第九章 聚类算法

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1聚类任务

聚类: 试图将数据集中的样本划分为若干个通常互不相交的子集。每个子集称为一个样本簇(cluster)。同一簇样本尽可能相似,不同簇样本应尽可能不同,即"簇内相似度"(intra-cluster similarity)。

无监督学习:训练样本的标记信息是未知的,即只有样本 x_i ,没有对应的类标 y_i 。目标是通过对无标记样本的学习揭示数据内在性质,为进一步数学分析提供基础。

2 性能度量

聚类性能度量也称聚类"有效性指标"(validity index),即通过性能度量来评估聚类结果的好坏。性能度量分两大类:一类是将聚类结果与某个"参考模型"(reference model)比较,这种参考模型也被称为"外部指标"(external index);另一类是直接考察聚类结果而不利用任何参考模型,称为"内部指标"(internal index)。

对数据集D定义聚类给出的簇为 $C_1, C_2, ..., C_k$,参考模型给出的簇为 C^* ,将样本两两组合,会有四个集合即:

- a: 在C中同簇,在 C^* 中也同簇;
- b: 在C中同簇, 在C*中不同簇;
- c: 在C中不同簇,在C*中同簇;
- d: 在C中不同簇,在C*中也不同簇;

基于上述集合导出一些常用的聚类性能外部指标:

A: Jaccard 系数 (Coefficient, JC)

$$JC = \frac{a}{a+b+c}$$

B: FM 指数(Foolkes and Mallows Index, FMI)

$$JC = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a}{a+c}}$$

C: Rand 指数 (Rand Index, RI)

 $\frac{2(a+d)}{m(m-1)}$

上述指标的值均在[0,1]之间,值越大越好。对于聚类结果的簇划分,可有

avg(C): 簇 C 内样本的平均距离;

diam(C): 簇 C 内样本的最远距离;

 $d_{min}(C_i, C_j)$: 两个簇最近的样本间的距离;

 $d_{cen}(C_i, C_i)$: 两个簇中心点间的距离;

基于上述距离,又可导出聚类内性能度量的内部指标

(1) DB 指数(Davies-Bouldin Index, DBI)

$$DBI = \frac{1}{k} \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{k} \max_{j \neq i} \frac{avg(C_i) + avg(C_j)}{d_{cen}(\mu_i, \mu_j)}$$

(2)<mark>Dunn 指数</mark>(Dunn Index, DI)

$$DI = \min_{1 \le i \le k} \{ \min_{j \ne i} (\frac{d_{min}(C_i, C_j)}{\max_{1 \le i \le k} diam(C_i)}) \}$$

显然,DBI 的值越小,即簇内样本的平均距离越小,说明样本同在一个簇内; DI 越大,即两个簇最近的样本距离越大,说明两个簇彼此距离越远,属于不同簇。

3 距离计算

距离具有四种特性,非负性($d \ge 0$),对称性($d(x_i, x_j) = d(x_j, x_i)$),直递性($d(x_i, x_j) \le d(x_i, x_k) + d(x_k, x_j)$)。最常用的是<mark>闵可夫斯基距离(Minkovski Distance, mk)</mark>,

$$d_{mk}(x_i, x_j) = \left(\sum_{u=1}^{n} |x_{i,u} - x_{j,u}|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

当p=1即<mark>曼哈顿距离(Manhattan Distance)</mark>;当p=2即<mark>欧拉距离(Euclidean Distance)</mark>。属性划分一般为连续属性(continuous attribute)和离散属性(categorical attribute),前者可能有无穷多个取值,后者为有限个取值。然而在讨论距离计算时,我们关注属性定义是否"有序"。例如离散属性 $\{1,2,3\}$ 的定义与连续属性的性质更接近一些,能直接在属性值上计算距离,如 1 到 2 的距离比 1 到 3 的距离更近。类似这样的属性,我们称为"有序属性"(ordinal attribute);而对于 $\{airplane, horse, person\}$ 这样的属性,不能计算出距离,称为"无序属性"(non-ordinal attribute)。故闵可夫斯基距离主要适用于有序属性,且根据属性重要性,衍生了加权的闵可夫斯基距离。对无序属性,我们采用 VDM(Value Difference Metric)</mark>距离。将闵可夫斯基距离和 VDM 结合起来,即可处理混合属性的样本距离。但是,有些距离计算不满足距离的直递性,如"人","马"分别与"人马"距离相同,但人马距离(人马差别很大,可直观想象)大于人到人马+人马到马之间的距离,如图示。

