

# Project 3

2022-10-18

## Part I

### Part I

$$W(C) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i \in C_k} \|x_i - \bar{x}_k\|^2$$

1. Add and subtract mean vector  $\bar{x}_k$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i \in C_k} \sum_{i' \in C_k} \| (x_i - \bar{x}_k) + (\bar{x}_k - x_{i'}) \|^2$$

2. Obtain an inner product

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i \in C_k} \sum_{i' \in C_k} ( \|x_i - \bar{x}_k\|^2 + \|x_{i'} - \bar{x}_k\|^2 - 2 \langle x_i - \bar{x}_k, x_{i'} - \bar{x}_k \rangle )$$

3. Recover  $n_k$  by properties of summations

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K [ n_k \sum_{i \in C_k} \|x_i - \bar{x}_k\|^2 + n_k \sum_{i' \in C_k} \|x_{i'} - \bar{x}_k\|^2 ]$$

$$- 2n_k \left\langle \sum_{i \in C_k} (x_i - \bar{x}_k), \sum_{i \in C_k} x_{i'} - \bar{x}_k \right\rangle$$

4. Simplify

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K 2n_k \sum_{i \in C_k} \|x_i - \bar{x}_k\|^2$$

5. Final answer

$$\sum_{k=1}^K n_k \sum_{i \in C_k} \|x_i - \bar{x}_k\|^2$$

## Part II

```
library(mice)

##
## Attaching package: 'mice'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     cbind, rbind

library(cluster)
library(Rtsne)
library(clv)

## Loading required package: class
set.seed(0)
```

### (i) Reading Data

```
hmeq=read.csv("hmeq.csv")
m=dim(hmeq)[1]
n=dim(hmeq)[2]
col_names=colnames(hmeq)
missing_matrix=is.na(hmeq) | hmeq==""
for (i in 1:n) {
  out=c(0,0)
  missing=sum(missing_matrix[,i])
  per_missing=(missing/m)*100
  out[1]=col_names[i]
  out[2]=per_missing
  print(out)
}

## [1] "BAD" "0"
## [1] "LOAN" "0"
## [1] "MORTDUE"      "8.69127516778524"
## [1] "VALUE"         "1.87919463087248"
## [1] "REASON"        "4.22818791946309"
## [1] "JOB"           "4.68120805369128"
## [1] "YOJ"           "8.64093959731544"
## [1] "DEROG"          "11.8791946308725"
## [1] "DELINQ"         "9.73154362416107"
## [1] "CLAGE"          "5.16778523489933"
## [1] "NINQ"           "8.555704697986577"
## [1] "CLNO"           "3.7248322147651"
## [1] "DEBTINC"        "21.258389261745"
```

## (ii) Data Cleaning

### (a) Missing Values

```
hmeq$JOB[hmeq$JOB == "" | is.na(hmeq$JOB)] <- "Unknown"  
hmeq$REASON[hmeq$REASON == "" | is.na(hmeq$REASON)] <- "Unknown"  
table(hmeq[,c("JOB", "REASON")])
```

```
##          REASON  
## JOB      DebtCon HomeImp Unknown  
## Mgr        572     174      21  
## Office     620     301      27  
## Other      1604    716      68  
## ProfExe    847     405      24  
## Sales      97      12       0  
## Self       73      115      5  
## Unknown    115     57      107
```

### (b) Logarithm Transformation

```
has_zero=function(x) {  
  return(any(x==0, na.rm = TRUE))  
}  
  
log_columns=c("LOAN", "VALUE", "MORTDUE", "YOJ", "CLAGE")  
  
for (j in log_columns) {  
  if (has_zero(hmeq[,j])) {  
    hmeq[,j]=log(hmeq[,j]+1)  
  }  
  else {  
    hmeq[,j]=log(hmeq[,j])  
  }  
}
```

### (c) Imputation

```
temp_hmeq=mice(hmeq, m = 1)  
  
##  
##   iter imp variable  
##   1   1  MORTDUE  VALUE   YOJ  DEROG  DELINQ  CLAGE  NINQ  CLNO  DEBTINC  
##   2   1  MORTDUE  VALUE   YOJ  DEROG  DELINQ  CLAGE  NINQ  CLNO  DEBTINC  
##   3   1  MORTDUE  VALUE   YOJ  DEROG  DELINQ  CLAGE  NINQ  CLNO  DEBTINC  
##   4   1  MORTDUE  VALUE   YOJ  DEROG  DELINQ  CLAGE  NINQ  CLNO  DEBTINC  
##   5   1  MORTDUE  VALUE   YOJ  DEROG  DELINQ  CLAGE  NINQ  CLNO  DEBTINC  
  
## Warning: Number of logged events: 2  
imputed_hmeq=complete(temp_hmeq, 1)
```

## (iii) Distance Matrix

```
imputed_hmeq$REASON=as.factor(imputed_hmeq$REASON)  
imputed_hmeq$JOB=as.factor(imputed_hmeq$JOB)
```

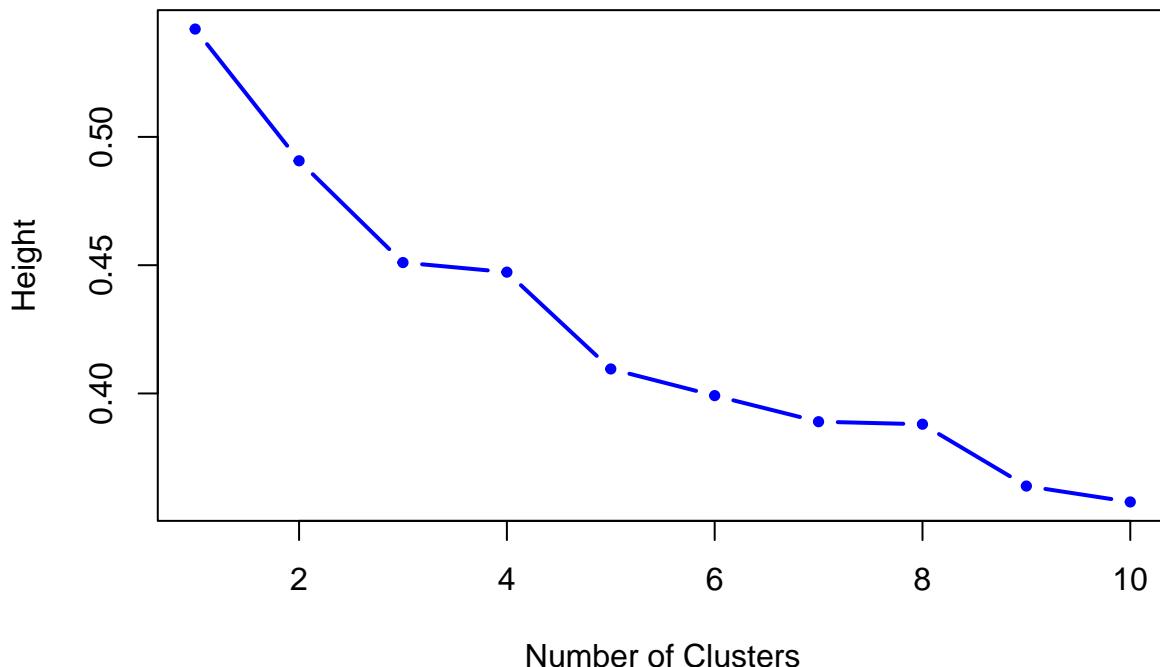
```
d=daisy(imputed_hmeq[,-1])
```

#### (iv) Clustering

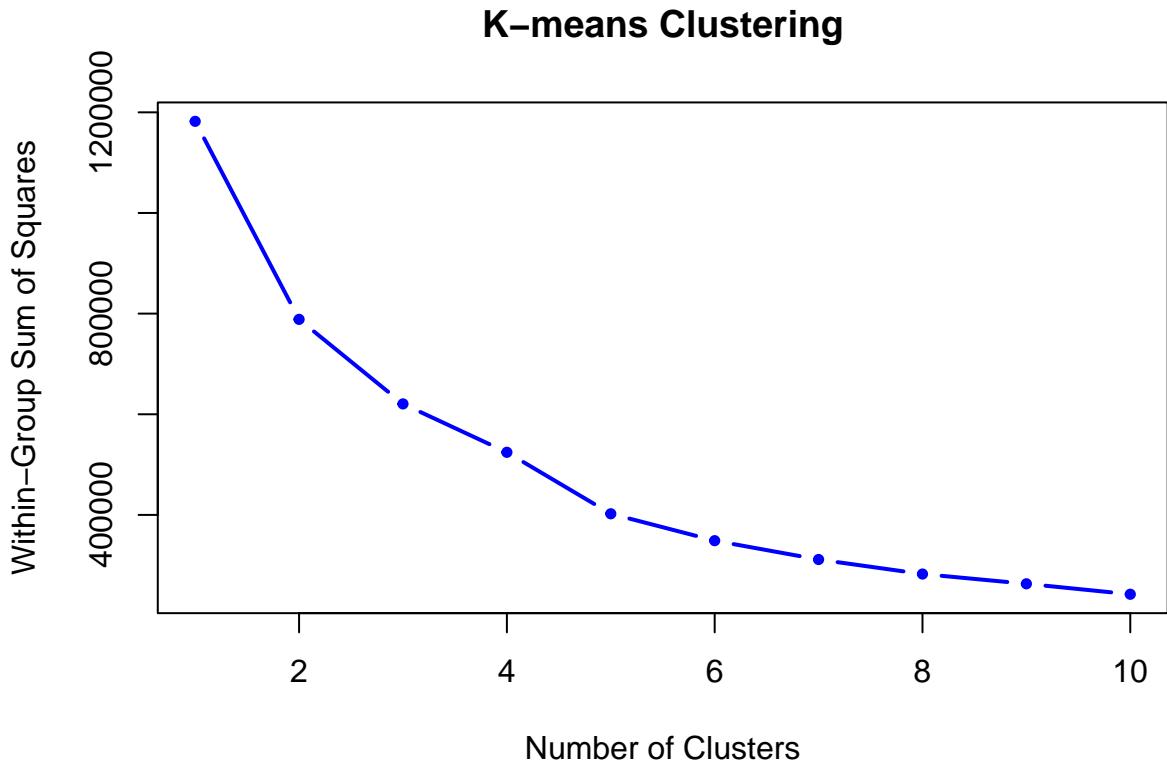
##### (a) Implementation

```
fit=hclust(d, method="complete")
K.max <- 10
height <- tail(fit$height, n=K.max)
n.cluster <- tail((nrow(imputed_hmeq)-1):1, n=K.max)
plot(n.cluster, height, type="b", pch=19, cex=.5, xlab="Number of Clusters",
     ylab="Height", col="blue", lwd=2, main = "Agglomerative Clustering")
```

**Agglomerative Clustering**



```
K.max=10
wss=1:10
for (K in 1:K.max) wss[K]=sum(kmeans(imputed_hmeq[,-c(1,5,6)], centers = K)$withinss)
plot(1:K.max, wss, type="b", xlab = "Number of Clusters", ylab="Within-Group Sum of Squares",
      pch=19, cex=.5, col="blue", lwd=2, main = "K-means Clustering")
```



#### (b) Optimal Number of Clusters

For both hierarchical clustering and K-means clustering, the optimal number of clusters I determined was 2. I arrived at this number by plotting the number of clusters against a method-specific value. These values are height (calculated by the complete method) and within-group sum of squares for hierarchical clustering and K-means clustering, respectively.

