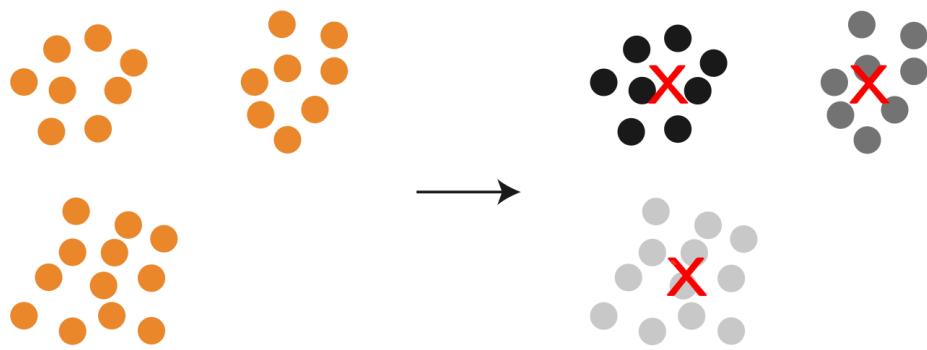


# Задача кластеризации



Понятия:

Набор  $S \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  ← набор точек

пункт  $n$

$k \in \mathbb{N}$  ← число кластеров

Более:  $T \subset \mathbb{R}^d$   $|T| = k$  ← набор центров кластеров

$$\min_T \text{cost}(S, T) = \sum_{x \in S} \min_{z \in T} \|x - z\|_2^2$$

$\uparrow$  ближайший центр  
 $\uparrow$  для каждого элемента

Однозначно:

$$\text{cost}(S, T) = \sum_{x \in S} \min_{z \in T} \|x - z\|_2^2$$

$$= \sum_{z \in T} \sum_{x \in S} \|x - z\|_2^2$$

$\uparrow$   
 с учетом, сумм. к  $z$

одн. вид.  
набор.  $S$

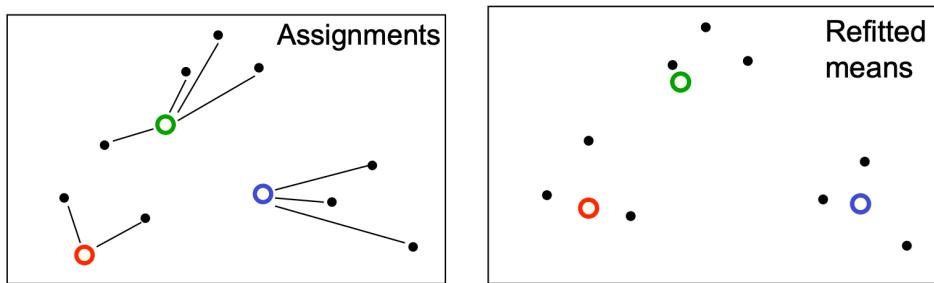
$$\text{cost}(C, T) = \sum_{x \in C} \min_{z \in T} \|z - x\|_2^2$$

$$\text{cost}(C, z) = \sum_{x \in C} \|z - x\|_2^2$$

$\uparrow$   
 optim

K-means

steps:



Mean  $\quad \forall C \subset \mathbb{R}^d \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost}(C, z) &= \text{cost}(C, \text{mean}(C)) \\ &+ |C| \cdot \|z - \text{mean}(C)\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$z = \text{mean}(C)$  given  $\min \text{cost}(C, z)$

Dok-lös  $\quad \text{cost}(C, z) = \left( \frac{1}{|C|} \sum_{x \in C} \|x - z\|_2^2 \right) \cdot |C|$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{U}(C)} \|x - z\|_2^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} |C| \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \|x - z\|_2^2 &= \mathbb{E} \|x - \mathbb{E}x\|_2^2 \cdot |C| + \\ &+ |C| \cdot \|z - \mathbb{E}x\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\swarrow$

$$\mathbb{E} \|x\|_2^2 + \|\mathbb{E}x\|_2^2 - 2 \underbrace{\mathbb{E}(x \cdot \mathbb{E}x)}_{2\|\mathbb{E}x\|_2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \|z\|_2^2 + \|\mathbb{E} X\|_2^2 - 2 z \cdot \mathbb{E} X \\
= & \mathbb{E} \|X\|_2^2 + \|z\|_2^2 - 2 z \cdot \mathbb{E} X = \mathbb{E} \|X - z\|_2^2 \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

