23) K-Means Clustering and Hierarchical Clustering

Vitor Kamada

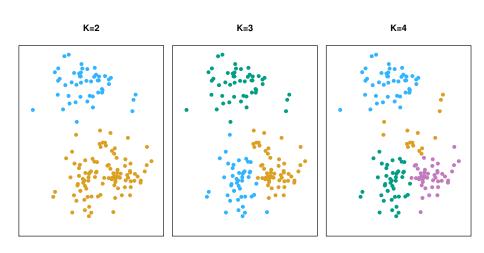
January 2020

Reference

Tables, Graphics, and Figures from:

James et al. (2017): Ch 10.3

Simulated Data Set with 150 Observations



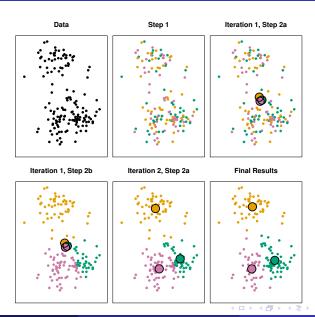
K-Means Clustering

$$C_1 \cup C_2 \cup ... \cup C_K = \{1, ..., n\}$$
 $C_k \cap C_{k'} = \emptyset \text{ for all } k \neq k'$

$$\underset{C_1,...,C_k}{Minimize} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{K} W(C_k) \right\}$$

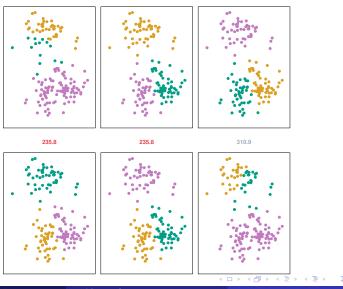
$$W(C_k) = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{i,i' \in C_k} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (x_{ij} - x_{i'j})^2$$

K-Means Clustering Algorithm



Different Random Assignment

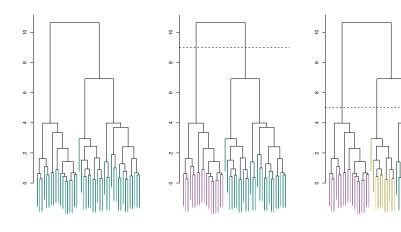
320.9



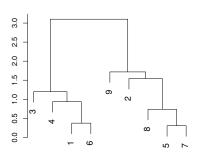
235.8

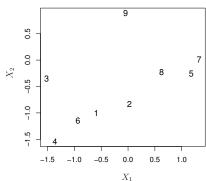
235.8

Hierarchical Clustering - Dendrogram



9 Observations: Euclidean Distance and Complete Linkage





Measure of Dissimilarity (d(G, H))

Single Linkage or Nearest-Neighbor

$$\min_{i \in G, i' \in H} d_{ii'}$$

Complete Linkage or Furthest-Neighbor

$$\max_{i \in G, i' \in H} d_{ii'}$$

Group Average

$$\frac{1}{N_G N_H} \sum_{i \in G} \sum_{i' \in H} d_{ii'}$$

Average, Complete, and Single Linkage