#### (c) Important Options

**Hierarchical Clustering** The default parameters were chosen for running the `hclust` function. In my case, the only parameter worth describing is the `method` parameter. The allowable options for this parameter are: `ward.D`, `ward.D2`, `single`, `complete`, `average`, `mcquitty`, `median`, and `centroid`. The chosen parameter control how agglomeration occurs.

I chose the “complete” method through a process of elimination. The `ward.D`, `ward.D2`, and `centroid` methods all require access to the original data, but I wanted to see if a similarity matrix alone would suffice to cluster the data. The `mcquitty` and `median` methods were not discussed extensively in class so I did not use these. The `average` method is highly sensitive to the distance measure used so I did not use this method. Lastly, the `single` method is very sensitive to outliers so I did not use this method.

**K-Means Clustering** For K-means clustering, I did not choose any non-default parameters consciously as they were not discussed extensively in class. I do bear in mind that solving the K-means objective function requires using an algorithm which may not converge to a global minimum so I know that obtaining a solution can be dependent on the choice of algorithm. In my case, I went with Hartigan-Wong.

#### (d) Cluster Membership

```

hcl=cutree(fit, k=2)
km=fit2$cluster

```

(e) MDS via t-SNE

Remark: Cluster 1 is represented by blue and cluster 2 by red. Also, a BAD value of 0 is represented by a square and 1 by a circle.

```

t=Rtsne(imputed_hmeq[,-1], num_threads=0)

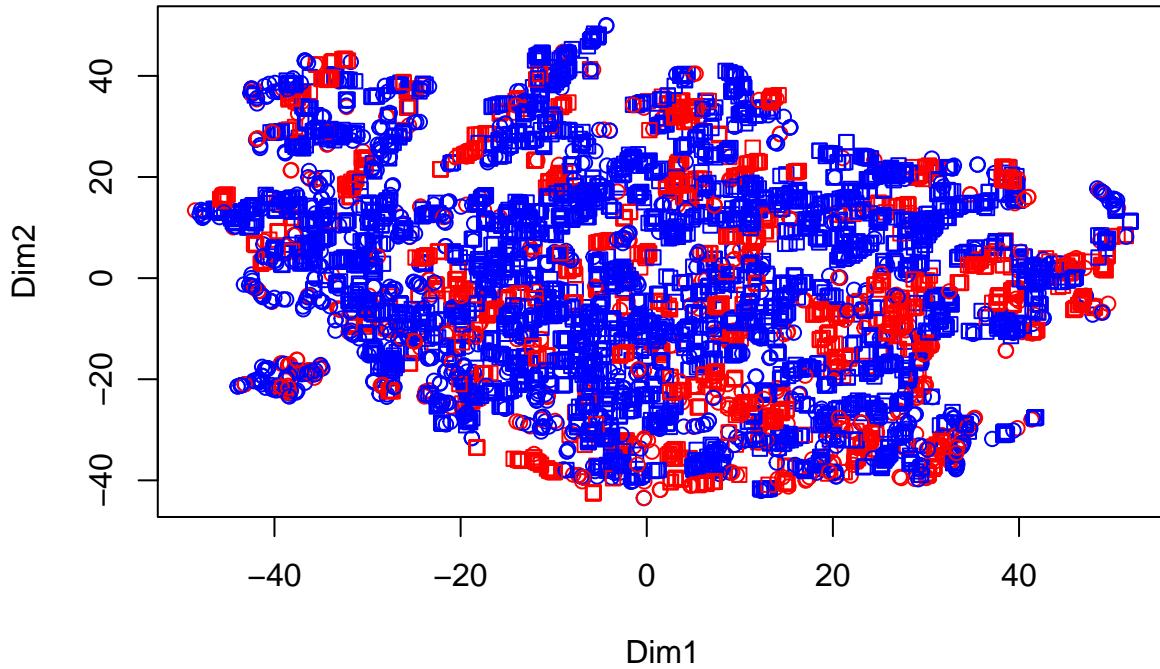
assign_colors=function(num) {
  switch(num, "red", "blue")
}

h_cols=sapply(hcl, assign_colors)
k_cols=sapply(km, assign_colors)

plot(t$Y, xlab = "Dim1", ylab = "Dim2", main = "Hierarchical Clustering Plotted using t-SNE",
  col=h_cols, pch=imputed_hmeq$BAD)

```

**Hierarchical Clustering Plotted using t-SNE**

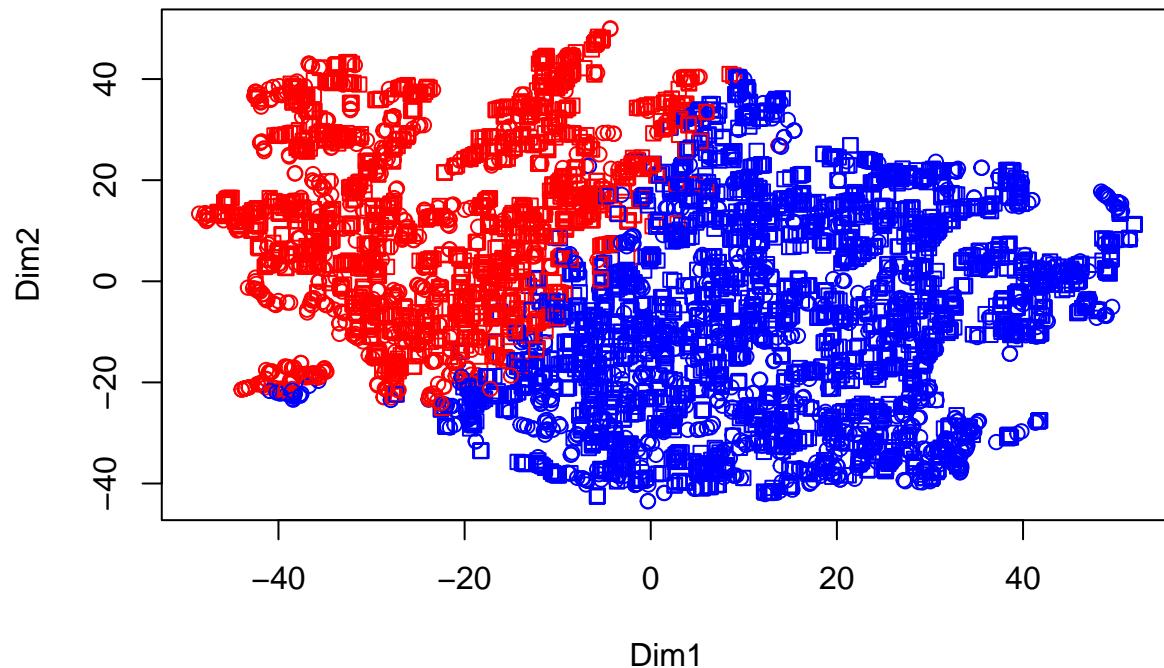


```

plot(t$Y, xlab = "Dim1", ylab = "Dim2", main = "K-means Clustering Plotted using t-SNE",
  col=k_cols, pch=imputed_hmeq$BAD)

```

## K-means Clustering Plotted using t-SNE



### (f) Two-way Contingency Table

```
table(h_cols, k_cols)

##          k_cols
## h_cols   blue   red
##   blue 2441 1739
##   red  1242  538
out=std.ext(hcl, km)
"Jaccard"

## [1] "Jaccard"
clv.Jaccard(out)

## [1] 0.378329
"Rand"

## [1] "Rand"
clv.Rand(out)

## [1] 0.4999161
```

### (v) Analysis

```
imputed_hmeq$clus=km
clus1=imputed_hmeq[imputed_hmeq$clus==1,]
clus2=imputed_hmeq[imputed_hmeq$clus==2,]
"Contingency Table"
```

```

## [1] "Contingency Table"
table(imputed_hmeq$BAD, imputed_hmeq$clus)

##
##      1     2
## 0 1750 3021
## 1  527  662

mat.data=c(1750/(1750+527),527/(1750+527),3021/(3021+662),662/(3021+662))
"Columnwise Percentage"

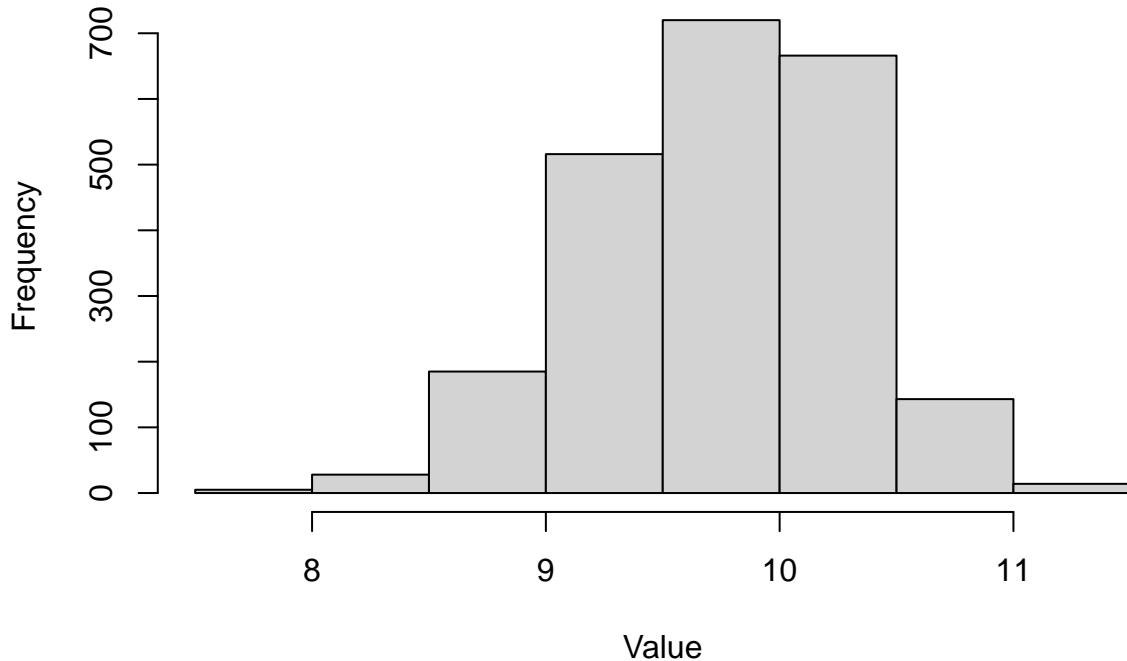
## [1] "Columnwise Percentage"
mat1=matrix(mat.data,nrow=2,ncol=2,byrow=FALSE, dimnames = list(c(0,1), c(1,2)))
mat1

##
##      1     2
## 0 0.7685551 0.8202552
## 1 0.2314449 0.1797448

for (i in c(2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,13)) {
  name=colnames(imputed_hmeq)[i]
  print(hist(clus1[,name], main = name, xlab = "Value"))
}

