True or false. Motivate you answer (try to be concise and complete):

1. Performing hierarchical clustering with a correlation-based similarity metric applied on non-rescaled data (mean centered, variance rescaled) gives exactly the same results as when you would use hierarchical clustering with a Euclidian distance applied on the non-rescaled data.
2. Given a cancer dataset, containing the expression of 3051 genes in 38 patients. rescaled dataset on which the Euclidean distance is calculated.

K. means clusters will group patients that have the same expression profile

golub\_m = golub – rowMeans(golub)

SD = apply(golub, 1, sd, na.rm=TRUE)

golub\_r = golub\_m/SD

d.euclidian <- dist(golub\_r, method="euclidian")

m <- as.matrix(dist(golub))

dim(m) (3051,3051)

kmeangolub100= kmeans(d.euclidian\_r,100)

b) what will happen if you change the following parameter setting

kmeangolub10= kmeans(d.euclidian\_r,10)

Indicate which of the following clusterings will give the same result: explain why

1. PCA was performed on a dataset that contains the measurements of 154 metabolites profiled at several time points after treatment (more specifically at time 0 h, 4, 12, 24, 48 and 96 h after treatment). For each time point several replicates were measured) : The total datamatrix mDC (dim 154 X 52) contains 52 columns (corresponding to the timepoints and their replicates) and 154 metabolites (rows).

See an example below: X12h.1 refers to e.g. timepoint 12 first replicate

mDC[1,]

X0h X0h.1 X0h.2 X0h.3 X0h.4 X0h.5 X0h.6 X1h X1h.1 X1h.2 X1h.3 X1h.4 X1h.5 X1h.6 X1h.7 X4h X4h.1 X4h.2 X4h.3 X4h.4

 0.0015 0.0252 0.0159 0.0116 -0.0431 -0.0053 -0.0058 0.0127 0.0309 0.0092 0.0430 -0.0457 -0.0108 -0.0126 -0.0831 0.0192 0.0156 -0.0015 -0.0500 -0.0481

 X4h.5 X12h X12h.1 X12h.2 X12h.3 X12h.4 X12h.5 X12h.6 X12h.7 X24h X24h.1 X24h.2 X24h.3 X24h.4 X24h.5 X24h.6 X48h X48h.1 X48h.2 X48h.3

 0.0127 0.1563 0.1174 0.1112 0.1411 0.0287 0.0597 0.0641 0.0839 0.1388 0.1160 0.1008 0.0276 0.0917 0.0629 0.0574 0.2348 0.2672 0.2599 0.2314

 X48h.4 X48h.5 X48h.6 X48h.7 X96h X96h.1 X96h.2 X96h.3 X96h.4 X96h.5 X96h.6 X96h.7

 0.1901 0.2015 0.2209 0.1881 0.3410 0.3206 0.2923 0.3276 0.2742 0.2560 0.2424 0.2655

>

PCA was applied tot his dataset as follows

PCAres<-prcomp(t(mDC), scale = TRUE, center=TRUE)

And the results were plotted as follows

plot(predict(PCAres)[,1],predict(PCAres)[,2])

abline(v=0, col="gray")

abline(h=0, col="gray")

text(predict(PCAres)[,1],predict(PCAres)[,2], labels=sub("X(.+h)(\\..)?","\\1",rownames(t(mDC))),cex=1, adj = c(0,0))



Explain what is plotted in the figure above, give a complete answer by first explaining what PCA does and then illustrating your explanation with the example shown in the figsure, your explanation should define what the variables are and the observations. Is it logical what you observe in the figure? ). E

2) What would this code be doing? Golub is a gene-patient dataset. The dataset contains x patients and 3051 genes. Explain the code line per line. Explain why you need to perform the different steps. Explain what you expect in the output.

golub\_m = golub – rowMeans(golub) [code on the whole dataset]

SD = apply(golub, 1, sd, na.rm=TRUE)

golub\_r = golub\_m/SD

d.euclidian <- dist(golub\_r, method="euclidian")

m <- as.matrix(dist(golub))

dim(m)

#(3051,3051)

kmeangolub100= kmeans(d.euclidian\_r,100)

b) what will happen if you change the following parameter setting

kmeangolub10= kmeans(d.euclidian\_r,10)