03 1284.09 1013.53 973.76 580.05
             甘肃
                    青海
                           宁夏
##
       陕西
                                  新疆
## 1 5550.71 4602.33 4667.34 4768.91 5238.89
## 2 1322.22 1287.93 1097.21 1193.37 1166.59
```

根据输出结果,可以看出,"silhouette"和"gap"准则各"投"了2类和7类一票。根据方便的原则,最终确定了聚类数目为2类。当然,由输出的树状图可以看出,下面的分类方法也是可以的:变量 $X_1$ 为一类,变量 $X_2$ 、 $X_5$ 、 $X_6$ 为一类,变量 $X_8$ 、 $X_3$ 、 $X_4$ 、 $X_7$ 为一类。

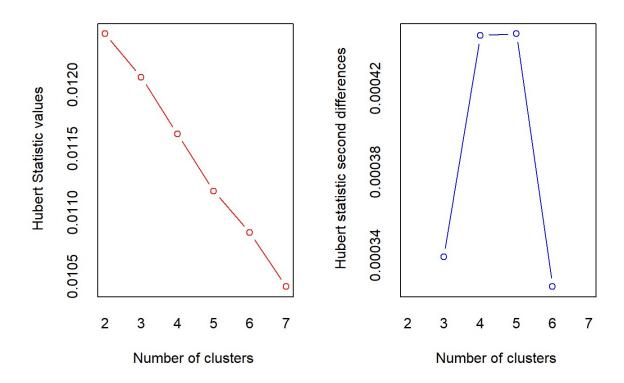
#### 1.3 Q型聚类(样品聚类)

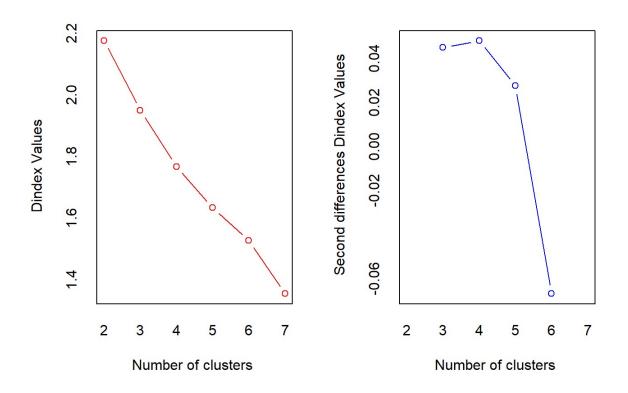
本节分别采用最短距离法、最长距离法、重心法、类平均法和Ward法对样品进行聚类。

#### 1.3.1 最短距离法

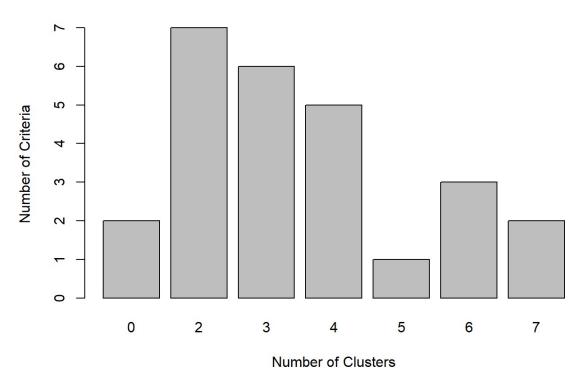
调用H. clust()函数,选择最短距离法,对样品进行聚类。其中距离采用欧几里得距离,聚类数目准则选择全部("all")。

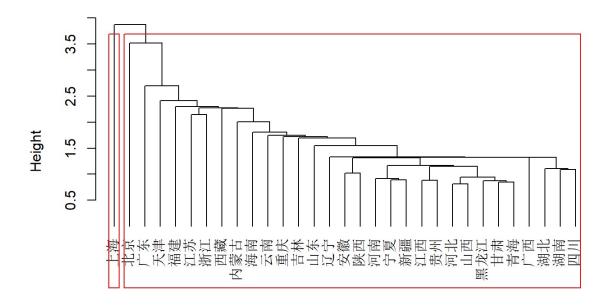
H.clust(X,"euclidean","single",2,7,"all")





