# 4. Clustering

#### Outline

#### Clustering

Algorithm

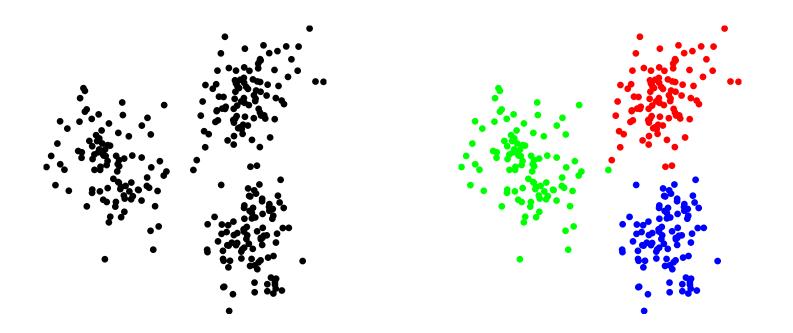
Examples

Applications

Introduction to Applied Linear Algebra

#### Clustering

- given *N n*-vectors  $x_1, \ldots, x_N$
- ► goal: partition (divide, cluster) into *k* groups
- want vectors in the same group to be close to one another



#### **Example settings**

- topic discovery and document classification
  - $-x_i$  is word count histogram for document *i*
- patient clustering
  - $-x_i$  are patient attributes, test results, symptoms
- customer market segmentation
  - $-x_i$  is purchase history and other attributes of customer *i*
- color compression of images
  - $-x_i$  are RGB pixel values
- financial sectors
  - $-x_i$  are *n*-vectors of financial attributes of company *i*

#### **Clustering objective**

- $G_j \subset \{1, \ldots, N\}$  is group j, for  $j = 1, \ldots, k$
- $c_i$  is group that  $x_i$  is in:  $i \in G_{c_i}$
- group *representatives*: *n*-vectors  $z_1, \ldots, z_k$
- clustering objective is

$$J^{\text{clust}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||x_i - z_{c_i}||^2$$

mean square distance from vectors to associated representative

- $J^{\text{clust}}$  small means good clustering
- goal: choose clustering  $c_i$  and representatives  $z_i$  to minimize  $J^{\text{clust}}$

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Introduction to Applied Linear Algebra

#### Partitioning the vectors given the representatives

- suppose representatives  $z_1, \ldots, z_k$  are given
- how do we assign the vectors to groups, *i.e.*, choose  $c_1, \ldots, c_N$ ?

- $c_i$  only appears in term  $||x_i z_{c_i}||^2$  in  $J^{\text{clust}}$
- ► to minimize over  $c_i$ , choose  $c_i$  so  $||x_i z_{c_i}||^2 = \min_j ||x_i z_j||^2$
- ► i.e., assign each vector to its nearest representative

#### **Choosing representatives given the partition**

- given the partition  $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ , how do we choose representatives  $z_1, \ldots, z_k$  to minimize  $J^{\text{clust}}$ ?
- $J^{\text{clust}}$  splits into a sum of k sums, one for each  $z_i$ :

$$J^{\text{clust}} = J_1 + \dots + J_k, \qquad J_j = (1/N) \sum_{i \in G_j} ||x_i - z_j||^2$$

- so we choose z<sub>j</sub> to minimize mean square distance to the points in its partition
- this is the mean (or average or centroid) of the points in the partition:

$$z_j = (1/|G_j|) \sum_{i \in G_j} x_i$$

#### *k*-means algorithm

- alternate between updating the partition, then the representatives
- ► a famous algorithm called *k*-means
- objective  $J^{\text{clust}}$  decreases in each step

given  $x_1, \ldots, x_N \in \mathbf{R}^n$  and  $z_1, \ldots, z_k \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 

#### repeat

Update partition: assign *i* to  $G_j$ ,  $j = \operatorname{argmin}_{j'} ||x_i - z_{j'}||^2$ Update centroids:  $z_j = \frac{1}{|G_j|} \sum_{i \in G_j} x_i$ 

