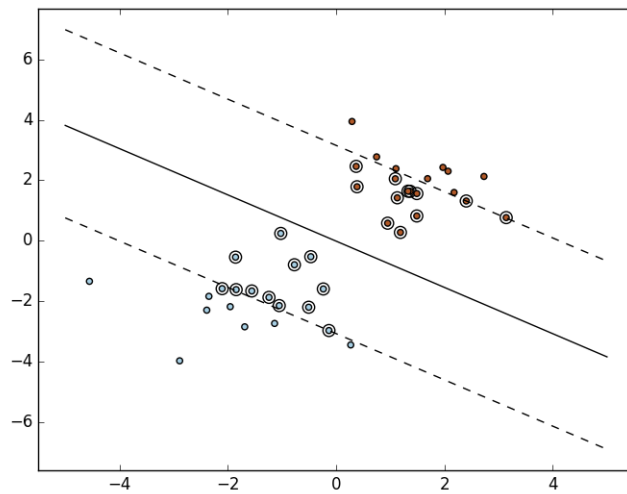
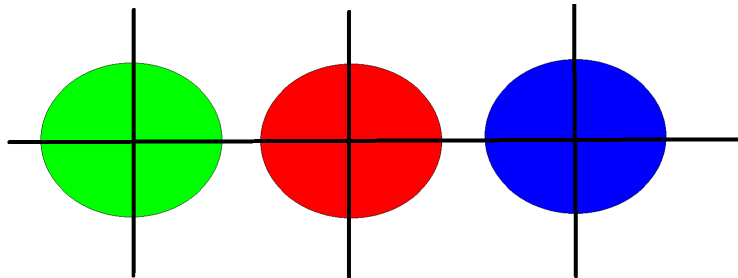


**1**

- a) 3 Support vectors, because of data threshold.
- b) 24 Support Vectors
- c)

**2**

Consider a data set that consists of three circular clusters, that are identical in terms of the number and distribution of points, and whose centers lie on a line and are located such that the center of the middle cluster is equally distant from the other two. Bisecting K-means would always split the middle cluster during its first iteration, and thus, could never produce the correct set of clusters.



### 3

	<b>p1</b>	<b>p2</b>	<b>p3</b>	<b>p4</b>	<b>p5</b>
<b>p1</b>	0.00	0.90	0.59	0.45	0.65
<b>p2</b>	0.90	0.00	0.36	0.53	0.20
<b>p3</b>	0.59	0.36	0.00	0.56	0.15
<b>p4</b>	0.45	0.53	0.56	0.00	0.24
<b>p5</b>	0.65	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.00

MIN:

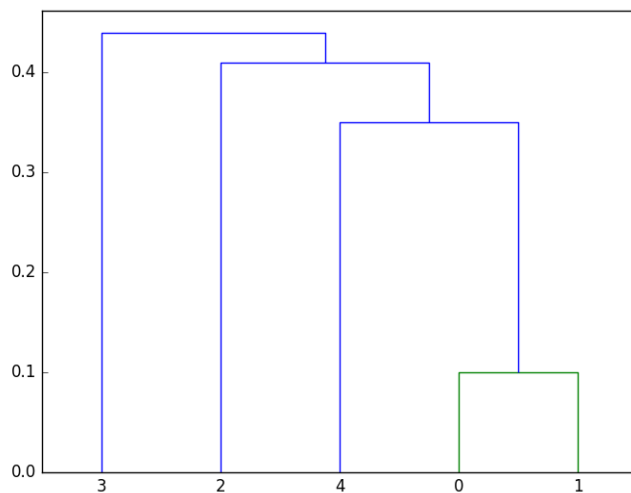
```

import scipy.spatial.distance as ssd
import hcluster
import pylab
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

SimMatrix = [[0.00, 0.90, 0.59, 0.45, 0.65],
              [0.90, 0.00, 0.36, 0.53, 0.20],
              [0.59, 0.36, 0.00, 0.56, 0.15],
              [0.45, 0.53, 0.56, 0.00, 0.24],
              [0.65, 0.20, 0.15, 0.24, 0.00]]

distVec = ssd.squareform(SimMatrix)
linkage = hcluster.linkage(1 - distVec)
dendro = hcluster.dendrogram(linkage, distance_sort="ascending")
plt.show()

```



MAX:

```
import scipy.spatial.distance as ssd
import hcluster
import pylab
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

SimMatrix = [[0.00, 0.90, 0.59, 0.45, 0.65],
              [0.90, 0.00, 0.36, 0.53, 0.20],
              [0.59, 0.36, 0.00, 0.56, 0.15],
              [0.45, 0.53, 0.56, 0.00, 0.24],
              [0.65, 0.20, 0.15, 0.24, 0.00]]

distVec = ssd.squareform(SimMatrix)
linkage = hcluster.linkage(1 - distVec)
dendro = hcluster.dendrogram(linkage, distance_sort="descending")
plt.show()
```