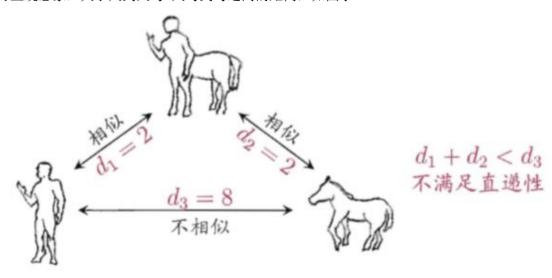


图 9.1 非度量距离的一个例子

此类距离称为"非度量距离"(non-metric distance),要解决此类距离的计算,须借助"距离"

4原型聚类

原型聚类定义为"基于原型的聚类"(prototype-based clustering),原型即指样本空间具有代表性的点。机制是假设聚类结构能通过一组原型刻画,算法先对原型初始化,然后对原型进行迭代更新求解。采用不同的原型表示,不同的求解方式,可产生不同的算法。主要的算法有:

4.1 k-均值(k-means) 算法

给定样本集 $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$,"k-均值"(k-means)算法针对聚类所得的簇划分 $C = \{C_1, C_2, ..., C_k\}$,则C最小化平方误差为

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x \in C_i} (x - u_i)^2$$

输入: 样本集D, 聚类簇数k

输出: k个簇的样本划分结果,

过程:

- (1) 从 D (样本空间中样本总数等于 m) 中选出 k 个样本 (每个样本总数等于 m);
- (2) 对每个样本, 计算样本与自身, 样本与其他样本之间的欧式距离, 得到 k 个簇数;
- (3) 计算 k 个 cluster 的中心点即均值,依次用这 k 个中心点遍历样本,计算距离,重新 划分样本到 k 个 cluster 里;
- (4) 重复 2 直到这 k 个中心点的均值不再更新。

4.2 k-近邻(k-Nearest Neighbor)算法

KNN 算法思想是"近朱者赤,近墨者黑",由邻居判断类别。

计算步骤如下:

A: 算距离

给定测试对象, 计算它与训练集中每个样本之间的距离;

B: 找邻居

圈定距离最近的 k 个训练对象, 作为分类依据;

优点:

无需参数估计,无需训练,实现简单,适合多分类,可能比 SVM 还好。

缺点:

懒作算法,对测试样本分类时的计算量答,内存开销大,评分慢,可解释性没决策树好。

常见问题:

K 值设定多大?太大,过拟合;太小,增加过多的分类,计算开销大,且容易受噪音影响。

4.3 学习向量量化

学习向量量化(Learning Vector Quantization, LVQ)原理同 k-means 类似,也试图找一组原型向量来刻画聚类结构,但与 k-means 不同的是,它假设样本带有类别标记,利用这些样本辅助聚类划分。详情参考 P204 页。

4.4 高斯混合聚类

与 k-means, LVQ 不同,高斯混合聚类(Gaussian Mixture Clustering)采用概率模型来表达聚类原型。参考 P205 页。

4.5 密度聚类

密度聚类也被称为"基于密度的聚类"(density-based clustering), 机制是通过样本分布的密度来确定。一般,该算法从样本密度角度来考察样本之间的可连续性,并基于可连续样本不断拓展聚类簇,以获得最终划分结果。知名算法是 DBSCAN,详情参考 P211。

4.6 层次聚类

顾名思义,层次聚类(hierarchical clustering)试图在不同层次对数据进行划分,从而形成树形的聚类结构。数据集的划分可采用"自底而上"的聚合策略,也可采用"自顶而下"的分拆策略。参考 P214 页。

