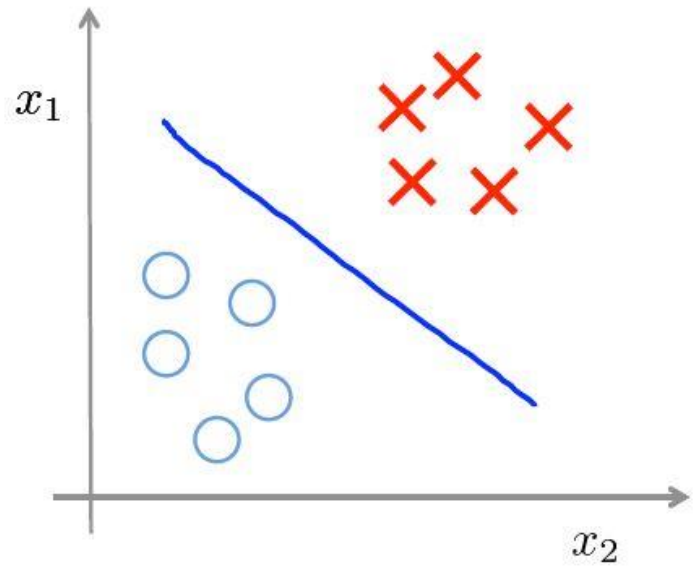
Clustering

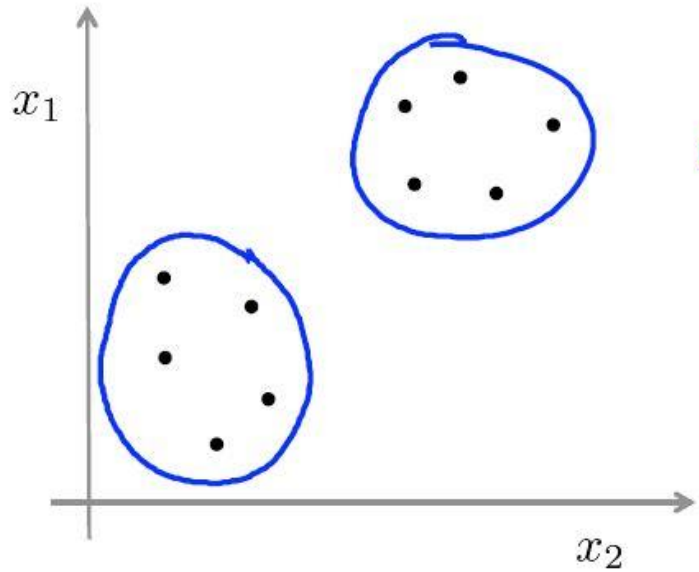
Unsupervised learning
introduction

Supervised learning



Training set: $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), (x^{(3)}, y^{(3)}), \ldots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$

Unsupervised learning

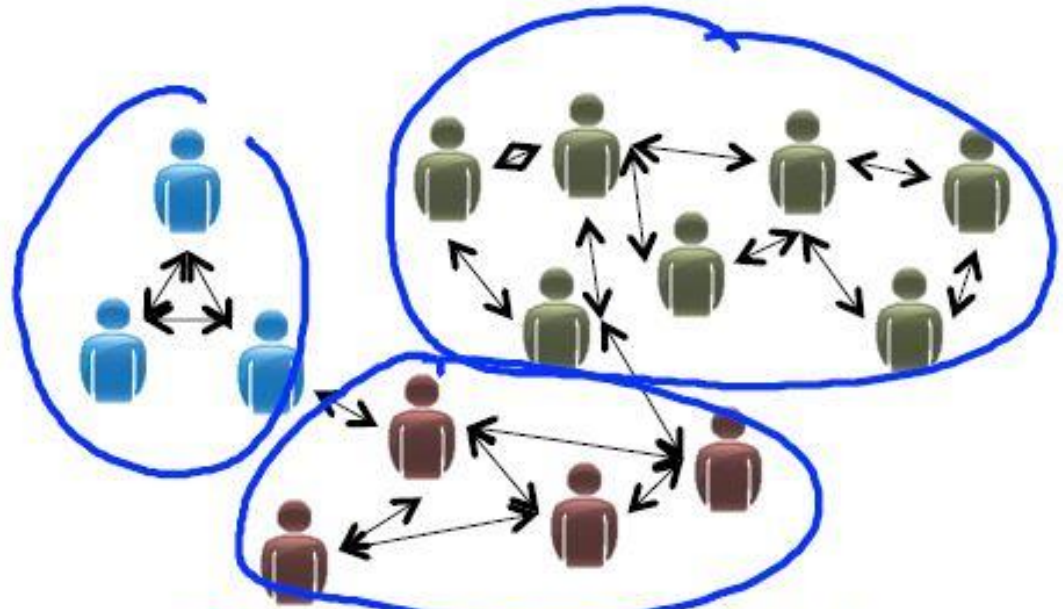


Clustering algorithm

Training set: $\{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, \ldots, x^{(m)}\}$

