**Q1)** Consider the 5 points (p1-p5) whose coordinates are given below which belong to a two-dimensional vector space. The dataset containing these points will be clustered into 3 clusters. The L<sub>1</sub> norm will be used as the "closeness" measure to determine the centroid each point is "close" to.

 P1
 P2
 P3
 P4
 P5

 (0,3)
 (0,4)
 (0,5)
 (9.5,8.7)
 (10,9)

A) Find the clusters each point belongs to using the **single link technique (min)**. Show your work clearly. (17 pts)

P1 P2 P3 P4UP5 P1 0 1 2 15.2 P1 0 1 14.2
P <sub>3</sub> 2 1 0 13.2 P <sub>3</sub> 13.2 0
dist (P1, (P4UPS)) = min (dis(P1, P4), dist(P1))
Moterain case of using complete link (max).  dist(P1/P4UPS)) = Max(dist(P1, P4), dist(P1PS))  and (15.2, 16) = 16
2) in case of using average link:  dist(P1.(P4UP5)) = dist(P1.P4) + dist(P1.P5)/2 (average)
dist(12/(19013))
dist(P3, (P4UP5)) = min(dist(P3, P4), dist(P3, P5)) = min(13.2, 14) = 13.2
We Will group (P1, P2) OR (P2, P3)
I will group (PIP2)

	PIUPZ )	P3.	Py UPS
PIUPZ	0	1	14.2
P <sub>3</sub>	1	0	13.2
PYUPS	14,2	13.2	0

we will group (P3, (P1 UPZ))

- CO	1492)493)	PULLPS
((PINBS) NB3)	0	13.2
	13.2	0
PYUPS (B)	1	

## B) Draw the clusters dendrogram. (5 pts)

