



基于同步原理的多边聚类算法研究 中期答辩

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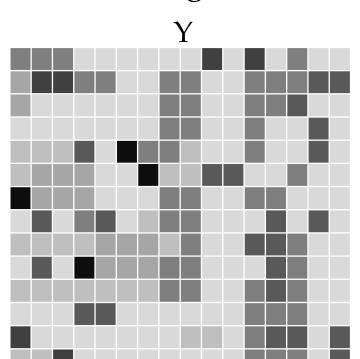
目录

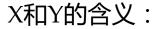


- 1. 背景与动机
- 2. 算法简介
- 3. 人工数据集上的结果
- 4. 阶段总结
- 5. 展望

1. 背景与动机

➤Co-clustering基本思想





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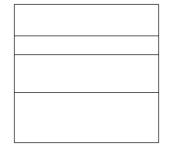
推荐系统:商品与顾客

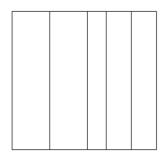
文本分析: 文档与词汇

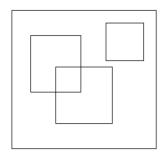
基因表达:基因与样本



Co-clustering思路:抓住X空间与Y空间的依赖性,同时对X空间与Y空间进行聚类。对应于关联矩阵,找寻行、列都相似的子矩阵







a. Row clustering

b. Column clustering

c. Co-clustering

2. Co-clustering相关技术

▶主流算法



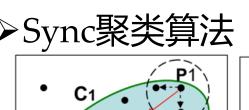
- 1. 基于Residue的方法: Cheng and Church's Algorithm(2000) plaid(2002), MSSRCC(2008)...
- 2. 基于Graph cut的方法:二分图划分、谱聚类 及其变种, (H. Zha, 2001), (Y. Kluger, 2003), (I. S. Dhillon, 2004), (B. Gao, 2005), Qubic(G. Li, 2009)...
- 3.基于Information-theory的方法: (R. El-Yaniv, 2001), ITCC (I. S. Dhillon, 2003), (A. Banerjee, 2004), (Y. Song, 2013)...

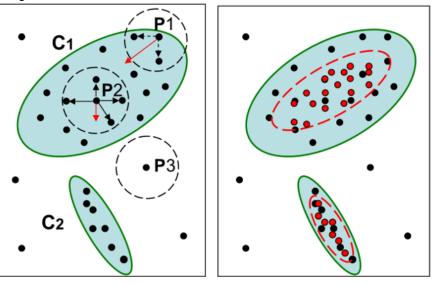
→缺陷与不足

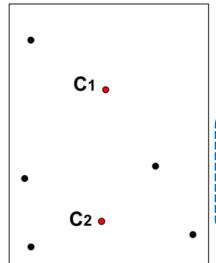
- 1. 多数算法都有严格的 "block" 块分布的限制,不能解决重叠块的问题。
- 2. 只能处理二维矩阵的问题,对高维张量下的问题无能为力。
- 3. 参数的选取很敏感,参数对算法结果的影响很大。

3. 新方式:Co-Sync算法

▶Sync聚类算法:







下随着时间动态变化

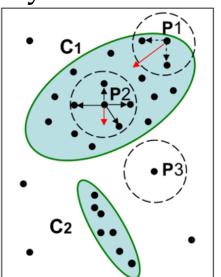
Basic interact function:

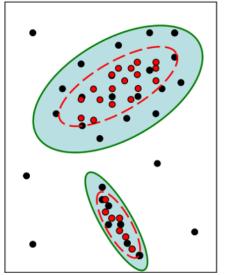
$$x_i(t+1) = x_i(t) + \frac{1}{|Nb_{\epsilon}(x(t))|} \cdot \sum_{y \in Nb_{\epsilon}(x(t))} \sin(y_i(t) - x_i(t)).$$

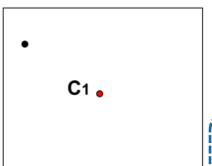
其中x是空间中任意一个点,集合 $Nb\epsilon$ 是x的 ϵ 领域内的点集,y是集合 $Nb\epsilon$ 中的任一点。 x_i 与 y_i 代表点x与y在第i个维度上的值。

