

1) What would be the correct relationship among the following three quantities?:

(1)  $\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \mu_{z_i^t}^t\|^2$ ,

(2)  $\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \mu_{z_i^{t+1}}^t\|^2$  and

(3)  $\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - \mu_{z_i^{t+1}}^{t+1}\|^2$

where  $\mu_{z_i^t}^t$  and  $\mu_{z_i^{t+1}}^{t+1}$  refer to means of cluster  $z_i$  in iterations  $t$  and  $t + 1$  respectively. And  $\mu_{z_i^{t+1}}^t$  is the mean of the cluster  $z_i$  where  $x_i$  is going to move in the next (i. e.,  $(t + 1)^{th}$ ) iteration.

☐ (1) > (2) < (3)

☐ (1) < (2) < (3)

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☐ (1) < (2) > (3)

2) Consider that in an iteration  $t$  of Lloyd's algorithm, the partition configuration ( $P^t$ ) is  $z_1^t, z_2^t, \dots, z_n^t$  where each  $z_i^t \in 1, 2, \dots, k$ . Assume that the algorithm does not converge in iteration  $t$ , and hence some re-assignment happens, thus updating the partition configuration in the next iteration ( $P^{t+1}$ ) to  $z_1^{t+1}, z_2^{t+1}, \dots, z_n^{t+1}$ . How can we say that partition configuration  $P^{t+1}$  is better than  $P^t$ ? **1 point**

☐ The value of the objective function for  $P^{t+1}$  should be more than that for  $P^t$

☒ The value of the objective function for  $P^{t+1}$  should be lesser than that for  $P^t$

☐ The value of the objective function for  $P^{t+1}$  and  $P^t$  should be same.

3) With respect to Lloyd's algorithm, choose the correct statements:

☒ At the end of k-means, the objective function settles in a local minima and reaching global minima may not be guaranteed.

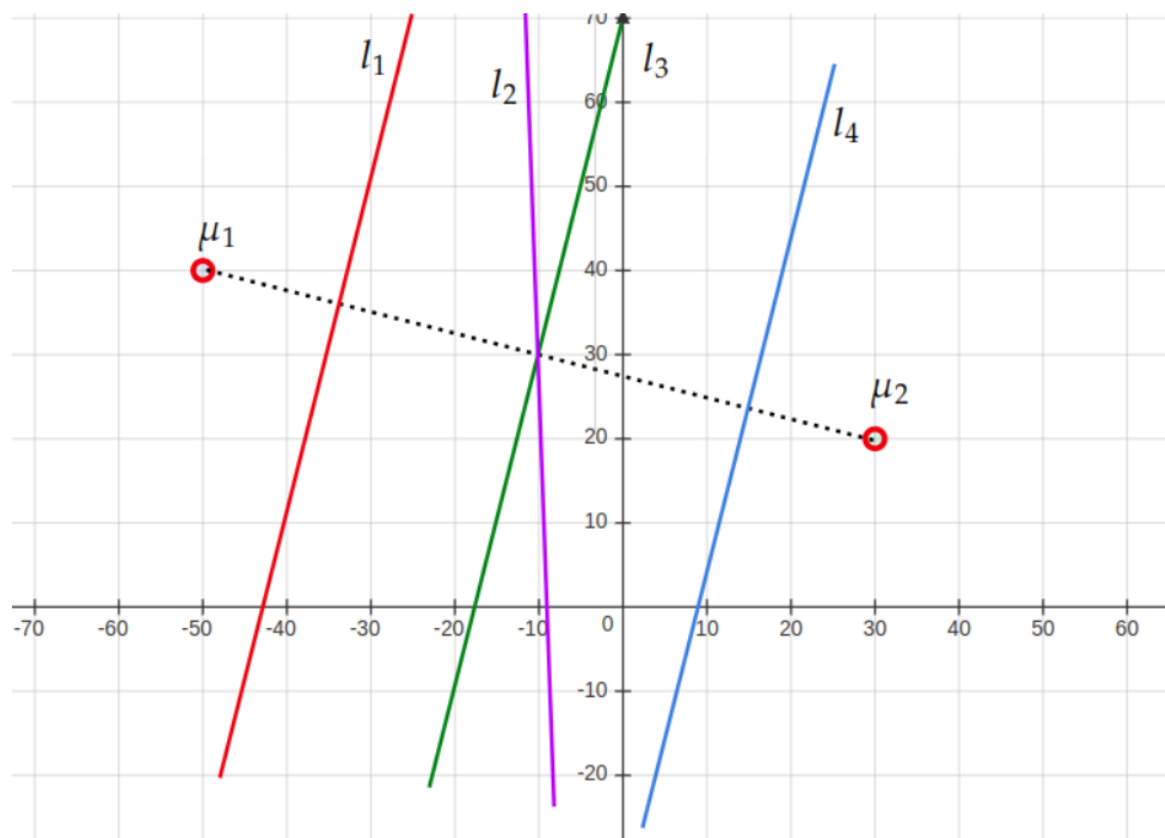
☐ At the end of k-means, the objective function always settles in the global minima.

