

**Part I: Pen and paper**

**1. Perform one epoch of the EM clustering algorithm and determine the new parameters.**

As a side note, we'll be using the  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  notation to represent clusters 1 and 2 - with that, we'll say that  $\pi_1 = P(C = k_1)$ , with analogous notation for  $\pi_2$ .

EM-Clustering, being an unsupervised learning algorithm intending to calculate the probability of a sample belonging to a certain cluster, is a method that iteratively updates the parameters of the model until convergence is reached (for a given definition of convergence). Here, we'll perform exactly one epoch of the algorithm, which means we'll be going through two steps:

- **E-step:** In this step, our goal is to calculate the **posterior probability** of each sample belonging to each cluster. In order to perform this calculation, we'll be using **Bayes' rule**, of course, to decompose the posterior probability into the product of the **likelihood** and the **prior probability** of the sample belonging to the cluster. Let's try, then, to assign each sample to the cluster that maximizes the posterior probability.

For starters, we must first note that the likelihood of a sample belonging to a cluster is given by the **multivariate Gaussian distribution**, which can be written as (considering  $d = 2$ ):

$$P(x_i | C = k_n) \sim \mathcal{N}(x_i; \mu_n, \Sigma_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \det \Sigma_n}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_n)^T \Sigma_n^{-1} (x_i - \mu_n) \right)$$

We'll also use the  $\gamma_{i,j}$  notation to represent the normalized posteriors, where  $i$  matches the  $i$ -th sample and  $j$  the  $j$ -th cluster:

$$\gamma_{i,j} = \frac{\pi_j P(x_i | C = k_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^d \pi_k P(x_i | C = k_k)} = \frac{\pi_j \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_j, \Sigma_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^d \pi_k \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)}$$

Moreover, in this step we'll use **teal** to denote the priors and **purple** to denote the likelihoods.

As a given, we have that the priors are (for every sample, of course):

$$P(C = k_1) = P(C = k_2) = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = 0.5$$

Regarding  $x_1$ , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_1 | C = k_1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \det \Sigma_1}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (x_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x_1 - \mu_1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-1/3}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 \cdot 3}} \\ &\approx 0.0658407 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_1 | C = k_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d \det \Sigma_2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (x_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x_1 - \mu_2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right) \\ &\approx 0.0227993 \end{aligned}$$

The (normalized) posteriors can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{1,1} &= \frac{P(C = k_1)P(x_1 | C = k_1)}{P(C = k_1)P(x_1 | C = k_1) + P(C = k_2)P(x_1 | C = k_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.5 \cdot 0.0658407}{0.5 \cdot 0.0658407 + 0.5 \cdot 0.0227993} \\ &= 0.742788 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{1,2} &= \frac{P(C = k_2)P(x_1 | C = k_2)}{P(C = k_1)P(x_1 | C = k_1) + P(C = k_2)P(x_1 | C = k_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.5 \cdot 0.0227993}{0.5 \cdot 0.0658407 + 0.5 \cdot 0.0227993} \\ &= 0.257212 \end{aligned}$$

As to avoid presenting here the repetitive calculations for the remaining samples, for which the results in question are calculated in the same manner, we include here only the intermediate values of such calculations, as discussed with Prof. Rui Henriques. The respective Python code is available in this report's appendix.

$x_2$ :	$x_3$ :
$P(x_2 C = k_1) = 0.00891057$	$P(x_3 C = k_1) = 0.0338038$
$P(x_2 C = k_2) = 0.0482662$	$P(x_3 C = k_2) = 0.061975$
$\gamma_{2,1} = 0.155843$	$\gamma_{3,1} = 0.352936$
$\gamma_{2,2} = 0.844157$	$\gamma_{3,2} = 0.647064$

- **M-step: Having calculated the posteriors, we can now update the parameters of the cluster-defining distributions.**

For each cluster, we'll want to find the new distribution parameters: in this case,  $\mu_k$  and  $\Sigma_k$  (for every cluster  $k$ ). For likelihoods, we'll need to update both  $\mu_k$  and  $\Sigma_k$ , using all samples weighted by their respective posteriors, as can be seen below; for priors, we'll need to perform a weighted mean of the posteriors.

$$\mu_\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_\alpha | x_i) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_\alpha | x_i)}$$

$$\Sigma_\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_\alpha | x_i) (x_i - \mu_\alpha)(x_i - \mu_\alpha)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_\alpha | x_i)}$$

$$P(C = k_\alpha) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_\alpha | x_i)}{\sum_{c=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_c | x_i)}$$

In the equations stated above, we're considering  $x_{i,n}$  as the  $n$ -th feature's value of the  $i$ -th sample, and  $\mu_{k,n}$  as the  $n$ -th index of centroid  $\mu_k$ .

