

CS247: ADVANCED DATA MINING

3: K-Means and Mixture Model

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Methods to Learn

	Vector Data	Text Data	Graph & Network	Recommender Systems
Classification	Naïve Bayes; Logistic Regression; NN		Label Propagation	
Clustering	K-means; Mixture Models	PLSA; LDA	Spectral Clustering	Matrix Factorization
Prediction	NN			Collaborative Filtering; Factorization machine; Hybrid CF; Recommendation with graph regularization
Ranking			PageRank	
Similarity Search			P-PageRank	
Representation Learning		Word embedding	Network embedding	Deep collaborative learning

Clustering

- Clustering 
- K-means
- Mixture Model and EM algorithm
- Summary


What is Cluster Analysis?

- Cluster: A collection of data objects
 - similar (or related) to one another within the same group
 - dissimilar (or unrelated) to the objects in other groups
- Cluster analysis (or *clustering*, *data segmentation*, ...)
 - Finding similarities between data according to the characteristics found in the data and grouping similar data objects into clusters
- **Unsupervised learning**: no predefined classes (i.e., *learning by observations* vs. learning by examples: supervised)
- Typical applications
 - As a **stand-alone tool** to get insight into data distribution
 - As a **preprocessing step** for other algorithms

Applications of Cluster Analysis

- Data reduction
 - Summarization: Preprocessing for regression, PCA, classification, and association analysis
 - Compression: Image processing: vector quantization
- Prediction based on groups
 - Cluster & find characteristics/patterns for each group
- Finding K-nearest Neighbors
 - Localizing search to one or a small number of clusters
- Outlier detection: Outliers are often viewed as those “far away” from any cluster

Clustering

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Recall K-Means

- Objective function

- $J = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{C(i)=j} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$

- Total within-cluster variance

- Re-arrange the objective function

- $J = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_i w_{ij} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$

- $w_{ij} \in \{0,1\}$

- $w_{ij} = 1$, if x_i belongs to cluster j ; $w_{ij} = 0$, otherwise

- Looking for:

- The best assignment w_{ij}

- The best center c_j

Solution of K-Means

- Iterations

$$J = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_i w_{ij} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$$

- Step 1: Fix centers c_j , find assignment w_{ij} that minimizes J

- $\Rightarrow w_{ij} = 1$, if $\|x_i - c_j\|^2$ is the smallest

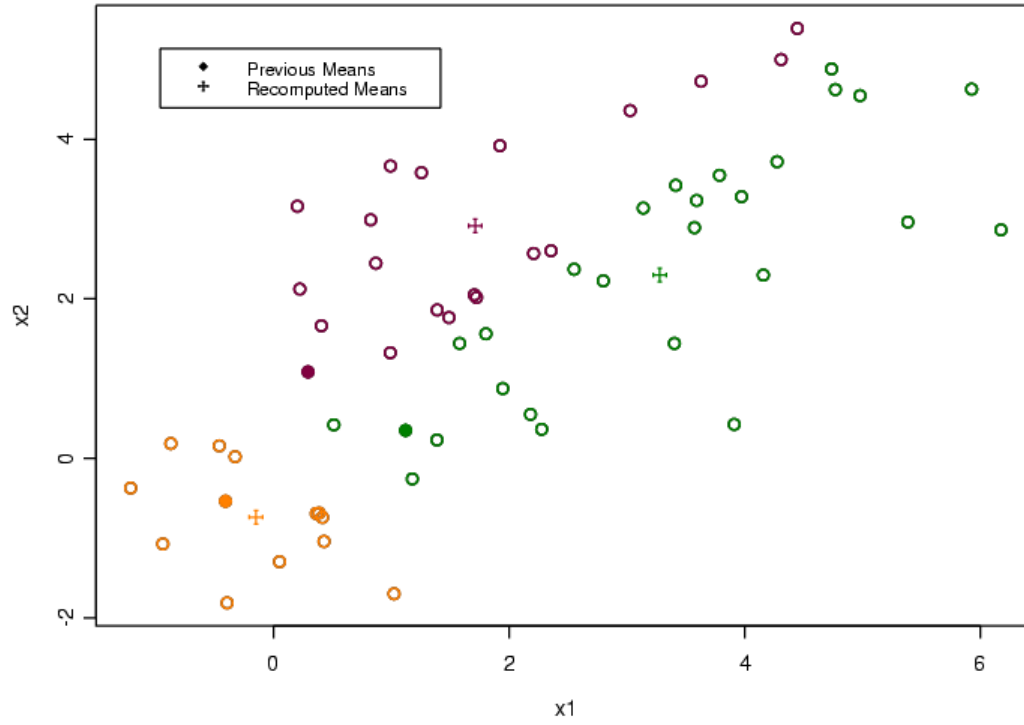
- Step 2: Fix assignment w_{ij} , find centers that minimize J