5 k-means 实例

参考链接: 网上答案有误, 这里重新做一遍。

https://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~zaiane/courses/cmput695/F07/exercises/Exercises695Clus-solution.pdf

假设数据集空间D = $\{A_1(2,10), A_2(2,5), A_3(8,4), A_4(5,8), A_5(7,5), A_6(6,4), A_7(1,2), A_8(4,9)\}$,要求是将其使用 k-means 算法和欧拉距离划分为 3 个簇(cluster),即k = 3。 答:

欧拉距离:

$$d_{mk}(x_i, x_j) = (\sum_{u=1}^{n} |x_{i,u} - x_{j,u}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \ p = 2$$

则

$$d_{\text{Eulidean}}(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2}$$

问题分析:

由于划分 3 个 cluster,故须从样本空间D中任选 3 个样本作为 3 个 cluster 的初始化样本依据。这里选择D' = $\{A_1(2,10), A_4(5,8), A_7(1,2)\}$ 三个点,代表三个簇的均值,即 $A_1 \in$ cluster 1; $A_4 \in$ cluster 2; $A_7 \in$ cluster 3

第一次迭代:

遍历样本

依次计算样本与这三个簇均值的距离。三个 cluster 都只有一个点,故均值就是点本身 $d_{1,1}(x_1,x_1) = d_{1,1}(A_1,A_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (10-10)^2} = 0;$

$$d_{1,1}(x_1, x_1) = d_{1,1}(A_1, A_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (10-10)^2} = 0;$$

$$d_{1,4}(x_1, x_4) = d_{1,4}(A_1, A_4) = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (10-8)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{1,7}(x_1, x_7) = d_{1,7}(A_1, A_7) = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (10-2)^2} = \sqrt{65};$$

故 $d_{1,1}$ 最小,即 A_1 与 cluster 1 最近,所以 $A_1 \in \text{cluster 1}$;

$$d_{2,1}(x_2,x_1) = d_{2,1}(A_2,A_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = 5;$$

$$d_{2,4}(x_2, x_4) = d_{2,4}(A_2, A_4) = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (5-8)^2} = \sqrt{18};$$

$$d_{2,7}(x_2,x_7) = d_{2,7}(A_2,A_7) = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{10};$$

故 $d_{2,7}$ 最小,即 A_2 与 cluster 3 最近,所以 A_2 ∈ cluster 3;

$$d_{3,1}(x_3,x_1) = d_{3,1}(A_3,A_1) = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{72};$$

$$d_{3,4}(x_3,x_4) = d_{3,4}(A_3,A_4) = \sqrt{(8-5)^2 + (4-8)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

$$d_{3,7}(x_3,x_7) = d_{3,7}(A_3,A_7) = \sqrt{(8-1)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{53};$$

故 $d_{3,4}$ 最小,即 A_3 与 cluster 2 最近,所以 $A_3 \in$ cluster 2;

$$d_{4,1}(x_4, x_1) = d_{4,1}(A_3, A_1) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (8-10)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{4,4}(x_4, x_4) = d_{4,4}(A_3, A_4) = \sqrt{(5-5)^2 + (8-8)^2} = 0;$$

$$d_{4,7}(x_4, x_7) = d_{4,7}(A_3, A_7) = \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (8-2)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

故 $d_{4,4}$ 最小,即 A_4 与 cluster 2 最近,所以 $A_4 \in$ cluster 2;

$$d_{5,1}(x_5, x_1) = d_{5,1}(A_5, A_1) = \sqrt{(7-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = \sqrt{50};$$

$$d_{5,4}(x_5, x_4) = d_{5,4}(A_5, A_4) = \sqrt{(7-5)^2 + (5-8)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{5,7}(x_5, x_7) = d_{5,7}(A_5, A_7) = \sqrt{(7-1)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{45};$$

