Clustering Model Selection

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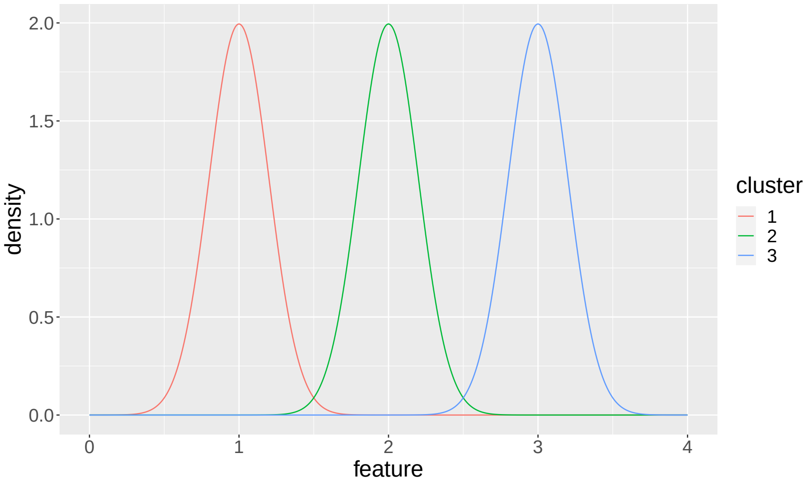
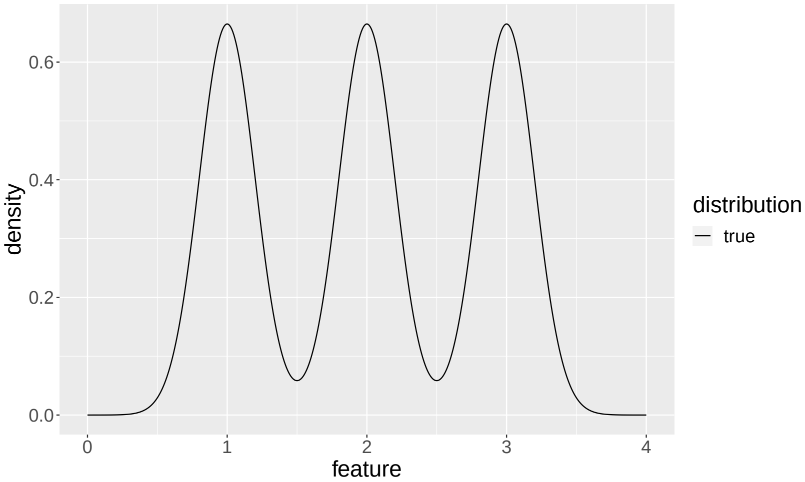
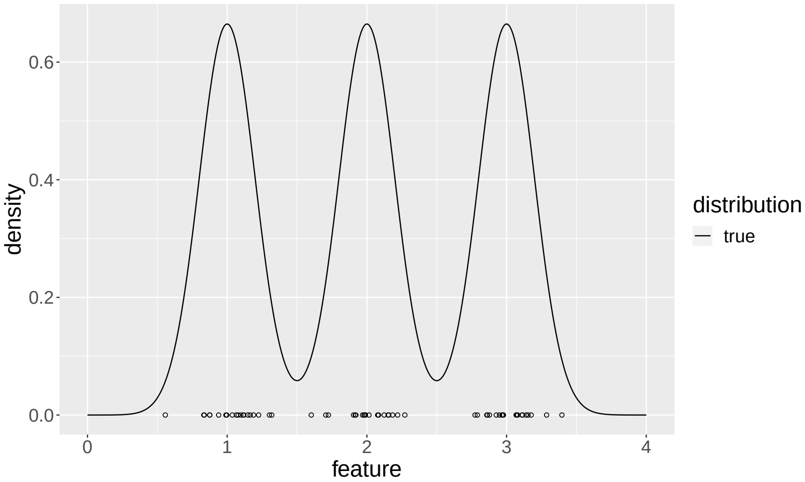
Three normal densities



