	lefgh.	
1.)	a b cma d metaled	
A	1 5 000 5 1 3 2	
/1	4	
В	3 4 3 1 2 1	
	13/157	
C. :	2 1 3 4 5 3	
	ZBC = 137-694°.	
1		
	(a) utility Matrix as Boolean	
	abcdefab	
	A 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	
	B 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	
	0 1 = 1 - 0 0 5 + 11)	
	Jaccord Similarity blue A and B = 4 1	
dade we	8 Z	
	Faccord distance b/w $A + B = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$	2
7	1 Distance blas AB & Distance blas AC	
No BC.	$\frac{2mn^2 c_1^2}{2mn^2 c_1^2} = \frac{1}{2}$	
	2	
	Jaccard Similarity b/w B and $C = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$	
	Faccord October 11 2	
	Faccord Distance blu B and $C = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$	

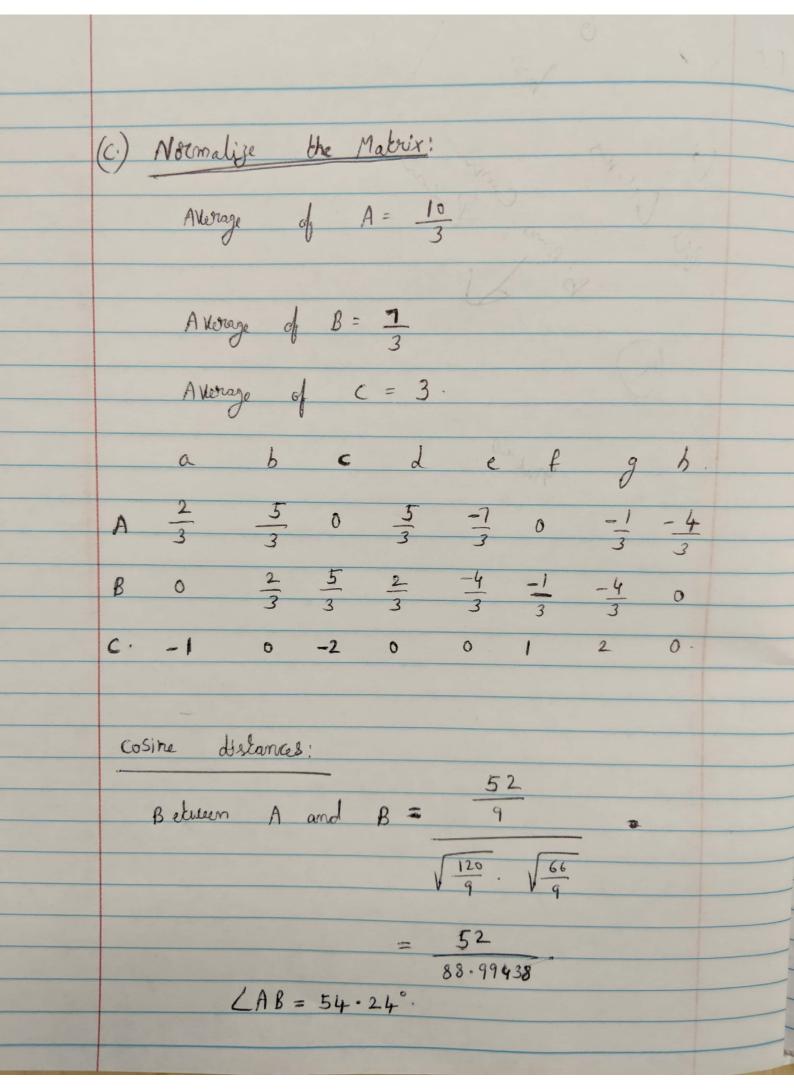
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Jaccard Similarity b/w A and C = 4 =	2
Jaccord distance blu A and c = 1-1=	1 2
cosine distance:	
b/w A and $B/d = d/x/d + 1/x/d + 1/$	x J
Jaccard Distance blus B & C = 1 - 1	
$=\frac{4}{6}=\frac{2}{3}\Rightarrow \angle$	AB = 48.18
b/w B and $C = \frac{2}{3}$ $\angle B C = 4$	8-18
blu A and $C = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \angle AC = 48$	8°
(b.) Discretization:	4
A 1 1 0 1 0 0 1	0
B 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	0
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1

Jaccard Similarity b/ω $A + B = \frac{2}{5}$
Jaccard Distance blw A & B = 1-2 5
= 3 : moleit 5 m20)
Jaccord Similarity b/w B & C = 1
Jaccard Distance blu B & C = 1-1/6
6
Jaccord Similarity b/w A & C = $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
Jaccord piskama blu A 40= 1-1
Cosine distance:
A and $B = \frac{1}{1} \times 1 + 1 \times 1$ $= \frac{2}{1} \times 1 + 1 \times 1$ $= \frac{2}{1} \times 1 \times$
LAB = 54.73°.

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-	
	896
	B and $C = X = 1$
	V + 1 + 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	P P P P P P
	LBC = 73.22°.
	A and $C = -1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 1$
	74 and $C = 71$ 74 2 .
	LAC = 60°.
	comparing this with Part 1 "a."
	We con 7 1.0
	We can Infer.
	Discretization gives better rusult than Tarabian
	Discretization gives better rusult than Treating the Matrix as a boolean.
	Belowse in fart "a" we got all the
	Cosine distance to be equal and also the
	Because in part "a" we got all the Taccord distances to be equal and also the cosine distances are all equal.
	whereas in Part "b" use (and)
	whereas in part "b" we can dearly see
	1. 1
	Using Cosine rule. distance blu Ac.
1	



Between B and $C = \frac{3}{3}$
3
= -0.73 957
LBC = 137-694°.
Between A and $C = \frac{-\frac{4}{3}}{3}$
V1200
= 1-0.11547
Ru Hose Method and the description of the second
By this rethod we can clearly observe that Distance blue AB 4 Distance blue AC
Distance b/w AB L Distance b/w AC L Distance b/w BC.
Taccord Smilerity blue B and C = 1 2
Tarrond Distance blue B and C = 2 = 2