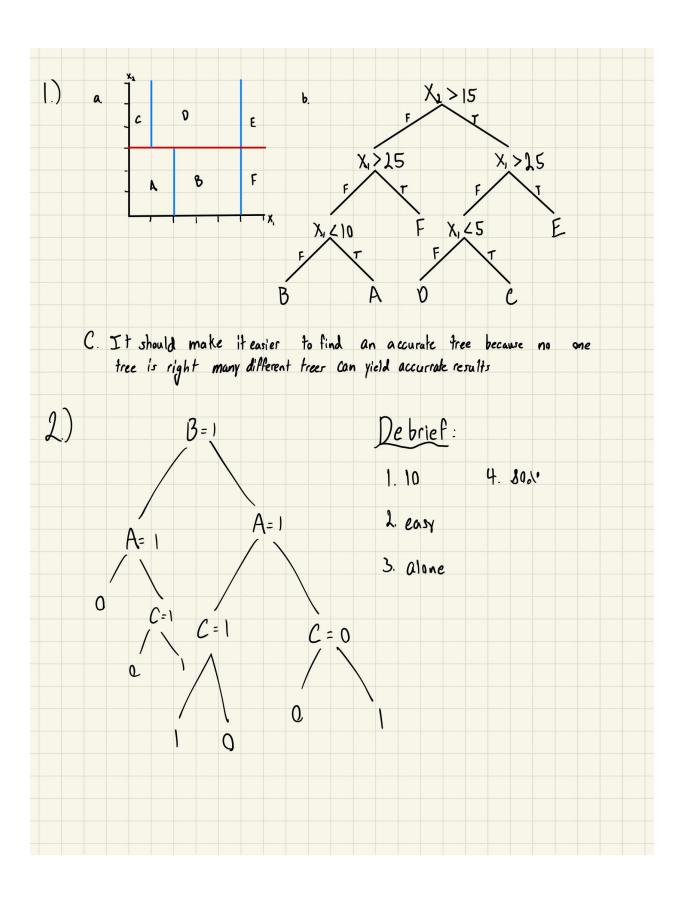
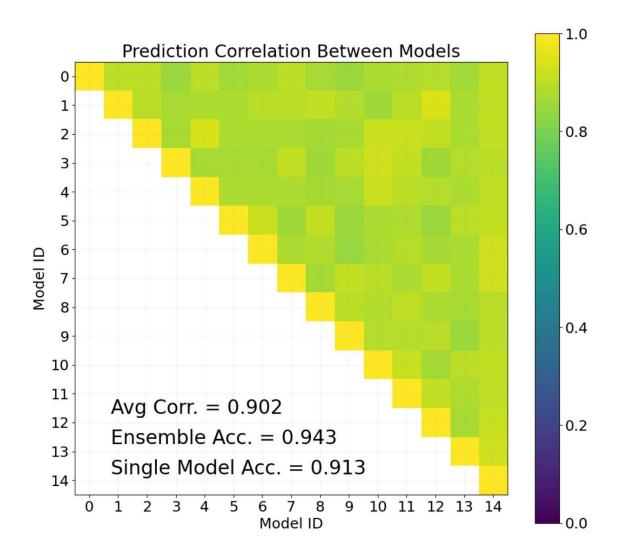
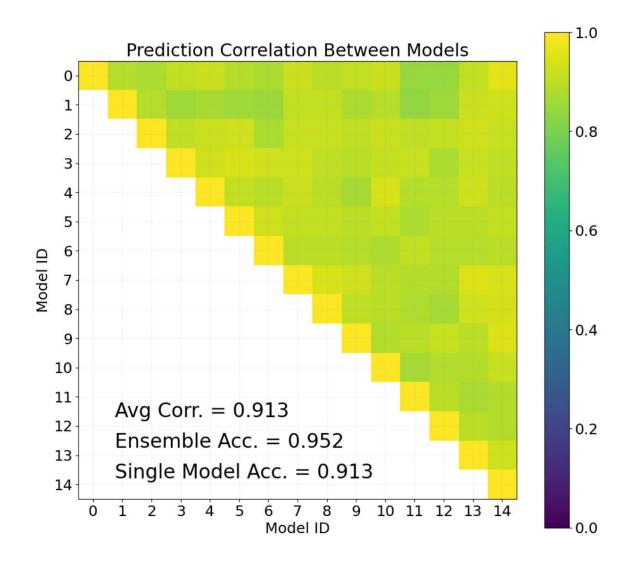
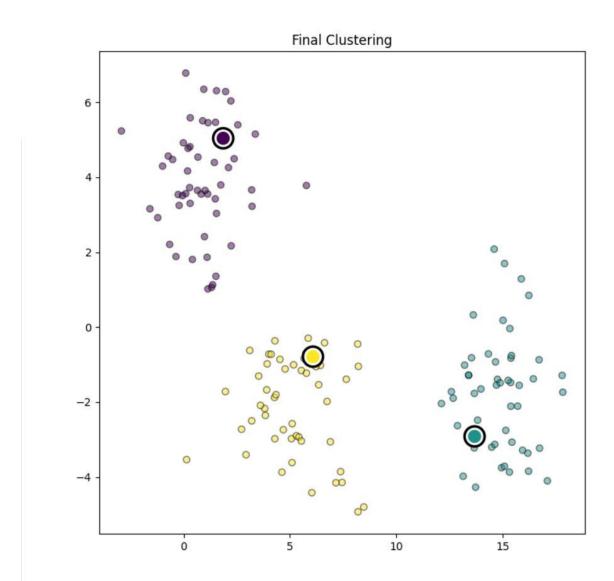
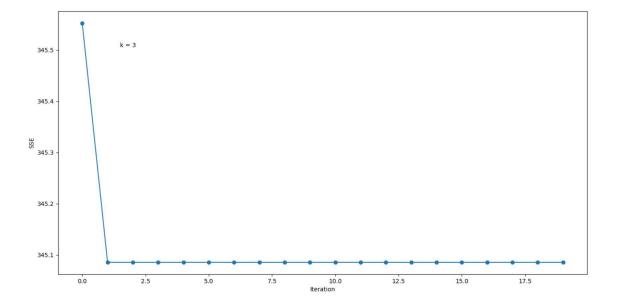
Project 4: Decision Trees and k-Means Clustering
CS 434 -- Spring Quarter 2021
Connor W. Baldes
baldesc@oregonstate.edu