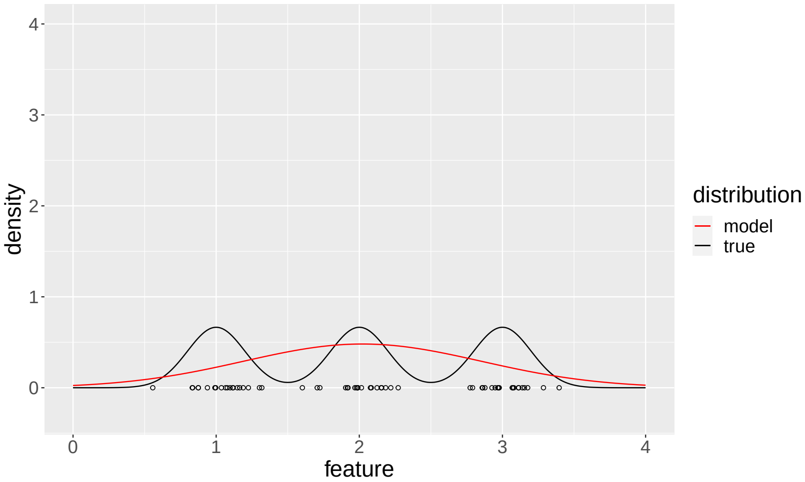
Mixture density



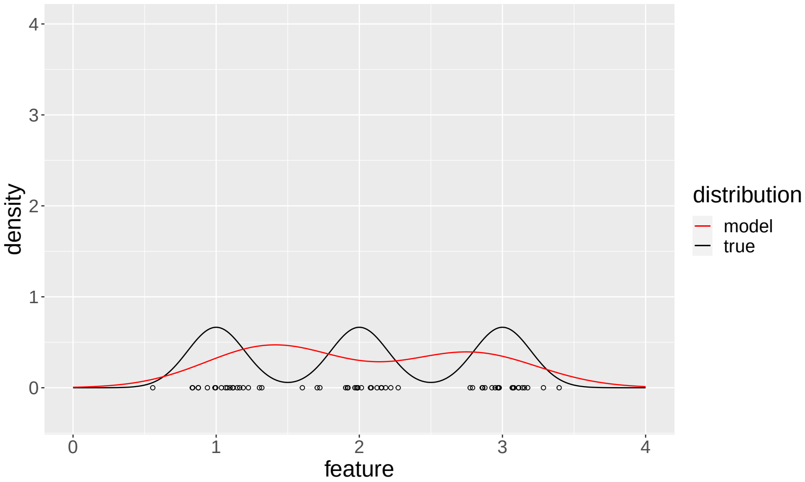
Generate 20 random data from each density