3. 新方式:Co-Sync算法

▶Sync聚类算法:







C2 •

最形象的理解: 数据点在**拉力**的作用 下随着时间**动态变化**

维度1	维度2
4.5	6.9
4.8	7.2
6.1	6.8
3.7	8.4
5.7	7.6
7.2	7.8
5.5	2.3
5.8	3
5.2	2.7
4.9	2.4

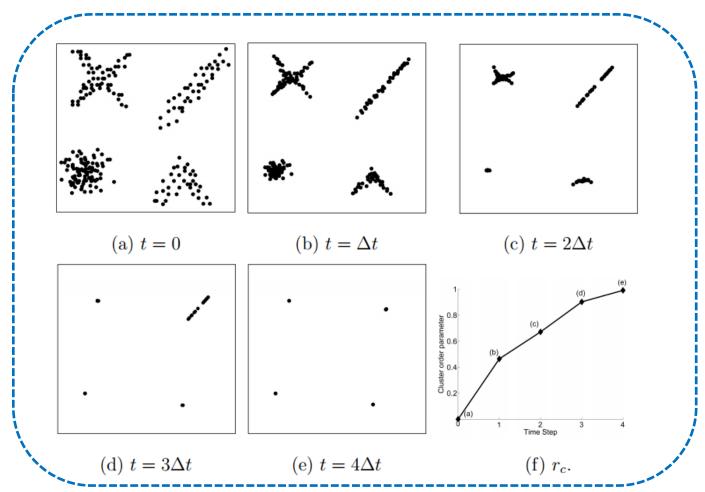


维度1	维度2
5.3	7.5
5.3	7.5
5.3	7.5
5.3	7.5
5.3	7.5
5.3	7.5
5.4	2.6
5.4	2.6
5.4	2.6
5.4	2.6

3. 新方式:Co-Sync算法

▶Sync算法聚类过程



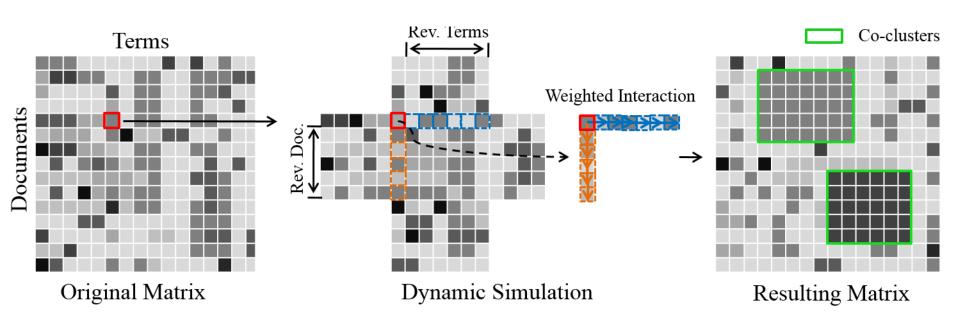


二维Sync聚类过程截图

3. 新方式: Co-Sync算法

➤Co-Sync全过程:

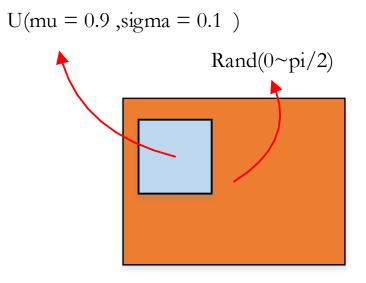




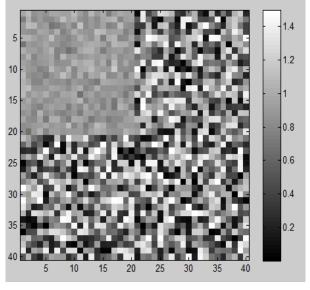
$$a_{ij}(t+1) = a_{ij}(t) + \frac{1}{2|N_{\epsilon}^{r}(a_{i.}(t))|} \cdot \sum_{p \in N_{\epsilon}^{c}(a_{i.}(t))} \sin(a_{pj}(t) - a_{ij}(t))$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2|N_{\epsilon}^{c}(a_{.j}(t))|} \cdot \sum_{q \in N_{\epsilon}^{r}(a_{.j}(t))} \sin(a_{iq}(t) - a_{ij}(t))$$