```

## LOAN



```

## $breaks
## [1] 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5
##
## $counts
## [1] 5 28 185 516 720 666 143 14
##
## $density

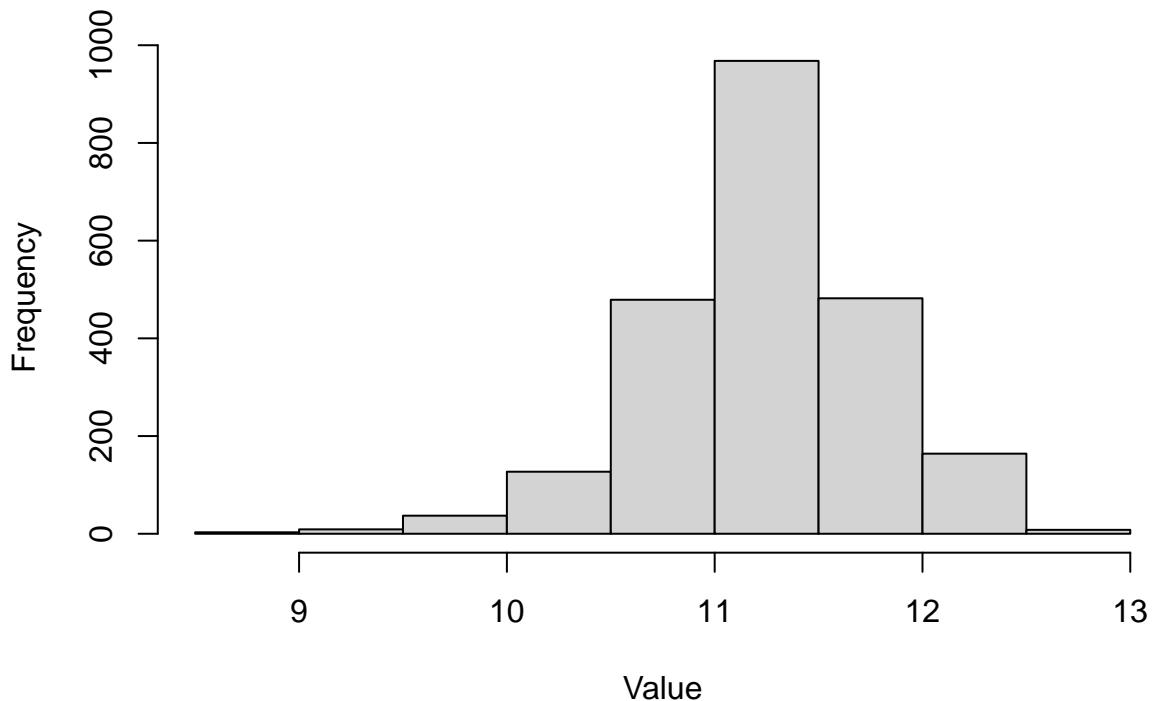
```

```

## [1] 0.004391744 0.024593764 0.162494510 0.453227931 0.632411067 0.584980237
## [7] 0.125603865 0.012296882
##
## $mids
## [1] 7.75 8.25 8.75 9.25 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"

```

## MORTDUE

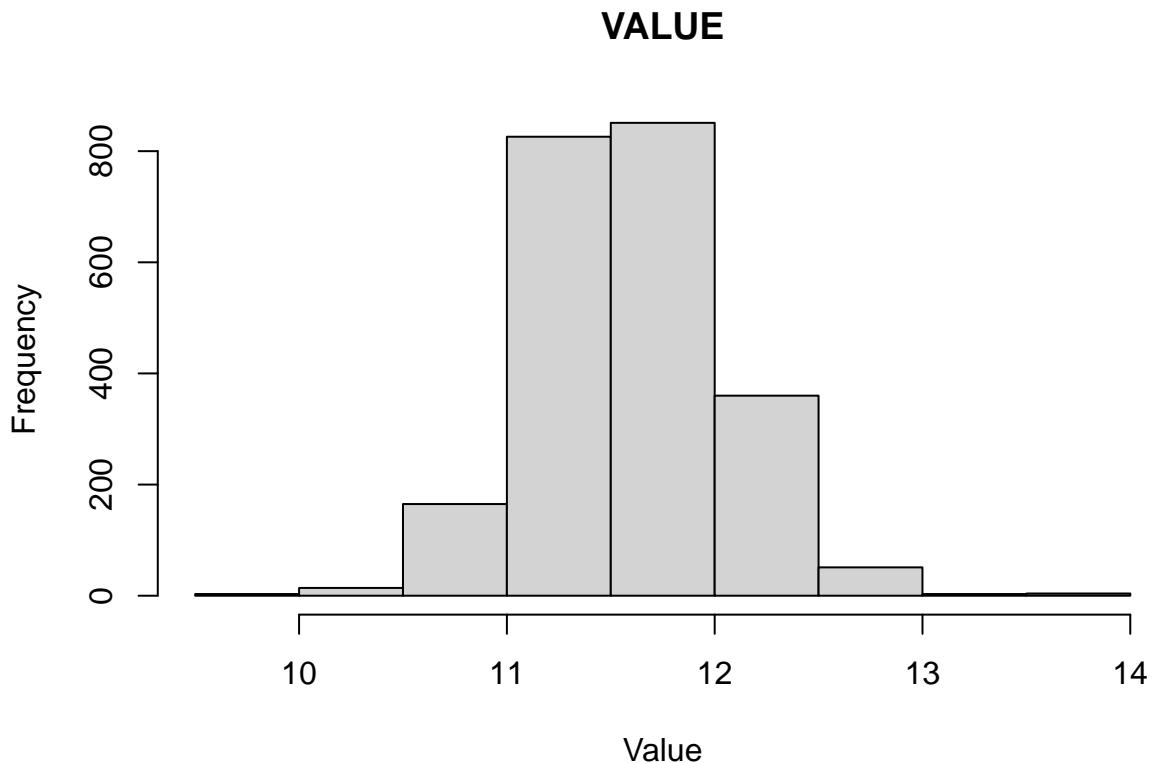


```

## $breaks
## [1] 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0
##
## $counts
## [1] 3 9 37 127 479 968 482 164 8
##
## $density
## [1] 0.002635046 0.007905138 0.032498902 0.111550285 0.420729029 0.850241546
## [7] 0.423364076 0.144049188 0.007026790
##
## $mids
## [1] 8.75 9.25 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25 11.75 12.25 12.75
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"

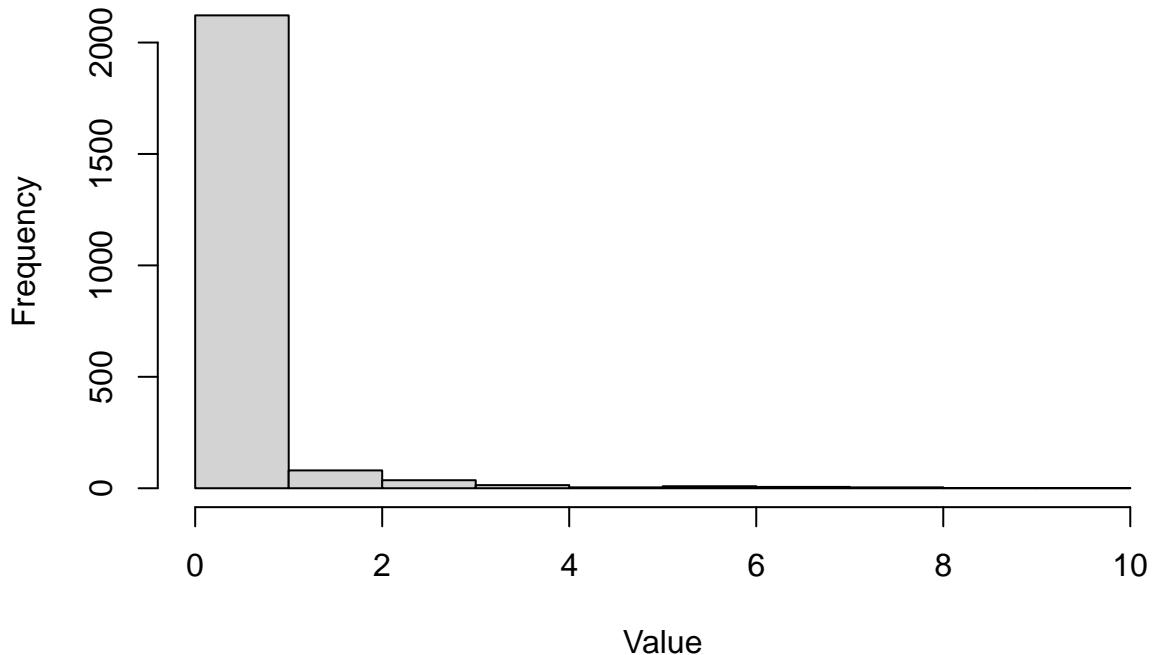
```

```
##  
## $equidist  
## [1] TRUE  
##  
## attr(,"class")  
## [1] "histogram"
```

