

# Cluster Analysis

## With an Application to NBA data

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# Outline

- What cluster analysis is
- A short example
- An application to NBA data

# Background

- Clustering is ubiquitous in everyday life
- Cluster analysis methods attempt to group objects based on quantitative data
- Early uses

# Types of Cluster Analysis

- Centroid Clustering
- Density Clustering
- Distribution Clustering
- Connectivity Clustering

# Hierarchical Clustering

- Two different approaches
  - Agglomerative
  - Divisive

# Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm

- Begin with an  $N \times N$  proximity matrix
- Merge the most similar clusters  $N-1$  times until there is only one cluster remaining
- After each iteration, the proximity matrix is updated with  $N-1$  rows and columns

# Creating the Proximity Matrix

There are different measures of distance between two objects; in this model Euclidean Distance is used.

## Definition

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be two points. The Euclidean Distance function between  $x$  and  $y$  can be expressed as:  $d(x,y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$

# Creating the Proximity Matrix (cont.)

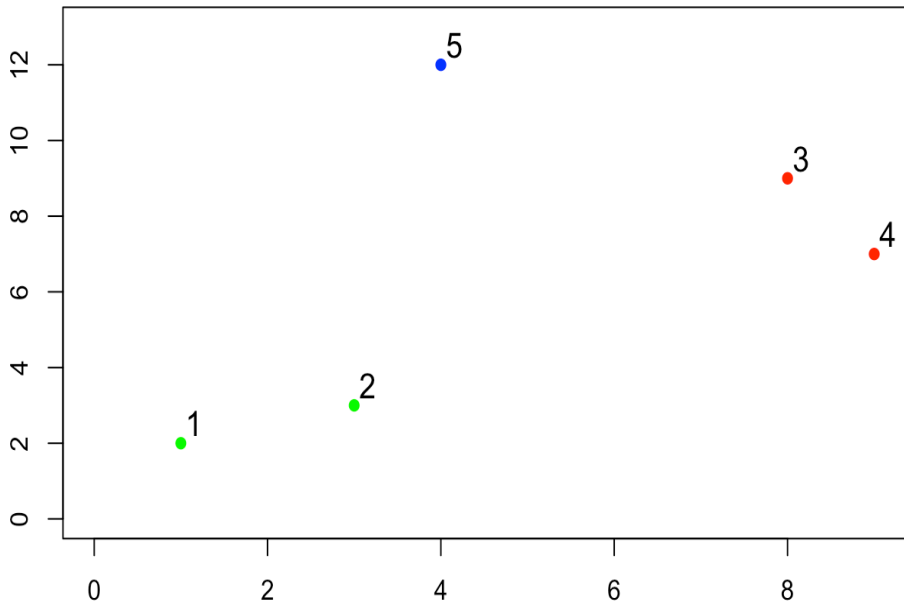
- Single Linkage
- Average Linkage
- Complete Linkage

## Definition

Let  $G$  and  $H$  represent two clusters. The dissimilarity  $d(G,H)$  between  $G$  and  $H$  is computed from the set of pairwise observation dissimilarities  $d_{ij}$  where one member of the pair  $i$  is in  $G$  and the other  $j$  is in  $H$ . The dissimilarity of  $G$  and  $H$  with complete linkage is computed as follow:

$$d_{CL}(G, H) = \max_{i \in G, j \in H} d_{ij}$$





# Proximity Matrix

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1</b>	0.000000	2.236068	10.630146	9.433981	10.440307
<b>2</b>	2.236068	0.000000	8.602325	7.211103	9.055385
<b>3</b>	10.630146	8.602325	0.000000	3.162278	4.472136
<b>4</b>	9.433981	7.211103	3.162278	0.000000	7.071068
<b>5</b>	10.440307	9.055385	4.472136	7.071068	0.000000

## Proximity Matrix 2

	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>12</b>	0.000000	10.630146	9.433981	10.440307
<b>3</b>	10.630146	0.000000	3.162278	4.472136
<b>4</b>	9.433981	3.162278	0.000000	7.071068
<b>5</b>	10.440307	4.472136	7.071068	0.000000

## Proximity Matrix 3

	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>12</b>	0.00000	10.630146	10.440307
<b>34</b>	10.63015	0.000000	7.071068
<b>5</b>	10.44031	7.071068	0.000000

## Proximity Matrix 4

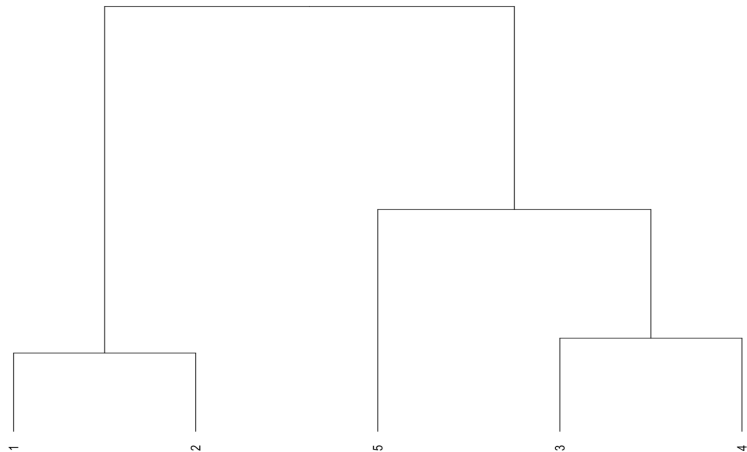
	<b>12</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>12</b>	0.00000	10.63015
<b>345</b>	10.63015	0.00000

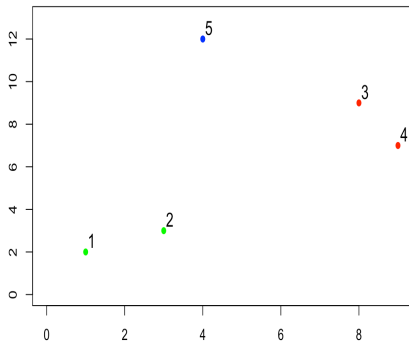
# Proximity Matrix 5

**12345**

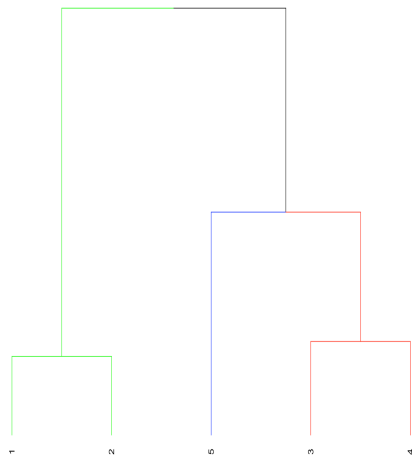
<b>12345</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Dendrogram





Graph



Dendrogram