实验三: 聚类与分类实验报告

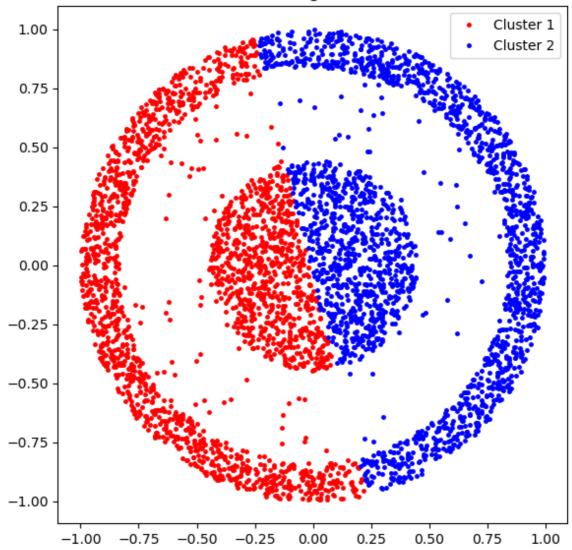
聚类

kmeans

核心代码

```
def kmeans(X, k):
   def dis(vector1, vector2):
       return np.sqrt(sum((vector2 - vector1) ** 2)) #定义欧几里得距离
   N, P = X.shape
   cent = np.zeros((k, P)) #k个中心
   for i in range(k):
       index = int(np.random.uniform(0, N))
       cent[i, :] = X[index, :]
   info = np.array(np.zeros((N, 2))) #存某个点的中心和到中心的距离
   change_cent = True #每一轮迭代是否change中心
   stop=0
   while change_cent:
       if(stop>100): #设置迭代次数最多100次
           break
       stop=stop+1
       print(stop)
       change_cent = False
       for i in range(N):
                                 #更新最小距离
           mindis = 999999999.0
           minidx = 0
           for j in range(k):
               distance = dis(cent[j, :], X[i, :])
               if distance < mindis:</pre>
                   mindis = distance
                   info[i, 1] = mindis
                   minidx = j
               if info[i, 0] != minidx:
                   change_cent = True
                   info[i, 0] = minidx
           for j in range(k):
               indexes = np.nonzero(info[:, 0] == j)
               points = X[indexes]
               cent[j, :] = np.mean(points, axis=0)
   return info[:,0]
```

Clustering-kmeans

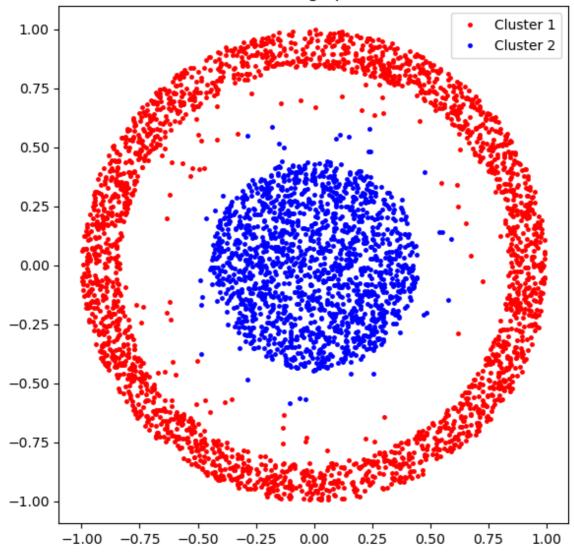


spectral

核心代码

```
def spectral(W, k):
   N = W.shape[0]
   D = np.diag(np.sum(W, axis=1)) #计算度数矩阵
   L = D - W
   sqrtD = np.power(np.linalg.matrix_power(D,-1),0.5)
   lap = np.dot(np.dot(sqrtD, L), sqrtD) #计算拉普拉斯矩阵
   lam, E = np.linalg.eig(lap)
                               #计算特征矩阵和特征值
   dim = len(lam)
   dictEigval = dict(zip(lam, range(0, dim)))
   kEig = np.sort(lam)[0:k] #取最小的特征值
   ix = [dictEigval[k] for k in kEig]
                #取最小的特征值对于特征向量
   X=E[:, ix]
                       #处理虚数不能做kmeans的问题
   X=X.astype(float)
   idx = kmeans(X, k)
   return idx
```

Clustering-Spectral



两种方法的对比

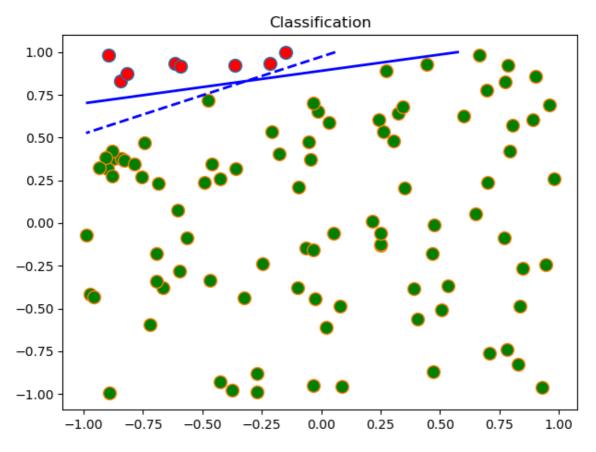
对于测试数据,显然kmeans无法正确地聚类,因为kmeans根据点到聚类中心的距离决定聚类,其聚类结果必定是凸的。事实上,如果不设置stop,kmeans对于一些特殊的数据可能会无限迭代下去。而 spectral方法是根据类内点与点之间的距离(或者说距离所代表的相似度)来聚类的,对于测试数据这样的圆环图,能够正确聚类。