```
\#\# ***: The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
##
                  In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the significant peak in D
index
##
                  second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant increase of the va
lue of
##
                  the measure.
##
  *******************
  * Among all indices:
  * 7 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 6 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 5 proposed 4 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 1 proposed 5 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 6 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 7 as the best number of clusters
##
##
                     ***** Conclusion *****
  ^{\star} According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is 2
##
##
```





dis hclust (\*, "single")

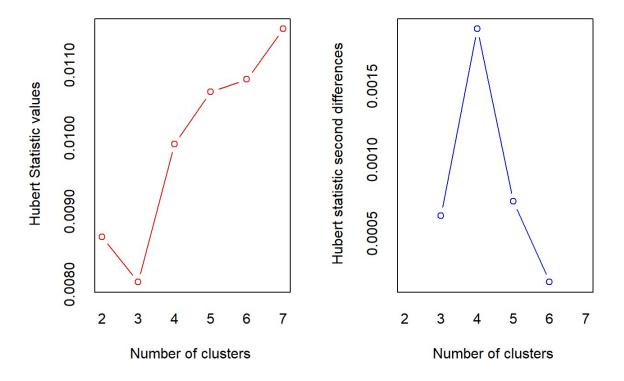
根据结果不难看出,在最短距离法下,最优聚类数目为2类,上海单独为一类,其他所有省份为另外一类。聚 类图呈现明显的链式形状。

### 1.3.2 最长距离法

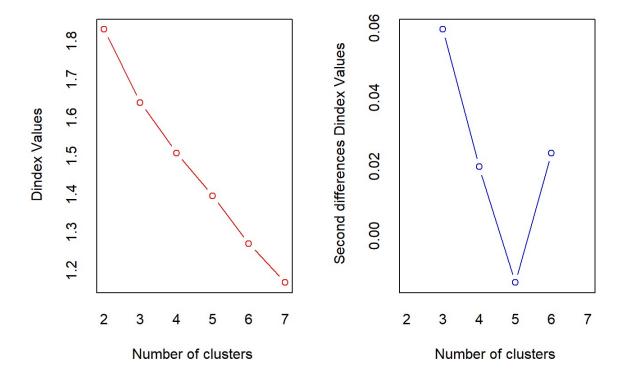
同理,调用H.clust()函数,选择最长距离法,对样品进行聚类。

```
H.clust(X,"euclidean","complete",2,7,"all")

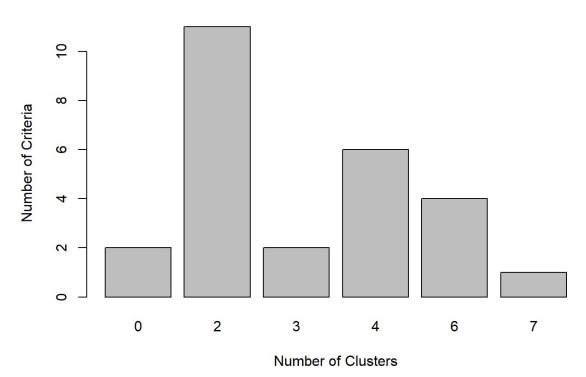
## Warning in pf(beale, pp, df2): 产生了NaNs
```

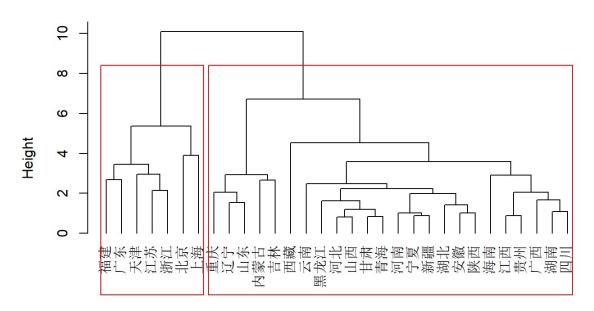


```
## *** : The Hubert index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
## In the plot of Hubert index, we seek a significant knee that corresponds to a
## significant increase of the value of the measure i.e the significant peak in
Hubert
## index second differences plot.
##
```



