

a. class 1: $\mu_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{4} (0.8 + 0.9 + 1.2 + 1.1) = 1$

$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum y_i = \frac{1}{4} (1.2 + 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.5) = 1.375$

$\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{11} \\ \mu_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix}$

$\sigma_{11} = \frac{1}{3} \left((1-0.8)^2 + (1-0.9)^2 + (1-1.2)^2 + (1-1.1)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \times (0.2^2 + 0.1^2 + 0.2^2 + 0.1^2) = 0.033$

$\sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left((1.375-1.2)^2 + (1.375-1.4)^2 + (1.375-1.4)^2 + (1.375-1.5)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \times (0.175^2 + 0.025^2 + 0.025^2 + 0.125^2) = 0.158$

$\sigma_{12} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left((1-0.8) \times (1.375-1.2) + (1-0.9) \times (1.375-1.4) + (1-1.2) \times (1.375-1.4) + (1-1.1) \times (1.375-1.5) \right) = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.05 = 0.017$

$\sigma_{21} = \sigma_{12} = 0.017$

in conclusion, the mean of class 1 is $\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix}$

the covariance is $\Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.033 & 0.017 \\ 0.017 & 0.158 \end{bmatrix}$

for class 2.

$$\Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{k=1}^4 (\vec{x}_k - \vec{\mu}_2)(\vec{x}_k - \vec{\mu}_2)^T$$

$$\mu_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n_2} \sum x_{21} \\ \frac{1}{n_2} \sum x_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} (2.8 + 2.6 + 2.65 + 2.75) \\ \frac{1}{4} (1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 2.9) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.025 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \sum \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.8 - 0.7 \\ 1.1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 - 0.7, 1.1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} + \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.6 - 0.7 \\ 1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 - 0.7, 1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.65 - 0.7 \\ 1.1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.65 - 0.7, 1.1 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.75 - 0.7 \\ 2.9 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 - 0.7, 2.9 - 1.025 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \sum \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.1^2 & 0.1 \times 0.075 \\ 0.1 \times 0.075 & 0.075^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.1^2 & 0.1 \times 0.025 \\ 0.1 \times 0.025 & 0.025^2 \end{bmatrix} \right.$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0.05^2 & -0.05 \cdot 0.075 \\ -0.05 \cdot 0.075 & 0.075^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.05^2 & -0.05 \cdot 0.125 \\ -0.05 \cdot 0.125 & 0.125^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \sum \begin{bmatrix} 0.025 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0275 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.008 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.009 \end{bmatrix}$$

To summarize, $\mu_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.025 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.008 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.009 \end{bmatrix}$

1) C

Mahalanobis distance -

$$d_M = \sqrt{(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})} \quad \text{where } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \vec{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{M1} = \sqrt{\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.033 & 0.017 \\ 0.017 & 0.016 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} -0.15 & -0.225 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.033 & 0.017 \\ 0.017 & 0.016 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.15 \\ -0.225 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} -0.15 \cdot 0.033 - 0.225 \cdot 0.017, & -0.15 \cdot 0.017 - 0.225 \cdot 0.016 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.15 \\ -0.225 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.15^2 \cdot 0.033 + 0.225 \cdot 0.017 \cdot 0.15 + 0.15 \cdot 0.225 \cdot 0.033 + 0.225^2 \cdot 0.017 + 0.15^2 \cdot 0.017 + 0.225 \cdot 0.016 \cdot 0.15 + 0.225 \cdot 0.016 \cdot 0.15 + 0.225^2 \cdot 0.016}$$

$$d_{M2} = \sqrt{\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.05 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.008 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.009 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.05 \end{bmatrix} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.008 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.009 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.125 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \cdot 0.008 & 0.125 \cdot 0.009 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.125 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.15^2 \cdot 0.008 + 0.125^2 \cdot 0.009}$$

Euclidean distance

$$\begin{aligned} d_{e1} &= \sqrt{(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1.375 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1.375 \\ 1.375 \end{bmatrix} \right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} -0.15 & -0.225 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.15 \\ -0.225 \end{bmatrix}} \\ &= \sqrt{0.15^2 + 0.225^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{e2} &= \sqrt{\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 1.025 \end{bmatrix} \right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.125 \end{bmatrix}} \\ &= \sqrt{0.15^2 + 0.125^2} \end{aligned}$$

1)c

Mahalanobis distance:

Assume the test sample is $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$, class i mean = $\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$ class i covariance = $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

the Mahalanobis distance is

where $\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21}$

$$d_m = \sqrt{(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} a - \mu_1 & b - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}\sigma_{21}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{22} & -\sigma_{12} \\ -\sigma_{21} & \sigma_{11} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a - \mu_1 \\ b - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}\sigma_{21}} \left[(a - \mu_1)\sigma_{22} - (b - \mu_2)\sigma_{21}, (a - \mu_1)\sigma_{12} + (b - \mu_2)\sigma_{11} \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a - \mu_1 \\ b - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}\sigma_{21}} \cdot \left[\begin{aligned} &(a - \mu_1)^2 \sigma_{22} - (b - \mu_2)(a - \mu_1)\sigma_{21} + (a - \mu_1)\sigma_{12} \cdot (b - \mu_2) \\ &- (b - \mu_2)^2 \sigma_{21} + \\ &- (a - \mu_1)^2 \sigma_{12} + (b - \mu_2)(a - \mu_1)\sigma_{11} - (a - \mu_1)(b - \mu_2)\sigma_{12} \\ &+ (b - \mu_2)^2 \sigma_{11} \end{aligned} \right]}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}^2} \cdot \left[(b - \mu_2)(a + b - \mu_1 - \mu_2)\sigma_{11} - \left[(a - \mu_1)^2 + (b - \mu_2)^2 + 2(a - \mu_1)(b - \mu_2) \right] \sigma_{12} \right.}$$

$$\left. + (a - \mu_1)(a + b - \mu_1 - \mu_2)\sigma_{22} \right]}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}^2} \cdot \left[(b - \mu_2)(a + b - \mu_1 - \mu_2)\sigma_{11} - (a + b - \mu_1 - \mu_2)^2 \sigma_{12} \right.}$$

$$\left. + (a - \mu_1)(a + b - \mu_1 - \mu_2)\sigma_{22} \right]}$$

Euclidean distance

$$d_e = \sqrt{(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}}^T \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} a - \mu_1 & b - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a - \mu_1 \\ b - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a - \mu_1)^2 + (b - \mu_2)^2}$$