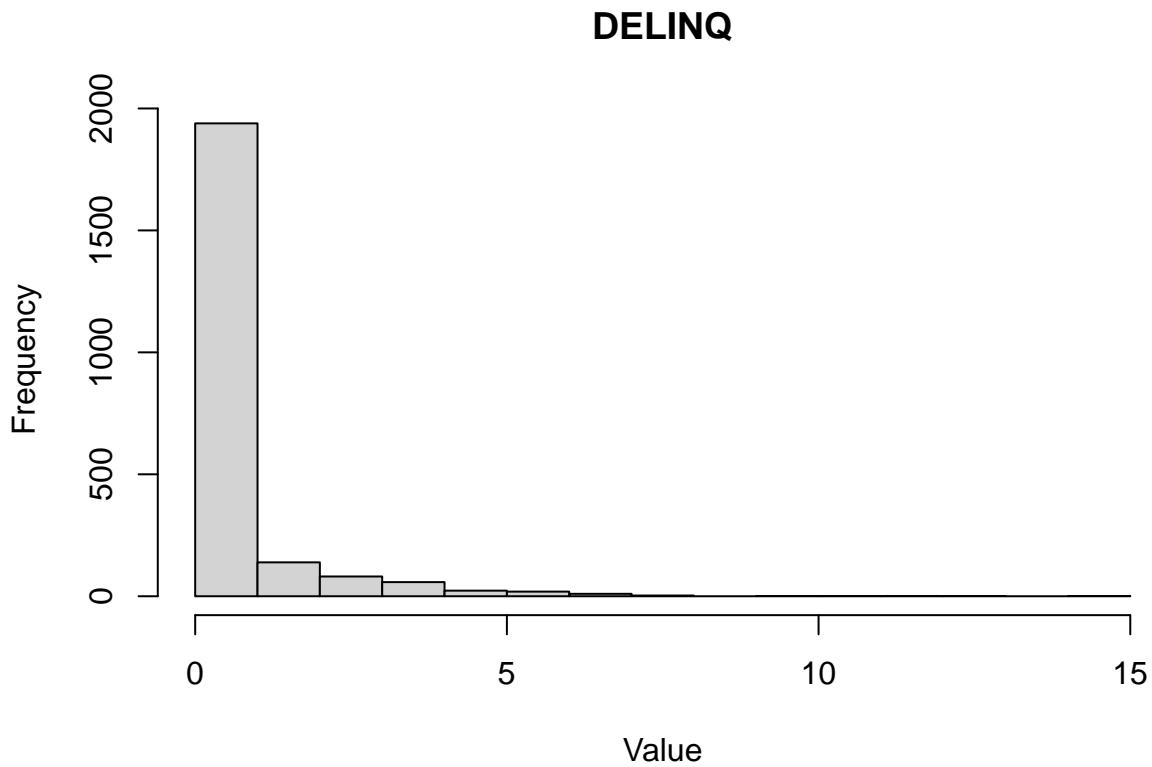


```
## $breaks  
## [1] 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0  
##  
## $counts  
## [1] 3 14 165 826 851 360 51 3 4  
##  
## $density  
## [1] 0.002635046 0.012296882 0.144927536 0.725516030 0.747474747 0.316205534  
## [7] 0.044795784 0.002635046 0.003513395  
##  
## $mids  
## [1] 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25 11.75 12.25 12.75 13.25 13.75  
##  
## $xname  
## [1] "clus1[, name]"  
##  
## $equidist  
## [1] TRUE  
##  
## attr(,"class")  
## [1] "histogram"
```

## DEROG



```
## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
##
## $counts
## [1] 2122 80 36 14 4 9 6 4 1 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.9319279754 0.0351339482 0.0158102767 0.0061484409 0.0017566974
## [6] 0.0039525692 0.0026350461 0.0017566974 0.0004391744 0.0004391744
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

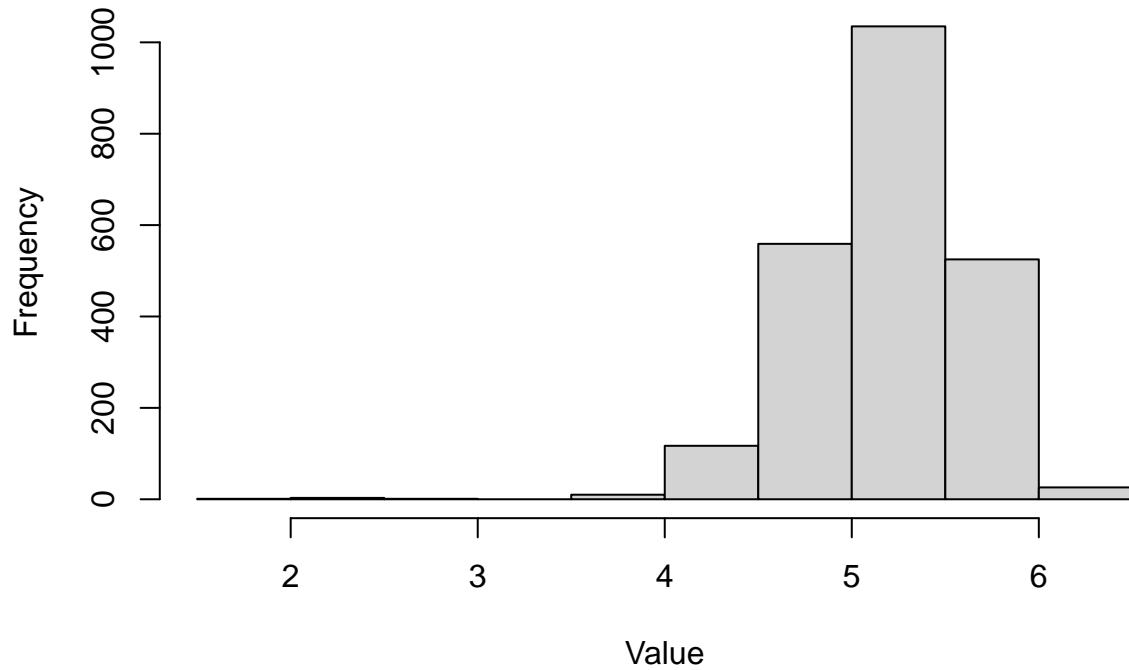


```

## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
##
## $counts
## [1] 1939 139 81 58 23 19 10 3 0 1 1 1 0 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.8515590690 0.0610452350 0.0355731225 0.0254721124 0.0101010101
## [6] 0.0083443127 0.0043917435 0.0013175231 0.0000000000 0.0004391744
## [11] 0.0004391744 0.0004391744 0.0004391744 0.0000000000 0.0004391744
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"

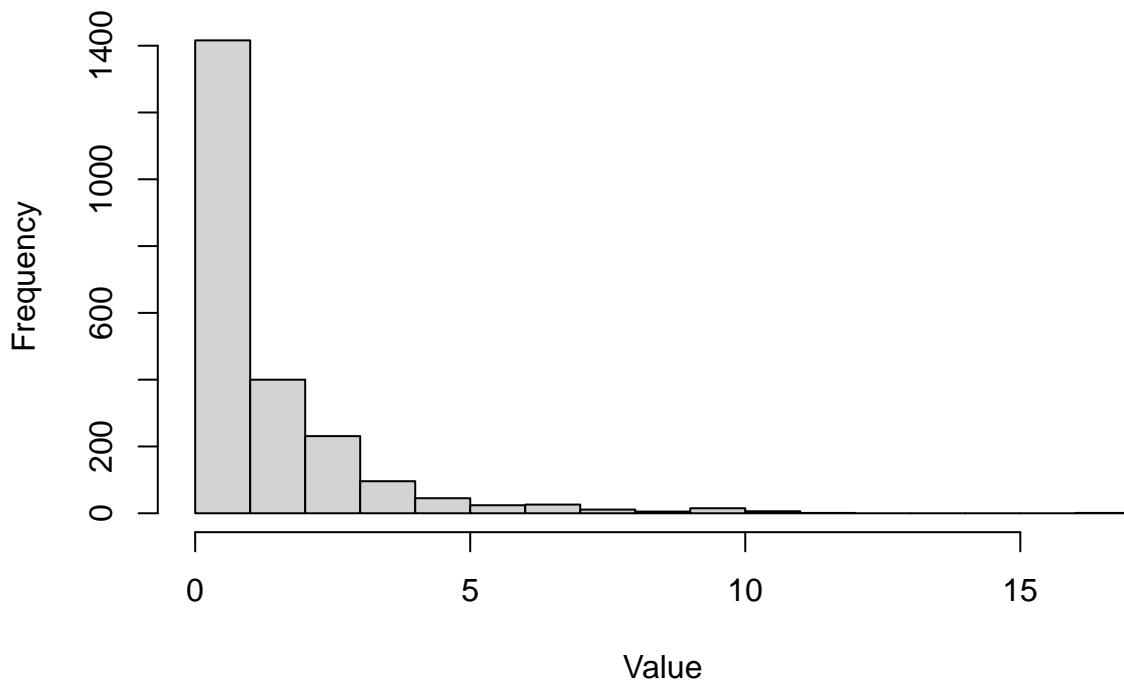
```

## CLAGE



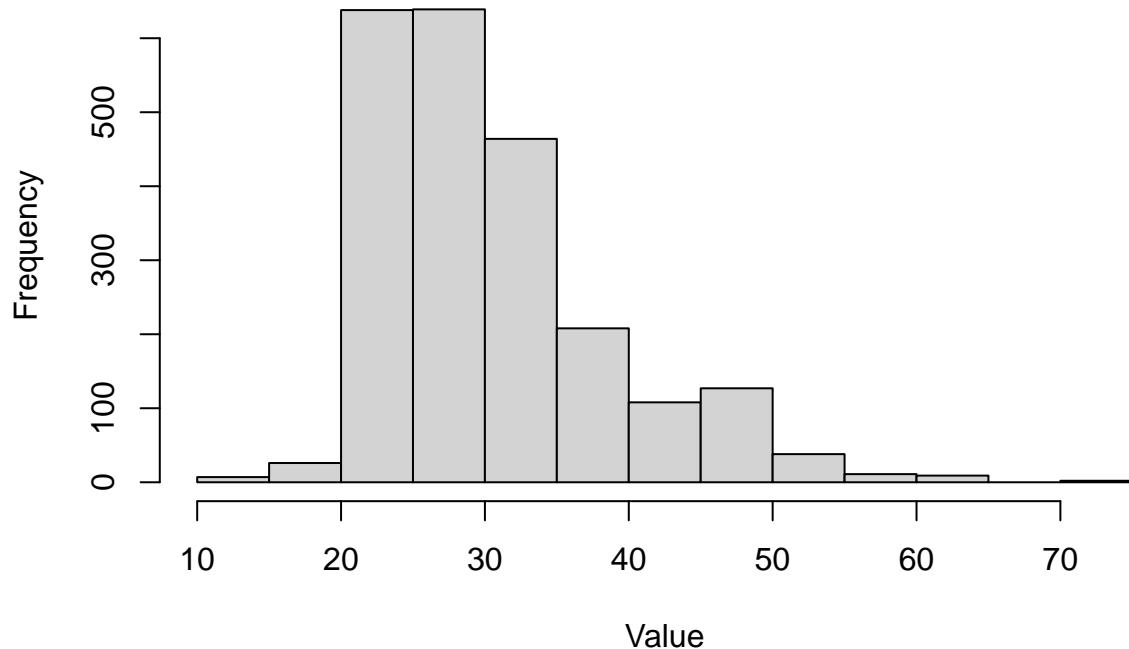
```
## $breaks
## [1] 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5
##
## $counts
## [1] 1 3 1 0 10 117 559 1035 525 26
##
## $density
## [1] 0.0008783487 0.0026350461 0.0008783487 0.0000000000 0.0087834870
## [6] 0.1027667984 0.4909969258 0.9090909091 0.4611330698 0.0228370663
##
## $mids
## [1] 1.75 2.25 2.75 3.25 3.75 4.25 4.75 5.25 5.75 6.25
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