We can now estimate the new parameters of the distributions (and the new priors) as shown in the next page (note that the updated  $\mu_\alpha$ 's are used in the calculation of the new  $\Sigma_\alpha$ 's). The Python code used for these calculations is also available in the appendix.

Regarding  $k_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_1 | x_i) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_1 | x_i)} \\
&= \frac{0.742788 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0.155843 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.352936 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{0.742788 + 0.155843 + 0.352936} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0.750964 \\ 1.31149 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Sigma_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_1 | x_i) (x_i - \mu_1)(x_i - \mu_1)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_1 | x_i)} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0.436053 & 0.0775726 \\ 0.0775726 & 0.778455 \end{bmatrix} \\
\pi_1 = P(C = k_1) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_1 | x_i)}{\sum_{c=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_c | x_i)} = 0.417189
\end{aligned}$$

Regarding  $k_2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_2 | x_i) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_2 | x_i)} \\
&= \frac{0.257212 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0.844157 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.647064 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{0.257212 + 0.844157 + 0.647064} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0.0343846 \\ 0.777028 \end{bmatrix} \\
\Sigma_2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_2 | x_i) (x_i - \mu_2)(x_i - \mu_2)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_2 | x_i)} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0.998818 & -0.215305 \\ -0.215305 & 0.467476 \end{bmatrix} \\
\pi_2 = P(C = k_2) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_2 | x_i)}{\sum_{c=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 P(C = k_c | x_i)} = 0.582811
\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Given the updated parameters computed in previous question:

### (a) Perform a hard assignment of observations to clusters under a MAP assumption.

*Note that, since all calculations follow the same general expressions used in the previous question's E-Step, we have opted not to repeat them here, showing just the final results for each intermediate step instead. The code required for these calculations is, once again, available in the appendix.*

Just like in the first question's answer, we'll need to compute the posterior probabilities of each sample belonging to each cluster (now utilizing the newly updated parameters); however, instead of proceeding to the **M-Step**, we'll just assign each sample to the cluster with the highest posterior probability.

The priors have been updated in the previous question's answer to:

$$\pi_1 = 0.417189, \quad \pi_2 = 0.582811$$

Moreover, we've also updated the means and covariances of the distributions to:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.750964 \\ 1.31149 \end{bmatrix} & \Sigma_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.436053 & 0.0775726 \\ 0.0775726 & 0.778455 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mu_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.0343846 \\ 0.777028 \end{bmatrix} & \Sigma_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.998818 & -0.215305 \\ -0.215305 & 0.467476 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for each sample, we'll have:

$x_1$ :	$x_2$ :	$x_3$ :
$P(x_1 C = k_1) = 0.195695$	$P(x_2 C = k_1) = 0.00819528$	$P(x_3 C = k_1) = 0.0771661$
$P(x_1 C = k_2) = 0.0135196$	$P(x_2 C = k_2) = 0.143645$	$P(x_3 C = k_2) = 0.104784$
$\gamma_{1,1} = \underline{0.911983}$	$\gamma_{2,1} = 0.0392368$	$\gamma_{3,1} = 0.345186$
$\gamma_{1,2} = 0.0880168$	$\gamma_{2,2} = \underline{0.960763}$	$\gamma_{3,2} = \underline{0.654814}$

After performing these calculations, under a MAP (*Maximum A Posteriori*) assumption, we'll assign each sample to the cluster with the highest posterior probability, as underlined above:

$x_1$ :	$x_2$ :	$x_3$ :
MAP( $x_1$ ) $\mapsto$ $k_1$	MAP( $x_2$ ) $\mapsto$ $k_2$	MAP( $x_3$ ) $\mapsto$ $k_2$

(b) **Compute the silhouette of the larger cluster using the Euclidean distance.**

As we know, the silhouette of a given sample  $x_i$  is defined as

$$s_i = \frac{b_i - a_i}{\max \{a_i, b_i\}},$$

where  $a_i$  is the average distance between  $x_i$  and all other samples in the same cluster, and  $b_i$  is the average distance between  $x_i$  and all other samples in its **neighboring cluster** - the neighboring cluster being, here, the cluster minimizing such average distance.