① use dmin method

value	0.8	2	3.1	4.1	5
id	0	1	2	3	4

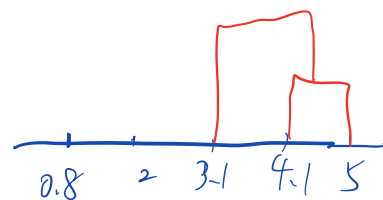
step 1.

	0	1	2	3	4
0	x	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.2
1	x	x	1.1	2.1	3
2	x	x	x	1	1.9
3	x	x	x	x	0.9
4	x	x	x	x	x

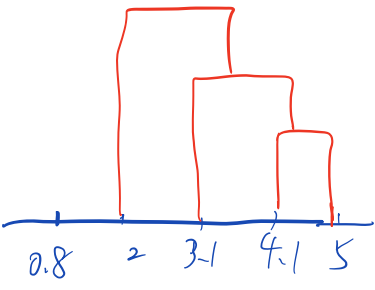


step 2.

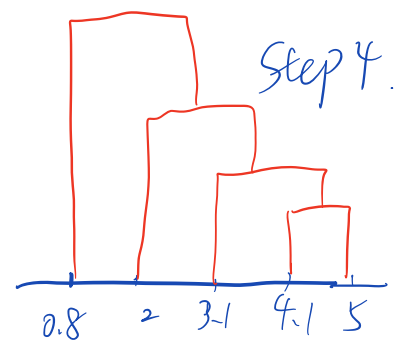
	0	1	2	3 4
0	x	1.2	2.3	$\min[(0,3), (0,4)] = 3.3$
1	x	x	1.1	$\min[(1,3), (1,4)] = 2.1$
2	x	x	x	$\min[(2,3), (2,4)] = 1$
3 4	x	x	x	x



step 3.



	0	1	2 3 4
0	x	1.2	$\max[(0,2), (0,3), (0,4)] = 2.3$
1	x	x	$\min[(1,2), (1,3), (1,4)] = 1.1$
2 3 4	x	x	x

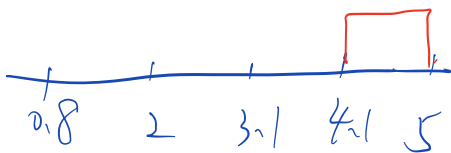


	0	1 2 3 4
0	x	$\min[(0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (0,4)] = 1.2$
1 2 3 4	x	x

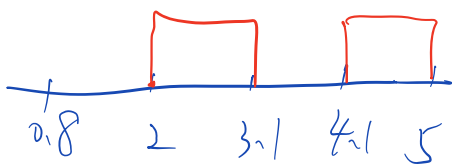
② use clmax method : use the maximum distance between clusters elements while use minimum distance to incorporate new element,

value	2.8	2	3.1	4.1	5
id	0	1	2	3	4

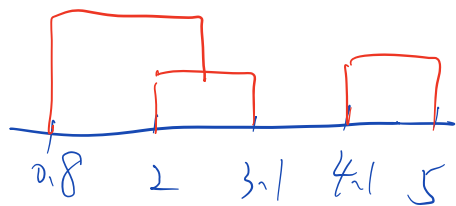
	0	1	2	3	4
0	x	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.2
1	x	x	1.1	2.1	3
2	x	x	x	1	1.9
3	x	x	x	x	0.9
4	x	x	x	x	x



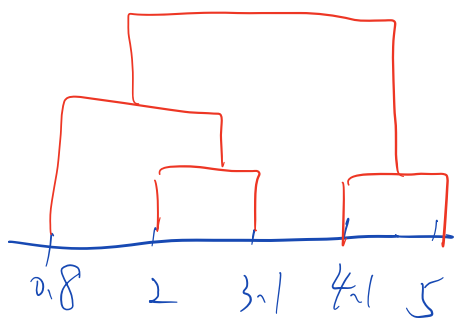
	0	1	2	3 4
0	x	1.2	2.3	$\max[(0,3)(0,4)] = 4.2$
1	x	x	1.1	$\max[(1,3)(1,4)] = 3$
2	x	x	x	$\max[(2,3)(2,4)] = 1.9$
3 4	x	x	x	x



$$\max((0,1), (0,2)) = 2,3$$



	0	1 2	3 4
0	0	2,3	4,2
1 2	X	1	3
3 4	X	X	3



	0 1 2	3 4
0 1 2	0	4,2
3 4	*	*

4 use MLE to derive the equation for mean and variance assuming 1-D Gaussian.

$$p(x|\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\text{likelihood} \rightarrow L(\mu, \sigma) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right)^n \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\log \text{likelihood} \rightarrow \ell(\mu, \sigma) = \log [L(\mu, \sigma)]$$

$$= n \cdot \log 1 - n \cdot \log \sqrt{2\pi} \sigma - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - n \log \sigma - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \cdot 2 \left(\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \quad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3} = 0$$

From equation (1) we can get $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu = 0$

$$\mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

solve equation (2), we get $n\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

where μ is solved by equation (1)