```
## *** : The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
##
                 In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the significant peak in D
index
##
                 second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant increase of the va
lue of
##
                 the measure.
## * Among all indices:
\#\# * 11 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 6 proposed 4 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 4 proposed 6 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 1 proposed 7 as the best number of clusters
##
##
                    ***** Conclusion *****
  * According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is 2
##
##
##
```





dis hclust (\*, "complete")

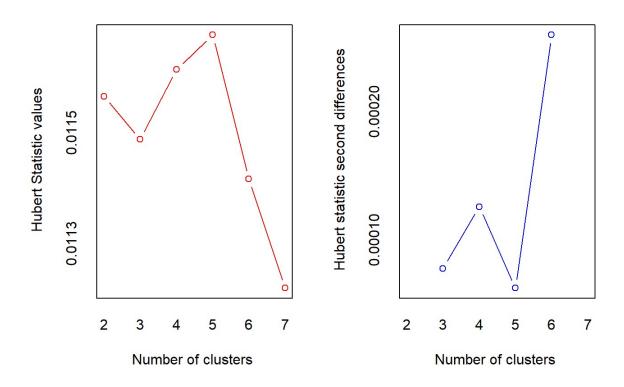
这里,样品同样被分为2类,其中北京、上海、天津、江苏、浙江、广东和福建被聚为一类,其他省份被聚为 另外一类。聚类图分类特征较为明显,结果较好。

### 1.3.3 重心法

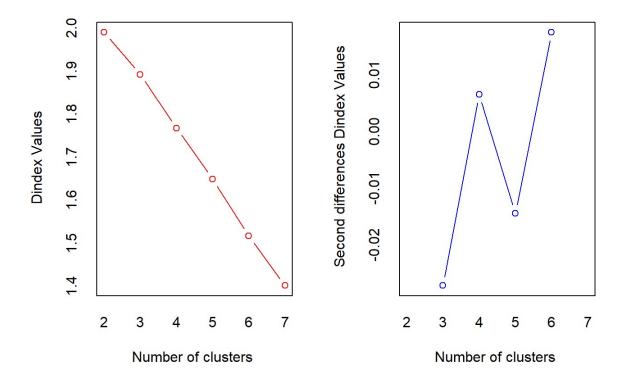
调用H. clust()函数,选择重心法,对样品进行聚类。

```
## Warning in pf(beale, pp, df2): 产生了NaNs

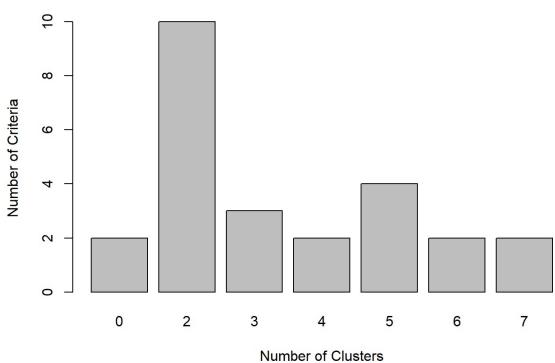
## [1] "Frey index : No clustering structure in this data set"
```

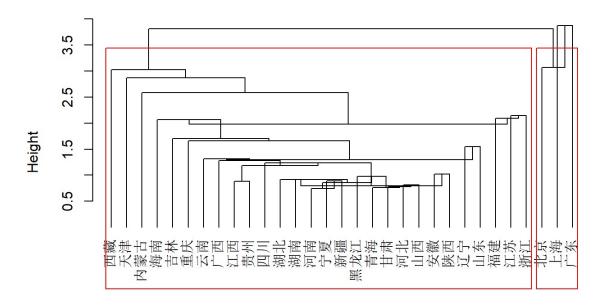


```
## *** : The Hubert index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
## In the plot of Hubert index, we seek a significant knee that corresponds to a
## significant increase of the value of the measure i.e the significant peak in
Hubert
## index second differences plot.
##
```



