1. Izračunajte gruče z uporabo metode voditeljev za k=3.

Nakljuitro izbeteuro zatetne vodstelje: X = 291, 93, 953

1. Poračunamo razdalje genov do voditeljev (evklidska metrika):

| | T_1 | T_2 | T_3 | T_4 | T_5 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| g_1 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 12 |
| g_2 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| g_3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| g_4 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| g_5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 13 |
| <i>9</i> 6 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

| | 91 | 93 | 95 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| D(91, x) | 0 | 247 | 8 |
| D(92, X) | 210 | 211 | 212 |
| D(93,1) | 247 | 0 | 241 |
| D(94,x) | 16 | 253 | 26 |
| D(95, K) | 8 | 241 | 0 |
| D(96, x) | 295 | 286 | 311 |

Primer:
$$D(9_1, 9_2) = \sqrt{(0-10)^2 + (9-8)^2 + (7-1)^2 + (3-0)^2 + (12-4)^2}$$

= 210

> y vsaki vistici izberemo min vrednost.

12 vsakega stolpca odéitano îzbrane gene → rove grace.

$$C_1 = \frac{2}{5}g_1, g_2, g_4$$
 $\Rightarrow X = \frac{2}{5}C_1, C_2, C_3$ $C_3 = \frac{2}{5}g_5$

3. Najdemo vrednosti za nave voditelje (aritmetična sredina vrednosti gerov iz matrike izrazanja):

$$C_{1} = \left(\frac{0+10+1}{3}, \frac{9+8+12}{3}, \frac{7+1+8}{3}, \frac{3+0+2}{3}, \frac{12+9+10}{3}\right) = (3.67, 9.67, 5.33, 1.67, 8.67)$$

$$C_2 = (7.5, 5, 5, 1.5, 1)$$

Postopek ponavljamo dokler ne dosetemo konvergence:

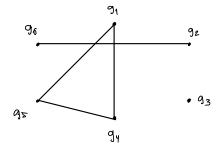
- · gruce se nehajo spreminjati (npr. naslednjo iteracijo dobino enake gruce)
- · razlike med stanimi in novimi voditelji postanejo zanemarljive
- 2. Izračunajte gruče z uporabo metode "poškodovanih" klik za
 - (a) $\theta = 10$
 - (b) $\theta = 15, 5$

| | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 91 | 0 | 14.49 | 15,72 | Y | 2.83 | 17.18 |
| 92 | | 0 | 14.53 | 13.64 | 14.56 | 4.12 |
| 93 | | | 0 | 15,91 | 15.52 | 16.91 |
| 94 | | | | 0 | 5,10 | 15.91 |
| 9s | | | | | 0 | 17.64 |
| g, | | | | | | Ø |

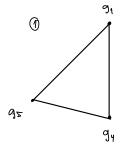
Osnova za metodo je matrika razdalj. Uporabimo evklidsko razdaljo.

Pazdalje moraš sam izračunat iz matrike irratanja.

- (a) 0 = 10 → med genoma imamo poverawo, če je razdalja med njima manjša od 0.
- 1. Imamo začetni graf:



2. Iz grafa odcitamo Klične grafe (polne podgrafe):

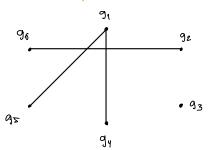




$$C1 = {91, 91, 95}$$

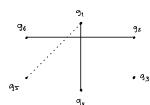
 $C2 = {92, 965}$
 $C3 = {935}$

Ce bi imeli npr. graf:

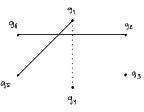


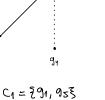
Vsi ti različni nabori grač so enakovredni.

ne bi morali navvrstiti vseh v gruce. V tem primen lahko dodamo ali odstranimo en povezano, npr.:





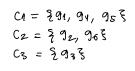




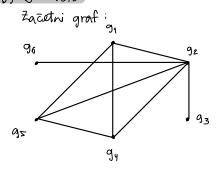
C2= 292, 963

C3 = 2933

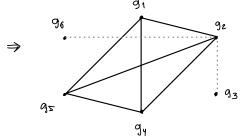
C4 = 2943



b) 0 = 15.5



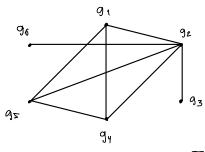
Tega ne moremo resit samo z eno poverano, ker bo graf sevedno poveran. Zato izbrišemo DVE:



V najslabšem primeru moramo izbrisati vse poverave.