Moreover, the silhouette of a given cluster  $k_n$ , with  $m$  assigned samples, is defined as:

$$s(k_n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m s_i}{m}$$

Here, the **largest cluster** will be the cluster with the greatest associated prior value ( $\pi_k$ ). As we computed in 1.,  $\pi_2 = 0.582811 > 0.417189 = \pi_1$ , hence the larger cluster will be  $k_2$ . Its assigned samples, considering a MAP assumption, are  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  (as asserted in the previous question's answer), so we'll have the following:

$x_2$ :		$x_3$ :
$a_2 = \frac{\ x_2 - x_3\ _2}{2 - 1}$ $= \left\  \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\ _2 = 2.23607$ $b_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{\ x_2 - x_1\ _2}{1} \right\}$ $= \left\  \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\ _2 = 2.23607$ $s_2 = \frac{b_2 - a_2}{\max \{a_2, b_2\}}$ $= \frac{2.23607 - 2.23607}{\max \{2.23607, 2.23607\}} = 0$		$a_3 = \frac{\ x_3 - x_2\ _2}{2 - 1}$ $= \left\  \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\ _2 = 2.23607$ $b_3 = \min \left\{ \frac{\ x_3 - x_1\ _2}{1} \right\}$ $= \left\  \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\ _2 = 2$ $s_3 = \frac{b_3 - a_3}{\max \{a_3, b_3\}}$ $= \frac{2 - 2.23607}{\max \{2.23607, 2\}} = -0.105573$

With this, we can compute the silhouette of the larger cluster:

$$s(k_2) = \frac{s_2 + s_3}{2} = -0.052786$$

## Part II: Programming and critical analysis

The code utilized to answer the following questions is available in this report's appendix.

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Recall the `pd_speech.arff` dataset from earlier homeworks, centered on the Parkinson diagnosis from speech features. For the following exercises, normalize the data using `sklearn`'s `MinMaxScaler`.

3. **Using `sklearn`, apply  $k$ -means clustering fully unsupervisedly (without targets) on the normalized data with  $k = 3$  and three different seeds (using `random`  $\in \{0, 1, 2\}$ ). Assess the silhouette and purity of the produced solutions.**

`sklearn.metrics` offers us the `silhouette_score` method, which computes the silhouette of a given clustering solution. `purity_score` is a custom method defined in the appendix of this report, which computes the purity of a given clustering solution.

Regarding the  $k$ -means clustering solutions for  $k = 3$ , for each of the given seeds, we were able to gather the following scores:

<code>random_state</code>	Silhouette score	Purity score
0	0.11362028	0.76719577
1	0.11403554	0.76322751
2	0.11362028	0.76719577

Table 1: Silhouette and Purity scores for each clustering solution

4. **What is causing the non-determinism?**

The non-determinism present in the  $k$ -means clustering solutions gathered in the previous exercise is caused by the fact that the algorithm is inherently random: `sklearn`'s `KMeans` class sets up the centroids' initial positions in a randomly generated fashion, thus leading to possible different convergence points for the same data and number of clusters. `random_state`, here, works as a mere manner of controlling the random seed used to generate the initial centroid positions: for the same seed, the same initial centroids' positions will be generated, thus leading to the same convergence point. For different seeds, different initial centroid positions will be generated, which will generally lead to different convergence points. In the case seen above, with seeds 0 and 2, the convergence point reached was practically the same (in terms of evaluated), even though the final centroids' positions were different.

5. **Using a scatter plot, visualize side-by-side the labeled data using as labels: i) the original Parkinson diagnoses, and ii) the previously learned  $k = 3$  clusters (random = 0). To this end, select the two most informative features as axes and color observations according to their label. For feature selection, select the two input variables with highest variance on the MinMax normalized data.**

In order to select the two most informative features, we'll use the custom method `select_most_informative_features` defined in the appendix of this report. After gathering that the two input variables presenting the highest variance are both `tqwt_entropy_shannon_dec_16` and `tqwt_kurtosisValue_dec_34`, we were able to gather the scatter plots present in Figure 1 (see Appendix page 14).

