

KFCM算法的matlab程序（用FCM初始化聚类中心）

在“[聚类——KFCM](#)”这篇文章中已经介绍了KFCM算法，现在用matlab程序对iris数据库进行实现，用FCM初始化聚类中心，并求其准确度与运行时间。

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1.iris数据

iris.data

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2.源程序

Eg_KFCM.m

```
function [ave_acc_KFCM, max_acc_FCM, min_acc_FCM, run_time]=Eg_KFCM(data, real_label, K)
%输入K:聚的类, max_iter是最大迭代次数, T:遗传算法最大迭代次数, n:种群个数
%输出ave_acc_KFCM: 迭代max_iter次之后的平均准确度, iter:实际KFCM迭代次数
% data_load=dlmread('E:\www.cnblogs.com\kailugaji\database\iris.data');
% data=data_load(:,1:4);
% real_label=data_load(:,5);
t0=cputime;
max_iter=20;
s=0;
accuracy=zeros(max_iter,1);
%对data做最大-最小归一化处理
[data_num, ~]=size(data);
X=(data-ones(data_num,1)*min(data))./(ones(data_num,1)*(max(data)-min(data)));
for i=1:max_iter
```

```

    %随机初始化K个聚类中心
    %    rand_array=randperm(X_num); %产生1~X_num之间整数的随机排列
    %    para_miu=X(rand_array(1:K),:); %随机排列取前K个数，在X矩阵中取这K行作为初始聚类中心
    [~,para_miu,iter_FCM]=My_FCM2(X,K);
    [label_1,iter_KFCM]=My_KFCM(X,K,para_miu);
    accuracy(i)=succeed(real_label,K,label_1);
    s=s+accuracy(i);
    fprintf('第 %2d 次，FCM的迭代次数为：%2d，KFCM的迭代次数为：%2d，准确度为：%.8f\n', i, iter_FCM, iter_KFCM, accuracy(i));
end
ave_acc_KFCM=s/max_iter;
max_acc_FCM=max(accuracy);
min_acc_FCM=min(accuracy);
run_time=cputime-t0;

```

My_FCM2.m

```

function [label_1,para_miu_new,iter]=My_FCM2(X,K)
%输入K：聚类数
%输出：label_1:聚的类，para_miu_new:模糊聚类中心 $\mu$ ，responsivity:模糊隶属度
format long
eps=1e-5; %定义迭代终止条件的eps
alpha=2; %模糊加权指数，[1,+无穷)
T=100; %最大迭代次数
fitness=zeros(T,1);
[X_num,X_dim]=size(X);
%-----
%随机初始化K个聚类中心
rand_array=randperm(X_num); %产生1~X_num之间整数的随机排列
para_miu=X(rand_array(1:K),:); %随机排列取前K个数，在X矩阵中取这K行作为初始聚类中心
responsivity=zeros(X_num,K);
R_up=zeros(X_num,K);
% -----
% FCM算法
for t=1:T
    %欧氏距离，计算  $(X-\text{para\_miu})^2 = X^2 + \text{para\_miu}^2 - 2*\text{para\_miu}*X'$ ，矩阵大小为X_num*K
    distant=(sum(X.*X,2))*ones(1,K)+ones(X_num,1)*(sum(para_miu.*para_miu,2))'-2*X*para_miu';
    %更新隶属度矩阵X_num*K
    for i=1:X_num
        for j=1:K
            if distant(i,j)==1
                responsivity(i,j)=0;
            elseif distant(i,j)==0
                responsivity(i,j)=1./sum(responsivity(i,:)==0);
            else
                R_up(i,j)=distant(i,j).^(-1/(alpha-1)); %隶属度矩阵的分子部分
                responsivity(i,j)= R_up(i,j)./sum(R_up(i,:),2);
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

        end
    end
end
%目标函数值
fitness(t)=sum(sum(distant.*(responsivity.^(alpha))));
%更新聚类中心K*X_dim
miu_up=(responsivity'.^(alpha))*X; %μ 的分子部分
para_miu=miu_up./((sum(responsivity.^(alpha)))'*ones(1,X_dim));
if t>1
    if abs(fitness(t)-fitness(t-1))<eps
        break;
    end
end
end
para_miu_new=para_miu;
iter=t; %实际迭代次数
[~,label_1]=max(responsivity,[],2);