☐ The clusters produced by K-means are optimal.

☐ If the resources are limited and the data set is huge, it will be good to prefer K-means over K-means ++.

☐ In practice, k should be as large as possible.

4) Consider two cluster centres  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  corresponding to two clusters  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  as shown in the below image. Consider four half spaces represented by lines  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  and  $l_4$ . Where would the data points falling in cluster  $C_1$  lie?



To the left of  $l_1$

Between  $l_1$  and  $l_2$

Between  $l_3$  and  $l_4$

To the left of  $l_3$

To the left of  $l_2$

5) Which of the following best represents a valid voronoi diagram for K-means algorithm with K = 3? (The dots represent the cluster centres of respective clusters.)

IMAGE-1

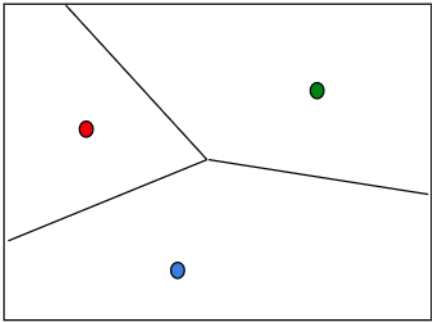


IMAGE-2

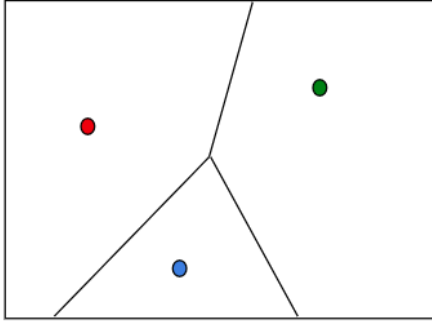


IMAGE-3

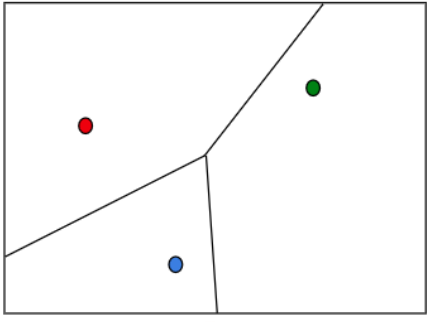
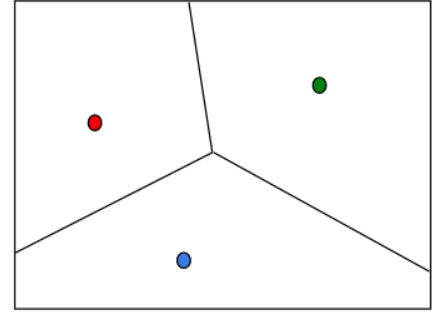
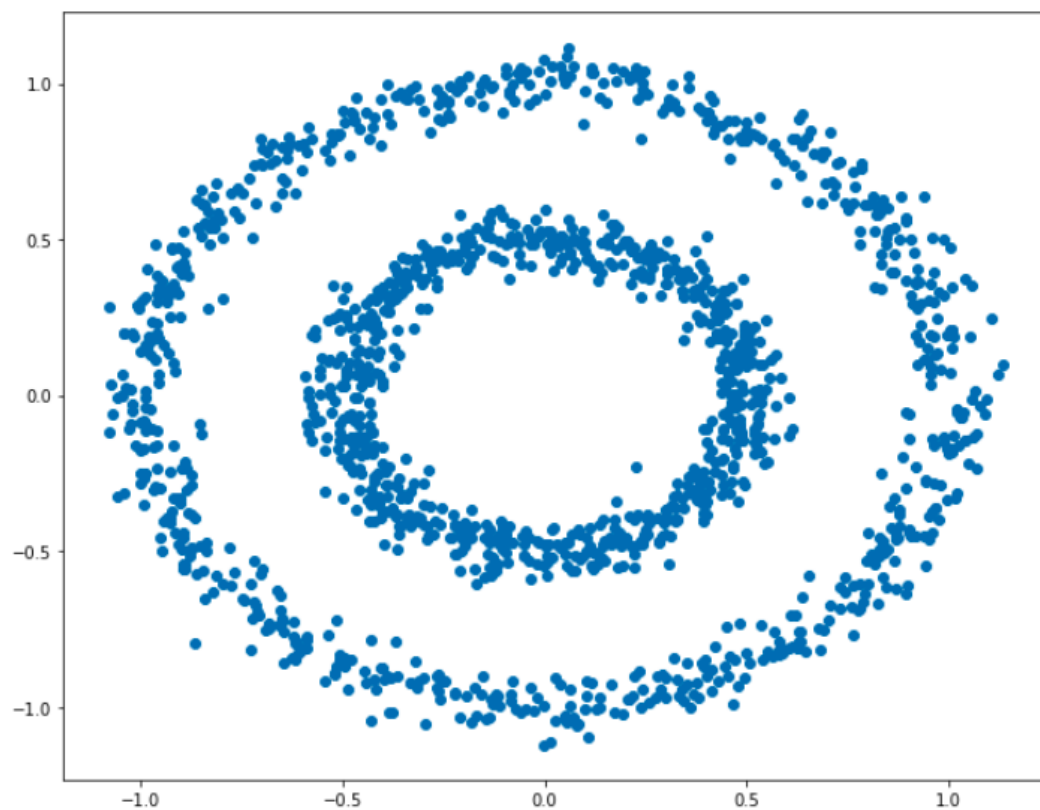


