Assignment 1

Machine Learning 1, SS24

Team Members		
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1.1 K-means Algorithm

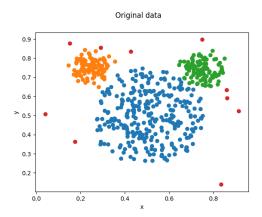


Figure 1: Original data

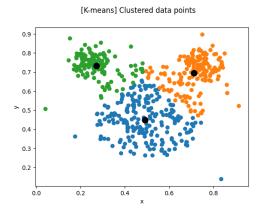


Figure 2: K-means clustered data (K=3)
The K-means clustering doesn't quite match the original data although it's not too far off. A higher number of iterations didn't make a difference.



[K-means] Clustered data points

Figure 3: K-means clustered data (K=5) The plot with K=5 shows five distinct clusters, illustrating a more refined clustering than with K=3.

0.8

0.2

1.2 EM Algorithm

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.0

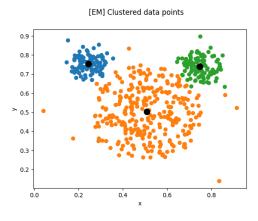


Figure 4: EM clustered data (K=3) The EM clustering with K=3 shows clusters that are similar in general shape to the K-means clusters but with some differences in the placement of points, especially in the overlapping regions.

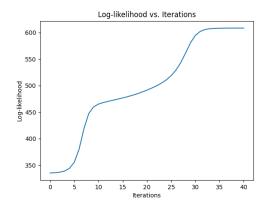


Figure 5: Log-likelihood over iterations
The plot shows the log-likelihood converging after enough iterations.

Initial and Final weights Initial weights:

0.33333333 0.33333333 0.33333333

Final weights:

 $\begin{bmatrix} 0.20081324 \\ 0.60008472 \\ 0.19908404 \end{bmatrix}$

1.3 Summary and comparison of two algorithms [5 points]

Tasks:

1. Which algorithm works better for the Mouse data set? Why? Explain by comparing the plots of the original data, after K-means clustering, and after EM clustering using the GMM.

We can see that the EM algorithm works much better and makes each "ear" and the "head of Mickey mouse its own cluster. The distinction is far less clear for K-means.

2. Are there noisy data points (outliers) in the original data? Is K-means robust to noise? Is EM robust to noise?

There is noise in the original data. Neither algorithm is robust to noise.

3. What is the main difference between the K-means and EM algorithm? Briefly discuss the connection between z_{ik} (K-means) and γ_{ik} (in EM).

The main fundamental difference is that K-means performs hard assignment of points whereas EM assigns the probability that a point belongs to a cluster. .