3. Izračunajte gruče z uporabo hevristike CAST za $\theta = 15$.

Osnova je matrika razdalj in isti graf kot prej v (b):



- 1. Izberemo totko z najvišjo stopnjo (ta z najveć povezavani): 92 (5) Ona gre prva v naso grn ε_0 : $c_1 = \frac{7}{2}92$ §. Gradimo gruco okoli tocke.
- 2- Najdemo ji najbližio tožko: 96 Dodamo jo v gruco: C1 = 292, 965

1/2 -- 3. Izberemo tožko najbližje gruži:

$$D(g_1, c_1) = (d(g_1, g_2) + d(g_1, g_6))/2 = 15.84$$

$$D(93, C1) = 15.72$$

s pomorijo O dolozimo ali je torka blitnja: ali velja d(9i, c) < 0

ce jih je već, dodamo najmanjišo vredrosti

Poravljamo, dokler nimamo Nic već za dodat. Dobimo:

$$D(9_1, C_1) = 7.7$$

 $D(9_2, C_1) = 9.36$
 $D(9_5, C_1) = 7.75$

4- Ali imamo kaj za odstranit iz gruće? Gledamo razdaje gerov zrotraj gruće do gruće:

$$D(94, C1) = 8.02$$

 $D(96, C1) = 10.97$

Kontri gruti: C1 = {391, 92, 94, 95, 96 } C2 = 2933

5. Iz grafa odstrawimo tożke v prvi grući, ponovimo vse. Ostane samo 93, rato C2 = {93}.

4. Izračunajte drevo, ki ponazarja hierarhično gručenje (dendrogram) z uporabo UPGMA.

① 1.

Oznova je matrika razdalji.

- 1. Najdemo min razdaljo
- 2. Edrutimo gena
- 3. Odstranimo gena iz matrike
- 4. Dodamo grućo v matriko
- 5. Ponavljamo dokler ne zmanjka genov v matriki.

| | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 91 | 0 | 14.49 | 15,72 | Y | 2.83 | 17.18 |
| 92 | | 0 | 14.53 | 13.64 | 14-56 | 4.12 |
| 93 | | | 0 | 15,91 | 15.52 | 16.91 |
| 94 | | | | 0 | 5,10 | 15.91 |
| 95 | | | | | 0 | 17.64 |
| 96 | | | | | | Ø |

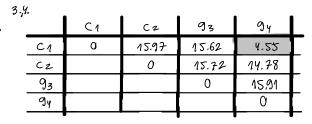
razdalja med geroma/2 <-

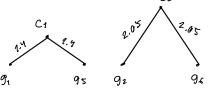
| • | C1 = | 791, 955 |
|---|------|----------|
| | | C1 |
| | ۸۹ | 1.4 |
| | - "/ | |
| | | \ |
| | 91 | 95 |

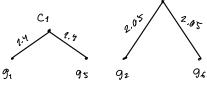
| 3, | , У. | _ | | _ | | _ |
|----|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | C1 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 |
| | C1 | 0 | 14.52 | 15.62 | 4.55 | 17.47 |
| | 92 | | 0 | 14.53 | 13.64 | 4.12 |
| | 93 | | | 0 | 15,91 | 16.91 |
| | 94 | | | | 0 | 15.91 |
| | g ^c | | | | | O |

| 2 | 1. | | | | | _ |
|---|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | C1 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 |
| | C1 | 0 | 14.52 | 15.62 | 4.55 | 17.47 |
| | 92 | | 0 | 14.53 | 13.64 | 4.12 |
| | 93 | | | 0 | 15,91 | 16.91 |
| | 94 | | | | 0 | 15.91 |
| | g ^c | | | | | O |

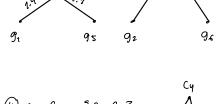
| C1 | O | 14.52 | 15.62 | 4.55 | 17.41 |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 92 | | 0 | 14.53 | 13.64 | 4.12 |
| 93 | | | 0 | 15,91 | 16.91 |
| 94 | | | | 0 | 15.91 |
| gç | | | | | O |
| • | , | | ," | , | , |

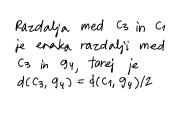




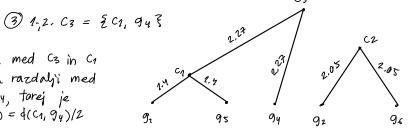


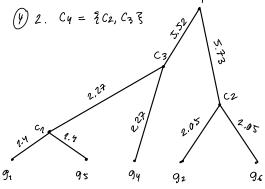
2. Cz = 292, 963





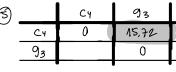
C5

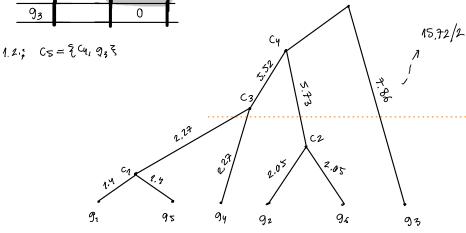




| 3., 4. | | Сз | Cz | 93 |
|--------|----|----|-------|-------|
| · | Сз | 0 | 15.57 | 15.72 |
| | CZ | | 0 | 15.72 |
| | 93 | | | 0 |
| | | | | - |

Ampak I guess od stejem se 2.27 va lori stravi in 2.05 na desni?... frej sem imet d(C1,94), zdaj pa d(C3,C2) ⇒ dve grnEi ⇒ popravit(2)





Odvisno kje preretemo drevo, tam od citarro gruce. Npr. tu dobino:

291, 953 ર્ર ૧૫૬ ₹ 92, 963 ₹ 93 €