Correntropy Indicator

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What is Correntropy Indicator?

The average is normally calculated from the following formula

$$=\frac{\sum xi}{n}\mu$$

But the average is calculated using the normalized distance as follows

$$= \frac{\sum Xi \ Wi.\mu}{\sum Wi.\mu} \mu \qquad \qquad W_{i,\mu} = \frac{exp(-|xi-m|)}{siama}$$

The mean calculation algorithm operates on the basis of the normalized distance in such a way that first a suitable initial value for. Is selected according to the data and their values. Then the value of w is calculated according to the value of \mathfrak{z} and finally the algorithm continues for several steps to reach the final value of it.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi x}{y}} \left(- \frac{\pi x - \mu \Pi}{y} \right) + 1 - e^$$

The Dataset: wine

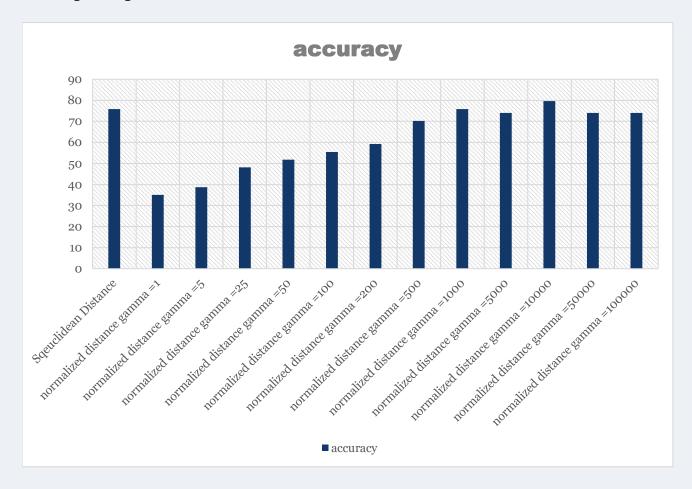
Classes: 3

Samples per class: [59,71,48]

Samples total: 178 Dimensionality: 13 Features: real, positive

To examine the effect of this algorithm on clustering, the results of clustering are based on

- Average
- Average using normalized distance



We see that by changing the sigma value in the formula for calculating the normal distance, the results obtained improve depending on the type of data.

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Thank you:)

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