**until**  $z_1, \ldots, z_k$  stop changing

#### **Convergence of** *k***-means algorithm**

- $J^{\text{clust}}$  goes down in each step, until the  $z_j$ 's stop changing
- but (in general) the k-means algorithm does not find the partition that minimizes J<sup>clust</sup>
- k-means is a *heuristic*: it is not guaranteed to find the smallest possible value of J<sup>clust</sup>
- the final partition (and its value of J<sup>clust</sup>) can depend on the initial representatives
- common approach:
  - run k-means 10 times, with different (often random) initial representatives
  - take as final partition the one with the smallest value of  $J^{clust}$

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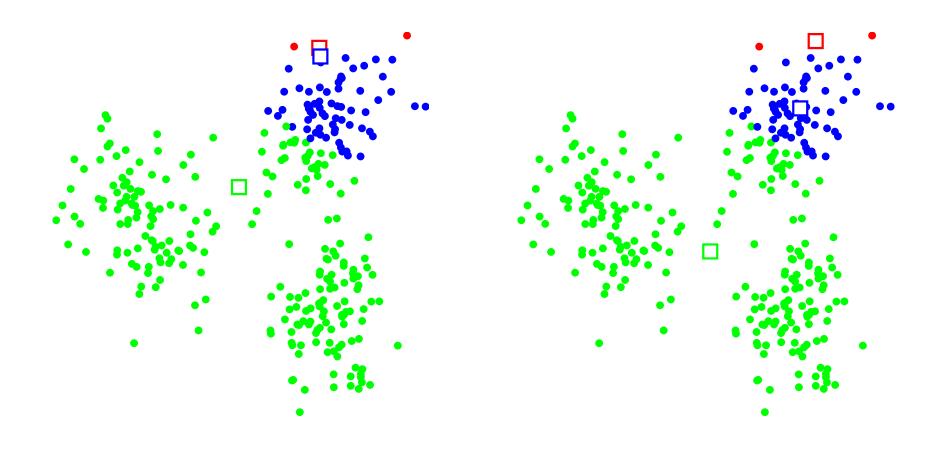
Examples

