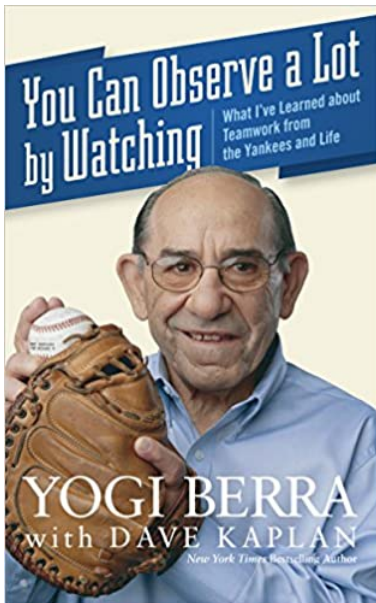


kMeans

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Definition Attempt 1 - "subset of points that are closer to each other than to all other data points"

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Definition Attempt 2 - Represent a cluster by its center/mean. Points in a cluster are closer to center/mean of their own cluster than to the mean of other clusters. (Circular definition because??)

- View points as union of k disjoint clusters - C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k
- Each point lies in exactly one

k-means Clustering problem

- Let the points be x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n
- Mean of the j^{th} cluster =

$$c_j = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{i \in C_j} x_i$$

m_j is the number of points in the j^{th} cluster

- Define cost of a cluster as - sum of squared distance from the points to the mean -

$$\sum_{i \in C_j} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$$

- k-means problem : Partition points into k clusters so as to

minimize sum of cluster costs -
$$\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i \in C_j} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$$



k-Means algorithm

- Maintain clusters C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k
- Compute the cluster centers for these clusters
- Iteration - For each point, assign it to the c_j that it is closest to. Update C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k and proceed to the next iteration

How to evaluate clustering?

Finding the value of K

- Elbow Method

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- Elbow Method
- DB Index

Define cluster dispersion for the j^{th} cluster as -

$$d_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{i \in C_j} \|x_i - c_j\|^2}$$

- Define cluster similarity between 2 clusters j and l as -

$$S_{jl} = \frac{d_j + d_l}{\|c_j - c_l\|}$$

- $V_{DB} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K \max_{l \neq i} S_{il}$

Gaussian Mixture Models

Thank you for your attention