IMAGE-4



6) Consider the following data points:



Assume that K-means is applied on this data with  $k = 2$ . Which of the following are expected to be the clusters produced?

Note: Different colours represent different clusters.

Image-1

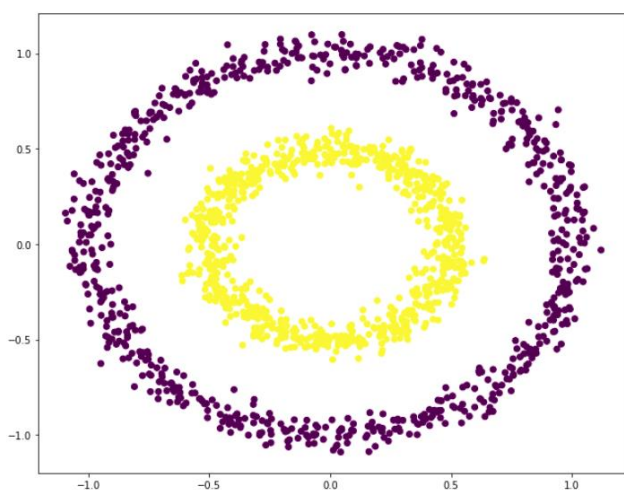
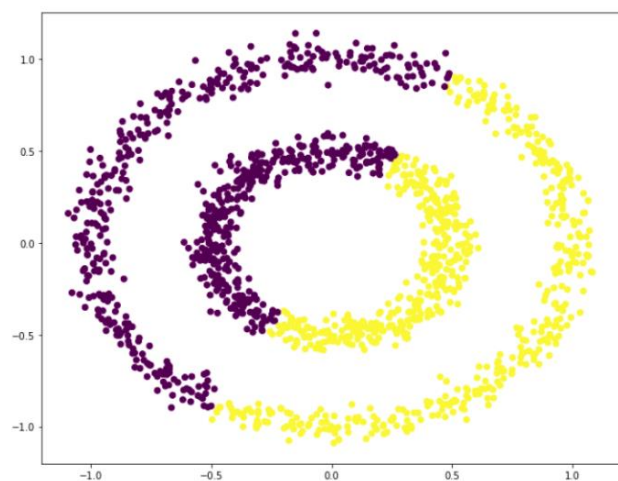


Image-2



7) Assume that in the initialization step of k-means++, the squared distances from the closest mean for 10 points  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{10}$  are: 25, 67, 89, 24, 56, 78, 90, 85, 35, 95. Which point has the highest probability of getting chosen as the next mean and how much will that probability be?

- ☐  $x_4, 0.24$
- ☐  $x_4, 0.037$
- ☐  $x_{10}, 0.95$
- ☒  $x_{10}, 0.1475$

8) Consider 7 data points  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7: \{(0, 4), (4, 0), (2, 2), (4, 4), (6, 6), (5, 5), (9, 9)\}$ . Assume that we want to form 3 clusters from these points using K-Means algorithm. Assume that after first iteration, clusters  $C_1, C_2, C_3$  have the following data points:

$C_1: \{(2, 2), (4, 4), (6, 6)\}$

$C_2: \{(0, 4), (4, 0)\}$

$C_3: \{(5, 5), (9, 9)\}$

After second iteration, which of the clusters is the data point (2, 2) expected to move to?

- ☐  $C_1$
- ☒  $C_2$
- ☐  $C_3$
- ☐ Can't say, it is not deterministic.

9) Which of the following statements are True?

K-means is sensitive to cluster center initializations.  
Bad initialization can lead to poor convergence speed.  
Bad initialization can lead to bad overall clustering.

- ☐ 1 and 3
- ☐ 1 and 2
- ☐ 2 and 3
- ☒ 1, 2, and 3

10) If the data set has two features  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ , which of the following are true for K means clustering with  $k = 3$ ?

If  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  have a correlation of 1, the cluster centres will be in a straight line.

If  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  have a correlation of 0, the cluster centres will be in straight line.



1



2



None of these. Correlation does not affect cluster centres' position.