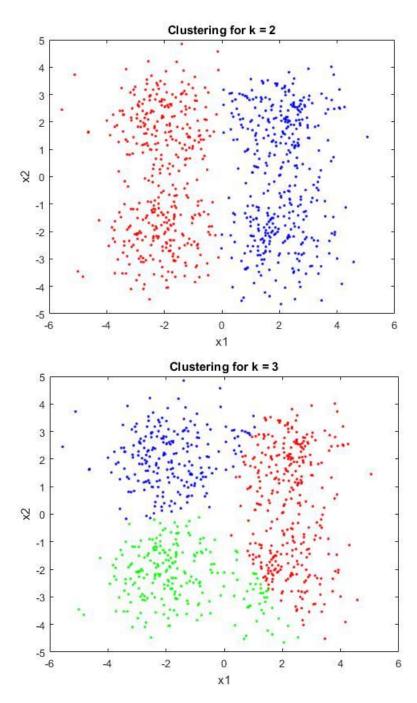
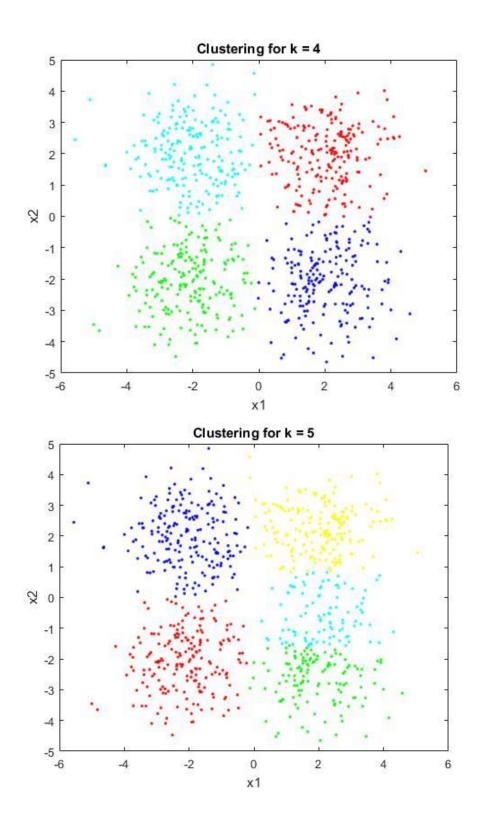


The objective decreases in k. This is logical if we look at the objective formula:

$$G_{k-m}(C_1, \dots, C_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{x \in C_i} \|x - \frac{1}{|C_i|} \sum_{x \in C_i} x \|^2$$

As k increases, each example has a center that is closer to it, so the summation of all distances will be smaller in the end.





By looking at the dataset, we can observe that the points generally divide into four groups. Therefore, k=4 is the most logical clustering (this can also be clearly seen in the figure for k=4). This is not the clustering with the smallest value of the k-means objective.

1.d.

By looking at the formula for the k-means objective, we can see that with high probability, the objective decreases in k regardless of the dataset. However, the most logical clustering is not always the one with the most number of clusters.

1.e.

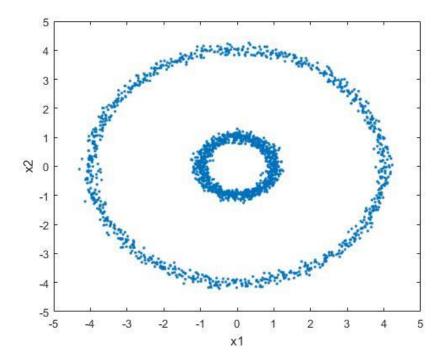
Cluster	Most common label	Percentage of common label in	
		Cluster (%)	
1	7	91.0448	
2	1	66.0606	
3	6	71.1712	
4	0	86	
5	4	50	
6	9	40.2878	
7	8	54.8077	
8	3	54.7445	
9	0	91.8367	
10	2	89.1892	

1.f.

The classification error on the sample resulting from a classifier derived from the above clusters ls: 0.357 this calculation was done by the following matlab calculation:

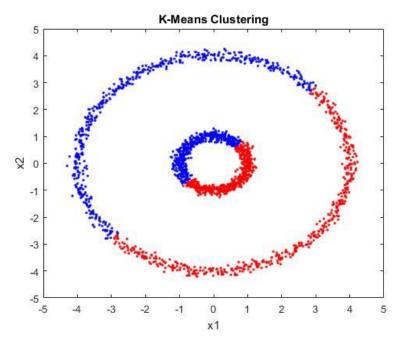
```
percentages = zeros(1, 10);
modes = zeros(1, 10);
Ypredict = zeros(size(C));
for i = 1:10
    labels = Y(C==i);
    modes(i) = mode(labels);
    percentages(i) = sum(labels==modes(i)) / size(labels,1) * 100.0;
    Ypredict = Ypredict + (C==i) *modes(i);
end
errs(j) = mean(Y ~= Ypredict);
```

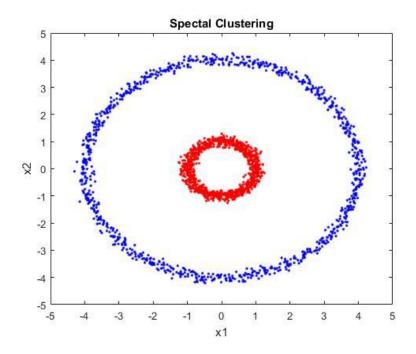
with C being the clusters array returned from the K-means, And Y being the original labels.



k-means will find the clusters in which the points are closest to their center. In this case this will not output the desired outcome since the outer circle would never be identifies as one cluster.

2. c.





K-means Clustering tries to minimize the distances from each point to its cluster's center. Therefore, it "splits" the image in 2.

Spectral Clustering tries to minimize the variance of its clusters. Therefore, it identifies each circle as a cluster.

```
3) X=1R, Y=1R, yNN(3x5x) (3x5x) (3x5x) (3x5x) (3x5x)
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(\lambda^{2}\lambda^{2}\lambda^{3})=E_{x}\left(E_{y}(\lambda^{2}(x))-E_{y}(2\lambda(x)-y)+E_{y}(y^{2})\right)
-11^{2}\lambda^{3}\lambda^{3})=E_{x}\left(\lambda^{2}(x)-2\lambda(x)E_{y}(y)+E_{y}(y^{2})\right)
  (*) = E_{x}(h(x) - 2h(x) \cdot 3x + 84x \cdot 14x^{2}) = E_{x}(h(x) - 6x \cdot h(x) + 14x^{2})
    (x) * 4 (CMC) 31 (CC) + FAMONY (X) BRICKING ACIC
                                                                                             X3N1
       16, 186 X 186, X DE WAY 16, X DS C4, XER
                                                                                      Bu'l'Ma.
           962-9(1(x))= 12(x)-(x.)(x)+14x2
             g'(h(x))=2h(x)-6x=6=> h*(x)=3x
             9"(1*(x))= 2>6
                                  Bayes-Optimal 10'0 12'1 12'3 133 133 135
           E_{y}(y') = V(y) + E^{2}(y) = 35x^{2} + 9x^{2} = 14x^{2}
                                                                                                (*)
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