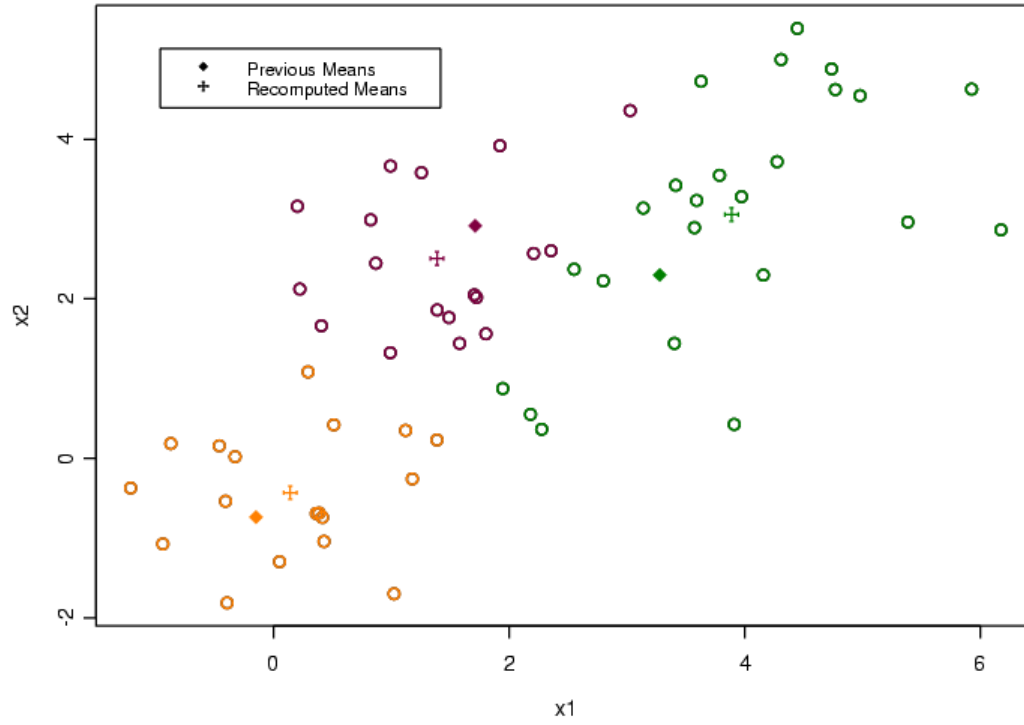
- \Rightarrow first derivative of $J = 0$

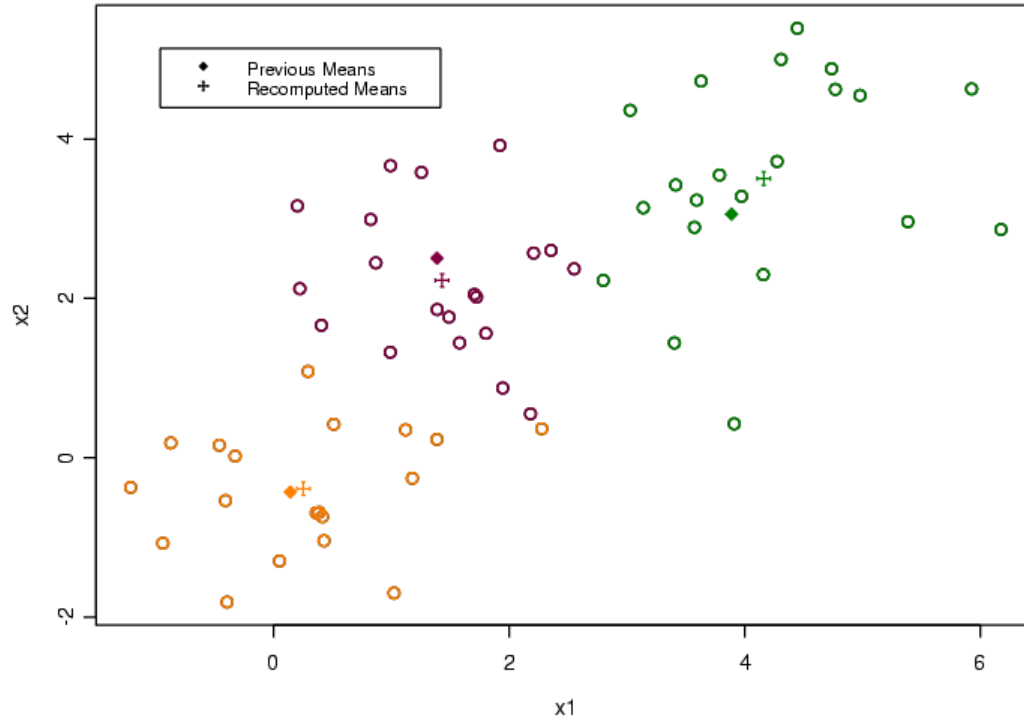
- $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial c_j} = -2 \sum_i w_{ij} (x_i - c_j) = 0$