Applications of clustering

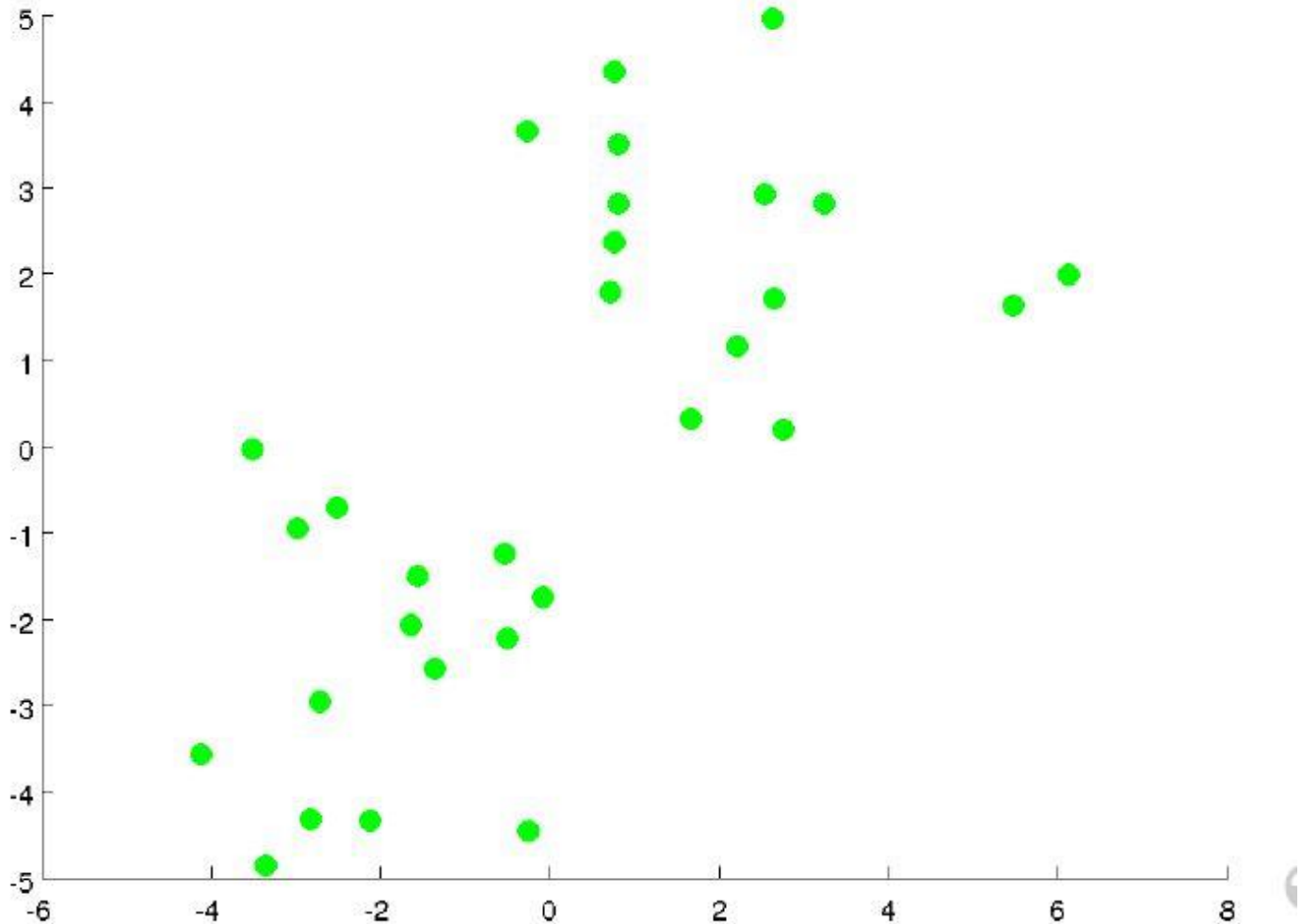
→ Market segmentation



→ Social network analysis

Clustering

K-means