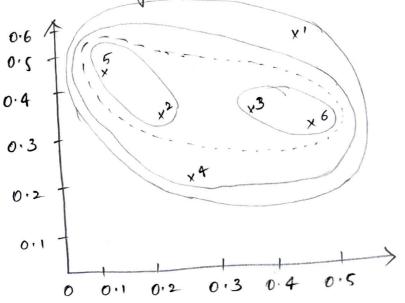
Question 1

Calculate the clustering representation & dendrogram using single, complete and average link proximity function in hierarchical clusterling technique

(i) Single link proximity function

	P,	P2	P3	P ₄ P	5 P	\$
P,	0					
P	0.2357	0				
P3	0.2218	0.1483	0			
P ₄	0.3681	0.2042	0.1513	0		
P ₅	0.3421	0.1388	0.28 43	0.2932	0	
Ps	0. 2347	0.2540	0.1100	0,2216	0.3921	0

Considering lowerband values, the upper bound value are equal to lower bound & the cluster is found according to that.



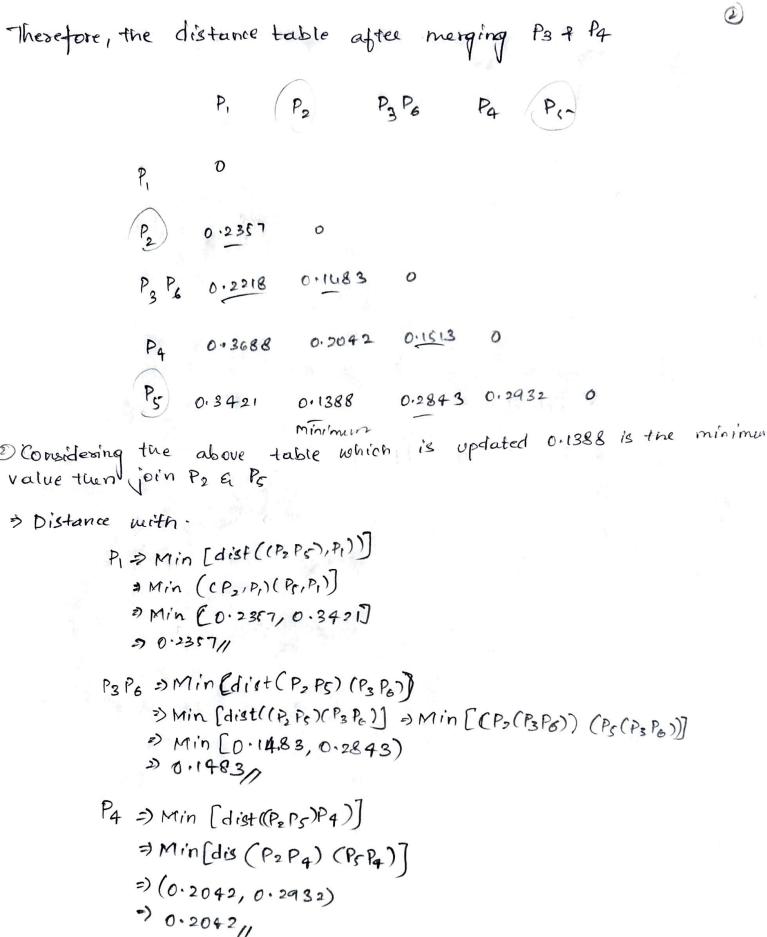
Graphical representation for the given points

- "i" Since we found the ent encledian distance for the each points, we'll find the merging the two closest numbers & updating the distance table.
- We can observe, from the above table the minimum value is 0.1100 i.e., between P3 & P6 after merging & numbers we need to find the distance with other member using the formula

Min [dist (clusters, otherpoints)]

