song

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1 import libraries

```
[4]: import pandas as pd import numpy as np
```

2 import dataset and construct adjacency matrix A

3 perform spectral clustering on normalized L

```
[6]: D = np.diag(np.sum(A, axis=1))
     L = D - A
     D_inv_sqrt = np.linalg.inv(np.sqrt(D))
     L_norm = D_inv_sqrt @ L @ D_inv_sqrt
     eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(L_norm)
     sorted_indices = np.argsort(eigenvalues)
     eigenvectors = eigenvectors[:, sorted_indices]
     eigenvalues = eigenvalues[sorted_indices]
     print(eigenvalues[:5]) # here we print out the first 5 eigenvalues
     v = eigenvectors[:, 1]
     x = D_inv_sqrt @ v
     clusters = np.where(x >= 0, 1, 2) # do the clustering based on the second
     ⇔smallest eigenvector
     print("The first 10 clusters are:")
     print(clusters[:10])
    [-3.79980777e-16 9.89839228e-01 9.89945494e-01 9.90020082e-01
      9.90087966e-01]
```

```
The first 10 clusters are:
[2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1]
```

3.1 interpret the output

- The first 5 eigenvalues are [-3.79980777e-16, 9.89839228e-01, 9.89945494e-01, 9.90020082e-01, 9.90087966e-01]
- There is one eigenvalue that is very close to 0, which means the graph has 1 connected component

4 explore the systematic differences between the two clusters

```
[7]: cluster_2_mean = song[clusters == 2].mean(axis=0)
    cluster_1_mean = song[clusters == 1].mean(axis=0)

mean_differences = cluster_2_mean - cluster_1_mean
    top_3_features = np.argsort(np.abs(mean_differences))[-3:][::-1]
    print(top_3_features)
```

[1 6 9]

4.1 interpret the output

• This means that there is a significant difference between the two clusters in terms of feature 1, 6 and 9, which can be used to distinguish between them.