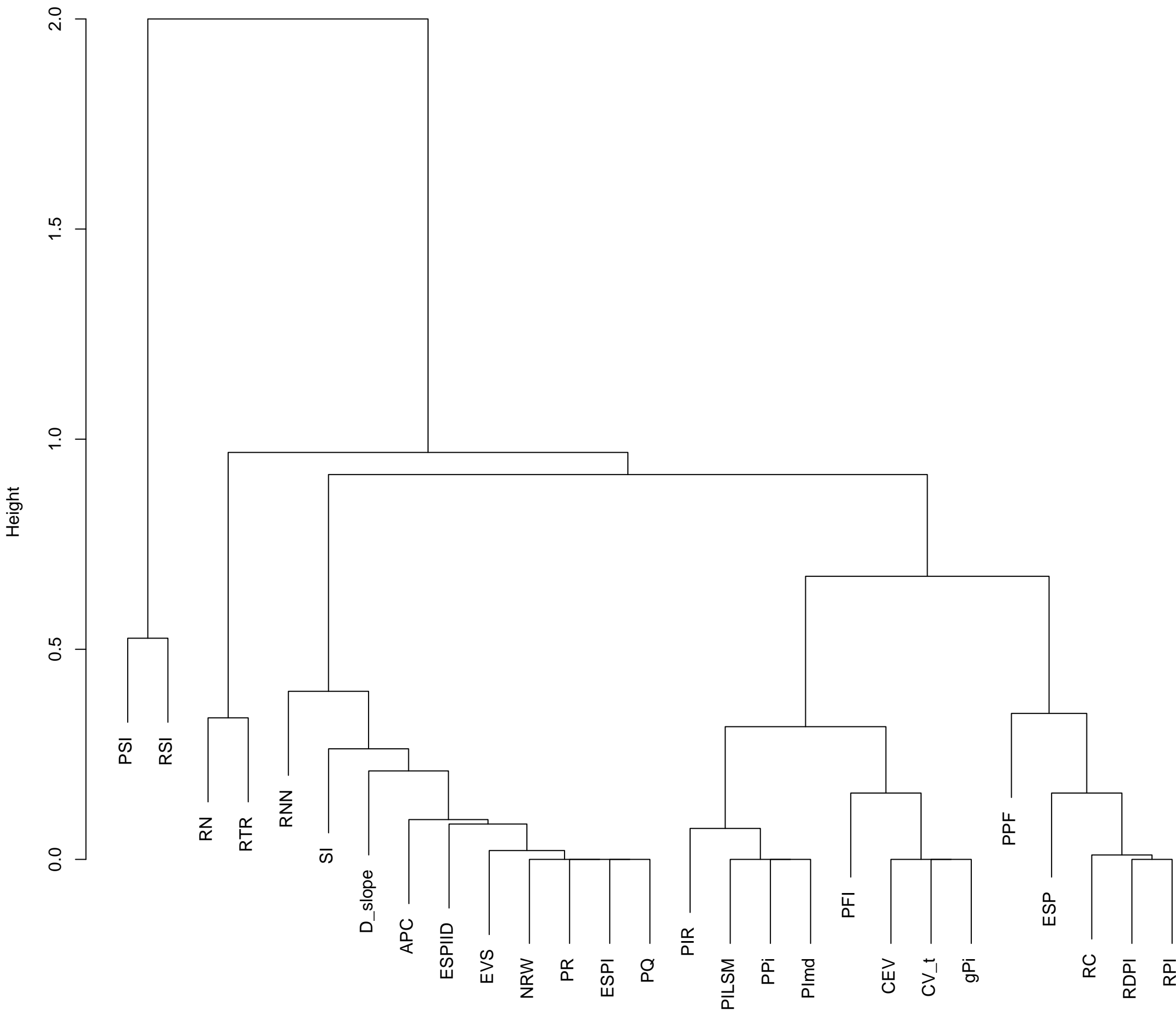
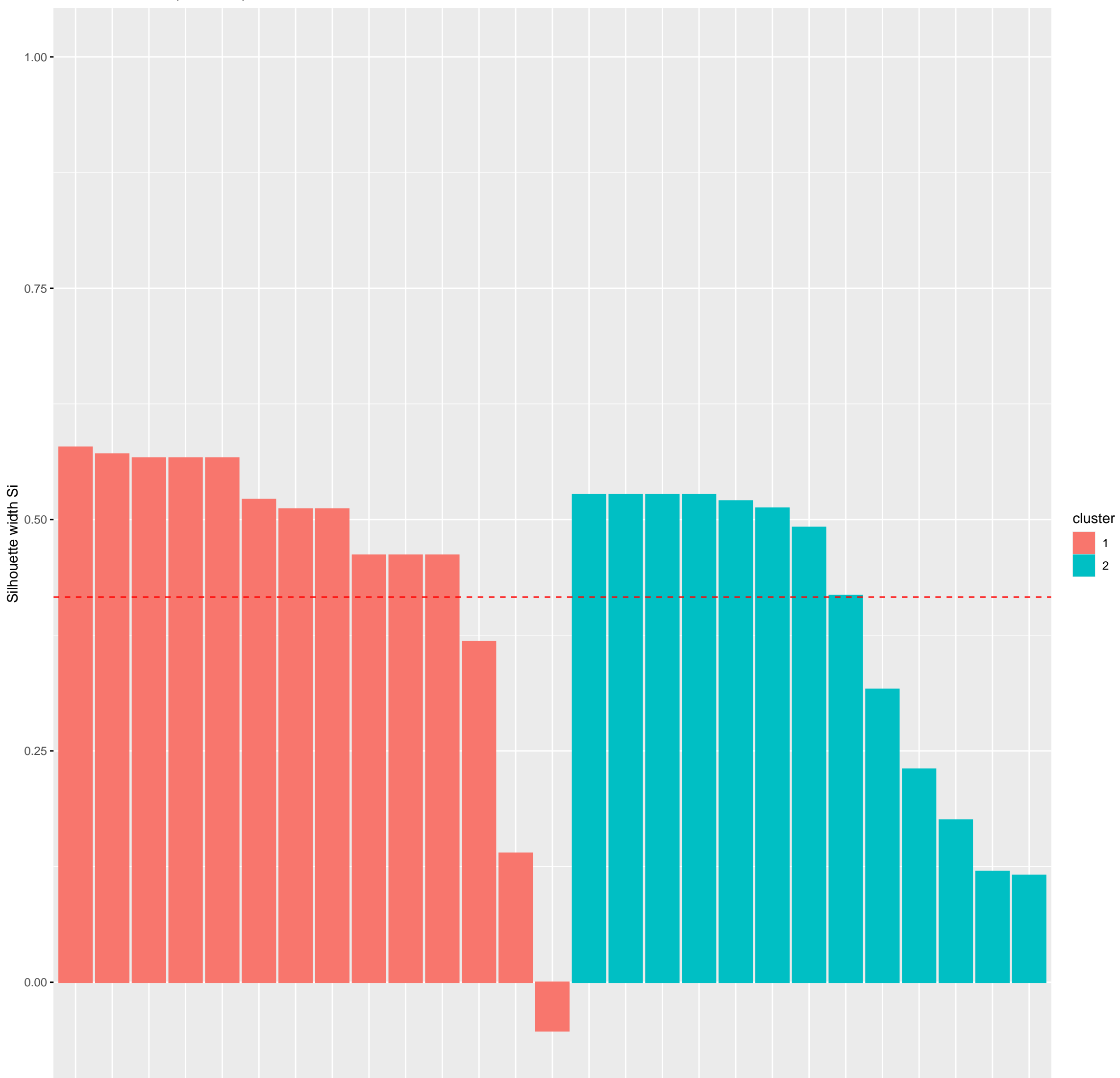


