- allows us to cluster unlabeled data in an unsupervised

leavening algorithm that will attempt to group similar clustes together in your data.

- Typical clustering problem look like?
Is cluster similar documents
Is cluster customors based on features
Is market Segmentation

4) Identify similar physical groups

- The overall goal is to divide data into distinct groups. Such that observations within each group are similar.

Algorithm

0	어느 그리고 있는 경험에 가는 아이들은 이 집에 가장 생활하면 하는 이 등을 받아 하는 것 같아요. 그는 그를 가는 것으로
Example:	1. Assume first two rows to form a cluster
Height 185 170 168 179 182 188 180 183 180	weight K1 and K2. Reach cluster has its control value ince controld on the basis of control value, you can group up remaining atoms. - first row as a controld of K1. > (185,72) - decond row as a controld of K2 > (170,56) 71 3. Now, we see in which remaining data belongs to by using Euclidean Distance 67 K = N(Ro-Rc)^2 + (Yo-Yc)^2 observed-centrold
(00	

$$K_1 = \sqrt{(\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(168 - 185)^2 + (60 - 72)^2} = 20.80$$

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The distance between observed value and centroid of KI, K2 PS 4.48220.80.

select one with less distance 1.e 4.48 which is k1 cluster.

4. If one row falls under a cluster, you need to create a novo controid. Here are need to compute now controid.

80, $K_2 = \left(\frac{\Re a + \Re 1}{a}, \frac{\Im a + \Im 1}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{170 + 168}{2}, \frac{170 + 56 + 60}{a}\right) = \left(169,58\right)$

5. Now, controld of K2 becomes (169,58) & K1(185,72).

6. Continue computing with following data.

(II). For (179,68): Observed data.

 $K_1 = \sqrt{(179 - 185)^2 + (68 - 72)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 16} = \sqrt{59} = 7.2$ K2 = N(179-169)2+(68-58)2 = 7 100+100 = 200 = 14.14

Here # (179,68) Falls under K1 cluster so, the K1 cluster po to be recomputed again.

 $K_1 = (185 + 179, 68 + 72) = (182, 70)$

updated: K1 = (182,70) K2 = (169,58) W

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