

5. Agrupación con K-medias. Supongamos que tenemos un extractor de características ϕ que produce vectores de características bidimensionales, y que tenemos un conjunto de datos de juguete $D_{train} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$ con,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x_1) &= [0,0] \\ \phi(x_2) &= [4,0] \\ \phi(x_3) &= [6,0] \\ \phi(x_4) &= [11,0]\end{aligned}$$

a. Corre 2-medias sobre este conjunto de datos hasta la convergencia. Muestra tu trabajo. ¿Cuáles fueron las asignaciones finales de agrupamiento z y los centros de agrupamiento μ ? Corre este algoritmo dos veces con los siguientes centros iniciales:

$$1. \mu_1 = \phi(x_1) = [0,0] \text{ y } \mu_2 = \phi(x_4) = [11,0]$$

Colocamos los datos en una recta para imaginarnos mejor el problema.



Ahora si conocemos esta información podemos calcular la distancia entre cada punto ϕ y el centroide de cada grupo, tomando el minimo para diferenciar entre grupos.

$$\begin{aligned}z(\phi(x_1)) &= \min\{([0,0] - [0,0])^2, ([0,0] - [11,0])^2\} = \min(0, 121) = 0 \text{ K: } 1 \\ z(\phi(x_2)) &= \min\{([4,0] - [0,0])^2, ([4,0] - [11,0])^2\} = \min(16, 49) = 16 \text{ K: } 1 \\ z(\phi(x_3)) &= \min\{([6,0] - [0,0])^2, ([6,0] - [11,0])^2\} = \min(36, 25) = 25 \text{ K: } 2 \\ z(\phi(x_4)) &= \min\{([11,0] - [0,0])^2, ([11,0] - [11,0])^2\} = \min(121, 0) = 0 \text{ K: } 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2}([0,0] + [4,0]) = [2,0] \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2}([6,0] + [11,0]) = [8.5,0]$$

Colocamos los nuevos datos en la recta.



Calculamos para la segunda iteración:

$$\begin{aligned}
z(\phi(x_1)) &= \min\{([0,0] - [2,0])^2, ([0,0] - [8.5,0])^2\} = \min(4, 72.25) = 4 \quad K: 1 \\
z(\phi(x_2)) &= \min\{([4,0] - [2,0])^2, ([4,0] - [8.5,0])^2\} = \min(4, 20.25) = 4 \quad K: 1 \\
z(\phi(x_3)) &= \min\{([6,0] - [2,0])^2, ([6,0] - [8.5,0])^2\} = \min(16, 6.25) = 6.25 \quad K: 2 \\
z(\phi(x_4)) &= \min\{([11,0] - [2,0])^2, ([11,0] - [8.5,0])^2\} = \min(81, 6.25) = 6.25 \quad K: 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2}([0,0] + [4,0]) = [2,0] \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2}([6,0] + [11,0]) = [8.5,0]$$

Dado que nuestros centroides no cambiaron, significa que nuestro modelo ha convergido.

Por lo tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}
z(\phi(x_1)) &= z(\phi(x_2)) = 1 \\
z(\phi(x_3)) &= z(\phi(x_4)) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \mu_1 = \phi(x_1) = [0,0] \quad \text{y} \quad \mu_2 = \phi(x_4) = [4,0]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
z(\phi(x_1)) &= \min\{([0,0] - [0,0])^2, ([0,0] - [4,0])^2\} = \min(0, 16) = 0 \quad K: 1 \\
z(\phi(x_2)) &= \min\{([4,0] - [0,0])^2, ([4,0] - [4,0])^2\} = \min(16, 0) = 0 \quad K: 2 \\
z(\phi(x_3)) &= \min\{([6,0] - [0,0])^2, ([6,0] - [4,0])^2\} = \min(36, 4) = 4 \quad K: 2 \\
z(\phi(x_4)) &= \min\{([11,0] - [0,0])^2, ([11,0] - [4,0])^2\} = \min(121, 49) = 49 \quad K: 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_1 = 1([0,0]) = [0,0] \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{3}([4,0] + [6,0] + [11,0]) = [7,0]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z(\phi(x_1)) &= \min\{([0,0] - [0,0])^2, ([0,0] - [7,0])^2\} = \min(0, 49) = 0 \quad K: 1 \\
z(\phi(x_2)) &= \min\{([4,0] - [0,0])^2, ([4,0] - [7,0])^2\} = \min(16, 9) = 9 \quad K: 2 \\
z(\phi(x_3)) &= \min\{([6,0] - [0,0])^2, ([6,0] - [7,0])^2\} = \min(36, 1) = 1 \quad K: 2 \\
z(\phi(x_4)) &= \min\{([11,0] - [0,0])^2, ([11,0] - [7,0])^2\} = \min(121, 9) = 9 \quad K: 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_1 = 1([0,0]) = [0,0] \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{3}([4,0] + [6,0] + [11,0]) = [7,0]$$



Por lo tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}
z(\phi(x_1)) &= 1 \\
z(\phi(x_2)) &= z(\phi(x_3)) = z(\phi(x_4)) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