## NINQ

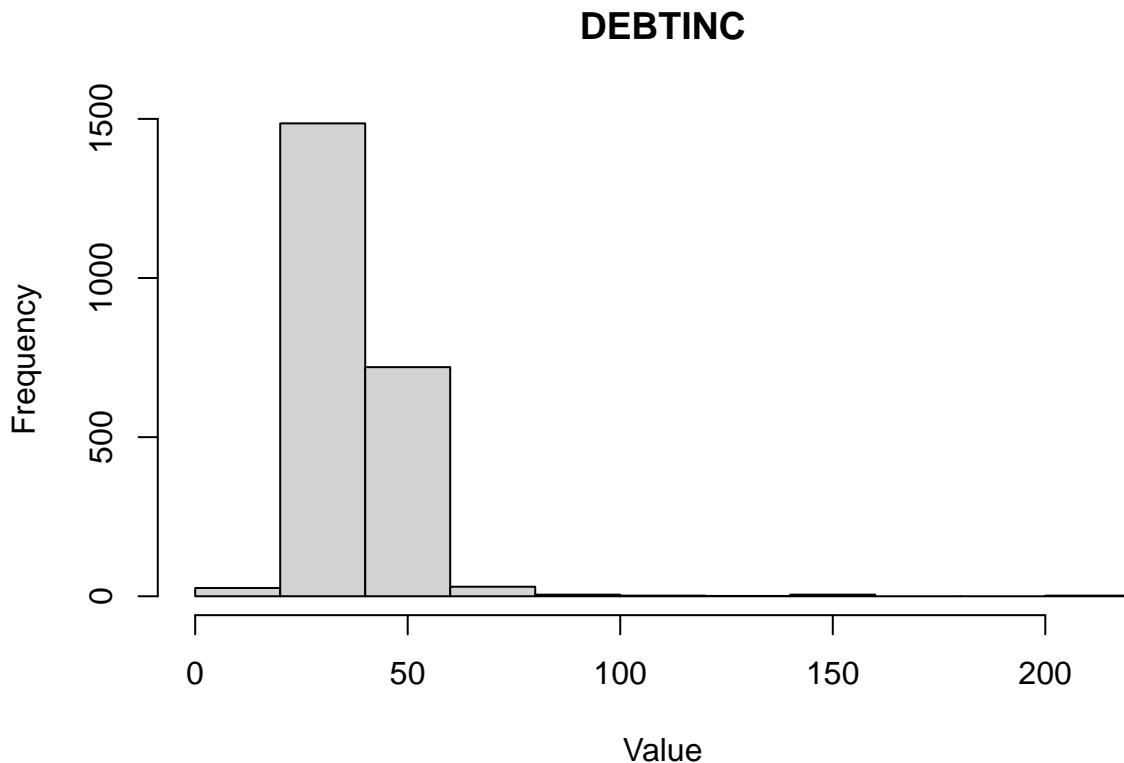


```
## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
##
## $counts
## [1] 1416 400 231 96 45 24 26 11 5 15 6 1 0 0 0
## [16] 0 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.6218708827 0.1756697409 0.1014492754 0.0421607378 0.0197628458
## [6] 0.0105401845 0.0114185332 0.0048309179 0.0021958718 0.0065876153
## [11] 0.0026350461 0.0004391744 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
## [16] 0.0000000000 0.0004391744
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5
## [16] 15.5 16.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

## CLNO



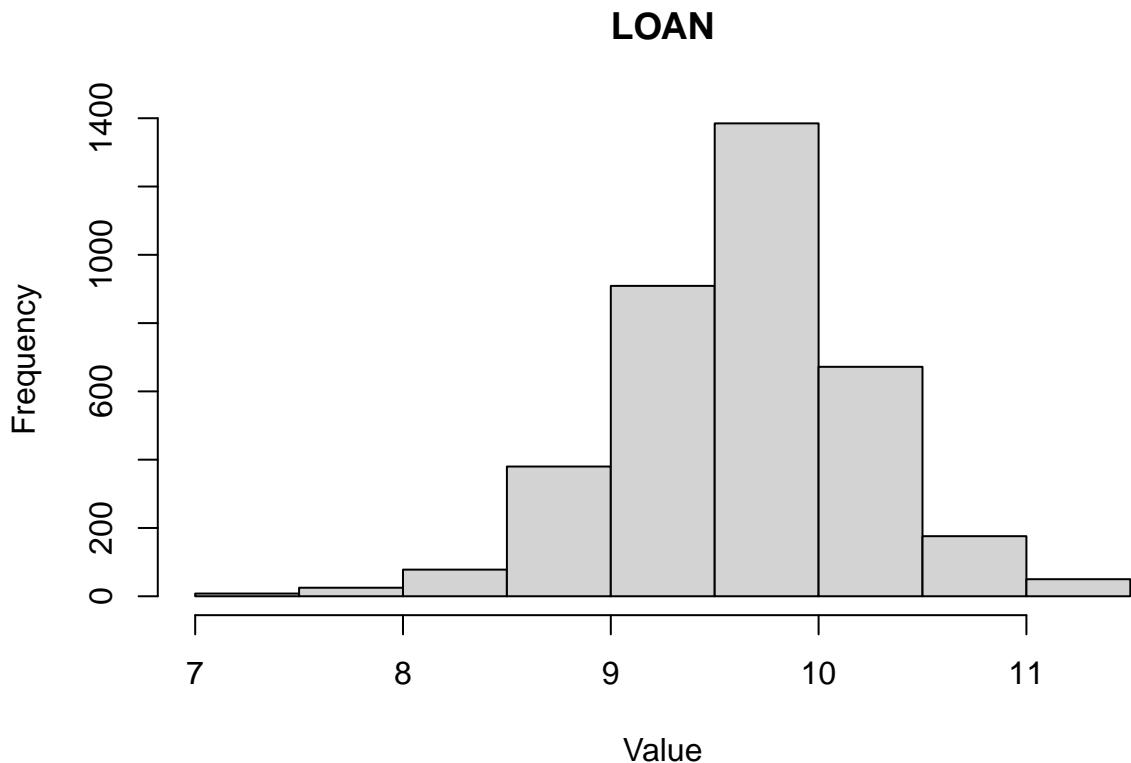
```
## $breaks
## [1] 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75
##
## $counts
## [1] 7 26 638 639 464 208 108 127 38 11 9 0 2
##
## $density
## [1] 0.0006148441 0.0022837066 0.0560386473 0.0561264822 0.0407553799
## [6] 0.0182696531 0.0094861660 0.0111550285 0.0033377251 0.0009661836
## [11] 0.0007905138 0.0000000000 0.0001756697
##
## $mids
## [1] 12.5 17.5 22.5 27.5 32.5 37.5 42.5 47.5 52.5 57.5 62.5 67.5 72.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```



```

## $breaks
## [1] 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220
##
## $counts
## [1] 26 1486 720 30 5 2 1 5 0 0 2
##
## $density
## [1] 5.709267e-04 3.263065e-02 1.581028e-02 6.587615e-04 1.097936e-04
## [6] 4.391744e-05 2.195872e-05 1.097936e-04 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
## [11] 4.391744e-05
##
## $mids
## [1] 10 30 50 70 90 110 130 150 170 190 210
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus1[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
for (i in c(2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,13)) {
  name=colnames(imputed_hmeq)[i]
  print(hist(clus2[,name], main = name, xlab = "Value"))
}

