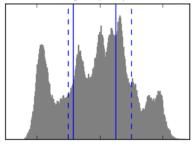


(b) Binned with kmeans opt.

(c) Equally spaced bins

Figure 1: colors groups by kmeans, 3 bins



(d) histogram

Quick summary of learning K-means clustering (2.2.4.1.1. K-means clustering in sklearn tutorial).

- $\bullet \ \ KMeans \ doc \ can \ be \ found \ here \ http://scikit-learn.org/dev/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.KMeans.html.$
- By default it uses the k-means++ algorithm for seeding. This makes sense to me. I like this stuff because it reminds me a lot of stuff I was doing in grad school around 2000, and it looks like a lot of this machine learning stuff was still being developed back then (i.e. it's newish)
- right now, I can't figure out what .squeeze() method does...oh, now i see it's a numpy array thing to get rid of dimensions of size 1: http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.squeeze.html

• 3 bins: Figure 1.

• 5 bins: Figure 2

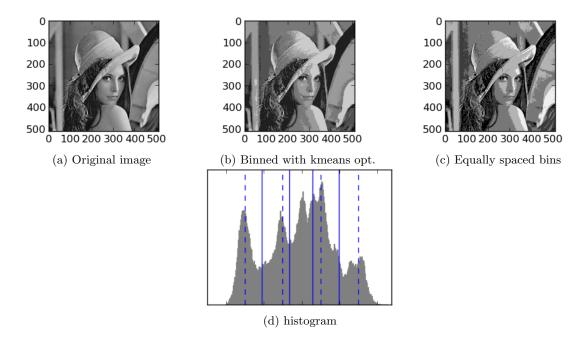


Figure 2: colors groups by kmeans, 5 bins