```
## *** : The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
##
                  In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the significant peak in D
index
##
                  second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant increase of the va
lue of
##
                  the measure.
  *****************
## * Among all indices:
\#\# * 10 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 4 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 4 proposed 5 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 6 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 7 as the best number of clusters
##
                     ***** Conclusion *****
##
##
\#\# * According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is 2
##
##
```





dis hclust (\*, "centroid")

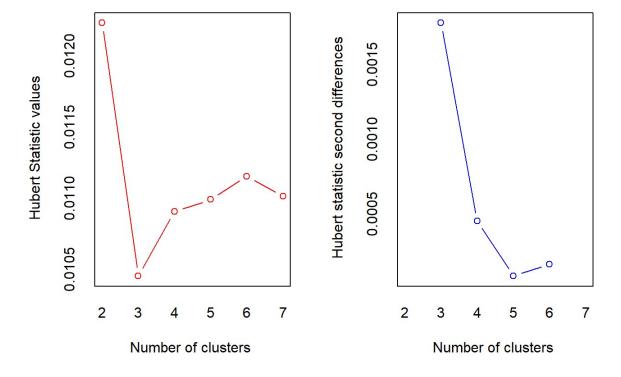
从输出的结果不难看出,在重心法下,最优聚类数目为2类,北京、上海、广东为一类,其他所有省份为另外一类;聚类结果不是非常明显。

### 1.3.4 类平均法

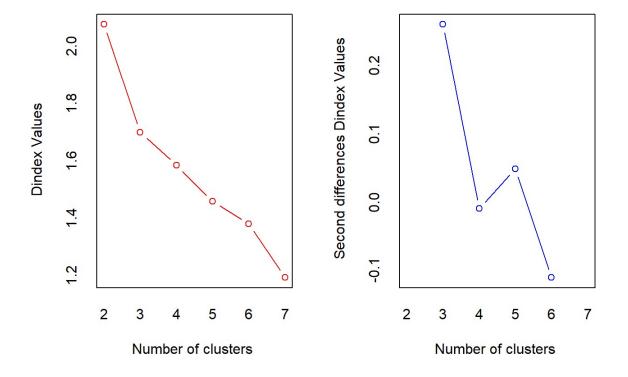
下面,调用H.clust()函数,利用类平均法进行聚类。

```
H.clust(X,"euclidean","average",2,7,"all")

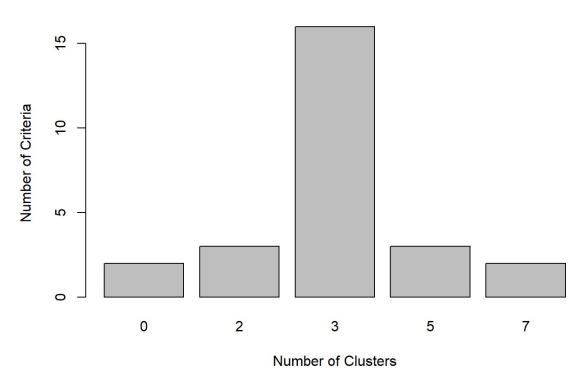
## Warning in pf(beale, pp, df2): 产生了NaNs
```

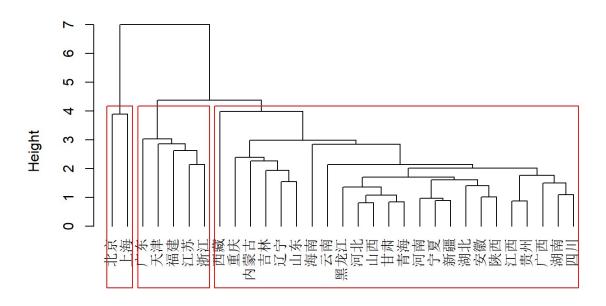


```
## *** : The Hubert index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
## In the plot of Hubert index, we seek a significant knee that corresponds to a
## significant increase of the value of the measure i.e the significant peak in
Hubert
## index second differences plot.
##
```



```
## *** : The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
##
                   In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the significant peak in D
index
##
                   second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant increase of the va
lue of
##
                   the measure.
  * Among all indices:
  * 3 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 16 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 5 as the best number of clusters
  * 2 proposed 7 as the best number of clusters
##
                      ***** Conclusion *****
##
##
  * According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is 3
##
```





dis hclust (\*, "average")

