

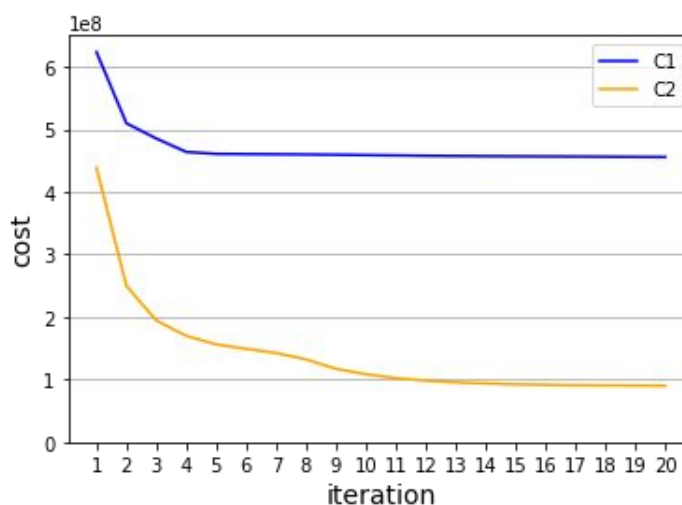
# **MDA HW3 KMeans Report**

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## (a) Euclidean distance

### 1. Plot of cost vs. iteration

	C1	C2
Round 1	6.236603e+08	4.387478e+08
Round 2	5.098629e+08	2.498039e+08
Round 3	4.854807e+08	1.944948e+08
Round 4	4.639970e+08	1.698048e+08
Round 5	4.609693e+08	1.562957e+08
Round 6	4.605378e+08	1.490942e+08
Round 7	4.603131e+08	1.425085e+08
Round 8	4.600035e+08	1.323039e+08
Round 9	4.595705e+08	1.171710e+08
Round 10	4.590211e+08	1.085474e+08
Round 11	4.584907e+08	1.022372e+08
Round 12	4.579442e+08	9.827802e+07
Round 13	4.575580e+08	9.563023e+07
Round 14	4.572901e+08	9.379331e+07
Round 15	4.570506e+08	9.237713e+07
Round 16	4.568922e+08	9.154161e+07
Round 17	4.567036e+08	9.104557e+07
Round 18	4.564042e+08	9.075224e+07
Round 19	4.561778e+08	9.047017e+07
Round 20	4.559869e+08	9.021642e+07

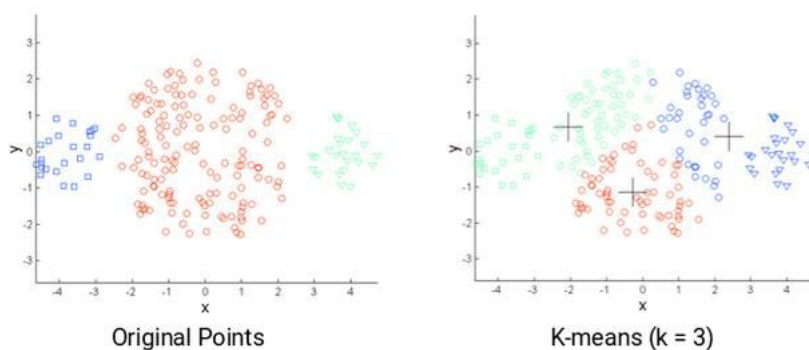


### 2. Percentage improvement and explanation

c1 percentage improvement: 26.885383 %

c2 percentage improvement: 79.437750 %

使用 Euclidean distance 做為 cost function 時，C2 (as far as possible)的表現會比 C1 (random initialization)更好。原因是 C2 的 centroids 會相較於 C1 更發散，因此 C1 的 centroids 會較 C2 更容易互搶本應屬於同一個 cluster 的 data points，導致最後收斂的時候，並沒有最 optimally 分割 k 個群，反而掉入一個 local minimum，如下圖。



### 3. Distance of centroids

(i) Euclidean distances for centroids in c1

[illegible]

(ii) Manhattan distances for centroids in c1

[illegible]

- (iii) Euclidean distances for centroids in c2

[illegible]

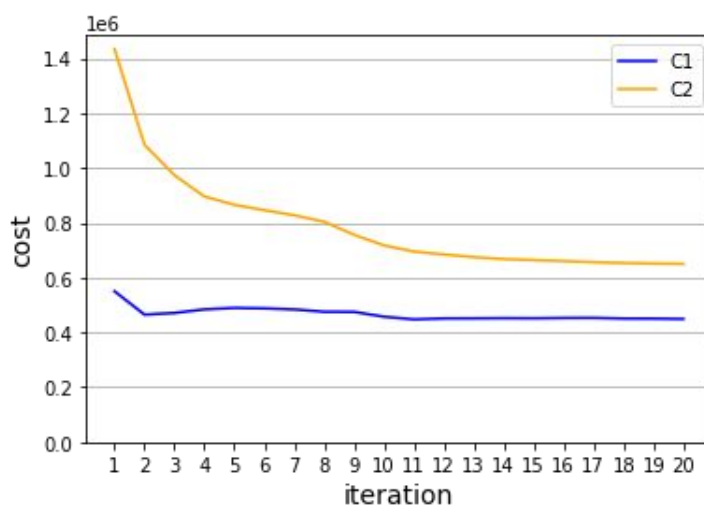
- (iv) Manhattan distances for centroids in c2

[illegible]

## (b) Manhattan distance

### 1. Plot of cost vs. iteration

	C1	C2
Round 1	550117.142000	1.433739e+06
Round 2	464869.275879	1.084489e+06
Round 3	470897.382277	9.734317e+05
Round 4	483914.409173	8.959346e+05
Round 5	489216.071003	8.651283e+05
Round 6	487629.668550	8.458466e+05
Round 7	483711.923214	8.272196e+05
Round 8	475330.773493	8.035903e+05
Round 9	474871.238846	7.560395e+05
Round 10	457232.920115	7.173329e+05
Round 11	447494.386197	6.945879e+05
Round 12	450915.012577	6.844445e+05
Round 13	451250.367073	6.745747e+05
Round 14	451974.595540	6.674095e+05
Round 15	451570.364070	6.635566e+05
Round 16	452739.011366	6.601628e+05
Round 17	453082.730287	6.560413e+05
Round 18	450583.670860	6.530368e+05
Round 19	450368.749317	6.511124e+05
Round 20	449011.363726	6.496890e+05



### 2. Percentage improvement and explanation

c1 percentage improvement: 18.378954 %  
c2 percentage improvement: 54.685694 %

使用 Manhattan distance 做為 cost function 時，**C1 (random initialization)**的表現會比 **C2 (as far as possible)**更好。原因是相較於 Euclidean distance，Manhattan distance 對於離群值的敏感度較低，也就是若有一群較遠的 data points，centroids 不會積極地趨向這些 data points。但若使用 C2 進行初始化，centroid 會有較 C1 更高的機率被分配到離群的 cluster 中(因為要離群表示距離夠大)，於是 centroid 就有可能會被這些離群值卡住，陷入 local minimum。相對地，若使用 C1 進行初始化，各個 centroids 在 data points 之間理論上會是 uniformly distributed，且 centroids 並不會積極地去解決離群值的問題，而在 Manhattan distance 的度量下，這種情況可以讓大部分點的距離都變短，於是使 cost 極趨近於最佳解。

### 3. Distance of centroids

(i) Euclidean distances for centroids in c1

[illegible]

(ii) Manhattan distances for centroids in c1

[illegible]

- (iii) Euclidean distances for centroids in c2

[illegible]

- (iv) Manhattan distances for centroids in c2

[illegible]