# Task 2

## Task 2a

HAC is mainly used to keep track of the distance between clusters using a nested heirarchical structure. Then joining the closes clusters to create larger clusters defining cluster groups. HAC is done by calculating distance between every point and keep track of this in a matrix. Then the two closest points are merged and and the process is repeted until we have a single cluster. To calculate the distance we can use MIN-link, the smallest distance between two points from each cluster, or MAX-link the furthest distance between two points from each cluster.

Task 2b

#### MIN-link

We begin by calculating the inital distance

	A	В	С	D	E
Α	0	4.12310563	4.12310563	1	7.21110255
В	4.12310563	0	7.07106781	3.16227766	7
С	4.12310563	7.07106781	0	4.47213595	5.38516481
D	1	3.16227766	4.47213595	0	6.70820393
E	7.21110255	7	5.38516481	6.70820393	0

Next we find that cluster A and D are closest and merge these clusters with smallest distance value. The next iteration is calculated...

	A, D	В	С	E
A, D	0	3.16227766	4.12310563	6.70820393
В	3.16227766	0	7.07106781	7
С	4.12310563	7.07106781	0	5.38516481
E	6.70820393	7	5.38516481	0

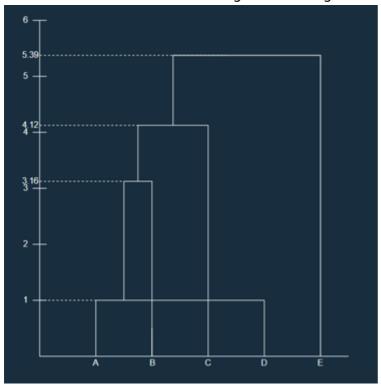
We can then merge cluster AD with B to get

	A, B, D	С	E
A, B, D	0	4.12310563	6.70820393
С	4.12310563	0	5.38516481
E	6.70820393	5.38516481	0

Next we merge cluster ABD with C to get the final assosiation matrix

	A, B, C, D	E
A, B, C, D	0	5.38516481
E	5.38516481	0

We can from this create a dendogram showing the merge steps:



## MAX-link

We start by using the same generated table as in MIN

	A	В	С	D	E
Α	0	4.12310563	4.12310563	1	7.21110255
В	4.12310563	0	7.07106781	3.16227766	7
С	4.12310563	7.07106781	0	4.47213595	5.38516481
D	1	3.16227766	4.47213595	0	6.70820393
Е	7.21110255	7	5.38516481	6.70820393	0

Now we merge A and D but instead of keeping the smallest distance we select the largest distance value

	A, D	В	С	E
A, D	0	4.12310563	4.47213595	7.21110255
В	4.12310563	0	7.07106781	7

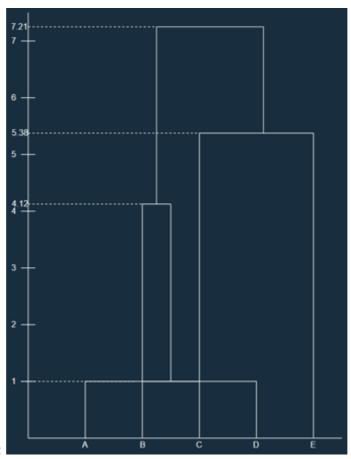
	A, D	В	С	E
С	4.47213595	7.07106781	0	5.38516481
E	7.21110255	7	5.38516481	0

And we continue these iterations till we have 1 cluster

	A, B, D	С	E
A, B, D	0	7.07106781	7.21110255
С	7.07106781	0	5.38516481
E	7.21110255	5.38516481	0

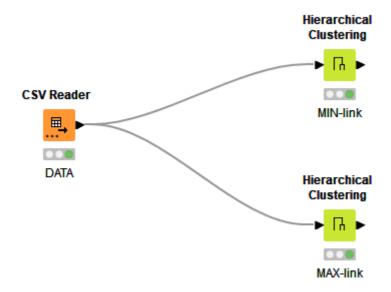
Finally we get

	A, B, D	C, E
A, B, D	0	7.21110255
C, E	7.21110255	0

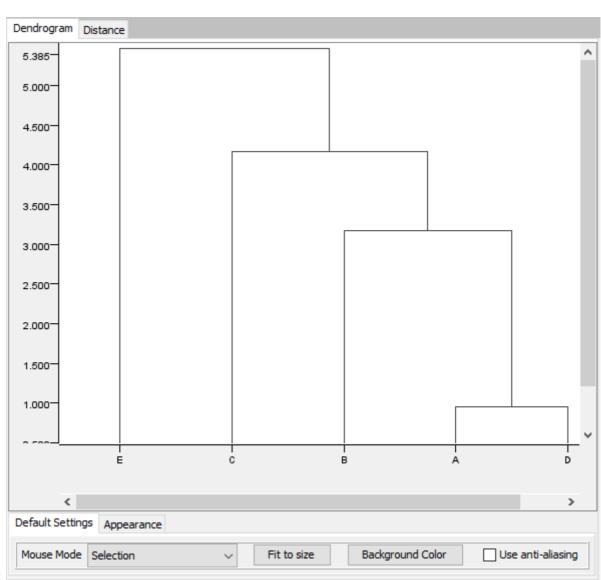


The dendogram looks like this:

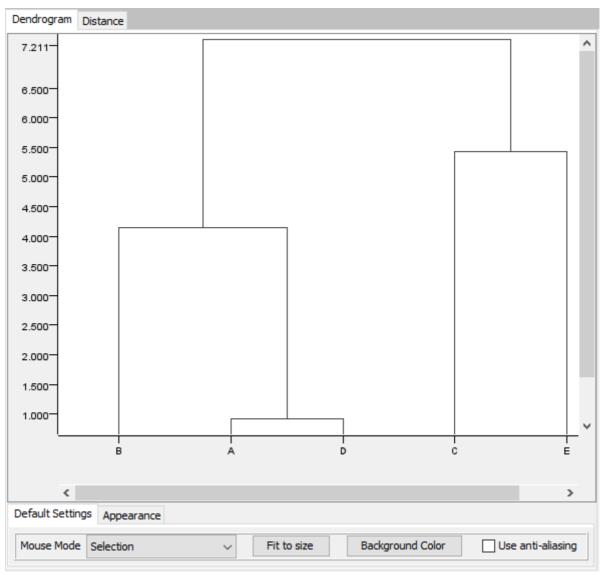
Task 2c



#### Workflow:



Min-link:

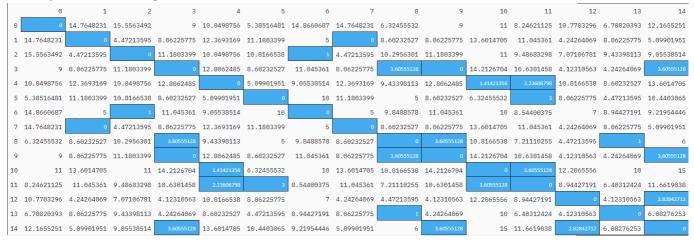


Max-link:

# Task 3

### Task 3a

We start by calculating the distance between each point and finding points that are close to 3 other points including self with max distance of 4



We then get that the core poinst are [3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14]

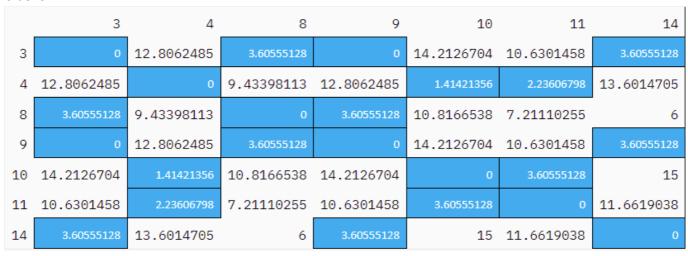
Next we compare the core points with every other point to get border points.

13	12	7	6	5	2	1	0	
4.24264069	4.12310563	8.06225775	11.045361	8.60232527	11.1803399	8.06225775	9	3
8.60232527	10.8166538	12.3693169	9.05538514	5.09901951	10.0498756	12.3693169	10.0498756	4
1	4.47213595	8.60232527	9.8488578	5	10.2956301	8.60232527	6.32455532	8
4.24264069	4.12310563	8.06225775	11.045361	8.60232527	11.1803399	8.06225775	9	9
10	12.2065556	13.6014705	10	6.32455532	11	13.6014705	11	10
6.40312424	8.94427191	11.045361	8.54400375	3	9.48683298	11.045361	8.24621125	11
6.08276253	2.82842712	5.09901951	9.21954446	10.4403065	9.05538514	5.09901951	12.1655251	14

Then we find that [5, 12, 13] are border points

That also concludes that [0, 1, 2, 6, 7] are noise points

We can then find which of the core points are close to each other to merge them into one cluster

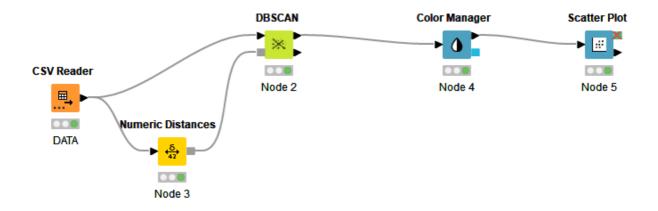


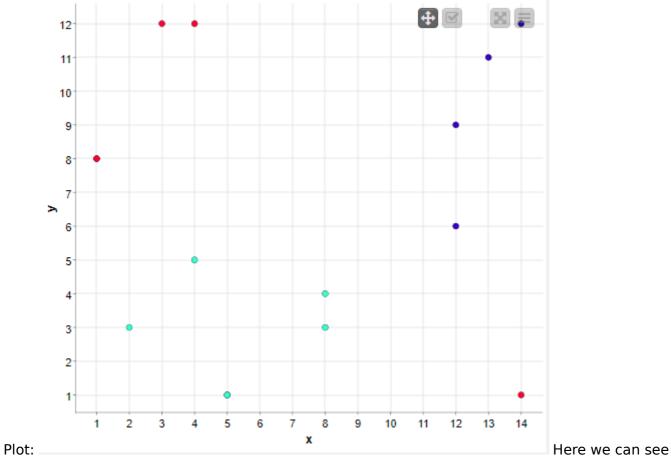
Where we finally get 2 clusters

Cluster 1	Cluster 2
3	4
8	10
9	11
14	5
12	
13	

Task 2b

#### Workflow:





cluster 1 in light blue, cluster 2 in purple and the noise as red.