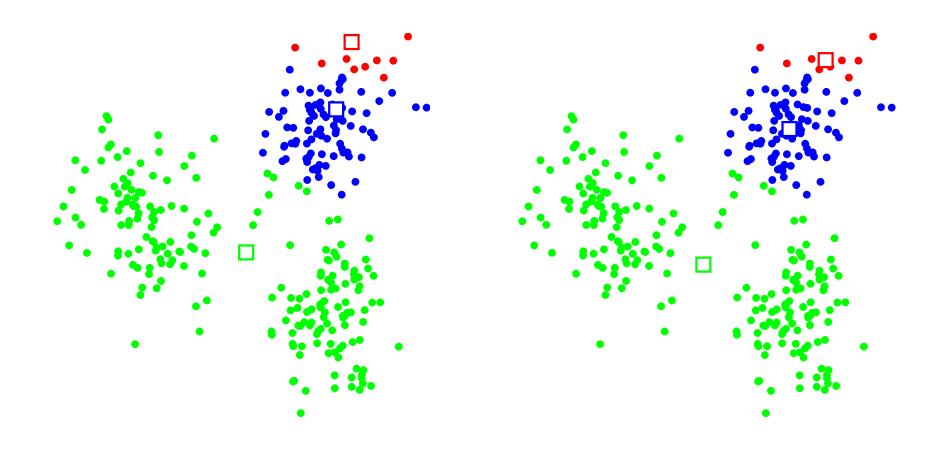
Applications

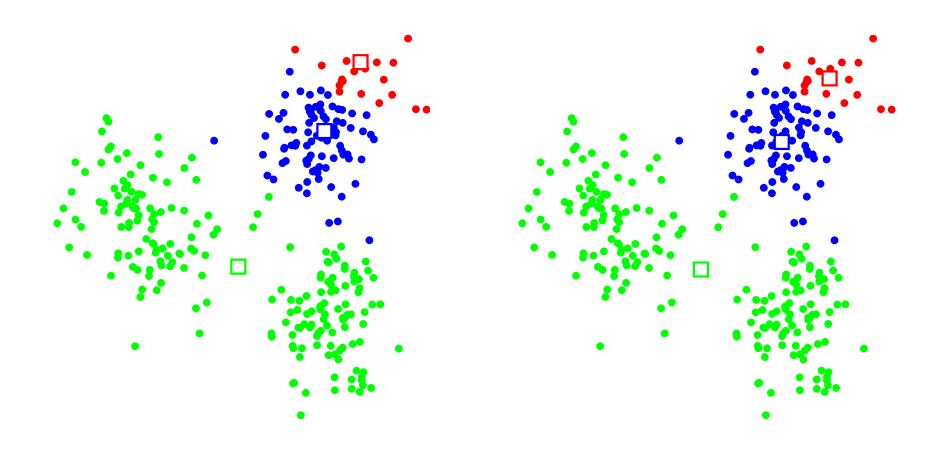
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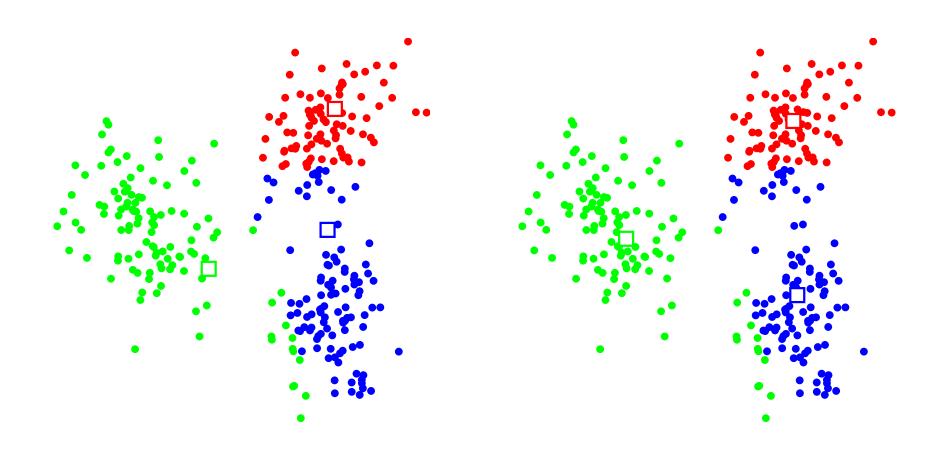
#### Data