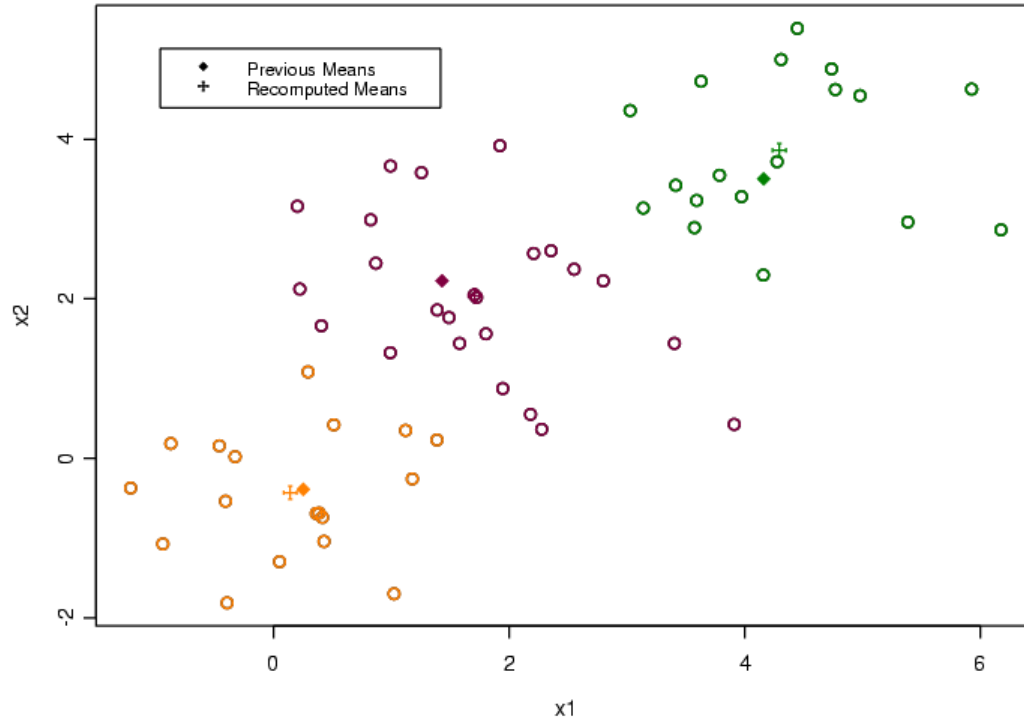
- $\Rightarrow c_j = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij} x_i}{\sum_i w_{ij}}$

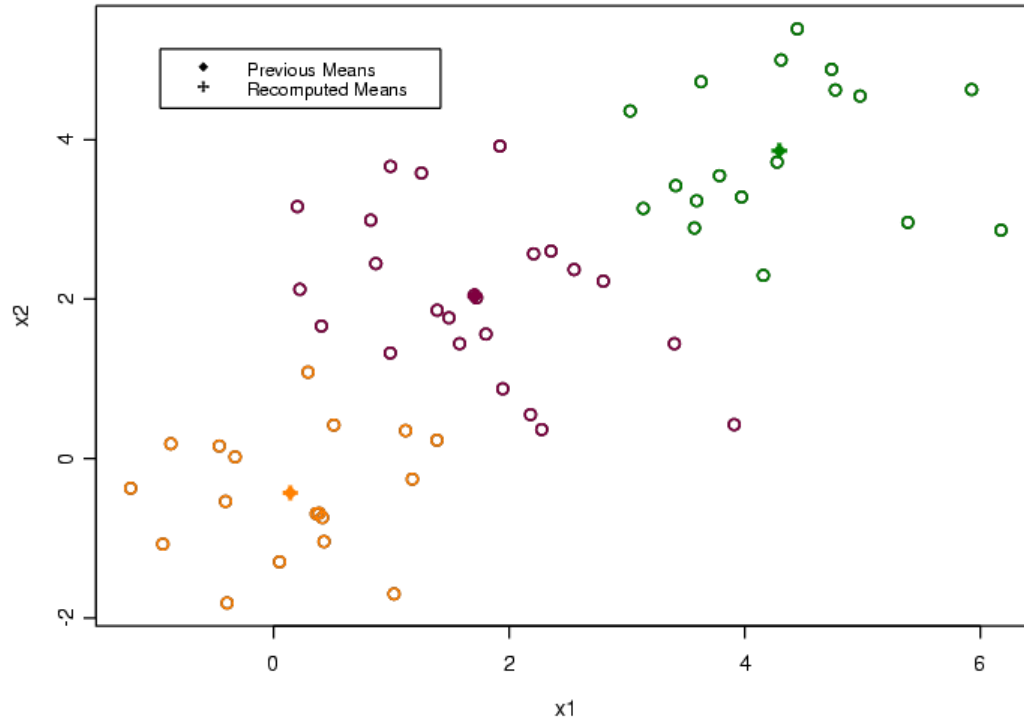
- Note $\sum_i w_{ij}$ is the total number of objects in cluster j