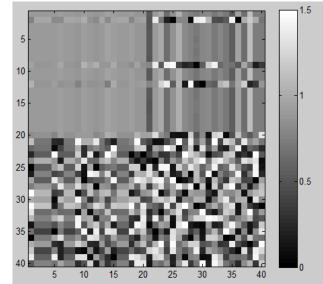
▶构造混合高斯人工数据集

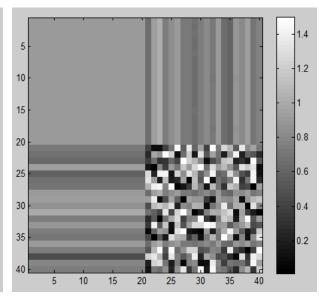




边际效应: 行与行,列与列之间拉扯形成

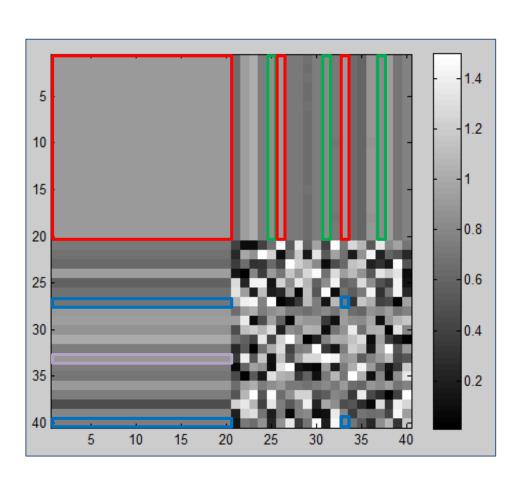






▶边际效应及其改进措施



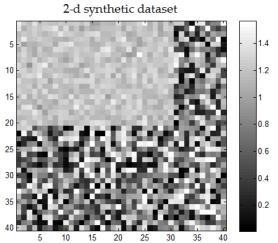


在行列交互中都引入一个 权重weight, 考虑取熵或者 指数衰减函数

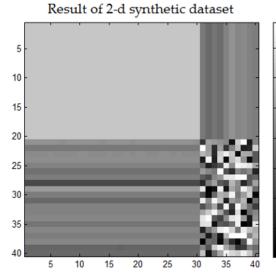
▶单个pattern实验

n实验

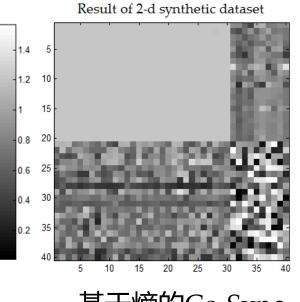


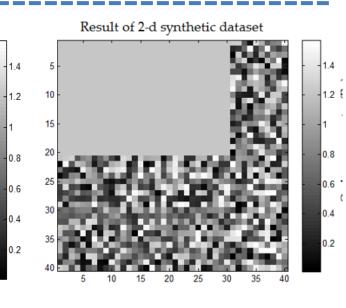


```
mu1 = 1.2;
mu2 = 0.4;
sigma = 0.1;
n = 40;
data = rand(n,n)*pi/2;
data(1:20,1:30) = mu1 + sigma* randn(20,30);
```