3) Distance with

- => P1 => Min[dist(P3, P6), P1)] = Min [dist(P3 .P1), [P6 P1)) = Min[0.2218, 0.2347] = 0.2218/1
- >P2 > Min [dist(P3, P6), P2)] = Min[dist(P3, P2), (P6, P2)] = Min[0.1485,0.2540) = 0.1483//
- =) P4 => Min[dist (P3 P6), P4) -> Min[dist(P3, P4), (P6, P4)] -> Min [0.1513, 0.2216] -> 0.1513//
- ⇒ P5 → Min (dist (P3, P4), P5) ⇒ Min[dist(P3, P5), (P4, P5)] ⇒ Min (0.2843, 0.3921) ⇒) 0.2843//



So, The updated distance table after merging
P, P2 P5 P3 P6 P4
P, o
P2P5 0.2357 0
P3P6 0.2218 0.1483 0 Minimum
Pa 0.3688 0.2042 0.1513 0 From the above table, since the minimum value (P2P5) & (P3P6) and update distance matrix
Distance of (P2P5)(P3P6) with
P, => Min (dist ((P2PE) (P2PG) P1))] 2) Min(dist(P2PE) P1) (P3P6) (P1))] => Min (0.2357,0.>218) => 0.2218//
P4=) Min[dist((P2P5)(P3P6)P4)] =) Min[dist((P2P5)P4))] =) Min[dist((P2P5)P4))] =) Min[dist((P2P5)P4)((P3P6)P4))) =) Min[0.2042,0.1513)
3) 0.1513/

Po with Ps is

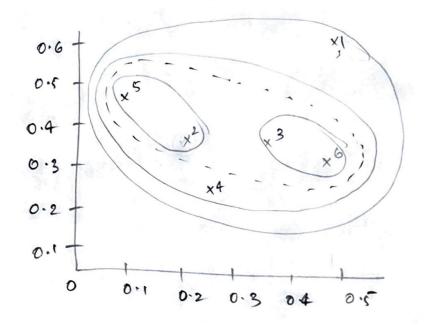
is 0:1483, merg

erefore, the updated distance table is						
P1 P2 P5 P3 P6 P4						
P ₁ O						
P3 P5 P3 P6 0, 2218 0						
P4 0.3688 0.1513 0	,					
Since Pq that the minimum value, morging & tindi	'ny the distance					
P, 2) Min [dist (P2P5P3P6)4P1] 2) Min [dist((P2P5P2Pc)P1) (P4P1)] >)(0.221810.3688) -0.2218						
P, P2P5 P3P6 P4						
P						
Ps P						

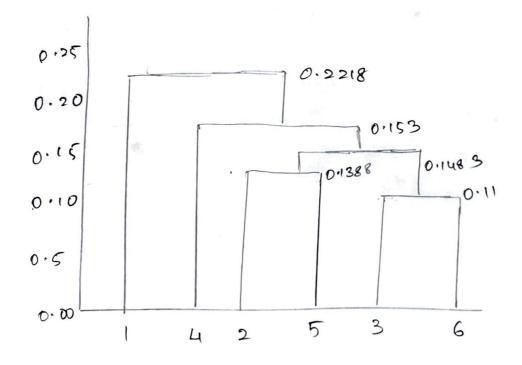
The minim distan P1

Min [disto P2P2 P3 P6 P4) (P1))

i Dhe fina Echustee is



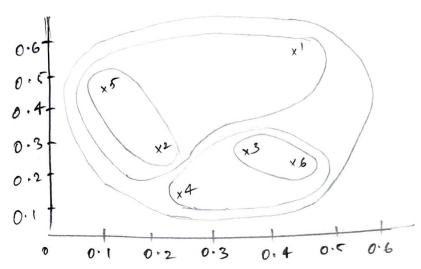
. . . the dendogram is



For complete link proximity we need merge the closest point & update the distance table with before for the with below formula.