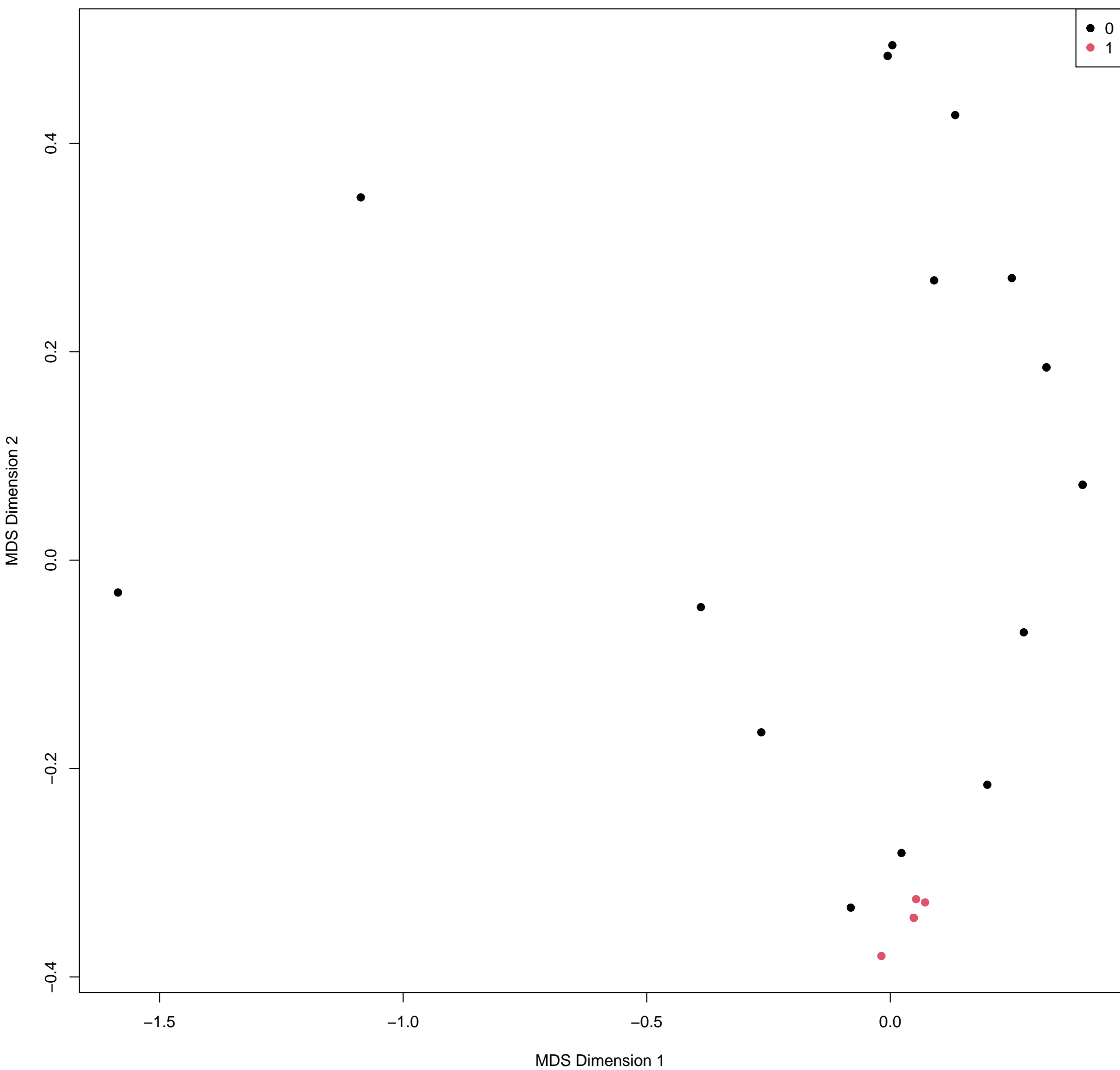
Hierarchical Clustering (kendall) for linear



