

FoDA

L23

• Clustering

• Lloyd's Algorithm  
for  $k$ -means

# K-Means Clustering Formulation

Input  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$   $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \in [1, 2, \dots]$

$d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$   $d(x_1, x_2) = \|x_1 - x_2\|$

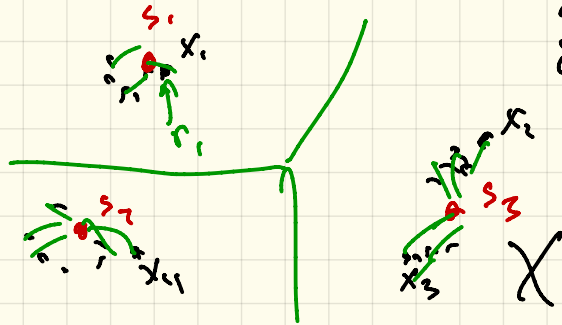
Goal Find set  $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

minimize

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d(x_i, \phi_S(x_i))^2$$

$\hookrightarrow$  maps  $x_i$   
to  
argmin  $\|x_i - s_j\|$   
 $s_j \in S$

$k=3$



# Lloyd's Algorithm

$$\rightarrow X = \bigcup_{j=1}^k X_j$$

$X_j \subset X$   
(arbitrariness?)