故 $d_{5,4}$ 最小,即 A_{5} 与 cluster 2 最近,所以 $A_{5} \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{6,1}(x_6, x_1) = d_{6,1}(A_6, A_1) = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

$$d_{6,4}(x_6, x_4) = d_{6,4}(A_6, A_4) = \sqrt{(6-5)^2 + (4-8)^2} = \sqrt{17};$$

$$d_{6,7}(x_6, x_7) = d_{6,7}(A_6, A_7) = \sqrt{(6-1)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{29};$$

故 d_{64} 最小,即 A_{6} 与 cluster 2 最近,所以 $A_{6} \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{7,1}(x_7, x_1) = d_{7,1}(A_7, A_1) = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2-10)^2} = \sqrt{65};$$

$$d_{7,4}(x_7, x_4) = d_{7,4}(A_7, A_4) = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (2-8)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

$$d_{7,7}(x_7, x_7) = d_{7,7}(A_7, A_7) = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (2-2)^2} = 0;$$

故 d_{77} 最小,即 A_7 与 cluster 3 最近,所以 $A_7 \in \text{cluster 3}$;

$$d_{8,1}(x_8, x_1) = d_{8,1}(A_8, A_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-10)^2} = \sqrt{5};$$

$$d_{8,4}(x_8, x_4) = d_{8,4}(A_8, A_4) = \sqrt{(4-5)^2 + (9-8)^2} = \sqrt{2};$$

$$d_{8,7}(x_8, x_7) = d_{8,7}(A_8, A_7) = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (9-2)^2} = \sqrt{58};$$

故 $d_{8,4}$ 最小,即 A_8 与 cluster 2 最近,所以 A_8 ∈ cluster 2;

Clustering: cluster 1 = $\{A_1\}$; cluster 2 = $\{A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_8\}$; cluster 3 = $\{A_2, A_7\}$

更新均值:

$$\alpha_1 = (x \text{ of } A_1, y \text{ of } A_1)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (\frac{x \text{ of } A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_8}{5}, \frac{y \text{ of } A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_8)}{5}$$

$$\alpha_3 = (\frac{x \text{ of } A_2 + A_7}{2}, \frac{y \text{ of } A_2 + A_7}{2})$$

$$\alpha_1 = (2,10)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (\frac{8+5+7+6+4}{5}, \frac{4+8+5+4+9}{5}) = (6,6)$$

$$\alpha_3 = (\frac{2+1}{2}, \frac{5+2)}{2} = (1.5, 3.5)$$

第二次迭代:

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_1}(A_1,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (10-10)^2} = 0;$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_2}(A_1,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (10-6)^2} = \sqrt{36};$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_3}(A_1,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(2-1.5)^2 + (10-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{42.5};$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_1}$$
最小,即 $A_1 \in \text{cluster 1};$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_1}(A_2,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_2}(A_2,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{17};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_3}(A_2,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(2-1.5)^2 + (5-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{2.5};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_3}$$
最小,即 $A_2 \in \text{cluster 3}$;

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_1}(A_3,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{72};$$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_2}(A_3,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(8-6)^2 + (4-6)^2} = \sqrt{8};$$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_3}(A_3,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(8-1.5)^2 + (4-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{42.5};$$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_2}$$
最小,即 $A_3 \in \text{cluster 2};$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_1}(A_4,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (8-10)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_2}(A_4,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(5-6)^2 + (8-6)^2} = \sqrt{5};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_3}(A_4,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(5-1.5)^2 + (8-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{32.5};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_2}$$
最小,即 $A_4 \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{A_5,\alpha_1}(A_5,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(7-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = \sqrt{50};$$

$$d_{A_5,\alpha_2}(A_5,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(7-6)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{2};$$

$$d_{A_5,\alpha_3}(A_5,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(7-1.5)^2 + (5-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{32.5};$$

$$d_{A_5,lpha_2}$$
最小,即 $A_5\in ext{cluster 2};$

$$d_{A_6,\alpha_1}(A_6,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

$$d_{A_6,\alpha_2}(A_6,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(6-6)^2 + (4-6)^2} = \sqrt{4};$$

$$d_{A_6,\alpha_3}(A_6,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(6-1.5)^2 + (4-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{20.5};$$

 d_{A_6,α_3} 最小,即 $A_6 \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_1}(A_7,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2-10)^2} = \sqrt{65};$$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_2}(A_7,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(1-6)^2 + (2-6)^2} = \sqrt{41};$$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_3}(A_7,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(1-1.5)^2 + (2-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{2.5};$$

 d_{A_7,α_2} 最小,即 $A_7 \in \text{cluster 3}$;

