

Title of Thesis

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<sup>1</sup>这里提到的估计方法是，二次项的值关于数乘的倍数  $t$  的变化速度远大于一次项的变化速度。

不妨设  $\mathbf{Im}(Q) \setminus \{0\}$  非空, 取  $\vec{x}_1 \in \mathbf{Im}(Q) \setminus \{0\}$ . 对称半正定矩阵  $Q$  存在正的特征值  $\lambda_i > 0$  ( $1 \leq i \leq s$ ), 记特征值  $\lambda_i$  对应的特征向量为  $\alpha_{ij}$ , 因此可以写出  $\vec{x}_1$  关于特征子空间的分解  $\vec{x}_1 = \sum_{i,j} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij}$  ( $k_{ij}$  不全为 0).

$$\vec{x}_1^T Q \vec{x}_1 = \left( \sum_{i,j} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right)^T Q \left( \sum_{i,j} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right) = \left( \sum_i \sum_j k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right)^T \left( \sum_i \lambda_i \sum_j k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right) = \sum_i \lambda_i \left\| \sum_j k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right\|^2 > 0.$$

至此已经证明了 (2.5) 成立. ■

### 3 Code

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def Cluster(X, n_clusters):
    """
    对数据集 X 进行 k 均值聚类分析, k=n_clusters
    """
    # 建立聚类模型对象
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, random_state=2018)
    # 训练聚类模型
    kmeans.fit(X)
    # 预测聚类模型
    pre_y = kmeans.predict(X)
    # 样本距离最近的聚类中心的总和
    inertias = kmeans.inertia_
    return pre_y, inertias

# 导入数据
print(" 开始导入数据, This is Tom's book")
df_x = pd.read_csv("A 题附件 1-read 计数矩阵.csv", header=0)
title = np.array(df_x.columns)
X = np.array(df_x)
df_y = pd.read_excel("A 题附件 1-细胞类型.xlsx", header=0, index_col=0)
y = np.array(df_y)
# 数据预处理
print(" 数据预处理")
X = np.delete(X, 0, axis=1)
X = X.T
y = y.T
y = y[0]
title = np.delete(title, 0)
# 主成分分析
print(" 主成分分析")
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA  
# 取 60 个主成分, 此时 var 已经达到 0.8
```

## 参考文献

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