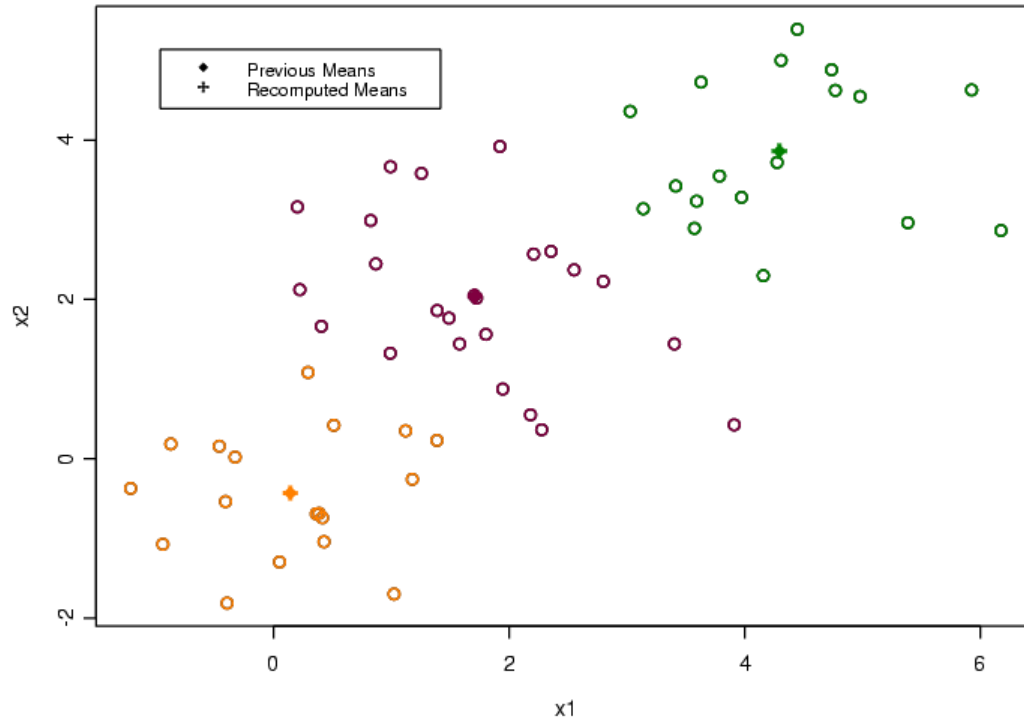










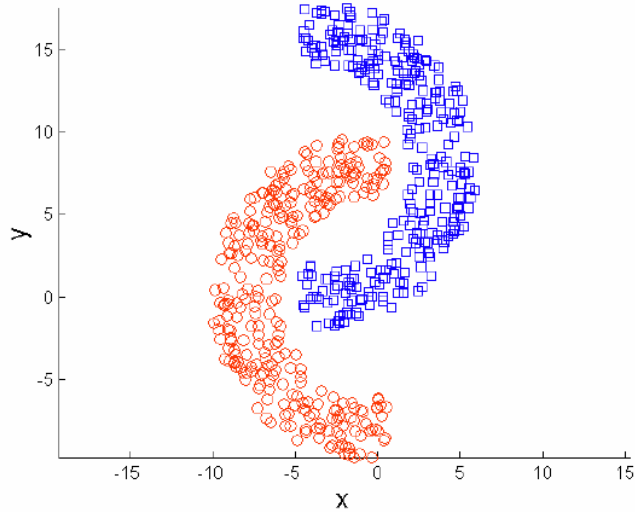


Converges! Why?

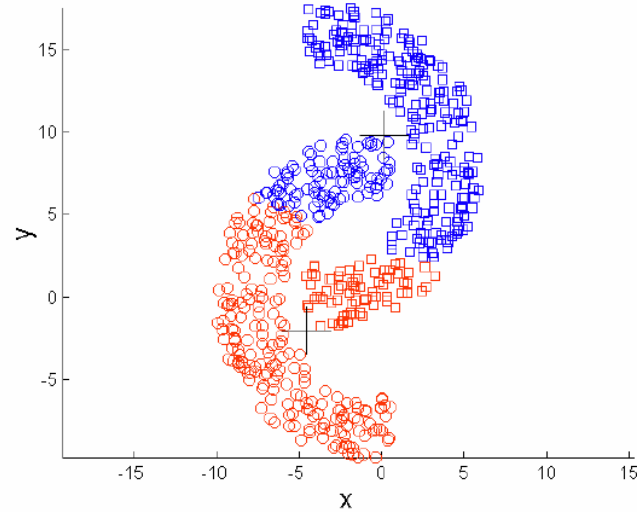
Limitations of K-Means

- K-means has problems when clusters are of
 - Non-Spherical Shapes
 - Different Sizes and density