原始Co-Sync





基于熵的Co-Sync

基于指数函数的Co-Sync

8.0

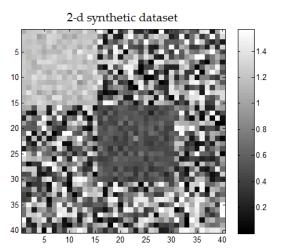
0.6

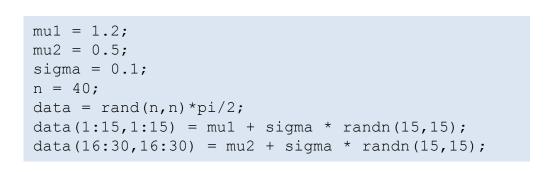
0.4

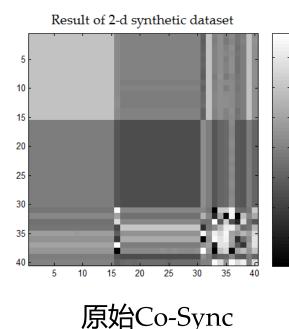
0.2

➤ 双pattern,无重叠实验



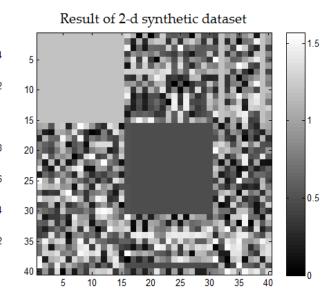






Result of 2-d synthetic dataset

1.4
10
15
20
25
30
30
40
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

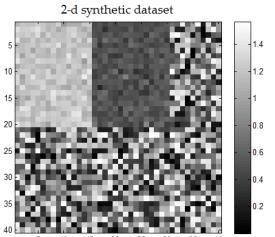


基于熵的Co-Sync

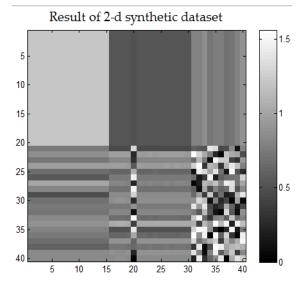
基于指数函数的Co-Sync

➤双pattern并列实验

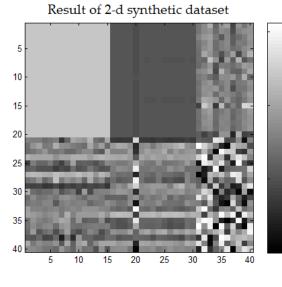




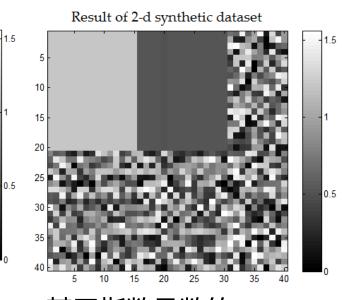
```
mu1 = 1.2;
mu2 = 0.5;
sigma = 0.1;
n = 40;
data = rand(n,n)*pi/2;
data(1:20,1:15) = mu1 + sigma * randn(20,15);
data(1:20,16:30) = mu2 + sigma * randn(20,15);
```



原始Co-Sync



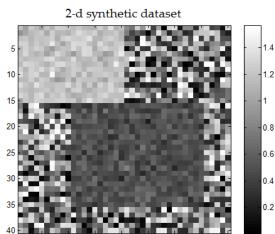
基于熵的Co-Sync

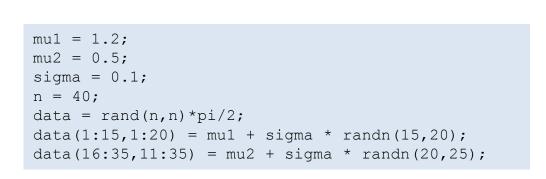


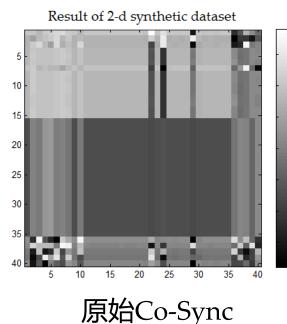
基于指数函数的Co-Sync

▶双pattern有不规则重叠实验









1.2 10 1.2 10 1.3 20 0.6 25 0.4 30 0.2 35 40 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

