

= (1) K-Means → K-means++
 (2) hierarchical.
 (3) DBScan

(1) K-Means. K-Means++ Updated version of the K-Means.

(1) [random] initialization of [Centroid.] =

(2) find out the dist. to all the points and make cluster
 (min dist)

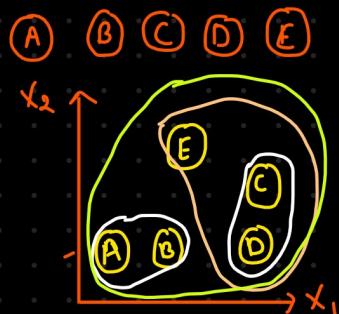
(3) Update the Centroid

K-Means algo is Centroid based algo

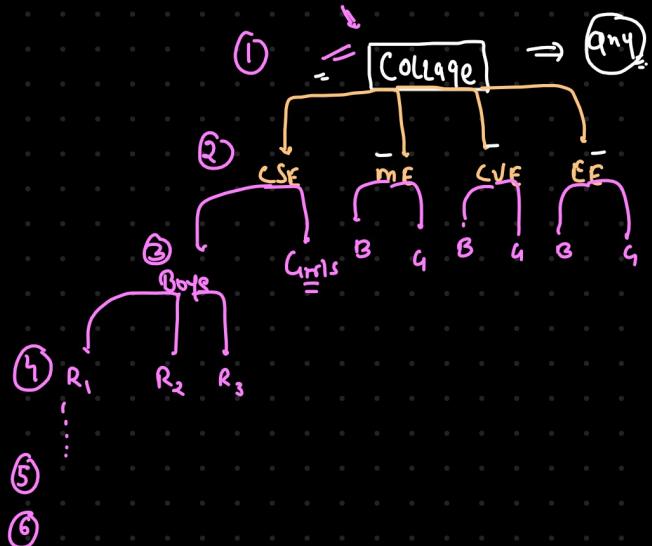


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} K=2 \\ K=3 \\ K=4 \end{array} \right\}$$

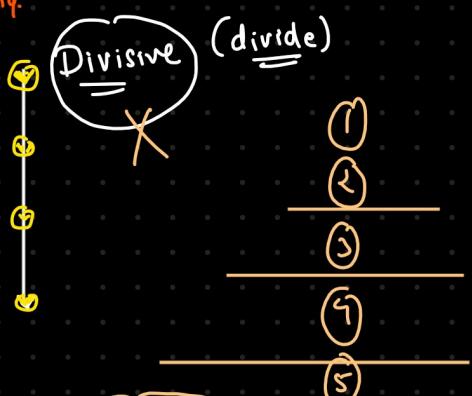
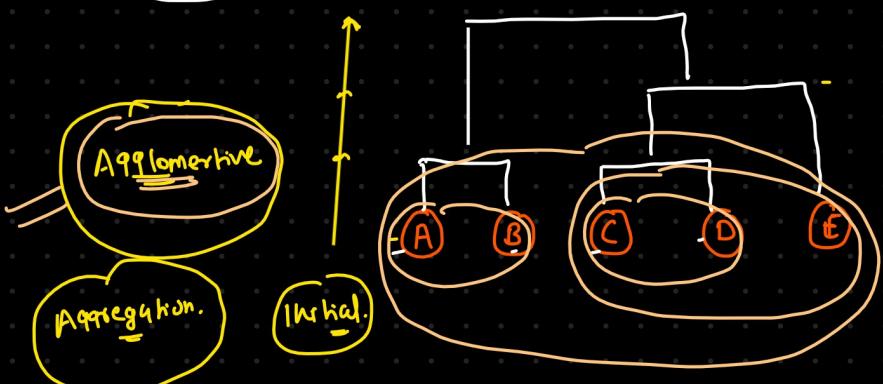
(2) hierarchical clustering.



Point matrix



① Dendrogram → Just a representation of hierarchical clustering.



Agglomerative →

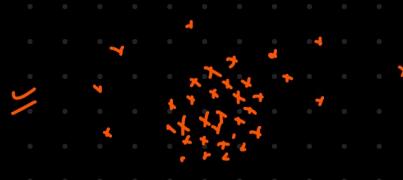
- ① Each Point is Cluster
- ② Bottom to top approach.
- ③ Combining all the Point as a single Cluster.