Limitations of K-Means: Non-Spherical Shapes

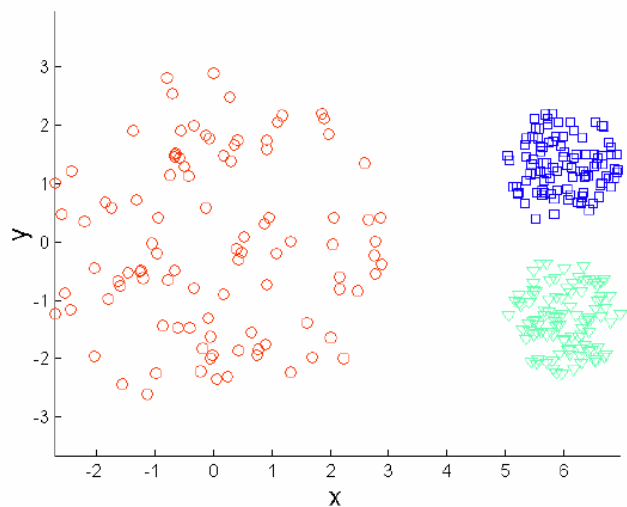


Original Points

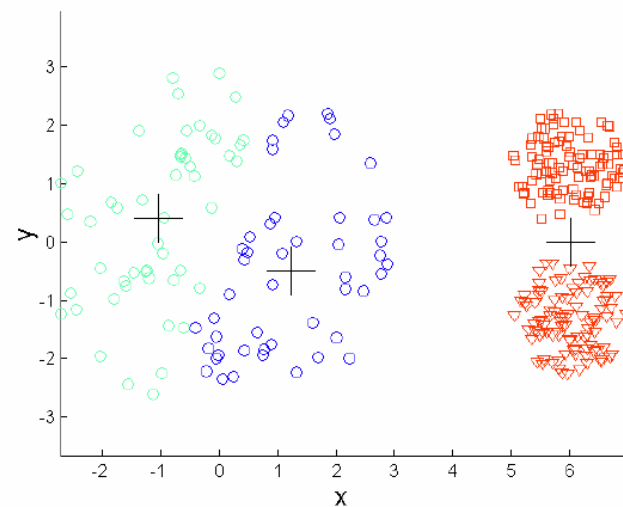


K-means (2 Clusters)

Limitations of K-Means: Different Sizes and Variances



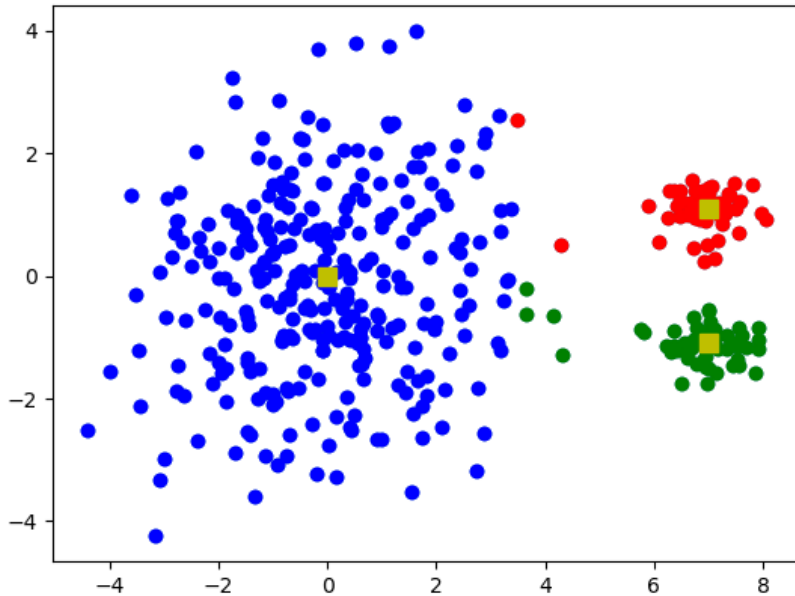
Original Points



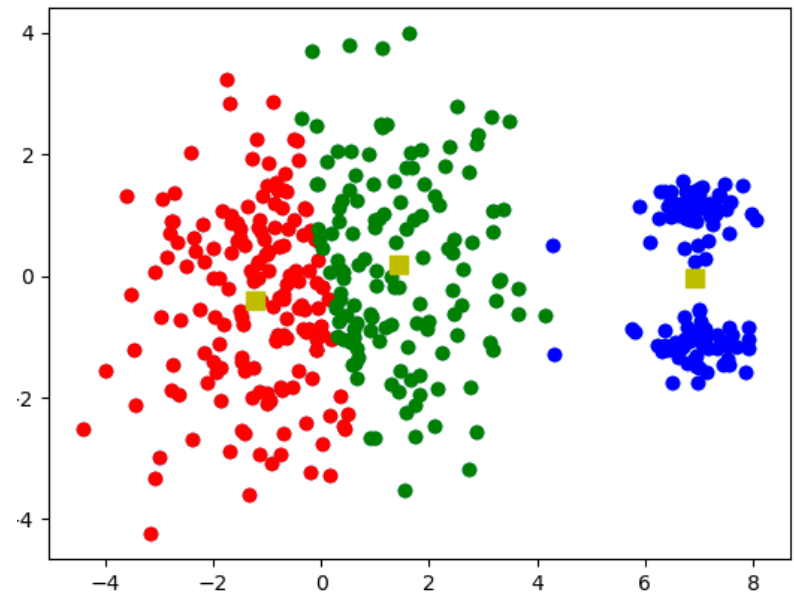
K-means (3 Clusters)

