

Homework 2

Q1: How to run python code: “python hw2_q1.py”

Reconstruction error and Gini Impurity values are both reduced when K number is increased in K-Means. This is because the ratio of instance number in each cluster is getting smaller if there are more centers. As a result, denser clusters are obtained with low error values.

On the other hand, when distance calculation is changed from Euclidean to Weighted, errors are again decreased since the center of the image carries more information than its edges.

Table 1 shows the average results with increased K values for Euclidean and Weighted distance calculations. Detailed results can be found in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 for K = 10, 20 and 30 respectively. Some clusters have no instance therefore their error is zero.

Table 1 Average Result Comparisons for Reconstruction Error and Gini Impurity results of Euclidean and Weighted Distance calculations

| K | Reconstruction Error | | Gini Impurity | |
|----|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| | Euclidean | Weighted | Euclidean | Weighted |
| 10 | 289352.800 | 268483.500 | 0.284 | 0.223 |
| 20 | 134607.400 | 115968.350 | 0.140 | 0.163 |
| 30 | 69247.600 | 66875.833 | 0.100 | 0.151 |

Reconstruction error found as follows:

$$E(\{m_i\}_{i=1}^k | X) = \sum_t \sum_i b_i^t \|x_t - m_i\|^2$$

Gini Index found according to formula in below:

$$G = \sum_{t=1}^K \hat{p}_{mk} (1 - \hat{p}_{mk})$$

Table 2 Reconstruction Error and Gini Impurity comparison between Euclidean and Weighted Distance calculations for K = 10

| | Reconstruction Error | | Gini Impurity | |
|----------|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| | Euclidean | Weighted | Euclidean | Weighted |
| | 0.000 | 53628.000 | 0.000 | 0.158 |
| | 498767.000 | 247503.000 | 0.528 | 0.052 |
| | 148589.000 | 195931.000 | 0.005 | 0.183 |
| | 227863.000 | 231176.000 | 0.089 | 0.094 |
| | 595581.000 | 450701.000 | 0.688 | 0.564 |
| | 707661.000 | 622983.000 | 0.688 | 0.586 |
| | 367134.000 | 220157.000 | 0.349 | 0.073 |
| | 0.000 | 228434.000 | 0.000 | 0.149 |
| | 0.000 | 331482.000 | 0.000 | 0.320 |
| | 347933.000 | 102840.000 | 0.493 | 0.053 |
| Average: | 289352.800 | 268483.500 | 0.284 | 0.223 |

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Table 3 Reconstruction Error and Gini Impurity comparison between Euclidean and Weighted Distance calculations for $K = 20$

| Reconstruction Error | | Gini Impurity | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| Euclidean | Weighted | Euclidean | Weighted |
| 211274.000 | 169920.000 | 0.013 | 0.613 |
| 0.000 | 127578.000 | 0.000 | 0.295 |
| 120194.000 | 212969.000 | 0.224 | 0.042 |
| 0.000 | 143379.000 | 0.000 | 0.061 |
| 0.000 | 195843.000 | 0.000 | 0.261 |
| 0.000 | 30073.000 | 0.000 | 0.130 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 261098.000 | 141794.000 | 0.639 | 0.099 |
| 342274.000 | 131904.000 | 0.302 | 0.100 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 680556.000 | 195778.000 | 0.716 | 0.067 |
| 591259.000 | 157353.000 | 0.700 | 0.653 |
| 0.000 | 97296.000 | 0.000 | 0.180 |
| 147908.000 | 70665.000 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| 245298.000 | 243041.000 | 0.099 | 0.185 |
| 92287.000 | 124863.000 | 0.111 | 0.028 |
| 0.000 | 243131.000 | 0.000 | 0.486 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.000 | 33780.000 | 0.000 | 0.056 |
| Average: | 134607.400 | 0.140 | 0.163 |

Table 4 Reconstruction Error and Gini Index comparison between Euclidean and Weighted Distance calculations for $K = 30$

| Reconstruction Error | | Gini Index | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Euclidean | Weighted | Euclidean | Weighted |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 37154.000 | 74595.000 | 0.025 | 0.000 |
| 89120.000 | 46371.000 | 0.008 | 0.016 |
| 0.000 | 76406.000 | 0.000 | 0.566 |
| 48572.000 | 76441.000 | 0.069 | 0.013 |
| 95988.000 | 60559.000 | 0.352 | 0.088 |
| 157303.000 | 55819.000 | 0.216 | 0.068 |
| 42026.000 | 32776.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 155233.000 | 87139.000 | 0.105 | 0.220 |
| 208351.000 | 91121.000 | 0.461 | 0.077 |
| 229051.000 | 59771.000 | 0.102 | 0.013 |
| 79798.000 | 140372.000 | 0.277 | 0.588 |
| 68820.000 | 54168.000 | 0.033 | 0.093 |
| 41074.000 | 35419.000 | 0.091 | 0.088 |
| 44711.000 | 61531.000 | 0.097 | 0.043 |
| 46467.000 | 133169.000 | 0.072 | 0.059 |
| 116462.000 | 52095.000 | 0.010 | 0.038 |
| 177243.000 | 47385.000 | 0.042 | 0.255 |
| 0.000 | 28822.000 | 0.000 | 0.160 |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 34052.000 | 39841.000 | 0.066 | 0.000 |
| 30033.000 | 168078.000 | 0.046 | 0.031 |
| 0.000 | 94053.000 | 0.000 | 0.411 |
| 95607.000 | 51508.000 | 0.109 | 0.279 |
| 114769.000 | 75715.000 | 0.576 | 0.737 |
| 51379.000 | 46836.000 | 0.183 | 0.024 |
| 114215.000 | 169122.000 | 0.073 | 0.168 |
| 0.000 | 45188.000 | 0.000 | 0.053 |
| 0.000 | 101975.000 | 0.000 | 0.449 |
| Average: | 69247.600 | 66875.833 | 0.151 |

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Q2-a: How to run python code: “python hw2_q2_a.py”

1-NN and 5-NN shows nearly the same performance however 1-NN looks slightly better when averages considered for class accuracy results. Also changes respect to distance calculation method is very low (in most case 1.695% for 5-NN class 2).