K-means
agglomerative →
DBSCAN

③ DBSCAN

Density based spatial clustering with application with noise

- Density based approach.



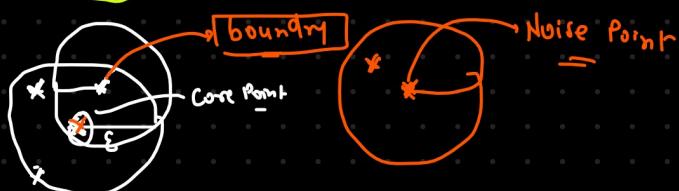
- { K-Means
= hierarchical.
= DBSCAN. }

- ① eps distance.
- ② Core Point
- ③ Border Point
- ④ Noise Point

Minimum Point

hyperparameter - { ① eps dist }
② min Point }

Eps-Distance = ϵ
min Point = 9 (this much Point Should be in-Side Circle.)



- (1) eps distance.
- (2) mini-point to be consider in a circle.
- (3) Core Point -
- (4) border Point -
- (5) Noise Point -



(1) min Point = 4
 $\frac{Y}{N}$
 It is not Core Point
 (2) Border Point Condition → It should be Neighbor of the Core Point



- (1) K-means.
 - (2) Hierarchical.
 - (3) DBScan.
- } Point matrix.

How many Point → 5 Point $P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5$

find dist. b/w the Point and create cluster

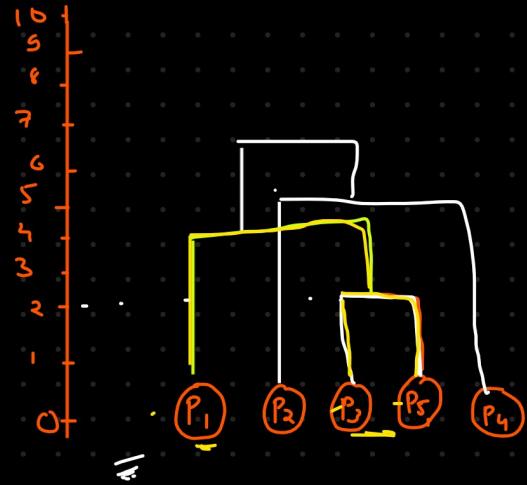
$$P_1(4,5) \rightarrow E_D \rightarrow \\ P_2(6,7)$$

= !

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5
P_1	0	...			
P_2	9	0			
P_3	3	7	0		
P_4	6	5	9	0	
P_5	11	10	2	0	0

min-dist b/w Point

P_1	P_2	$[P_3, P_5]$	P_4
0			
P_2	9	0	
$[P_3, P_5]$	3	7	0
P_3	6	5	8



$$d(P_1, [P_3, P_5])$$

$$\min \left[d(P_1, P_3), d(P_1, P_5) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\min [3, 1]}$$

$$= 3$$

$$d(P_2, [P_3, P_5])$$

$$\left[d(P_2, P_3), d(P_2, P_5) \right]$$

$$\min [7, 10]$$

$$\Rightarrow 7$$

	$[P_1, P_3, P_5]$	$\neg P_2$	P_4
$[P_1, P_3, P_5]$	0		
$\neg P_2$	7	0	
P_4	6	5	0

$$D[P_2, [P_1, P_3, P_5]]$$

$$\min D[(P_2, P_1), (P_2, P_3), (P_2, P_5)]$$

$$= 7$$

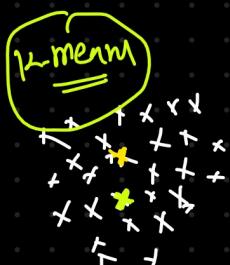
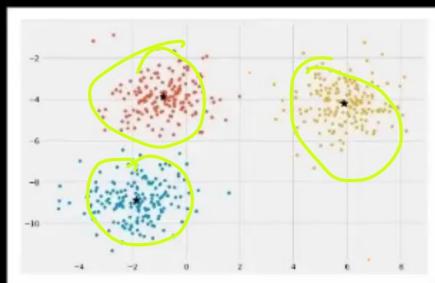
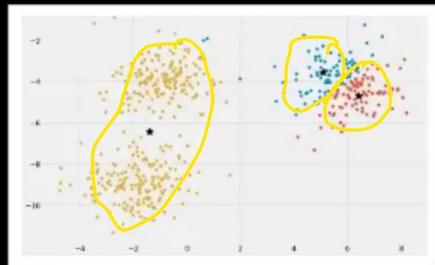
① K-Means.