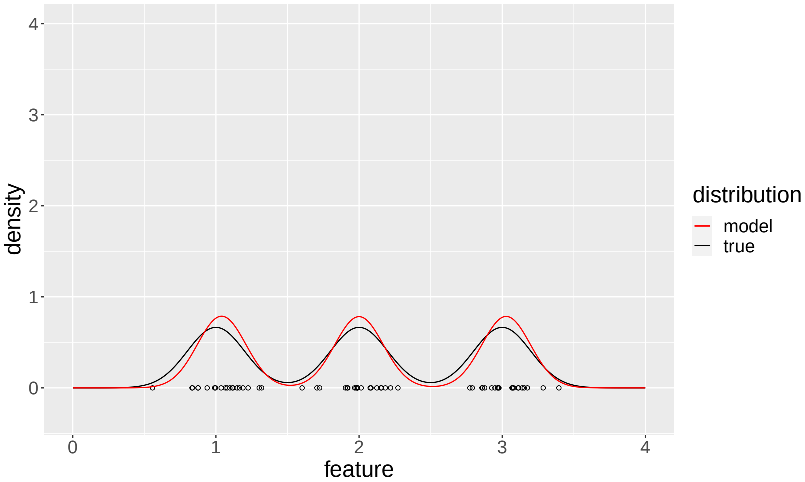
Fit gaussian mixture model 1



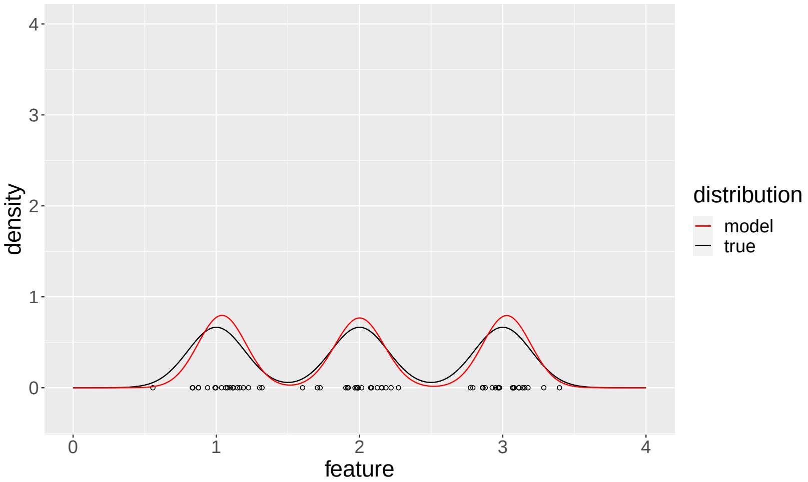
Fit gaussian mixture model 2



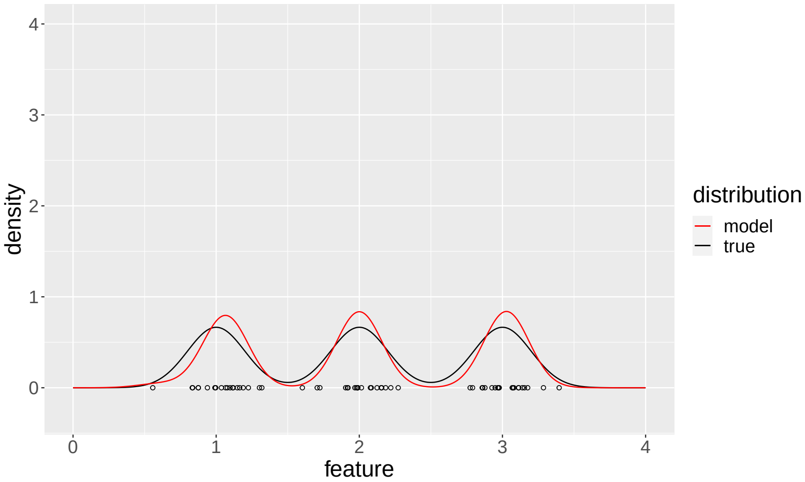
Fit gaussian mixture model 3



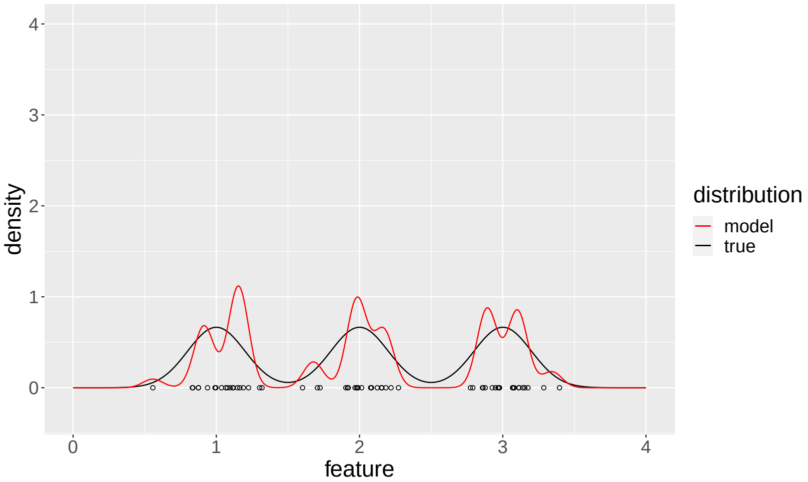
Fit gaussian mixture model 4



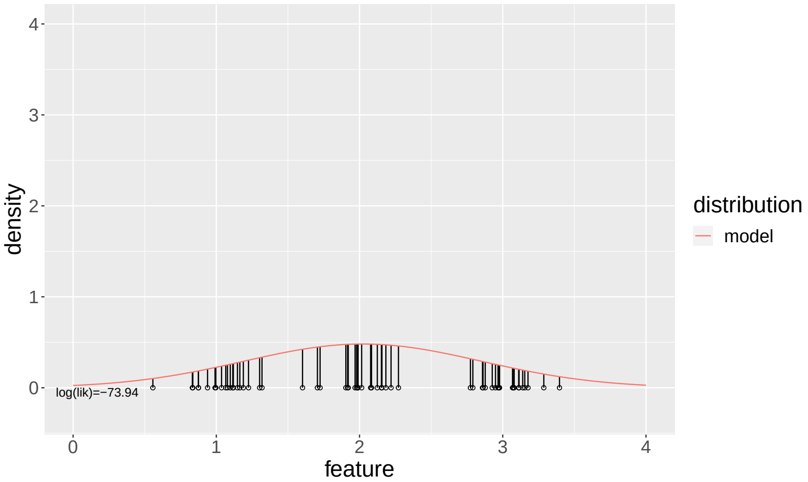
Fit gaussian mixture model 5



