```
In [1]: import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import glob
    import scipy.io as sio
    # %matplotlib Widget

In [2]: plt.rcParams["font.sans-serif"] = "SimHei"
    plt.rcParams["axes.unicode_minus"] = False
```

K-means聚类

读取数据

```
paths = glob.glob("../Coursera-ML-AndrewNg-master/*kmeans*/data/*.mat")
data = sio.loadmat(paths[2])
keys = list(data.keys())
datax = data[keys[-1]]
plt.close(1)
plt.figure()
plt.scatter(datax[:, 0], datax[:, 1], s=10)
plt.show()
```

初始化样本类别

```
In [4]:
        def initCluster(x, pivot):
            """初始化样本类别
            Parameters
            x : ndarray
               输入样本
            pivot : ndarray
               聚类中心
            Returns
            idx : ndarray
               返回最小距离的pivot索引
            idx = list()
            for i in range (len(x)):
               dist = np. linalg. norm(x[i] - pivot, axis=1) # 计算样本到聚类中心的欧氏距离
               idx. append(np. argmin(dist)) # 赋予类别
            return np. array(idx)
```

优化聚类中心

```
In [5]:
    def meansPivot(x, idx, pivot):
        for i in range(pivot.shape[0]):
            pivot[i] = np. mean(x[idx == i], axis=0)
        return pivot
```

迭代最优中心点

```
In [6]:
    k = np. random. choice(datax. shape[0], 3)
    pivot = datax[k]
    iters = 100
    for _ in range(iters):
        idx = initCluster(datax, pivot)
        meansPivot(datax, idx, pivot)
```

聚类结果

```
In [7]:
    plt. close(2)
    plt. figure()
    plt. scatter(datax[:, 0], datax[:, 1], c=idx, s=10, cmap="rainbow")
```

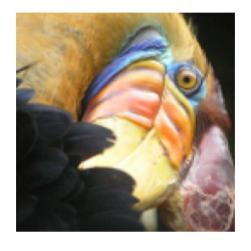
Out[7]. <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x2354106ea30>

```
6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 8
```

读取图片

```
In [8]:
    data = sio.loadmat(paths[0])
    img = data["A"]
    plt.close(3)
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.axis("off")
```

Out[8]: (-0.5, 127.5, 127.5, -0.5)



像素聚类

```
In [9]:
    k = 16
    perimeter = img. reshape((-1, 3)) / 256
    pivot = perimeter[np. random. choice(len(perimeter), k)]
    for _ in range(iters):
        idx = initCluster(perimeter, pivot)
        meansPivot(perimeter, idx, pivot)
```

```
In [10]:
    for i in range(k):
        perimeter[idx == i] = pivot[i]
    img = perimeter.reshape((128, 128, 3))
    plt.close(4)
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.axis("off")
```

Out[10]: (-0.5, 127.5, 127.5, -0.5)

