

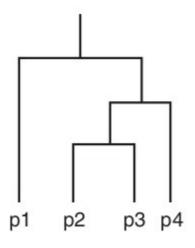
# IIC 2433 Minería de Datos

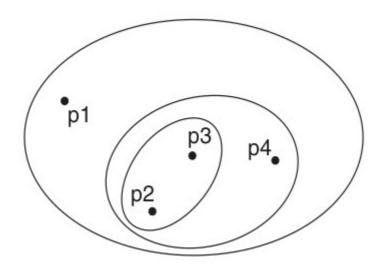
https://github.com/marcelomendoza/IIC2433

# - HAC -

### Clustering Jerárquico

Idea:



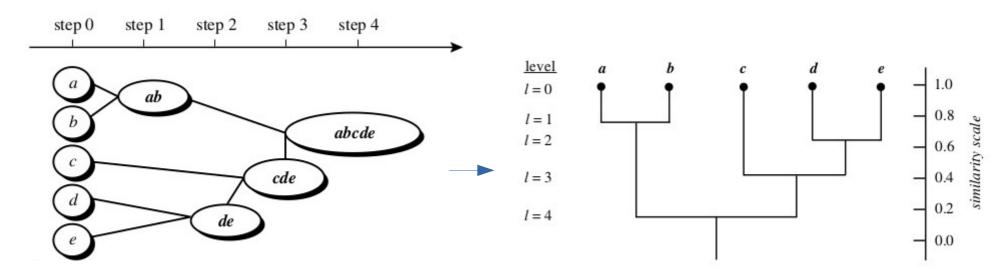


### **Algorithm** Basic agglomerative hierarchical clustering algorithm.

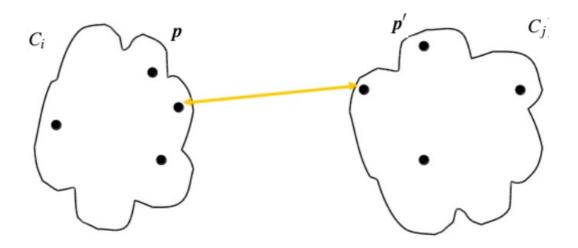
- 1: Compute the proximity matrix, if necessary.
- 2: repeat
- 3: Merge the closest two clusters.
- 4: Update the proximity matrix to reflect the proximity between the new cluster and the original clusters.
- 5: **until** Only one cluster remains.

# Clustering Jerárquico

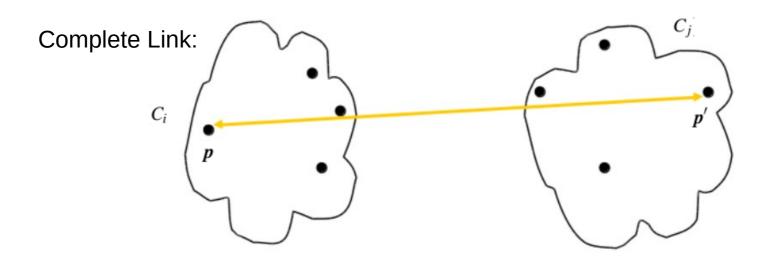
### aglomerativo



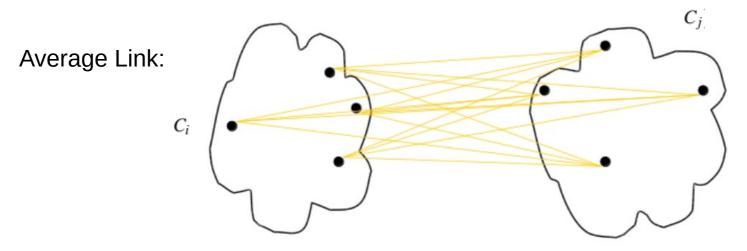
#### Single Link:



$$d_{min}(C_i, C_j) = min_{\boldsymbol{p} \in C_i, \, \boldsymbol{p}' \in C_j} |\boldsymbol{p} - \boldsymbol{p}'|$$



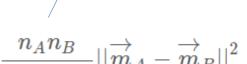
$$d_{max}(C_i, C_j) = max_{\boldsymbol{p} \in C_i, \, \boldsymbol{p}' \in C_j} |\boldsymbol{p} - \boldsymbol{p}'|$$



$$d_{avg}(C_i, C_j) = \frac{1}{n_i n_j} \sum_{\boldsymbol{p} \in C_i} \sum_{\boldsymbol{p}' \in C_j} |\boldsymbol{p} - \boldsymbol{p}'|$$

Método de Ward:

#datos de cada cluster



$$\Delta(A,B) = \sum_{i \in A \bigcup B} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{A \bigcup B}||^2 - \sum_{i \in A} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{A}||^2 - \sum_{i \in B} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{B}||^2 = \frac{n_A n_B}{n_A + n_B} ||\overrightarrow{m}_A - \overrightarrow{m}_B||^2$$

Centroide del nuevo cluster <

Método de Ward:

#datos de cada cluster

$$\Delta(A,B) = \sum_{i \in A \bigcup B} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{A \bigcup B}||^2 - \sum_{i \in A} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{A}||^2 - \sum_{i \in B} ||\overrightarrow{x_i} - \overrightarrow{m}_{B}||^2 = \frac{n_A n_B}{n_A + n_B} ||\overrightarrow{m}_A - \overrightarrow{m}_B||^2$$

Centroide del nuevo cluster <

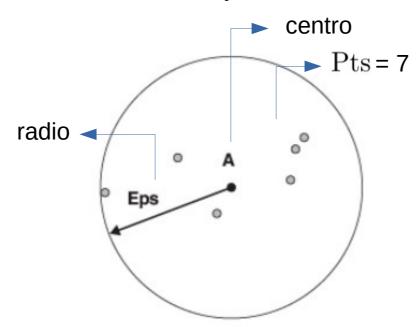
$$-d_{mean}(C_i, C_j) = |m_i - m_j|$$

# - DBSCAN Y OPTICS -

#### Density-based clustering

Idea: Interpretar regiones de alta densidad como clusters.

Enfoque: Center-based density



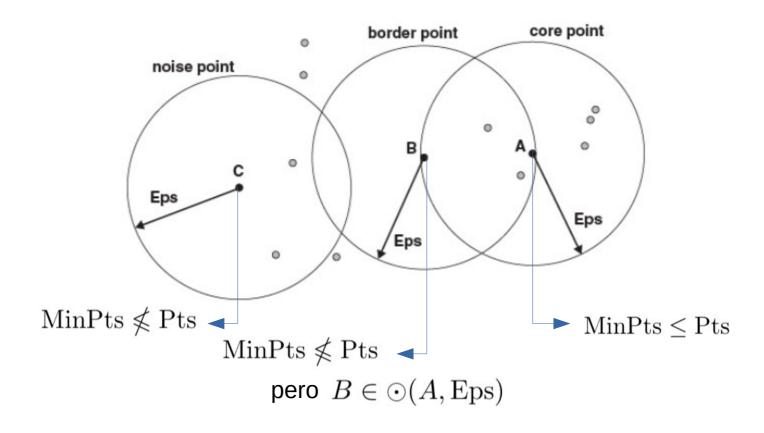
Noción de densidad: Circunferencia centrada en A de radio mínimo **Eps** tal que contiene al menos **MinPts** vecinos.

La noción de densidad centrada en puntos nos permite clasificar los datos en tres categorías:

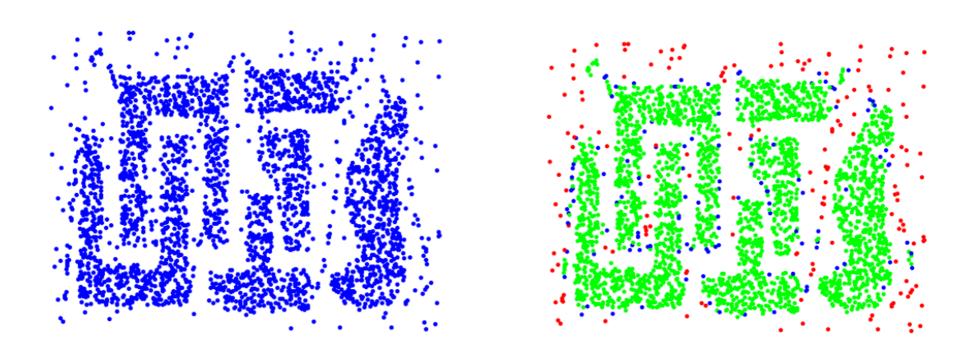
Dado MinPts y Eps: - hiperparámetros

- Core point: un dato es un core point si la circunferencia de radio Eps centrada en torno del dato cumple que  $MinPts \leq Pts$
- Border point: un dato es un border point si no es un core point pero pertenece al vecindario de un core point.
- **Noise point**: Un dato es un **noise point** si no cumple con ninguna de las definiciones anteriores.

$$MinPts = 7$$



## Ejemplo:



Core, border y noise points (verde, azul y rojo, resp.)