```
## $clusters
  clusters
      5 24
  $median
    clusters
                             x2
                                     xЗ
                   x1
                                              x4
                                                       x5
           1 8595.445 2375.035 1880.71 1758.595 4172.655 3709.860 1337.510
           2 7343.640 1881.430 1753.86 1254.710 3083.370 2954.130 1058.110
           3 5340.260 1705.515 1311.91 939.590 1799.050 1511.055 1028.575
## 1 1319.855
    812.390
  2
     543.375
  3
```

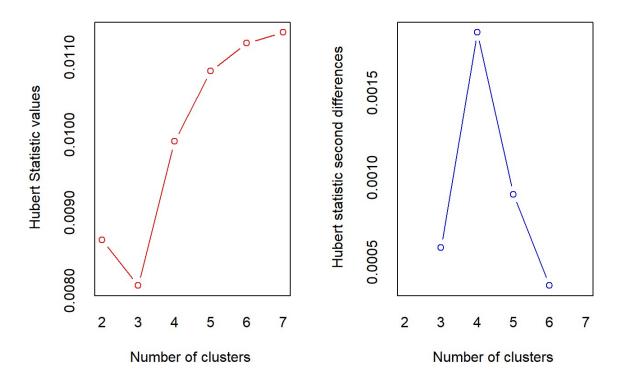
可见,在类平均法下,最优聚类数目为3类,北京、上海为一类,广东、天津、福建、江苏、浙江为一类,其他所有省份为另外一类;聚类效果十分明显。

#### 1.3.5 Ward法

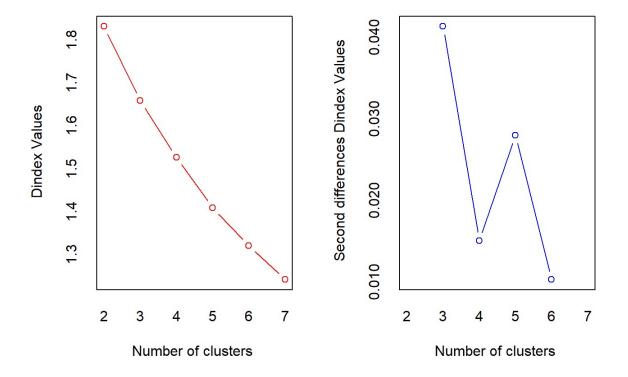
最后,调用H. clust()函数,采用Ward法进行聚类。

```
H.clust(X,"euclidean","ward.D",2,7,"all")

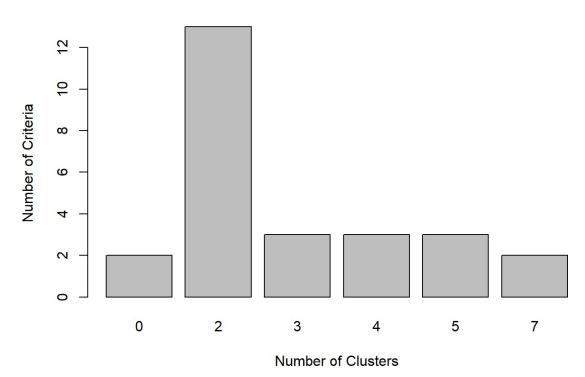
## Warning in pf(beale, pp, df2): 产生了NaNs
```

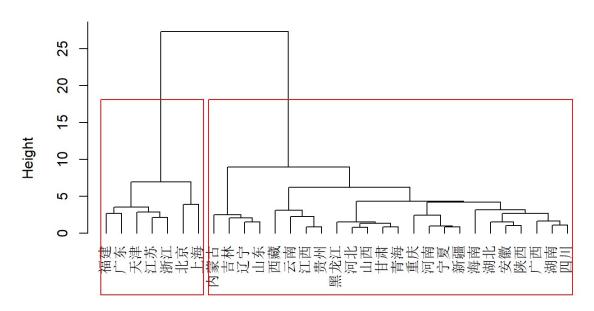


