Q 1.1: You have seven 2-dimensional points. You run 3-means on it, with initial clusters

$$C_1 = \{(2,2), (4,4), (6,6)\}, C_2 = \{(0,4), (4,0)\}, C_3 = \{(5,5), (9,9)\}$$

Cluster centroids at the next iteration are?

- A. C₁: (4,4), C₂: (2,2), C₃: (7,7)
- B. C₁: (6,6), C₂: (4,4), C₃: (9,9)
- C. C₁: (2,2), C₂: (0,0), C₃: (5,5)
- D. C₁: (2,6), C₂: (0,4), C₃: (5,9)

Q 1.2: We are running 3-means again. We have 3 centers, C_1 (0,1), C_2 , (2,1), C_3 (-1,2). Which cluster assignment is possible for the points (1,1) and (-1,1), respectively? Ties are broken arbitrarily:

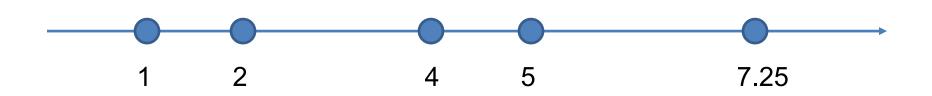
- A. Only (i)
- B. Only (ii) and (iii)
- C. Only (i) and (iii)
- D. All of them

Q 1.3: If we run K-means clustering twice with random starting cluster centers, are we guaranteed to get same clustering results? Does K-means always converge?

- A. Yes, Yes
- B. No, Yes
- C. Yes, No
- D. No, No

Q 2.1: Let's do hierarchical clustering for two clusters with average linkage on the dataset below. What are the clusters?

- A. {1}, {2,4,5,7.25}
- B. {1,2}, {4, 5, 7.25}
- C. {1,2,4}, {5, 7.25}
- D. {1,2,4,5}, {7.25}



Q 2.2: If we do hierarchical clustering on n points, the maximum depth of the resulting tree is

- A. 2
- B. log *n*
- C. n/2
- D. *n*-1