聚类——GAKFCM的matlab程序

作者: 凯鲁嘎吉 - 博客园 http://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/

在聚类——GAKFCM文章中已介绍了GAKFCM算法的理论知识,现在用matlab进行实现,下面这个例子是用GA初始化聚类中心。

1.matlab程序

GAKFCM main.m

```
function [ave acc GAKFCM, max acc GAKFCM, min acc GAKFCM, ave iter GA, ave iter KFCM, ave run time] = GAKFCM main(X, 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, X: 没有进行归一化
%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
t0=coutime:
max iter=20;
s=0:
s 1=0;
s 2=0;
iter GA=zeros (max iter, 1);
iter KFCM=zeros(max iter, 1);
accuracy=zeros(max iter, 1);
for i=1:max iter
    [label, iter KFCM(i), ^{\sim}, iter GA(i)]=My GAKFCM(X, K);
   accuracy(i)=succeed(real label, K, label);
    s=s+accuracy(i);
    s 1=s 1+iter GA(i);
    s 2=s 2+iter KFCM(i);
    fprintf('第 %2d 次, GA的迭代次数为: %2d, KFCM的迭代次数为: %2d, 准确度为: %.8f\t\n', i, iter GA(i), iter KFCM(i), accuracy(i));
end
ave acc GAKFCM=s/max iter;
max acc GAKFCM=max(accuracy);
min acc GAKFCM=min(accuracy);
ave iter GA=s 1/max iter;
ave iter KFCM=s 2/max iter;
run time=cputime-t0;
ave run time=run time/max iter;
```

My_GAKFCM.m

```
function [label, iter KFCM, para miu, iter GA]=Mv GAKFCM(X,K)
%用GA初始聚类中心
%输入K: 聚类数, X: 数据集
%输出: label:聚的类, para miu:模糊聚类中心μ, iter KFCM: KFCM迭代次数
format long
eps=1e-4; %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 2=2^(-4); %高斯核函数的参数2*sigma^2
sigma 2=150; %高斯核函数的参数sigma^2
[X \text{ num}, X \text{ dim}] = \text{size}(X):
fitness=zeros(X num, 1); %目标函数
responsivity=zeros(X num, K); %隶属函数
R up=zeros(X num, K); %隶属函数的分子部分
count=zeros(X num, 1); %统计distant中每一行为0的个数
%随机初始化K个聚类中心
% [X num, ^{\sim}] = size(X);
% 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
%用GA初始聚类中心
[para miu, iter GA] = my genetic(X, 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)./(sigma 2)):
   %更新隶属度矩阵X num*K
   for i=1:X num
       count(i) = sum(kernel fun(i,:) == 1);
       if count(i)>0
           for k=1:K
              if kernel fun(i,k)==1
                  responsivity(i,k)=1./count(i);
              else
                  responsivity (i, k) = 0:
              end
           end
       else
           R up(i,:)=(1-kernel fun(i,:)). ^(-1/(alpha-1)); %隶属度矩阵的分子部分
           responsivity (i, :) = R \text{ up}(i, :) \cdot / \text{sum}(R \text{ up}(i, :), 2);
       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 abs(fitness(t)-fitness(t-1)) \le ps
          break:
       end
   end
end
iter KFCM=t; %实际迭代次数
[^{\sim}, 1abel] = max (responsivity, [], 2);
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
%与真实结果比对,计算精确度
for j=1:p col
```

my_genetic.m

end

end

for i=1:N

end

accuracy=max(num)/N;

