

Example 1:

- Dataset shown below consists of seven customers' ratings of two products A and B.
- Ranking represents the number of points that each customer has given to a product. The more points given, the higher the product is ranked.
- Use a k -means algorithm, where $k = 2$, to partition the dataset into two clusters C_1 and C_2 .

Example 1:

- Two randomly selected centroids (also called cluster representatives) are Customers 1 and 5 (i.e., data point $p_1 = (2, 2)$ and $p_5 = (10, 14)$).
- We have $C_1 = \{p_1\}$, $C_2 = \{p_5\}$, $c_1 = (2, 2)$, $c_2 = (10, 14)$.

	<i>Ratings of A</i>	<i>Ratings of B</i>
1	2	2
2	3	4
3	6	8
4	7	10
5	10	14
6	9	10
7	7	9

Example 1: Iteration 1

$$d(p_1, c_1) = \mathbf{0}, d(p_1, c_2) = 14.42$$

No data point movement: $C_1 = \{p_1\}$, $C_2 = \{p_5\}$

No centroids update: $c_1 = (2, 2)$, $c_2 = (10, 14)$

$$d(p_2, c_1) = \mathbf{2.24}, d(p_2, c_2) = 12.21$$

Move p_2 to C_1 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2\}$, $C_2 = \{p_5\}$

Centroids updated:

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2) = (2.5, 3), c_2 = (10, 14)$$

Example 1: Iteration 1

$$d(p_3, c_1) = \mathbf{6.10}, d(p_3, c_2) = 7.21$$

Move p_3 to C_1 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, $C_2 = \{p_5\}$,

Centroids updated

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67), c_2 = (10, 14)$$

$$d(p_4, c_1) = 6.29, d(p_4, c_2) = \mathbf{5}$$

Move p_4 to C_2 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, $C_2 = \{p_4, p_5\}$,

Centroids updated

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67), c_2 = \text{mean}(p_4, p_5) = (8.5, 12)$$

Example 1: Iteration 1

$$d(p_5, c_1) = 11.28, d(p_5, c_2) = \mathbf{2.5}$$

No data point movement

$$C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}, C_2 = \{p_4, p_5\},$$

No centroids update

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67), c_2 = \text{mean}(p_4, p_5) = (8.5, 12)$$

Example 1: Iteration 1

$$d(p_6, c_1) = 7.54, d(p_6, c_2) = \mathbf{2.06}$$

Move p_6 to C_2 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, $C_2 = \{p_4, p_5, p_6\}$,

Centroids updated: $c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67)$, $c_2 = \text{mean}(p_4, p_5, p_6) = (8.67, 11.33)$

$$d(p_7, c_1) = 5.47, d(p_7, c_2) = \mathbf{1.37}$$

Move p_7 to C_2 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, $C_2 = \{p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7\}$,

Centroids updated: $c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67)$, $c_2 = \text{mean}(p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7) = (8.25, 10.75)$

Example 1: Iteration 2

$$C_1 = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}, C_2 = \{p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7\},$$

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3.67, 4.67),$$

$$c_2 = \text{mean}(p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7) = (8.25, 10.75)$$

Similarly, compute $d(p_1, c_1)$, $d(p_1, c_2)$, $d(p_2, c_1)$,
 $d(p_2, c_2)$, // no change

Example 1: Iteration 2

$$d(p_3, c_1) = 4.07, d(p_3, c_2) = \mathbf{3.55}$$

Move p_3 to C_2 : $C_1 = \{p_1, p_2\}$, $C_2 = \{p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7\}$

Centroids updated: $c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2) = (2.5, 3)$, $c_2 = \text{mean}(p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7) = (7.8, 10.2)$

$d(p_4, c_1), d(p_4, c_2), d(p_5, c_1), d(p_5, c_2), d(p_6, c_1), d(p_6, c_2), d(p_7, c_1), d(p_7, c_2)$ // no change

Example 1: Iteration 3

$$C_1 = \{p_1, p_2\}, C_2 = \{p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7\}$$

$$c_1 = \text{mean}(p_1, p_2) = (2.5, 3), c_2 = \text{mean}(p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7) = (7.8, 10.2)$$

- No data point movement and centroids update so STOP