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_1}(A_8,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-10)^2} = \sqrt{5};$$

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_2}(A_8,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (9-6)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_3}(A_8,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(4-1.5)^2 + (9-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{36.5};$$

 d_{A_8,α_3} 最小,即 $A_8 \in \text{cluster 1};$

Clustering: cluster 1 = $\{A_1, A_8\}$; cluster 2 = $\{A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6\}$; cluster 3 = $\{A_2, A_7\}$

更新权值:

$$\alpha_1 = \left(\frac{2+4}{2}, \frac{10+9}{2}\right) = (3,9.5)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (\frac{8+5+7+6}{4}, \frac{4+8+5+4}{4}) = (6.5, 5.25)$$

$$\alpha_3 = (\frac{2+1}{2}, \frac{5+2)}{2} = (1.5, 3.5)$$

第三次迭代:

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_1}(A_1,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (10-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{1.25};$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_2}(A_1,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(2-6.5)^2 + (10-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{42.812}$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_3}(A_1,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(2-1.5)^2 + (10-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{42.5};$$

$$d_{A_1,\alpha_1}$$
最小,即 $A_1 \in \text{cluster 1};$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_1}(A_2,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (5-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{21.25};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_2}(A_2,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(2-6.5)^2 + (5-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{20.312};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_3}(A_2,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(2-1.5)^2 + (5-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{2.5};$$

$$d_{A_2,\alpha_3}$$
最小,即 $A_2 \in \text{cluster 3};$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_1}(A_3,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(8-3)^2 + (4-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{55.25};$$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_2}(A_3,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(8-6.5)^2 + (4-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{3.8125};$$

$$d_{A_3,\alpha_3}(A_3,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(8-1.5)^2 + (4-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{42.5};$$

 d_{A_3,α_2} 最小,即 $A_3 \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_1}(A_4,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (8-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{6.25};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_2}(A_4,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(5-6.5)^2 + (8-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{9.8125};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_3}(A_4,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(5-1.5)^2 + (8-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{32.5};$$

 d_{A_4,α_2} 最小,即 $A_4 \in \text{cluster 1};$

$$d_{A_5,\alpha_1}(A_5,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(7-3)^2 + (5-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{36.25};$$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_2}(A_5,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(7-6.5)^2 + (5-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{0.3125};$$

$$d_{A_5,\alpha_3}(A_5,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(7-1.5)^2 + (5-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{32.5};$$

 d_{A_5,α_2} 最小,即 $A_5 \in \text{cluster 2}$;

$$d_{A_6,\alpha_1}(A_6,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (4-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{39.25};$$

$$d_{A_4,\alpha_3}(A_6,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(6-6.5)^2 + (4-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{1.8125};$$

$$d_{A_6,\alpha_3}(A_6,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(6-1.5)^2 + (4-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{20.5};$$

 d_{A_6,α_3} 最小,即 $A_6 \in \text{cluster 2};$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_1}(A_7,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (2-9.5)^2} = \sqrt{60.25};$$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_2}(A_7,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(1-6.5)^2 + (2-5.25)^2} = \sqrt{40.812};$$

$$d_{A_7,\alpha_3}(A_7,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(1-1.5)^2 + (2-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{2.5};$$

 d_{A_7,α_2} 最小,即 $A_7 \in \text{cluster 3};$

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_1}(A_8,\alpha_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-10)^2} = \sqrt{5};$$