```
## *** : The Hubert index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
## In the plot of Hubert index, we seek a significant knee that corresponds to a
## significant increase of the value of the measure i.e the significant peak in
Hubert
## index second differences plot.
##
```



```
## *** : The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of clusters.
##
                  In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the significant peak in D
index
##
                  second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant increase of the va
lue of
##
                  the measure.
  * Among all indices:
  * 13 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 4 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 3 proposed 5 as the best number of clusters
\#\# * 2 proposed 7 as the best number of clusters
##
##
                     ***** Conclusion *****
  ^{\star} According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is ^{2}
##
##
##
       ***********
```





dis hclust (\*, "ward.D")

```
## $clusters
## clusters
## 1 2
## 7 24
##
## $median
## clusters x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7
## 1 1 7535.29 1915.970 1790.48 1288.42 3781.51 2996.590 1058.110
## 2 2 5340.26 1705.515 1311.91 939.59 1799.05 1511.055 1028.575
## x8
## 1 871.300
## 2 543.375
```

在Ward法下,最优聚类数目为2类,北京、上海、广东、天津、江苏、浙江、福建为一类,其他所有省份为另外一类,聚类效果较为明显。

### 1.3.6 总结

将上述5种系统聚类法的结果整理如下:

聚类方法	最优聚类数	类别是否明显	各类别样品数量
最短距离法	2	否,呈现链式	1, 30
最长距离法	2	是	7, 24
重心法	2	否	3, 28
类平均法	3	是	2, 5, 24
Ward法	2	是	7, 24

综上所述,最短距离法和重心法聚类效果较差,而最长距离法、类平均法和Ward法聚类效果较好。 但是,类与类之间的样品数量差异过大,这或许是由最优聚类数的选取原则造成的。

#### 2 K-means聚类法

#### 2.1 确定聚类数目

与系统聚类法不同的是,K-means聚类法需要预先确定聚类的数目。利用factoextra包中的函数,画出"聚合"系数随分类数变化曲线,从而判定最佳聚类数。

```
#K-means聚类法
library(ggplot2)

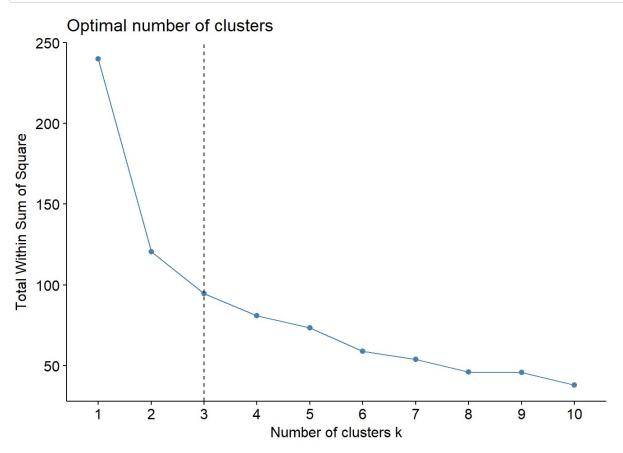
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.4

library(factoextra)

## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 3.4.4

## Welcome! Related Books: `Practical Guide To Cluster Analysis in R` at https://goo.gl/13EFCZ
```

```
df <- scale(X)
fviz_nbclust(df, kmeans, method = "wss") + geom_vline(xintercept = 3, linetype = 2)</pre>
```



不难看出,当分类数为3或4时,曲线变得比较平滑。因此,决定将所有省份分为3类。

### 2.2 进行聚类

最后,利用kmeans()函数和fviz\_cluster()函数,输出聚类中心、迭代次数、聚类频数和聚类图。