algorithm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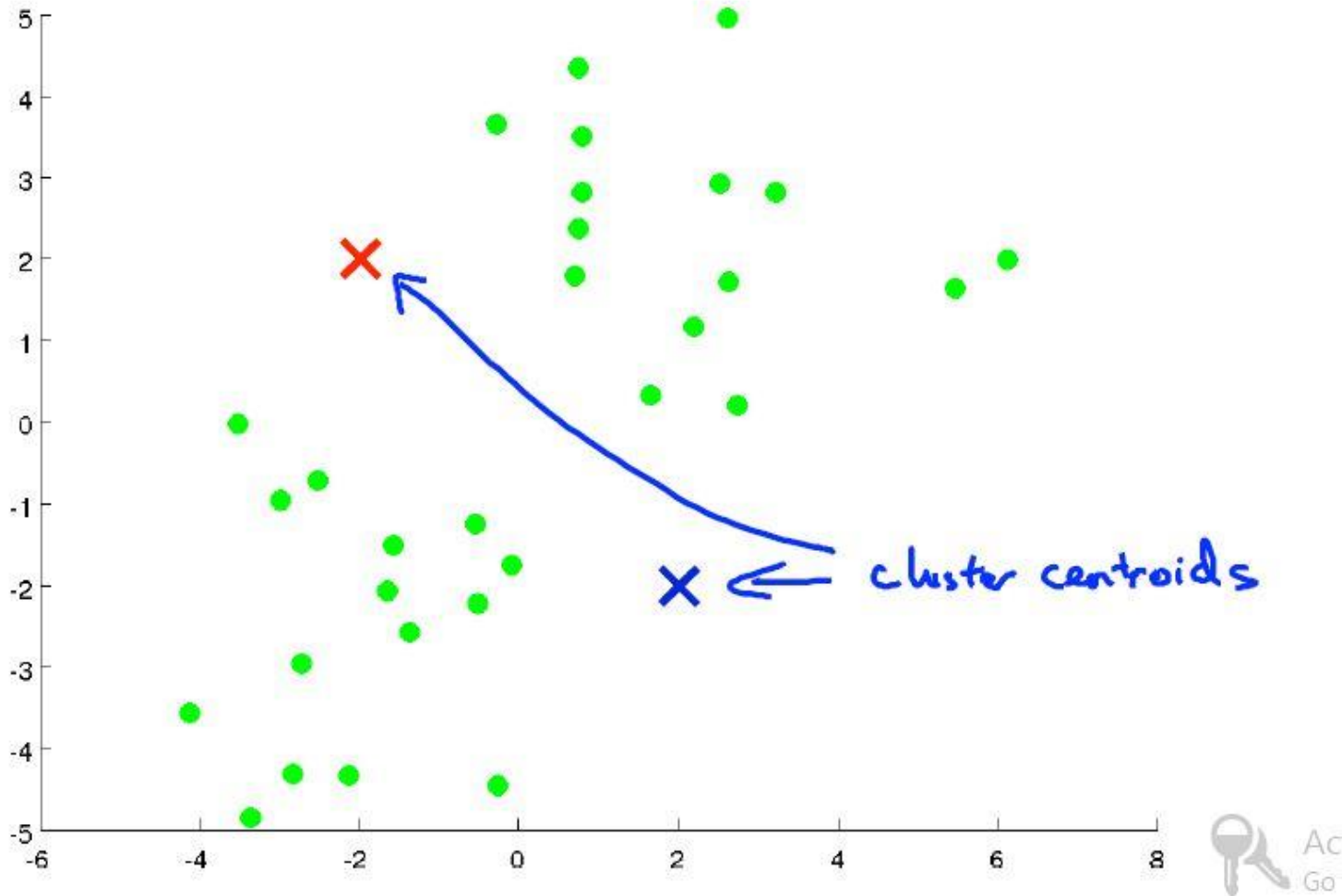
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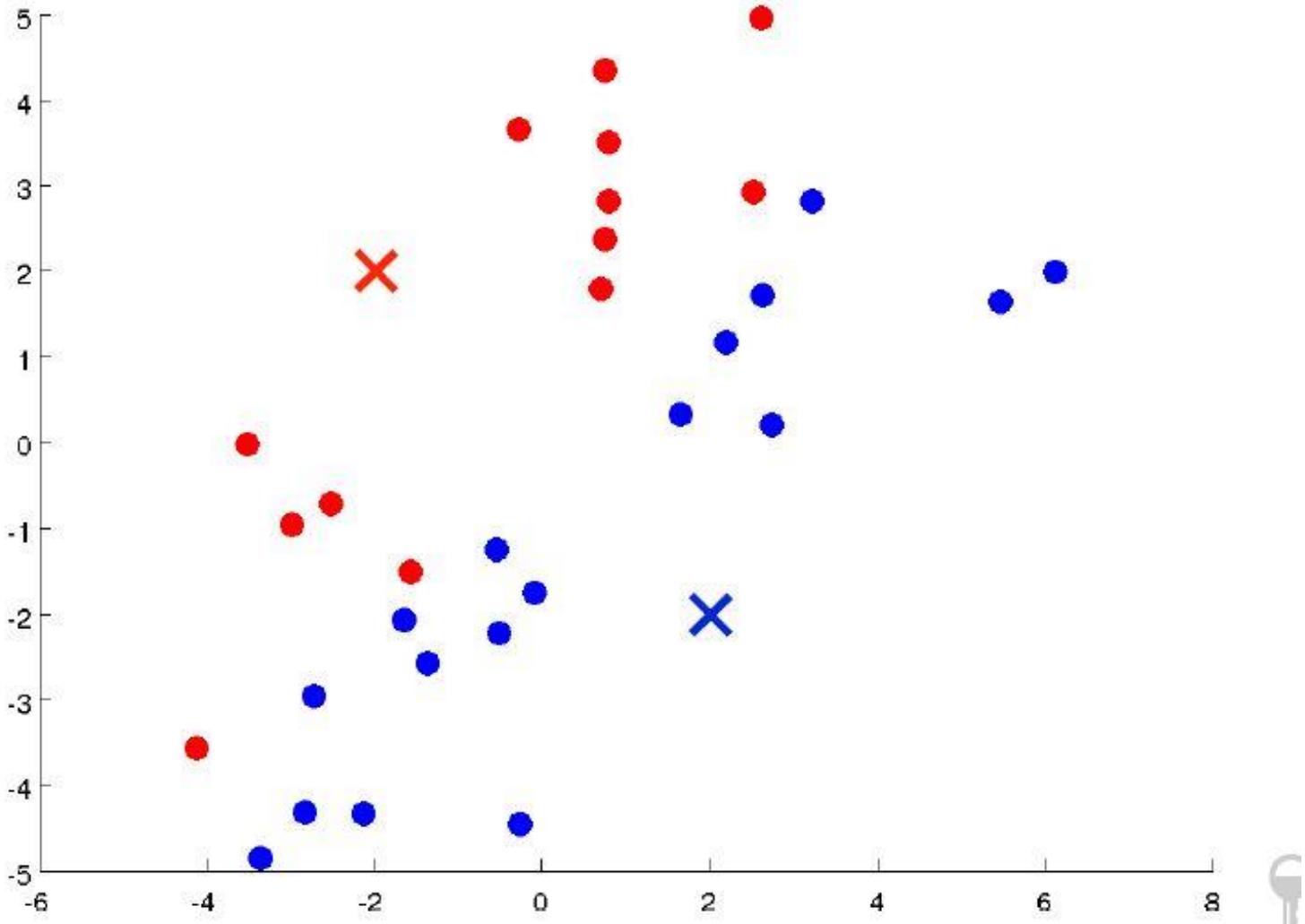