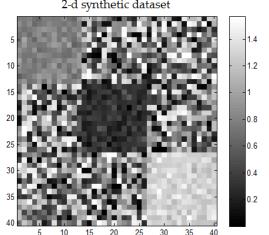
Result of 2-d synthetic dataset

基于熵的Co-Sync

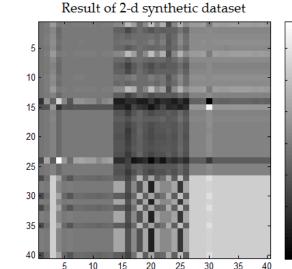
基于指数函数的Co-Sync

➢三pattern无重叠实验

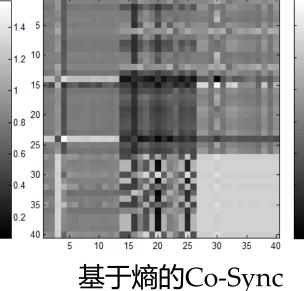




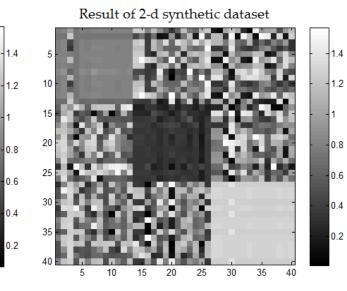
```
mu1 = 0.8;
mu2 = 0.3;
mu3 = 1.3;
% mu4 = 1.0;
sigma = 0.1;
n = 40;
data = rand(n,n)*pi/2;
data(1:13,1:13) = mu1 + sigma * randn(13,13);
data(14:26,14:26) = mu2 + sigma * randn(13,13);
data(27:40,27:40) = mu3 + sigma * randn(14,14);
```



原始Co-Sync



Result of 2-d synthetic dataset

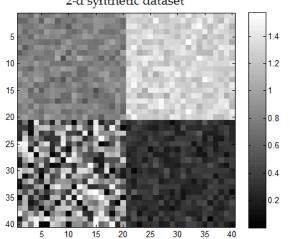


基于指数函数的Co-Sync

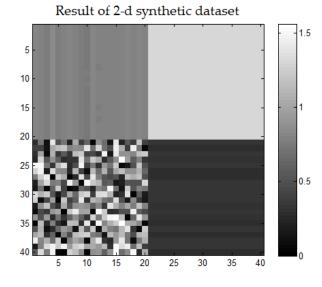
>三pattern规则实验



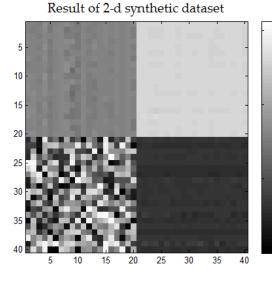
2-d synthetic dataset

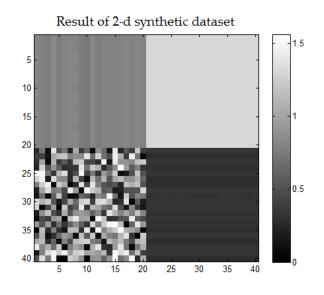


```
mu1 = 0.8;
mu2 = 0.3;
mu3 = 1.3
sigma = 0.1;
n = 40;
data = rand(n,n)*pi/2;
data(1:20,1:20) = mu1 + sigma * randn(20,20);
data(21:40,21:40) = mu2 + sigma * randn(20,20);
data(1:20,21:40) = mu3 + sigma * randn(20,20);
```



原始Co-Sync





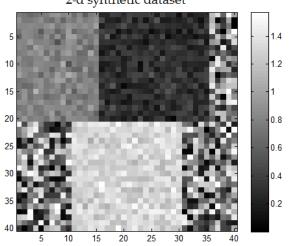
基于熵的Co-Sync

基于指数函数的Co-Sync

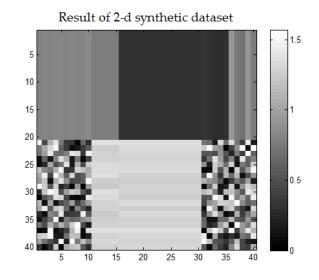
➤ 三pattern 一般化实验

U@STC 4



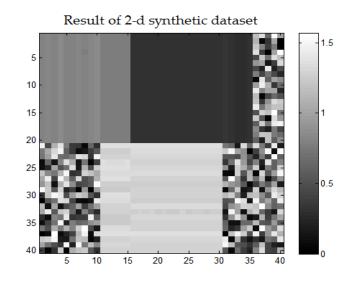


```
mu1 = 0.8;
mu2 = 0.3;
mu3 = 1.3
sigma = 0.1;
n = 40;
data = rand(n,n)*pi/2;
data(1:20,1:15) = mu1 + sigma * randn(20,15);
data(1:20,16:35) = mu2 + sigma * randn(20,20);
data(21:40,11:30) = mu3 + sigma * randn(20,20);
```



