

# CI603 Data Mining

## Tutorial 2 Part II

(solution)

- Using the table below, plot the points on a graph. For each pair of points calculate the Euclidean, and Manhattan distance between them showing your results in a distance matrix.

	X1(x)	X2(y)
<b>P1</b>	2.3	4
<b>P2</b>	1.5	3.2
<b>P3</b>	4.2	2
<b>P4</b>	1.7	3.7

Euclidean distance				
	P1	P2	P3	P4
P1	0.000000	1.131371	2.758623	0.670820
P2	1.131371	0.000000	2.954657	0.538516
P3	2.758623	2.954657	0.000000	3.023243
P4	0.670820	0.538516	3.023243	0.000000

Manhattan distance				
	P1	P2	P3	P4
P1	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.9
P2	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.7
P3	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.2
P4	0.9	0.7	4.2	0.0

- Using the table below calculate the Euclidean and Manhattan distance of the below data.

	Att1	Att2	Att3	Att4
<b>Object 1</b>	2.1	5.3	6.4	5.7
<b>Object 2</b>	1.4	2.7	2.3	3.2
<b>Object 3</b>	4.2	1.1	1.8	1.8
<b>Object 4</b>	2.1	2.2	2.9	7.2

Euclidean distance				
	Object 1	Object 2	Object 3	Object 4
Object 1	0.000000	5.505452	7.643298e+00	4.910193
Object 2	5.505452	0.000000	3.551056e+00	4.135215
Object 3	7.643298	3.551056	1.192093e-07	5.999167
Object 4	4.910193	4.135215	5.999167e+00	0.000000

Manhattan distance				
	Object 1	Object 2	Object 3	Object 4
Object 1	0.0	9.9	14.8	8.1
Object 2	9.9	0.0	6.3	5.8
Object 3	14.8	6.3	0.0	9.7
Object 4	8.1	5.8	9.7	0.0

- For the following vectors, x and y calculate the indicated similarity or distance measure.

a)  $x = (5, 1, 3, 1)$ ,  $y = (0, 2, 0, 2)$  cosine, correlation, Euclidean.

$\cos(x, y) = \mathbf{0.2357022603955159}$

$\text{corr}(x, y) = \mathbf{-0.9045}$

Euclidean  $(x, y) = \mathbf{6.0}$

b)  $x = (0,1,0,1)$ ,  $y = (1,0,1,0)$  cosine, correlation, Euclidean, Jaccard.

$$\cos(x,y) = \mathbf{0.0}$$

$$\text{corr}(x,y) = \mathbf{-1.0}$$

$$\text{Euclidean}(x,y) = \mathbf{2.0}$$

$$\text{Jaccard}(x,y) = \mathbf{0.0}$$

c)  $x = (0,-1,0,1)$ ,  $y = (1,0,-1,0)$  cosine, correlation, Euclidean.

$$\cos(x,y) = \mathbf{0.0}$$

$$\text{corr}(x,y) = \mathbf{0.0}$$

$$\text{Euclidean}(x,y) = \mathbf{2.0}$$

d)  $x = (1,1,0,1,0,1)$   $y = (1,1,1,0,0,1)$  cosine, correlation, Jaccard.

$$\cos(x,y) = \mathbf{0.75}$$

$$\text{corr}(x,y) = \mathbf{0.25}$$

$$\text{Jaccard}(x,y) = \mathbf{0.6}$$

e)  $x = (2,-1,0,2,0,-3)$   $y = (-1,1,-1,0,0,-1)$  cosine, correlation.

$$\cos(x,y) = \mathbf{0.0}$$

$$\text{corr}(x,y) = \mathbf{-0.0}$$

4. For the following vectors:  $x = (2,3,1,0,0)$ ,  $y = (0,1,4,2,0)$ ,  $z = (2,0,0,2,3)$ , calculate:

a) The Euclidean distances  $d(x,y)$ ,  $d(y,z)$ ,  $d(x,z)$ ;

----- Euclidean distance -----				
	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>	
<b>x</b>	0.000000	4.582576	4.795832	
<b>y</b>	4.582576	0.000000	5.477226	
<b>z</b>	4.795832	5.477226	0.000000	

b) The cosine similarity  $\cos(x, y)$ ,  $\cos(y, z)$ ,  $\cos(x, z)$ ;

$$\cos(x,y) = \mathbf{0.408248290463863}$$

$$\cos(y,z) = \mathbf{0.2117024496099853}$$

$$\cos(x,z) = \mathbf{0.2592814894208657}$$

- c) The Jaccard coefficient of the binarized vectors  $J(x_B, y_B)$ ,  $J(y_B, z_B)$ ,  $J(x_B, z_B)$ , where the binarized vector  $x_B$  has entry 1 for each non-zero entry of  $x$  (and 0 for each zero entry of  $x$ ).

$$J(x_B, y_B) = \mathbf{0.5}$$

$$J(y_B, z_B) = \mathbf{0.2}$$

$$J(x_B, z_B) = \mathbf{0.2}$$