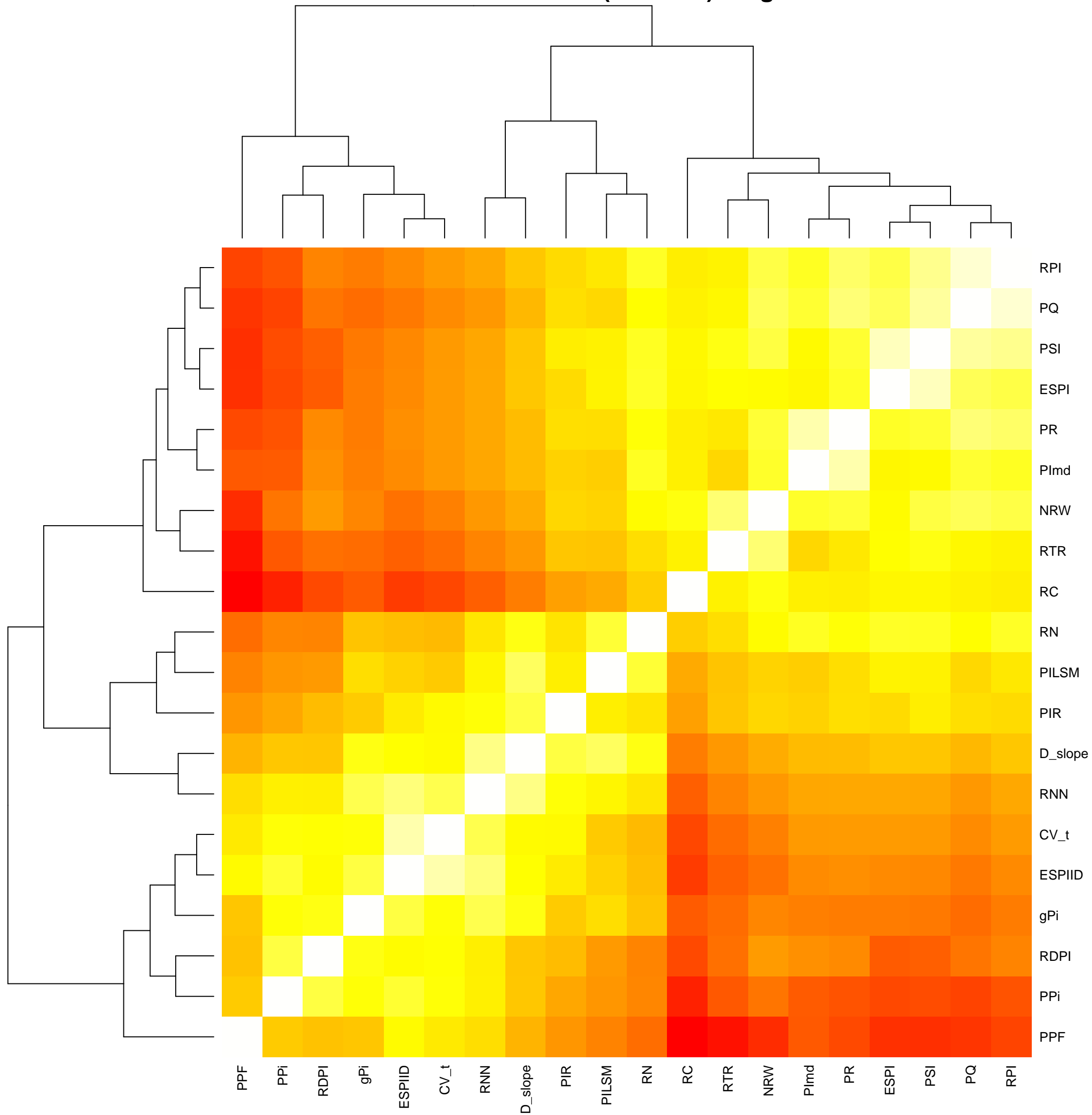
PAM Silhouette (kendall) for linear



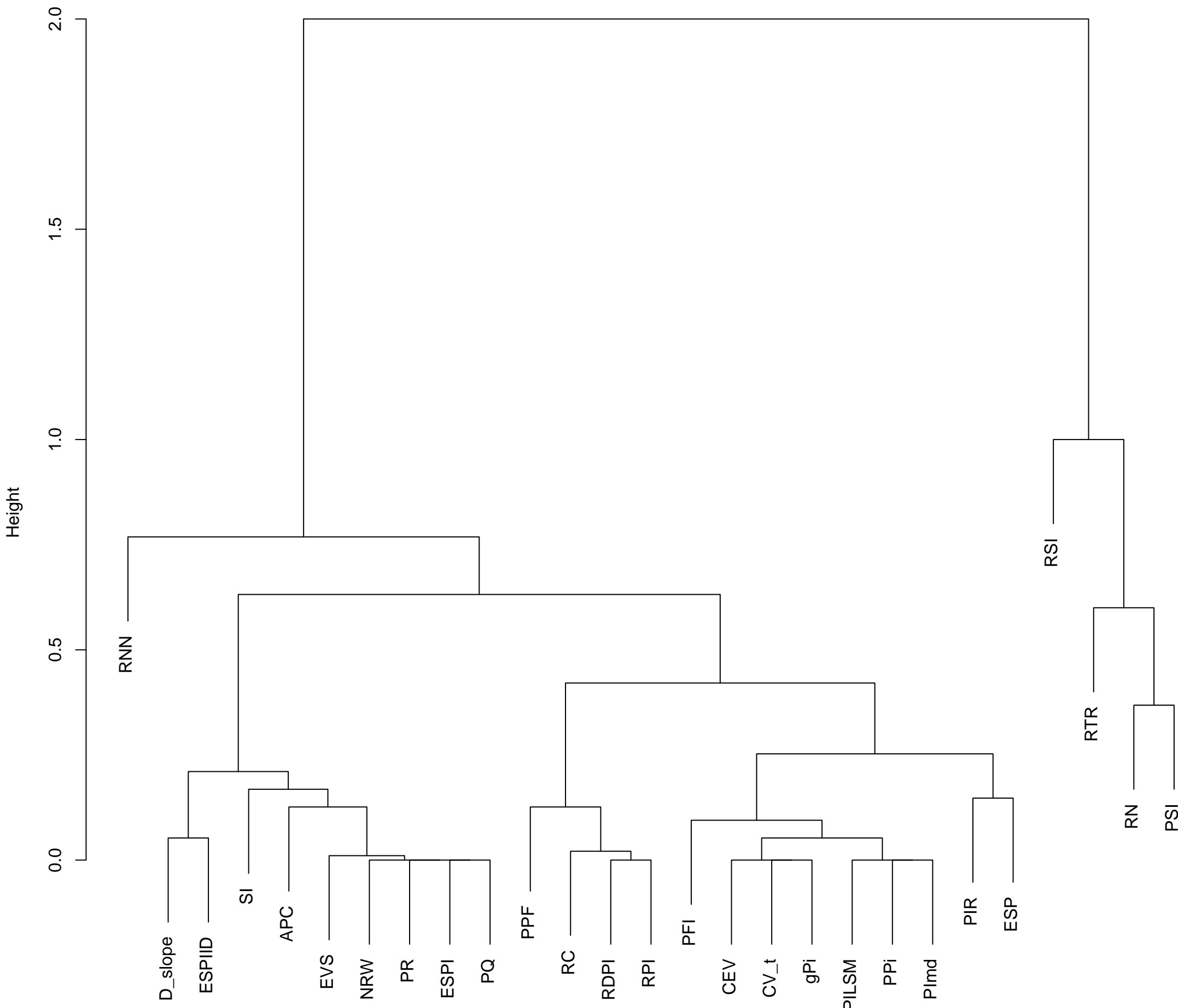
DBSCAN Clustering (kendall) for linear



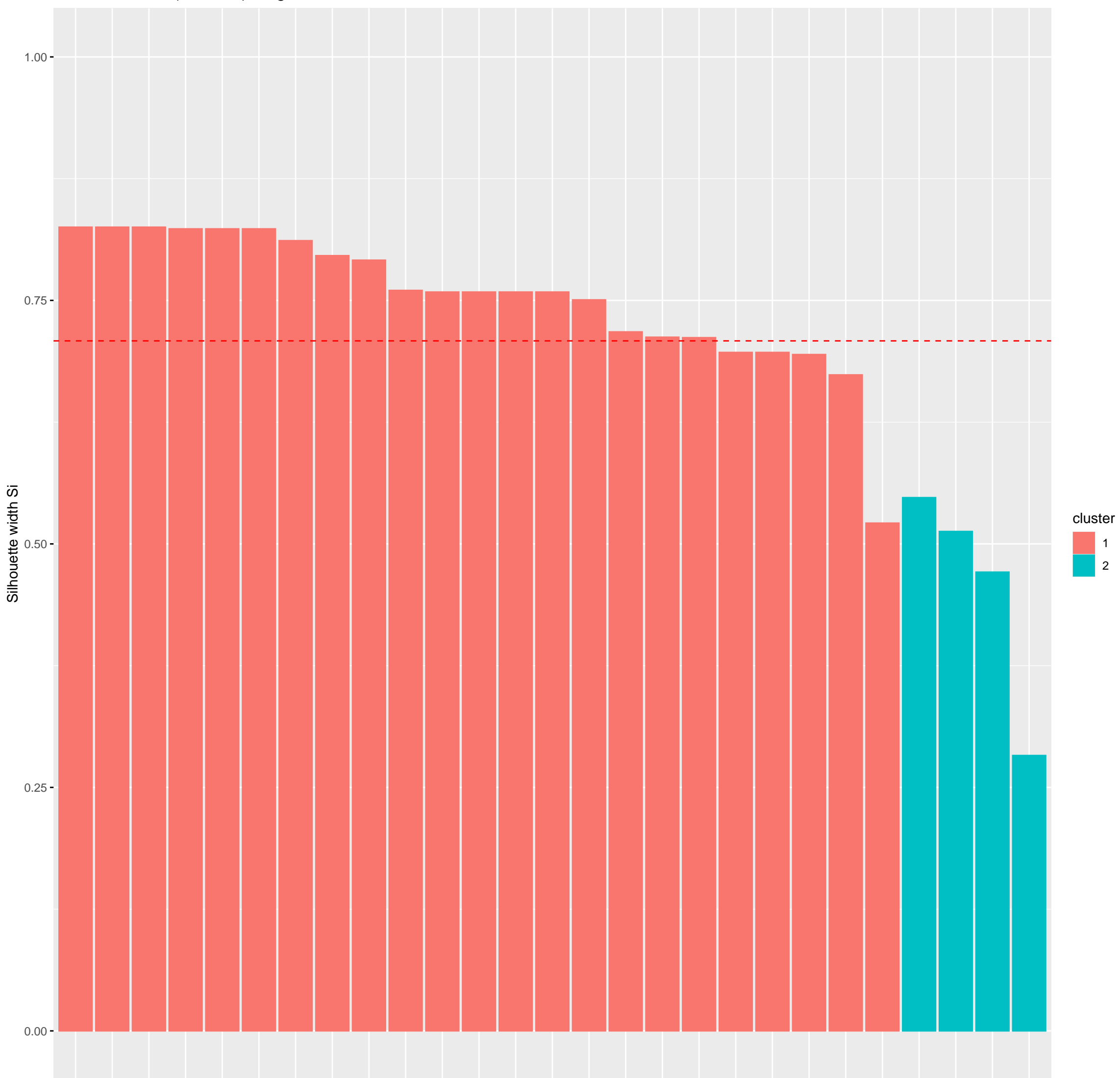
Correlation Matrix (kendall) for gaussian