Anropum K-means:

$$\text{Beg: } C_1^0 \dots C_k^0 \quad t=0$$

while ne benemers ywolue comonka

$$1) \text{ gwe } \mathbb{H}_i : z_i^{t+1} = \text{mean}(C_i^t)$$

$$2) \text{ gwe } \mathbb{H}_i : C_i^{t+1} = \{x \in S \mid i = \arg \min_j \|z_j^{t+1} - x\|_2^2\}$$

Theorema K-means nesnomosu zugwum

$$\text{Dok-loc: } \sum_{z \in T} \sum_{x \in C_z} \|x - z\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x \in C_i} \|x - z_i\|_2^2$$

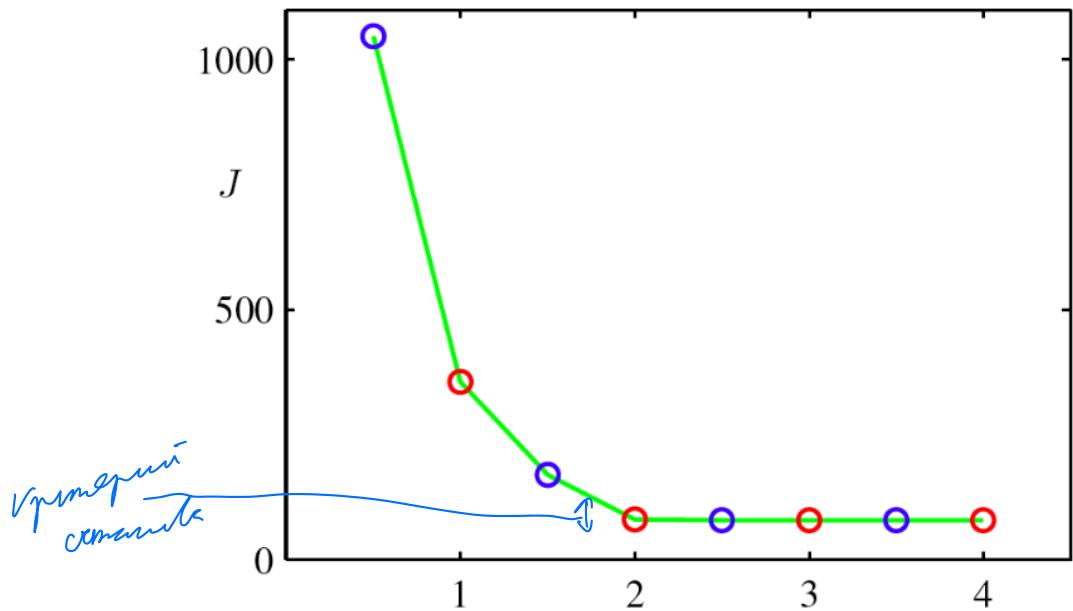
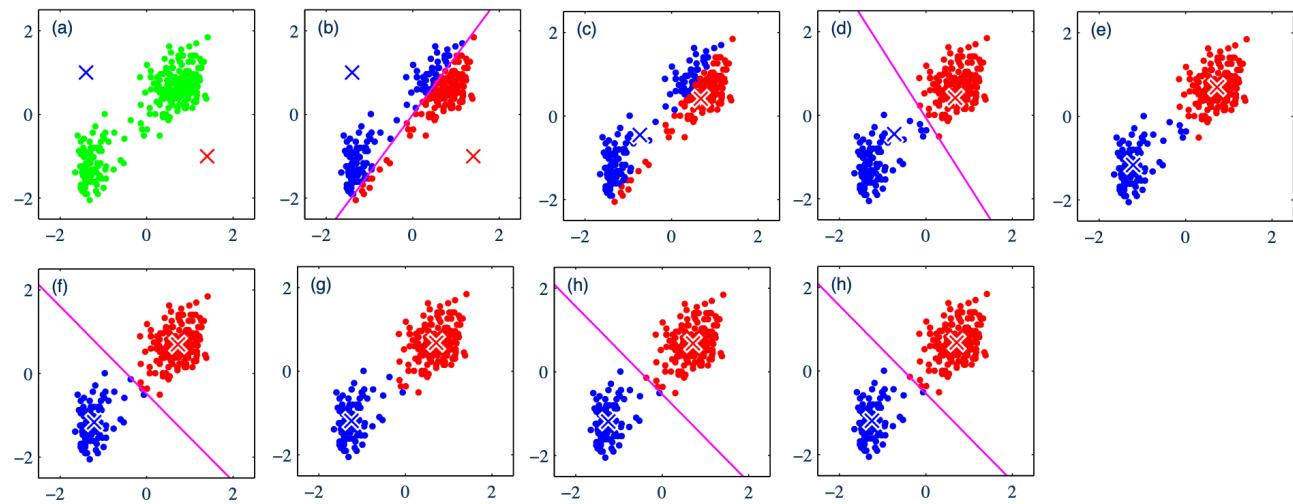
$$1) \text{ cost}(C_i^t, z_i^{t+1}) \leq \text{cost}(C_i^t; z_i^t)$$

