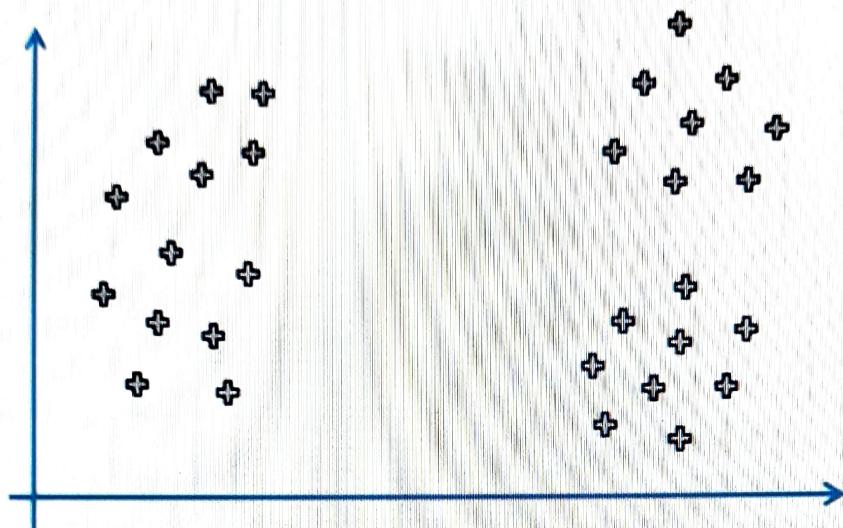


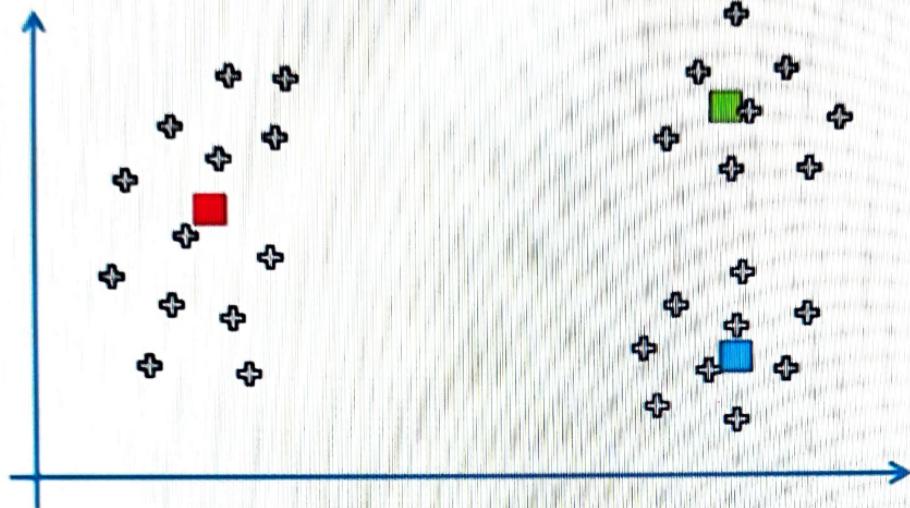
# K-Means Intuition: Random Initialization Trap

# Random Initialization Trap



If we choose  $K = 3$  clusters...

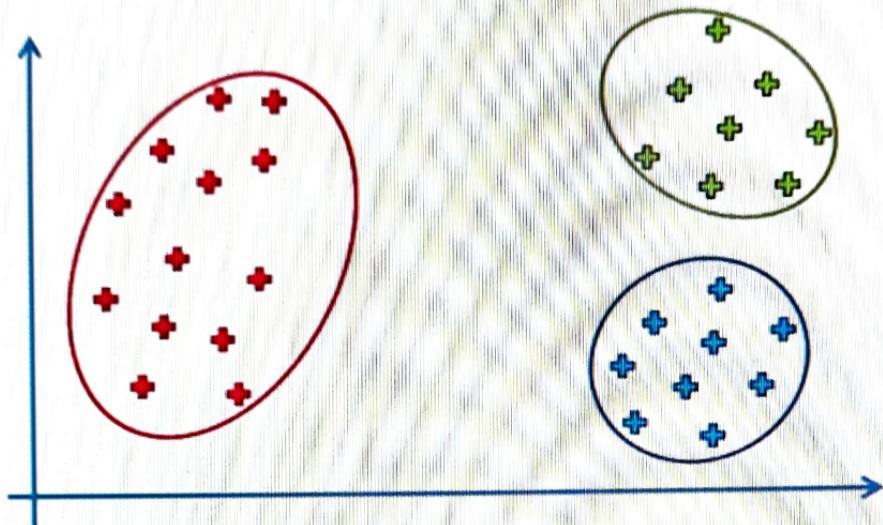
# Random Initialization Trap



...this correct random initialisation would lead us  
to...