cluster centroids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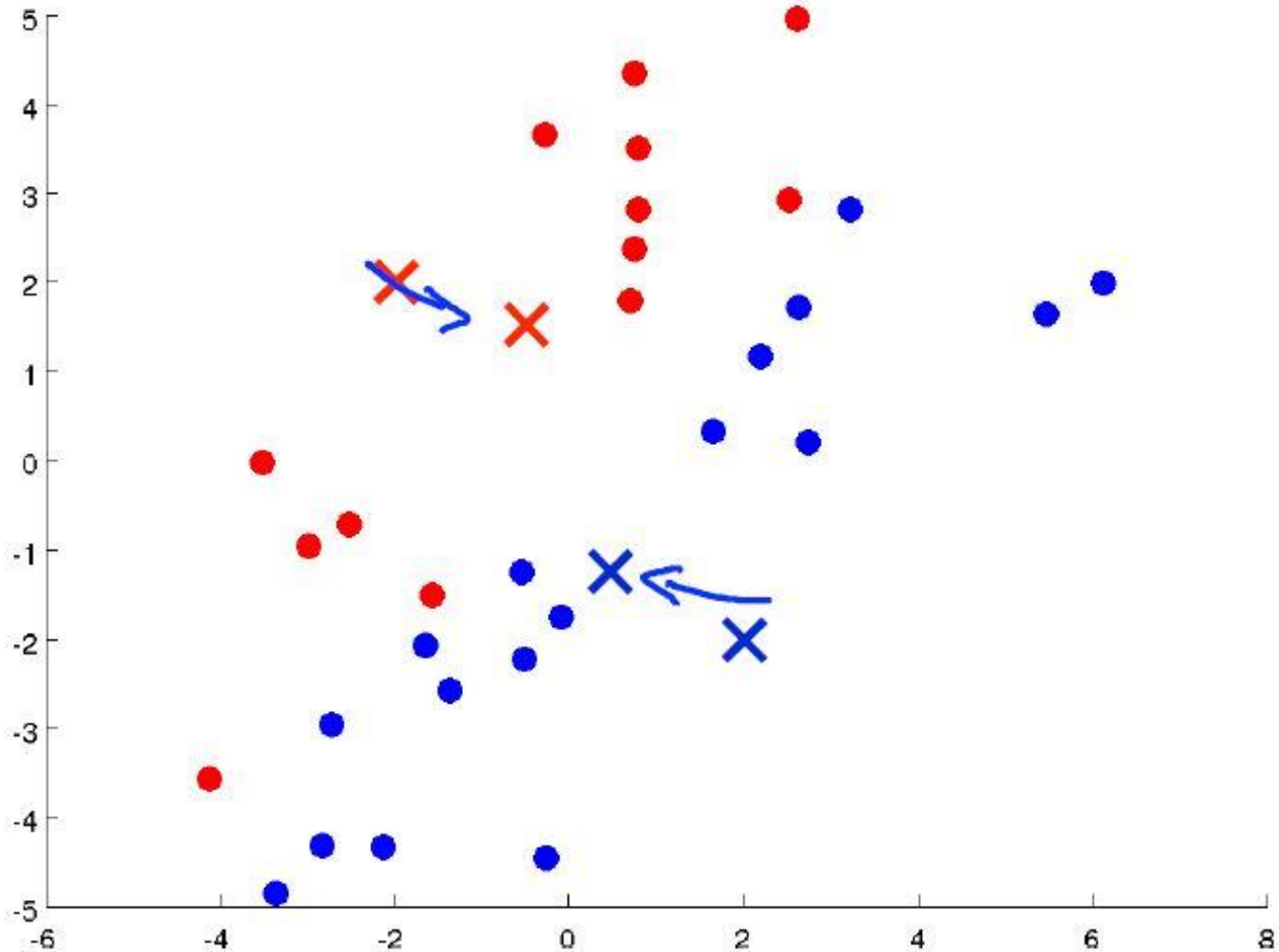
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