$$\sum_i \leq \text{no kenne 1}$$

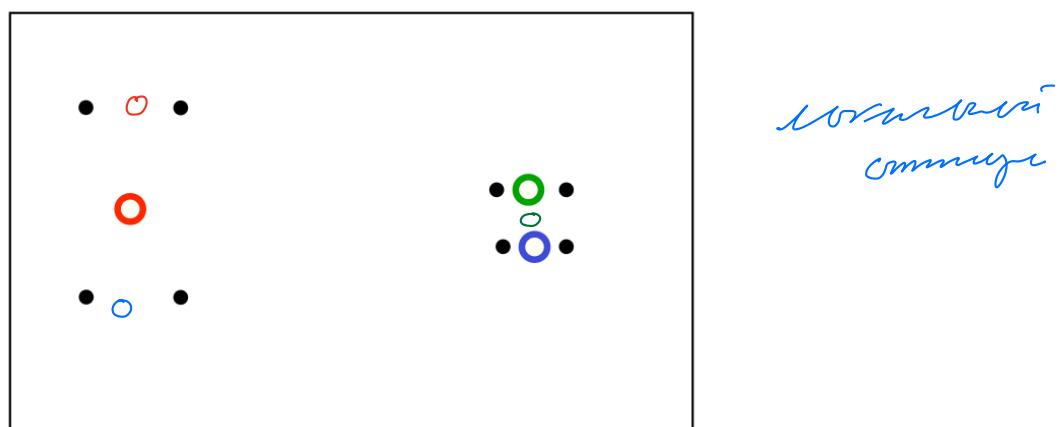
2) ug ywm zugwum

$$\text{cost}(C_i^{t+1}, z_i^{t+1}) \leq \text{cost}(C_i^t, z_i^{t+1})$$

$$\text{cost}(C_i^{t+1}; z_i^{t+1}) \leq \text{cost}(C_i^t; z_i^t) \quad \blacksquare$$



Примеры новых регуляризаций:



A var univerzalne K-means?

K-means ++

Seben  $x \in S$  - zmo najbliže novi  $z_1$   
for  $i = 1 \dots k-1$

Seben  $x \in S$  novi

$$P\{x\} \sim \text{cost}(x, T_i) = \min_{z \in T_i} \|x - z\|_2^2$$

$\{z_1, \dots, z_i\}$

$$P\{x\} = \frac{\min_{z \in T_i} \|x - z\|_2^2}{\sum_{x' \in S} \min_{z \in T_i} \|x' - z\|_2^2}$$

Teprv 1 novi - b' modim avel novi  
b' vracanje

Lemma 2

$$\forall C \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad z \sim U(C), \text{ moga}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{cost}(C, z)] = 2 \text{cost}(C, \text{mean}(C))$$

Dok-loc:

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{cost}(C, z)] = \sum_{z \in C} \frac{1}{|C|} \underbrace{\text{cost}(C, z)}_{\text{lemma 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|C|} \sum_{z \in C} (\text{cost}(C, \text{mean}(C))$$

$$+ |C| \cdot \|z - \text{mean}(C)\|_2^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{cost}(C, \text{mean}(C)) \\
 &+ \sum_{z^i \in C} \|z^i - \text{mean}(C)\|_2^2 \\
 &= 2 \text{cost}(C, \text{mean}(C))
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3

$T_i$  - ненормированная кластеризация,  $z_{i+1} \in C_{i+1}^*$  - кластер, в который попал  $z_{i+1}$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \text{cost}(C_{i+1}^*, T_i \cup \{z_{i+1}\}) \right] \leq 8 \text{cost}(C_{i+1}^*, z_{i+1})$$