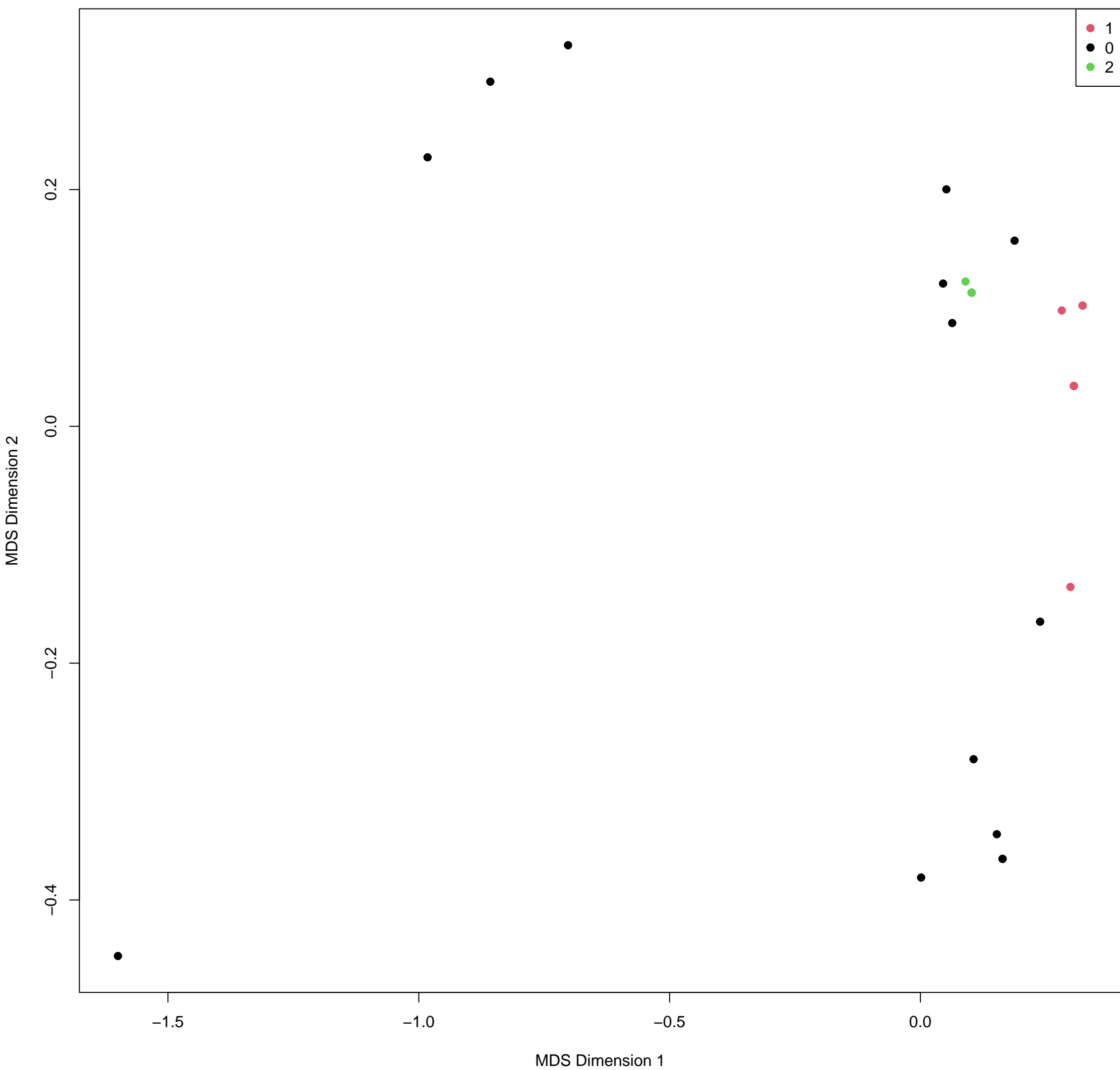
Hierarchical Clustering (kendall) for gaussian



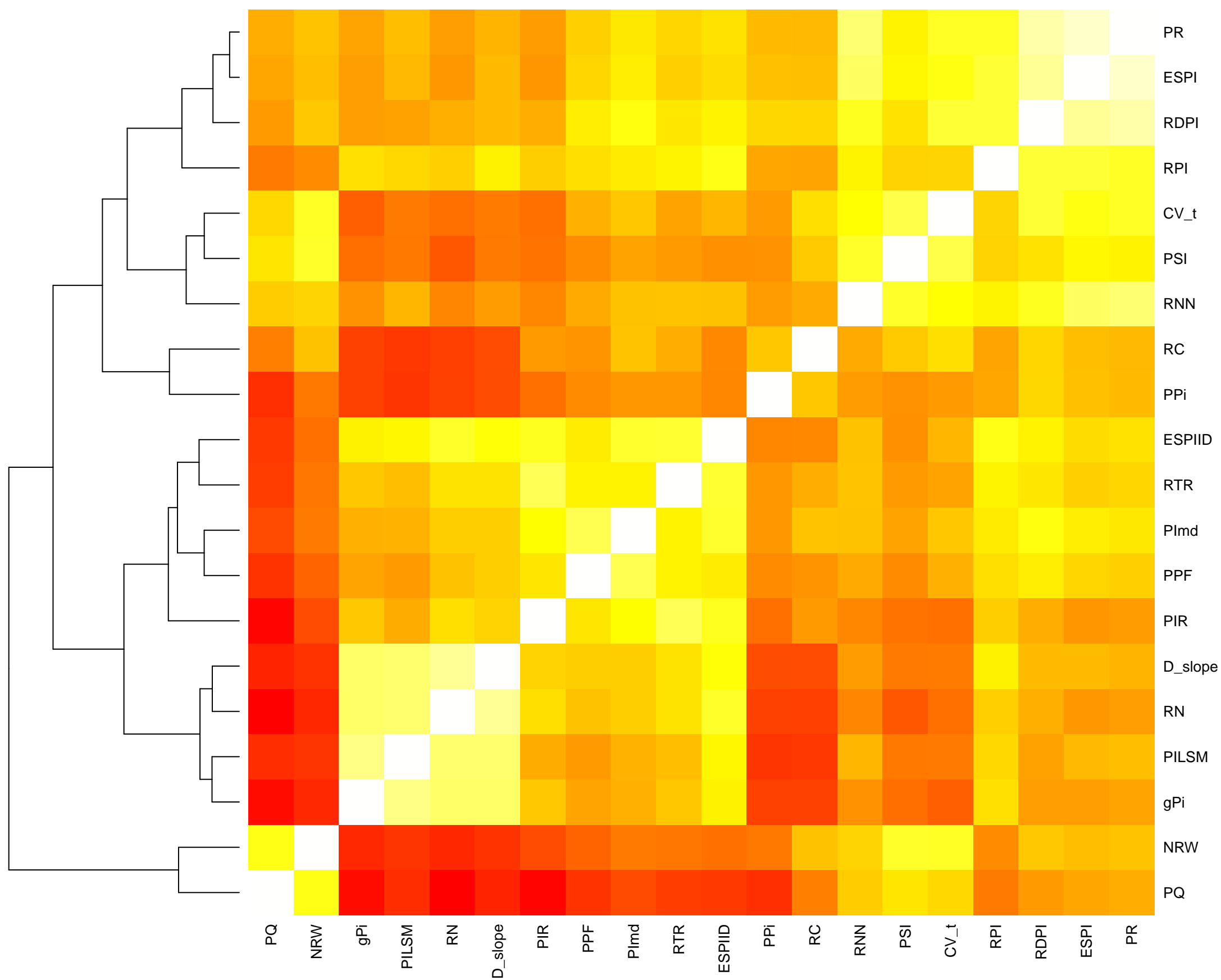
PAM Silhouette (kendall) for gaussian



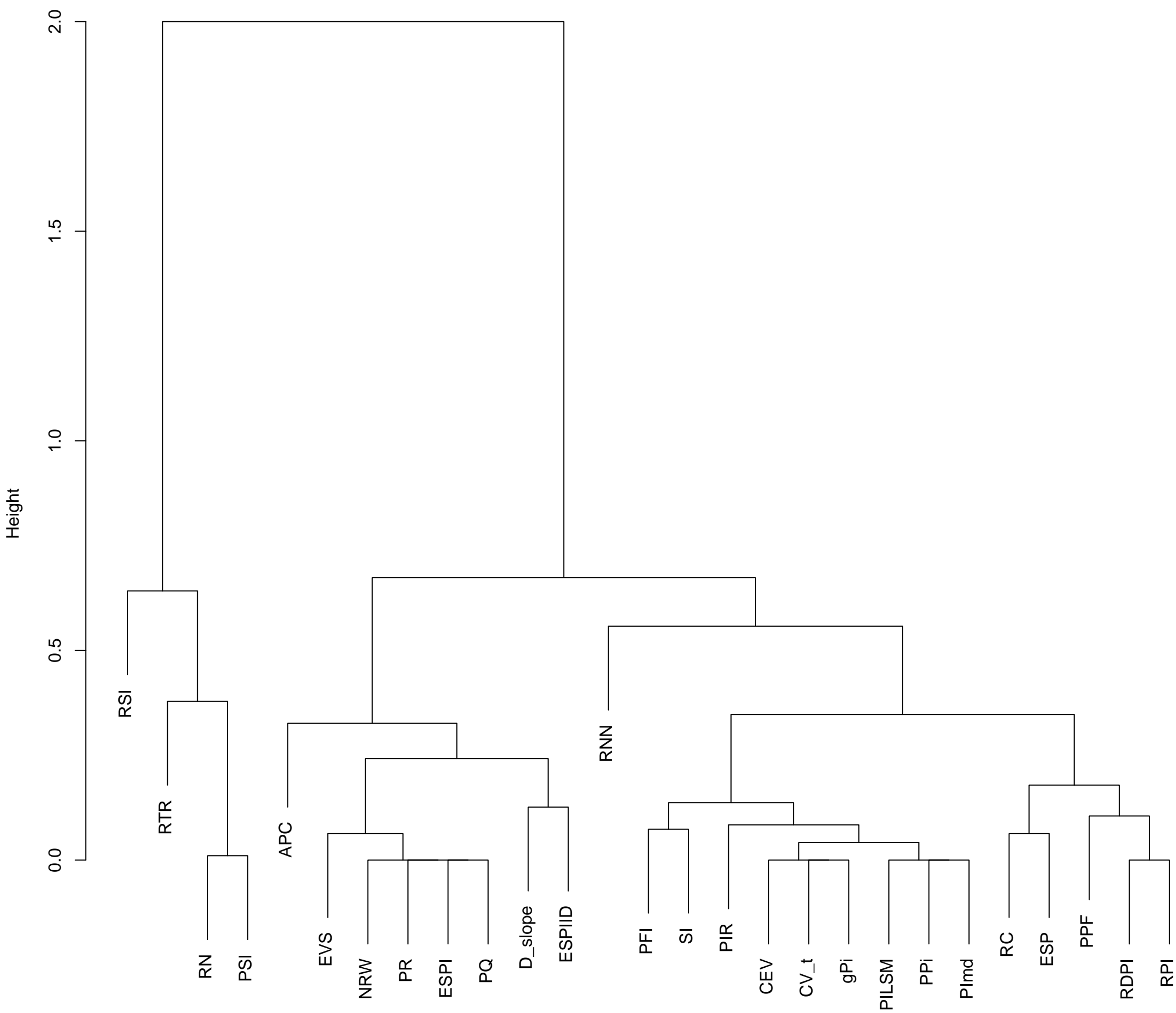
DBSCAN Clustering (kendall) for gaussian