```
set.seed(123)
km <- kmeans(df,3)
km$centers</pre>
```

```
## x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6

## 1 1.8598918 0.8029115 1.5610874 1.7442512 2.2093299 2.037769

## 2 -0.5139319 -0.5239240 -0.5483537 -0.5455692 -0.5638815 -0.571046

## 3 0.2012452 0.6909984 0.4028909 0.3159158 0.1458385 0.236417

## x7 x8

## 1 0.7456442 1.8804830

## 2 -0.4679504 -0.5932886

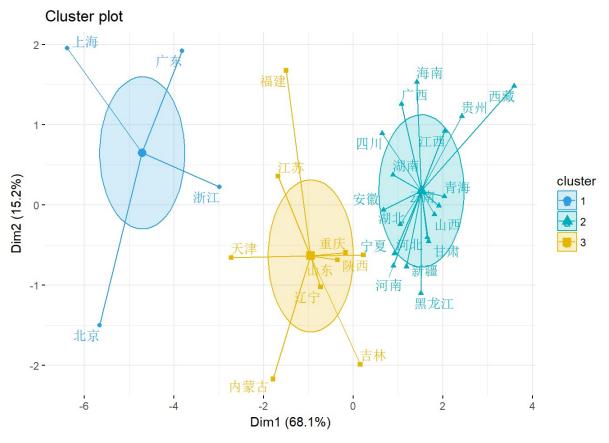
## 3 0.6045034 0.3508069
```

```
km$iter
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
dd <- cbind(X, cluster = km$cluster)
table(dd$cluster)</pre>
```

```
##
## 1 2 3
## 4 18 9
```



经过2次迭代即完成聚类,3个类别的样品数分别为(4,8,19)。从某种程度上,K-means聚类法克服了系统聚类法"类与类之间包含的样品数目差别过大"的缺陷,将经济发展水平相近的省份化作一类,结果较为合理。

### 3 模糊聚类法

本节中利用模糊聚类法,对例3.7进行聚类分析。

相比起前面的"硬聚类",FCM方法会计算每个样本对所有类的隶属度,这给了我们一个参考该样本分类结果可靠性的计算方法。若某样本对某类的隶属度在所有类的隶属度中具有绝对优势,则该样本分到这个类是一个十分保险的做法,反之若该样本在所有类的隶属度相对平均,则我们需要其他辅助手段来进行分类。

首先,读入例3.7的数据集,并对数据集结构进行微调,将各个公司名称标记为行名。

```
Y=read.csv("eg3-7.csv")
Y1=Y
rownames(Y1)=Y1[,1]
Y1=Y1[,-1]
Y1=Y1[,-1]
```

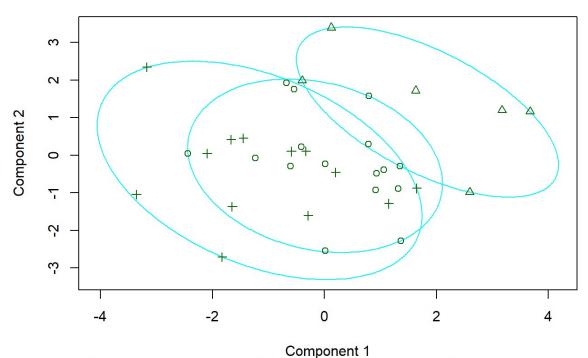
然后,利用fanny()函数,将样品分为3类。能够得到分类分布、样本隶属度以及聚类图。

```
library(cluster)
fannyz=fanny(Y1,3,metric="SqEuclidean")
list("分类分布"=fannyz$clustering,"样本隶属度"=fannyz$membership)
```