δ

K-Means +
=

② hierarchical. (Mathematical) Point matrix
=
(Agglomerative)

③ DBScan.



① It all about centroid initialization.

K-Means → Randomly X

In many Cases.

K-Means



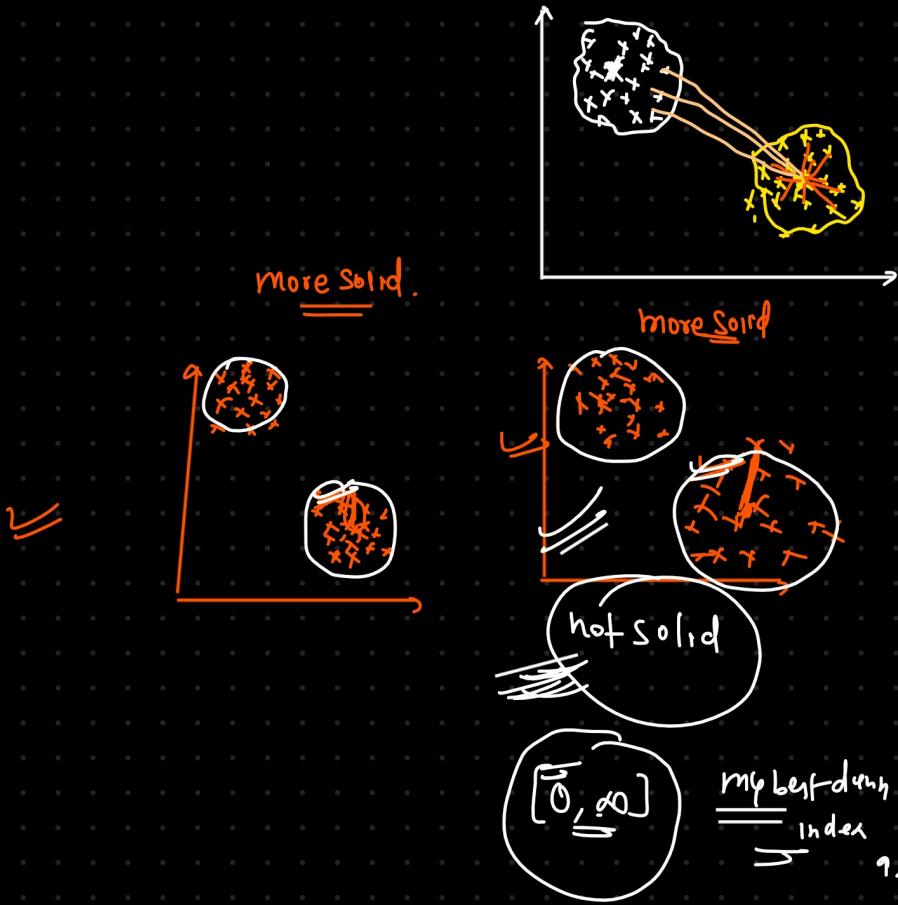
Probabilistic

= $C \xrightarrow{d} X_i$

forest

Clusters

- ① Intra cluster Dist (inside same cluster)
- ② Inter Cluster Dist (Between 2 clusters)



Dunn index

$$D = \frac{\max d(i,j)}{\min d(k)}$$

= maximum inter cluster dist
max intra cluster dist

= as much as possible
as low as possible

$$\underline{\underline{my \ best-dunn \ index}} = \frac{\max (\text{inter})}{\min (\text{intra})}$$

- ① do you know kmeans
- ② diff kmean v/s kmeans++
- ③ can you explain hierarchical clustering
(math intuition)
- ④ DBScan.
- ⑤ Why we should use DBScan.
- ⑥ diff b/w k-means v/s hierarchical
- ⑦ How to evaluate k-means or kmeans++
- ⑧ Silhouette Score.
- ⑨ Dunn index.
- ⑩ inter cluster dist. and intra cluster.
- ⑪ WSS.