6. **The fraction of variance explained by a principal component is the ratio between the variance of that component (i.e., its eigenvalue) and total variance (i.e., sum of all eigenvalues). How many principal components are necessary to explain more than 80% of variability?**

The PCA class from `sklearn.decomposition` can be used to compute the **principal components** of a dataset. Moreover, its `n_components` parameter, if set to a value between 0 and 1, will automatically select the number of components necessary to explain a fraction of variability greater than the given value - in our case, 0.8 - which can be consulted in the `n_components_` attribute.

After running our `calculate_pca` method, present in the latter section of this report's appendix, we were able to gather that the number of principal components necessary to explain 80% of variability is 31.



## Appendix

Code used to answer the questions in the Pen-and-Paper section:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 ### Question 1 ###
4
5 # Initial data
6
7 x_1 = np.array([[1], [2]])
8 x_2 = np.array([[-1], [1]])
9 x_3 = np.array([[1], [0]])
10
11 mu_1 = np.array([[2], [2]])
12 mu_2 = np.array([[0], [0]])
13
14 Sigma_1 = np.array([[2, 1], [1, 2]])
15 Sigma_2 = np.array([[2, 0], [0, 2]])
16
17 from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
18
19
20 def calc_likelihoods(x, mu_1, mu_2, Sigma_1, Sigma_2):
21     likelihood_1 = multivariate_normal(mu_1, Sigma_1).pdf(x.T)
22     likelihood_2 = multivariate_normal(mu_2, Sigma_2).pdf(x.T)
23     return np.array([likelihood_1, likelihood_2])
24
25
26 def calc_posteriors(priors, likelihoods):
27     posteriors = np.array([])
28     for i in range(len(priors)):
29         posteriors = np.append(posteriors, priors[i] * likelihoods[i])
30
31     return posteriors / np.sum(posteriors) # normalize
32
33
34 def update_means(k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors):
35     mu_1 = np.zeros((2, 1), dtype=float)
36     mu_2 = np.zeros((2, 1), dtype=float)
37
38     for i in range(len(k1_posteriors)):
39         x = eval(f"x_{i+1}")
40         mu_1 += k1_posteriors[i] * x
41         mu_2 += k2_posteriors[i] * x
42
43     return mu_1 / np.sum(k1_posteriors), mu_2 / np.sum(k2_posteriors)
44
45
46 def update_covs(k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors, mu_1, mu_2):
47     Sigma_1 = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=float)
48     Sigma_2 = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=float)
49
50     for i in range(len(k1_posteriors)):
51         x = eval(f"x_{i+1}")
52         Sigma_1 += k1_posteriors[i] * (x - mu_1) @ (x - mu_1).T
53         Sigma_2 += k2_posteriors[i] * (x - mu_2) @ (x - mu_2).T
```

```

54
55     return Sigma_1 / np.sum(k1_posteriors), Sigma_2 / np.sum(k2_posteriors)
56
57
58 def update_priors(k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors):
59     total = np.sum(k1_posteriors) + np.sum(k2_posteriors)
60     return np.sum(k1_posteriors) / total, np.sum(k2_posteriors) / total
61
62
63 mu_1_vector = mu_1.transpose()[0]
64 mu_2_vector = mu_2.transpose()[0]
65
66 priors = np.array([0.5, 0.5])
67
68 p_x_1_given_k_1, p_x_1_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(
69     x_1, mu_1_vector, mu_2_vector, Sigma_1, Sigma_2
70 )
71 p_x_2_given_k_1, p_x_2_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(
72     x_2, mu_1_vector, mu_2_vector, Sigma_1, Sigma_2
73 )
74 p_x_3_given_k_1, p_x_3_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(
75     x_3, mu_1_vector, mu_2_vector, Sigma_1, Sigma_2
76 )
77
78 posteriors_x_1 = calc_posteriors(priors, [p_x_1_given_k_1, p_x_1_given_k_2])
79 posteriors_x_2 = calc_posteriors(priors, [p_x_2_given_k_1, p_x_2_given_k_2])
80 posteriors_x_3 = calc_posteriors(priors, [p_x_3_given_k_1, p_x_3_given_k_2])
81
82 k1_posteriors = np.array([posteriors_x_1[0], posteriors_x_2[0], posteriors_x_3[0]])
83 k2_posteriors = np.array([posteriors_x_1[1], posteriors_x_2[1], posteriors_x_3[1]])
84
85 # update the parameters
86
87 mu_1_after_update, mu_2_after_update = update_means(k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors)
88 Sigma_1_after_update, Sigma_2_after_update = update_covs(
89     k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors, mu_1_after_update, mu_2_after_update
90 )
91
92 # update the priors
93
94 priors_after_update = update_priors(k1_posteriors, k2_posteriors)
95 prior_1_update, prior_2_update = priors_after_update
96
97 ### Question 2a ###
98
99 mu_1_after_update_vector = mu_1_after_update.transpose()[0]
100 mu_2_after_update_vector = mu_2_after_update.transpose()[0]
101
102 updated_p_x_1_given_k_1, updated_p_x_1_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(
103     x_1,
104     mu_1_after_update_vector,
105     mu_2_after_update_vector,
106     Sigma_1_after_update,
107     Sigma_2_after_update,
108 )
109 updated_p_x_2_given_k_1, updated_p_x_2_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(

```

