

index.KL(clusterSim)

### Krzanowski and Lai index

$$KL(u) = \left| \frac{DIFF_u}{DIFF_{u+1}} \right|,$$

$$DIFF_u = (u-1)^{2/m} \text{tr} \mathbf{W}_{u-1} - u^{2/m} \text{tr} \mathbf{W}_u,$$

where:  $\mathbf{X} = \{x_{ij}\}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ;  $j = 1, \dots, m$  – data matrix,

$n$  – number of objects,

$m$  – number of variables,

$\mathbf{W}_u = \sum_r \sum_{i \in C_r} (\mathbf{x}_{ri} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_r) (\mathbf{x}_{ri} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_r)^T$  – within-group dispersion matrix for data clustered into  $u$  clusters,

$\mathbf{x}_{ri}$  –  $m$ -dimensional vector of observations of the  $i$ -th object in cluster  $r$ ,

$\bar{\mathbf{x}}_r$  – centroid or medoid of cluster  $r$ ,

$r = 1, \dots, u$  – cluster number,

$u$  – number of clusters ( $u = 2, \dots, n-2$ ),

$C_r$  – the indices of objects in cluster  $r$ .

The value of  $u$ , which maximizes  $KL(u)$ , is regarded as specifying the number of clusters.

### References

- Krzanowski, W.J., Lai, Y.T. (1988), *A criterion for determining the number of groups in a data set using sum of squares clustering*, "Biometrics", 44, no. 1, 23-34.
- Tibshirani R., Walther G., Hastie T. (2001), *Estimating the number of clusters in a data set via the gap statistic*, "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society", ser. B, vol. 63, part 2, 411-423.