Example

- Consider the cost of K-means in two cases



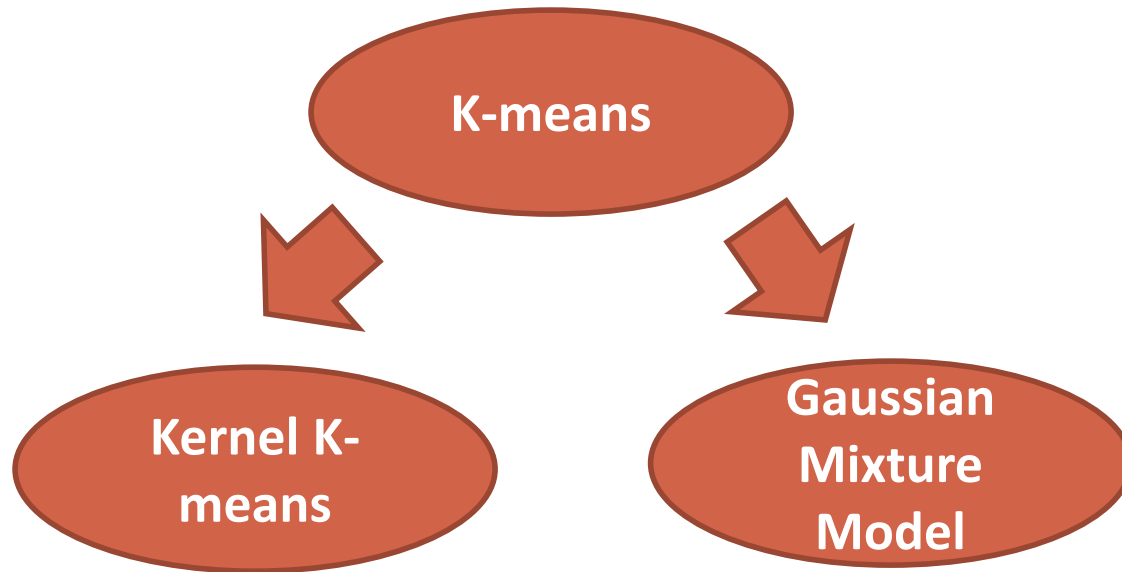
Cost: $J = 1560.86$




Cost: $J = 1147.42$

$$\text{Recall: } J = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{C(i)=j} \|x_i - c_j\|^2$$

Connections of K-means to Other Methods



Clustering

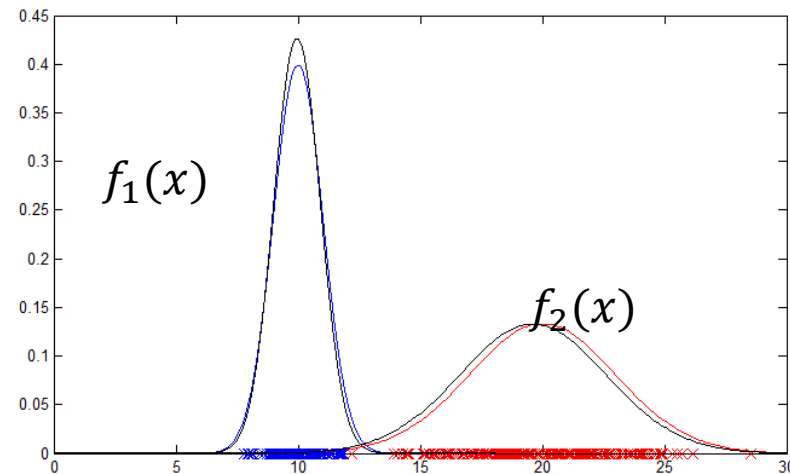
- Clustering
- K-means
- Mixture Model and EM algorithm 
- Summary

Hard Clustering vs. Soft Clustering

- Hard Clustering
 - Every object i is assigned to one cluster j , e.g., k-means
 - $w_{ij} = \{0,1\}$ and $\sum_j w_{ij} = 1$
- Soft Clustering
 - Every object i is assigned with a probability to different clusters
 - $w_{ij} \in [0,1]$ and $\sum_j w_{ij} = 1$

Mixture Model-Based Clustering

- A set C of k probabilistic clusters C_1, \dots, C_k
 - probability density functions: f_1, \dots, f_k ,
 - Cluster prior probabilities: $w_1, \dots, w_k, \sum_j w_j = 1$
- Joint Probability of an object i and its cluster C_j is:
 - $p(x_i, z_i = j) = w_j f_j(x_i)$
 - z_i : hidden random variable
- Probability of i is:
 - $p(x_i) = \sum_j w_j f_j(x_i)$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation


- Since objects are assumed to be generated independently, for a data set $D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, we have,

$$p(D) = \prod_i p(x_i) = \prod_i \sum_j w_j f_j(x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log p(D) = \sum_i \log p(x_i) = \sum_i \log \sum_j w_j f_j(x_i)$$

- Task: Find k probabilistic clusters s.t. $p(D)$ is maximized

The EM (Expectation Maximization) Algorithm

- **The (EM) algorithm:** A framework to approach maximum likelihood or maximum a posteriori estimates of parameters in statistical models.
- **E-step** assigns objects to clusters according to the current soft clustering or parameters of probabilistic clusters
 - $w_{ij}^{(t+1)} = p(z_i = j | \Theta^{(t)}, x_i) \propto p(x_i | z_i = j, \Theta^{(t)}) p(z_i = j | \Theta^{(t)})$ 
- **M-step** finds the new clustering or parameters that maximize the expected likelihood, with respect to conditional distribution $p(z_i = j | \Theta^{(t)}, x_i)$
 - $\Theta^{(t+1)} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\Theta} \sum_i \sum_j w_{ij}^{(t+1)} \log p(x_i, z_i = j | \Theta)$

Gaussian Mixture Model

- Generative model
 - For each object:
 - Pick its cluster, i.e., a distribution component:
 $Z \sim \text{Categorical}(w_1, \dots, w_k)$
 - Sample a value from the selected distribution:
 $X|Z \sim N(\mu_Z, \sigma_Z^2)$
- Overall likelihood function
 - $L(D; \Theta) = \prod_i \sum_j w_j p(x_i | \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$
s.t. $\sum_j w_j = 1$ and $w_j \geq 0$
 - Q: What is Θ here?