```

110     x_2,
111     mu_1_after_update_vector,
112     mu_2_after_update_vector,
113     Sigma_1_after_update,
114     Sigma_2_after_update,
115 )
116 updated_p_x_3_given_k_1, updated_p_x_3_given_k_2 = calc_likelihoods(
117     x_3,
118     mu_1_after_update_vector,
119     mu_2_after_update_vector,
120     Sigma_1_after_update,
121     Sigma_2_after_update,
122 )
123
124 updated_posteriors_x_1 = calc_posteriors(
125     priors_after_update, [updated_p_x_1_given_k_1, updated_p_x_1_given_k_2]
126 )
127 updated_posteriors_x_2 = calc_posteriors(
128     priors_after_update, [updated_p_x_2_given_k_1, updated_p_x_2_given_k_2]
129 )
130 updated_posteriors_x_3 = calc_posteriors(
131     priors_after_update, [updated_p_x_3_given_k_1, updated_p_x_3_given_k_2]
132 )
133
134 hard_assignments = (
135     np.argmax(
136         np.array(
137             [updated_posteriors_x_1, updated_posteriors_x_2, updated_posteriors_x_3]
138         ),
139         axis=1,
140     )
141     + 1
142 )
143
144 ### Question 2b ###
145
146 # calculate the norm between x1 and x2, x2 and x3, x1 and x3
147
148 norm_x1_x2 = np.linalg.norm(x_1 - x_2)
149 norm_x2_x3 = np.linalg.norm(x_2 - x_3)
150 norm_x1_x3 = np.linalg.norm(x_1 - x_3)
151
152 # calculate the silhouette
153
154 s_2 = (norm_x1_x2 - norm_x2_x3) / norm_x1_x2
155 s_3 = (norm_x1_x3 - norm_x2_x3) / max(norm_x1_x3, norm_x2_x3)
156
157 s_k_2 = (s_2 + s_3) / 2

```

Listing 1: Pen-and-Paper section code

Code used to answer the questions in the Programming and Critical Analysis section:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 from matplotlib import rc
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import seaborn as sns
6 from scipy.io.arff import loadarff
7 from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
8 from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
9 from sklearn.metrics.cluster import contingency_matrix
10 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
11 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
12
13 sns.set_style("darkgrid")
14 rc("font", **{"family": "serif", "serif": ["Computer Modern"]})
15 rc("text", usetex=True)
16
17 # Load the data
18 data = loadarff("data/pd_speech.arff")
19 df = pd.DataFrame(data[0])
20 df["class"] = df["class"].str.decode("utf-8")
21
22 # Exercise 1 below
23
24
25 def calculate_scores(kmeans):
26     def purity_score(y_true, y_pred):
27         confusion_matrix = contingency_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
28         return np.sum(np.amax(confusion_matrix, axis=0)) / np.sum(confusion_matrix)
29
30     silhouette_scores = np.array([])
31     purity_scores = np.array([])
32     for k in kmeans:
33         silhouette_scores = np.append(
34             silhouette_scores, silhouette_score(X_scaled, k.labels_)
35         )
36         purity_scores = np.append(purity_scores, purity_score(labels, k.labels_))
37     print(f"Silhouette scores: {silhouette_scores}")
38     print(f"Purity scores: {purity_scores}")
39
40
41 X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
42 labels = df.iloc[:, -1].values
43
44 ## Normalize the data
45 scaler = MinMaxScaler()
46 X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
47
48 kmeans = [KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=seed).fit(X_scaled) for seed in range
49             (3)]
50
51 calculate_scores(kmeans)
52
53 # Exercise 4 below
54
```

```

55 def select_most_informative_features(kmeans, n):
56     variances = np.var(X_scaled, axis=0)
57     variance_indexes = np.argsort(variances)[::-1][:n]
58     return variance_indexes, [df.columns[i] for i in variance_indexes]
59
60
61 variance_indexes, most_informative_features = select_most_informative_features(
62     kmeans, 2
63 )
64
65 ## Plot the data
66 fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 6))
67 x = X_scaled[:, variance_indexes[0]]
68 y = X_scaled[:, variance_indexes[1]]
69
70 print(most_informative_features)
71
72 plt.suptitle("Ground truth vs $k$-means clustering of Parkinson's dataset",
73             fontsize=15)
74
75 for i, ax in enumerate(axes):
76     if i == 0:
77         sns.scatterplot(x=x, y=y, hue=labels, ax=ax, palette="Set2")
78         ax.set_title("Original labels")
79         ax.get_legend().set_title("Diagnosis")
80     else:
81         sns.scatterplot(x=x, y=y, hue=kmeans[0].labels_, ax=ax, palette="Set2")
82         ax.set_title("Cluster labels")
83         ax.get_legend().set_title("Cluster")
84         ax.set_xlabel(f"Feature: {most_informative_features[0]}")
85         ax.set_ylabel(f"Feature: {most_informative_features[1]}")
86 plt.savefig("assets/parkinsons.png")
87 plt.show()
88
89 # Exercise 6 below
90
91 def calculate_pca(X, n_components):
92     pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
93     X_pca = pca.fit(X)
94     return X_pca
95
96
97 pca = calculate_pca(X_scaled, 0.8)
98 print(f"Number of principal components: {pca.n_components_}")