Result of 2-d synthetic dataset

10
15
20
25
30
35
40
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40



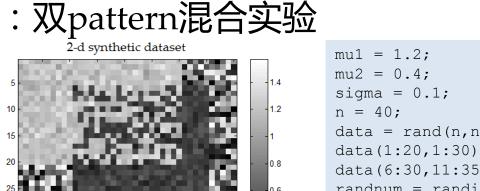
原始Co-Sync

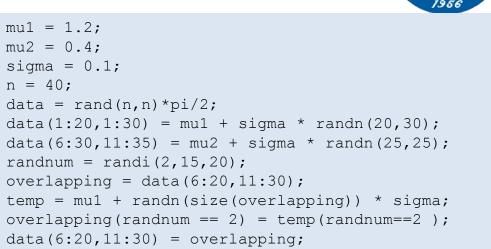
基于熵的Co-Sync

基于指数函数的Co-Sync

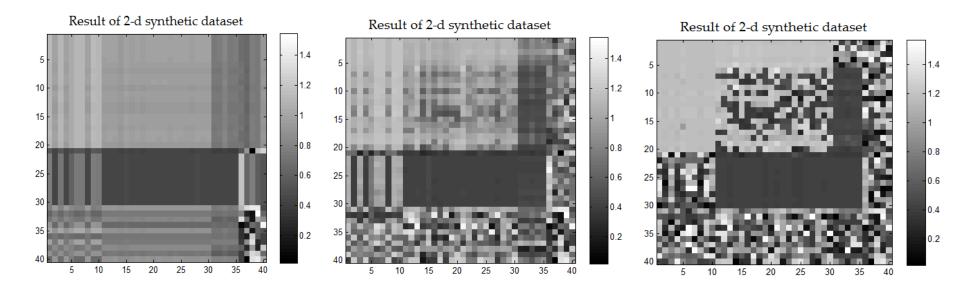
▶挑战:双pattern混合实验

原始Co-Sync





基于指数函数的Co-Sync



基于熵的Co-Sync

5. 阶段总结

▶已经完成的工作



- 1. 阅读了大量相关论文, 夯实基础。
- 2. 确定并实现了Co-Sync的基本框架。
- 3. 解释并找到了合适的方法来消除"边际效应"。
- 4. 在人工数据集上进行了大量实验,得到了目前比较理想的结果。

▶后续工作

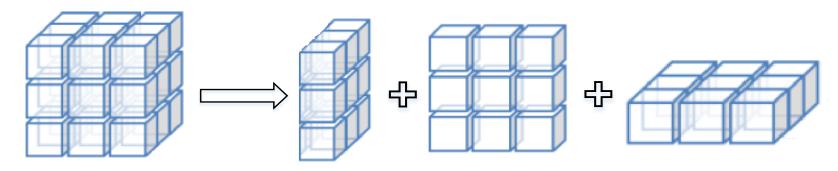
- 对人工数据集上一些特殊情况效果仍然不理想,并且方法对指数函数中的参数不够鲁班,需要找寻进一步的解决方案。
- 2. Co-Sync要求数据集不能稀疏,需确定比较好的实际数据集,确保 Co-Sync可以很好的发挥作用。同时提出适合Co-Sync的归一化方法 与缺失值处理方法。
- 3. 对找出的pattern进行自动识别。
- 4. 整理工作,写论文。之后对该算法的其他可能方案进行思考并扩展

6. 后续思考

➤ Multi-Sync:



数据立方体:将(M*N*T)数据立方体拆解为 $(M \cap M*T + N \cap M*T + N \cap M*T)$ 的矩阵,分别进行Co-Sync算法后将改变量矩阵叠加进原矩阵,迭代这一过程。



高维tensor: 思路一样,将其拆解为很多二维空间的数据矩阵。其中d维空间的tensor可拆解在 C_d^2 个方向上的子矩阵。

Thanks



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