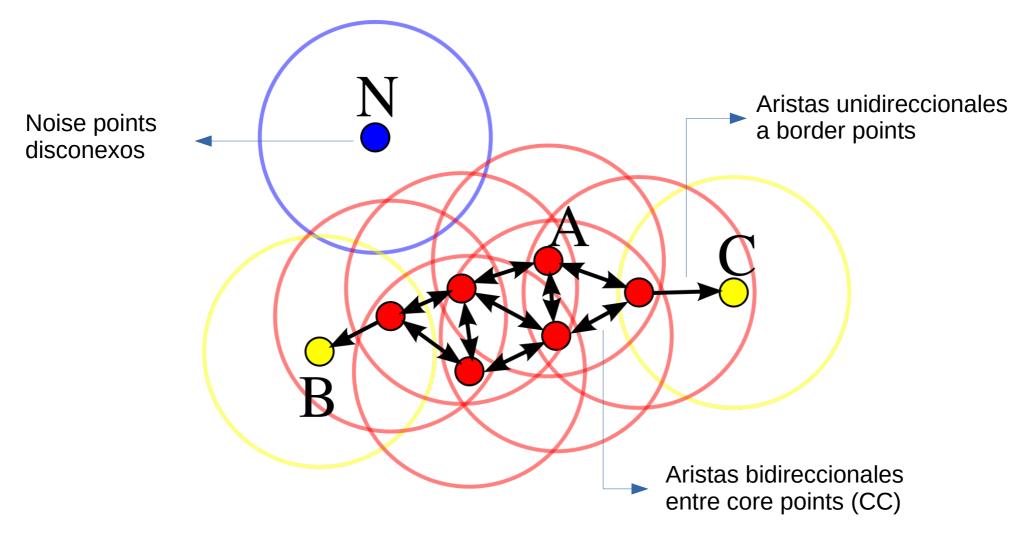
#### Algoritmo:

### Algorithm DBSCAN algorithm.

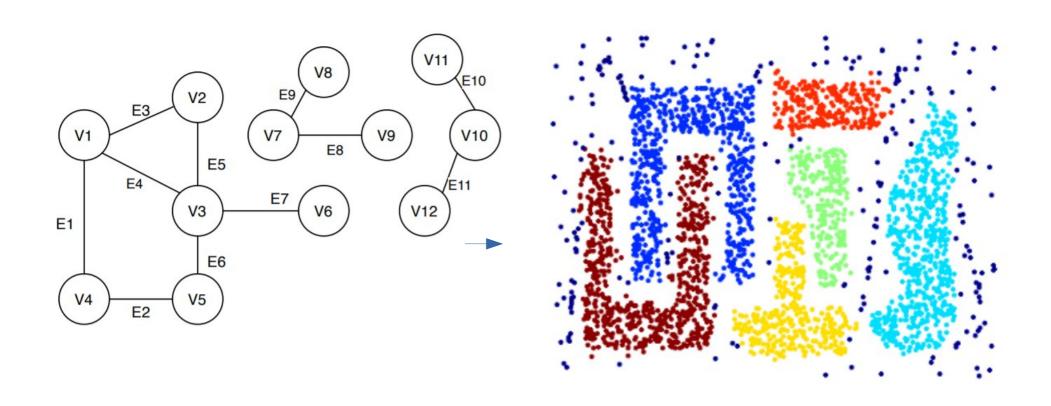
- 1: Label al. points as core, border, or noise points.
- Eliminate noise points.
- 3: Put an edge between all core points that are within Eps of each other.
- 4: Make each group of connected core points into a separate cluster.
- Assign each border point to one of the clusters of its associated core points.

DBSCAN construye un grafo de vecinos cercanos y lo colorea usando componentes conexas

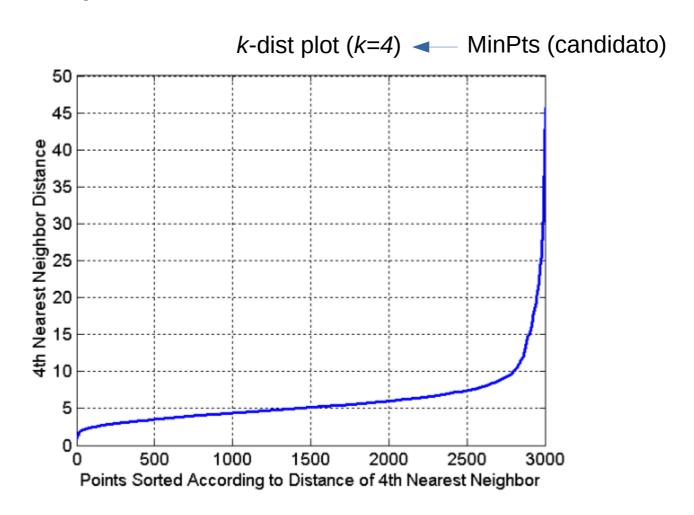
Grafo dirigido construido conectando core points y border points:



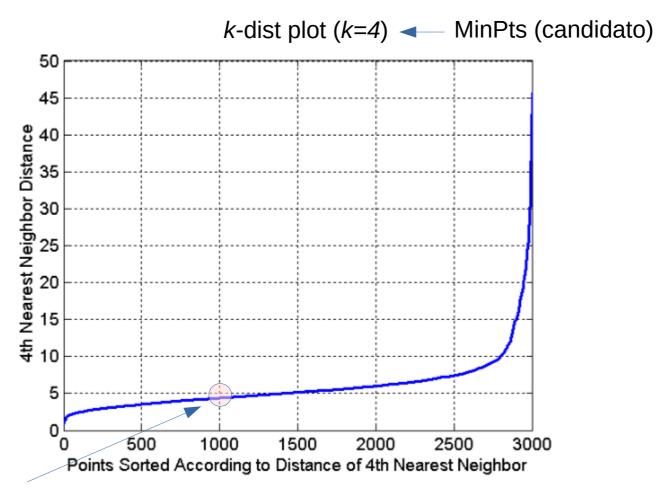
### Componentes conexas en DBSCAN:



#### Sintonización del algoritmo



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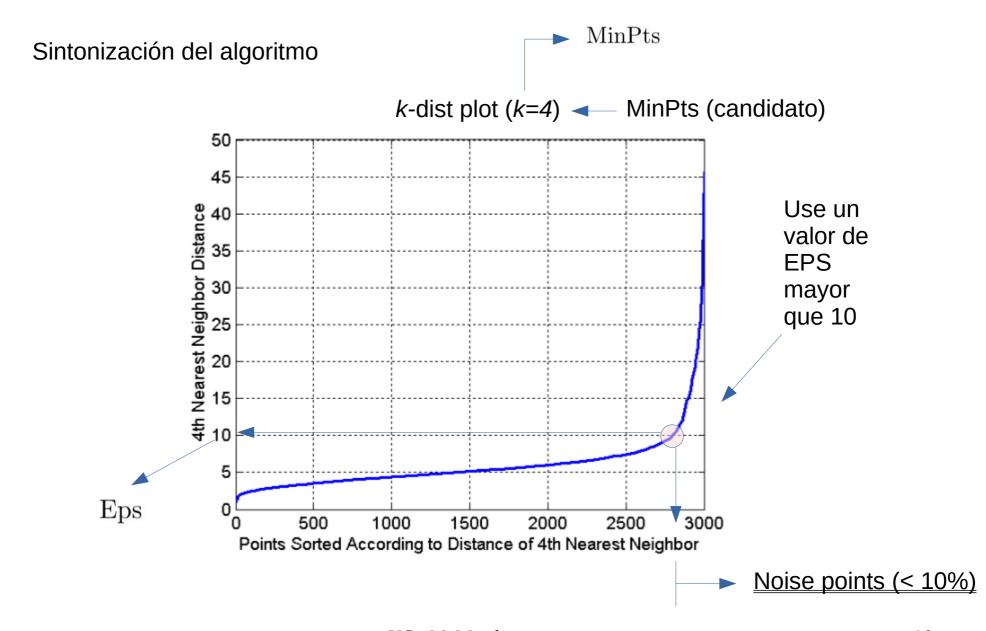
1000 puntos tienen a lo más distancia = 5 a su 4° vecino

- UC - M. Mendoza -

Si EPS = 5 y MinPts =  $5 \rightarrow 1000$  core points

#### Notar que si aumento EPS, los clusters son menos densos

#### **DBSCAN**

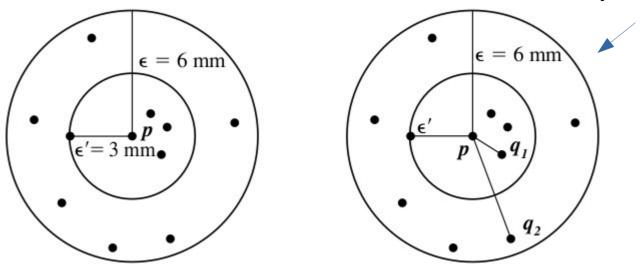


#### **OPTICS**

OPTICS usa MinPts fijo, lo que permite definir qué es un CORE point.

Si aumento el valor de EPS, los clusters densos quedarán contenidos en los nuevos clusters.

reachability-distance(p, q1) =  $\epsilon'$ reachability-distance(p, q2) = d(p, q2)



Se define la **core-distance** de p como el menor EPS para el cual p es CORE.

La **reachability-distance** entre q y p es el mayor valor entre la **core-distance** de p y la distancia Euclideana entre p y q.

### **OPTICS**

OPTICS ordena los objetos según su **reachability-distance** a los CORE point.