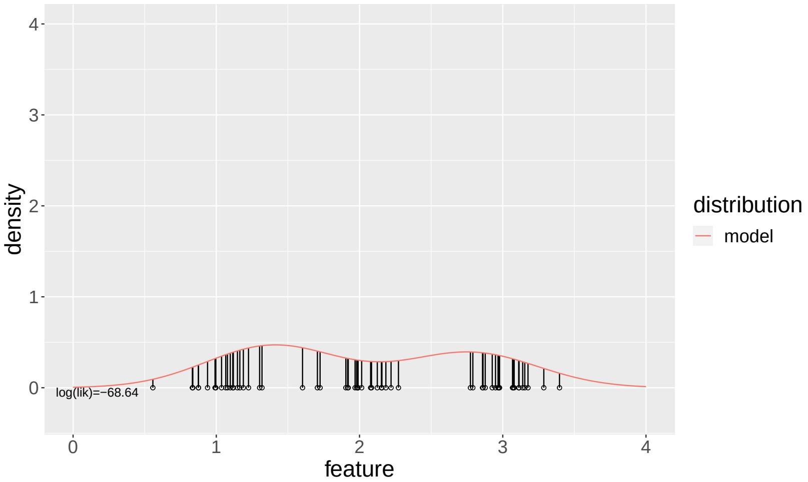
Fit gaussian mixture model 10



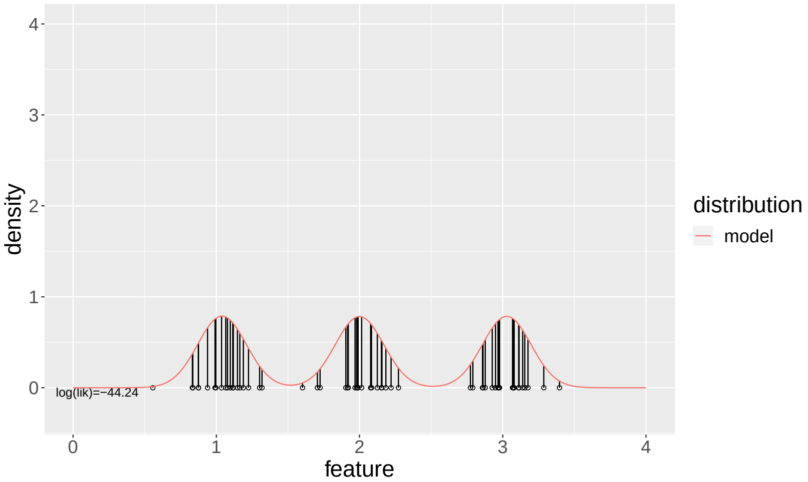
Fit gaussian mixture model 1



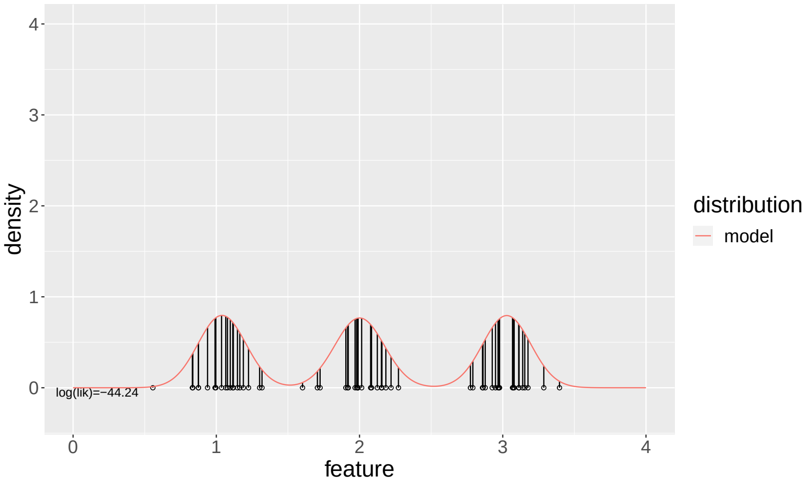
Fit gaussian mixture model 2



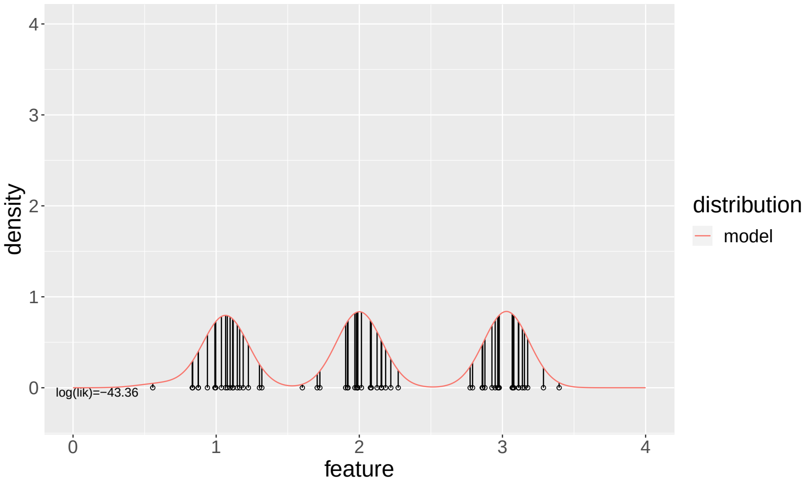
Fit gaussian mixture model 3



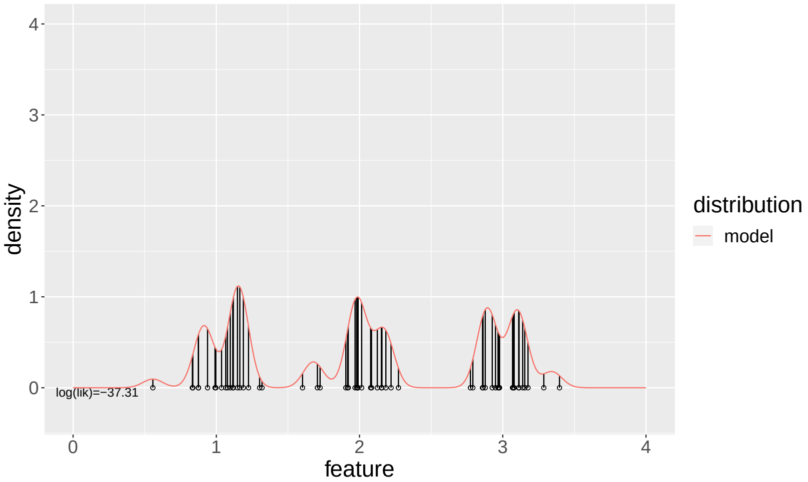
Fit gaussian mixture model 4