↑  
mean( $C_{i+1}^*$ )

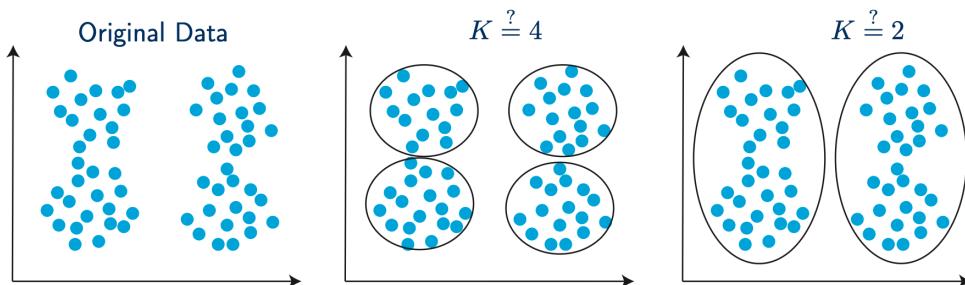
Theorem

$T$  - кластеризация  $k$ -means++  
 $T^*$  - оптимальная кластеризация ( $\text{cost}(S, T^*)$ )

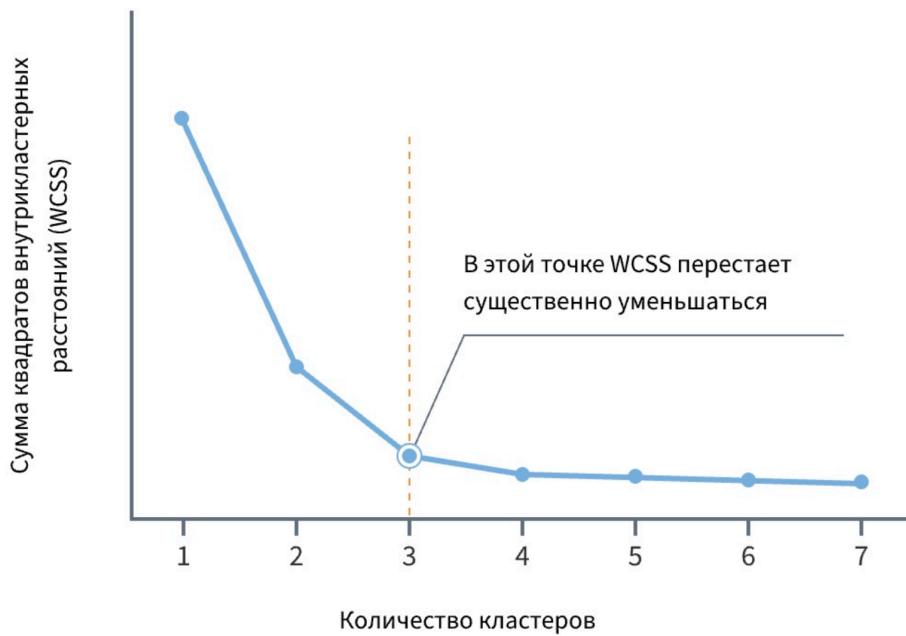
↑  
yes

$$\mathbb{E} [\text{cost}(S, T)] \leq 8 \cdot (1 + \ln k) \text{cost}(S, T^*)$$

Как выбрать  $k$ ?



1) Метод локте

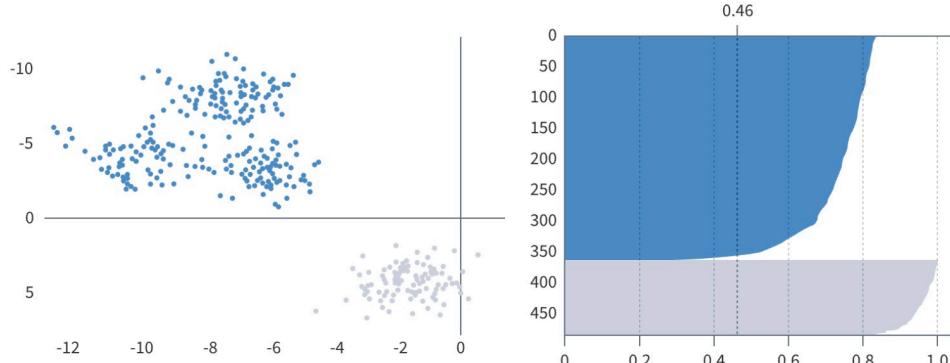


2) Метод силуэтов

где интересует  $i \rightarrow a(i)$  — среднее расстояние от  $i$  точки до всех точек в кластере