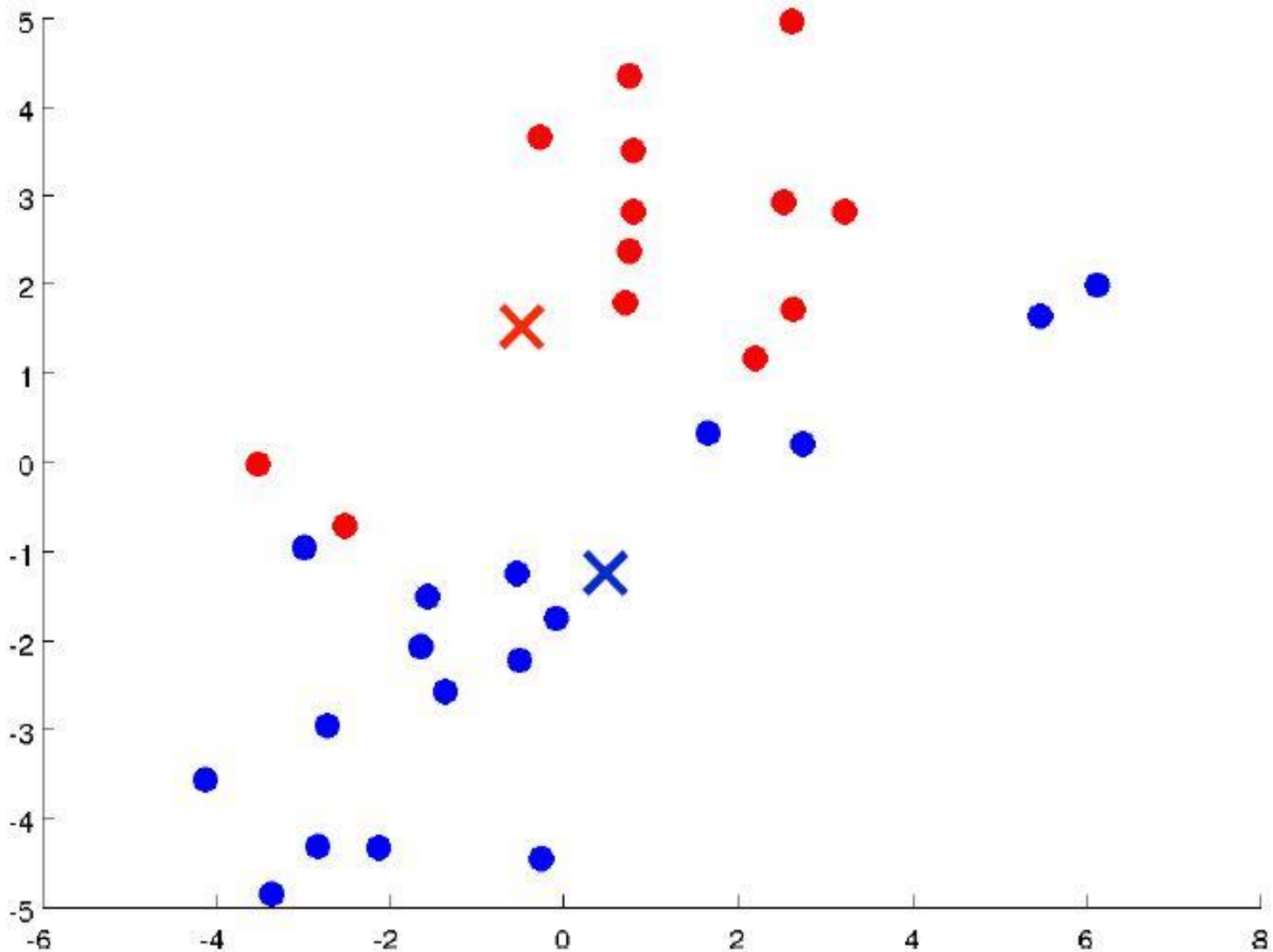
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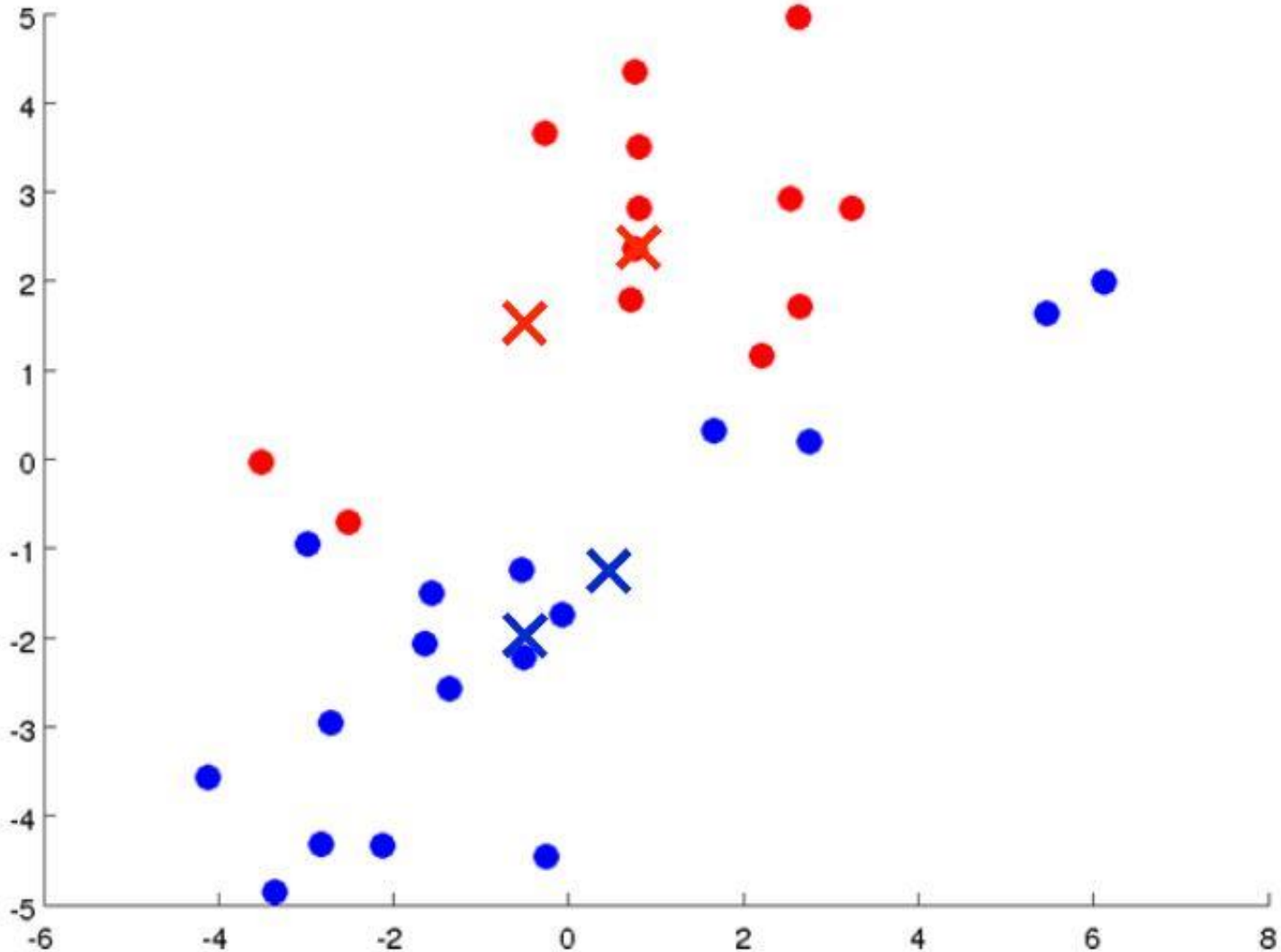
