

# Package ‘dpcc’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Dynamic Programming for Convex Clustering

**Version** 1.0.0

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**Description** Use dynamic programming method to solve l1 convex clustering with identical weights.

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** False

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**Imports** Rcpp

**Suggests** testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Repository** CRAN

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cdp

*L1 convex clustering with a single lambda.*

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**Description**

L1 convex clustering with a single lambda.

**Usage**

```
cdp(X, lam)
```

**Arguments**

X                    a data matrix of n \* p or a data vector with length n.  
lam                  a tuning parameter.

**Details**

A list with length p equal to the dimension of the data matrix. Each dimension includes a vector of the estimated centroids.

**Value**

the estimated centroids.

**Examples**

```
# generate a data matrix with n = 10 and p = 2.  
X = matrix(rnorm(10*2), 10, 2)  
lam = find_lambda(X)/2  
# set a tuning parameter lambda.  
cdp(X, lam)
```

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cpaint*L1 convex clustering with a lambda sequence.*

---

**Description**

L1 convex clustering with a lambda sequence.

**Usage**

```
cpaint(X, lam)
```

**Arguments**

X                    a data matrix of  $n * p$  or a data vector with length  $n$ .  
lam                   a sequence of lambdas.

**Details**

A list with length  $p$  equal to the dimension of the data matrix. Each dimension includes a sequence of vectors. Each vector includes the estimated centroids with a certain tuning parameter lambda.

**Value**

A sequence of estimated centroids.

**Examples**

```
# generate a data matrix with n = 10 and p = 2.  
X = matrix(rnorm(10*2), 10, 2)  
# set the biggest lambda in the sequence.  
lam_max = find_lambda(X)  
# set the length of the sequence.  
K = 10  
# equally separate the sequence with K.  
Lam = sapply(1:K, function(i) i/K*lam_max)  
cpaint(X,Lam)
```

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find_lambda	<i>Return the lambda which causes all the points become fused into one cluster.</i>
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**Description**

Return the lambda which causes all the points become fused into one cluster.

**Usage**

```
find_lambda(X)
```

**Arguments**

X                    data matrix of  $n * p$

**Value**

the biggest lambda

**Examples**

```
X = matrix(rnorm(3*2), 3, 2)  
find_lambda(X)
```

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