function [para_miu_new, iter]=my_genetic(data, K)%data:数据集,K:聚类数pc_0=0.6; %初始交叉概率pm_0=0.1; %初始变异概率

```
eps=1e-4: %定义迭代终止条件的eps
n=50: %n:n个初始个体,每个个体为K*X dim
T=100: %T:最大迭代次数
pc=zeros(T,1): %交叉概率
pm=zeros(T,1): %变异概率
fitness=zeros(n, 1);
ave fitness=zeros(T, 1);
%实数编码
%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))):
%产生初始种群
population=init population(X, K, n);
for t=1:T
    %更新适应度
   fitness=fit vector(X, K, population, n);
   %非线性排序选择
    population=sort select(population, fitness);
    %计算交叉概率,进行交叉操作
    pc(t) = pc \ 0*(1-(t-1)/T);
    population=crossover(population, pc(t));
    %计算变异概率,进行变异操作
    pm(t) = pm \ 0*(1-(t-1)/T);
    population=mutation(population, pm(t));
    ave fitness(t)=sum(fitness)/n;
    if t>1
       if abs( ave fitness(t) - ave fitness(t-1)) \langle eps \rangle
           break:
       end
    end
end
iter=t; %实际迭代次数
%输出适应度最大的个体
\lceil \sim, index final \rceil=max(fitness);
para miu=population(:,:,index final);
%解码para miu
para miu new=para miu.*(ones(K,1)*(max(data)-min(data)))+ones(K,1)*min(data);
init population.m
function population=init population(X, K, n)
%data:数据集, K:聚类数, n:n个初始个体, 每个个体为K*X dim, new index为排序后的个体序号
rand num=3; %rand num:随机取rand num个样本作为一类
[X \text{ num}, X \text{ dim}] = \text{size}(X):
individual=zeros(K, X dim); %individual为聚类中心矩阵, K*X dim的矩阵
population=zeros(K, X dim, n);
```

```
for i=1:n
%随机初始化K个聚类中心
for k=1:K
rand_array=randperm(X_num); %产生1~X_num之间整数的随机排列
temp=X(rand_array(1:rand_num),:);
individual(k,:)=sum(temp)./rand_num; %individual(k)为1*X_dim的矩阵,为一类的聚类中心,对rand_num取平均
end
population(:,:,i)=individual;
```

fit vector.m

```
function fitness=fit_vector(X, K, population, n)
fitness=zeros(n, 1);
for i=1:n
   %计算个体适应度
   fitness(i)=fitness_value(X, K, population(:,:,i)); %fitness为GAKFCM适应度函数 n*1的矩阵
end
```

fitness_value.m

```
function fitness=fitness value(X, K, para miu)
%X是数据, para miu为每一个individual矩阵, K*X dim, fitness为GAKFCM适应度函数
%sigma 2=2^(-4); %高斯核函数的参数2*sigma^2
sigma 2=150; %高斯核函数的参数sigma<sup>2</sup>
alpha=2; %模糊加权指数, [1,+无穷)
[X \text{ num}, ^{\sim}] = \text{size}(X);
responsivity=zeros(X num, K); %隶属函数
R up=zeros(X num, K);
count=zeros(X num, 1); %统计distant中每一行为0的个数
%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
\operatorname{distant} = (\operatorname{sum}(X. *X, 2)) *\operatorname{ones}(1, K) + \operatorname{ones}(X \operatorname{num}, 1) *(\operatorname{sum}(\operatorname{para miu}. *\operatorname{para miu}, 2)) - 2 *X *\operatorname{para miu}':
%高斯核函数, X num*K的矩阵
kernel fun=exp((-distant)./(sigma 2));
%更新隶属度矩阵X num*K
for i=1:X num
    count(i) = sum(kernel fun(i,:) == 1);
    if count(i)>0
         for k=1:K
              if kernel fun(i, k) ==1
                  responsivity(i, k)=1./count(i);
              else
                  responsivity (i, k) = 0:
              end
         end
```

```
else R_{up}(i,:) = (1-kernel_{fun}(i,:)).\hat{\ }(-1/(alpha-1)); \ \%隶属度矩阵的分子部分 \\ responsivity(i,:) = R_{up}(i,:)./sum(R_{up}(i,:),2); \\ end \\ end \\ \%目标函数值 \\ fitness_KFCM=2*sum(sum((ones(X_num,K)-kernel_fun).*(responsivity.\hat{\ }(alpha)))); \ \%KFCM的目标函数 \\ fitness=1/(1+fitness_KFCM); \%fitness为GAKFCM适应度函数
```

