Right: 1, 3, 4, 5

 For which of the following tasks might K-means clustering be a suitable algorithm? Select all that apply.

From the user usage patterns on a website, figure out what different groups of users exist.

Given historical weather records, predict if tomorrow's weather will be sunny or rainy.

Given many emails, you want to determine if they are Spam or Non-Spam emails.

Given a set of news articles from many different news websites, find out what are the main topics covered.

- 2. Suppose we have three cluster centroids $\mu_1=\begin{bmatrix}1\\2\end{bmatrix}$, $\mu_2=\begin{bmatrix}-3\\0\end{bmatrix}$ and $\mu_3=\begin{bmatrix}4\\2\end{bmatrix}$. Furthermore, we have a training example $x^{(i)}=\begin{bmatrix}-1\\2\end{bmatrix}$. After a cluster assignment step, what will $c^{(i)}$ be?

 - $c^{(i)}$ is not assigned
 - $c^{(i)} = 1$
 - $c^{(i)} = 2$

3.	K-means is an iterative algorithm, and two of the following steps are repeatedly carried out in its inner-loop. Which two?		
		The cluster assignment step, where the parameters $\boldsymbol{c}^{(i)}$ are updated.	
		Using the elbow method to choose K.	
		Move the cluster centroids, where the centroids μ_k are updated.	
		Feature scaling, to ensure each feature is on a comparable scale to the others.	
4.	Suppose you have an unlabeled dataset $\{x^{(1)},\dots,x^{(m)}\}$. You run K-means with 50 different random		
	initializ	itializations, and obtain 50 different clusterings of the ata. What is the recommended way for choosing which one of ese 50 clusterings to use?	
	data. V		
	these 5		
		Always pick the final (50th) clustering found, since by that time it is more likely to have converged to a good solution.	
		For each of the clusterings, compute $\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)}-\mu_{c^{(i)}} ^2$, and pick the one that minimizes this.	
		The only way to do so is if we also have labels $\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}$ for our data.	
		The answer is ambiguous, and there is no good way of choosing.	

