

Boston University Statistics Seminar Series

K-means Clustering: A novel probabilistic modeling with applications

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Thursday, October 19, 2006, 4:00-5:00pm
Mathematics and Computer Science (MCS) Building, Room 149
111 Cummington Street, Boston

Tea and Cookies at 3:30pm in MCS 153

Abstract:

Over the last decade a variety of clustering algorithms have evolved. However one of the simplest (and possibly overused) partition based clustering algorithm is K-means. It can be shown that the computational complexity of K-means does not suffer from exponential growth with dimensionality rather it is linearly proportional with the number of observations and number of clusters. The crucial requirements are the knowledge of cluster number and the computation of some suitably chosen similarity measure. For this simplicity and scalability among large data sets, K-means remains an attractive alternative when compared to other competing clustering philosophies especially for high dimensional domain. However being a deterministic algorithm, traditional K-means have several drawbacks. It only offers hard decision rule, with no probabilistic interpretation. In this presentation we have developed a decision theoretic framework by which traditional K-means can be given a probabilistic footstep. This will not only enable us to do a soft clustering, rather the whole optimization problem could be recasted into Bayesian modeling framework, in which the knowledge of cluster number could be treated as an unknown parameter of interest, thus removing a severe constrain of K-means algorithm. Our basic idea is to keep the simplicity and scalability of K-means, while achieving some of the desired properties of the other model based or soft clustering approaches. The methodology will be exemplified through various examples which will include moderate to very high dimensional problems.

For directions and maps, please see <http://math.bu.edu/research/statistics/statseminar.html>.