0. Initialize  $k$  points  $S \subset X$

1. repeat

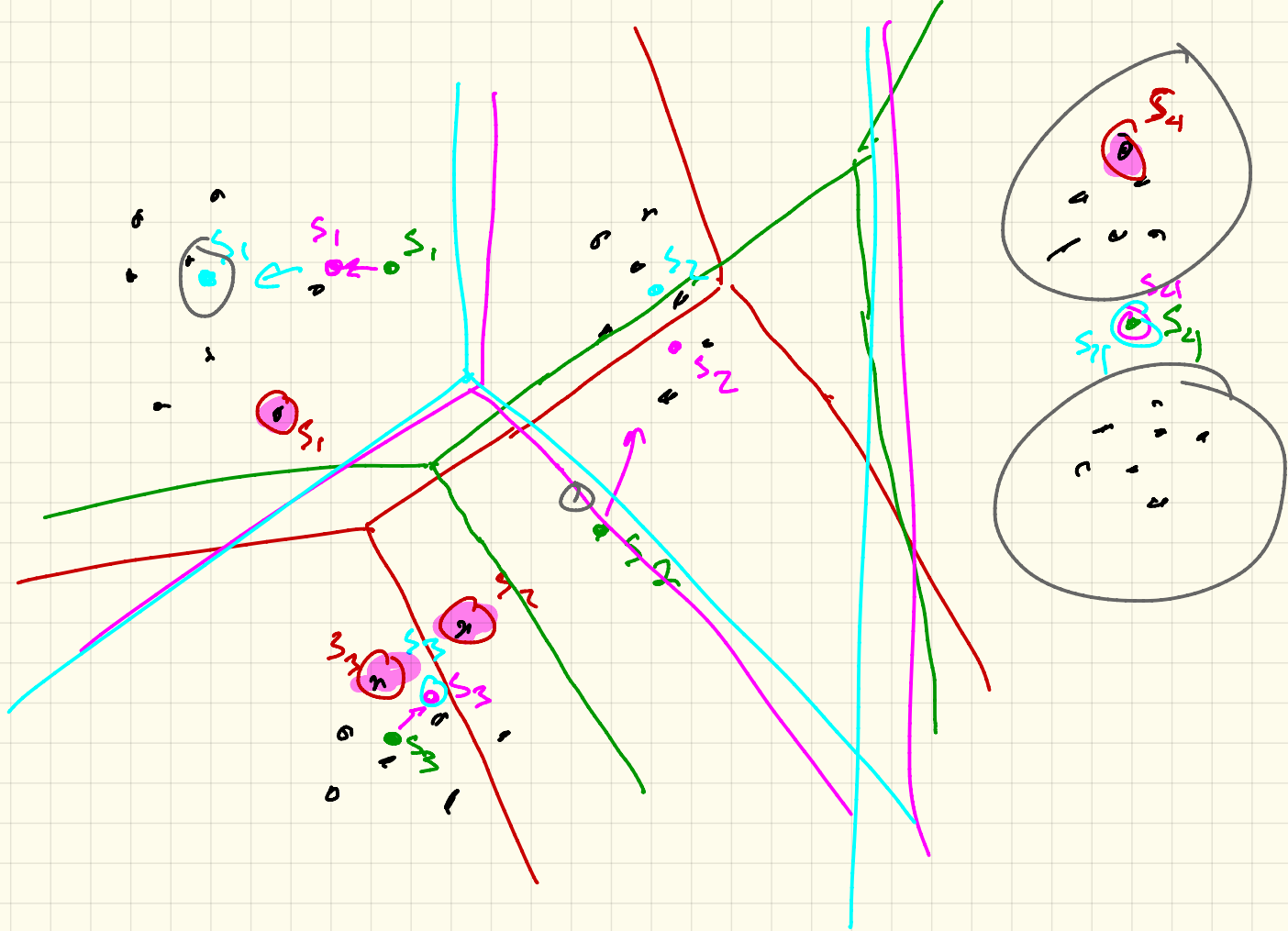
assignment  
Voronoi

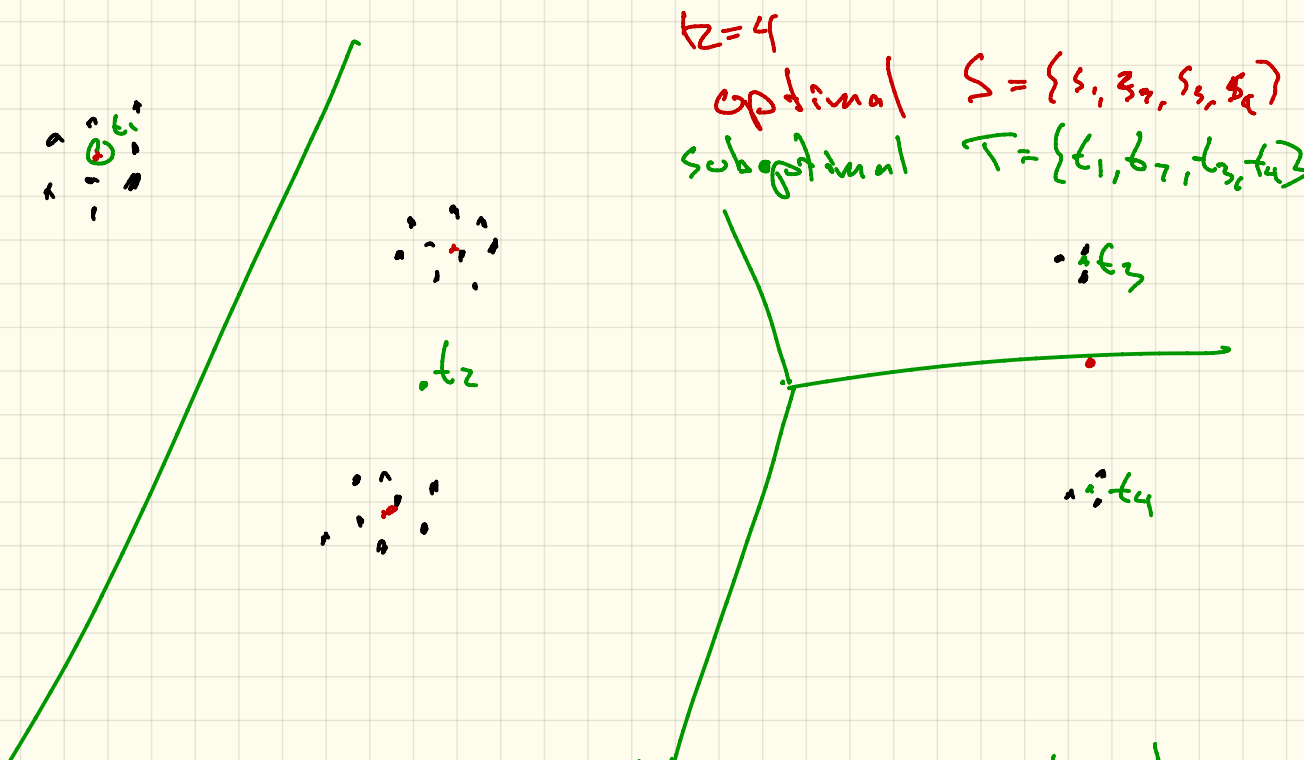
a. for all  $x_i \in X$ : assign  $x_i$  to  $X_j$  so  $\phi_S(x_i) = S_j$

recenter  
average

b. for all  $S_j \in S$ : update  $S_j = \frac{1}{|X_j|} \sum_{x \in X_j} x$  = average( $X_j$ )

until (the set  $S$  unchanged  
or change is small)





