

## 9.3 Hierarchical Clustering

### *Machine Learning 1: Foundations*

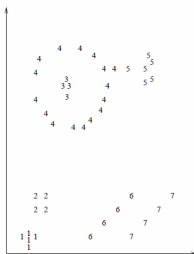
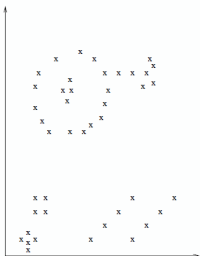
Marius Kloft (TUK)

Kaiserslautern, 16–23 June 2020

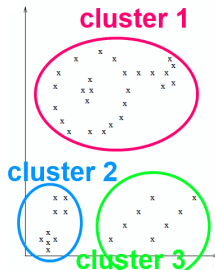
- 1 Linear Clustering
- 2 Non-linear Clustering
- 3 Hierarchical Clustering

# Disadvantage

Big problem in  $k$ -means: do not know the number of clusters in advance



7 clusters



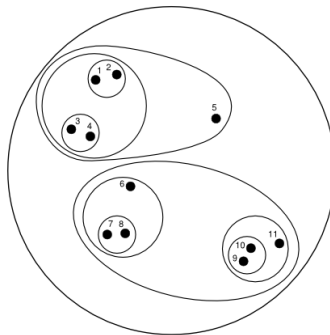
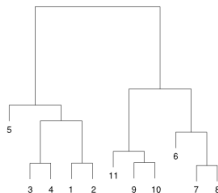
vs.

3 clusters

What to do?

# Hierarchical Clustering

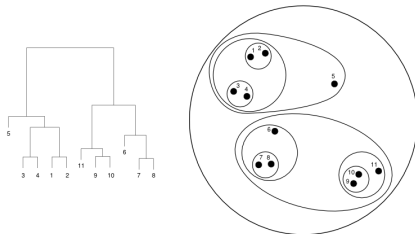
- Generates a tree (“hierarchy”) of clusters



- do not need to specify number of clusters

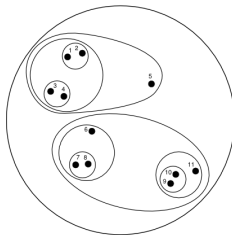
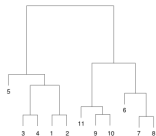
# Hierarchical Clustering

```
1: function HIERARCHICALCLUSTERING(inputs  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ )  
2:   assign each input to a cluster  
3:   repeat  
4:     link the two clusters with minimal distance  
5:   until finished  
6:   return tree of cluster linkages  
7: end function
```



# Hierarchical Clustering

```
1: function HIERARCHICALCLUSTERING(inputs  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ )  
2:   assign each input to a cluster  
3:   repeat  
4:     link the two clusters with minimal distance  
5:   until only a single root cluster left  
6:   return tree of cluster linkages  
7: end function
```

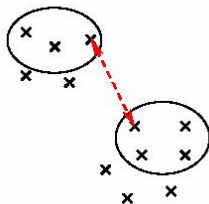


How to measure distance between two clusters?

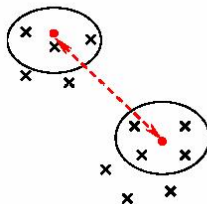
# Hierarchical Clustering

Quiz: How to measure distance  $d(i, j)$  between two clusters  $i$  and  $j$ ?

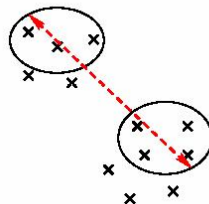
- Simple linkage



- Average linkage



- Complete linkage

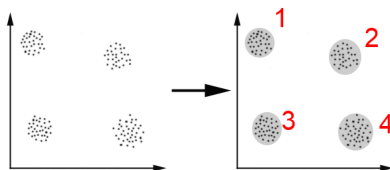


- ▶ Let  $S_j \subseteq \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$  be the set of inputs contained in the  $j$ th cluster
- ▶ **Simple linkage:**  $d(i, j) := \min_{\mathbf{x} \in S_i, \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in S_j} \|\mathbf{x} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|$
- ▶ **Average linkage:**  $d(i, j) := \text{mean}_{\mathbf{x} \in S_i, \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in S_j} \|\mathbf{x} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|$
- ▶ **Complete linkage:**  $d(i, j) := \max_{\mathbf{x} \in S_i, \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in S_j} \|\mathbf{x} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|$
- ▶ Note: again, all this can be kernelized...

# Conclusion

Clustering:

- ▶ Organizing data into groups



$k$ -means:

- ▶ Alternatingly, assign inputs to closest cluster center and re-compute centers
- ▶ Can be kernelized
- ▶ Can be deepified using transfer learning

Hierarchical clustering:

- ▶ Consider clusters at various scales
- ▶ Helpful when the number of clusters is unknown



# Refs I