$\rightarrow b(i)$  = среднее расстояние от  $i$  точки до всех точек в "самом" кластере

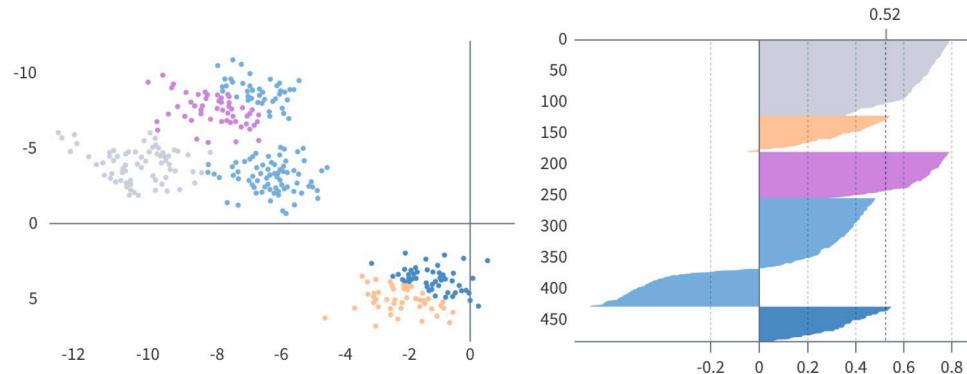
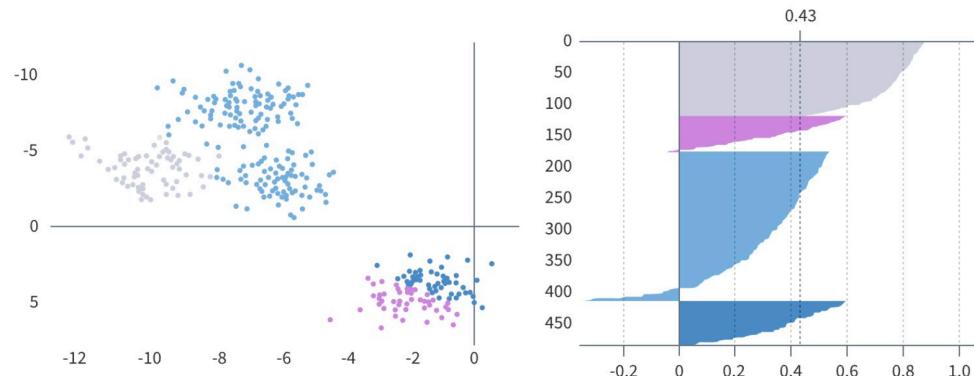
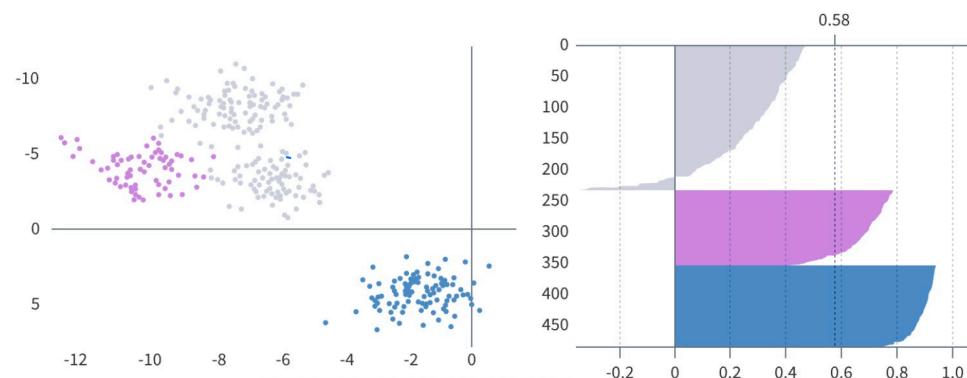
$$s(i) = \frac{b(i) - a(i)}{\max\{a(i), b(i)\}} \in (-1; 1)$$



$s(i) \approx 1$  чист

$s(i) \approx 0$  нечлен

$s(i) \approx -1$  смешанный



3) Задача классификации