Lloyd's Algo is stuck

Most of the time Lloyd's works well (with a little help)

# Tricks to help Klogd's

## • Random Restarts

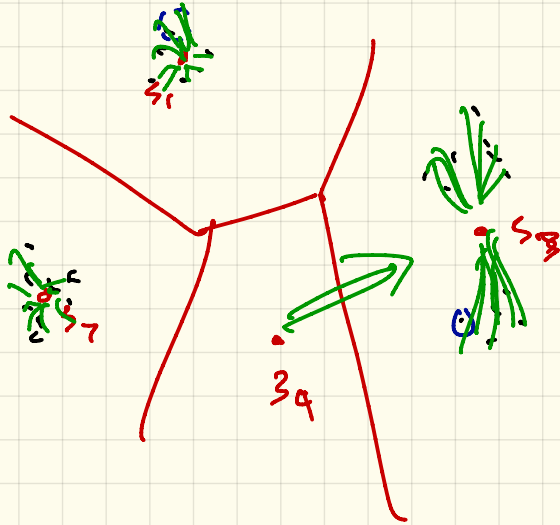
- a. Randomly initialize  $S$ .
  - b. Run Klogd's  $\rightarrow$  compute cost (SSE)
  - c. Repeat (a, b) say 10 times
  - d. Return final  $S$  w/ lowest cost.
- \*10