Distance = Max (dist (dustering point, points))

Graphical representation of given points



From table above in page () noin value is 0.1100 · i.e., merge Pot Po & update the distance table

Distance with

P4 => Max(dist(P3P6)P4)] >) Max [0.1513,0.2216] >) 0.2216/1 P5 => Max[dist(P3P6)Pr)] =) Max[0.2843,0.342] >) 0.3421/1

So, the distance table after the minimum distance calculations & merging P3P P6 is

 P_1 P_2 P_3P_6 P_4 P_5 P_1 O P_2 0.2357 O P_3P_6 0.2347 0.2540 O P_3P_6 0.3688 0.2042 0.2216 O P_5 0.3421 0.1388 0.3921 O[Minimum

Minimum value is 0.1388, merge P2P5 & update the distance

Distance of (P2P5) with

P, => Max (dist ((P2,P5) P))] => Max(0.2357,0.3421] >> 0.2421/

Pg Pg 3) Max [dist ((P3Pg) (P2Pg))]

3) Max[0.2540, 0.3921]

3) 0.3921

P4 => Max [dist((2P))]

2) Max [0.2042, 0.2932]

3) 0.2932,

The distance table after merging Pot Pr

 P_{1} $P_{2}P_{5}$ $P_{3}P_{6}$ P_{4} P_{1} O $P_{2}P_{5}$ $O \cdot 3421$ O $P_{3}P_{6}$ $O \cdot 2347$ $O \cdot 3421$ O

P q 0.3688 0.2932 0.2216 0

Minimum value is 0.2216, merge & update the distance table.

Distance of P(P3P6) with

So, the distance table after the minimum distance & mergins

P,

Minimum value is 0.3421, so merge P2Ps and P1 Distance of P1 (P2Ps) with.

final table is

P2 P5 P1

P3 P6 P4

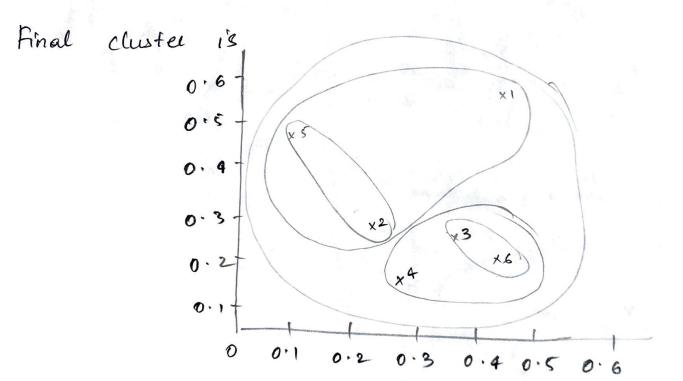
PzPFP,

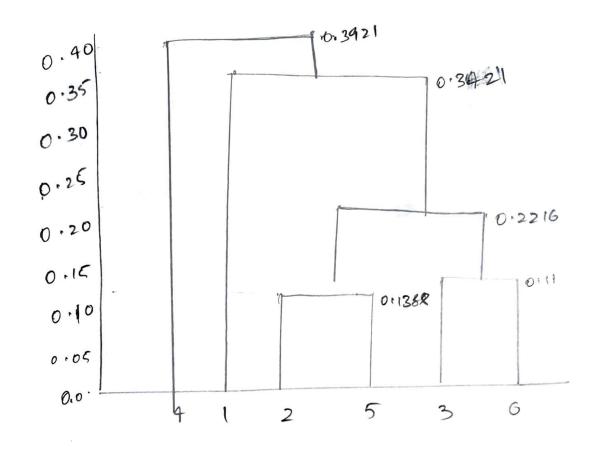
0

P3 P6 P4

0.3921

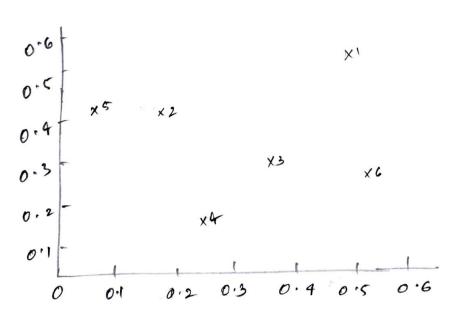
0





3) Average link proximity.

Graphical representation of the ggiven points.



