

1.

We know based on statistics that if we have total variance and the within group variance than the between group variance is calculated as follows :

$$SSB = SST - SSW$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^t (x_i - \mu_\tau)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^k w_{ij} (x_i - \mu_j)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^t (x_i^2 - 2x_i\mu_\tau - \mu_\tau^2) - \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^k (w_{ij}x_i^2 - 2w_{ij}x_i\mu_j - w_{ij}\mu_j^2) \end{aligned}$$

We can then factor out both summations in the equation :

$$= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{x_i^2 - 2x_i\mu_\tau - \mu_\tau^2}{k} - w_{ij}x_i^2 - 2w_{ij}x_i\mu_j - w_{ij}\mu_j^2 \right)$$

We can then use two very useful properties, which is :

$$\sum_{i=1}^t x_i = t\mu_\tau$$

Take two groups :

Group 1: {1, 2, 3}

Group 2: {4, 5, 6}

$$\mu_\tau = 3.5$$

$$t = 6$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^t x_i = 21$$

$$t\mu_\tau = 3.5 * 6$$

$$t\mu_\tau = 21$$

Similar property holds for :

$$\sum_{i=1}^t w_{ij} = t_j$$

Now we can replace these terms in the original equation :

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^t x_i^2 - \frac{2\mu_\tau}{k} \sum_{i=1}^t x_i - \frac{t\mu_\tau^2}{k} - \sum_{i=1}^t w_{ij} x_i^2 - 2\mu_j \sum_{i=1}^t w_{ij} x_i - \mu_j^2 \sum_{i=1}^t w_{ij} \right) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{2\mu_\tau(t\mu)}{k} + \frac{t\mu_\tau^2}{k} + 2\mu_\tau(t_j\mu_\tau) - \mu_j^2 t_j \right) + \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^t \left(\frac{x_i^2}{k} - w_{ij} x_i^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Which then simplifies to :

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(t_j [\mu_j^2 - 2\mu_\tau\mu_\tau + \mu_j^2 + 2\mu_\tau\mu_\tau - \mu_j^2 - \mu_\tau^2] \right)$$

Then cancel the remaining terms and factor out the squared result and you have :

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(t_j [\mu_j - \mu_\tau]^2 \right)$$

Therefore, it can be shown that the result is equal to the between – cluster variation or SSB