```

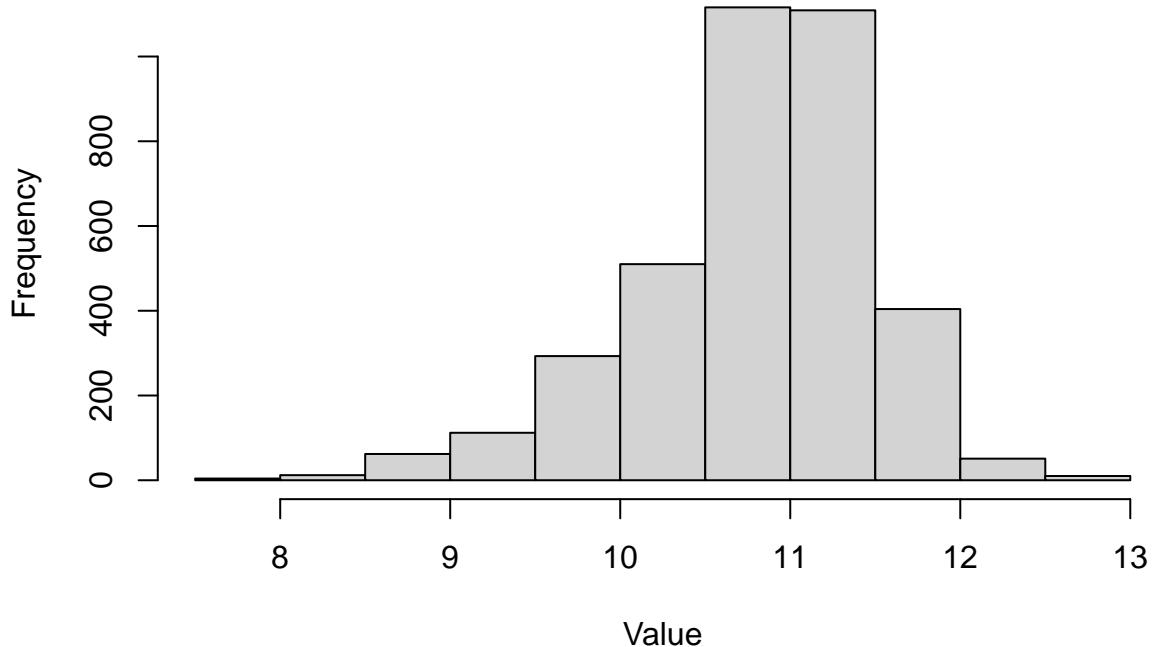


```

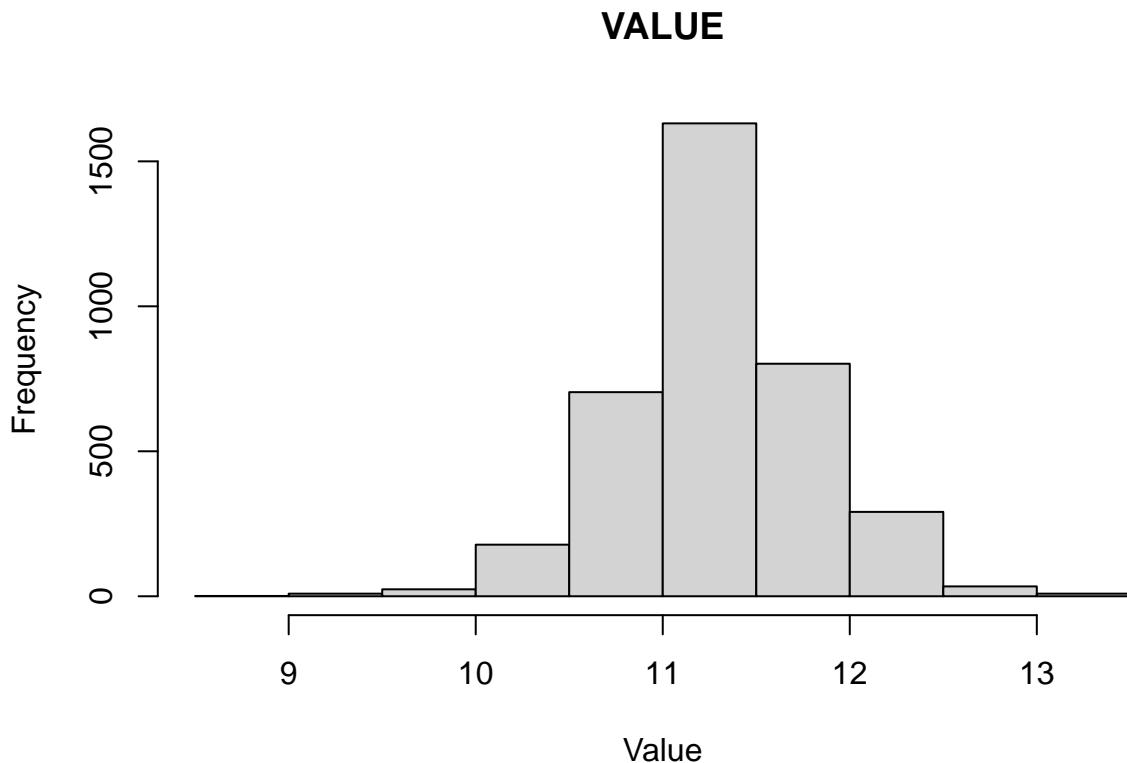
## $breaks
## [1] 7.0 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5
##
## $counts
## [1] 8 25 78 380 909 1385 672 176 50
##
## $density
## [1] 0.004344285 0.013575889 0.042356774 0.206353516 0.493619332 0.752104263
## [7] 0.364919902 0.095574260 0.027151778
##
## $mids
## [1] 7.25 7.75 8.25 8.75 9.25 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"

```

## MORTDUE



```
## $breaks
## [1] 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0
##
## $counts
## [1] 4 12 62 112 293 510 1116 1109 404 51 10
##
## $density
## [1] 0.002172142 0.006516427 0.033668205 0.060819984 0.159109422 0.276948140
## [7] 0.606027695 0.602226446 0.219386370 0.027694814 0.005430356
##
## $mids
## [1] 7.75 8.25 8.75 9.25 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25 11.75 12.25 12.75
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

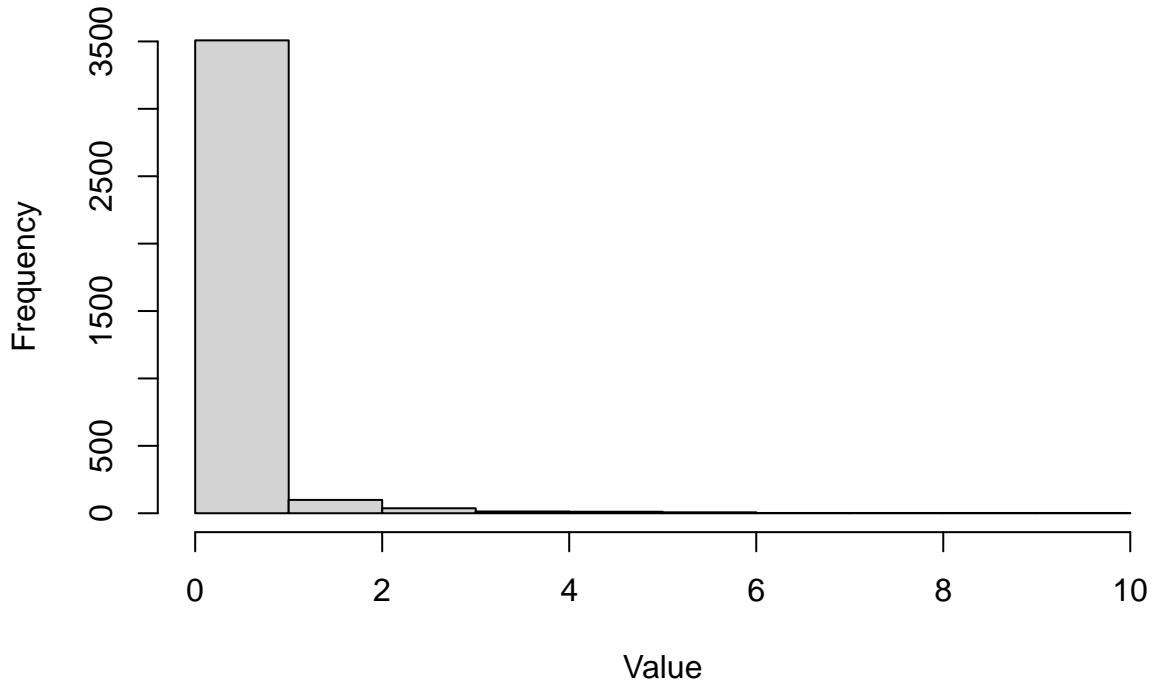


```

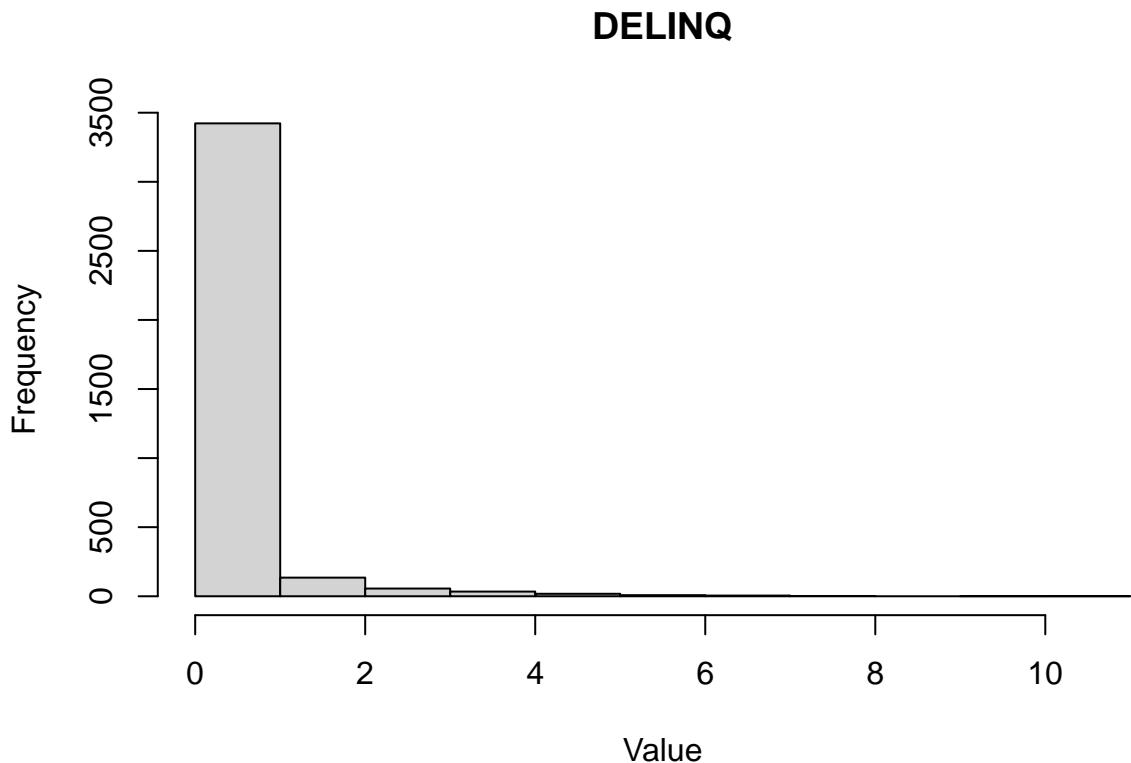
## $breaks
## [1] 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5
##
## $counts
## [1] 1 9 24 178 704 1631 802 291 34 9
##
## $density
## [1] 0.0005430356 0.0048873201 0.0130328537 0.0966603313 0.3822970405
## [6] 0.8856910128 0.4355145262 0.1580233505 0.0184632093 0.0048873201
##
## $mids
## [1] 8.75 9.25 9.75 10.25 10.75 11.25 11.75 12.25 12.75 13.25
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"

```

## DEROG