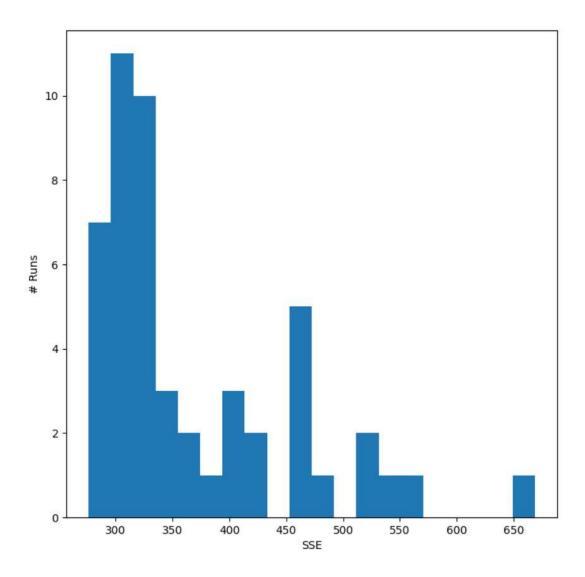




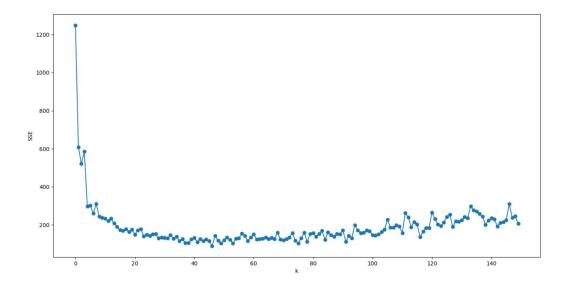








It is clear that on average the iterations with a higher number of runs had a lower SSE, this tells me that when I apply k-means to real data I should run it multiple times because that will help decrease the SSE caused by where the centroids are initialized.



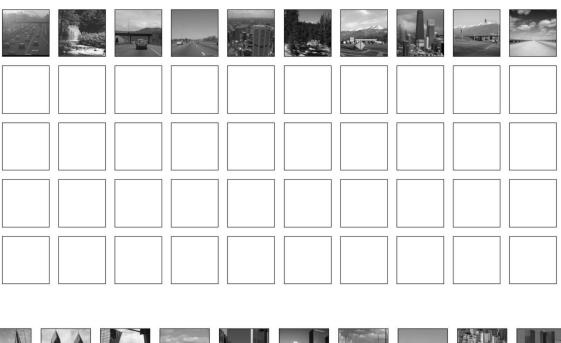
My plot shows that as k increases the SSE decreases, I believe there must have been some issue in my implementation that caused the SSE to stop decreasing after k was larger than 50 but in general I can still see what the trend was. Choosing k based on SSE doesn't make sense because SSE in k-means clustering is based on each point in a cluster's distance to that cluster's centroid and therefore as k gets larger there are less points in each cluster making the clusters smaller and closer together reducing SSE. Looking at the resulting graphed clusters, however, shows as k gets larger the distinction between clusters becomes less and less, meaning that model really isn't predicting actual clusters in the data and is therefore useless.

7. A. I believe that k is fine as it is. I tried values lower than 10 but the clusters I got had more images that were not similar to each other so I decided to stick with 10.















C. For this I tried comparing k=25 and k=10 as before SSE was smaller when k=25 but the clusters I got split groups of images that should have been grouped together and therefore lowered the overall quality of the clusters.

8. A. - Trees/nature

- Plain roads
- Skyscrapers
- Rodes with other stuff around them
- Unique buildings

- More roads
- More roads
- Multiple buildings
- Empty roads
- Multiple buildings/nature

B. - 36/40

- 29/32
- 45/45
- 35/38
- 30/50
- 21/27
- 6/10
- 35/50
- 25/26
- 43/50