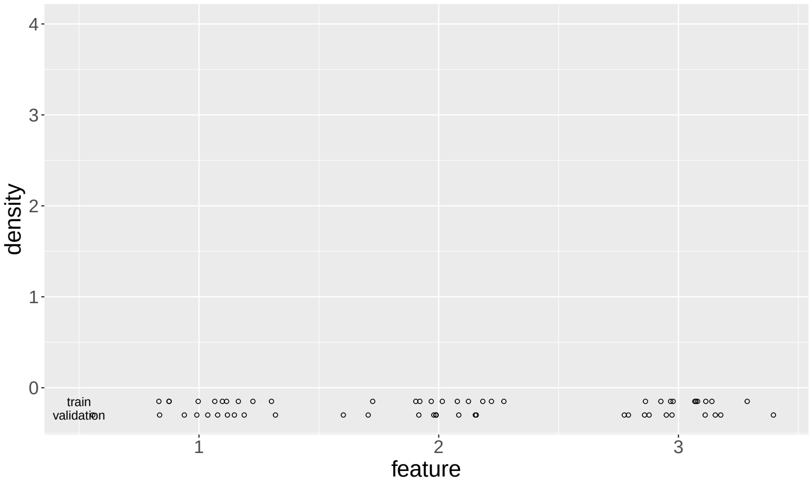
Fit gaussian mixture model 5



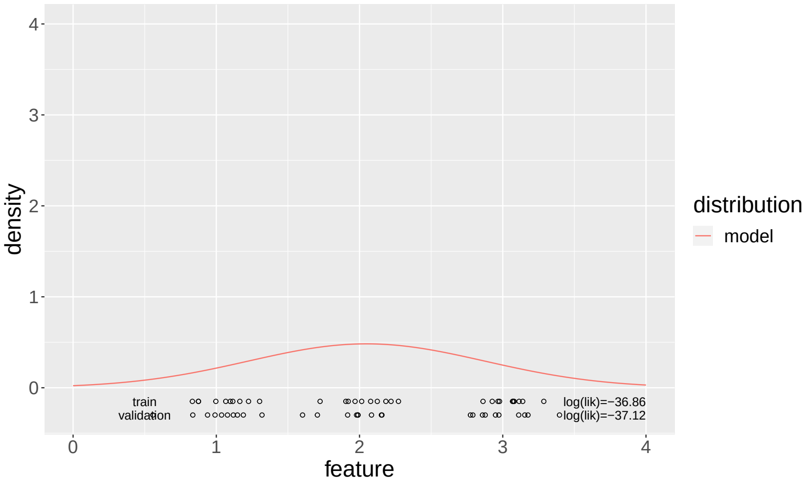
Fit gaussian mixture model 10



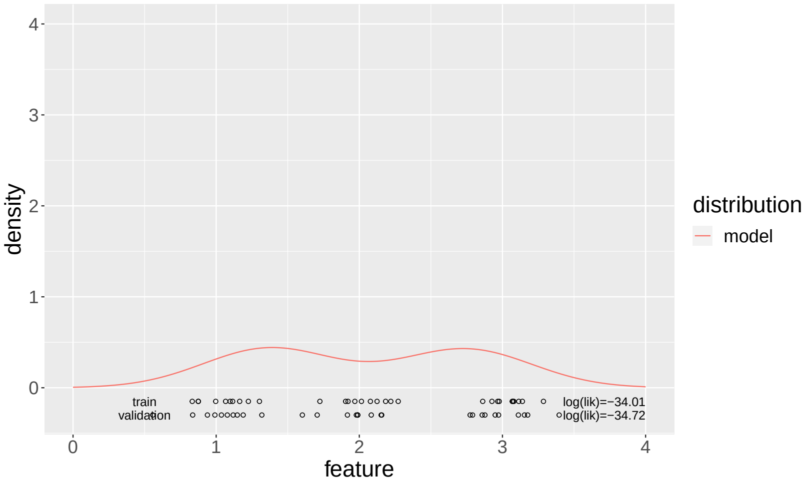
Divide into train and validation



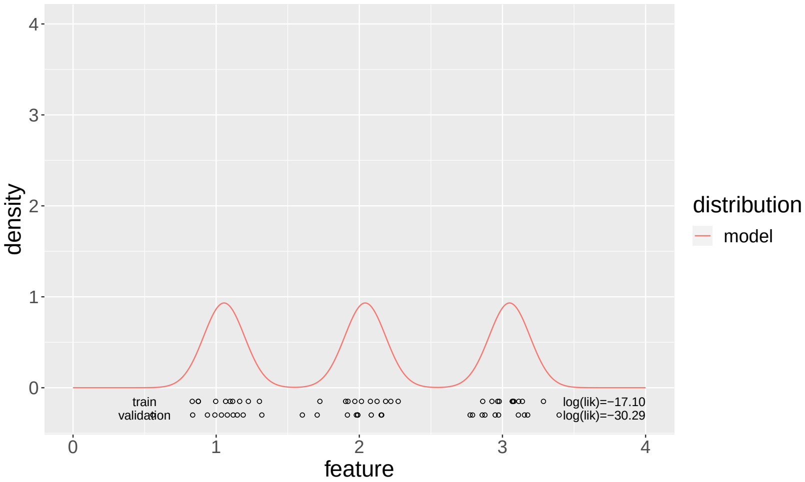
Fit gaussian mixture model 1



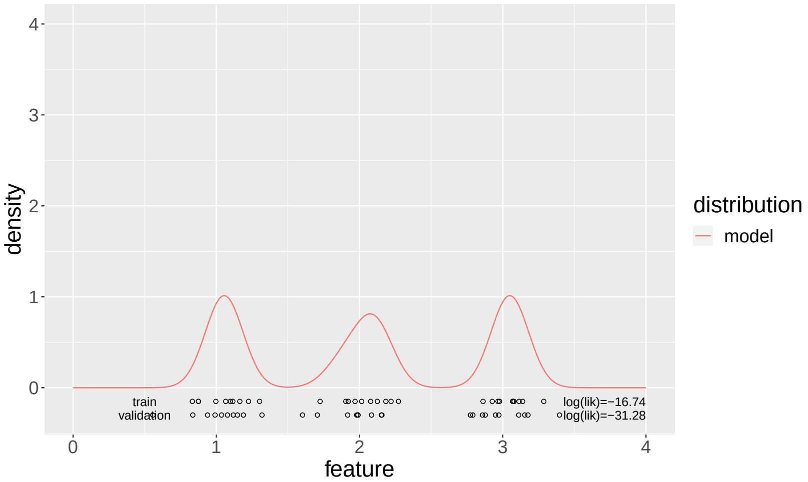
Fit gaussian mixture model 2



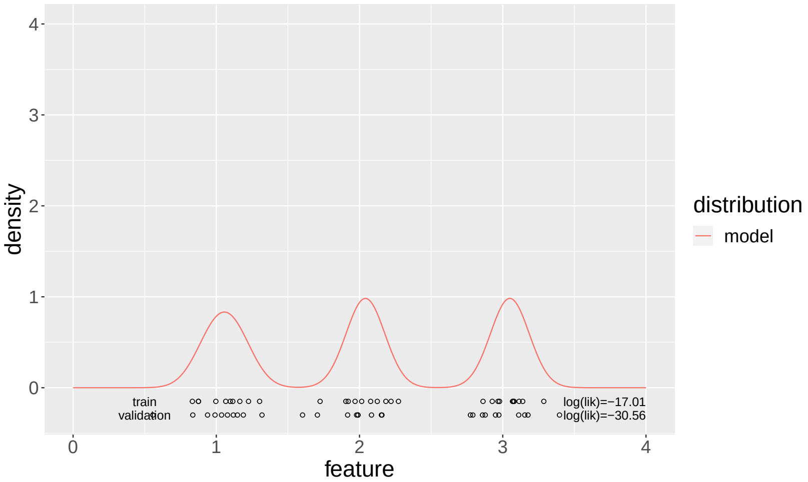