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_2}(A_8,\alpha_2) = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (9-6)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

$$d_{A_8,\alpha_3}(A_8,\alpha_3) = \sqrt{(4-1.5)^2 + (9-3.5)^2} = \sqrt{36.5};$$

 $d_{A_8,lpha_3}$ 最小,即 A_8 \in cluster 1;

Clustering: cluster 1 = $\{A_1, A_4, A_8\}$; cluster 2 = $\{A_3, A_5, A_6\}$; cluster 3 = $\{A_2, A_7\}$

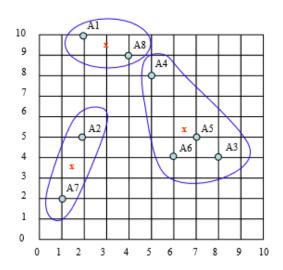
此处可不更新权值,为方便得出结论,供规律发现,这里更新一下:

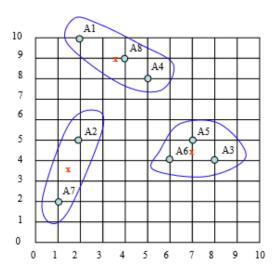
$$\alpha_1 = \left(\frac{2+5+4}{3}, \frac{10+8+9}{3}\right) = (3.667,9)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (\frac{8+7+6}{3}, \frac{4+5+4}{3}) = (7,4.333)$$

$$\alpha_3 = (\frac{2+1}{2}, \frac{5+2)}{2} = (1.5, 3.5)$$

最终,分类如下,左图为第二次迭代结果,右图为第三次迭代结果,红叉代表中心点即第三次迭代产生的 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$





6 KNN 实例

假设数据集空间D = $\{A_1(2,10), A_2(2,5), A_3(8,4), A_4(5,8), A_5(7,5), A_6(6,4), A_7(1,2), A_8(4,9)\}$ 请用 KNN 算法分类。

初始化

任意选取一个点,即 k=1,则 cluster $1 = A_1$; 距离阈值为 t=4,即小于距离 4则在簇附近;

遍历样本

计算 A_1 到 A_1 的距离

$$d_{A_1,A_1}(A_1,A_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (10-10)^2} = \sqrt{0};$$

 d_{A_1,A_1} < t; 则 A_1 ∈ cluster 1;

计算 A_2 到 A_1 的距离

$$d_{A_2,A_1}(A_2,A_1) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

 $d_{A_2,A_1} > t$; 则 $A_2 \in \text{cluster 2}$;

计算 A_3 到 A_1 , A_2 的距离

$$d_{A_3,A_1}(A_3,A_1) = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{72};$$

$$d_{A_3,A_2}(A_3,A_2) = \sqrt{(8-2)^2 + (4-5)^2} = \sqrt{37};$$

 d_{A_3,A_2} > t; 则 A_3 \in cluster 3;

计算 A_4 到 A_1 , A_2 , A_3 的距离

$$d_{A_4,A_1}(A_4,A_1) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (8-10)^2} = \sqrt{13} = 3.6056;$$

$$d_{A_4,A_2}(A_4,A_2) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (8-5)^2} = \sqrt{18};$$

$$d_{A_4,A_3}(A_4,A_3) = \sqrt{(5-8)^2 + (8-4)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

 $d_{A_4,A_1} < t$; 则 $A_4 \in \text{cluster 1}$;

计算 A_5 到 A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 的距离

$$d_{A_5,A_1}(A_5,A_1) = \sqrt{(7-2)^2 + (5-10)^2} = \sqrt{50};$$

$$d_{A_5,A_2}(A_5,A_2) = \sqrt{(7-2)^2 + (5-5)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

$$d_{A_5,A_3}(A_5,A_3) = \sqrt{(7-8)^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{2};$$

$$d_{A_5,A_4}(A_5,A_4) = \sqrt{(7-5)^2 + (5-8)^2} = \sqrt{13};$$

 $d_{A_5,A_3} < t$; 即 $A_5 \in \text{cluster 3}$ (因 A_5 距离 A_3 最近); 计算 A_6 到 A_1,A_2,A_3,A_4,A_5 的距离