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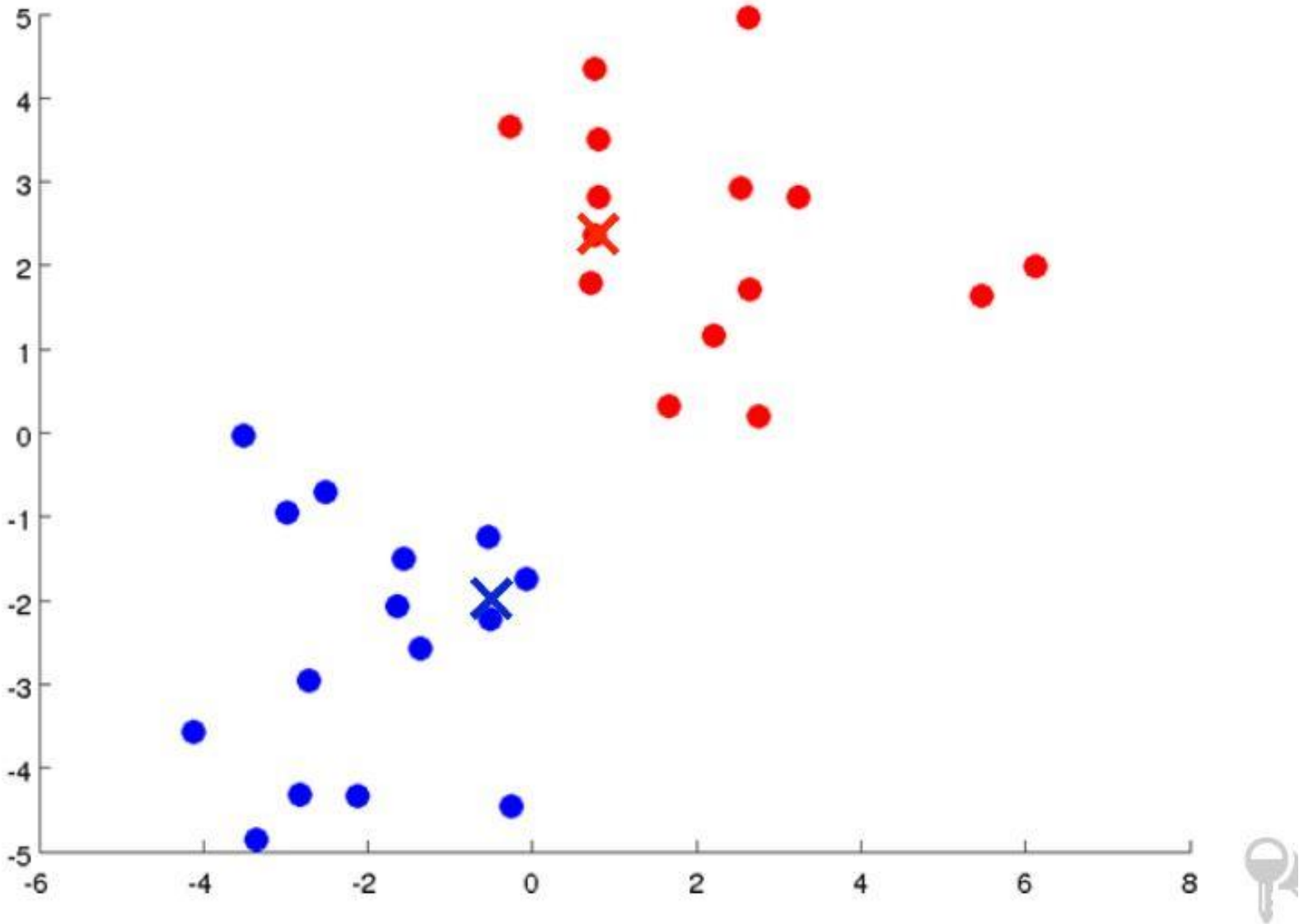
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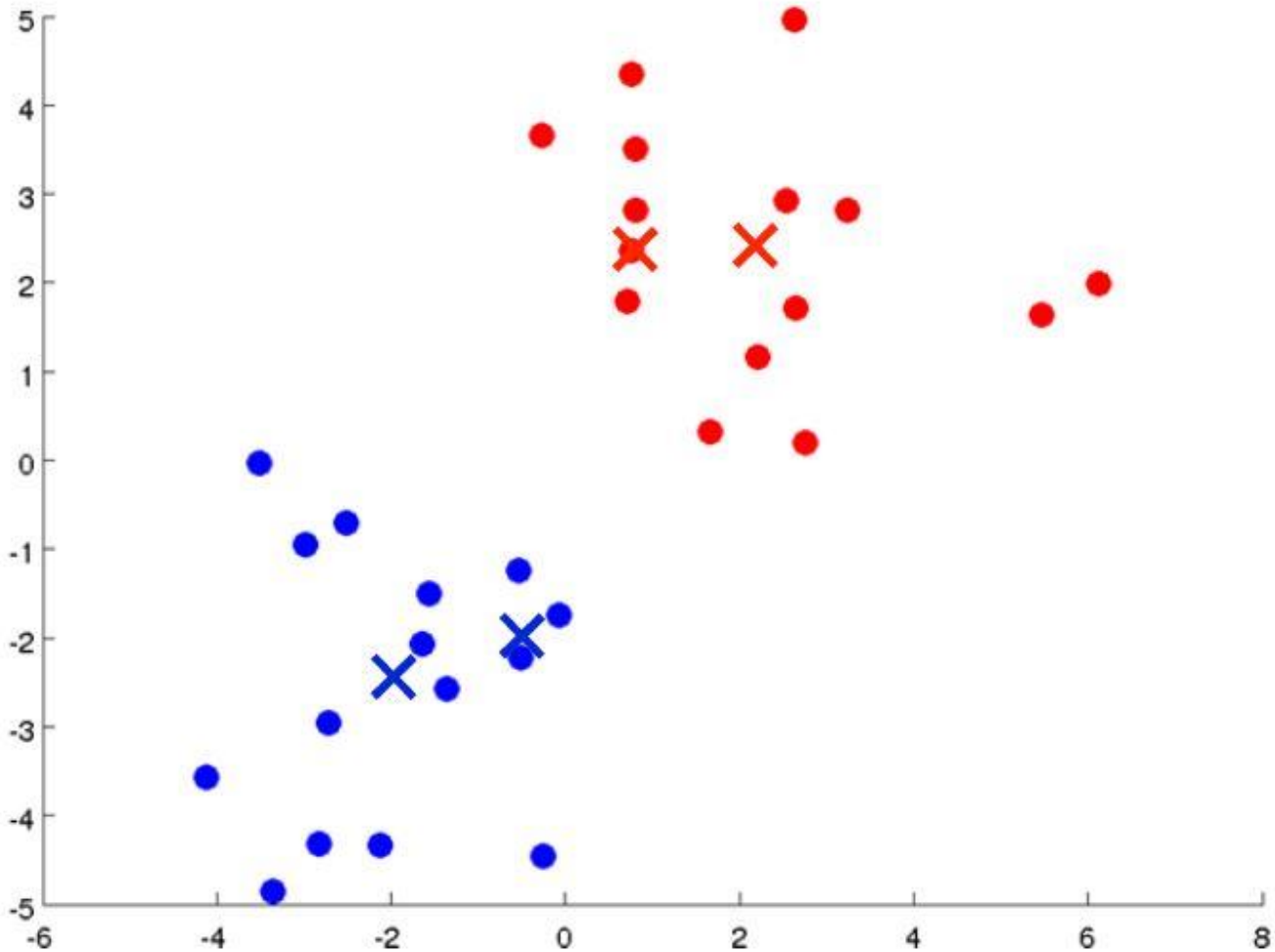