```

My_KFCM.m

```

function [label_1,iter,fitness_min]=My_KFCM(X,K,para_miu)
%输入K: 聚类数
%输出: label_1:聚的类, para_miu_new:模糊聚类中心μ, responsivity:模糊隶属度
format long
eps=1e-5; %定义迭代终止条件的eps
alpha=2; %模糊加权指数, [1,+无穷)
T=100; %最大迭代次数
sigma_l=150; %高斯核函数的参数
[X_num,X_dim]=size(X);
fitness=zeros(X_num,1);
responsivity=zeros(X_num,K);
R_up=zeros(X_num,K);
% -----
% KFCM算法
for t=1:T
    %欧氏距离, 计算 (X-para_miu)^2=X^2+para_miu^2-2*para_miu*X', 矩阵大小为X_num*K
    distant=(sum(X.*X,2))*ones(1,K)+ones(X_num,1)*(sum(para_miu.*para_miu,2))'-2*X*para_miu';
    %高斯核函数, X_num*K的矩阵
    kernel_fun=exp((-distant)./(2*sigma_l*sigma_l));
    %更新隶属度矩阵X_num*K
    for i=1:X_num
        for j=1:K
            if kernel_fun(i,j)==1
                responsivity(i,j)=0;
            else
                R_up(i,j)=(1-kernel_fun(i,j)).^(-1/(alpha-1)); %隶属度矩阵的分子部分
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

        responsivity(i, j)= R_up(i, j)./sum( R_up(i, :), 2);
    end
end
end
%目标函数值
fitness(t)=2*sum(sum((ones(X_num,K)-kernel_fun).*(responsivity.^(alpha))));
%更新聚类中心K*X_dim
miu_up=(kernel_fun.*(responsivity.^(alpha)))'*X; %μ 的分子部分
para_miu=miu_up./(sum(kernel_fun.*(responsivity.^(alpha)))'*ones(1,X_dim));
if t>1
    if abs(fitness(t)-fitness(t-1))<eps
        %if norm(responsivity(t)-responsivity(t-1))<=eps
        break;
    end
end
end
end
iter=t; %实际迭代次数
[~,label_1]=max(responsivity,[],2);
fitness_min=fitness(iter);

```

succeed.m

```

function accuracy=succeed(real_label,K,id)
%输入K: 聚的类，id: 训练后的聚类结果，N*1的矩阵
N=size(id,1); %样本个数
p=perms(1:K); %全排列矩阵
p_col=size(p,1); %全排列的行数
new_label=zeros(N,p_col); %聚类结果的所有可能取值，N*p_col
num=zeros(1,p_col); %与真实聚类结果一样的个数
%将训练结果全排列为N*p_col的矩阵，每一列为一种可能性
for i=1:N
    for j=1:p_col
        for k=1:K
            if id(i)==k
                new_label(i,j)=p(j,k); %iris数据库，1 2 3
            end
        end
    end
end
end
%与真实结果比对，计算精确度
for j=1:p_col
    for i=1:N
        if new_label(i,j)==real_label(i)
            num(j)=num(j)+1;
        end
    end
end
end

```

```
end
accuracy=max(num)/N;
```

3.结果

```
>> data_load=dlmread('E:\www.cnblogs.com\kailugaji\database\iris.data');
>> data=data_load(:,1:4);
>> real_label=data_load(:,5);
>> [ave_acc_KFCM,max_acc_FCM,min_acc_FCM,run_time]=Eg_KFCM(data,real_label,3)
第 1 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 24, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
第 2 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 29, KFCM的迭代次数为: 6, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 3 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 23, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.88666667
第 4 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 22, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 5 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 24, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 6 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 21, KFCM的迭代次数为: 4, 准确度为: 0.90000000
第 7 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 20, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 8 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 23, KFCM的迭代次数为: 4, 准确度为: 0.90000000
第 9 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 24, KFCM的迭代次数为: 4, 准确度为: 0.90000000
第 10 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 19, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.88666667
第 11 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 23, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.88666667
第 12 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 30, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.89333333
第 13 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 30, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
第 14 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 22, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 15 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 23, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 16 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 25, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
第 17 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 14, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
第 18 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 16, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
第 19 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 22, KFCM的迭代次数为: 6, 准确度为: 0.90666667
第 20 次, FCM的迭代次数为: 25, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.88000000
```

```
ave_acc_KFCM =

    0.8940000000000000
```

```
max_acc_FCM =

    0.9066666666666667
```

```
min_acc_FCM =

    0.8800000000000000
```

```
run_time =
```


2. 015625000000000

4.注意

这篇文章介绍KFCM的实现过程，用FCM初始化聚类中心，而不是随机初始化，性能比FCM好一些。如有不对之处，望指正。