

2.2 Customer Pair-Wise Matrix-Based Algorithm

This procedure iterates on a set of customers denoted as set S . S is initially set as a sorted list of customers in descending order of R_i . In the process of iteration, a customer is considered ideal if it has the maximum R_i in set S and it is not in any of the existing cluster α ($\alpha = 1, 2 \dots C$).

Step 1: Initiation:

- (i) Set S
- (ii) Set C ($\alpha = 1, 2 \dots C$)
- (iii) Set t_j

Step 2: Assignment:

- (i) Find customer i with maximum relation index R_i , ($i \in I$) to serve as candidate ideal customers for size group α
- (ii) For $i \neq k$, find maximum value of r_{ik} (say $r_{ik} = 1$), assign all customer k with $\max(r_{ik})$ into cluster α
- (iii) Compute percentage degree of fit for cluster α : $h_\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{g_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{g_{\alpha-1}} 100r_{ik}}{n_\alpha(n_\alpha-1)}$
- (iv) For $I > 1$, repeat (ii) – (iii) and select i as ideal customer for cluster α , if $h_\alpha^i = \max(h_\alpha^1, h_\alpha^2 \dots h_\alpha^I)$. Else, go to step 3

Step 3: Updating

- (i) Eliminate i and k assigned to cluster α from set S .
- (ii) Update $\alpha = \alpha + 1$
- (iii) Update set S
- (iv) If $\alpha < C$, go to step (2). Otherwise, go to step (4).

Step 4: Centering

Find a new ideal customer for each cluster ($\alpha = 1, 2 \dots C$), which is the customer whose dimensions minimize the total distance or loss of fit to other customers.

Step 5: Re-Assignment

Given all new ideal customer (cluster center), re-assign customers into nearest cluster.

Step 6: Stopping

If the overall percentage degree of fit for the system : $H_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^C \frac{h_\alpha}{C}$ is improved, go to step 4. Else stop.

Step 7: Output

Compute percentage degree of fit and aggregate loss for each cluster $\alpha = 1, 2 \dots C$

$$\text{Percentage degree of fit: } h_\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{g_\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{g_{\alpha-1}} 100r_{ik}}{n_\alpha(n_\alpha-1)}$$

$$\text{Aggregate loss : } \sqrt{\frac{(\sum_{k=1}^{n_\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^m (x_{ij} - x_{kj})^2)}{n_\alpha}}$$