CS204P: Data Structures & Algorithms Lab

For a given set of data points in \mathbb{R}^2 space find K-Means Clustering of the points using a Red-Black Tree.

```
Input: [set of data points: \{(x_i, y_i) | i = 0, 1, ..., n\}, K: number of clusters]
```

Output: [set of data points with their associated cluster: $\{(x_i, y_i, k) | i = 0, 1, ..., n; k \in K\}$] K-means Clustering Algorithm

```
Algorithm 1 K-Means Clustering (Lloyd's Algorithm)
                                                                        Note: written for clarity, not efficiency.
 1: Input: Data vectors \{x_n\}_{n=1}^N, number of clusters K
 2: for n \leftarrow 1 \dots N do
                                                                            ▶ Initialize all of the responsibilities.
          \mathbf{r}_n \leftarrow [0, 0, \cdots, 0]
                                                                                    > Zero out the responsibilities.
          k' \leftarrow \text{RandomInteger}(1, K)
                                                               ▶ Make one of them randomly one to initialize.
 4.
 5:
         r_{nk'}=1
 6: end for
 7: repeat
                                                                                           ▶ Loop over the clusters.
          for k \leftarrow 1 \dots K do
                                                                  \triangleright Compute the number assigned to cluster k.
 9:
                                                                         ▶ Compute the mean of the kth cluster.
10:
11:
          end for
                                                                                               ▶ Loop over the data.
12:
13:
               \mathbf{r}_n \leftarrow [0, 0, \cdots, 0]
                                                                                    > Zero out the responsibilities.
                  \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,min}_k ||\boldsymbol{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k||^2
                                                                                           ▶ Find the closest mean.
14:
15:
          end for
16:
17: until none of the r_n change
18: Return assignments \{r_n\}_{n=1}^N for each datum, and cluster means \{\mu_k\}_{k=1}^K.
```

Figure 1: K-Means Clustering

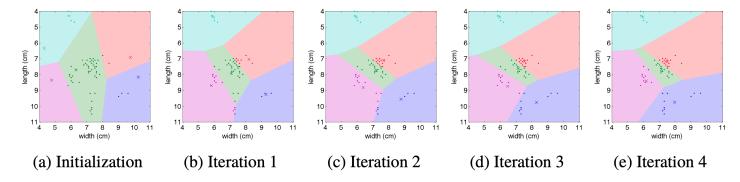


Figure 2: Clustering Convergence