$$d_{A_6,A_1}(A_6,A_1) = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (4-10)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

$$d_{A_6,A_2}(A_6,A_2) = \sqrt{(6-2)^2 + (4-5)^2} = \sqrt{17};$$

$$d_{A_6,A_3}(A_6,A_3) = \sqrt{(6-8)^2 + (4-4)^2} = \sqrt{4};$$

$$d_{A_6,A_4}(A_6,A_4) = \sqrt{(6-5)^2 + (4-8)^2} = \sqrt{17};$$

$$d_{A_6,A_5}(A_6,A_5) = \sqrt{(6-7)^2 + (4-5)^2} = \sqrt{2};$$

 $d_{A_6,A_5} < t$; 即 $A_6 \in \text{cluster 3}$ (因 A_6 距离 A_5 最近); 计算 A_7 到 A_1,A_2,A_3,A_4,A_5,A_6 的距离

$$d_{A_7,A_1}(A_7,A_1) = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2-10)^2} = \sqrt{65};$$

$$d_{A_7,A_2}(A_7,A_2) = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2-5)^2} = \sqrt{10};$$

$$d_{A_7,A_3}(A_7,A_3) = \sqrt{(1-8)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{53};$$

$$d_{A_7,A_4}(A_7,A_4) = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (2-8)^2} = \sqrt{52};$$

$$d_{A_7,A_5}(A_7,A_5) = \sqrt{(1-7)^2 + (2-5)^2} = \sqrt{45};$$

$$d_{A_7,A_6}(A_7,A_6) = \sqrt{(1-6)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{29};$$

 $d_{A_7,A_2} <$ t;即 $A_7 \in \text{cluster 2}$ (因 A_7 距离 A_2 最近);计算 A_8 到 $A_1,A_2,A_3,A_4,A_5,A_6,A_7$ 的距离

$$d_{A_8,A_1}(A_8,A_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-10)^2} = \sqrt{5};$$

$$d_{A_8,A_2}(A_8,A_2) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (9-5)^2} = \sqrt{20};$$

$$d_{A_0,A_2}(A_8,A_3) = \sqrt{(4-8)^2 + (9-4)^2} = \sqrt{41};$$

$$d_{A_0,A_4}(A_8,A_4) = \sqrt{(4-5)^2 + (9-8)^2} = \sqrt{2};$$

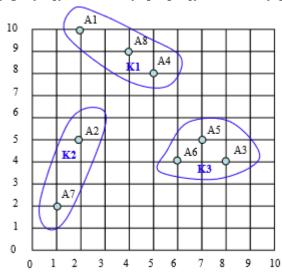
$$d_{A_8,A_5}(A_8,A_5) = \sqrt{(4-7)^2 + (9-5)^2} = \sqrt{25};$$

$$d_{A_0,A_6}(A_8,A_6) = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (9-4)^2} = \sqrt{29};$$

$$d_{A_8,A_7}(A_8,A_7) = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (9-2)^2} = \sqrt{58};$$

 $d_{A_8,A_4} < t$; 即 $A_8 \in \text{cluster 1}$ (因 A_8 距离 A_4 最近);

Clustering: cluster 1 = $\{A_1, A_4, A_8\}$; cluster 2 = $\{A_3, A_5, A_6\}$; cluster 3 = $\{A_2, A_7\}$



注意,分类结果同 k-means 的一样,且 k=3。上面这个阈值 t 很关键,一下解决了 KNN 的分类。根据西瓜书和各大 CSDN 博主资料显示,阈值的确定可以用 k-折交叉验证的方法确定。后续要查看下,网上多为调库,黑箱操作,看不到计算流程。

总结

聚类是机器学习中"新算法"出现最多,最快的领域,且常被用来异常检测。原因在于不存在客观标准,给定数据集,总能从某个角度找到以往算法未覆盖的某种标准,如密度,概率,距离等设计出新算法。相对于机器学习其他分类算法,聚类算法知识体系不够系统化,有待进一步的发展和总结。