```
## $分类分布
## 深圳能源 深南电A 富龙热电 穗恒运A 粤电力A 韶能股份 ST惠天 城投控股
    1 1 2 2 1
                                          3 1
## 大连热电 华电能源 国电电力 长春经开 大龙地产 金丰投资
                                          新黄浦 浦东金桥
                           1
                                  2
##
           3
                                           2
                      1
    外高桥 中华企业 渝开发A 莱茵置业 粤宏远A 中国国贸
##
                                            万科A 三木集团
           3
                      1 1
  国兴地产 中关村 中兴通讯 长城电脑 南天信息 同方股份 永鼎股份 宏图高科
##
            1
                                   3 1
##
     2
                      3
                           1
                                                             3
    新大陆 方正科技 复旦复华
##
##
       3
            1
##
## $样本隶属度
##
                     [,2]
             [,1]
## 深圳能源 0.4627634 0.12736060 0.40987601
## 深南电A 0.7345217 0.16278392 0.10269436
## 富龙热电 0.1051439 0.84951603 0.04534005
## 穗恒运A 0.2759819 0.61552614 0.10849196
## 粤电力A 0.5399324 0.07394796 0.38611962
## 韶能股份 0.4165089 0.06369778 0.51979333
## ST惠天 0.6117684 0.05954193 0.32868963
## 城投控股 0.3403638 0.14991098 0.50972524
## 大连热电 0.9122160 0.03022853 0.05755548
## 华电能源 0.4130828 0.09566793 0.49124932
## 国电电力 0.6881510 0.11404219 0.19780681
## 长春经开 0.5026950 0.15780149 0.33950355
## 大龙地产 0.1182967 0.82206364 0.05963965
## 金丰投资 0.1052065 0.84333634 0.05145713
## 新黄浦 0.4292140 0.41029852 0.16048745
## 浦东金桥 0.2472810 0.07509445 0.67762454
## 外高桥 0.2349805 0.05236040 0.71265906
## 中华企业 0.1273929 0.03223870 0.84036841
## 渝开发A 0.4722216 0.35175332 0.17602508
## 莱茵置业 0.4560396 0.22828453 0.31567590
## 粤宏远A 0.2398206 0.67411705 0.08606233
## 中国国贸 0.7950557 0.05062774 0.15431651
## 万科A
        0.1700771 0.02752104 0.80240190
## 三木集团 0.5018610 0.25848080 0.23965818
## 国兴地产 0.2106219 0.65936591 0.13001216
## 中关村 0.5430426 0.18176835 0.27518905
## 中兴通讯 0.1392618 0.03291750 0.82782070
## 长城电脑 0.4506898 0.31274785 0.23656240
## 南天信息 0.3529242 0.25921507 0.38786075
## 同方股份 0.5827573 0.14226081 0.27498185
## 永鼎股份 0.1791461 0.03999553 0.78085840
## 宏图高科 0.1163364 0.02708346 0.85658013
## 新大陆 0.4257938 0.12898591 0.44522027
## 方正科技 0.6370565 0.23662056 0.12632292
## 复旦复华 0.4420571 0.04421677 0.51372617
```

clusplot(fannyz)

## clusplot(fanny(x = Y1, k = 3, metric = "SqEuclidean"))



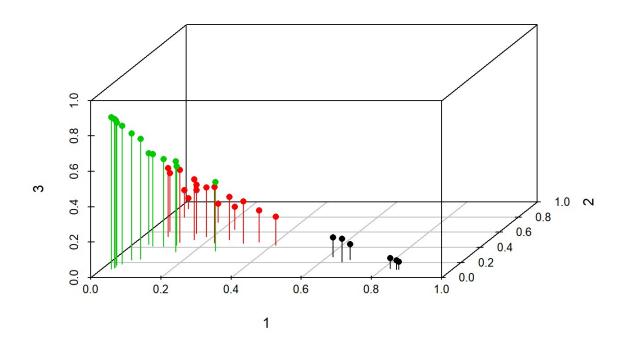
These two components explain 56.94 % of the point variability.

由于聚类图并不十分明显,因此,画出3D聚类图以提高视觉效果。

```
library (e1071)
## Warning: package 'e1071' was built under R version 3.4.4
result1<-cmeans(Y1,3,50)
library(scatterplot3d)
## Warning: package 'scatterplot3d' was built under R version 3.4.4
```

scatterplot3d(result1\$membership, color=result1\$cluster, type="h", angle=55, scale.y=0.7, pch=16, main="Pertinence")

### **Pertinence**



根据3D聚类图可以看出,类别之间的差距较为明显。事实上,该数据集中的公司来自于3大行业;为了验证聚类的合理性,将原行业与聚类后的类别进行对比,计算聚类的正确率。

```
t=table(Y[,2],fannyz$clustering)
sum(diag(prop.table(t)))

## [1] 0.4571429
```

遗憾的是,最终的正确率仅有45.71%。鉴于这种情况,或许模糊聚类的效率与准确性仍待商榷。