## • Better Initialize

- Gonzalez Algo
- k-means++

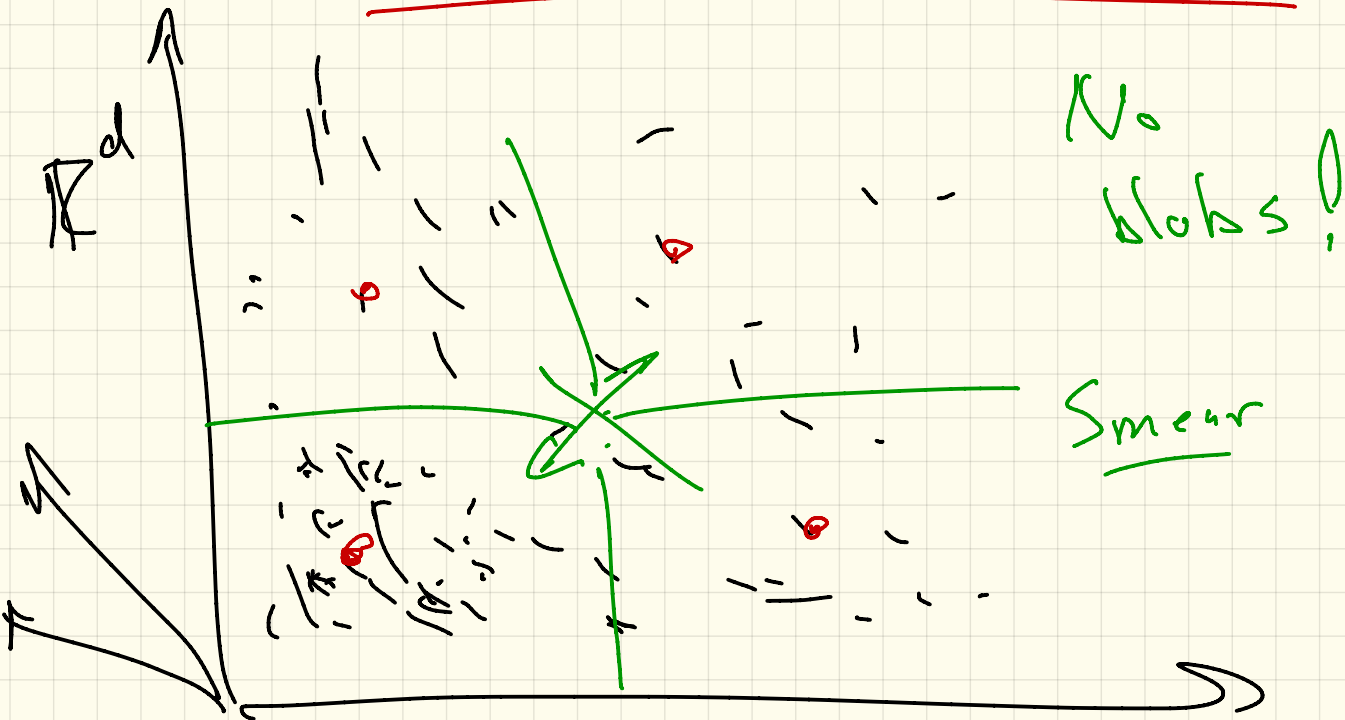
# Corner Cases

- Might be site w/ no points closest to it



→ Randomly assign  $s_4$  (w/ no points in  $X_4$ )  
to some  $x_i \in X$ .

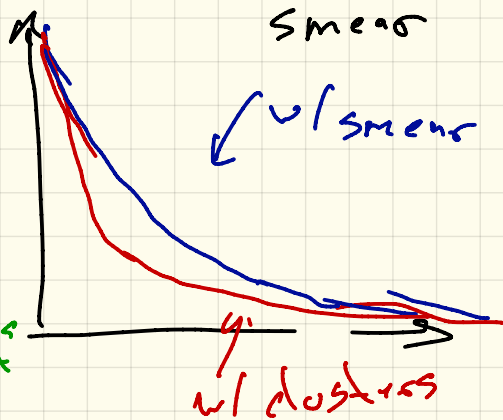
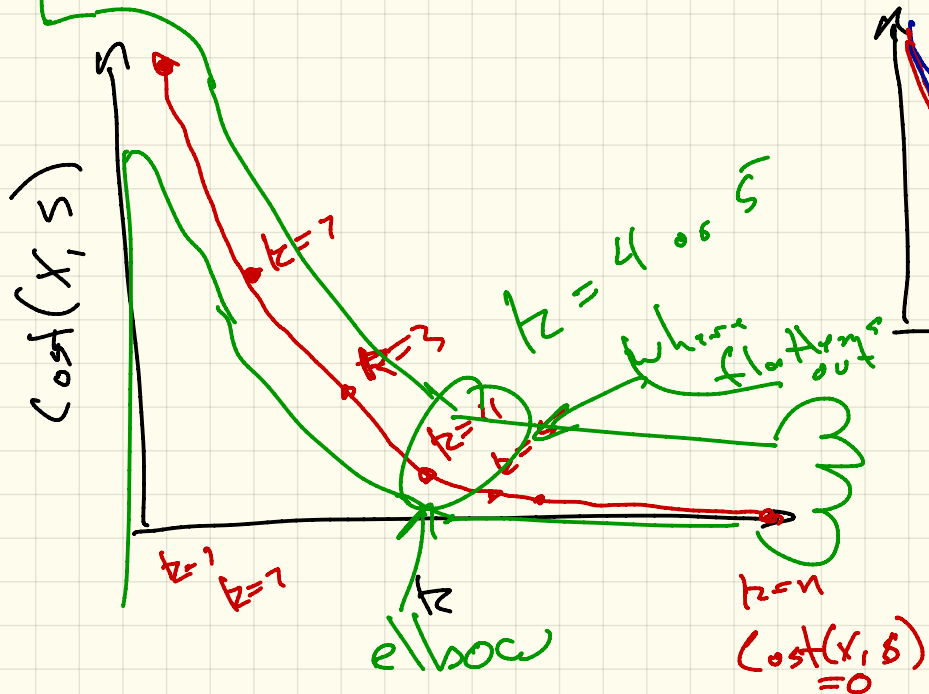
# Most Data Looks Like





Number of clusters.  $k$ ?

$$\text{Cost}(X, S) = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \phi_S(x_i)\|^2$$



Why Lloyd's Algo converges?

$$\text{cost}(X, S) = \sum_{x \in X} \|x - \phi_S(x)\|^2 \quad \leftarrow \textcircled{a}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{S_j \in S}} \left[ \sum_{x \in X_j} \|x - S_j\|^2 \right] \quad \leftarrow \textcircled{b}$$

(a) assignment

(b) centering