Apply EM algorithm: 1-d

- An iterative algorithm (at iteration $t+1$)

- **E(expectation)-step**

- Evaluate the weight w_{ij} when μ_j, σ_j, w_j are given

- $$w_{ij}^{(t+1)} = \frac{w_j^{(t)} p(x_i | \mu_j^{(t)}, (\sigma_j^2)^{(t)})}{\sum_k w_k^{(t)} p(x_i | \mu_k^{(t)}, (\sigma_k^2)^{(t)})}$$

$$f_j^{(t)}(x_i)$$

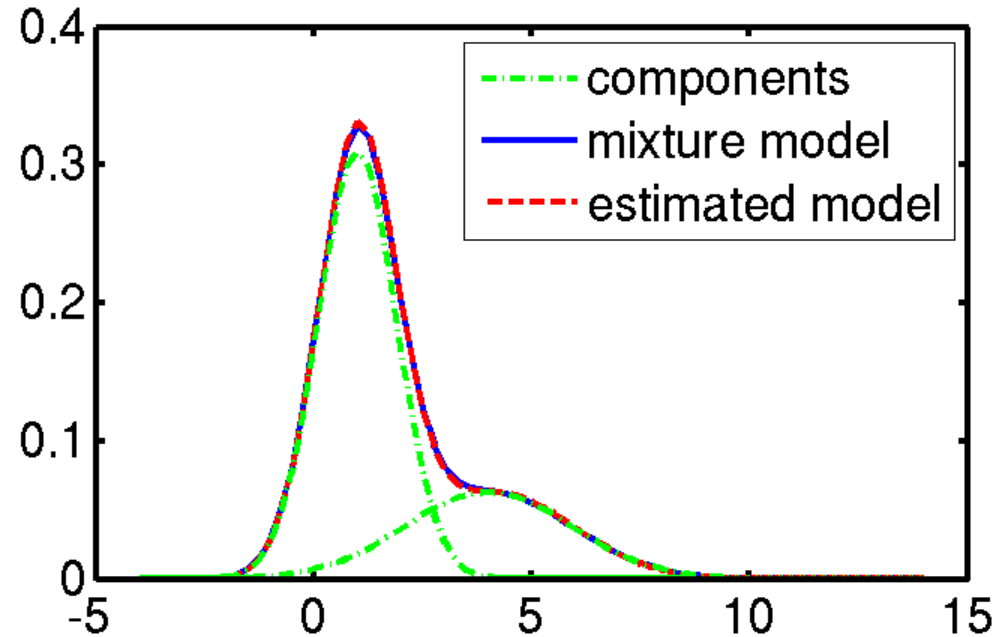
- **M(maximization)-step**

- Find μ_j, σ_j, w_j that maximize the weighted log likelihood, where w_{ij} 's are the weights: $\sum_{ij} w_{ij}^{(t+1)} \log w_j p(x_i | \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$
- It is equivalent to Gaussian distribution parameter estimation when each point has a weight belonging to each distribution

- $$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}}; (\sigma_j^2)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} (x_i - \mu_j^{(t+1)})^2}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}}; w_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} / n$$

Example: 1-D GMM

- Blue curve: ground truth distribution
- Sample data points from blue curve
- Red curve: estimated distribution



https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/24867-gaussian_mixture_model-m

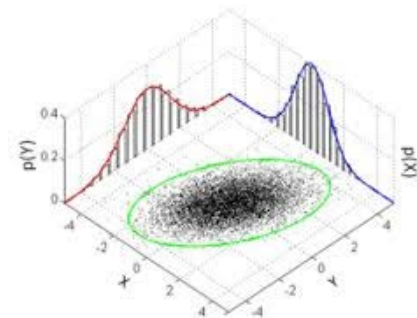
2-d Gaussian

- Bivariate Gaussian distribution

- Two dimensional random variable: $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N\left(\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma(X_1, X_2) \\ \sigma(X_1, X_2) & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

- μ_1 and μ_2 are means of X_1 and X_2
- σ_1 and σ_2 are standard deviations of X_1 and X_2
- $\sigma(X_1, X_2)$ is the covariance between X_1 and X_2 ,
i.e., $\sigma(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)$



Apply EM algorithm: 2-d

- An iterative algorithm (at iteration $t+1$)
 - E(expectation)-step
 - Evaluate the weight w_{ij} when μ_j, Σ_j, w_j are given

- $$w_{ij}^{(t+1)} = \frac{w_j^{(t)} p(x_i | \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}{\sum_j w_j^{(t)} p(x_i | \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}$$

- M(maximization)-step

- Find μ_j, Σ_j, w_j that maximize the weighted likelihood, where w_{ij} 's are weights: $\sum_{ij} w_{ij}^{(t+1)} \log w_j p(x_i | \mu_j, \Sigma_j)$
 - It is equivalent to Gaussian distribution parameter estimation when each point has a weight belonging to each distribution

- $$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}}; (\sigma_{j,1}^2)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} \|x_{i,1} - \mu_{j,1}^{(t+1)}\|^2}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}}; (\sigma_{j,2}^2)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} \|x_{i,2} - \mu_{j,2}^{(t+1)}\|^2}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}};$$

- $$(\sigma(X_1, X_2)_j)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)} (x_{i,1} - \mu_{j,1}^{(t+1)})(x_{i,2} - \mu_{j,2}^{(t+1)})}{\sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}}; w_j^{(t+1)} \propto \sum_i w_{ij}^{(t+1)}$$

K-Means: A Special Case of Gaussian Mixture Model

- When each Gaussian component with covariance matrix $\sigma^2 I$, and with the same size w_j

- Soft K-means

- $w_{ij} \propto p(x_i | \mu_j, \sigma^2) w_j \propto \exp \left\{ - \frac{(x_i - \mu_j)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\} w_j$

Distance!

