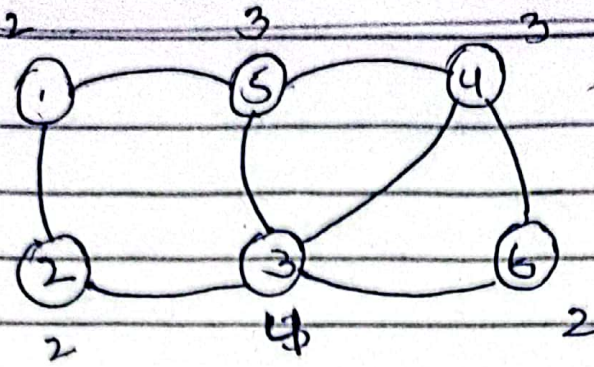


DM



$$= 16$$

DATA
MINING

$$2 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 16$$

$$\text{Size} = \text{edges} = 8$$

$$\sum d = 2 |\text{Size}| \quad (\text{only for un-directed})$$

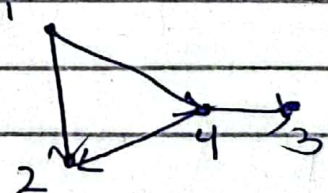
$$16 = 2(8)$$

$$16 = 16$$

oo

un-directed

$$\text{Adj} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



;

directed

$$\text{Adj} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

DM

Trace

$$\text{Tr}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Trace = sum of diagonal

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 11 & 5 & 2 \\ 6 & 12 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = 1 + 5 - 5 = 1$$

$\frac{\text{Tr}(A^2)}{2} = \text{NO. of edges}$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 11 & 5 & 2 \\ 6 & 12 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 19 & 36 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Tr}(A^2) = 2 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 8$$

$$\frac{\text{tr}(A^2)}{2} = \text{NO. of edges (Ne)}$$

$$\frac{2}{8} = 4$$

$$\frac{2}{4} = 4$$

Hence (Proved)

→ Data Mining

→ Natural Language Processing

$$\rightarrow \text{tr}(A^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{tr}(A^3) = \text{NO. of triangles}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\text{tr}(A^2)}{2} = \text{NO. of edges}$$

→ Graph is regular or not:

$$AI = dI$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigen Vector

equation

$$A - \lambda I$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 4$$

$$= 10 - 2\lambda - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4$$

$$= 10 - 7\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 6\lambda - \lambda + 6$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda-6) - (\lambda-6)$$

$$= (\lambda-6)(\lambda-1)$$

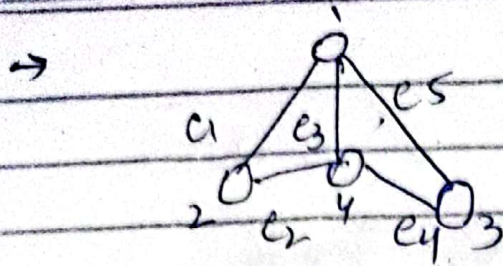
$$\lambda-6=0$$

$$\lambda=6$$

$$\lambda-1=0$$

$$\lambda=1$$

Data Mining



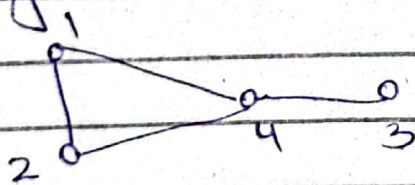
$$N_v \times N_e = 4 \times 5 = 1$$

(for un-directed)

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	0	1	0	1
2	1	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	1	1	0

directed graph → start: 1, end: -1

→ Degree Matrix



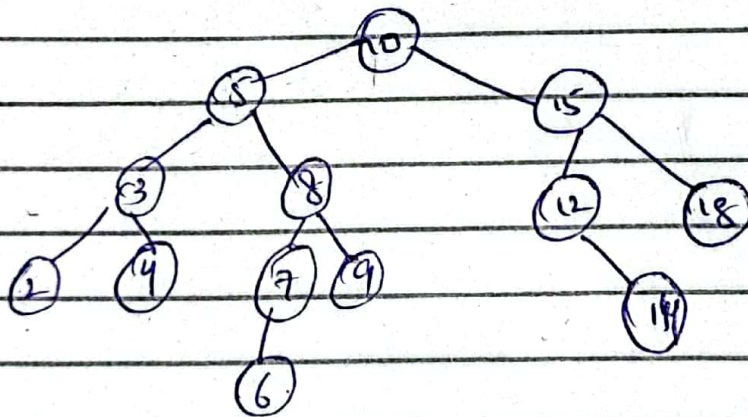
$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Laplacian Matrix

$$L = D - A$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



DFS

10, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8, 7, 6, 9, 15, 12, 14, 18

BFS

10, 5, 15, 3, 8, 12, 18, 2, 4, 7, 9, 6, 14, 6

DM

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{a}{a+c}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times a \times b}{a+b}$$

↓
F₁-score ↑ high → better

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

	1	0	
1	40 TP	10 FN	
0	1000 FP	4000 TN	

$$\text{Acc} = \frac{40 + 40,000}{40 + 40,000 + 10 + 10,000} = 0.97 \text{ } 0.8$$

P_{re}

$$\text{P_{re}} = \frac{40}{40 + 100} = 0.038$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{40}{40 + 10} = \frac{40}{50} = 0.8$$

$$F_1\text{-score} = \frac{2 \times 0.038 \times 0.8}{0.038 + 0.8} = 0.8$$

K-Means

$$2 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 7 = 1$$

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$(2, 10), (6, 6), (1.5, 3.5)$

	cluster 1	cluster 2	cluster 3	
A1(2, 10)	0	8	7	C1
A2(2, 5)	5	5	2	C3
A3(8, 4)	12	4	7	C2
A4(5, 8)	5	3	8	C2
A5(7, 5)	10	2	7	C2
A6(6, 4)	10	2	5	C2
A7(1, 2)	9	9	2	C3
A8(4, 9)	3	5	8	C1

$$C1 (A1(2, 10), A8(4, 9)) = (3, 9.5)$$

$$C2 (A3(8, 4), A4(5, 8), A5(7, 5), A6(6, 4)) = (6.5, 5.25)$$

$$C3 (A2(2, 5), A7(1, 2)) = (1.5, 3.5)$$

	P1	P1	P2	P3, P4, P6	P5
P1	P1	0			
P2	P2	0.23	0		
P3, P6	P3, P4, P6	0.22	0.14	0	
P4, P6	P5	0.34	0.14	0.23	0
P5	P1	P2, P3, P4, P6	P5		
	P1	0			
P2, P3, P4, P6		0.22	0		
P5		0.34	0.14	0	

Single Linkage

D

	P1	P2, P3, P4, P6, P5
P1	0	
P2, P3, P4, P6, P5	0.22	0

Dendrogram