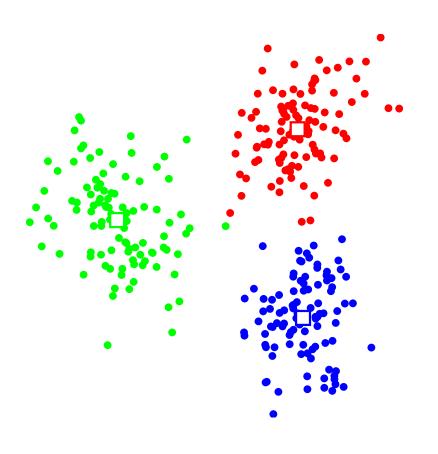




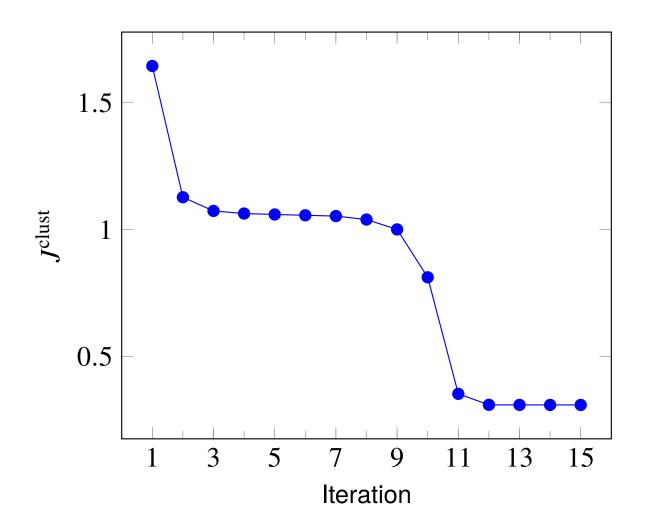




#### **Final clustering**



#### Convergence



#### Outline

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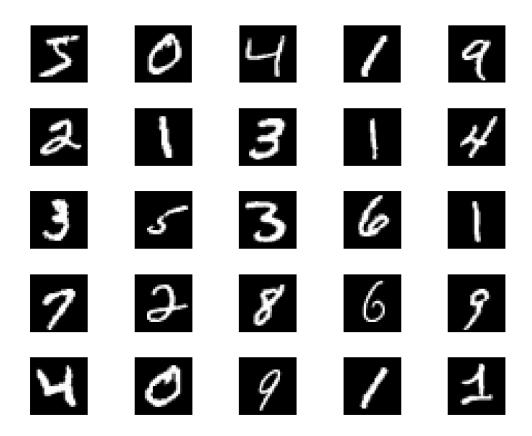
Examples

Applications

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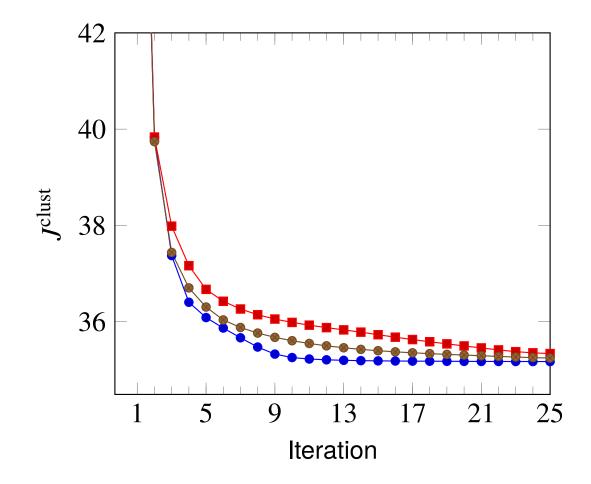
### Handwritten digit image set

- MNIST images of handwritten digits (via Yann Lecun)
- ►  $N = 60,000 \ 28 \times 28$  images, represented as 784-vectors  $x_i$
- 25 examples shown below

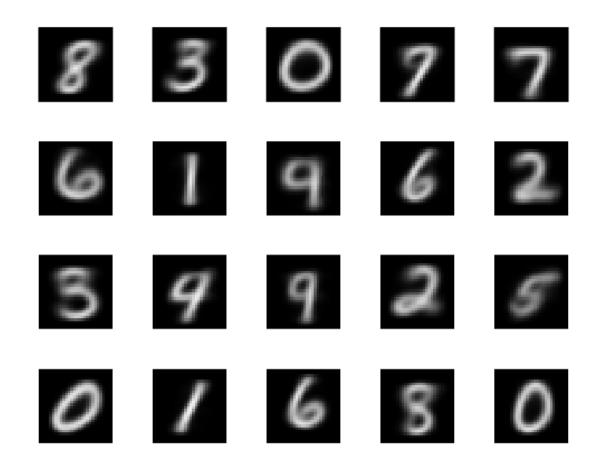


#### *k*-means image clustering

- k = 20, run 20 times with different initial assignments
- convergence shown below (including best and worst)