The minimum walm in the lower bound is 0.1100 i.e, b/w

Pg & PG

The distance matrix is

Aug [dist(P3P6), P,)]

dist((P3 P6)P)) =) 1/2 [dis(P3P,)+dist(P6 P,)]

2) 1/2 [0.2218+0.2347]

7) 0,2282

Distance nith P2 => Aug(dist(P3P6), P2)]

9 /2 (dist (P3P2) + dist (Pc P2)]

=> 1/2 [0.1483 + 0.2540]

7) 0.2011

Distance with P4 => Aug (dist (P3 P6), P4)]

2) /2 [dist(P3P4)+dist(P6P4)]

\$ 1/2 [0.1523 +0.22(6)]

\$ 0.1864

Distance with Ps D Ang Cdist(P3Pc) Ps)

2) 1/2 (dist (P3 P5) + dist (P3, P5)

2) Y2 (0.2843+ 0.3921)

7) 0.3382.

One updated distance matrix por duster (PzPo) is P1 P2 P3P6 P4 P5 P_{r} P2 0.2357 0 P3 P6 0.2282 0.2011 0 · P 0.3688 0.2042 0.1864 0 Pr 0.3421 0.1388 0.3382 0.2932 U Now, the minimum value is 0.1388 b/w P2 & P5, the distant Distance of (P2P5) with P, 2) Aug[dist((12P5)P1)] >> 1/2 (dist(P3, P,) + dist (P5, Pi)] a) /2 [0.2357+0.3421] 2 0.2889

Distance north (P3P6) > 1/2 (0. 2011+0.3382)

> 0. 2696

Dist with P4 > Avg (dist (P2P5)P4)

> 1/2 (0. 2014+0.3382)

> 1/2 (0. 2011+0.3382)

> 1/2 (dist (P2P4) + dist (P5, P4))

> 1/2 (0. 20 42+0.2932) > 0.2487

Updated distance table is for (P2PF)

P₁ P₂ P₃ P₄
P₁ O
P₂ P₅ P₄
P₇ O
P₃ P₆ O.2889 O
P₃ P₆ O.2982 O.2696 O

P 4 (13688 0.2487 0.1864 0

Next minimum value in 0.1864 b/w Pq & P3, P6

Distance with P, for (P3P6) P4 in

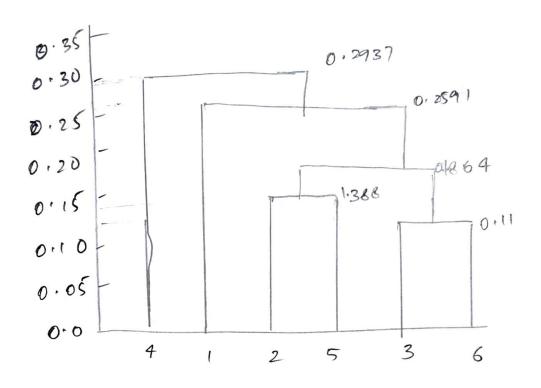
2) Avg(dist(P3 P6P4)(P,))

> 1/2 (dist (P3P6) P, + dis(P4, P1)]

» /₇[0.2282+0.3688]

30.2985

Distance to (P, Ps) > 1/2 [dist (P3P6)(P, Ps) + dist (P4 (P2 Ps))] > 1/2 [0.2696+0.248]] >: 0.2591 Updated distance table for P4 & (P3, P6) is P2 P5 P3 P6 P4 P2 P5 0,2879 P3Pc P4 0.2985 0,2591 The minimum value i.e, 1.2591 b/w BP5 & P3 P4 Distance from P, to (P2P5) (P3 6, P4) 2) Aug[dist ((P2P5)(P3P6P4)) P1))] >> 1/2 (dist(P3, P6, P4) P1)) + (CBP5), P1) 3) Y2 [6-2985-10-2889] 7 0.2937 Dhe distance table after menging is P, P2 P5 P3 P4 0 0 P2 P5 13 16 4 0.2937



Cluster after applying average link.