- When $\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$

- Soft assignment becomes hard assignment

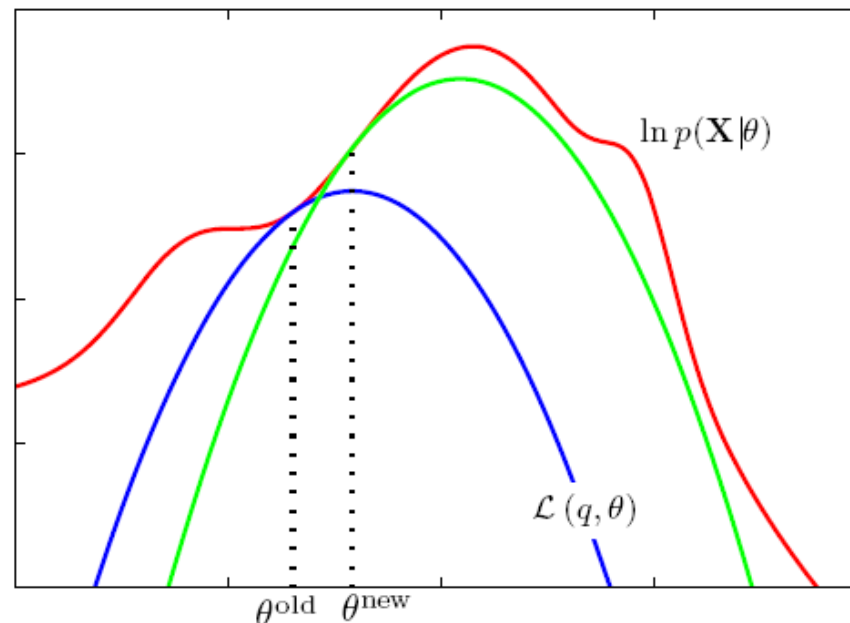
- $w_{ij} \rightarrow 1$, if x_i is closest to μ_j (why?)

Mapping Soft Clustering to Hard Clustering

- For evaluation purpose
 - $j^* = \operatorname{argmax}_j w_{ij}$
 - $w_{ij^*} = 1; w_{ij} = 0$ for all other $j \neq j^*$
- Example:
 - $K = 3$; the output of GMM for object i is
 - $w_{i1} = 0.7, w_{i2} = 0.2, w_{i3} = 0.1$
 - \Rightarrow mapping result: assign i to cluster 1

Why EM Works?

- E-Step: computing a **tight** lower bound L of the original objective function l at θ_{old}
- M-Step: find θ_{new} to maximize the lower bound
- $l(\theta_{new}) \geq L(\theta_{new}) \geq L(\theta_{old}) = l(\theta_{old})$



How to Find a Tight Lower Bound?

- $$l(\theta) = \log p(x|\theta) = \log \sum_z p(z, x|\theta)$$
$$= \log \sum_z q(z) \frac{p(z, x|\theta)}{q(z)}$$

*q(z): a distribution defined over z
the key to tight lower bound we want to get*

- Jensen's inequality

- $$\log \sum_z q(z) \frac{p(z, x|\theta)}{q(z)} \geq \sum_z q(z) \log \frac{p(z, x|\theta)}{q(z)}$$

a lower bound of $l(\theta)$

- When “=” holds to get a tight lower bound?
 - $q(z) = p(z|x, \theta_{old})$ when $\theta = \theta_{old}$ (why?)

In GMM Case

$$l(D; \theta) = \sum_i \log \sum_j w_j p(x_i | \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)$$

$$\geq \sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \left(\underbrace{\log w_j p(x_i | \mu_j, \sigma_j^2)}_{\log p(x_i, z_i = j | \theta)} - \underbrace{\log w_{ij}}_{\text{Does not involve } \theta, \text{ can be dropped}} \right)$$


$\log p(x_i, z_i = j | \theta)$

Does not involve θ ,
can be dropped

Advantages and Disadvantages of GMM

- **Strength**
 - Mixture models are more general than partitioning: different densities and sizes of clusters
 - Clusters can be characterized by a small number of parameters
 - The results may satisfy the statistical assumptions of the generative models
- **Weakness**
 - Converge to local optimal (overcome: run multi-times w. random initialization)
 - Computationally expensive if the number of distributions is large
 - Hard to estimate the number of clusters
 - Can only deal with spherical clusters

Clustering

- Clustering
- K-means
- Kernel K-means
- Summary 

Summary

- Revisit k-means
 - Objective function, Limitations
- Mixture models
 - Gaussian mixture model; EM algorithm; Connection to k-means