```

Listing 2: Programming section code

Ground truth vs  $k$ -means clustering of Parkinson's dataset

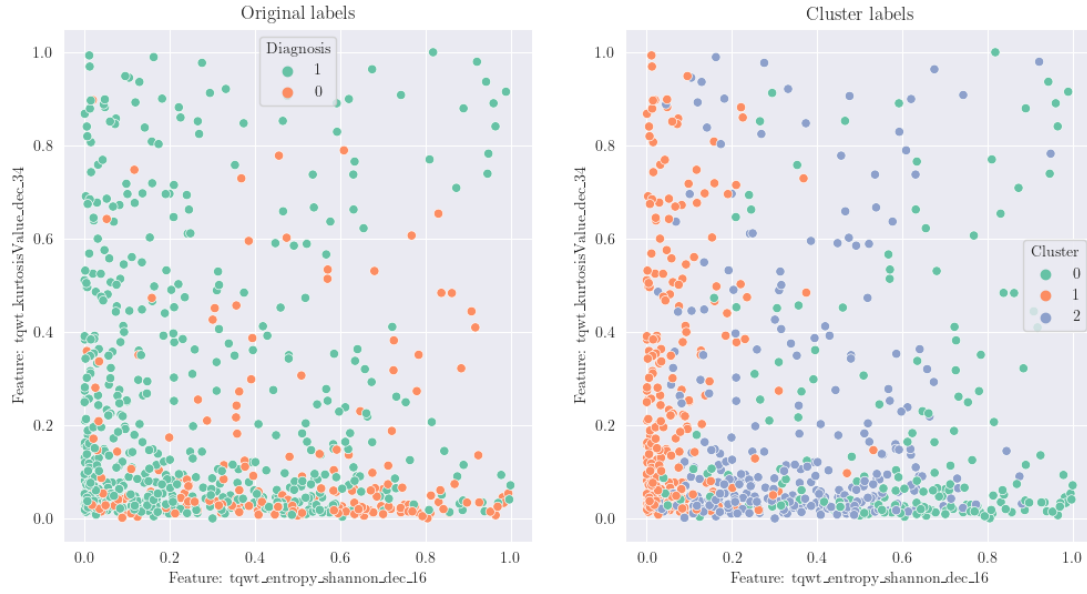


Figure 1: Ground truth vs  $k$ -means clustering of Parkinson's dataset