Krzanowski and Lai index

(for metric data only)

$$KL(u) = \left| \frac{DIFF_u}{DIFF_{u+1}} \right|,$$

$$DIFF_u = (u-1)^{2/m} tr \mathbf{W}_{u-1} - u^{2/m} tr \mathbf{W}_u,$$

where: W – within-group dispersion matrix,

u – number of clusters (u = 2, ..., n-2),

n – number of objects,

m – number of variables.

The value of u, which maximizes KL(u), is regarded as specifying the number of clusters.

References

Krzanowski, W.J., Lai, Y.T. (1988), A criterion for determining the number of groups in a data set using sum of squares clustering, "Biometrics", 44, no. 1, 23-34.

Tibshirani R., Walther G., Hastie T. (2001), *Estimating the number of clusters in a data set via the gap statistic*, "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society", ser. B, vol. 63, part 2, 411-423.