Example: $D = \{x^4 = (0), x^2 = (1/2), x^3 = (2), x^4 (2.5), x^5 = (0)\}$ A = IRxIR=IR2 d = Manhatten Single linkage destan ai monima entre as do 2 dusters. C1 G C2 To = \1x14, 1x24, 1x34, ..., 1xN46 TO -> MATRIZ DE LINKAGE 1x16 1x56 1x36 1x4 1x26 - so' e' meassanic 2.5 1.5 caladar elemento aamic 1x36 da diagonal ja que d(Ci,CK)
=dd(CK,Ci), i≠K 3x44 Cy Pretande-se en contrar os 2 subconjuntos de P(0) com linkage - minime, oa seje argmin dd (c, c') dd - single lin Kage c, c' & P(0) onde a métrica usade en de la de Manhattan. $|x_1^1 - x_1^2| + |x_2^1 - x_2^2| = |0-1| \ge |+|0-0| = ||2|$ $d(C',C') = |X_1-X_1^3| + |X_2-X_2^3| = |0-2| + |0-1| = |3|$ $\begin{array}{lll} d_1d_1(C_1,C_1) &=& |x_1-x_1|+|x_2-x_2|=|0-2|+|0-2.5|=|4.5|\\ d_2d_1(C_1,C_2) &=& |x_1-x_1|+|x_2-x_2|=|0-0|+|0-3|=|3| \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\operatorname{cld}\left(C^{2},C^{3}\right) = \left[\begin{array}{c} X_{1}^{2} - X_{1}^{3} \\ + \left[\begin{array}{c} X_{2}^{2} - X_{2}^{3} \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 - 1 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 - 2 \\ 3 - 2 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 -$$

Calculamos o minumo valor de linkaige, que e'dd (C', C²) = 1/2. Vamos entre fazer o merge dos 2 conjuntos c'e c?. P(1) = 1.1 x¹, x² (1x³ (1) x⁴ (1x⁵ (1))

energi frascio Voltamos a ver o linkage, munimo entre Conjutos de P(1) wando single linkage.

TI - mating de lun Kage								
	C_1	CZ		Cy				
C_1	0.	2.5	4	3				
C>	-	0	1.5	4				
$\overline{C_3}$	_		0	2.5				
Cy			_	0				

 $dd(C_1, C_2) = min(d(x^1, x^3), d(x^2, x^3)) = min(3, 2.5) = 2.5$ $d(x^1, x^3) = |x_1^1 - x_1^3| + |x_2^1 - x_2^3| = |0-2|+|0-1| = 3$ $d(x^2, x^3) = |x_1^2 - x_1^3| + |x_2^2 - x_2^3| = |112-2| + |0-1| = 2.5$

$$dd(C_1,G_3) = min (d(x^1,x^4), d(x^2,x^4)) = (min (4.5,4) = 4)$$

$$d(x^1,x^4) = |0-2|+|0-2.5| = 4.5$$

$$d(x^2,x^4) = |1|2-2|+|0-2.5| = 4$$

$$dd(C_1,C_4) = min (d(x^1,x^5), d(x^2,x^5)) = min (3,3.5) = 3$$

$$d(x^1,x^5) = |0-0|+|0-3| = 3.5$$

$$d(x^2,x^5) = |1|2-0|+|0-3| = 3.5$$

$$dd(C_2,C_3) = d(x^3,x^4) = |2-2|+|1-2.5| = 1.5$$

$$dd(C_2,C_4) = d(x^3,x^5) = |2-0|+|1-3| = 4$$

$$dd(C_3,C_4) = d(x^4,x^5) = |2-0|+|2.5-3| = 2.5$$

$$dd(C_3,C_4) = d(x^4,x^5) = |2-0|+|3.5-3| = 2.5$$

$$dd(C_3,C_4) = d(x^4,x^5) = |2-0|+|3-3| = 4$$

$$dd(C_3,C_4) = d(x^4,x^5) = |3-3| = 4$$

$$dd(C_3,C_4) = d(x^4,x^5) =$$

Como P(2) aunde tem mais da que 1 elemento - (IP(2) = 3), repetimes o processo.