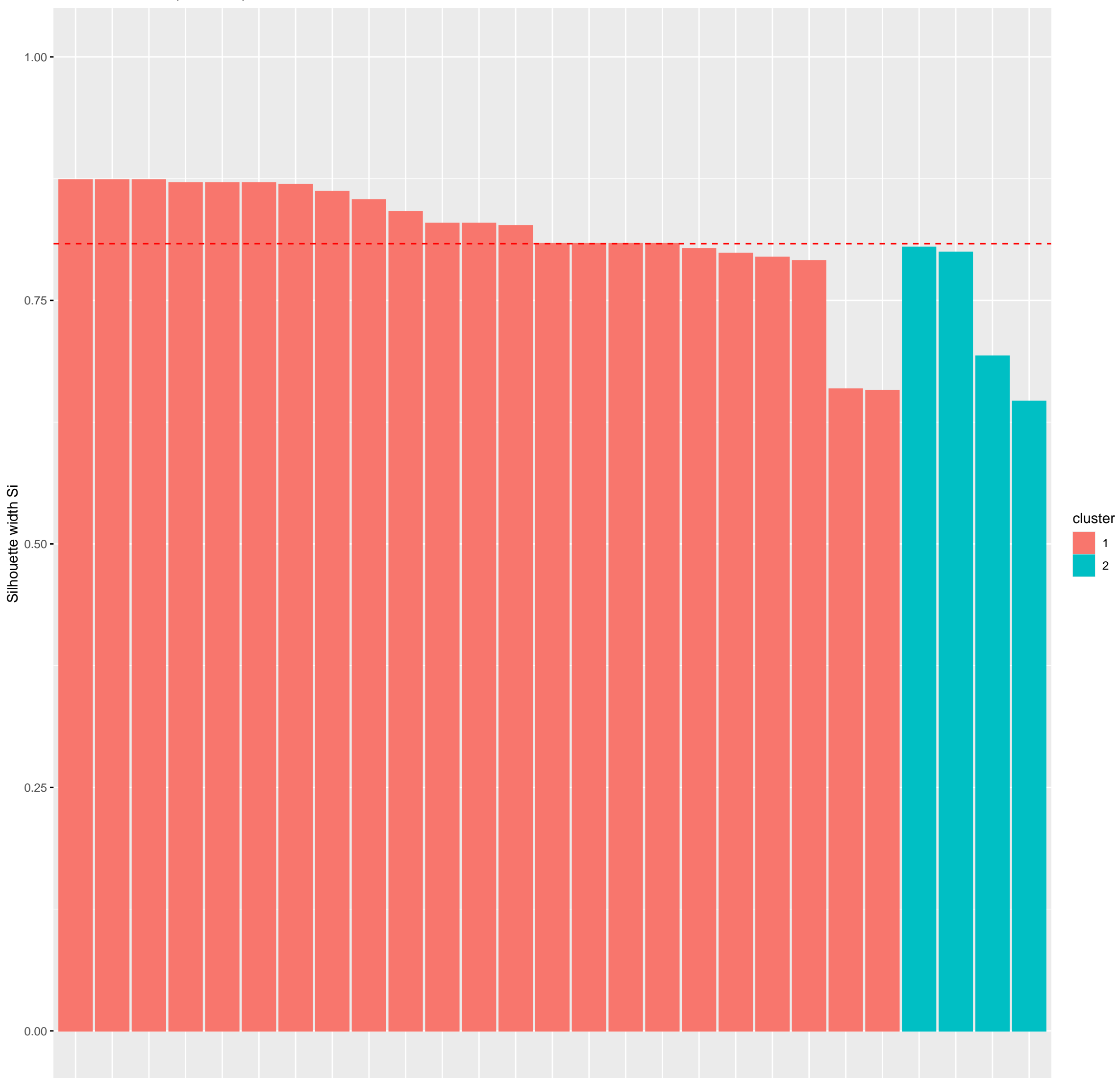
The diagram illustrates a hierarchical tree structure. It consists of several nodes (represented by rectangles) connected by edges (represented by lines). The structure is rooted at a single node on the left, which branches out into two nodes. These two nodes further branch out into four nodes, which then branch out into eight nodes. The nodes are arranged in a way that suggests a binary tree structure, with each node having at most two children. The edges connect the nodes in a way that maintains the hierarchical relationship between them.



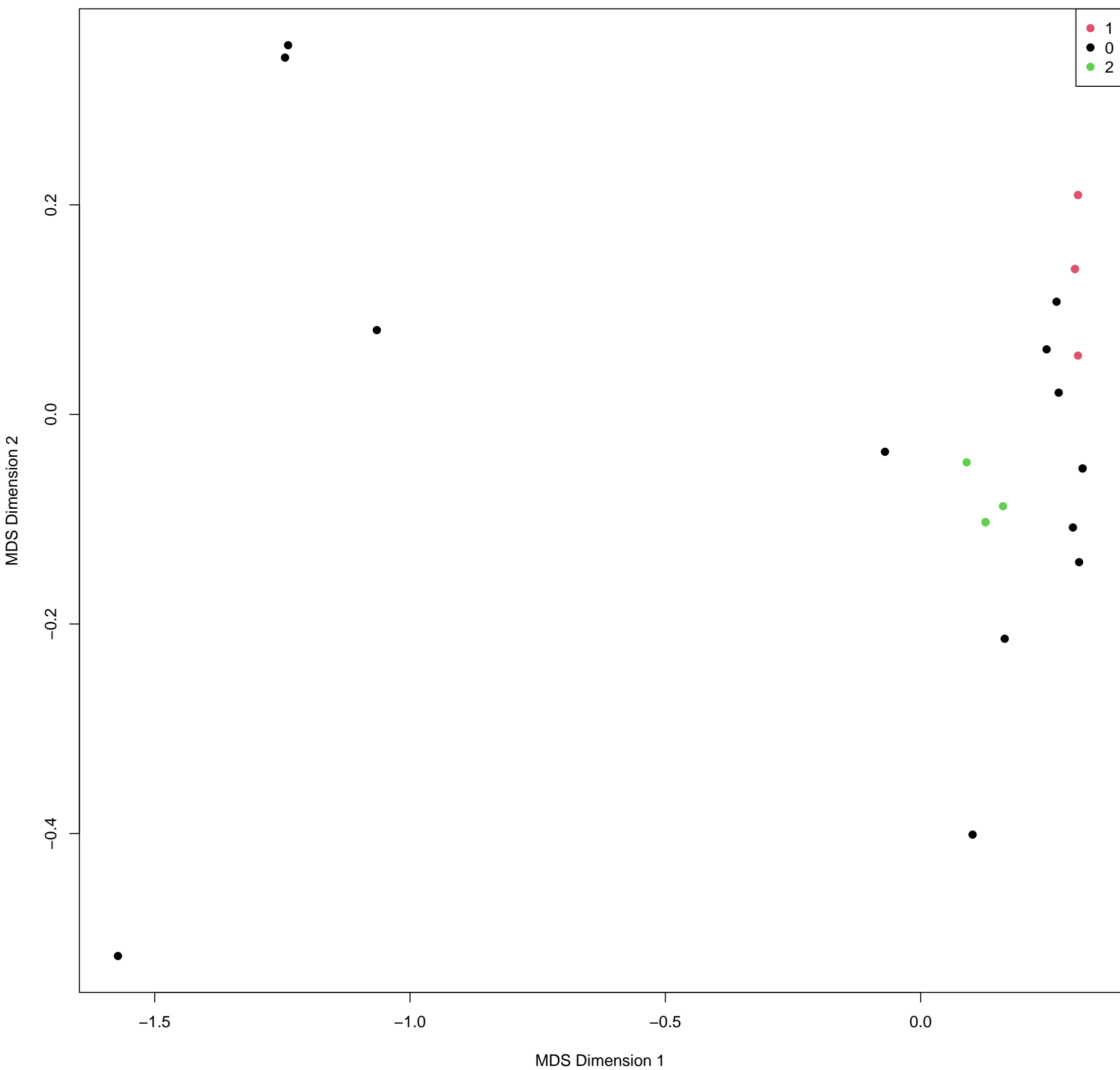
Hierarchical Clustering (kendall) for sinusoidal