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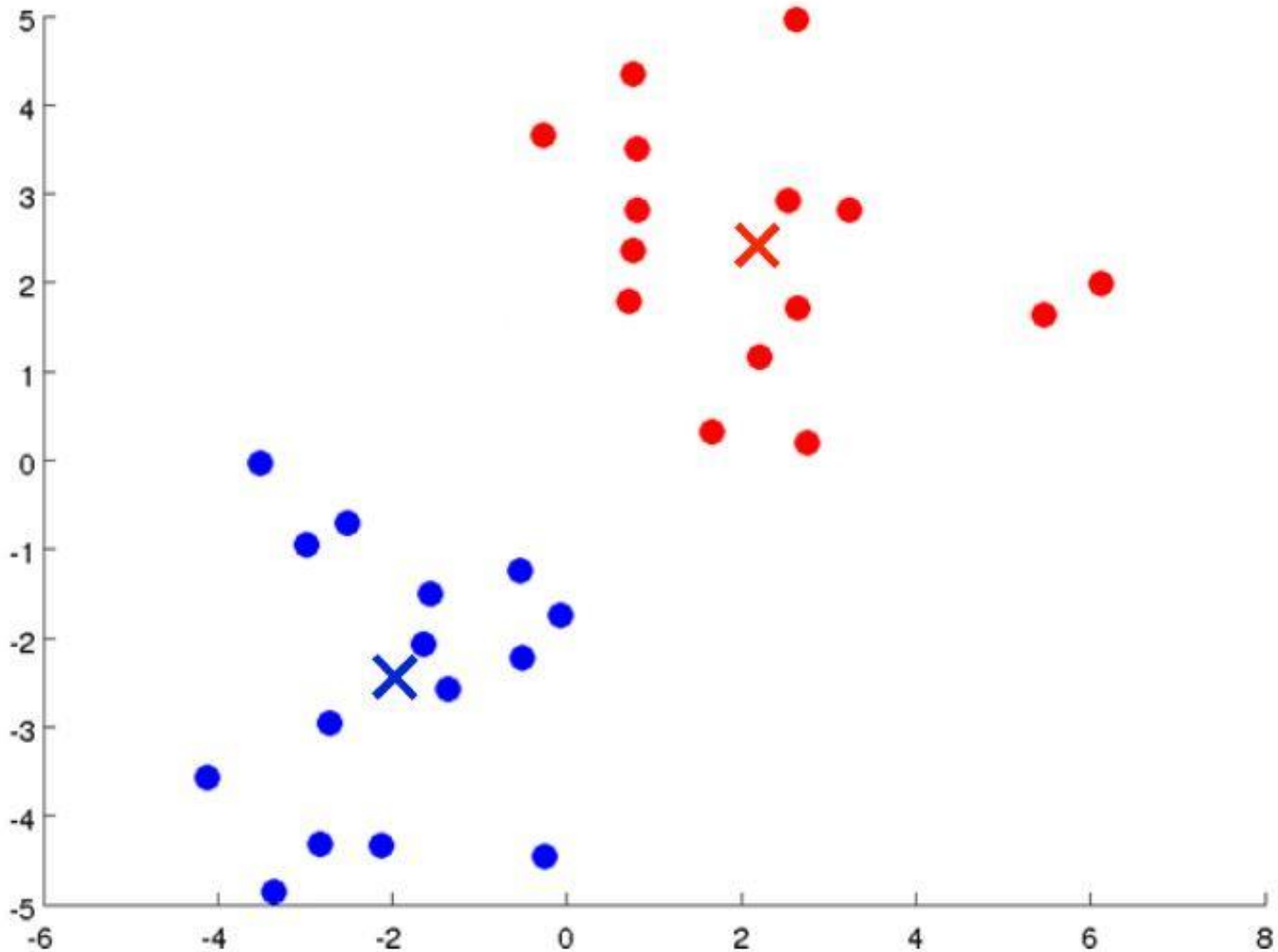
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K-means algorithm