Tz Matroz de lui Kage							
	Cil	CZ	C ₃				
CI	O	2.5	3				
CZ	-	Ô	2.5				
C ₃	-	-	0				
		1					

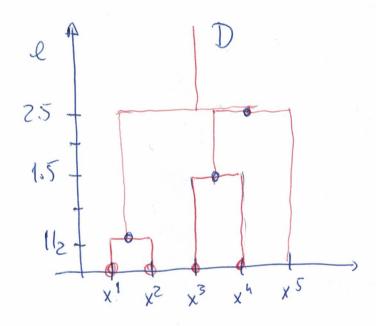
Notar que C1 = 4x1,x21, C2 = 4x3,x49, C3 = 4x5, (85) $dd(c',c^2) = min(d(x',x^3),d(x',x'),d(x^2,x^3),d(x^2,x'))$ $d_{1}(x_{1},x_{3}) = |x_{1}-x_{1}^{3}| + |x_{2}-x_{2}^{3}| = |0-2| + |0-1| = 3$ $d(x', x') = |x'_1 - x'_1| + |x_2| - |x_3| = |0-2| + |0-2.5| = 9.5$ $\sqrt{(X_3^1 X_3)} = |X_3^1 - X_3^1| + |X_3^2 - X_3^2| = |115-5| + |0-1| = 5.5$ $d(x^2, x^4) = |x_1^2 - x_1^4| + |x_2^2 - x_2^4| = |11|z-2|+ |0-2.5| = 4$ $dd(C', C^3) = min(d(x^1, x^5), d(x^2, x^5)) = 3$ $d(x_1, x_5) = |x_1 - x_5| + |x_2 - x_5| = |0 - 0| + |0 - 3| = 3$ $d(x^2, x^5) = |x_1^2 - x_1^5| + |x_2^2 - x_2^5| = |1|_2 - o| + |o - 3| = 3.5$ dd(c2,c3) = min (d(x3,x5),d(x4,x5)) $d(x^3, x^5) = |x_1^3 - x_1^5| + |x_2^3 - x_2^5| = |z-0| + |1-3| = 4$ $d(x^4, x^5) = |x_1^4 - x_1^5| + |x_2^4 - x_2^5| = |z-0| + |z.5-3| = (.5)$ O minumo de todas estos metricai ocorre entre C', C² e C², C³ e vale Z.5. Podíamos fazer 99 destas fusões. Vamos escolher fusoir C² e C³. P(3) = { | X | X 2 | , | X 3 , X 4 , X 5 { } e(3) = 2.5 (energie de fusão) Falta apenas porter as clarses C1 e C2. Para sater a energie de Jusão e4 temos que determinos O lukero: munimo entre elementos de G e de Cs

 $C_{2}=1 \times 1, x^{2}$; $C_{2}=1 \times 3, x^{4}, x^{5}$ $dd(C_{1},C_{2}) = min (d(x^{1}, x^{3}), d(x^{1}, x^{4}), d(x^{1}, x^{5}), d(x^{2}, x^{3}), d(x^{2}, x^{4}),$ $d(x^{2}, x^{5}))$ $d(x^{2}, x^{5})$

Ad(C1,C21 = min (3, 4.5, 3, 2.5, 4, 3.5) = 2.5

 $P(4) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5\}$ e(4) = 2.5 (enorgie de fusão)

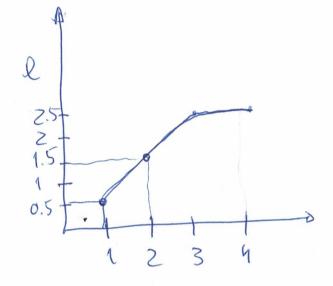
Podemos construir o dendograme.



O objectivo mão é apresentar P(4) como solução do problema, ai estamos a ograpar todos os dados.

Um oritério de paragem do procedimente desorito padera ser especificar o mo de subconjuntos a ter em Tora por exemplo parar o procedimente que e > valor especificado.

O grapico de energie de fusco e's



A il to the