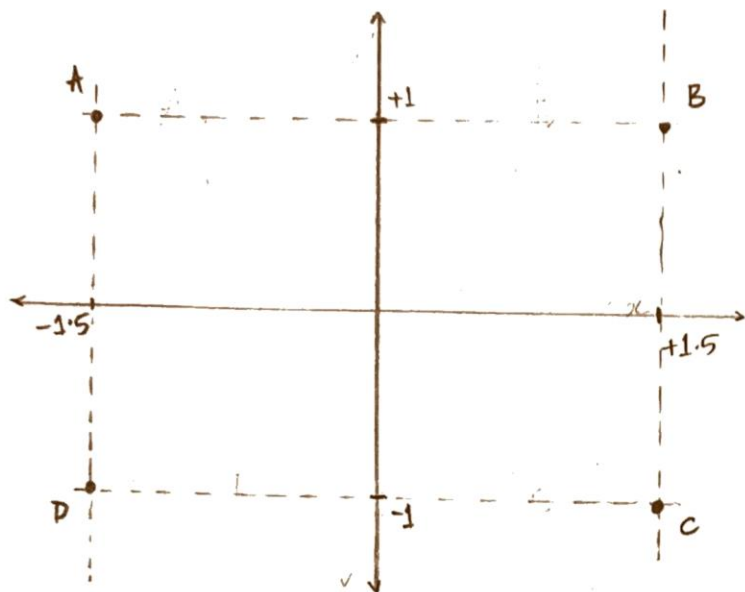


#### Problem 4

Given:

$$\min_{c_1, \dots, c_k} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - c(x_i)\|_2^2$$

To Prove: K-means algorithm does not always find the optimal solution to the above objective



Step 0: centroid arrangements

① A & D      ② B & C

Step 1: compute objective

$$= 2 \cdot \|1 - 0\|_2^2 = 2$$

Step 2: Optimal objective = 2 + 2 = 4 = OPT

Now consider a bad initialization:

Step 0: centroid arrangements

① A & B      ② C & D

Step 1: compute objective

$$= 2 \cdot \|1.5\|_2^2 = 4.5$$

In this case, the next step of the algorithm does not change any point assignments because A & B are closer to (0, 1) than (0, -1)

Then, when we recalculate the cluster centroids, that doesn't change either because (0, 1) is the center of A & B, same for C & D. Hence, the algorithm converges

Now, we wish to generalize this example to

$p$  dimensions

$n$  data points

$k$  clusters

4 types of points :

$(-t+0.5, t)$  & 0 for all other dimensions

$(t+0.5, t)$

$(-t-0.5, -t)$

$(t+0.5, -t)$

$$\text{Points} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-t+0.5, t) \\ (t+0.5, t) \\ (-t-0.5, -t) \\ (t+0.5, -t) \end{array} : t \in [1, T] \right\}$$

This could work for any  $t \geq 0$  ;  $4T$  points ;  $2T$  clusters

The optimal objective function cost =

All the optimal clusters are the midpoints of the pairs of points that have the same  $y$ -value & are symmetrically reflected across the  $y$ -axis; i.e.

•  $(-t+0.5, t) < > (-t-0.5, -t)$  ; centroid location is  $(-t, -0.5, 0)$

•  $(t+0.5, -t) < > (t+0.5, t)$  ; centroid location is  $(t+0.5, 0)$

Thus, optimal value of objective would be :

$$\sum_{t=1}^T 2 \cdot t^2 = 2 \sum_{t=1}^T t^2$$

In the non-optimal case, centroids would be located:

- $(-t-0.5, t) \leftrightarrow (t+0.5, t)$ ; center is  $(0, t)$
- $(-t-0.5, -t) \leftrightarrow (t+0.5, -t)$ ; center is  $(0, -t)$

The value of the objective function in this case

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{t=1}^T 2 \cdot (t+0.5)^2 &= 2 \sum_{t=1}^T t^2 + 2 \sum_{t=1}^T (0.25 + t) \\ &= 2 \sum_{t=1}^T t^2 + \sum_{t=1}^T (t+0.5) \\ &> 2 \sum_{t=1}^T t^2 \quad \text{'.' } t \geq 0 \text{ \& } T \geq 1\end{aligned}$$

Thus, since we have proved suboptimal objective is greater in this setup, we have proved k-means is not ALWAYS optimal.