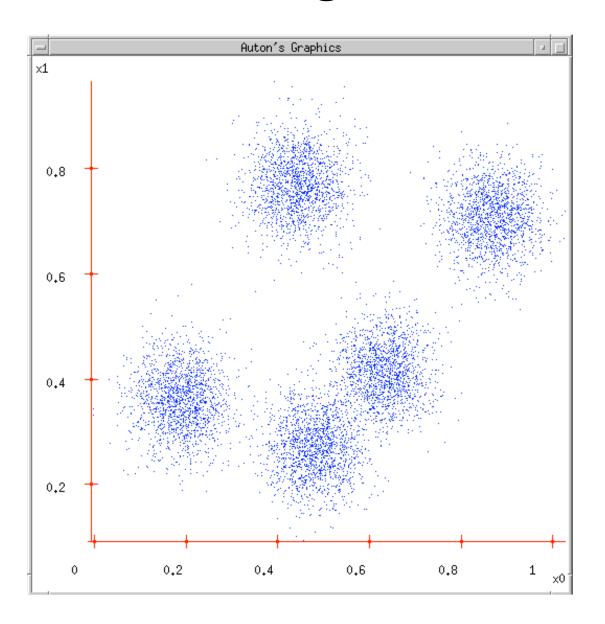
# Unsupervised Learning: K-Means Clustering

Some material adapted from slides by Andrew Moore, CMU.

## Unsupervised Learning

- Supervised learning used labeled data pairs (x, y) to learn a function f : X→Y.
- But, what if we don't have labels?
- No labels = unsupervised learning
  - Labels may be expensive to obtain, so we only get a few.
- **Clustering** is the unsupervised grouping of data points. It can be used for **knowledge discovery**.

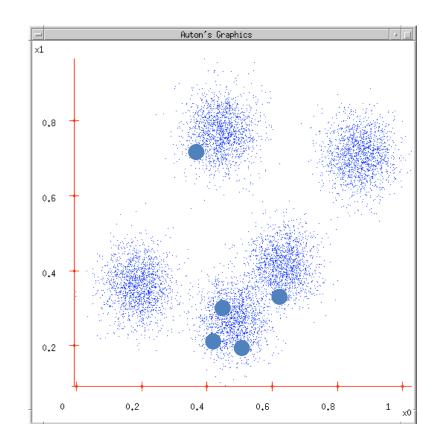
## **Clustering Data**



## K-Means Clustering

#### K-Means (k, data)

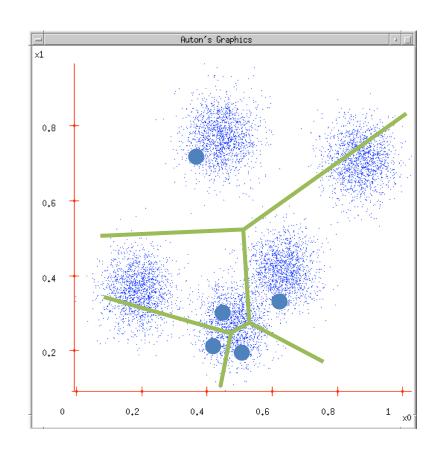
- Randomly choose k cluster center locations (centroids).
- Loop until convergence
  - Assign each point to the cluster of the closest centroid.
  - Reestimate the cluster centroids based on the data assigned to each.



## K-Means Clustering

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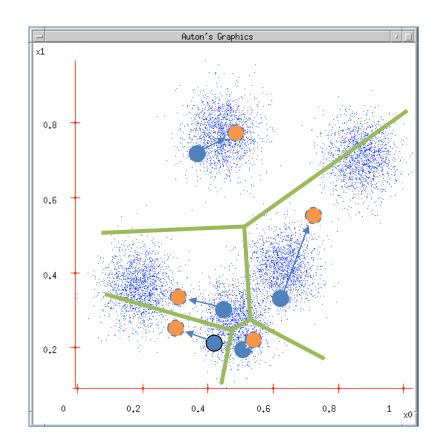
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## K-means Algorithm

 For a current set of cluster means, assign each observation as:

$$C(i) = \arg\min_{1 \le k \le K} ||x_i - m_k||^2, i = 1,..., N$$

• For a given assignment  $C_i$ , compute the cluster means  $m_k$ :

$$m_k = \frac{\sum_{i:C(i)=k} x_i}{N_k}, \ k = 1, ..., K.$$

Iterate above two steps until convergence

### **Image Segmentation Results**



An image (I)



Three-cluster image (*J*) on gray values of *I* 

#### Matlab code:

```
I = double(imread( '...'));
```

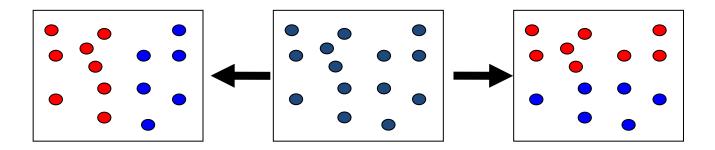
J = reshape(kmeans(I(:),3),size(I));

#### Problems with K-Means

- Very sensitive to the initial points.
  - Do many runs of k-Means, each with different initial centroids.
  - Seed the centroids using a better method than random. (e.g. sampling point far apart)
- Must manually choose k.
  - Learn the optimal k for the clustering (meta-learning). (Note that this requires a performance measure.)

#### Problems with K-Means

How do you tell it which clustering you want?



Constrained clustering techniques