Table 5 shows the accuracy results for each class. Figure 1 and 2 depicts confusion matrices.

Table 5 Accuracy for each class with 1-NN and 5-NN classifiers

| Class | 1-NN Accuracy | | 5-NN Accuracy | |
|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Euclidean | Weighted | Euclidean | Weighted |
| 0 | 100.000% | 100.000% | 100.000% | 100.000% |
| 1 | 99.451% | 98.901% | 98.901% | 99.451% |
| 2 | 98.870% | 99.435% | 97.175% | 98.870% |
| 3 | 97.814% | 98.907% | 97.268% | 97.268% |
| 4 | 98.343% | 98.343% | 98.343% | 98.343% |
| 5 | 98.352% | 97.802% | 98.352% | 97.802% |
| 6 | 100.000% | 99.448% | 100.000% | 98.895% |
| 7 | 98.883% | 97.765% | 97.207% | 97.207% |
| 8 | 94.253% | 94.828% | 91.954% | 90.805% |
| 9 | 93.889% | 95.000% | 96.111% | 95.000% |
| Average: | 97.986% | 98.043% | 97.531% | 97.364% |

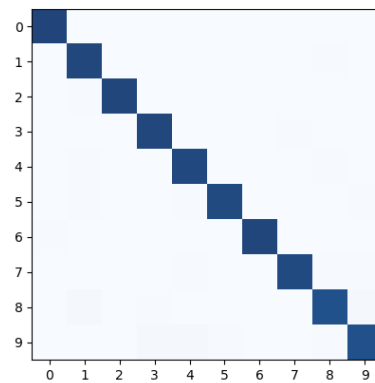
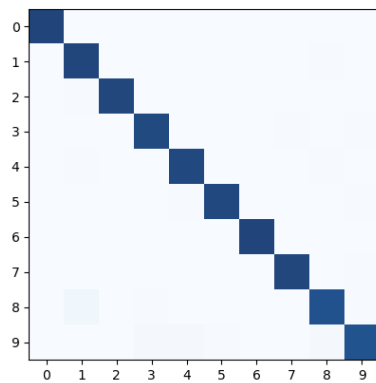


Figure 1 Confusion Matrix for 1-NN with Euclidean (left) and Weighted Distance (right).

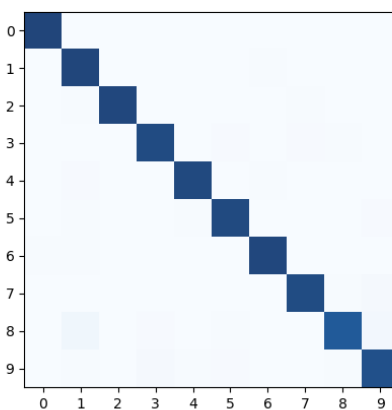
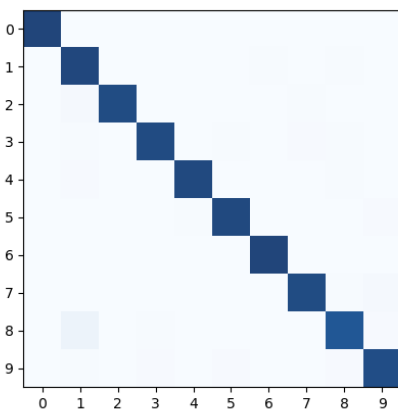


Figure 2 Confusion Matrix for 5-NN with Euclidean (left) and Weighted Distance (right).

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Q2-b: How to run python code: “python hw2_q2_b.py”

This method is very similar with the method in the literature called Nearest Cluster Classifier (NCC). Table 6 shows the class accuracy results. Average values for distance methods does not look very differentiable. However, Class 5 classification is approximately 30% decreased when distance calculations are based on Euclidean distance.

Table 6 Accuracy for each class with $k = 30$

| Class | Euclidean | Weighted |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 0 | 98.876% | 99.438% |
| 1 | 83.516% | 80.220% |
| 2 | 92.090% | 88.136% |
| 3 | 82.514% | 84.699% |
| 4 | 91.713% | 81.768% |
| 5 | 60.989% | 91.209% |
| 6 | 97.238% | 95.580% |
| 7 | 91.620% | 86.034% |
| 8 | 81.609% | 79.885% |
| 9 | 91.667% | 94.444% |
| Average: | 87.183% | 88.141% |

Table 7 shows the average class accuracy results for 1-NN, 5-NN and Centroid Based with $K=30$. It is easy to see that k-NN methods has better performance when compared with Centroid Based method.

Table 7 Average accuracy comparison for 1-NN, 5-NN and Centroid Based $K=30$

| Method | Euclidean | Weighted |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1-NN | 97.986% | 98.043% |
| 5-NN | 97.531% | 97.364% |
| Centroid Based $K=30$ | 87.183% | 88.141% |