实验十: 聚类算法

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● 实验目的

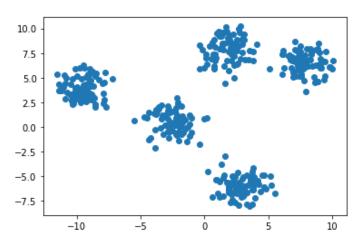
了解无监督任务范式概念,掌握聚类思想,掌握 k-means 算法基本原理和实现方法。

● 实验要求

编程实现 k 均值聚类算法,对如下数据进行聚类。对于 k 均值算法,随机从样本中选出 k 个点作为初始聚类中心,并设置迭代次数为 100。依次将聚类数设置为k=1,2,3,...,10,计算相应聚类结果的簇内平方误差指标。

loss =
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{x \in C_i} ||x - u^{(i)}||^2$$

绘制不同k值时聚类结果图,用不同颜色表示不同的类。绘制 loss 值随k值增加的变化曲线图。



● 实验环境

Python, numpy, matplotlib

● 实验代码

import numpy as np

import random

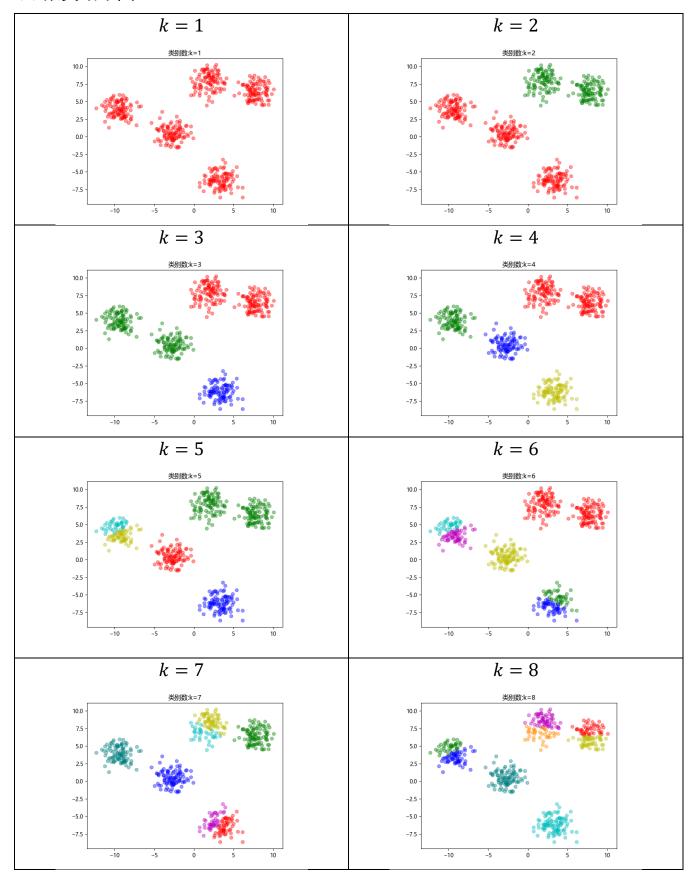
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

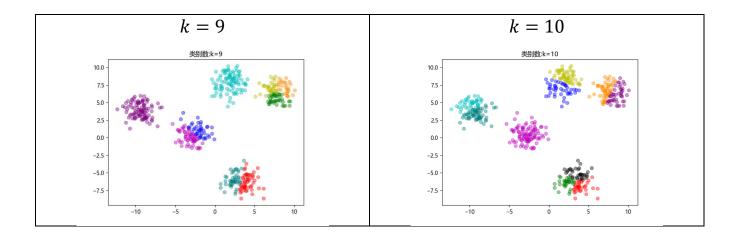
```
data = np.loadtxt('experiment_10_training_set.csv', delimiter=',')
loss = []
for m in range(10):
  center\_index = random.sample(range(data.shape[0]), m + 1)
  center = data[center_index, 0:2]
  tag = np.zeros([data.shape[0], 1])
  data_tag = np.hstack((data, tag))
  for k in range(100):
     for i in range(data_tag.shape[0]):
       min_distance = np.inf
       min_tag = None
       for j in range(center.shape[0]):
          distance = np.square(data[i][0] - center[j][0]) + np.square(data[i][1] -
center[j][1])
          if distance < min distance:
            min_distance = distance
            min_tag = i
       data_tag[i][2] = min_tag
     for j in range(center.shape[0]):
       tag\_array = data\_tag[np.where(data\_tag[:, -1] == i)[0]]
       center[j] = np.mean(tag_array[:, 0:2], axis=0)
  colors = ['r', 'g', 'b', 'y', 'c', 'm', 'teal', 'darkorange', 'purple', 'black']
```

```
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['Microsoft YaHei']
  for j in range(center.shape[0]):
     tag\_array = data\_tag[np.where(data\_tag[:, -1] == i)[0]]
     plt.scatter(tag_array[:, 0], tag_array[:, 1], c=colors[j], alpha=0.4)
    plt.title(f"类别数:k={m+1}")
  plt.show()
  loss_array = np.zeros([data_tag.shape[0], 1])
  center_indices = data_tag[:, 2].astype(int)
  distances_squared = ((data_tag[:, :2] - center[center_indices, :]) ** 2).sum(axis=1)
  loss_number = np.sum(distances_squared)
  loss = np.append(loss, loss_number)
print(loss)
plt.plot(range(1, 11), loss, marker='o')
plt.xlabel("k")
plt.ylabel("loss")
plt.title("loss 随 k 值增加的变化曲线图")
plt.show()
```

● 结果分析

(1)聚类结果图





(2) loss 随k值增加的变化曲线图