sort select.m

```
function population=sort select(population, fitness)
%g属于(0,1)为参数, i表示排序序号, 本文取q=0.1
q=0.1;
[n, ^{\sim}] = size (fitness);
new index=zeros(n, 1);
                      %选择之后最优个体的序号
fun=zeros(n,1); %非线性排序选择概率分布函数
add pro=zeros(n,1); %累积概率
[~, index fit]=sort(fitness, 'descend'): %将fitness按降序排序
%计算每个个体选择的概率
for i=1:n
   fun(i) = q*(1-q)^(i-1);
end
new fun=fun/sum(fun);
%求累积概率
for i=1:n
   add pro(i) = sum(new fun(1:i));
end
%选择最优个体,求其在X中的顺序
for t=1:n
   rand pro=rand(); %[0,1]之间的随机数
   if rand pro<=add pro(1)
       new index(t)=index fit(1);
   end
   for i=2:n
       if (rand pro > add pro (i-1)) & (rand pro < = add pro (i))
           new index(t)=index fit(i);
       end
   population(:,:,t)=population(:,:,new index(t));
end
```

crossover.m

```
function population=crossover(population,pc)
%个体之间进行交叉操作,交换两行
[K,~,n]=size(population);
num=floor(n/2); %对n/2向下取整
for i=1:num
    rand_c=rand(); %[0,1]之间的随机数
    rand_pro=unidrnd(K); %[1,K]之间的随机整数
%交换两个矩阵中的第rand_pro行
    if pc>rand_c
        t=population(rand_pro,:,2*i-1);
        population(rand_pro,:,2*i-1)=population(rand_pro,:,2*i);
        population(rand_pro,:,2*i)=t;
    end
end
```

mutation.m

```
function population=mutation(population,pm)
%个体进行变异操作
[K, X_dim, n]=size(population);
for i=1:n
    rand_m=rand(); %[0,1]之间的随机数
    rand_pro=unidrnd(K); %[1,K]之间的随机整数
    if pm>rand_m
        %对第rand_pro行进行变异操作
        population(rand_pro,:,i)=rand(1, X_dim);
    end
end
```

2.在UCI数据库的iris上的运行结果

```
>> data load=dlmread('E:\My matlab\database\iris.data');data=data load(:,1:4);real label=data load(:,5);
>> [ave acc GAKFCM, max acc GAKFCM, min acc GAKFCM, ave iter GA, ave iter KFCM, ave run time] = GAKFCM main(data, real label, 3)
  1 次,GA的迭代次数为:10,KFCM的迭代次数为:6,准确度为:0.89333333
  2 次, GA的迭代次数为: 3, KFCM的迭代次数为: 13, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  3 次,GA的迭代次数为:39,KFCM的迭代次数为:8,准确度为:0.89333333
  4 次, GA的迭代次数为: 66, KFCM的迭代次数为: 10, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  5 次, GA的迭代次数为: 18, KFCM的迭代次数为: 8, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  6 次, GA的迭代次数为: 26, KFCM的迭代次数为: 6, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  7 次, GA的迭代次数为: 93, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  8 次, GA的迭代次数为: 70, KFCM的迭代次数为: 5, 准确度为: 0.89333333
  9 次,GA的迭代次数为: 11, KFCM的迭代次数为:
                                      8, 准确度为: 0.89333333
第 10 次, GA的迭代次数为: 9, KFCM的迭代次数为: 9, 准确度为: 0.89333333
第 11 次, GA的迭代次数为: 80, KFCM的迭代次数为:
                                      7, 准确度为: 0.89333333
第 12 次, GA的迭代次数为: 39, KFCM的迭代次数为: 7, 准确度为: 0.89333333
```

```
第 13 次,GA的迭代次数为: 12,KFCM的迭代次数为: 6,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 14 次,GA的迭代次数为: 22,KFCM的迭代次数为: 6,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 15 次,GA的迭代次数为: 7,KFCM的迭代次数为: 8,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 16 次,GA的迭代次数为: 13,KFCM的迭代次数为: 8,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 17 次,GA的迭代次数为: 19,KFCM的迭代次数为: 15,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 18 次,GA的迭代次数为: 22,KFCM的迭代次数为: 14,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 19 次,GA的迭代次数为: 30,KFCM的迭代次数为: 9,准确度为: 0.89333333 第 20 次,GA的迭代次数为: 13,KFCM的迭代次数为: 7,准确度为: 0.89333333
```

max_acc_GAKFCM = 0.8933333333333333

min_acc_GAKFCM = 0.89333333333333333

ave_iter_GA = 30.10000000000001

ave_iter_KFCM = 8.3500000000000000

ave_run_time = 2.457812500000000

遗传算法中的具体实现细节有可能有误,望指正。