分类

LR

核心代码

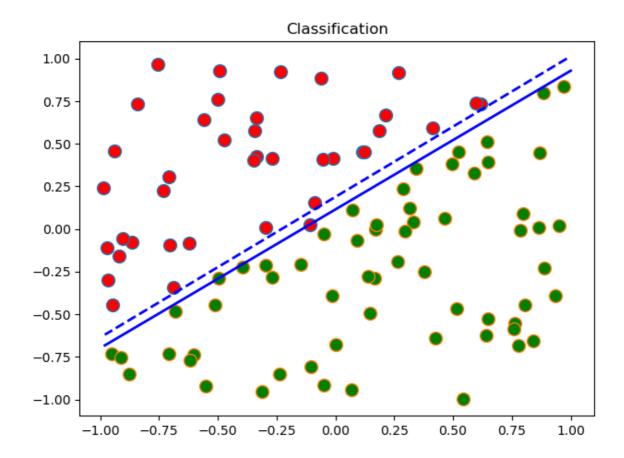
```
def LR(XX,yy):
    P, N = XX.shape
    X=numpy.zeros((N,P+1),dtype='float64')
    for i in range(N):
        X[i][0]=1
        for j in range(P):
            X[i][j+1]=XX[j][i]
    y=yy.transpose() #AX, y处理成适应LR计算式的shape
    return
numpy.dot(numpy.linalg.inv(numpy.dot(numpy.transpose(X),X)),numpy.dot(numpy.transpose(X),y))
```



```
classification ×
now iter: 995
now iter: 996
now iter: 997
now iter: 998
now iter: 999
Training error: 0.0038
Testing error: 0.01960000000000097

Process finished with exit code 0
```

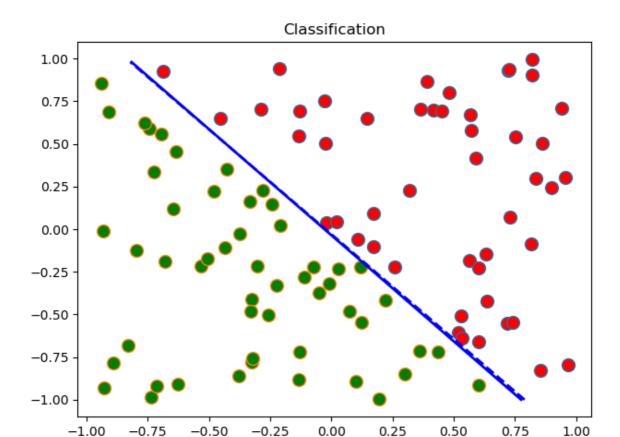
```
def func(X, y):
   n_epoch=40
                  #定义迭代次数,通过尝试发现100花费时间过多,20准确度不足,50左右是合适
的位置
   P, N = X.shape
   w = numpy.zeros((P + 1, 1), dtype='float64')
   epoch=0
   rho=0.13
                 #定义rho=0.13,尝试发现0.5准确度不足,0.05花费时间过多,0.1左右是合
适的位置
   while(epoch<n_epoch):</pre>
       for i in range(N):
           S=w[0]
           for j in range(P):
              S=S+w[j+1]*X[j][i]
           if S>0:
              y_predict=1
           else:
              y_predict=-1
                             #计算预测的y
          for j in range(P):
              w[j+1]=w[j+1]+rho*X[j][i]*(y[0][i]-y_predict)
          w[0]=w[0]+rho*(y[0][i]-y_predict)
                                                   #根据预测更新w
       epoch=epoch+1
   return w
```



SVM (bonus)

核心代码

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize
def SVM(XX,yy):
   P, N = XX.shape
   X=numpy.zeros((N,P+1),dtype='float64')
   for i in range(N):
       X[i][0]=1
       for j in range(P):
           X[i][j+1]=XX[j][i]
   w = numpy.zeros((P + 1, 1), dtype='float64')
   y = numpy.zeros((N,))
   for i in range(N):
       y[i] = yy[0][i] #调整X, y的shape为minimize函数适应的shape
   def fun(w, x, y):
       object_value = 0.5 * numpy.sum(w ** 2) #最小化对象: 1/2*(w**2)
       return object_value
   def constraint(w, X, y):
       return y * numpy.dot(X,w) - 1 #约束: 对于每一个yi, yi*Xi*w >= 1
   solver = minimize(fun, w, args=(X, y),
                    constraints=({'type': 'ineq', 'args': (X, y),
                                  'fun': lambda w, X, y: constraint(w, X, y)}))
   return solver.x
```



```
test (1) × classification ×

now iter: 995

now iter: 996

now iter: 997

now iter: 998

now iter: 999

Training error: 0.0

Testing error: 0.01370000000000032

Process finished with exit code 0
```

三种方法的对比

对于LR,可以看到正确率较高,但是直线拟合并不好,预测的直线完全贴近分类边缘的两个点,在很多情况下(训练数据和真实数据有一定差距的情况下)会导致不好的分类结果。

对于感知机,可以看到正确率不算高,直线拟合结果也不算好。将迭代次数增加,rho减小可以一定程度上改善这个问题。

对于SVM,可以看到正确率相当高,直线拟合结果也非常好。

除此之外,虽然没有在运行结果中显示运行时间,事实上速度是LR>感知机>SVM。特别是LR和SVM,有明显的速度差异。1000个iter对于SVM来说一秒左右就运行完毕,而LR运行了相当长的时间。