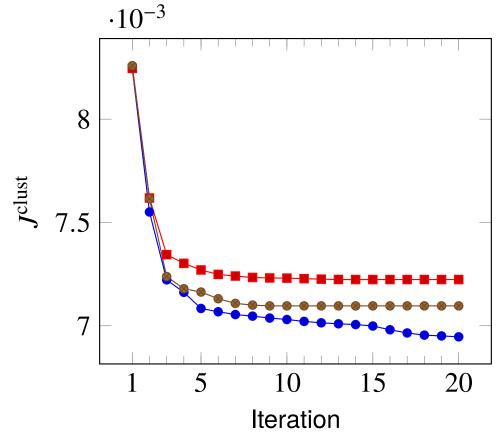


#### Group representatives, best clustering



## **Topic discovery**

- N = 500 Wikipedia articles, word count histograms with n = 4423
- k = 9, run 20 times with different initial assignments
- convergence shown below (including best and worst)



### **Topics discovered (clusters 1–3)**

words with largest representative coefficients

Cluster 1		Cluster 2		Cluster 3	
Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.
fight win event	0.038 0.022 0.019	holiday celebrate festival	0.012 0.009 0.007	united family party	0.004 0.003 0.003
champion fighter	0.015 0.015 0.015	celebration calendar	0.007 0.006	president government	0.003 0.003

- titles of articles closest to cluster representative
  - "Floyd Mayweather, Jr", "Kimbo Slice", "Ronda Rousey", "José Aldo", "Joe Frazier", "Wladimir Klitschko", "Saul Álvarez", "Gennady Golovkin", "Nate Diaz", ...
  - 2. "Halloween", "Guy Fawkes Night" "Diwali", "Hanukkah", "Groundhog Day", "Rosh Hashanah", "Yom Kippur", "Seventh-day Adventist Church", "Remembrance Day", ...
  - 3. "Mahatma Gandhi", "Sigmund Freud", "Carly Fiorina", "Frederick Douglass", "Marco Rubio", "Christopher Columbus", "Fidel Castro", "Jim Webb", ...

### **Topics discovered (clusters 4–6)**

words with largest representative coefficients

Cluster 4		CI	Cluster 5		Cluster 6	
Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.	
album	0.031	game	0.023	series	0.029	
release	0.016	season	0.020	season	0.027	
song	0.015	team	0.018	episode	0.013	
music	0.014	win	0.017	character	0.011	
single	0.011	player	0.014	film	0.008	

- titles of articles closest to cluster representative
  - 4. "David Bowie", "Kanye West" "Celine Dion", "Kesha", "Ariana Grande", "Adele", "Gwen Stefani", "Anti (album)", "Dolly Parton", "Sia Furler", ...
  - 5. "Kobe Bryant", "Lamar Odom", "Johan Cruyff", "Yogi Berra", "José Mourinho", "Halo 5: Guardians", "Tom Brady", "Eli Manning", "Stephen Curry", "Carolina Panthers", ...
  - 6. "The X-Files", "Game of Thrones", "House of Cards (U.S. TV series)", "Daredevil (TV series)", "Supergirl (U.S. TV series)", "American Horror Story", ...

### **Topics discovered (clusters 7–9)**

words with largest representative coefficients

Cluster 7		Cluster 8		Cluster 9	
Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.	Word	Coef.
match	0.065	film	0.036	film	0.061
win	0.018	star	0.014	million	0.019
championship	0.016	role	0.014	release	0.013
team	0.015	play	0.010	star	0.010
event	0.015	series	0.009	character	0.006

- titles of articles closest to cluster representative
  - 7. "Wrestlemania 32", "Payback (2016)", "Survivor Series (2015)", "Royal Rumble (2016)",
    "Night of Champions (2015)", "Fastlane (2016)", "Extreme Rules (2016)", ...
  - 8. "Ben Affleck", "Johnny Depp", "Maureen O'Hara", "Kate Beckinsale", "Leonardo DiCaprio", "Keanu Reeves", "Charlie Sheen", "Kate Winslet", "Carrie Fisher", ...
  - 9. "Star Wars: The Force Awakens", "Star Wars Episode I: The Phantom Menace", "The Martian (film)", "The Revenant (2015 film)", "The Hateful Eight", ...