

# Multi-criteria hierarchical clustering

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## 1 Definitions

- $\mathcal{A}$ : the set of  $n$  alternatives  $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  (notation:  $a_i$  or  $a_j$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )
- $\mathcal{F}$ : the set of  $m$  criteria  $\mathcal{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m\}$  (notation:  $f_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ )
- $\mathcal{R}$ : the set of  $l$  clusters  $\mathcal{R} = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_l\}$  (notation:  $r_h$ ,  $h = 1, 2, \dots, l$ )

## 2 Input data

- Evaluation table:
 

| $a$      | $f_1(\cdot)$ | $f_2(\cdot)$ | $\dots$  | $f_j(\cdot)$ | $\dots$  | $f_m(\cdot)$ |
|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| $a_1$    | $f_1(a_1)$   | $f_2(a_1)$   | $\dots$  | $f_j(a_1)$   | $\dots$  | $f_m(a_1)$   |
| $a_2$    | $f_1(a_2)$   | $f_2(a_2)$   | $\dots$  | $f_j(a_2)$   | $\dots$  | $f_m(a_2)$   |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$     | $\vdots$     | $\ddots$ | $\vdots$     | $\ddots$ | $\vdots$     |
| $a_i$    | $f_1(a_i)$   | $f_2(a_i)$   | $\dots$  | $f_j(a_i)$   | $\dots$  | $f_m(a_i)$   |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$     | $\vdots$     | $\ddots$ | $\vdots$     | $\ddots$ | $\vdots$     |
| $a_n$    | $f_1(a_n)$   | $f_2(a_n)$   | $\dots$  | $f_j(a_n)$   | $\dots$  | $f_m(a_n)$   |
- $\mathcal{W}$ : the set of  $m$  weights for the criteria:  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$  (notation:  $w_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ )
- Big  $M$  (large value, see Note 2)

## 3 Decision variables

- $c_{ih} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_i \in r_h \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ ,  $c_{ih} \in \{0, 1\}$
- $r_{kh}$ : position of the cluster  $h$  on the criterion  $k$

## 4 Equations

$$\max z = \pi - \pi \tag{1}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \tag{2}$$

$$\phi(a_i) = \phi^+(a_i) - \phi^-(a_i) \tag{netflow} \tag{3}$$

$$\phi^+(a_i) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \sum_{k=1}^m w_k \beta_{ijk} \tag{positive flow} \tag{4}$$

$$\phi^-(a_i) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \sum_{k=1}^m w_k \beta_{jik} \tag{negative flow} \tag{5}$$

$$\beta_{ijk} \geq \frac{f_k(a_i) - f_k(a_j)}{M} \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{linearization, see Note 1} \tag{6}$$

$$\beta_{ijk} < \frac{f_k(a_i) - f_k(a_j)}{M} + 1 \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{7}$$

$$\beta_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{8}$$

$$c_{ih} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad h = 1, 2, \dots, l \tag{decision variables} \tag{9}$$

## 5 Notes

$$1. \quad \beta_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f_k(a_i) > f_k(a_j) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad \beta_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$2. \quad \text{Big } M \text{ chosen so that } \frac{f_k(a_i) - f_k(a_j)}{M} \in ]-1; 1[$$