So just to make the algorithm a bit faster so we don't have to do  
too many easy steps and directions

# Random Initialization Trap



...the following three clusters

Now the question is What if we select a centroid in different locations will we be able to change the

# Random Initialization Trap

But what would happen if we had a bad random initialisation ?

So what will happen if we had a bad random initializations so bad  
is like a term we're going to use

# Random Initialization Trap

STEP 1: Choose the number K of clusters



STEP 2: Select at random K points, the centroids (not necessarily from your dataset)



STEP 3: Assign each data point to the closest centroid → That forms K clusters



STEP 4: Compute and place the new centroid of each cluster



STEP 5: Reassign each data point to the new closest centroid.  
If any reassignment took place, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN.

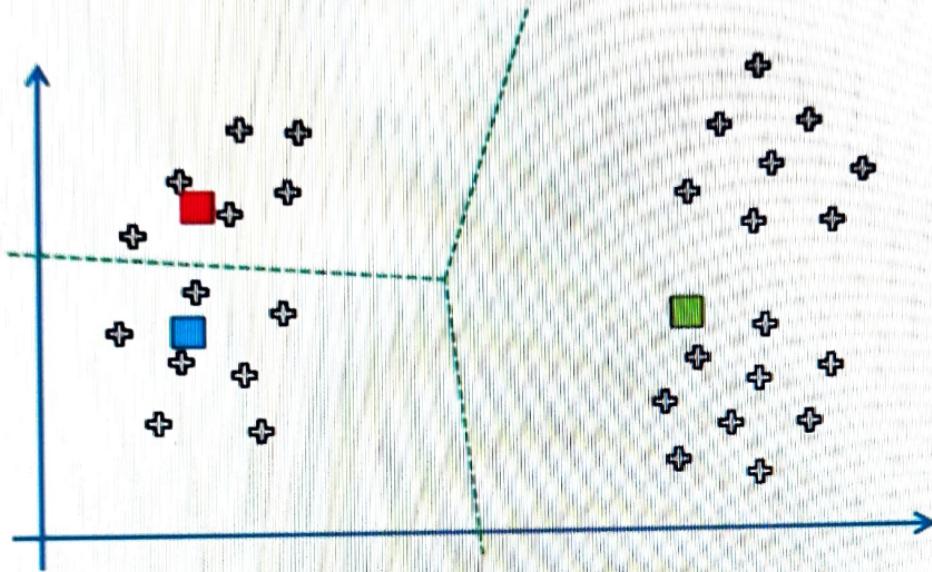


Your Model Is Ready

So these steps we discussed previously Let's have a look at them

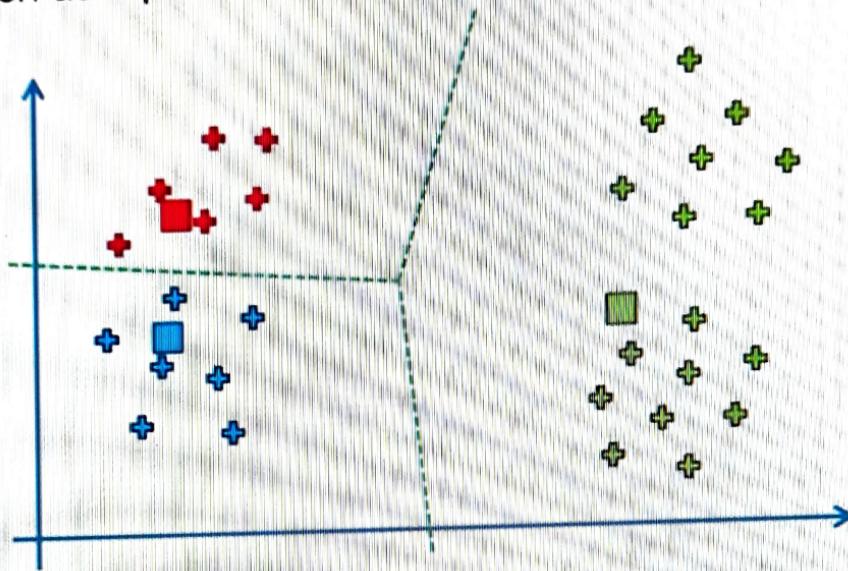
# Random Initialization Trap

STEP 2: Select at random K points, the centroids (not necessarily from your dataset)