```
## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
##
## $counts
## [1] 3508 99 37 13 11 7 2 2 2 2
##
## $density
## [1] 0.9524843877 0.0268802607 0.0100461580 0.0035297312 0.0029866956
## [6] 0.0019006245 0.0005430356 0.0005430356 0.0005430356 0.0005430356
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

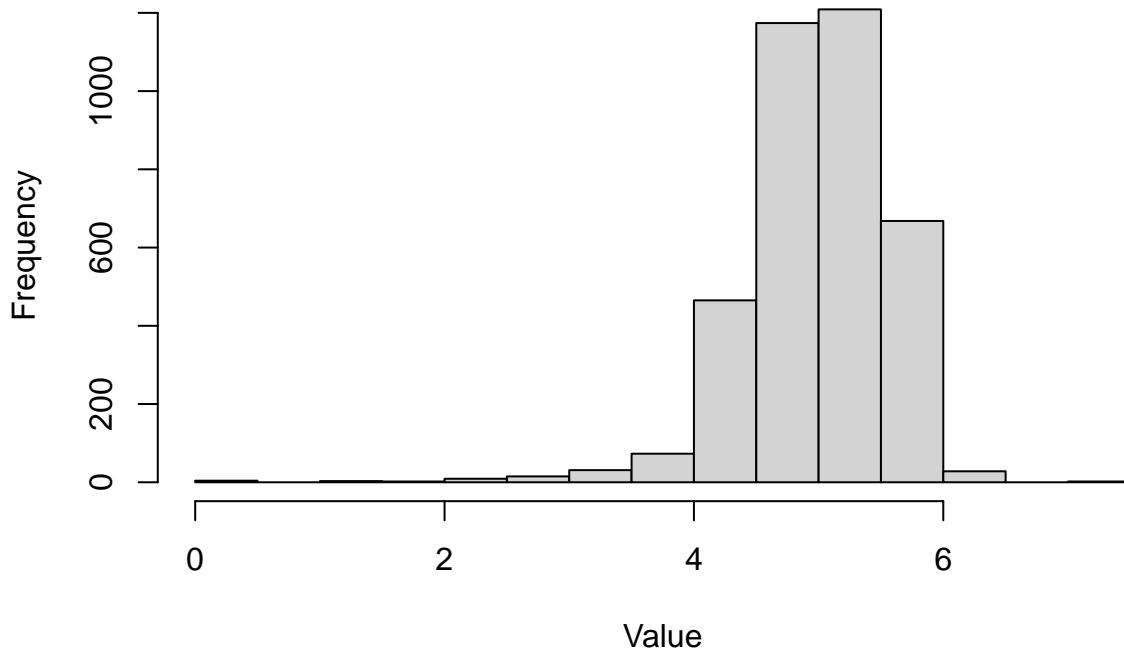


```

## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
##
## $counts
## [1] 3423 135 56 34 18 8 5 2 0 1 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.9294053761 0.0366549009 0.0152049959 0.0092316047 0.0048873201
## [6] 0.0021721423 0.0013575889 0.0005430356 0.0000000000 0.0002715178
## [11] 0.0002715178
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"

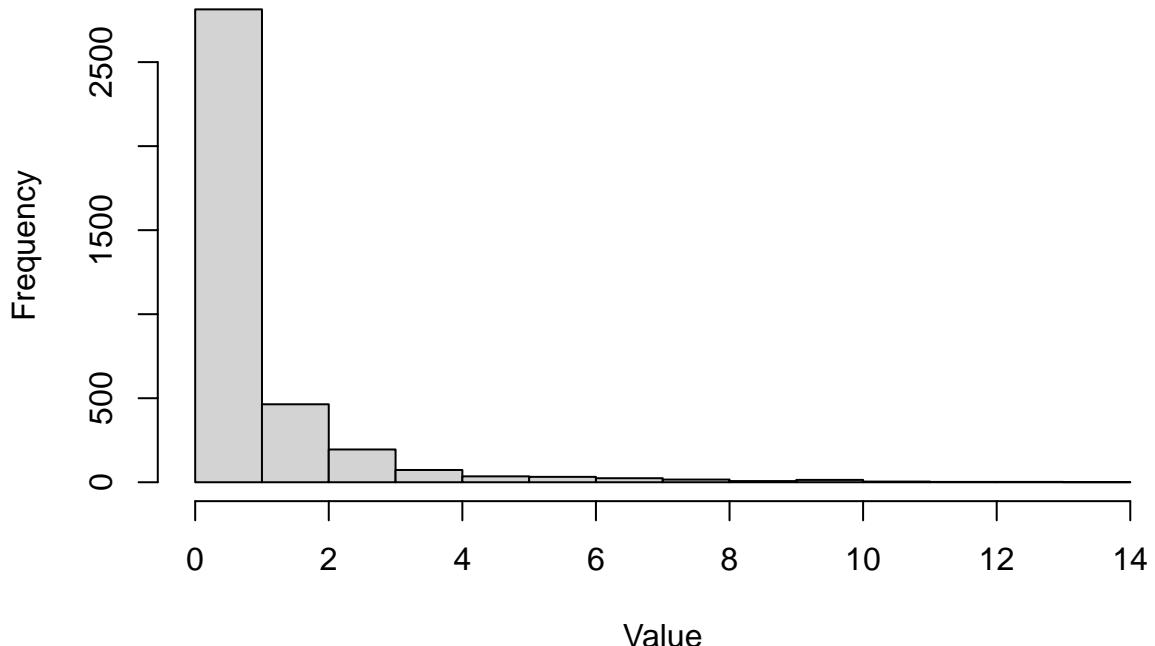
```

## CLAGE



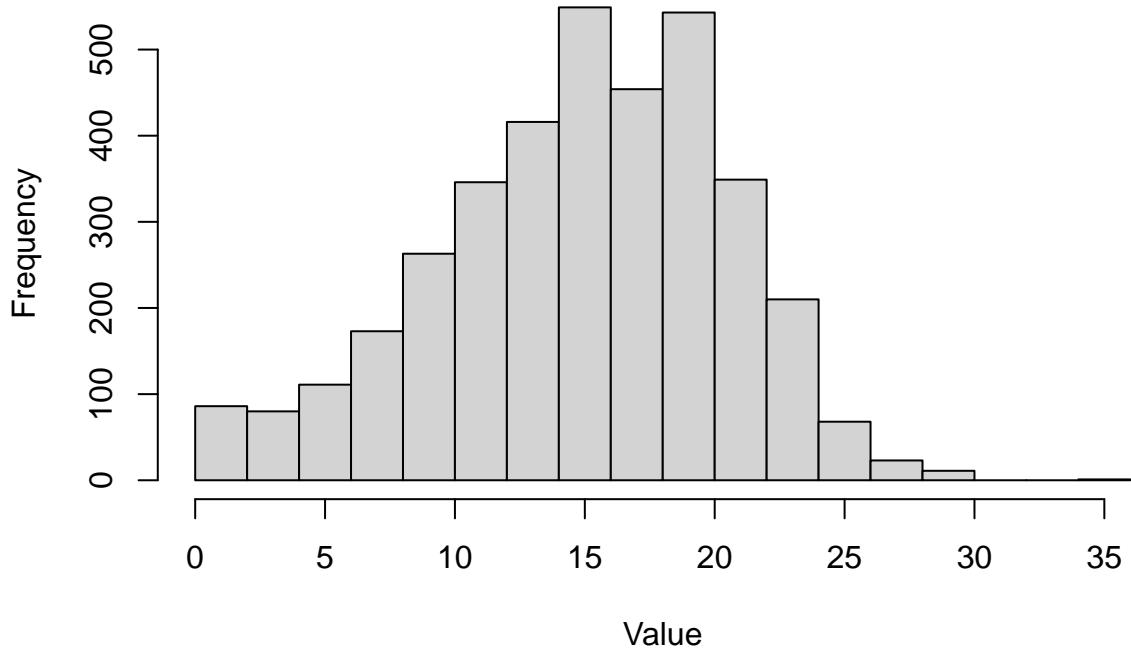
```
## $breaks
## [1] 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5
##
## $counts
## [1] 4 0 3 2 9 15 31 73 465 1174 1209 668 28 0 2
##
## $density
## [1] 0.002172142 0.000000000 0.001629107 0.001086071 0.004887320 0.008145534
## [7] 0.016834103 0.039641597 0.252511540 0.637523758 0.656530003 0.362747760
## [13] 0.015204996 0.000000000 0.001086071
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.25 0.75 1.25 1.75 2.25 2.75 3.25 3.75 4.25 4.75 5.25 5.75 6.25 6.75 7.25
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

## NINQ

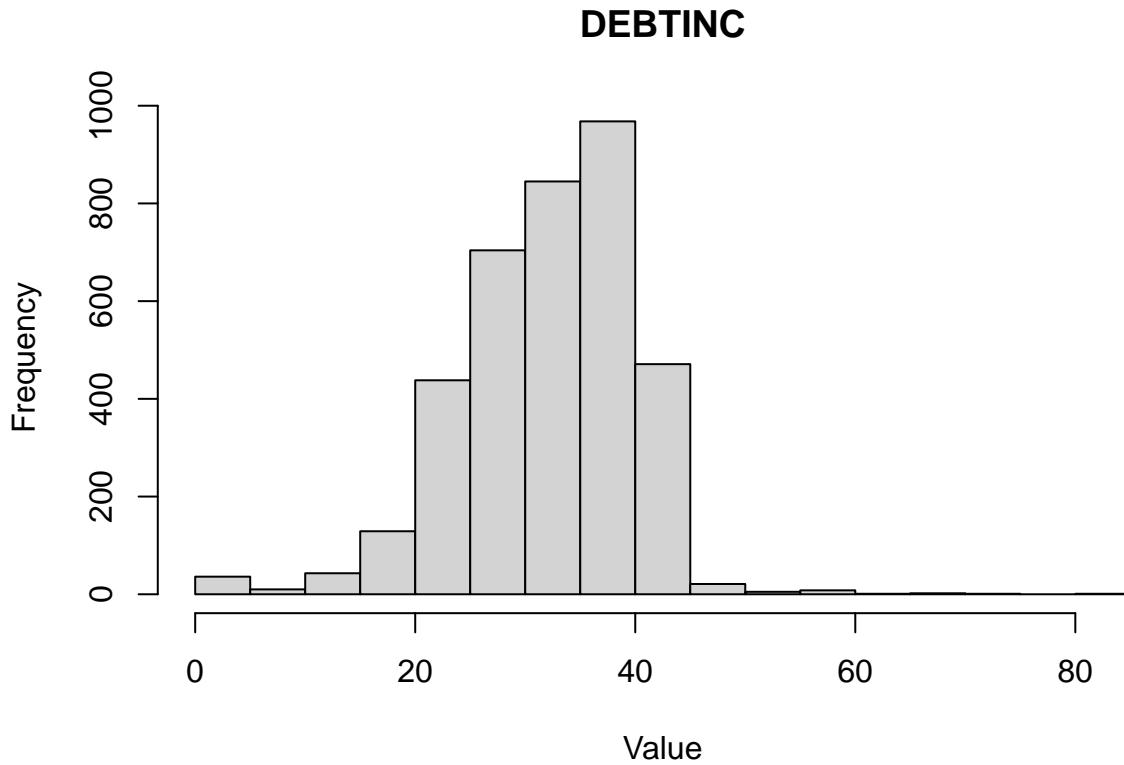