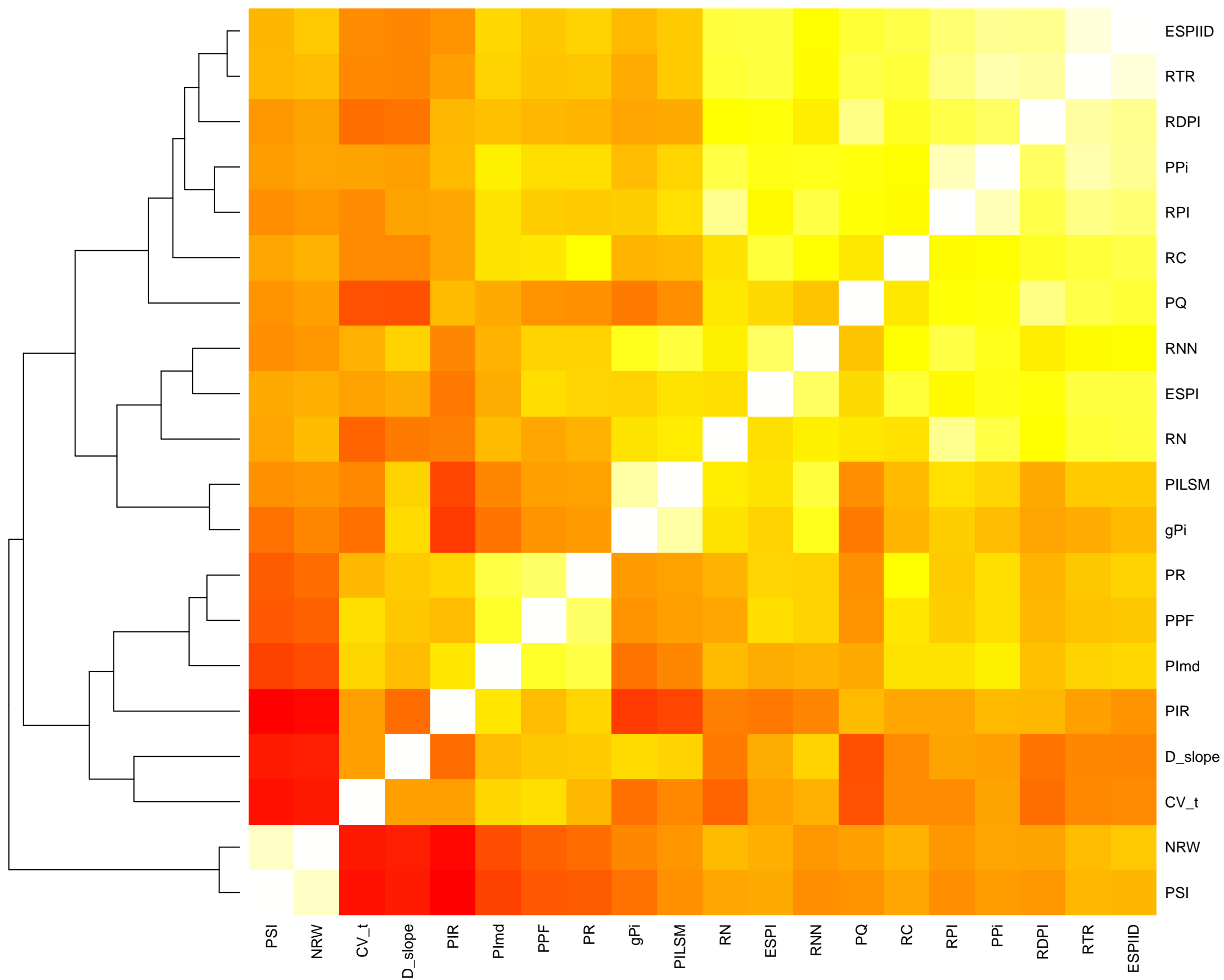
PAM Silhouette (kendall) for sinusoidal



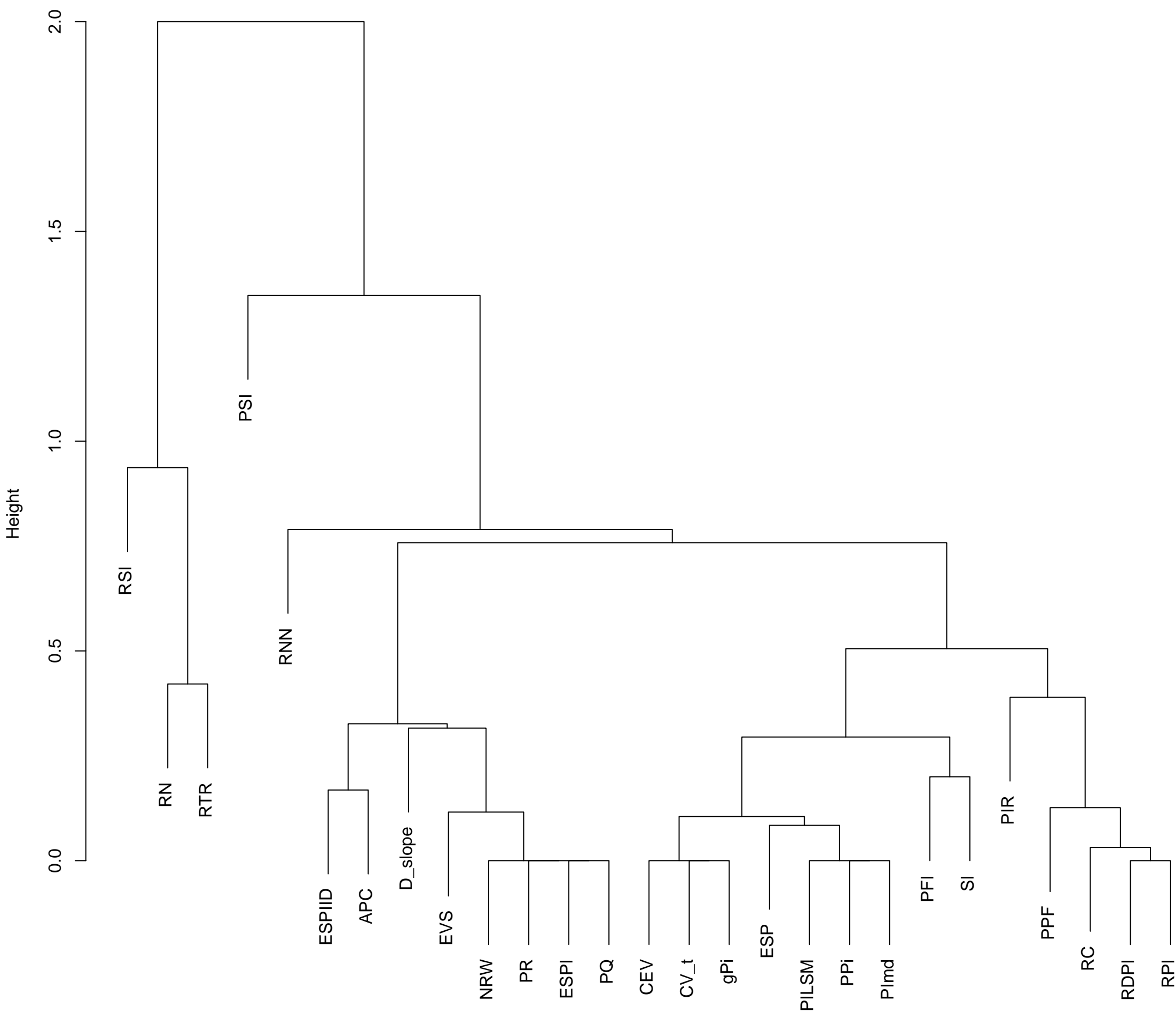
DBSCAN Clustering (kendall) for sinusoidal