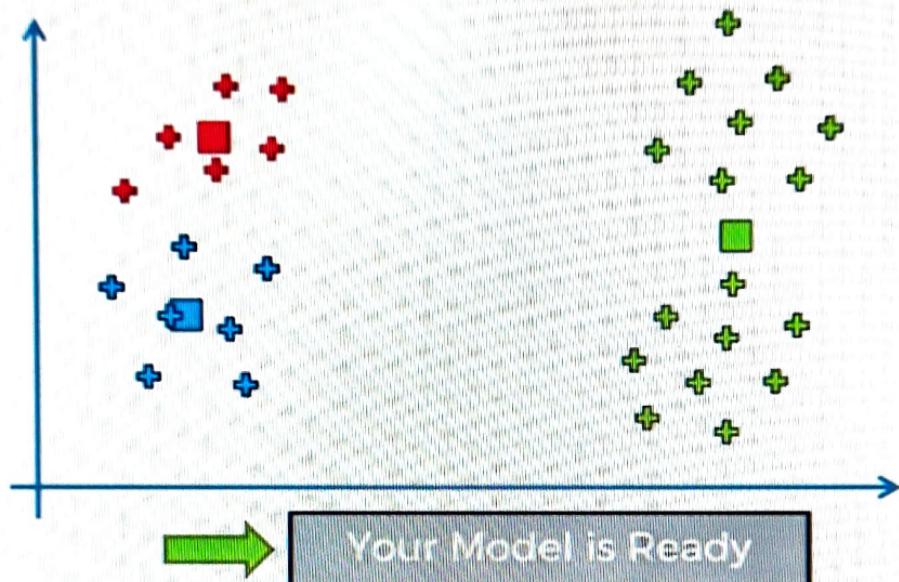
# Random Initialization Trap

STEP 3: Assign each data point to the closest centroid → That forms K clusters

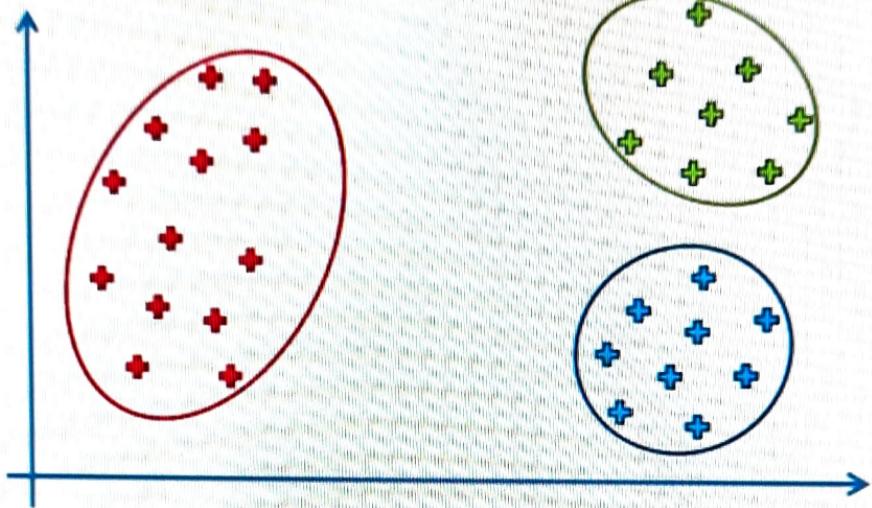


# Random Initialization Trap

STEP 5: Reassign each data point to the new closest centroid.  
If any reassignment took place, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN.



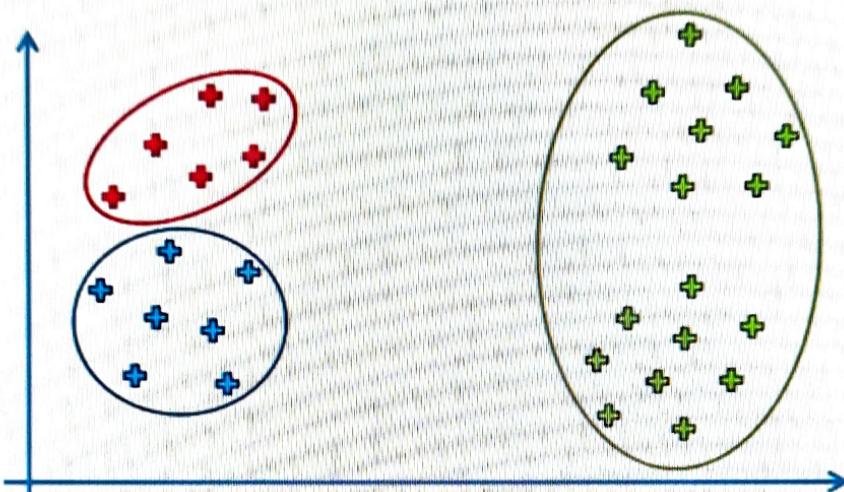
# Random Initialization Trap



5

We're going to call them the truth 3 clusters because you can tell just from the charge you can tell

# Random Initialization Trap



So you can see that the three clusters are different and therefore what we have is a situation or phenomenon

# Random Initialization Trap

Solution



K-Means++

458 people have written a note here.

You can definitely read up more about it on Wikipedia or other

Machine Learning A-Z  
sources.

© SuperDataScience