Fit gaussian mixture model 3



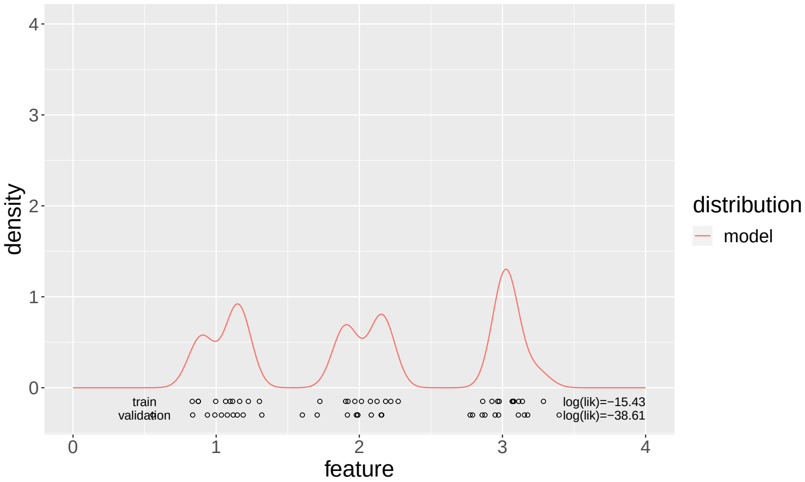
Fit gaussian mixture model 4



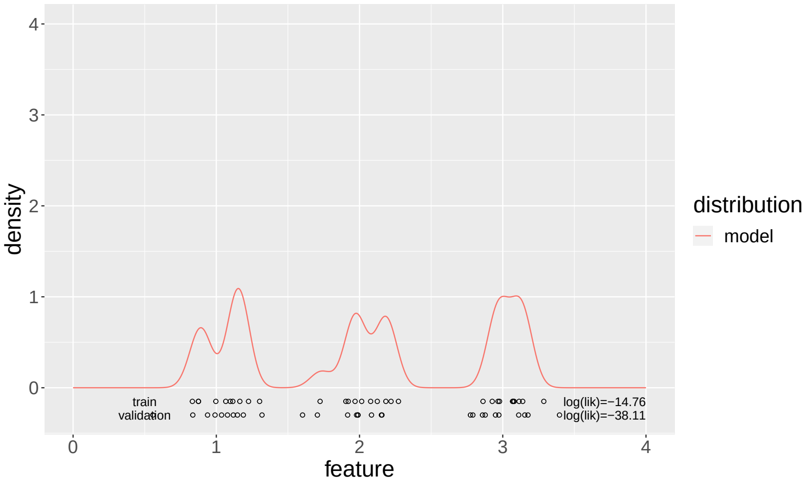
Fit gaussian mixture model 5



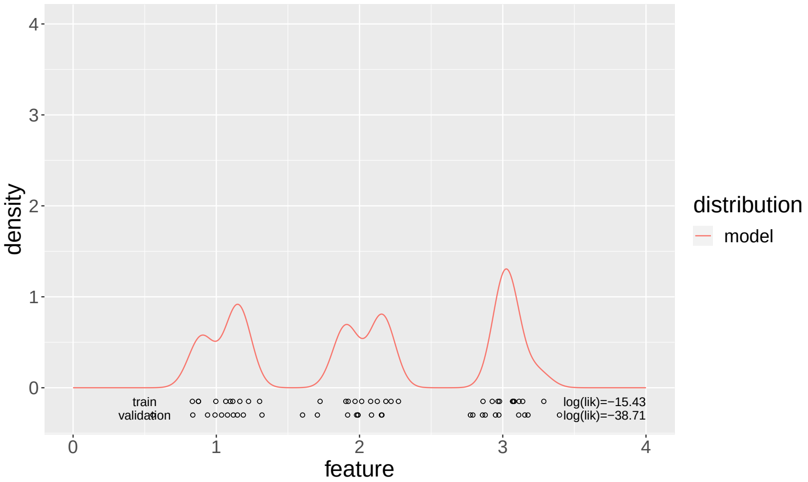
Fit gaussian mixture model 6



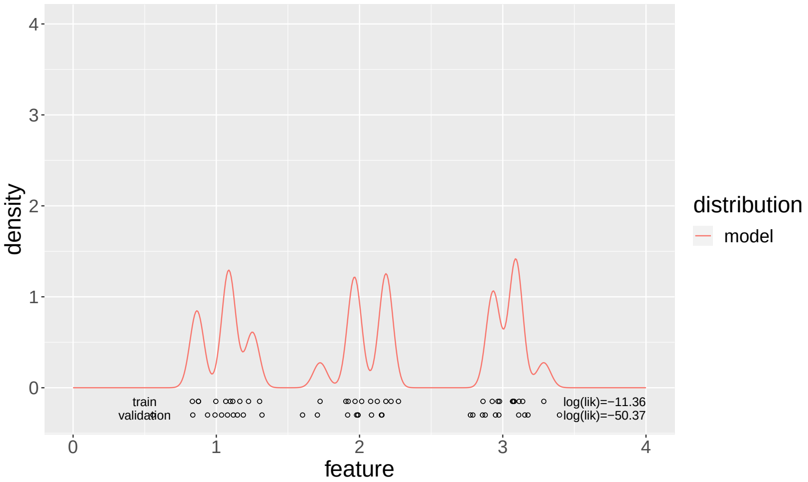
Fit gaussian mixture model 7



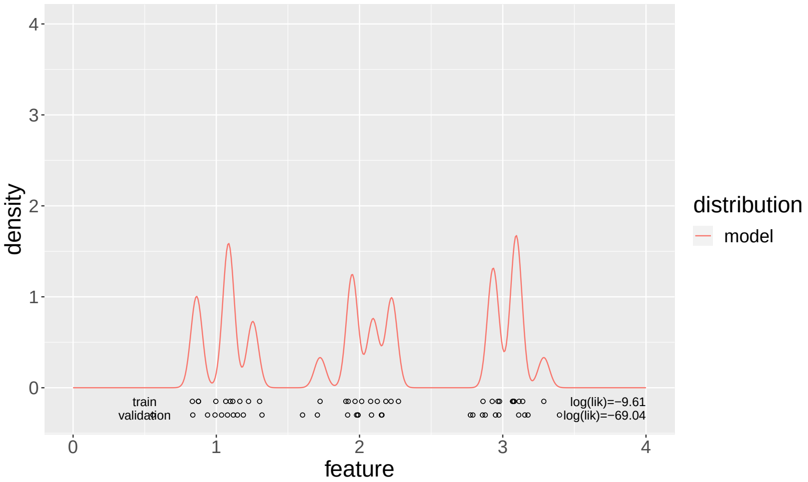