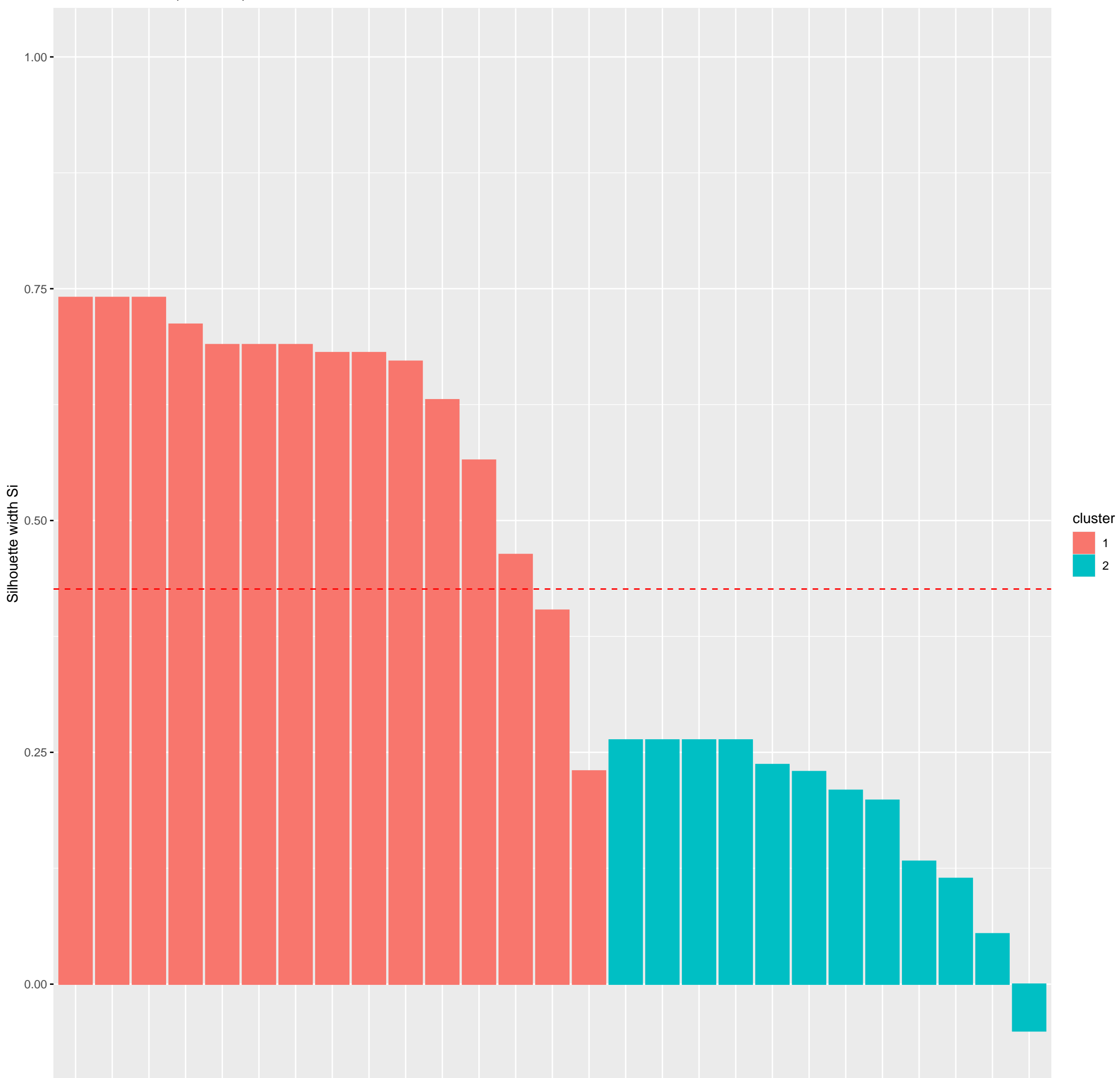
A dendrogram illustrating hierarchical clustering of 15 samples. The samples are numbered 1 through 15 along the x-axis. The dendrogram shows a complex merging pattern, with a large cluster of samples 2 through 14 merging at a high distance, and sample 15 remaining as a separate cluster until the final merge.



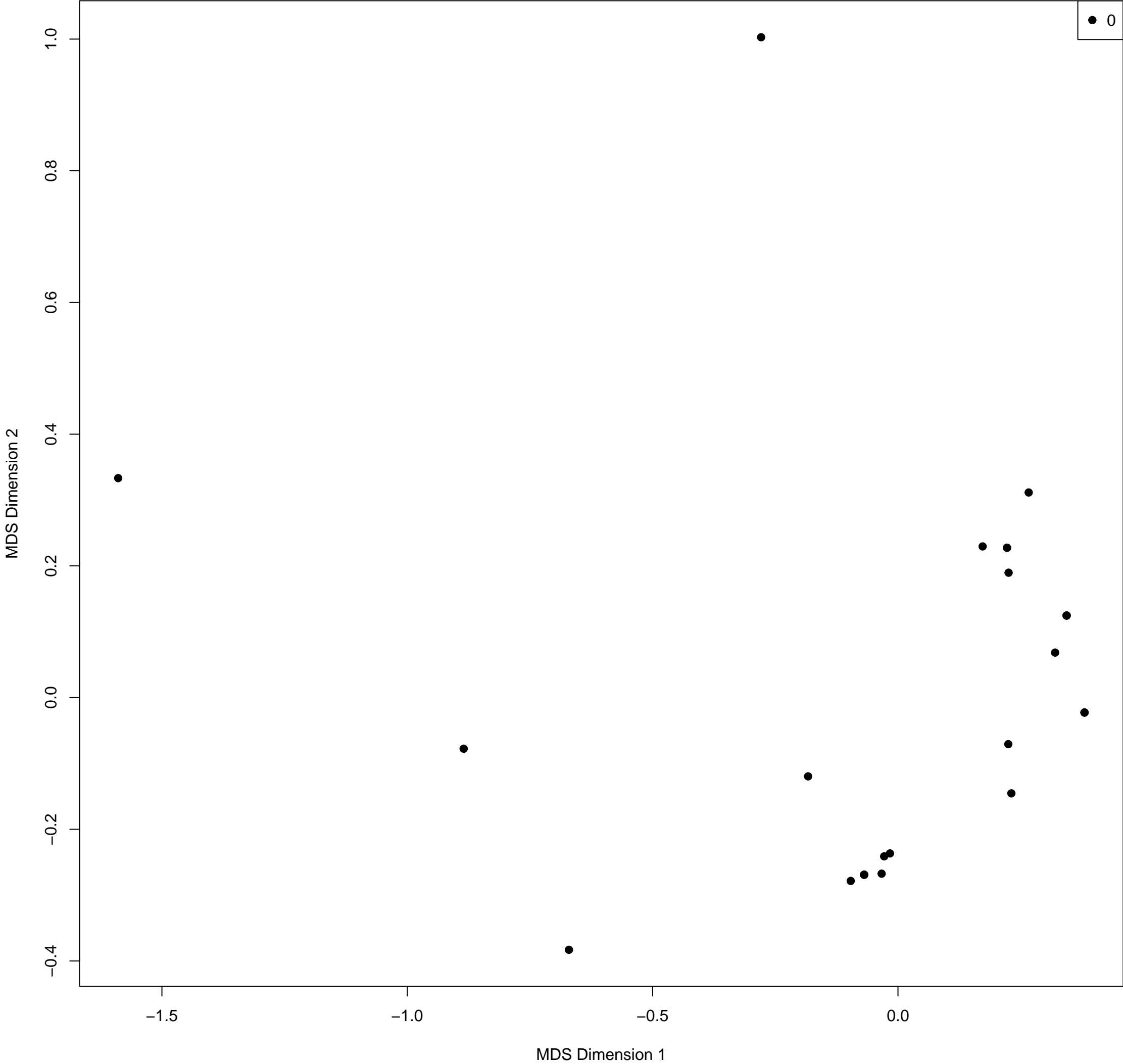
Hierarchical Clustering (kendall) for wave



