Agglomerative hierarchical clustering: calculation example

id	x_1	x_2				
d1	2	1				
d2	-3	8				
d3	0	10				
d4	3	2				
d5	-2	8				
d6	3	0				
d7	4	0				
d8	-2	6				
d9	-3	9				
d10	6	1				

Step1: Create each datapoint as a single cluster.

	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	d6	d7	d8	d9	d10
d1		8.60	9.21	1.41	8.06	1.41	2.23	6-40	9.43	4
d2			3.60	8.48		10	10.63	2.23		11-40
d3				8.54	7.82	19.44	19.77	4.47	3.16	10-81
d4					7.81	2	2.23	6.64	9.21	3-16
d5						9.43	10	2	1.41	10.6
d6								7.81	10.81	3.16
d7								8-48	11.40	2.23
d8									3.16	9.43
d9										12.04
d10										

Step3: Repeat Step2 until only one cluster left.

Step2 (ครั้งที่1): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 1 d_z, d_s

Step2 (ครั้งที่2): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 1
 $\{d_z, d_5\}, d_9\}$

Step2 (ครั้งที่3): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 1
 d_6, d_7

Step2 (ครั้งที่4): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 1.41 d_1, d_4

Step2 (ครั้งที่5): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 1.41
 $\begin{cases} 1, & d_{1}, & d_{4}, & d_{5}, & d_{7}, & d_{7} \end{cases}$

Step2 (ครั้งที่6): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Apply single linkage
$$\Rightarrow$$
 distance = 2
$$\left\{ \left\{ d_{2}, d_{5} \right\}, d_{9} \right\}$$

Step2 (ครั้งที่7): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Step2 (ครั้งที่8): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Step2 (ครั้งที่9): Take 2 closet datapoints or clusters and merge them to form one cluster.

Step4: Develop the dendrogram to divide the clusters



