

ML2 DSEB W4 - GMM

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1 Problem 3

Pros and cons of GMM:

	GMM	K-means
Pros of GMM	Useful for data points that fall at the border of two clusters (GMM is a soft clustering method)	Not possible (K-means is a hard clustering method)
	Less sensitive to scale	More sensitive to data of varying sizes and density
	Don't assume spherical clusters	assume spherical clusters
Cons of GMM	Cannot work well with very irregular shape	Same
	Comparatively slow	Faster (performance scales linearly with the number of data points in your dataset.)
	Manually specify number of clusters	Same
	Sensitive to outliers	Same (more sensitive)
	Sensitive to initialization conditions (Starting point)	Same
	More complicated to implement and understand	Simpler

2 Problem 4

Example 1: data of varying sizes and density.

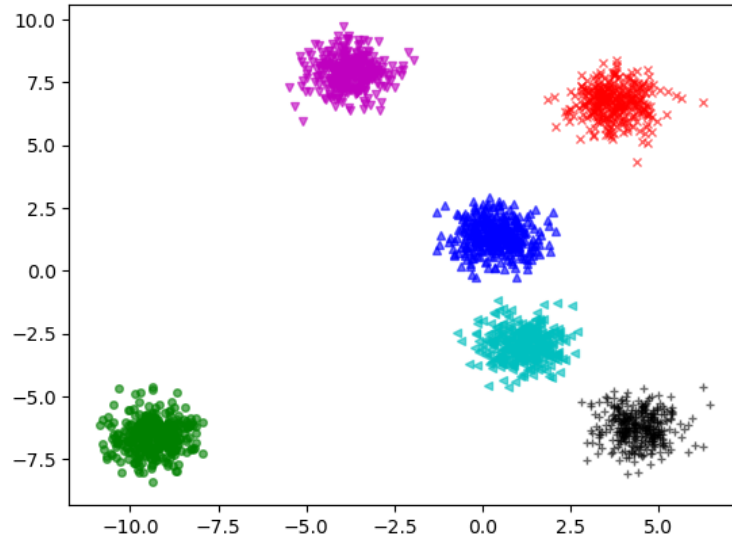


Figure 1: Original data

The original data contains 6 blobs varying in distances between blobs (green blob is very far from other blobs whereas blue blob is very close to cyan blob)

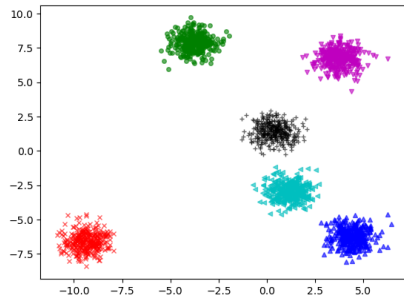


Figure 2: result from GMM

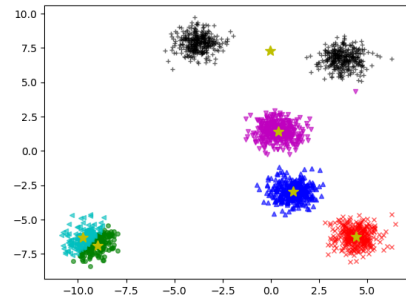


Figure 3: result from K-means

K-means has trouble clustering data where clusters are of varying sizes whereas gmm have no trouble.

Example 2: data with high covariance

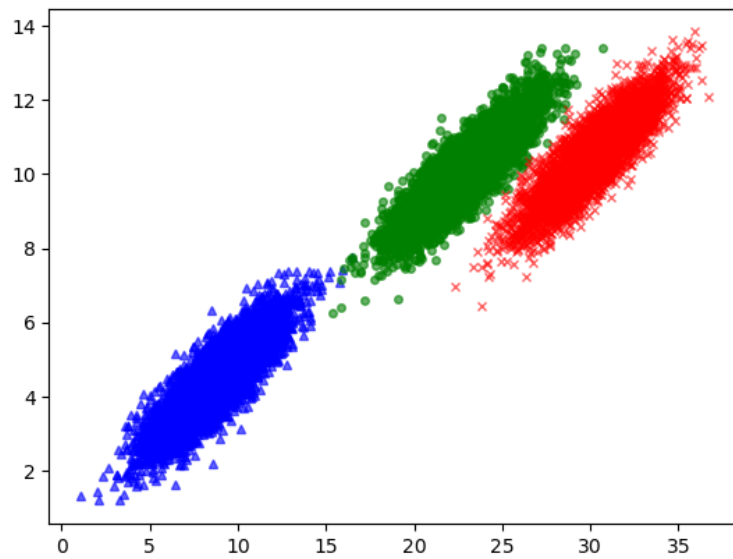


Figure 4: Original data

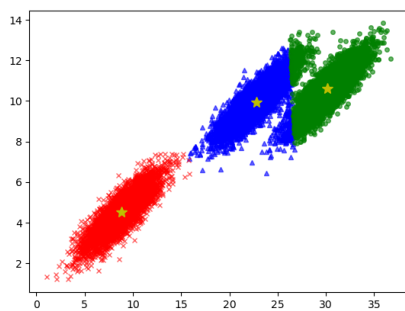


Figure 5: result from GMM

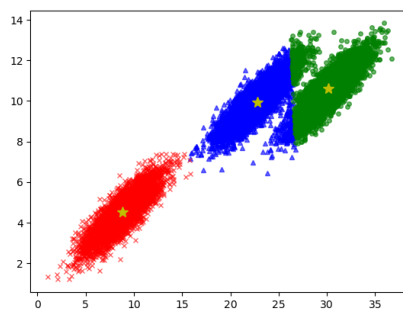


Figure 6: result from K-means

Example 3: datapoints fall at the border of two clusters:

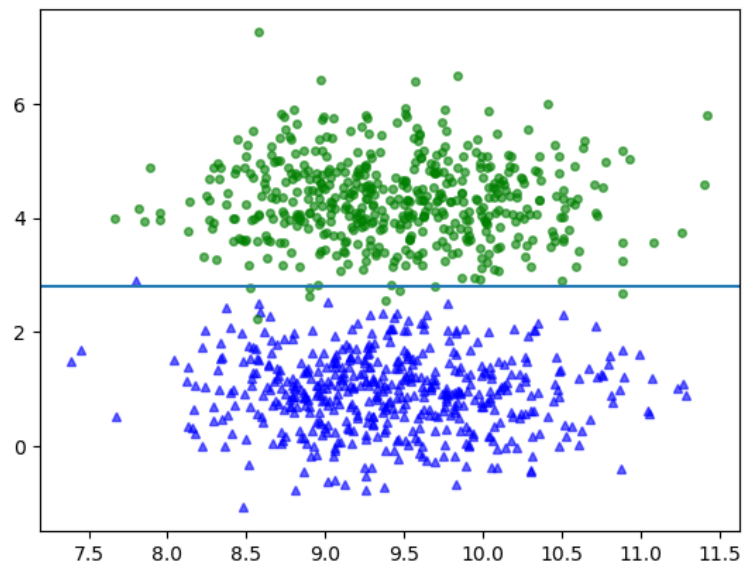


Figure 7: some points are near decision boundary

In this case it is better to use soft clustering method (like GMM) than (K-means)