Homowk 2 - P1.2 F= \(\sum\_{ik} \lambda \tau\_{ik} \lambda \tau\_{i  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu_{k}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_{k}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{k} \pi_{ik} \| X_{i} - \mu_{k} \|^{2} \right)$ L = \( \frac{1}{2} \pi\_{ik} \lambda \lambda \cdot \pi\_{k} \lambda \lambda \cdot \pi\_{k}  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Mx} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial Mx} \left( \pi_{ik} \left\| \chi_{i} - \mu_{k} \right\|^{2} \right)$ = \(\frac{x}{2} 2 \pi\_{ik} \left( \text{Xi-} \mu\_k \right) Equating this demirable to zero, Z 27; (X; - Mr) = 0 => 2 \(\frac{k}{\Tik}\left(\frac{\Tik}{\Tik}\left(\Tik)\text{\Tik}\left(\Tik)\left(\Tik)\text{\Tik}\left(\Tik)\tex =)  $2 = \frac{k}{2} \pi_{ik} \chi_{i} - 2 = 0$  $=) \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_{ik} \chi_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_{ik} M_{k}$  $=) M_{K} = \frac{R^{2}I}{\sum_{K=1}^{K} T_{iK}}$ This equation shows that the optimum value of Mr is the weighted average g data points, where the weights me membership probabilities (TTjk) By iteratively updating the conhoids according to this equation and reassigning data points to nearest centroid, the K-means algorithm Converges to a solution where the centroids actieve the minimum objetue given memberships. current