Input:

- K (number of clusters)
- Training set $\{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \ldots, x^{(m)}\}$

K-means algorithm

μ_1 μ_2

Randomly initialize K cluster centroids $\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots, \mu_K \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Repeat {

Cluster assignment step

for i = 1 to m

$c^{(i)}$:= index (from 1 to K) of cluster centroid closest to $x^{(i)}$

$\min_k \|x^{(i)} - \mu_k\|^2$ → $c^{(i)}$

Move centroid

for k = 1 to K

→ μ_k := average (mean) of points assigned to cluster k

$x^{(1)}, x^{(5)}, x^{(6)}, x^{(10)}$ → $c^{(1)}=2$, $c^{(5)}=2$, $c^{(6)}=2$, $c^{(10)}=2$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{4}\left[x^{(1)} + x^{(5)} + x^{(6)} + x^{(10)}\right] \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

}

Unsupervised Learning

- K-means Algorithm [1]

Algorithm: *k*-means. The *k*-means algorithm for partitioning, where each cluster's center is represented by the mean value of the objects in the cluster.

Input:

- *k*: the number of clusters,
- *D*: a data set containing *n* objects.

Output: A set of *k* clusters.

Method:

(1) arbitrarily choose *k* objects from *D* as the initial cluster centers;
(2) **repeat**
(3) (re)assign each object to the cluster to which the object is the most similar, based on the mean value of the objects in the cluster;
(4) update the cluster means, i.e., calculate the mean value of the objects for each cluster;
(5) **until** no change;

Figure 7.2 The *k*-means partitioning algorithm.

Unsupervised Learning

- K-means Algorithm [1]

Suppose that the data mining task is to cluster the following eight points (with (x, y) representing location) into three clusters:

$$A_1(2, 10), A_2(2, 5), A_3(8, 4), B_1(5, 8), B_2(7, 5), B_3(6, 4), C_1(1, 2), C_2(4, 9).$$

The distance function is Euclidean distance. Suppose initially we assign A_1, B_1, and C_1 as the center of each cluster, respectively. Use the *k-means* algorithm to show *only*

(a) The three cluster centers after the first round execution

(b) The final three clusters

K-Means Clustering – Solved Example

Initial Centroids:
A1: (2, 10)
B1: (5, 8)
C1: (1, 2)

New Centroids:
A1: (2, 10)
B1: (6, 6)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

Data Points			Distance to						Cluster
			2	10	5	8	1	2	
A1	2	10	0.00		3.61		8.06		1
A2	2	5	5.00		4.24		3.16		3
A3	8	4	8.49		5.00		7.28		2
B1	5	8	3.61		0.00		7.21		2
B2	7	5	7.07		3.61		6.71		2
B3	6	4	7.21		4.12		5.39		2
C1	1	2	8.06		7.21		0.00		3
C2	4	9	2.24		1.41		7.62		2

$$d(p_1, p_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

K-Means Clustering – Solved Example

Current Centroids:
A1: (2, 10)
B1: (6, 6)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

Data Points			Distance to						Cluster	New Cluster
			2	10	6	6	1.5	1.5		
A1	2	10	0.00		5.66		6.52		1	1
A2	2	5	5.00		4.12		1.58		3	3
A3	8	4	8.49		2.83		6.52		2	2
B1	5	8	3.61		2.24		5.70		2	2
B2	7	5	7.07		1.41		5.70		2	2
B3	6	4	7.21		2.00		4.53		2	2
C1	1	2	8.06		6.40		1.58		3	3
C2	4	9	2.24		3.61		6.04		2	1

K-Means Clustering – Solved Example

Current Centroids:
A1: (2, 10)
B1: (6, 6)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

New Centroids:
A1: (3, 9.5)
B1: (6.5, 5.25)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

Data Points			Distance to						Cluster	New Cluster
			2	10	6	6	1.5	1.5		
A1	2	10	0.00		5.66		6.52		1	1
A2	2	5	5.00		4.12		1.58		3	3
A3	8	4	8.49		2.83		6.52		2	2
B1	5	8	3.61		2.24		5.70		2	2
B2	7	5	7.07		1.41		5.70		2	2
B3	6	4	7.21		2.00		4.53		2	2
C1	1	2	8.06		6.40		1.58		3	3
C2	4	9	2.24		3.61		6.04		2	1

K-Means Clustering – Solved Example

Current Centroids:
A1: (3.67, 9)
B1: (7, 4.33)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

Data Points			Distance to						Cluster	New Cluster
			3.67	9	7	4.33	1.5	3.5		
A1	2	10	1.94		7.56		6.52		1	1
A2	2	5	4.33		5.04		1.58		3	3
A3	8	4	6.62		1.05		6.52		2	2
B1	5	8	1.67		4.18		5.70		1	1
B2	7	5	5.21		0.67		5.70		2	2
B3	6	4	5.52		1.05		4.53		2	2
C1	1	2	7.49		6.44		1.58		3	3
C2	4	9	0.33		5.55		6.04		1	1

K-Means Clustering – Solved Example

Current Centroids:
A1: (3.67, 9)
B1: (7, 4.33)
C1: (1.5, 3.5)

Data Points			Distance to						Cluster	New Cluster
			3.67	9	7	4.33	1.5	3.5		
A1	2	10	1.94		7.56		6.52		1	1
A2	2	5	4.33		5.04		1.58		3	3
A3	8	4	6.62		1.05		6.52		2	2
B1	5	8	1.67		4.18		5.70		1	1
B2	7	5	5.21		0.67		5.70		2	2
B3	6	4	5.52		1.05		4.53		2	2
C1	1	2	7.49		6.44		1.58		3	3
C2	4	9	0.33		5.55		6.04		1	1