```
## $breaks
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
##
## $counts
## [1] 2814 464 195 73 35 32 24 16 7 14 4 2 2 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.7640510453 0.1259842520 0.0529459680 0.0198207983 0.0095031225
## [6] 0.0086885691 0.0065164268 0.0043442846 0.0019006245 0.0038012490
## [11] 0.0010860711 0.0005430356 0.0005430356 0.0002715178
##
## $mids
## [1] 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```

## CLNO



```
## $breaks
## [1] 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36
##
## $counts
## [1] 86 80 111 173 263 346 416 549 454 543 349 210 68 23 11 0 0 1
##
## $density
## [1] 0.0116752647 0.0108607114 0.0150692370 0.0234862884 0.0357045887
## [6] 0.0469725767 0.0564756992 0.0745316318 0.0616345371 0.0737170785
## [11] 0.0473798534 0.0285093674 0.0092316047 0.0031224545 0.0014933478
## [16] 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0001357589
##
## $mids
## [1] 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "histogram"
```



```

## $breaks
## [1] 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85
##
## $counts
## [1] 36 10 43 129 438 704 845 968 471 21 5 8 1 2 1 0 1
##
## $density
## [1] 1.954928e-03 5.430356e-04 2.335053e-03 7.005159e-03 2.378496e-02
## [6] 3.822970e-02 4.588651e-02 5.256584e-02 2.557698e-02 1.140375e-03
## [11] 2.715178e-04 4.344285e-04 5.430356e-05 1.086071e-04 5.430356e-05
## [16] 0.000000e+00 5.430356e-05
##
## $mids
## [1] 2.5 7.5 12.5 17.5 22.5 27.5 32.5 37.5 42.5 47.5 52.5 57.5 62.5 67.5 72.5
## [16] 77.5 82.5
##
## $xname
## [1] "clus2[, name]"
##
## $equidist
## [1] TRUE
##
## attr(),"class")
## [1] "histogram"
for (i in c(2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,13)) {
  name=colnames(imputed_hmeq)[i]
  w=wilcox.test(clus1[,name], clus2[,name])
  print(name)
  print(w$p.value)
}

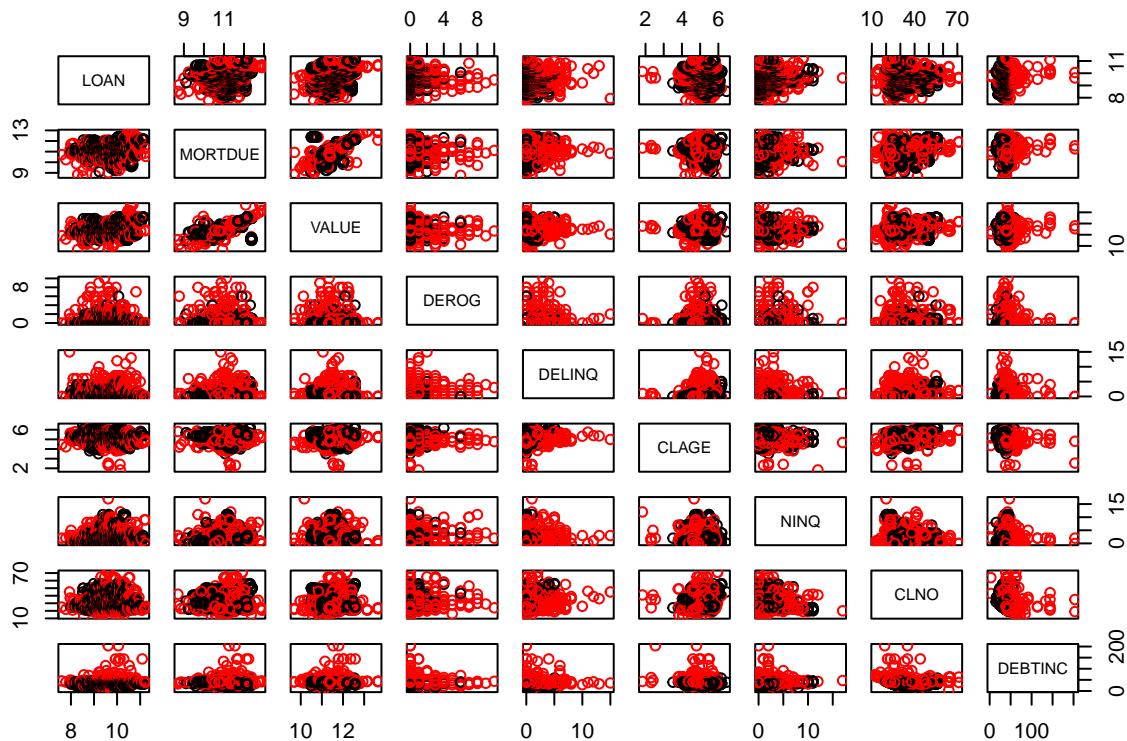
```

```

}

## [1] "LOAN"
## [1] 2.932464e-16
## [1] "MORTDUE"
## [1] 1.28775e-137
## [1] "VALUE"
## [1] 1.404887e-104
## [1] "DEROG"
## [1] 3.10203e-07
## [1] "DELINQ"
## [1] 2.785019e-32
## [1] "CLAGE"
## [1] 4.221841e-35
## [1] "NINQ"
## [1] 3.749283e-38
## [1] "CLNO"
## [1] 0
## [1] "DEBTINC"
## [1] 7.284695e-152
pairs(clus1[,c(2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,13)], col=ifelse(clus1$BAD==0, "black", "red"))

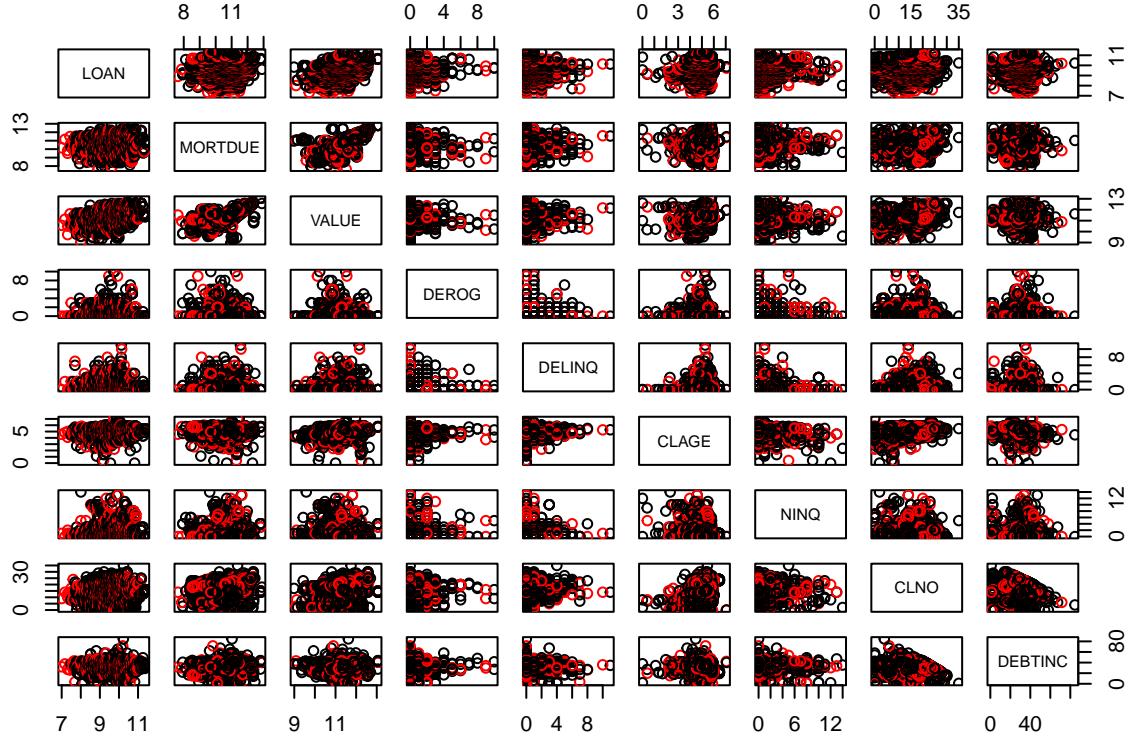
```



```

pairs(clus2[,c(2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,13)], col=ifelse(clus1$BAD==0, "black", "red"))

```



I chose to consider the clustering result involving K-means because the two clusters identified were separated well by t-SNE (note the horizontal line that can separate the blue and red clouds). This leads me to believe that both t-SNE and K-means found similar patterns in the data and therefore K-means may have identified important patterns.

In choosing this method I want to try to understand each cluster and explore whether there is a link between these and the “BAD” variable. Here, I note three interesting findings that address these two aspects of the project.

1. The first finding that I would like to convey is that there does not seem to be a major difference between the number and/or percentage of BAD observations between the two clusters. The contingency tables show 23% of cluster 1 variables were BAD compared to 17% of cluster 2 variables.
2. My second observation is that the variables coming from cluster 1 and cluster 2 are distributed differently. We can confirm this by eyeballing the histograms and also noting the Wilcoxon test p-values. This finding is especially confusing because from the previous item, the variables cannot discriminate well between BAD and non-BAD observations, in spite of being distributed differently.
3. Lastly, I chose to include scatter plot matrices for each cluster to investigate whether pairs of variables could separate the data. It is reassuring that no pairs of variables could separate the data—otherwise, a clustering analysis would have seemed superfluous.

Taken together these findings suggest that maybe there is some inherent structure in the data that is not well-described by two labels. Indeed, maybe the data can tell us more than just whether the borrowers defaulted on their loans or not.