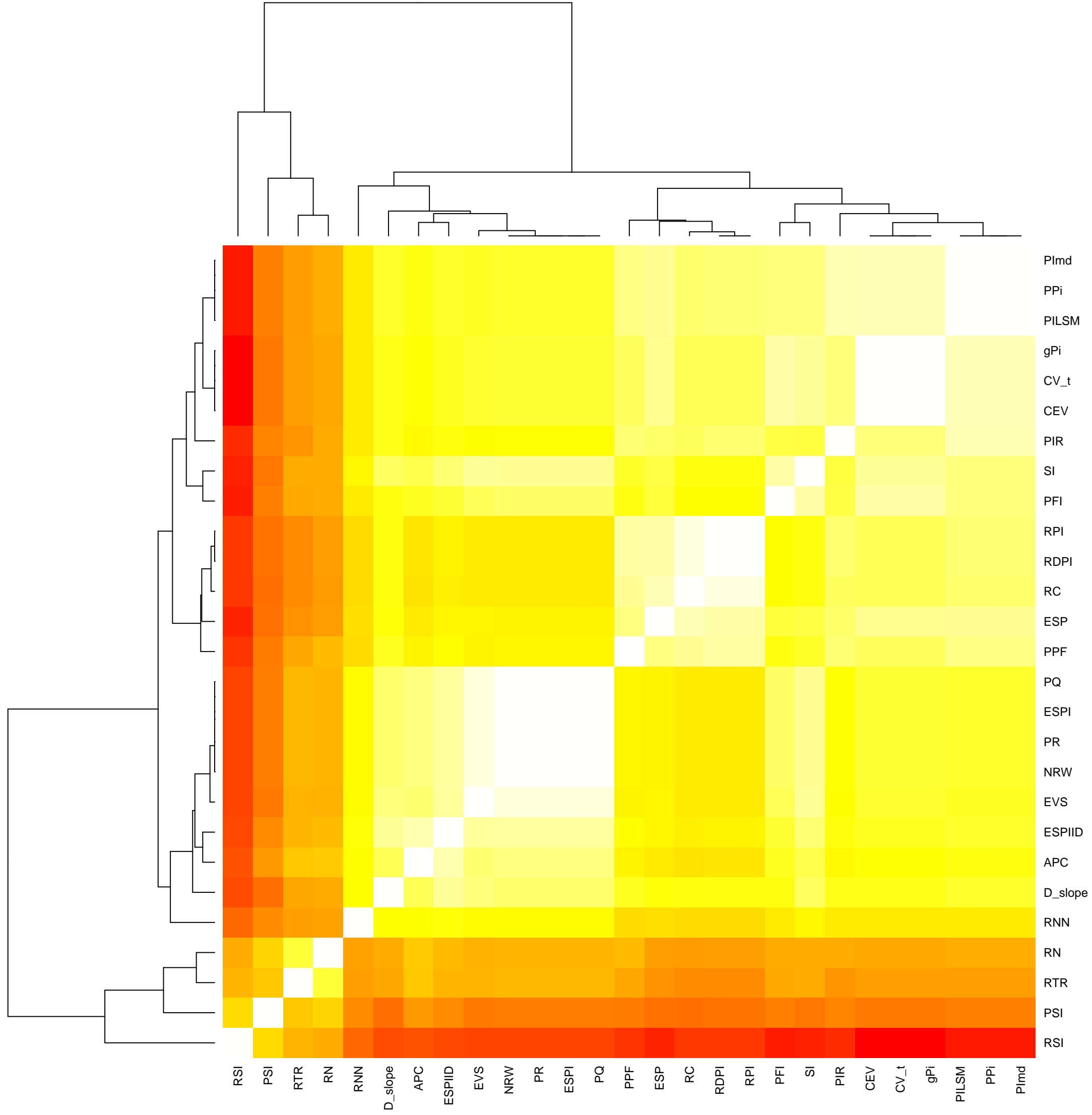
PAM Silhouette (kendall) for wave



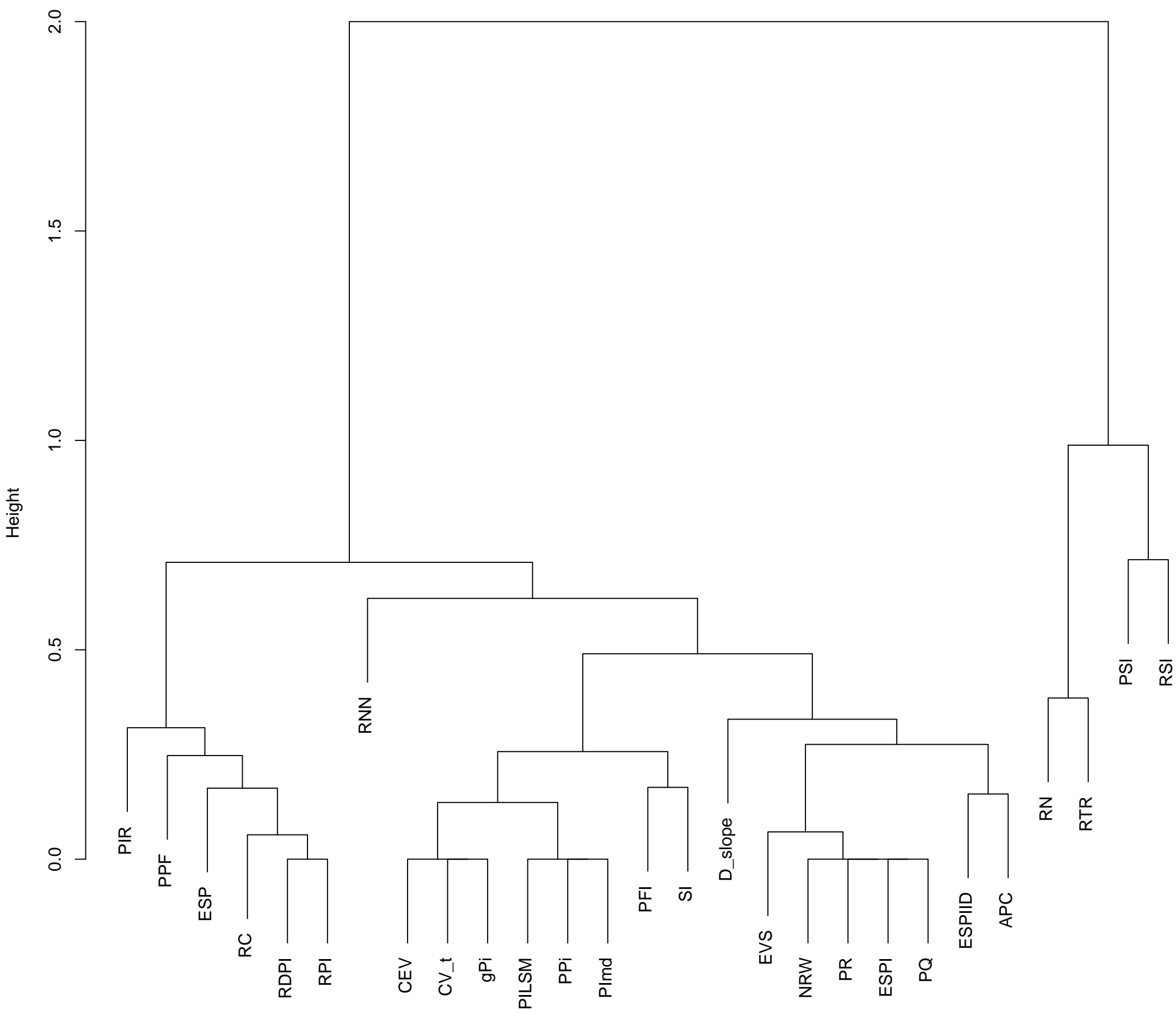
DBSCAN Clustering (kendall) for wave



Correlation Matrix (kendall) for Combined Analysis



Hierarchical Clustering (kendall) for Combined Analysis



DBSCAN Clustering (kendall) for Combined Analysis

