

<u>Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning (2</u>

7. The K-Means Algorithm: the Big

Course > weeks)

> <u>Lecture 13. Clustering 1</u> > Picture

7. The K-Means Algorithm: the Big Picture The K-Means Algorithm: the Big Picture



Video

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The K-Means Algorithm: Step by Step

2/2 points (graded)

In the above lecture, given a set of feature vectors

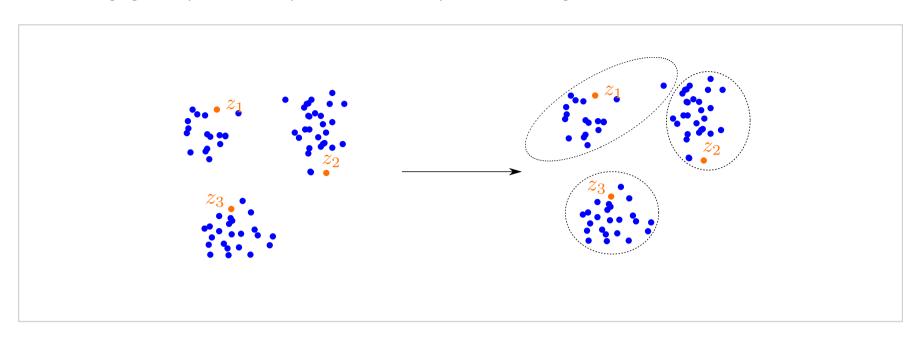
$$S_n = \left\{ x^{(i)} | i=1,\ldots,n
ight\}$$

and the number of clusters k, we saw that we can use the K-Means algorithm to find reasonably good cluster assignments C_1, \ldots, C_k and the representatives of each of the k clusters z_1, \ldots, z_k . The algorithm was given like the following:

- 1. Randomly select z_1, \ldots, z_k
- 2. Iterate
 - 1. Given z_1,\ldots,z_k assign each $x^{(i)}$ to the closest z_i . i.e., assign each $x^{(i)}$.
 - 2. Given C_1,\ldots,C_k find the best representatives z_1,\ldots,z_k such that

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{z_1,...,z_k} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i \in C_j} \left\| x^{(i)} - z_j
ight\|^2$$

1. The following figure depicts an example of one of the steps of K-means algorithm:



Which is it?

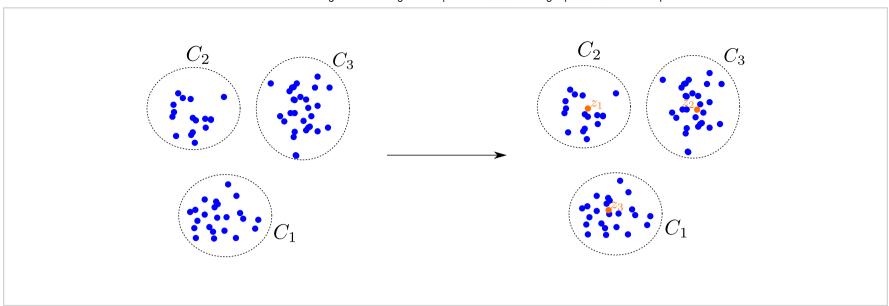
Step 1

Step 2.1

✓

Step 2.2

The following figure depicts an example of one of the steps of K-means algorithm:



Which step is it?

Step 2.1

● Step 2.2 **✓**

Solution:

Step 2.1 assigns each points to the best cluster, while step 2.2 selects out the representative of each cluster. Note that step 1 is random initialization of cluster assignments.

Submit

You have used 1 of 3 attempts