Fit gaussian mixture model 8



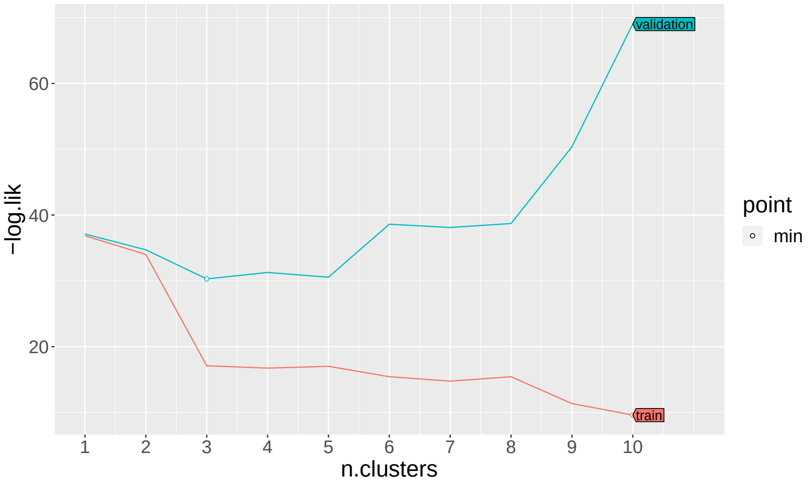
Fit gaussian mixture model 9



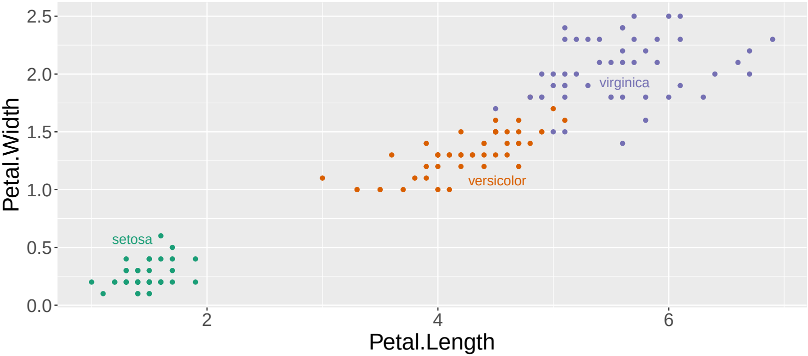
Fit gaussian mixture model 10



Overall log likelihood plot



Visualize iris data with labels



Visualize iris data without labels

- Let $X = [x_1 \cdots x_n]^\intercal \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ be the data matrix (input for clustering), where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is the input vector for observation i.
- Example iris $n = 150$ observations, $p = 2$ dimensions.

```
##      Petal.Width Petal.Length
## [1,]         0.2          1.4
## [2,]         0.2          1.4
## [3,]         0.2          1.3
## [4,]         0.2          1.5
```